

**Archaeological Excavations at Cobb's Farm
Goldhanger, Essex**

**Post-excavation assessment and
updated project design report**

**ASE Project No: 8015
Site Code: GOCF 13**

ASE Report No: 2014187



August 2014

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
COBB'S FARM, GOLDHANGER, ESSEX**

NGR: TL 8908 0861

**Planning References: ESS/37/11/MAL and
APP/Z1585/A/12/2169596**

**ASE Project No: 8015
Site Code: GOCF 13**

**ASE Report No: 2014187
OASIS ID: 155193**

By Adam Dyson

**With contributions by Lucy Allott, Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber
Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Hayley Forsyth, Karine le Hégarat
Elissa Menzel, Dawn Elise Mooney and Elke Raemen**

August 2014

**Archaeology South-East
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex
CM7 3QD**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse**

Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Cobb's Farm, Goldhanger, Essex. The work was commissioned by Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd (SRC) and took place between June 2013 and January 2014.

The excavations have revealed unique evidence of a wide range of features dating from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic up to the 20th century. The earliest features comprise a scattering of shallow pits and probable tree holes from which Mesolithic or early Neolithic struck flint and Neolithic pottery was recovered; this activity was focussed at the northern end of Area B.

The most significant findings are likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and consisted of a cremation cemetery located at the north-east corner of Area A. It comprised a cluster of 26 unurned cremations deposited in small pits positioned in and around a ring ditch likely to be the remains of a small round barrow. Additional Bronze Age activity comprised a small number of pits spread across the site, including a possible well located towards the north western corner of Area B.

The Roman period is primarily represented by possible ditched field system revealed across both excavation areas, together with a single pit located at the north end of Area B. The finds evidence was generally quite sparse however, suggesting Roman occupation of the site was limited and that the finds may be residual material in later features.

The Saxon period is primarily represented by two large pits at the northern end of Area B and by finds from a large shallow depression further south in Area B. The latter may be a later feature containing residual Saxon material.

A single L-shaped ditched enclosure at the north-west corner of Area A is the only feature of medieval date. The function of the enclosed space is unclear; however, an agricultural use seems likely.

The post-medieval period is represented by an agricultural field system aligned with the extant field boundaries on site; some of the ditches revealed during the excavation appear to be depicted on the 1841 tithe map of the area and align with observed crop-marks.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
3.0	ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
5.0	FINDS ASSESSMENTS
6.0	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
7.0	POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA
8.0	PUBLICATION PROJECT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appendix 1:	Feature list
Appendix 2:	Analysis of cremated deposits
Appendix 3:	Environmental analysis - residue quantification
Appendix 4:	Environmental analysis - flint quantification
Appendix 5:	HER summary
Appendix 6:	OASIS Form

TABLES

Table 1:	Site archive quantification table
Table 2:	Worked flint
Table 3:	Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics
Table 4:	Overview of CBM assemblage
Table 5:	Roman CBM fabrics
Table 6:	Post Roman CBM fabrics
Table 7:	Fired clay fabrics

FIGURES

Front Cover: Ring ditch GP11 under excavation, looking east.

Maps and plans

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: The excavation areas together with the 2010 evaluation
- Figure 3: The site and surrounding cropmarks
- Figure 4: Area A plan, all features with coloured phasing
- Figure 5: Ring ditch GP11, plan and photograph
- Figure 6: Area B plan, all features with coloured phasing

Photographs

- Figure 7: General view of area A during mechanical excavation
- Figure 8: Cremation burial [555], looking north
- Figure 9: Cremation burial [540], looking north
- Figure 10: Pit [030], looking north
- Figure 11: Pit [124], looking south west
- Figure 12: Pit [033], looking north
- Figure 13: Pit [038], looking north
- Figure 14: Ditch GP7 seg. [637], looking west
- Figure 15: Ditches GP12, GP13 and GP14, segs. [004], [006] and [008]), looking north northeast
- Figure 16: Cremation burial [650], looking north
- Figure 17: Ditch GP3, seg. [508], looking east

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site consists of two areas of open-area excavation on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir development at Cobb's Farm, Goldhanger. The development area is centred at NGR TL 8908 0861 and covers a total area of 8.75 hectares, not including a further 3.88ha of associated wetland (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Part of the land remains under arable cultivation and part is currently undergoing mineral extraction and reservoir construction.
- 1.1.3 The two areas under archaeological investigation cover a total area of 2.49ha, and were primarily identified through an archaeological trial trench evaluation (McCall 2010) conducted on the proposed development site, which established the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 2). Area A was at the western end of the development area and was roughly square covering an area of 0.94ha. Area B was approximately 100m from the eastern end of the development area; it was trapezoidal and covered an area of 1.55ha (Figures 2 - 5).

1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies at c. 4m AOD on the northern side of the Blackwater Estuary, at a distance of approximately 600m from the river. It occupies generally flat land, subdivided by occasional hedges and field boundary ditches.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey's online viewer shows the geology of the area as comprising of London Clay overlain by gravel terraces. The terraces are mixed deposits of clay and silt and sand and gravel.
- 1.2.3 The excavations revealed deposits of varied natural geology. Area A revealed light yellow grey silty gravel, whereas Area B revealed a thick deposit (c. 0.5m) of mid orange brown clay silt overlying the gravel.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 During the initial stages of the development proposal, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was requested by Essex County Council to be submitted as part of any forthcoming planning application. The Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team recommended that due to the highly sensitive nature of the site, an archaeological evaluation should take place. The evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions between February and March 2010 and a report (McCall 2010) was submitted alongside the EIA (Maldon District Council 2011). On the basis of the results of the evaluation a full condition was recommended, and duly placed, on the planning consent. (Application refs: ESS/10/08/MAL, ESS/37/11/MAL and APP/Z1585/A/12/2169596).

- 1.3.2 The condition placed on planning consent stated that:

'No development or preliminary groundworks shall take place until a written scheme and programme of archaeological investigation and recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme and programme of archaeological investigation and recording shall be implemented prior to the commencement of the development hereby permitted or any preliminary groundworks.'

- 1.3.3 In accordance with this, a brief for archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir was prepared by Essex County Council Place Services, dated May 2013 (ECC Place Services 2013); and following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2013) Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd. (SRC) to undertake the relevant archaeological excavations.

- 1.3.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between June 2013 and January 2014. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Adrian Scruby and directed by Adam Dyson with occasional assistance from Lukasz Miciak.

1.4 Circumstances and dates of work

- 1.4.1 Work was undertaken in stages in order to accommodate the farming schedule. The northern third of Area B was excavated in June 2013; followed by Area A and the southern part of Area B between September and November. The final stage of work was undertaken in January 2014, when a strip of ground bisecting Area B was investigated following the dismantling of a section of overhead electricity cabling.

1.5 Archaeological method

- 1.5.1 As outlined above, the excavation of the two investigation areas was required to be conducted in stages. The initial stage of work encompassed only the northern third of Area B due to the presence of crops elsewhere. In addition, the southern limit of excavation had to remain north of a course of overhead electricity cabling which was awaiting underground diversion around the proposed reservoir. Unforeseen delays to the cable diversion process meant that the strip of ground beneath the cables was not investigated until January 2014, although the remaining areas could be investigated during the autumn.
- 1.5.2 All mechanical excavation was carried under the supervision of an archaeologist and was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was carried out to the surface of the natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to remove seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.

- 1.5.3 The plan was subsequently updated following regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with the *IfA Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010), the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), published by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO).
- 1.5.5 After cleaning and planning the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- the funerary landscape embodied by the ring ditch in Area A and its surrounding cremation burials were fully excavated. The entire fill of the ring ditch was excavated, with mid and post-excavation recording.
 - ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course.
 - 50% samples of pits were initially excavated and fully recorded. In one instance a deep pit was subsequently mechanically truncated to facilitate further excavation by hand. In another instance, a large modern pit/hollow was mechanically excavated in order to better establish its extent, date and function.
 - for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit.
- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10; and datum levels were taken where appropriate.
- 1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.8 Finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy (ASE 2011). In general, all finds from all sampled features were collected. Where large quantities of 19th-20th century finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 1.5.9 As required, selected features were scanned with a metal detector for artefact recovery.

1.5.10 Environmental Sampling Strategy

Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (generally a minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.

- 1.5.11 One hundred percent samples of all clearly cremated deposits were collected in order to ensure the recovery of all cremated bone through wet sieving and flotation. In addition, this strategy would enable the recovery of charcoal and any small artefacts from the deposits.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to provisionally place the results from the investigation within the local archaeological and historical setting. It also seeks to quantify and summarise the results and specify their significance and potential, including any capacity they have to address the original research aims, taking into account any new research criteria. It will lay out what further analysis work is required to enable final dissemination of the results, and propose what form this should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from a previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd under a site code of GOCF 10 (McCall 2010), work at the site ran as a single excavation, with all finds and environmental archives recorded under the site code: GOCF 13.
- 1.6.4 Where relevant the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Nearby sites

- 2.1.1 The gravel terraces on the north bank of the Blackwater estuary contain a number of significant and extensive multi period sites generally associated with crop-mark evidence. With evidence for monuments such as round barrows, enclosures, track-ways together with scattered prehistoric settlement evidence.
- 2.1.2 Excavations prior to mineral extraction at nearby sites such as Lofts Farm (Brown 1988 and Wallis 1988), Slough House Farm (Wallis 1998a), Chigborough Farm (Waughman 1998a), Howells Farm (Wallis 1998b), Rook Hall (Priddy 1984 and Waughman 1998b) and Chappel Farm (Robertson 2003); have demonstrated the presence of well-preserved below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.3 The excavations at Chappel Farm, Chigborough Farm, Rook Hall, Slough House Farm and Lofts Farm are the nearest sites, all located within c.2.5km west of Cobb's Farm (Figure 1). The site of Howells Farm is located roughly 3.5km west-north-west of Cobb's Farm, just north of Heybridge Wood. The majority of the significant findings from these sites are prehistoric and include: scattered Neolithic finds and features from most of the sites, Neolithic or early Bronze Age structures at Chigborough Farm, Bronze Age ring ditches at Slough House Farm, Bronze Age ring ditches, an enclosure and a small well at Lofts Farm, BA cremations at Rook Hall (Waughman 1998b), Iron Age enclosures at Chigborough Farm, and Iron Age round houses at Chappel Farm.
- 2.1.4 Roman evidence is also apparent, such as enclosures at Chigborough Farm and a trackway at Slough House Farm, the easterly continuation of which is seen at Rook Hall.
- 2.1.5 Extensive Saxon occupation was recorded at Rook Hall; with evidence including hearths, six sunken featured buildings, a large post built building and an iron working site. Also, a boat shaped building was revealed at Chigborough Farm.
- 2.1.6 In addition to these nearby dryland sites, prehistoric occupation evidence ranging from the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo Saxon, and post medieval periods has also been excavated at the intertidal site of 'the Stumble' (Wilkinson et al 2012). This site is located south east of Cobb's Farm to the west of the mud bank which provides its name in the intertidal zone north of the causeway leading to Osea Island.
- 2.1.7 Several 'red hills' are also known from the area; red hill is the local term used to describe low mounds or surface spreads of red burnt soil, often evident on ploughed fields. This material is the by-product of the salt manufacturing process in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period and may indicate the presence of a saltern site comprising tanks and hearths used for the holding and evaporation of sea water. A few examples are mapped to the south of the site between collier's reach and goldhanger

creek (EHER 7818-7822, 7927, 12121, 18781), with many more located both east and west along the estuary (Fawn et al 1990 p.51).

2.2 Crop-marks

- 2.2.1 The area of the agricultural reservoir scheme contains crop-marks which appear to describe an historic field system of currently undetermined date. To the immediate south of the study area is a significant concentration of crop-marks of possible Roman date (EHER 7924) and a ring ditch of probable Bronze Age origin can be seen to the north. It is probable that the crop-marks visible within the study area represent only a proportion of the surviving archaeological features, given the concentrations apparent in the vicinity (Figure 3).

2.3 The post-medieval period

- 2.3.1 Cobb's Farm contains two Grade II listed buildings; the farmhouse itself dates from at least the 17th Century, featuring an 18th Century façade (EHER 38812 / listing no. 1165747). To the immediate west of the farmhouse, an 18th Century timber framed barn also survives (EHER 38813 / listing no. 118882). Approximately 200m to the north-west of the development area, on wash lane, *Thatched Cottage* (aka *Brook Cottage*) is a 17th/18th Century timber framed and weatherboarded cottage which is also Grade II listed (EHER 38814 / listing no. 1317169).
- 2.3.2 An examination of historic cartographic information helps to reveal the more recent history of the landscape. Chapman and André's 1777 map of the area depicts the farm in its present location, although it is not named and the map has little detail. The 1841 tithe map however both depicts and names *Cobb's*. The development site is shown as occupying agricultural land much as it does today; although the fields feature a much greater level of division. Several earlier boundaries are shown to be bisecting the site, which are expected to correspond to features revealed in the excavation areas. The field boundaries appear as they are today on the Ordnance Survey 1874 1:2500 map and remain unchanged from this time.

2.4 Previous work within the development area

- 2.4.1 The 2010 evaluation (McCall 2010) revealed three possible ring ditches, as well as 38 ditches or gullies, 36 pits and postholes and an irregular depression.
- 2.4.2 Finds were generally sparse and few features were dated. However ring-ditch F1036 (Tr.7), and pits F1075 and F1085 (Tr.28) can all be ascribed Bronze Age dates, and a similar date was presumed for the other ring-ditches. Pit F1032 (Tr.7) contained burnt flint, and the feature may be prehistoric. The remaining pottery sherds were small in number, obtained from open features (ditches), and were insufficient as reliable dating. Ditch F1051 (Tr.15) contained a Bronze Age sherd likely to be residual and ditch F1131 (Tr.35) contained both a Bronze Age sherd and post-medieval ceramic building material. Ditch F1055 (Tr.20) and ditch F1057 (Tr.22)

each contained a Roman sherd. Late Saxon / early medieval pottery, and a Roman sherd were found in the topsoil (Trs. 14 & 17 respectively).

- 2.4.3 Two concentrations of features were identified from the results of the evaluation. Firstly in the vicinity of trenches: 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, and secondly in the vicinity of trenches: 22, 27, 28 and 32-35 (henceforth Excavation Areas A and B respectively).
- 2.4.4 The features principally comprised gullies, pits and post-holes that suggested settlement activity of an unknown date.
- 2.4.5 The three ring-ditches, F1036 (Tr. 7), F1151 & F1153 (Tr.27) and F1127 (Tr. 35), suggested the presence of a widespread, but probably not particularly dense, Bronze Age cemetery.
- 2.4.6 Linear ditches also traversed the site and were recorded in several trenches (Trs. 4, 5 & 15; Tr. 19, Tr 20 & 22; Trs. 33 & 34; and Trs. 35, 38, 51 & 53); some of these suggested settlement activity, whilst others are probably field boundaries of varying date. The roughly north-south oriented boundary revealed in trenches 22 and 20 produced Roman dating evidence, although its location and orientation may correspond with a boundary depicted on the 1841 tithe map. The ditches revealed elsewhere were indicative of post-medieval activity, and may also correspond with boundaries on the tithe map.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The principle aim of the archaeological excavation was to record, excavate, analyse and report on any archaeological remains present within the excavation, thereby achieving the required *preservation by record* of those features/deposits threatened by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological work also aimed to take account of regional research assessments and objectives, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 The more specific objectives were:
- to further investigate the features identified during the evaluation which indicated settlement activity, and to determine evidence of their date range as well as gaining a greater understanding of their extent and function
 - to further investigate the evidence for the Bronze Age cemetery suggested from the evaluation
 - to fully investigate any new archaeological remains revealed during the excavations
 - to place the archaeological remains in their wider context of previously recorded prehistoric and historic settlement and other land-use along the north side of the Blackwater Estuary

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figures 4 and 5)

*Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are referred to individually or by their group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual segments and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits may be grouped together by common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds referred to thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).*

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships existed. Where neither dateable artefacts nor stratigraphic relationships were present features have been phased if an association to dateable activity appears likely; otherwise undated features are discussed separately. The excavation revealed a wide range of features dating from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic up to the twentieth century.
- 4.1.2 The earliest features comprise a scattering of shallow pits and probable tree holes from which Mesolithic or early Neolithic struck flint and Neolithic pottery was recovered; this activity was focussed at the northern end of Area B.
- 4.1.3 The most significant findings are likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and consisted of a cremation cemetery located at the northeast corner of Area A. It comprised a cluster of 26 unurned cremations deposited in small pits positioned in and around a ring ditch likely to be the remains of a small round barrow. Additional Bronze Age activity comprised a small number of pits spread across the site, including a possible well located towards the north western corner of Area B.
- 4.1.4 The Roman period is primarily represented by possible ditched field system revealed across both excavation areas, together with a single pit located at the north end of Area B. The finds evidence was generally quite sparse however, suggesting Roman occupation of the site was limited and that the finds may be residual material in later features.
- 4.1.5 The Saxon period is primarily represented by two large pits at the northern end of Area B and by finds from a large shallow depression further south in Area B. The latter may be a later feature containing residual Saxon material.
- 4.1.6 A single L-shaped ditched enclosure at the north-west corner of Area A is the only feature of medieval date. The function of the enclosed space is unclear; however, an agricultural use seems likely.
- 4.1.7 The post-medieval period is represented by an agricultural field system aligned with the extant field boundaries on site; some of the ditches

revealed during the excavation appear to be depicted on the 1841 tithe map of the area and align with observed crop-marks.

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The excavations revealed a relatively uniform c.0.3m of topsoil, with occasional underlying transitional subsoil, above deposits of varied natural geology. Area A revealed light yellow grey silty gravel with occasional bands of light orange clay silt. Whereas Area B revealed a thick deposit (c.0.5m) of mid orange brown clay silt overlying the gravel.

4.2.2 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during the closely monitored machining.

4.3 Phase 1: Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic – middle Neolithic)

4.3.1 Mesolithic/early Neolithic

4.3.1.1 Flint blades of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date were recovered from tree hole [045] at the north end of Area B. Further blades, burnt and likely to be residual, were recovered from the lower fill of pit or possible well [030], located towards the northwest corner of Area B. Pottery dating to the Middle-Late Bronze Age was recovered from the upper fill of this feature.

4.3.1.2 Pottery dating from the early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition (c. 3650-3300 BC) was recovered from pits [085] and [097] towards the east end of Area B (Figure 6; 5.3.4). Pit [085] was one of a cluster of features in close proximity; all recorded as cutting a shallow irregular depression filled by a layer of grey silt, [107]. Pit [085] was the only feature from which datable artefacts were recovered, although the cluster as a whole appears to be an associated area of contemporary activity. Small pit [097] which contained the assemblage's largest group of early Neolithic pottery also contained a small quantity of cremated human bone, recovered from environmental samples (Appendix 2). The pottery, although of a similar fabric appeared to consist of broken sherds from different vessels.

4.3.1.3 Undated probable tree holes located across the northern end of Area B may also contribute to this early prehistoric activity. These comprise [093], [105] and [087] in the north-east corner and two probable tree throws forming GP22 in the north-west corner, together with a number of other possible tree holes, unexcavated but recorded within the site survey.

4.3.2 Middle Neolithic

4.3.2.1 Pit [129], at the north-west side of Area B contained a single sherd of pottery decorated in a style typical of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware tradition. This pit was relatively small and shallow at 1.54 x 0.86 x 0.15m, its function is unclear and there are no associated features.

4.4 Phase 2: Middle to Late Bronze Age (c.1300-1000BC)

4.4.1 The cremation cemetery

4.4.1.1 A cremation cemetery was recorded in the north-east corner of Area A (Figure 4). This comprised a total of 26 unurned cremation burials (GP1) surrounding a small ring ditch (GP11), which is likely to be the remains of a round barrow. The eastern side of the ring ditch was first identified in evaluation Trench 7 when a sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery was recovered from it (McCall 2010). This remains the only significant dating evidence recovered from either the ring ditch or the cremations, despite all deposits being fully excavated during the open area excavation. A Bronze Age date is further supported by a comparison to the excavated remains at Slough House Farm, Lofts Farm and Rook Hall, although further work comprising radiocarbon dating of a selected sample of the cremated bone will hopefully confirm the date of the Cobb's Farm cemetery (see 7.2.8.2).

4.4.1.2 The ring ditch (Figure 5) had an external diameter of approximately 6m; the ditch itself had predominantly shallow sides and a concave base and measured between 1 and 1.08m wide and between 0.18 and 0.27m deep. It contained a single fill of mid orange grey clay silt likely to represent natural silting. Four environmental samples were collected from the ditch fill, giving some insight into the contemporary land use (6.3.4).

4.4.1.3 The ring ditch enclosed two pits, [602] at its centre and [604] slightly to the north (Figure 5), both of which contained cremated deposits. Pit [602] was 0.62m in diameter and 0.2m deep and [604] was 0.43m in diameter and 0.17m deep.

4.4.1.4 The remaining cremation burial pits in the group were located either in line with or to the east of the ring ditch. It is interesting to note that there were no examples to the west of the ring ditch. One of the smaller examples was pit [523] which measured 0.39 x 0.34 x 0.12m. A larger example was pit [555] (Figure 8) which measured 0.51 x 0.41 x 0.21m. The size, shape and depth of the cremation burial pits varied although almost all contained fills of dark blackish grey silt.

4.4.1.5 Post excavation analysis of the cremated bone was particularly informative regarding pit [540] (Figure 9). Analysis of the bone fragments, suggests that its lower fill, [551] contains the remains of a juvenile (see 5.14.4.2). The upper, darker fill [541], is likely to belong to the same act of deposition. It contained several very small bones from the skull area, indicating that extra care may have been taken to specifically recover cranial elements. Those from pit [540] were also identifiable as being from a juvenile; the deposits from pits [519], [523], [527], [577], [602] are likely to contain the remains of adults, but an estimation of age could not be made for the remaining twenty burials. The sex of individuals could not be identified for any of the burials.

x

4.4.1.6 Evaluation Trench 7 revealed four small pits close to the ring ditch; they were of similar size to the cremations although no cremated bone was recorded. It seems likely that at least one of these pits, F1038, which was

located at the far northern end of the trench and contained a very dark fill, was associated to the funerary landscape.

4.4.2 Other Bronze Age activity

4.4.2.1 Pit [584] was found in close proximity to the cremation cemetery. Shallow and slightly irregular in shape, its function is unclear. It contained pottery likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, along with burnt and struck flint.

4.4.2.2 Bronze Age activity was also recorded along the western side of Area B. Towards the north-west corner of the area, a large circular pit or possible water hole [030] was recorded. It had vertical sides and was 1.55m deep (Figure 10). Two fills were recorded; upper fill [032] was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt which contained Bronze Age pottery. Lower fill [031] appeared as a lighter grey, this may be the result of gleying, which is the anaerobic reduction of iron in sediments under prolonged waterlogged conditions. Taking this into account both fills may together represent a single process of gradual silting rather than two distinct events.

4.4.2.3 A further three pits which contained Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery were recorded further south in Area B, namely [124], [108] and [120]. Pit [124] was roughly circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 1m and a depth of 0.27m, it had predominantly steep sides and a flattish base (Figure 11). Its charcoal rich lower fill contained a partial rim sherd possibly representing a Deverel-Rimbury Globular Urn (5.3.6). Also of interest is that evaluation Trench 28 revealed three small pits of probable Bronze Age date (McCall 2010) approximately 10m to the north-east of [124]; together these form a concentration of activity in reasonably close proximity. An environmental sample taken from pit [124] revealed a reasonable quantity of macro plant remains (see 6.3.5.2).

4.4.2.4 Pit [108] also warrants particular mention as its fill [109] contained the largest group of Bronze Age pottery within the assemblage, and that which could be most confidently dated to the transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age (c.1300-1000BC), together with fragments of fired clay with a flat surface that may have been part of a hearth or daub structure (5.3.6 and 5.6).

4.5 Phase 3: Roman (c.AD 40-400)

- 4.5.1 The Roman phase of activity is represented by a pit at the north end of Area B in addition to some possible field systems marked by ditches revealed across both Areas A and B. Residual Roman finds were recovered from several features of a later date, but even where Roman finds provided the only dating evidence, the quantity and quality of the material is suggestive of residual material in later features.
- 4.5.2 Pit [053] at the north end of Area B contained a fragment of imbrex in its single fill but its function is unknown, largely due to the lack of any associated features.
- 4.5.3 Ditch GP6, oriented roughly north to south in Area A was investigated in six sondages. It was clearly cut by post-medieval/modern ditch GP8, and appeared to post-date undated gully GP5 at its southern end. It varied very little along its length, the segments revealed a shallow cut containing a single fill. Its width was approximately 1m and its depth approximately 0.1-0.2m. Finds were only recovered from one segment, namely [691] towards the southern end and these consisted of fragments from a single vessel possibly an earlier Roman globular beaker (AD 40-100). Parallel ditch GP10 to the west of GP6 was investigated with 4 segments, but remained undated by finds. Its similar profile and alignment suggests a possible association to GP6.
- 4.5.4 Of the five excavated sondages which investigated E-W ditch GP16 in area B only a single find was recovered, namely fragments of probable Roman tegula from the fill of [051]. Parallel ditch GP17 located roughly 12m further south was undated but is assumed to be associated, as is perpendicular ditch GP18 which was also undated by finds. GP18 was both wider and deeper than the E-W ditches, although their profiles were similar. No clear relationship between the ditch fills could be determined at their intersections; but their alignment suggests contemporaneity.
- 4.5.5 Given its parallel alignment to GP18, it is possible that the aforementioned ditches GP6 and GP10 in Area A are also contemporary to this field system. Taken as a whole, the field system represented by the ditches was visibly cut by post-medieval/modern ditches; however, the Roman date suggested by the finds from sondages [691] and [051] is tentative to say the least. In truth, it is only really possible to suggest Roman/post-Roman as a likely period of use. Moreover, little can be said about the function of the field system due to the absence of contemporary activity within the enclosed spaces.
- 4.5.6 Residual Roman finds were recovered from a number of other features of later date, namely medieval ditch GP7 in Area A; and in Area B: probable post-medieval ditches GP12, GP13 and GP14, medieval/post-medieval ditch GP21 and Saxon pits [033] and [038] (GP15). These finds tended to be abraded and occasionally showed signs of reuse (5.3.7 and 5.5.3).

4.6 Phase 4: Early / Mid Saxon (c.AD 500-700)

- 4.6.1 Pits [033] (Figure 12) and [038] (Figure 13), which together make up GP15 were of similar size and found in close proximity at the north end of Area B (Figure 6). Both contained Roman finds in their lower fills, although in both cases the finds are suggestive of residual material. The upper fills contained pottery quite securely dated to the 6th – 7th century (5.4.2). Both pits were substantially deep although pit [038] warrants particular focus as it contained a total of six fills showing various episodes of backfilling, collapsed sides and silting. It is also worth noting that the uppermost fill, [044], appears to have been formed by natural silting after the pit had fallen out of use, and that this is where the Saxon pottery was recovered from; therefore a late Roman origin should perhaps not be entirely ruled-out. Fill [044] also contained cremated human bone, although this comprised less than a gram (recovered from <10>) and is likely to be a secondary deposition of residual material. The presence of human remains in this location could suggest an easterly extension to the cremation activity revealed in area A, although the evaluation results certainly suggest an absence of any significant activity.
- 4.6.2 Approximately half way down the western edge of Area B, a large shallow pit/depression [166] was investigated with a combination of hand and mechanical excavation. Two fills were recorded although the distinction between the two may actually be the result of gleying due to prolonged waterlogged conditions. The fills contained fragments of abraded Roman tegula, a small fragment of quern stone dated as Early/Mid Saxon and a small piece of clay hearth lining with adhering iron slag (5.5.3, 5.7 and 5.8). The slag suggests low level iron working in the area, although there is no direct evidence for it in relation to [166].
- 4.6.3 Ditch GP21 oriented roughly east to west was located at the southern edge of [166], only a single fragment of reused Roman tegula was recovered from ditch fill [132], meaning it cannot be reliably dated, moreover the stratigraphic relationship between the two features could not be determined suggesting they may be contemporary. Ditch GP21 was initially recorded during the trial trench evaluation as the southern side of an undated possible ring ditch (F1153 in trench 27); however, the excavation exposed much more of the feature and revealed its true orientation. The ditch initially thought to be the northern half of the ring ditch in trench 27 could not be identified at all in the excavation. The full easterly extent of ditch GP21 could not be reliably determined beyond segment [139].
- 4.6.4 Due to the finds being suggestive of residual material, it is conceivable that both depression [166] and ditch GP21 are contemporary features actually dating to any point from the Saxon period onwards. The western limit of Area B ran along an extant drainage ditch marking a long established field boundary that runs perpendicular to ditch GP21; it is therefore thought possible that feature [166] was a pond or hollow located in the corner of a post medieval agricultural field.

4.7 Phase 5: Medieval (c.AD 1150-1250)

- 4.7.1 An L-shaped enclosure ditch, GP7, located in the north-west corner of Area A (Figure 4) is the only feature dated to the medieval period. Of the ten excavated segments, [671] contained a single sherd of residual Roman pottery and [637] (Figure 14) contained multiple fragments of a cooking pot of probable mid-12th to mid-13th century date. There were no contemporary features in the area and there was a notable lack of activity in the enclosed space to the north-west of the ditch. Therefore little can be inferred regarding the function of the enclosure; the most likely interpretation of the land use being that of shallow impact farming.

4.8 Phase 6: Post-medieval / Modern

- 4.8.1 The post-medieval/modern activity is represented by agricultural field boundaries identified in both Areas A and B; some of which appear to be depicted on mid-19th century mapping. In Area A, northeast to southwest ditch GP8 and L-shaped ditch GP9 were investigated with a total of eight excavated segments. Finds ranged from possible late medieval tile to fragments from a later 19th to early 20th century whiteware plate recovered from segment [581]. The field system appears to align with observed crop-marks and the east to west ditches align with a boundary depicted on the 1841 tithe map (not reproduced in this report).
- 4.8.2 In Area B, an east to west oriented ditch, GP23, was investigated with four segments. An 18th century Staffordshire combed slipware dish fragment was recovered from segment [065]. Although not directly depicted on the tithe map this ditch forms a likely continuation of the boundary represented by ditch GP8 identified in Area A. The boundary's gradual curve to an east-west orientation is depicted on the map; however the two fields divided by ditch GP23 appear as a single field by 1841.
- 4.8.3 Ditch GP19 was oriented roughly north to south and investigated with three excavated segments. It post-dates ditch GP23, through which it is cut, but is likely to be broadly contemporary. It contained a ceramic field drain at its base, along with the stem of a clay pipe dated to c.1650-1750 recovered from segment [143] (5.9). It appears to align with observed crop-marks and a boundary depicted on the 1841 tithe map (not reproduced in this report).
- 4.8.4 Ditch GP20 was located at the southern end of Area B and, although irregular, was oriented east to west. It was investigated in two segments, both of which contained post-medieval (17th-18th century) brick fragments. It too aligns with an observed crop-mark, but not with any mapped boundaries.
- 4.8.5 Three parallel ditches were recorded in the north-west corner of Area A. Together they appear to form a double ditch boundary, with the eastern ditch (GP13) having a later, shallow recut (GP14) along its western edge. The outer ditches (GP12 to the west and GP13) both had quite steep sides, a narrow flat base and were approximately 1.4m wide and 0.5-0.6m deep (Figure 15; segments [004], [006], and [008]). Although the excavation recovered mainly abraded Roman finds from the fills, segment

[023] (GP13) also contained late medieval/post-medieval roof tile and the boundary appears to be depicted on the 1841 tithe map.

4.9 Unphased and undated features

- 4.9.1 Many features could not be dated by finds. Although in some cases an approximate date can be assigned based on stratigraphic relationships or spacial association; these approximations are generally too broad to be included in the phased discussions above.
- 4.9.2 In Area A, nine undated pits were revealed, most located with no particular association to other features. Pit [614] towards the area's northern edge contained struck flint, so might be considered prehistoric; also its proximity to the cremation cemetery may suggest it is of Middle-Late Bronze Age date.
- 4.9.3 Pits [650] (Figure 16) and [660] contained unurned cremated deposits similar to those in the probable Bronze Age cemetery. They are outliers, being located approximately sixty metres south-west of the ring ditch, which is why they are being discussed separately. Nevertheless, a contemporary probable Bronze Age date does remain probable.
- 4.9.4 Pit [663] contained cremated bone as well as fragments of probable Roman pottery and possible Early/Mid Saxon pottery. Due to the uncertainty of this dating evidence [663] is being discussed here. It is possibly contemporary with the other cremations however it is notably different in character being approximately twice the size, an irregular oval in shape and containing a less charcoal rich fill.
- 4.9.5 A series of shallow gullies located towards the south end of Area A appear to be associated based on their dimensions and general appearance. They comprise gullies [622], GP2, GP3 (Figure 17 segment [508]), GP4 and GP5. If treated as a contemporary group the recorded stratigraphic relationships give them a broadly prehistoric date, although the varied orientations mean little can be inferred about their function.
- 4.9.6 Nine undated pits and one undated post hole were recorded towards the south end of Area B. Pits [152], [154]/[161], and [163] were all in close proximity to post-medieval/modern ditch GP19, therefore may be associated.
- 4.9.7 Pits [146], [141], [122], [110] and [115] are within a cluster of features of differing dates and fail to share any particular characteristics making phasing and interpretation problematic. Post hole [112] did appear to contain the backfilled void of a post pipe, however, without other clearly associated post holes, any interpretation relating to a structure is impossible.
- 4.9.8 During the excavation of the north end of Area B, two pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered by the machine driver from an active area of the quarry not being archaeologically monitored approximately 30m east of the site (Figure 6). They were reportedly from deposits c.2m below the investigated archaeological horizon. An archaeological context for the finds could not be identified when they were brought to the attention of ASE staff. Both pieces are oak and are likely to represent a single piece which broke post-deposition however the preservation of the wood was too

poor to conclusively identify any working or tool shadows (5.15). The wood may represent the remains of a post of a fence or crude structure, but due to the lack of contextual information, this cannot be said for certain (7.2.9).

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	368	
Drawing sheets	A2 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10 and 1:20	14	
Photos	Digital images	311	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	98	
Context register	Context register sheets	11	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	6	
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	6	4 pages original, 2 pages typed
Drawing register	Drawing register sheets	7	

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from features of prehistoric to post medieval date. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed according to IFA guidelines. None of the metalwork requires X-radiography and finds do not require further conservation.
- 5.1.2 Diagnostic pottery of Neolithic date is of some significance, with its deposition in pits following the local pattern. Pottery of Middle to Late Bronze Age date was undiagnostic, although the cremation cemetery is likely to date to this period. Seemingly residual and undiagnostic Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery and residual Roman ceramic building material (CBM) provides the evidence for the broadly Roman/post-Roman field system. Whereas some unabraded pottery provides more accurate evidence for small scale domestic activity during the Early to Mid-Saxon period.
- 5.1.2 Ditched field systems then dominate the site with Medieval (12th-13th century) activity suggested by pottery, followed by post-medieval and modern activity attested by pottery, CBM, glass and a clay tobacco pipe.

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine le Hegerat

5.2.1 Introduction and method

- 5.2.1.1 The excavation work at Cobb's Farm produced a total of 38 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 181g. They were recovered through hand-collection (16 pieces) and from environmental samples (22 pieces). A further 30 fragments (341g) of burnt unworked flint were also collected. The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight and were individually classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). The flints were directly catalogued into an Excel spreadsheet table. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by feature type is provided in Table 2.

5.2.2 Condition and raw material

- 5.2.2.1 The condition of the flints varied from poor to fair. A few pieces displayed some post-depositional edge damage. Nonetheless, while the majority of the flints exhibited minimal signs of weathering, a small quantity were very fresh. The latter were possibly exposed only for a short period of time before burial. Eleven pieces were recorded as broken. The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light to dark brown flint. Where present, the outer surface is mostly abraded to a thin buff-coloured surface. A scraper from [095] (fill of pit [097]) was made on Bullhead flint, which is characterised by a thin orange band below a dark grey outer surface. Re-cortication was recorded only on a single flake.

5.2.3 Results

5.2.3.1 No large concentrations of worked flints were found. The flints were recovered from 24 numbered contexts located in both areas A and B. The majority of contexts produced only a single piece of flint, and the most significant group was recovered from pit [124]. This feature contained six small flakes. Most of the assemblage consisted of pieces of flint débitage including 25 flakes, one bladelet and eight blades. In addition a fragmentary core and three retouched implements were present.

5.2.3.2 The presence of blades and bladelet in pit [045], pit [030] and layer [001] with parallel lateral edges and ridges as well as platform abrasion suggest a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. All three pieces from pit [030] were burnt, and one of the blades consisted of a trimming blade. The flakes were mostly small, and several examples displayed plain or cortical platforms. Nonetheless, none of the flakes are chronologically distinctive. Retouched tools were scarce. Two scrapers, made on flakes with flat platforms, and a possible unfinished core tool were not closely datable.

	Flake	Bladelet, Blade, Blade- like flake	Core, Core fragment	Retouched form	Total
Layer [001]		1			1
Pits [027], [030], [033], [038], [045], [097], [124] & [584]	12	4	1	1	18
Cremations [530], [568], [602] & [650]	5	3			8
Ditches	8	1		2	11
Total	25	9	1	3	38

Table 2: worked flint

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small quantity of prehistoric and Roman pottery, totalling 96 sherds and weighing 620g was recovered from the site. The most significant aspect is a small diagnostic assemblage of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery. There also appears to be an element of later prehistoric (probably Middle/Late Bronze Age) material although this is difficult to date with certainty because of its undiagnostic nature. A small group of Late Iron Age and Roman sherds was also recorded.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) on pro-forma record sheets which are retained for the archive. Prehistoric tempered wares have been defined according to a site-specific type-series formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). A broad suggested concordance to the prehistoric type series used for material from nearby sites (Brown 1988; 1998) is provided in Table 3. Roman fabrics and forms have been recorded using codes from the Essex regional Late Iron Age/Roman fabric and form

type-series (Biddulph et al in prep, incorporating form codes from Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Going 1987).

5.3.3 Site-specific fabric groups

- FLGR1: A silty matrix with sparse to moderate fine grog of c.0.7-1.5mm and sparse flint of 0.5-1mm (or very rarely up to 2mm)
- FLIN1: A silty matrix with sparse flint of 0.5-1mm (or very rarely up to 2mm). Rare sparse large quartz grains up to 0.3mm may occur
- FLIN2: A dense matrix with common fine quartz ranging from silt-sized to 0.1mm. Sparse very ill-sorted flint, most 0.5-1.5mm with rare larger examples of up to 5mm. Some fine linear voids from burnt out organics may occur.
- FLIN3: A similar fabric to FLIN2 but with a slightly coarser grade of flint (most examples 0.5-2.5mm with sparse larger examples up to 6mm)
- FLIN 4: A dense inclusionless quartz-free matrix. Sparse very ill-sorted flint, most 0.5-1.5mm with rare larger examples of up to 5mm
- FLIN5: A silty matrix with well-sorted common flint of 0.5-1mm (or very rarely up to 2mm)
- FLIN6: A silty matrix with common ill-sorted flint (most 2-3mm) although examples range from 1-5mm.

Fabric	Suggested concordance with Brown (1988; 1998)	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
<i>Prehistoric</i>				
FLGR1	M	3	32	3
FLIN1	B	3	10	2
FLIN2	F	14	128	13
FLIN3	F	16	166	16
FLIN4	D	1	6	1
FLIN5	A	3	16	1
FLIN6	D	6	104	3
<i>LIA/Roman</i>				
GROG		2	16	2
GRS		48	142	6
Total		96	620	47

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman fabrics

5.3.4 Early Neolithic

- 5.3.4.1 Two groups from pit contexts can be assigned to the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition (dated to c. 3650-3300 BC). Within this broad style, most of the diagnostic elements are comparable to other Mildenhall type assemblages from the region, although they represent only the undecorated elements of this style. The largest group, from fill [095] of pit [097], comprises 27 sherds, weighing 246g. These largely appear to be broken sherds from different vessels although all of the examples are in similar fabric types (FLIN2 and FLIN3) which represent a continuum of flint-tempered wares containing sparse flint inclusions of extremely variable

size, set within a very fine sandy background matrix. Feature sherds from at least six vessels were recorded; these include a strongly everted rim profile, comparable to examples from Slough House Farm, Chigborough Farm and the Stumble (Brown 1998 Fig. 95, 1; Fig.98, 3-4; Brown 2012 Fig 4.3, 1.40). This vessel also featured an incomplete post-firing drilled perforation which did not fully penetrate the vessel wall. Two similar – though larger – incomplete perforations were noted on the neck area of another thicker-walled vessel. Other forms represented include a simple bead rim form and a slightly triangular rim with a pronounced long neck, both with slightly open profiles. Also of note is an example of a body carination, which can also be paralleled at Slough House Farm (Brown 1998 Fig. 95, 4).

5.3.4.1 The other Early Neolithic group, from fill [086] of pit [085], features just two sherds, including a very pronounced folded over rim in a slightly varying flint-tempered fabric (FLIN4) which has a very dense clean background matrix containing no quartz.

5.3.4.2 Overall, the assemblage can be paralleled amongst the plain elements of other Mildenhall Plain Bowl assemblages from the region. It is fairly striking that no decoration has been noted although this may simply be a reflection of the relatively small size of the assemblage, since other contemporary pit assemblages usually produce only a small proportion of decorated wares, which tend to be better represented on Causewayed Enclosure sites (Barclay 2002, 85). It is also fairly striking that, although most sherds are relatively large and only moderately abraded, there is no clear evidence of cross-fits and almost all of the sherds seem to represent parts of different vessels. This is slightly at odds with the pattern of pit deposition noted on sites such as Kilverstone in Norfolk where these contexts tended to produce large parts of one or two different vessels, perhaps indicating structured deposition. More locally, selection of particular parts of vessels has also been suggested at the Causewayed Enclosure site at Lodge Farm, St Osyth (Lavender 2007, 69).

5.3.5 Middle Neolithic

5.3.5.1 A single sherd in a similar fabric to that encountered in the Early Neolithic assemblage (FLIN3) was recovered in fill [130] of pit [129]. It features quite pronounced finger pinches/fingernail rustication over a wide surface area. This decorative style appears more typical of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware tradition. Although similar decoration might be encountered in other traditions of the late Neolithic to Early/Middle Bronze Age, these tend to be associated with grog-tempered fabric types.

5.3.6 Middle/Late Bronze Age

5.3.6.1 Undiagnostic sherds, considered more likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age were recovered from five contexts: pit fills [032] (pit [030]), [109] (pit [108]), [121] (pit [120]), [125] (pit [124]) and [585] (pit [584]). The largest group (12 sherds, weighing 158g) from pit [108] can probably be assigned reasonably confidently to the transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age period (c.1300-1000BC) based on the occurrence of a number of sherds from different vessels in coarse flint-tempered fabric FLIN6. The

remainder of the contexts were less certainly dated. In [032] (pit [030]), three sherds in a flint with grog fabric (FLGR1) were associated with a medium fine flint-tempered fabric (FLIN1), a ware type also noted in fill [585] (pit [584]). Coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN6) were noted in fills [121] (pit [120]) and [125] (pit [124]). In the latter, this fabric was associated with a small partial rim sherd in a well-sorted relatively fine, flint-tempered ware (FLIN5), with well-finished surfaces, possibly representing a Deverel-Rimbury Globular Urn.

5.3.7 Late Iron Age/ Roman

5.3.7.1 The Late Iron Age/ Roman assemblage is similarly undiagnostic and fragmentary. Two grog-tempered sherds were recorded which likely belong to the Late Iron Age/earlier Roman period; however both were associated with later pottery and are probably residual in ditch fills [025] (ditch [023]) and [145] (ditch [143]).

5.3.7.2 Heavily fragmented sherds from a single vessel, possibly an earlier Roman globular beaker, in an unsourced greyware fabric (GRS) were found in fill [692] of ditch [691]. Single sherds in similar coarse sandy fabrics of probable Roman date were found in contexts [001], [005] (ditch [004]), [009] (ditch [008]), [664] (pit [663]), [672] (ditch [671]) and [692] (ditch [691]).

5.4 **Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The excavations produced 64 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 355g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive with the information being used to create an excel database. Several periods are represented in the assemblage.

5.4.2 The earliest pottery consists of 13 sherds (101g) in a silty 'brickearth'-type fabric with sparse ill-sorted quartz and rare/common organic inclusions. The sherds are low-fired and on the whole relatively fresh suggesting they have not been subjected to notable reworking. Most are oxidised brown, though some have reduced black interiors. Only two feature sherds are present – part of the curved basal angle from a probable jar (pit [033], fill [035] 7/72g) and the simple upright rim from a bowl (pit [038], fill [044] 1/6g). Although not particularly diagnostic of date the fabric is similar to Early/Mid Saxon types from Colchester (Cotter 2001) and a 6th- to 7th-century date is suggested for this assemblage. Although most was recovered from Area B a single possible sherd in a similar fabric (2g) was recovered from area A (pit [663], fill [664]).

5.4.3 Ditch [637], in Area A, produced 48 sherds (206g) from a medium fired oxidised cooking pot tempered with moderate/abundant medium sand. Although no rim is present, part of the basal angle shows the vessel to have a sagging base. Although not particularly diagnostic the tempering and firing suggest a mid 12th to mid 13th century date range.

5.4.4 The Early Post-medieval period is represented by a single 18th century dish fragment in Staffordshire combed slipware (ditch [065], fill [067]: 42g) and part of a quite fine glazed red earthenware vessel (possibly a

cup/mug) from ditch [143] (fill [145]: 3g). This sherd can be placed anywhere between the later 17th and 18th centuries.

- 5.4.5 The only Late Post-medieval sherd from the site consists of part of the rim of a refined whiteware plate, decorated with red rim-edge lines (ditch [581], fill [580]: 3g). This vessel is likely to be of later 19th to early 20th century date.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of 45 fragments weighing 3804g was recovered from 20 separate contexts. It consists primarily of Roman material, with a small amount of post medieval brick and roof tile also recovered (Table 4)

Material	Count	Weight g.
Roman tile/brick	19	2114
Medieval - post medieval roof tile	14	382
Post-medieval brick	8	1224
Unidentified	4	84
Totals	45	3804

Table 4: Overview of the assemblage

5.5.2 Method

- 5.5.2.1 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a pro forma recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series drawn up. The data have been entered onto an Excel database. The material has been retained.

5.5.3 Roman

Fabric	Description
R1	sparse fine quartz, moderate coarse black inclusions, moderate voids
R2	Mid orange. Moderate medium quartz and coarse grey coarse quartz (mode medium), very sparse coarse black iron rich inclusions
R3	Abundant fine quartz, sparse coarse quartz, iron rich inclusions and flint
R4	Sparse black iron rich inclusions, sparse medium angular quartz, sparse ?clay pellets
R5	Sparse fine and coarse quartz no other inclusions
R6	Abundant angular medium and coarse black and grey quartz, sparse coarse iron rich red inclusions

Table 5: Roman fabrics

- 5.5.3.1 Six Roman fabrics were identified (Table 5). Roman tegula was recovered from pit [033] (fill [034]), pit [038] (fill [043]) and pit [166] (fill [167]) and ditches GP19 (fill [070] in seg. [068]) and GP21 (fill [132] in seg. [131]). Cutaways (modifications to the moulded shape) on the flange were evident on examples from [070] and [167]. Those from [034] and [132] had had the

flange removed. This is evidence of reuse of these materials, probably during the early medieval period.

5.5.3.2 Probable tegula fragments also came from contexts [007] (fill in ditch GP14), [039] (fill in pit [038]), [052] (fill in ditch GP16), and in pit [166] (in fill [167] in fabric T3 and in fill [168]). Ditch GP8 (fill [118]) contained an abraded fragment of either tegula with removed flange or thin brick. Possible Roman brick also came from context [043] (pit [038]) and from [050] (ditch GP19). A fragment of imbrex was recovered from context [054] (pit [053]).

5.5.3.3 The assemblage as a whole is in abraded condition and a number of pieces were vitrified. Fragments from contexts [025] (ditch GP13), [034] (pit [033]), [050] (ditch GP19) and [070] (also ditch GP19) were associated with later material and may be residual or re-used. It is probable that the remaining assemblage is also largely residual given the lack of other diagnostic Roman material.

5.5.4 Post Roman

5.5.4.1 Small amounts of roofing tile were recovered from ditch fills [025] (GP13), [050] (GP19), [070] (GP19), [134] (GP20), [517] (GP9), [548] (GP9) and [642] (GP8), and from pit fill [160] (pit [159]). Tile fabrics were all sandy in texture and appear to derive from similar geology (Table 6). No peg holes are evident but all appear to be roofing tile fragments of later medieval to post medieval date.

5.5.4.2 Post medieval brick fragments came from [070] (ditch GP19), [134] and [151] (ditch GP20) and pit fill [160] (pit [159]). All fabrics are fairly soft and low fired resulting in a high degree of abrasion. The most complete fragment is from an unfrogged brick 51.8mm thick from [151] (ditch GP20) which is of 17th to 18th century date.

Fabric	Description
T1	Light orange. Moderate coarse / medium angular quartz, sparse ?clay pellets
T2	Dark orange. Sparse coarse quartz, sparse medium and fine quartz, no other inclusions. Medium moulding sand
T3	Sparse very coarse angular quartz, lenses of abundant quartz through centre
T4	Moderate medium quartz, sparse medium iron rich inclusions
B1	Abundant medium angular coloured quartz.
B2	Sparse fine quartz, sparse rounded coarse grey quartz, sparse moderate very coarse red iron rich inclusions. Soft fabric, low fired
B3	Mid orange. Moderate medium/coarse rounded quartz, sparser red clay pellets and cream clay marls/ pellets. Sparse very coarse flint. Poorly sorted.

Table 6: Post Roman fabrics

5.5.5 Summary

- 5.5.5.1 The assemblage contains mainly abraded Roman material, some of which shows evidence of reuse, together with a small amount of undiagnostic post Roman brick and tile. The fragment of ceramic building material from fill [515] in ditch segment [514] (GP3) was too vitrified for a firm identification.

5.6 **Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A total of 93 fragments of fired clay weighing 762g were recovered from 14 separate contexts. The assemblage was assessed for form and fabric using a x10 magnification binocular microscope. Five fabrics were identified (Table 7). Mean fragment weight is just 8.2g indicating a high degree of abrasion.

Fabric	Description
F1	Sparse coarse rounded quartz and sparse to moderate medium quartz. Micaceous
F2	Sparse to moderate fine quartz, sparse coarse quartz, micaceous
F3	Silty fabric with common organic voids
F4	Silty fabric with sparse medium rounded grey quartz
F5	Sandy fabric with abundant medium angular quartz, sparse coarse quartz and very coarse fire cracked flint

Table 7: Fired clay fabrics

- 5.6.2 Thick walled fragments with one flat surface in fabric F5 from pit fill [109] (pit [108]) may have been part of a hearth or daub structure. Contexts [125] (pit [124]), [162] animal burrow beside pit [154] and [168] (pit [166]) also contained fragments with one flat or smoothed surface however these were undiagnostic of function.
- 5.6.3 None of the remaining assemblage was diagnostic of form or function, consisting entirely of amorphous lumps.

5.7 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The excavations recovered a single piece of German lava quern from pit [166] (fill [167], dated to the Early/Mid Saxon period.) The piece is amorphous in shape and weighs just 6g.

5.8 **Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The excavations recovered a 56g piece of orange fine sandy clay hearth lining with adhering iron slag. Although the slag is not particularly diagnostic of process it is likely to be from smithing. The piece, from pit [166] (fill [167]: dated to the Early/Mid Saxon period), suggests some low-level iron working in the area but this was not close to the excavated area.

5.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from ditch [143] (fill [145]). The fragment is abraded, unmarked and undecorated. It dates to c. AD1660-1750. The fragment is not closely dateable and is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

5.10 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.10.1 A green glass body shard, probably from a panelled bottle, was found in ditch [624] (fill [626]). This type of bottle usually contains medicine or alcoholic spirits. The fragment dates to the 19th century.
- 5.10.2 The piece is not of inherent interest and other than providing some dating evidence, it is of no significance.

5.11 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.11.1 A single Registered Find, RF<1>, was recovered from ditch [546] (fill [548]). The object consists of two iron plate fragments measuring 48x30mm and 52x44mm, thickness 4.4mm. The object is not inherently dateable but is likely to be post medieval in date.

5.12 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.12.1 Just five fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand-collection, all of which derive from post medieval ditch GP8, segment [641] (fill [642]). All five fragments have been identified as dog metapodials and may derive from the same animal. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone.
- 5.12.2 Just one fragment of bone has been recovered from the bulk samples. An unidentifiable fragment has been recovered from <53>, Spit 1 (fill [562] in cremation [563]).

5.13 Burnt Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.13.1 A small assemblage of burnt and un-burnt animal bone in poor condition was hand collected and bulk sampled. Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.
- 5.13.2 A small amount of animal bone was hand-collected from context [029] (pit [027]) weighing 8g and contained a phalange fragment from a medium sized mammal and fifteen unidentifiable fragments.
- 5.13.3 Environmental processing produced a small assemblage of burnt animal bone fragments from two contexts [029]/<6> (pit [027]) and [040]/<9> (pit [038]). Context [029]/<6> (pit [072]) produced 50g of white/beige burnt bone, the majority of which, over three hundred small fragments, were unidentifiable. Bones that could be identified to element and species

included a fragmented pig molar and two intermediate phalange fragments as well as a juvenile sheep/goat metapodial epiphysis. Context [040]/<9> (pit [038]) produced 6g of mainly white burnt bone; seventy-one fragments were unidentifiable to element or species. Bones that could be identified included nine medium sized mammal long bone fragments, seven medium sized mammal ribs and a tooth fragment as well as an incisor fragment from a pig. Un-burnt bone was also present in this context and included 8g of fragmented large mammal molars. A single knife cut, located mid-shaft on one of the medium sized mammal ribs was the only evidence of butchery present.

5.13.4 There is no evidence of gnawing or pathology on the bone.

5.14 Human Bone by Elissa Menzel

5.14.1 Introduction

5.14.1.1 Burnt human bone was recovered from a total of 40 contexts, originating from 35 pits and 2 ditches.

5.14.1.2 The majority of the burnt bone deposits were located in a cluster of twenty six small burial pits within 25 meters of a ring ditch tentatively dated to the Bronze Age ([519], [523], [524], [527], [528], [530], [533], [535], [537], [538], [540], [553], [555], [556], [558], [560], [563], [568], [571], [573], [574], [577], [579], [602], [604] and [606]). The remaining deposits were spread across excavation areas A and B.

5.14.2 Methods

5.14.2.1 Recording and analysis of the bone followed the procedures outlined by McKinley (2004.) Age estimations were carried out with reference to Bass (1987), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), and Schuer and Black (2000.) Fragmentation of cremated bone can make age estimation difficult thus age estimates were separated into four categories: infant (I), juvenile (J), adult (A), and older adult (OA.) Sex was estimated from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994.) The cremation deposits were processed as environmental samples, with sieve fractions of <4mm, 4-8mm, and >8mm presented for analysis.

5.14.3 Results

5.14.3.1 The weight of the cremated bone samples varies significantly from <1 gram to 372.5 grams ([520] from pit [519]) with a depth of the pits ranging between 0.05m and 1.35m. It is likely that severe truncation of many of the features, caused by ploughing, will have adversely affected the quantity and quality of bone recovered. Only 24% (9) of the features with burnt bone contained more than 50 grams and only 8% (3) contained more than 200 grams. The largest cremated bone assemblage, from [520], was well below the expected weight of cremated bone produced by an adult, between 1001.5 and 2422.5 grams (McKinley 1993.) Although the features were heavily truncated, 57.5% (23) of the deposits had bone present in fractions greater than 8mm; however, the bone in those fractions only accounts for 34.6% of the total bone from the features excavated. Only

four of the deposits contained fragments with dimensions greater than 30mm ([522] from pit [523], [520] from pit [519], [576] from pit [577], and [603] from pit [602]), with a maximum fragment size of 48.52mm ([520]).

5.14.3.2 In addition to the low weight of bone per deposit and its highly fragmented nature, the surfaces of much of the bone were highly abraded creating a softening and rounding of the bone's identifiable features further preventing identification.

5.14.3.3 The results of analysis are tabulated in appendix 2. Further details are housed in the archive.

5.14.4 Demographic and pathological data

5.14.4.1 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was assessed by the observation of repeated skeletal elements. Deposits [661] and [662] are the upper and lower fill of a single pit [660] and likely belong to a single act of deposition and one individual. Similarly, the bone recovered from [541] and [551] are the upper and lower fill of a single pit [540] which was very closely associated with deposit [539] from pit [538]. It is assumed that the burnt bone from these three contexts belong to a single deposition and one individual. The bone recovered from [034] and [035] was also sampled from a single pit [033], and is assumed to belong to a single individual. No repeated elements were observed and taking into consideration associated contexts, the bone recovered can be associated to 36 individuals.

5.14.4.2 Age estimation was possible for 15.8% (6) of the deposits. One deposit ([551] from pit [540]) was identified as possibly juvenile and five deposits ([520] from pit [519], [522] from pit [523], [526] from pit [527], [576] from pit [577] and [603] from pit [602]) as adults. The presence of rib fragments and a fragment of the left orbital rim suggests that deposit [551] contains the remains of a juvenile individual. The five individuals identified as adults were assessed on tooth, skull, and long bone fragments from the >8mm fractions. The use of age categories rather than discrete age ranges can create an overlap in age estimation, limiting demographic data. The deposits did not contain any sexually dimorphic fragments or any visible pathological lesions.

5.14.5 Pyre technology and burial ritual

5.14.5.1 The majority of bone fragments were white in colour with the occasional bluish colour on the interior of the compact bone. This colouring is indicative of an efficient cremation process and largely even oxidation, with pyre temperatures reaching a minimum of 600°C (Holden et al 1995a and b.)

5.14.5.2 Due to the highly fragmented nature of the remains and surface abrasion only 45% (18) of the deposits contained fragments identifiable to skeletal area. Of the deposits with identifiable remains 44.4% (8) contained fragments identifiable only to the skull. The skull was the most abundantly represented area identified in 42.5% (17) of the deposits and forming between 13.1 and 100% of the assemblages. The distinctive nature of the cranial tables and meningeal impressions enables identification of cranial

fragments at even the 2mm size, explaining the bias to this area. The least represented elements are from the axial skeleton, identified in only 12.5% (5) of the deposits but forming between <1 and 100% of the identified assemblages. Smaller elements of the skeleton, for example tooth roots and crowns were occasionally found ([541], [520], [526], [630]) suggesting that the burial rite may have preferred en-masse collection rather than a hand-picked selection process (McKinley 2006.) Deposit [541] from pit [540] contained a tooth crown, an ear ossicle (incus), and the styloid process of the temporal bone, all very small elements from the skull area that are often not recovered even in inhumed burials, indicating that extra care may have been taken to specifically recover cranial elements.

5.14.5.3 Whilst the majority of deposits were located around the western periphery of the ring ditch, deposits [603] (pit [602]) and [605] (pit [604]) were located at the centre of the circular feature. Deposit [603] contained 247.8g of bone while [605] contained less than 1g. It is possible that these two features are related; however, they are distinctly separate and a direct association is unable to be made.

5.14.5.4 Twenty nine of the cremated bone samples contained a burnt conglomerate substance made up of charcoal, bone, and flint pebbles. Magnetic material was consistently recovered from the samples containing burnt bone and ten of the deposits contained bone with a blackish or iron staining: [520] from pit [519], [522] from pit [523], [525] from pit [524], [529] from pit [528], [531] from pit [530], [534] from pit [535], [539] from pit [538], [541] from pit [540], [561] from pit [560] and [562], from pit [563]. This is likely the result of high levels of iron in the soil during burning.

5.15 Waterlogged Wood by Dawn Elise Mooney

5.15.1 Two pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered by machine from the quarry adjacent to the site. The larger piece measured 685 mm long by 190 mm wide and 175 mm deep, and was identified as oak. The wood was radially converted, with one end cross cut and the other severely weathered. The preservation of the wood was too poor to conclusively identify any working or tool shadows. The second piece was also identified as radially converted oak, and was flat and irregular, measuring 320 mm long by 145 mm wide and 15 mm deep. No working or tool marks were visible, and it is highly probable that this piece was broken off the first piece post-deposition.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT by Lucy Allott and Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During excavation work at the site, 91 bulk soil samples were taken in order to retrieve environmental information including charred plant remains, wood charcoal, faunal remains and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. The samples ranged in volume from 1 litre to 40 litres, and were processed at Archaeology South-East, Braintree, Essex. Assessment of artefactual and environmental material derived from these samples was conducted at Archaeology South-East, Portslade, East Sussex. This report provides an overview of the sample contents and the state of preservation of the remains, and assesses the potential of the assemblage to provide information regarding the economy of the site, fuel use, local environment, as well as funerary practices. The samples derived from a variety of feature types including pits, ditches and gullies, however most were taken from un-urned cremation burials. These were excavated in 5cm spits on site, and material from each spit was given an individual sample number. Below, these samples are grouped by their parent context rather than discussed individually, unless distinct variation between spits was observed.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 All samples were processed in a flotation tank. The residues and flots were captured on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively, and were dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for both artefactual and environmental remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are included in the relevant sections of this volume. The flots, together with the macrobotanical remains recovered from the residues, were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7x – 45x magnifications. Appendix 4 provides a summary of the flot contents and incorporates any charred macrobotanical remains recovered from the residues. Preliminary identifications of the macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997) for wild flora and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for economic plants. Estimates of abundance, diversity and preservation of the charred plant remains have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have

been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Where identifications are uncertain, 'cf.' is used to denote 'compares with'. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Cremation burials – (Samples <18 – 58> from cremation burials [523], [524], [528], [519], [527], [530], [533], [535], [537], [538], [540], [553], [555], [556], [558], [560], [563] and [568]; samples <60 – 64> from [571], [573], [574], [577] and [579]; samples <66 – 72> from [602], [604] and [606]; samples <79 – 84> from [650], [660] and [663]).

6.3.1.1 Many of the cremation burials contained moderate quantities of burnt bone (5.14) as well as charcoal and charred macroplant remains (discussed further below). In addition, large quantities of a heavily concreted and, in some instances, burnt material, were recovered from many of the cremation burial samples. These sediment concretions contain fragments of charcoal, burnt bone and flint pebbles. They are also iron rich and show a moderate to high degree of oxidation. It is possible that much of the concretion of the sediment is a result of oxidation of the natural iron pan within the deposits (Krawiec pers. comm.). In some instances, these concretions were present throughout the cremation pit features, while in others they were concentrated in either the upper or lower spits.

6.3.1.2 Macro plant remains were infrequent in cremation burials at the site. Where present they consisted primarily of fragments of tubers, including several onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* spp. *bulbosus*) tubers, charred stems of woody plants and grasses as well as charred seeds of wild/weed taxa such as blinks (*Montia* cf. *fontana*), knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), docks/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and daisy family taxa (Asteraceae). Remains of cereal and non-cereal crops were rare and on the whole these were poorly preserved with limited potential for identification.

6.3.1.3 Moderate to large assemblages of charcoal were recorded in most samples taken from cremation deposits. The charcoal fragments were in general poorly preserved, displaying a high degree of sediment infiltration and concretion linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. Charcoal fragments were also frequently incorporated into the conglomerates of sediment, together with flint pebbles and burnt material from the deposit. The vast majority of the charcoal fragments examined were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), however single fragments of charcoal of the Maloideae group, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), were noted in cremation burials [523], [533] and [537]. A single fragment of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) charcoal was noted in burial [560], and burial [606] contained a single cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) fragment in addition to oak. However, a significant quantity of birch was noted in burial [574], and birch dominated the charcoal assemblage in sample <60> from cremation burial [571].

6.3.2 Pits/Cremation burials – Sample <6> from feature [027] and samples <90 – 92> from feature [663]

6.3.2.1 The overall composition of these features was similar to those recorded as cremation burials. Burnt bone, charcoal and sediment concretions (as described above) were present in both features.

6.3.2.2 Small assemblages of charred macro plant remains comprised grass stem fragments, occasional weed seeds and cereal caryopses. Wheat was the only identifiable cereal and many of the grains are short and rounded, consistent in overall morphology with free-threshing bread-type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum* sl.). Preservation of macrobotanicals was generally poor.

6.3.2.3 Small to moderate charcoal assemblages were recovered from these four samples. The assemblages were entirely dominated by oak charcoal, and preservation was again poor.

6.3.3 Ditches – Samples <1 – 5>, <12>, <13>, <17>, <93>, <97>, <98> from segments [004], [006], [008], [019], [023], [059], [079], [508], [681], [683] and [691] respectively.

6.3.3.1 The fills of these ditches contained a range of artefacts (incorporated into the finds reports) in addition to small assemblages of environmental remains (charred botanicals and bone). Unlike the cremation deposits the evidence for burnt sediment concretions was scarce. Such material was only noted in samples <97> and <98>.

6.3.3.2 Abundance and preservation of charred macro plant remains varied through these ditches. Cereal crops represented include wheat, bread-type wheat, possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) while several poorly preserved Legumes, including bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.), provide evidence for non-cereal crops. Charred seeds of weed/wild taxa provide evidence for goosefoot, stitchwort/campion (*Stellaria/Silene* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.). Other charred plant remains such as stem fragments were uncommon and no tubers or parenchymatous material was apparent.

6.3.3.3 Most samples taken from ditch features contained only small charcoal assemblages, however larger quantities were recorded in samples <2> and <98>. Preservation of the charcoal remains from these samples was poor. Sample <2> was dominated by oak, while sample <98> contained mostly Maloideae fragments, supplemented by a small oak component.

6.3.4 Ring ditch GP11 – Samples <74 – 77> from deposits [616], [617], [618] and [621] respectively

6.3.4.1 The ring ditch deposits produced small to moderate environmental remains. Artefacts were infrequent and only a small amount of concreted sediment (similar to that noted above in the cremation burials) was recorded in sample <76>.

- 6.3.4.2 Small quantities of charred macro plant remains were present in each of the samples. The assemblages consist of poorly preserved cereal caryopses of barley and wheat, including bread-type wheat; a single well preserved pea (*Pisum sativum*) and pea/bean; infrequent other charred macrobotanicals such as stem fragments and a dock (*Rumex* sp.) nutlet.
- 6.3.4.3 While again in these samples charcoal was poorly preserved, a moderate assemblage was noted in sample <75>, and a much larger quantity in sample <74>. Both assemblages were composed solely of oak charcoal.
- 6.3.5 Pits – Samples <7 and 8> from pit [30], <9 and 10> from [38], <11> and <14> from pits [93] and [97], <15 and 16> from [33], <65> and <78> from pits [584] and [644], <94 - 96> from pits [108], [124] and [129] respectively.
- 6.3.5.1 A range of environmental remains, including wood charcoal, charred macro plants and burnt bone were present in samples taken from pit features. Artefacts such as fire cracked flint, worked flint, pot and fired clay were also recovered. Sample <65> [585] from pit feature [584] produced a large quantity of burnt sediment concretions similar to those noted in the cremation burial features.
- 6.3.5.2 Macro plant remains include wheat, barley and oat cereal caryopses, weed seeds of goosefoot, knotgrass/dock, blinks and common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) as well as fragments of grass stems and indeterminate parenchyma. On the whole these equate to fewer than 10 individuals in each sample. The only exception to this is sample <95> in which up to about 30 macro plant remains were recorded.
- 6.3.5.3 Of the 13 samples taken from pit features at the site, 8 contained moderate to large quantities of charcoal which were examined for taxonomic identification. As in other features across the site, preservation of the charred wood fragments was poor. Samples <9>, <10>, <16>, <78> and <94> produced assemblages which were dominated by oak charcoal, to the exclusion of all other taxa. While oak was also dominant in most other samples, sample <14> contained fragments of hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) charcoal, while willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) was also noted in sample <95>. Sample <65> was dominated by Maloideae, with ash and oak charcoal also present.

7.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA

7.1 Realisation of the original aims

- 7.1.1 The investigation has achieved its original aim of recording, excavating and analysing the archaeological remains present within the targeted areas of the development site. Certain objectives were also identified, the achievement of which would ensure the most comprehensive analysis of the archaeological remains:
- 7.1.2 One objective was to further investigate the features identified during the 2010 evaluation which indicated settlement activity and to determine evidence of their date range, their extent and their function. No specific evidence, such as structural remains, were identified within the excavation areas themselves; however, the newly identified features together with those revealed during the evaluation do support the presence in the area of sporadic settlement from early prehistory onwards.
- 7.1.3 The presence of a small assemblage of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic finds in pits and tree throws at the northern end of Area B suggests very low key occupation of the area at this time.
- 7.1.4 Bronze Age settlement evidence was not present in the form of structural remains however the cremation cemetery and a scattering of pits including the possible water hole suggest that a settlement was in close proximity.
- 7.1.5 The total lack of Iron Age evidence and the tentative evidence for Roman occupation suggest that the area was little used during these periods, however, an agricultural function apparently emerged during the Roman period, as indicated by the emergence of a bounded field system. The general absence of activity within the bounded areas supports their use being for low impact agriculture.
- 7.1.6 Saxon activity was very sparse; domestic pottery sherds were recovered from the two large pits at the north end of Area B but there is no overwhelming evidence to suggest local settlement has shifted any closer to the site by this period.
- 7.1.7 Medieval evidence appears to suggest a continuing agricultural use for the land with the enclosed land in the north-west corner seemingly devoid of any deep impact activity. Farming then remains the only identifiable activity on site through the post-medieval period and into the modern.
- 7.1.8 The initial discovery of ring ditch GP11 during the evaluation together with the identification of two further possible ring ditches (in trenches 27 and 25) suggested the presence of a widespread, but probably not particularly dense, Bronze Age cemetery. The excavation was able to provide a much clearer interpretation of this activity. The possible ring ditches in Area B suggested by the evaluation results were disproven during the excavation, it is suggested that a combination of later linear features (GP21) and natural features account for the suggested remains. The excavation revealed a concentration of twenty six cremation burials clustered around ring ditch GP11 with very few burials located away from the ring ditch.

This suggests a much denser cemetery than previously assumed and one seemingly focussed around a single round barrow.

- 7.1.9 A second objective was to place the archaeological remains in their wider context of previously recorded prehistoric and historic land use along the north side of the Blackwater estuary. The identified archaeological remains at Cobb's Farm and in particular the cremation cemetery are a significant addition to the emerging archaeological narrative of the region. Two possibly Middle Bronze Age barrows of similar size to ditch GP11 were recorded at the Slough House Farm site although neither had associated burial remains (Figure 1; Wallis 1998a). These are approximately 1.5km west-north-west of the Cobb's Farm cemetery. Round barrows were also found at Lofts Farm, but again any evidence of cremation burials was lacking (Wallis 1998c). Bronze Age cremations, numbering at least twenty-eight were however found during the Rook Hall excavations (1982-89) in the fields immediately east of the Slough House Farm site (Waughman 1998b).

7.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

7.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

- 7.2.1.1 The presence of only a small scatter of earlier prehistoric features and a minimal background of residual artefacts indicates that there is negligible potential for further analysis in order to further the understanding and interpretation of land use at this time.
- 7.2.1.2 The presence of a cremation cemetery of probable Bronze Age date is of local significance as it adds to the growing evidence for funerary land use dominating the landscape of the north side of the Blackwater estuary during this time.
- 7.2.1.3 The absence of Iron Age features means the site has very limited potential for furthering our understanding of land use during this period. The results only serve as an indication of Iron Age occupation being concentrated elsewhere, enclosures and settlement evidence were revealed in close proximity at the Chappel Farm and Chigborough Farm sites. Similarly, as the Roman evidence consists of possible residual material within later field boundary ditches, the results provide negligible potential for further analysis in order to further the understanding and interpretation of Roman land use. The results suggest a lack of activity in this area during the Roman period, or at most, limited agricultural activity.
- 7.2.1.4 There are few Saxon and medieval features or finds and therefore negligible potential for further analysis of the results from these periods. The Saxon features are limited to a handful of features in Area B, none of which are particularly well dated. Similarly, the medieval remains comprise the single ditched enclosure in the north-west corner of Area A, the dating evidence was limited to medieval finds from a single segment and residual post-medieval finds from another. Nevertheless, the enclosure does provide the first real evidence of a structured division of the landscape along the same alignment as the post-medieval and modern field boundaries. Given the lack of activity within the enclosure, limited use of

the land probably for low impact agriculture is the most that can be surmised.

7.2.1.5 Low impact agricultural activity appears to dominate from at least the medieval period to the present day. This is attested by the presence of field boundaries dating from the 17th century being the only features identified as either post-medieval or modern.

7.2.1.6 Overall, the results from the excavation will extend our knowledge of the Bronze Age funerary landscape of the area. The results have negligible potential to further our understanding of settlement patterns along the north side of the Blackwater estuary.

7.2.2 Worked flint (by Karine le Hegerat)

7.2.2.1 Despite the absence of chronologically diagnostic pieces, the archaeological work has revealed limited evidence for prehistoric activity. Some of the material is more consistent with a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, although later prehistoric activity may also be represented.

7.2.2.2 The assemblage of struck flints does not support evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in the area. Nonetheless, the fresh blades in pit [045] and burnt blades in pit [030] may be contemporary with the features. Pits and tree throws were frequently exploited for shelter during the Mesolithic / early Neolithic period. However, the very small assemblage suggests only that the occupation of the site would have only been low key. In the vicinity of the site, excavation at the Lofts Farm site produced a flint assemblage dominated by an early Neolithic blade industry (Holgate 1988). In addition, flintwork dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was recovered during work at Slough House Farm, Chigborough Farm and Howell's Farm (Holgate 1998).

7.2.2.3 Overall, the assemblage is extremely limited in size. It represents isolated finds, most of which are likely to be residual. As such it is not considered to warrant any further analysis.

7.2.3 Prehistoric and Roman pottery (by Anna Doherty)

7.2.3.1 The Neolithic pottery assemblage fits into a local picture of pit deposition seen on several other sites in the Blackwater estuary (e.g. Brown 1988; 1998). More generally, Early Neolithic assemblages are relatively scarce in Eastern England and the current assemblage has something to contribute to our understanding about the differences between pottery used and deposited in different types of site, for example in pit contexts as opposed to causewayed enclosures or other contexts like The Stumble, where much of the material culture derives buried soils as opposed to negative features. In particular, the lack of decoration and the lack of evidence for selective deposition would merit slightly more detailed research and comparison with other sites in the region. Overall therefore, although only one moderate-sized diagnostic assemblage is present, this can be said to have local and perhaps even some limited regional significance.

7.2.3.2 The later prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Roman assemblages are undiagnostic and come from very small context groups. They have very little significance or potential for further work. Information from the above text can be integrated into the stratigraphic text on the relevant features as required but there is no need to include standalone reports on this material in any further work.

7.2.4 Post Roman pottery (by Luke Barber)

7.2.4.1 The Post-Roman pottery from the site is composed of a small assemblage of chronologically diverse sherds. Feature sherds are virtually absent. Beyond helping phase the current site the assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis. It is too small and lacking in feature sherds to either shed light on activities at the site or contribute to ceramic studies in the region. No further work is proposed.

7.2.5 Ceramic building material (by Trista Clifford)

7.2.5.1 The CBM assemblage is not of local, regional or national significance. It only holds potential for the broad dating of features in which it occurs. No further work is proposed.

7.2.6 Fired clay (by Trista Clifford)

7.2.6.1 The assemblage is small, largely undiagnostic and in poor condition. It derives from contexts dated by pottery from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods and is likely to be largely residual.

7.2.6.2 The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma sheets and digitally for the archive. It is of minimal significance and has no potential for further work and it is recommended that the assemblage is discarded.

7.2.7 Miscellaneous assemblages

7.2.7.1 The following finds assemblages: **geological material, metallurgical remains, clay tobacco pipe, glass, registered finds** (namely a single post medieval iron object), **animal bone** and **burnt animal bone** are all of minimal significance due to their small size, their deposition as residual material or their modern date. As a consequence they have no potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed. The majority of these finds will be retained within the archive however the clay tobacco pipe and glass assemblages are both recommended for discard.

7.2.8 Human bone (by Elissa Menzel)

7.2.8.1 The highly fragmentary and abraded nature of the cremated remains severely limits the conclusions that can be drawn about the assemblage. Despite the limitations, these burials are an important addition to the current understanding of the multi-period sites along the Blackwater estuary, specifically relating to previously recorded cremation burials at Rook Farm (Priddy 1984.)

7.2.9 Waterlogged wood (by Dawn Elise Mooney)

- 7.2.9.1 The function, if any, of the waterlogged wood from the site is unclear. It may represent the remains of a post of a fence or crude structure, but given that the provenance of the wood is unknown, this cannot be said for certain. The assemblage is of low significance and has no potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site. No further work is recommended for the wood from the site, and it is recommended that both pieces are discarded.

7.2.10 Environmental samples (by Lucy Allott and Dawn Elise Mooney)

- 7.2.10.1 The majority of samples were characterised by moderate to large quantities of wood charcoal and cremated bone, small assemblages of charred macroplant remains and moderate amounts of iron rich sediment concretions.

Macrobotanical Remains

- 7.2.10.3 Sampling confirmed the presence of charred macro plant remains in many of the deposits, albeit in small quantities. On the whole preservation was moderate to poor although there were exceptions to this and in these instances higher levels of taxonomic identification have been achieved.
- 7.2.10.4 The range of cereal and non-cereal crops represented is broad and suggests that wheat, including both free-threshing and glume wheat, barley, pea and bean were used at the site. These remains are present in such low quantities throughout the samples that they provide little potential for examining evidence for preferential cultivation or use of a specific crop at the site. The assessment data does, however, reveal an interesting pattern in the distribution of macrobotanical remains across the different feature types. Tubers and grass stem fragments are primarily concentrated in the cremation burial deposits, while crop remains are more commonly present in ditch and pit features. There are several exceptions to this, such as cremation burial/pit feature [663], in which a range of different macro plant remains were recorded. Weed seeds are also more consistently present in the cremation burials however they are also evident in many of the other feature types. Of particular note is the occurrence of blinks (*Montia* sp.) as this taxon has only been recorded in cremation burial contexts or where burnt bone is present and often in association with the tubers, grass stem fragments and the sediment concretions. Blinks are common on damp ground whether in association with streams or in lowlying, damp hollows. If analysis shows this association to be true (and there is a genuine absence from other features at the site) it may be possible to speculate upon the nature of the ground on which the pyres were located.
- 7.2.10.5 There is a growing body of evidence from sites across south-east Britain for the occurrence of tubers and grass stem fragments in cremation burials and associated funerary features from a range of periods (eg. Campbell and Robinson 2007, Carruthers 2006, 2008, Davis 2011, Giorgi 2006, Stevens 2006, 2008, Fryer 2010, Murphy 1990). It has been suggested by Robinson (1988) that such tubers could have been uprooted with the grass

stems and used once dry as kindling for the pyre. Stevens (2008) also discusses the possibility that they could have been uprooted with the upper plant parts in order to create firebreaks around the cremation pyres and presumably discarded in the pyre. Their prevalence in cremations may also be attributed to their local presence and incidental charring if exposed in the sides of pits dug in advance of the construction of the pyre for example (Campbell 2007). The current assemblages of grass stems and tubers may derive from similar origins and this small assemblage has potential to contribute data to this discussion. At present, onion couch grass is the only taxon that has been positively identified; however, further work on the assemblage, including comparing the tubers with a greater range of reference material, may add more identifications to this. In addition, it would be interesting to examine whether tubers (and other charred macro plants) are present in the sediment concretions. If, as suggested above, these are from beneath pyres then it would be useful to record whether their contents are similar to those from the loose sediment deposits held within the cremation burial features. This could contribute significant information towards discussions regarding the origin of tubers and grass stems in funerary features.

Charcoal

- 7.2.10.6 Although large quantities of charcoal were recovered from many of the samples, the preservation of the fragments was generally poor. This did not hinder the taxonomic identification of charcoal from the cremation burials, pits and ditches excavated at the site; however, it is likely that in further work identifications may be limited. The wood taxa utilised as fuel at the site are likely to have been procured from local oak-dominated or mixed deciduous woodland, in particular large woodland trees such as oak and ash. Hazel, Maloideae and birch may have been acquired from the understorey of such woodland, or from more open woodland margin or hedgerow environments. The presence of willow/poplar and possible alder charcoal may indicate the exploitation of damp woodland or wetland margin environments for fuel acquisition; however the rarity of these taxa within the assemblage suggests that this strategy was not systematically employed.
- 7.2.10.7 The taxonomic composition of the assemblage suggests a high degree of fuel wood selection at the site, with oak being preferred both for ritual and domestic activities. Oak is known to be an excellent fuel wood (Taylor 1981), and its capacity to burn at a high temperature over a long period of time makes this taxon particularly suited to the construction of pyres. Analysis of charcoal from cremation burials at the Romano-British site of Haslers Lane, Great Dunmow (Allott 2014) also produced an assemblage comprised mostly of oak charcoal, with other taxa represented only rarely. This trend is also visible in Romano-British cremation burials at Stansted airport (Challinor 2007, Gale 2008), and further afield in Kent (Challinor 2006, Alldritt 2006a, 2006b). Earlier Bronze Age cremation burials in the area, such as those at Hill Farm, Tendring (Mooney 2013) and the Stansted airport sites (Challinor 2007, Gale 2008), more often contain a wider range of taxa. Further analysis of the cremation burial samples from Cobbs Farm has the potential to shed further light on this developing trend

of reduced taxonomic diversity in charcoal assemblages from Roman-British cremation burials when compared with prehistoric examples.

8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

8.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

8.1.1 This section specifies research aims (RA's) that the site archive has the potential to address, as identified in the assessment process by the stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists. These are broken down into more specific research objectives (RO's), as appropriate.

***RA1:** to place and understand the land use identified at Cobb's Farm in the context of wider settlement activity identified along the northern coast of the Blackwater estuary.*

- **RO1:** to compare the deposition of Neolithic pottery with that of other sites in the region.

***RA2:** to place and understand the cremation cemetery identified at Cobb's Farm in the context of the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape identified along the Blackwater.*

- **RO2:** to establish a more reliable date for the cremation cemetery by applying accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating to samples from the cremated bone assemblage.
- **RO3:** to carry out further analysis of the macrobotanical remains in order to contribute evidence for fuel use associated with funerary activities.
- **RO4:** to integrate the Cobb's Farm cemetery into the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape.

8.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

- 8.2.1 It is proposed that the report on the results of the excavation is published as a short summary article in a future volume of the county journal *Essex Archaeology and History*.
- 8.2.2 The article would present a concise account of the results of the excavations and seek to briefly address site-specific research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment (8.1).
- 8.2.3 The article would place the Cobb's Farm results within the wider context of the various multi period sites recorded along the Blackwater estuary, and would be presented within a chronological framework.
- 8.2.4 It would reflect the assessed significance and potential of the various components of the project dataset (see 7.2), but also the overall significance of the site to the increased understanding of the region. It is anticipated that future development of the area in the form of further large scale gravel extraction is likely to occur, therefore the site merits only a summary level of publication reporting that identifies, places and appreciates its presence within the emerging archaeological landscape. Consequently, the production of a short and concise article is advocated.

8.3 Publication Tasks and Programming

8.3.1 Stratigraphic Analysis and Reporting

Full integration of the archaeological evaluation results. 1 day

Finalisation of sub-grouping and grouping . 1 day

Creation of landuse and landuse diagram. These will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the subgroup and group matrix and dating evidence as applicable. 1 day

Write landuse text. This will form the basis of the chronological narrative. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis. 2 days

Final definition of period / phase structure. A textual summary, built from landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each of the periods. 0.5 day

Further research of the results from nearby sites in order to build a more in depth background for the site. This will enable the creation of clear chronological narrative for the archaeological and historical land use of the region in which to place the results from Cobb's Farm. Also further research of prehistoric sites in the area in an attempt to better interpret the undated shallow gullies of varied orientation present at the south end of Area A. 1 day

Prepare integrated publication report. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic landuse and period descriptions with the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental reports and research to produce a first draft of the publication. 2 days

Finalisation of stratigraphic plans and sections and. photographic image selection. 0.5 day

Post-comment edits 1 day

8.3.2 *Prehistoric and Roman pottery*

Further research on pit deposition in the region 0.5 day

Production of a publication text on the Neolithic pottery 0.5 day

8.3.3 *Human bone*

Preparation of a suitable publication report text 2 days

As the dating information for this site is limited, it is suggested that bone from 2 samples [520] (pit [519]) and [603] (pit [602]) is radiocarbon dated using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating. Deposits [520] and [603] have been identified as the best samples for dating as they contain the largest amounts of bone and are located within the ring ditch and at the periphery of the cluster of burials. 2 samples = fee

8.3.4 *Miscellaneous finds*

Preparation of summary text for minor finds types/catagories, including worked flint, fired clay, etc. 1 day

8.3.5 *Environmental Samples*

Sediment concretions

It is recommended that two or three examples of sediment concretions are selected by a specialist for thin sectioning and micromorphological analysis. This work should aim to establish the composition of the sediment matrix, whether of natural or anthropogenic origin for example, and characterise the range of anthropogenic material present as well as the extent of burning.

Macrobotanical Remains

Further work is recommended for macrobotanical remains from 21 samples (9 cremation burial features and 1 pit which also contained burnt bone). This analysis work will aim to identify the range of tubers present

and to further characterise the weed/wild seed assemblages associated with the cremation burials and funerary related features. This will contribute evidence for fuel use associated with funerary activities and may help characterise the vegetation in the vicinity of the pyre construction site. It is also recommended that some of the sediment concretions from cremation burials are disaggregated if possible to establish whether any tubers or seeds are preserved in addition to the charcoal and bone already noted. If this is not possible, thin sections (see above) may provide further information to contribute to the discussion and interpretation of these assemblages. Two samples, in which cereals and weeds were moderately common and one in which wheat rachis were recorded have also been included for analysis to ensure full identifications of these remains are obtained where possible.

Although only a selection of samples require full sorting, identification and quantification, the results of the current assessment work will also be drawn upon during analysis to present data for the site as a whole. Analysis will also make reference to comparable assemblages from sites within the region.

- Cremation samples: <23, 24, 25, 26, 27> [520]; <28, 29, 30> [526]; <37, 38, 39> [536]; <40> [539]; <50> [557]; <51> [559]; <56, 57, 58> [569]; <62> [575], <70, 71> [605]
- Pit: <95> [125]

Charcoal

Further analytical work is recommended on 20 samples from the site, in order to address questions of fuel selection for domestic and funerary activities. The results of this analysis should be combined with those of this report, and compared with published assemblages from both within the local area and further afield. The samples recommended for analysis are listed below:

- Cremation samples: <18>, <20>, <25>, <30>, <37>, <46>, <57>, <62>, <67>, <72>, <81>, <83>, <84>
- Ring ditch sample: <74>
- Ditch sample: <98>
- Pit samples: <9>, <65>, <78>, <94>, <95>

Sediment concretions

Selection of material for analysis and thin sectioning	0.5
Analysis and reporting	fee

Macrobotanical Remains

Sorting macrobotanical remains from 21 samples	3 days
Identification and quantification	1 days
Literature consultation and report production	1 days

Charcoal

Analysis of charred wood remains from 20 samples	
Identification and data entry	4 days
Literature consultation and report production	1 days

8.3.6 *Illustration*

Up to 5 stratigraphic figures and 5 photographs 2 days

Illustration of six Neolithic sherds 2 days

Publication task list

Task description	No. days
<i>Stratigraphic Analysis & Reporting</i>	10
<i>Specialist Analysis & Reporting</i>	
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	1
Cremated bone - text	2
- 2 samples for AMS dating	fee
Miscellaneous finds	1
Environmental -Macrobotanical remains	5
-Charcoal	5
-Sediment concretions	0.5/fee
<i>Illustration</i>	
Plan and section figures, plus photo images	2
Finds illustrations	2
<i>Editing and Production</i>	
Internal reading/editing of draft report	2
Internal alterations to text and figure illustrations	1
<i>Management & Miscellaneous</i>	
Project Management (general admin & co-ord throughout)	1
Publication fee (approx. 10 pages)	Fee

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alldritt, D. 2006a. *The wood charcoal from Saltwood Tunnel, Kent*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

Alldritt, D. 2006b. *The wood charcoal from Beechbrook Wood, Hothfield, Kent*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

Allott, L. 2014. *Analysis of Wood Charcoal from Romano-British Cremation Burials and Funerary Features at Haslers Lane, GD12, EB1096*. Unpublished analysis report. Braintree: Archaeology South-East.

ASE. 2011. *Post Excavation Manual I: Finds and environmental collection, deposition and processing guidelines. Version 2*

Barclay, A. 2002 Ceramic Lives, in A Woodward & J D Hill (eds) *Prehistoric Britain: the ceramic basis*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Publication 3, 85-95

Bass, W M, 1987 *Human Osteology: a laboratory and field manual*, (3rd ed.) Missouri Archaeological Society Special Paper No. 2

Biddulph, E., Compton, J. & Martin, T.S., in prep, The late Iron Age and Roman pottery, in M. Atkinson & S. Preston in prep. *Elms Farm: excavations at the late Iron Age and Roman site at Heybridge, Essex, 1993-5*. East Anglian Archaeol mon ser.

Brown, N. 1988 'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex'. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 54, 249-302

Brown, N.R. 1998, Prehistoric pottery, in Wallis, s. and Waughman, M. *Archaeology and the landscape in the lower Blackwater Valley*, E. Anglian Archaeol. No. 82, 132-141

Buikstra, JE and, Ubelaker, DH (eds.), 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Remains* Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 44

Butler, C. 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork*. Tempus, Stroud.

Campbell, G. 2007. Cremation deposits and the use of wood in cremation ritual. In, J Harding and F Healy, *The Raunds Area Project: A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire*, 30-33

Campbell, G. and Robinson, M. 2007. Environment and land use in the valley bottom. In, J Harding and F Healy, *The Raunds Area Project: A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire*, 18-36

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Netherlands: Barkhuis.

Carruthers, W. J. 2006. Charred Plant Remains'. In Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. & Powell, A. *A Larger Slice of Rural Essex. Archaeological Discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree*. Oxford/Salisbury: Oxford Wessex Archaeology. CD ROM 38.

Carruthers, W.J. 2008. Charred, mineralised and waterlogged plant remains. In Cooke, N., Brown, F. & Phillpotts, C. *From hunter gatherers to huntsmen: A history of the Stansted landscape*. Oxford/Salisbury: Framework Archaeology. CD ROM Chapter 34.

Challinor, D. 2006. *The wood charcoal from Pepper Hill, Northfleet, Kent*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

Challinor, D. 2007. 'Wood charcoal'. In Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. & Powell, A. *A Larger Slice of Rural Essex. Archaeological Discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree*. Oxford/Salisbury: Oxford Wessex Archaeology. CD ROM 39.

Davis, A. 2011 Charred Plant Remains. In, Kingsnorth, Isle of Grain Medway, Kent Post excavation assessment and updated project design. Unpublished MOLA assessment report.

ECC FAU 2013. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, Cobb's Farm Agricultural Reservoir*. Unpublished

ECC Place Services 2013. *Design Brief for Archaeological excavation of an agricultural reservoir, Cobb's Farm, Goldhanger*. Unpublished

English Heritage 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Fawn, A.J., Davies, G.M.R., Evans, K.A. and McMaster, I. 1990 *The Red Hills of Essex: Salt Making in Antiquity*, Colch. Archaeol. Group

Ford, S. 1987. Chronological and functional aspects of flint assemblages. In A. Brown and M. Edmonds (eds) *Lithic analysis and Later British Prehistory* BAR British Series 162 Oxford, 67-81.

Fryer, V. 2010. Charred plant macrofossils and other environmental remains. In, Orr, K. *Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex 2003 and 2004-2005*. Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 323

Gale, R. 2008. Charcoal from the M11, LTCP and MTCP sites. In Cooke, N., Brown, F. & Phillpotts, C. *From hunter gatherers to huntsmen: A history of the Stansted landscape*. Oxford/Salisbury: Framework Archaeology. CD ROM 35.

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000. *Plants in Archaeology*. Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Giorgi, J. 2006. *The charred plant remains from Beechbrook Wood, Hothfield, Kent*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

Going, C.J. 1987. *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus: The Roman Pottery*. CBA Res. Rep. 62: London

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14

Hather, J. G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd.

Hawkes, C.F.C. and Hull, M.R. 1947. Camulodunum: first report on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939. Society of Antiquities Research Report XIV: Oxford.

Holden, J L, Phakley, P P, and Clement, J G, 1995a Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study. *Forensic Science International* 74, 17-28

Holden, J L, Phakley, P P, and Clement, J G, 1995b Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone. *Forensic Science International* 74, 29-45

Holgate, R. 1988, 276-280. Flint. In M. Brown, *A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex*. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, 54, 249-302.

Holgate, R. 1998, 127-131. The Flint. In S. Wallis and M. Waughman, *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 82

IfA. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised)*. Institute for Archaeologists

IfA. 2010. *Code of Conduct (revised)*. Institute for Archaeologists

Ingle, C. and Saunders, H. 2011. *Aerial Archaeology in Essex: the role of the National Mapping Programme in interpreting the landscape*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 136

Inizan, M.-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H., & Tixier, J., 1999. *Technology and Terminology of Knapped Stone*. Tome 5. Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques (CREP), Nanterre.

Jacomet, S. 2006. Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. 2nd ed. *Archaeobotany laboratory, IPAS, Basel University*, Unpublished manuscript.

Knight, M, 2006 Mildenhall pottery, in D Garrow, S Lucy and D Gibson, *Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk: an episodic landscape*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 113

Lavender, N, 2007, Prehistoric pottery, in Germany, M. Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments and Middle Iron Age settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex: Excavations 2000-3, E. Anglian Archaeol. 117, 62-77

Maldon District Council. 2011. Appendix 1 of 'Delegated Report' regarding planning application ESS/37/11/MAL
(<http://planning.essex.gov.uk/swiftlg/apas/run/WPHAPPDETAIL.DisplayUrl?theApnID=ESS/37/11/MAL>)

McCall, W. 2010. *Cobbs Farm, Goldhanger, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Archaeological Solutions Ltd. report.

McKinley, J I, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone, in

Brickley, M, and McKinley, J I, (eds.) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute for Field Archaeology, 9-12

McKinley, J. 2006 Channel Tunnel Rail Link, London and Continental Railways, Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture, Human remains from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent
(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-335-1/dissemination/pdf/PT2_Spec_Reps/05_Human_remains/HUM_schemewide_report/HUM_SSR_text.pdf?CFID=24&CFTOKEN=77235F2B-44C3-49ED-95724CB66F5E3277)

Medlycott, M. (ed) 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

Mooney, D.E. 2013. Charcoal from Bronze Age cremations. In Heppell, E. *Excavations at Hill Farm, Tendring, Essex*. Unpublished analysis report. Braintree: Archaeology South-East.

Murphy, P. 1990. Springfield Lyons, Chelmsford, Essex: Carbonised plant remains from Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Early and Late Saxon contexts. *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 11/90*

NIAB 2004. *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds*. 2nd ed. NIAB, Cambridge.

PCRG. 2010. *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*. Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1&2, 3rd edition
(http://www.pcr.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf)

Priddy, D. (ed.) 1984. 'Rook Hall' Work of the Essex County Council Archaeology Section 1983-84. *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 16. 82-122

Robertson, A. 2003. *Chappel Farm, Little Totham, Essex: archaeological excavation phase 1*, ECC FAU rep 622

Robinson, M. 1988. The significance of the tubers of *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Beauv, from site 4, Cremation IS/II. In G. Lambrick (ed.) *The Rollright Stones; megaliths, monuments and settlements in the prehistoric landscape*, 102. London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England Report 6

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: (www.woodanatomy.ch)

Schuer, L. and Black, SM. 2000. *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. Academic Press Inc.

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stevens, C.J. 2006. *The charred plant remains from Saltwood Tunnel, Kent*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

Stevens, C.J., 2008, Cereal Agriculture and cremation activities, in Allen, M.J., Leivers, M., and Ellis, C., Neolithic Causewayed Enclosures and Later Prehistoric Farming: Duality, Imposition and the Role of Predecessors at Kingsborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, UK, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 74, 296–99

Taylor, M. 1981. *Wood in Archaeology*. Aylesbury: Shire Publications Ltd.

Tyler S 2005 The cemetery in Tyler, S, and Major, H, *The Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Later Saxon Settlement at Springfield Lyons, Essex*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 111, 179-192

Wallis S 1998a. 'Excavations at Slough House Farm' in Wallis, S and Waughman, M. 1998. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82, 5-58

Wallis S 1998b. 'Excavations at Howell's Farm' in Wallis, S and Waughman, M. 1998. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82, 109-121

Wallis S 1998c. 'The Maldon Archaeological Groups's Lofts Farm Project' in Wallis, S and Waughman, M. 1998. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82, 232

Wallis, S. and Waughman, M. 1998. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82

Waughman, M. 1998a. 'Excavations at Chigborough Farm' in Wallis, S and Waughman, M. 1988. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82, 59-108

Waughman, M 1998b, 'Work by P.C. Adkins in the Lower Blackwater Valley' in Wallis, S and Waughman, M. 1988. *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*. E. Anglian Archaeol 82, 233

White, T D. and Folkiens, PA. 2005. *The Human Bone Manual*. Elsevier Inc.

Wilkinson, T.J. Murphy, P.L Brown, N. and Heppell, E.M. 2012 *The Archaeology of the Essex Coast, Volume II: Excavations at the Prehistoric Site of the Stumble*. E. Anglian Archaeol. No.144

Zohary, D. und Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World. The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe and the Nile Valley*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank SRC Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Maria Medlycott (ECC Place Services Historic Environment Consultant) for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Adam Dyson with Lukasz Miciak providing secondary supervisory cover. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report; Adrian Scruby project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Feature List

Context	Area	Feature type	Deposit	Group no.
[001]	B	-	Topsoil	-
[002]	B	-	Subsoil	-
[003]	B	-	Natural	-
[004]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [005]	12
[006]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [007]	14
[008]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [009] & [010]	13
[011]	B	Ditch/tree hole	Filled by [012]	22
[013]	B	Ditch/tree hole	Filled by [014]	22
[015]	B	Ditch/tree hole	Filled by [016]	22
[017]	B	Ditch/tree hole	Filled by [018]	22
[019]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [020]	12
[021]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [022]	14
[023]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [024], [025] & [026]	13
[027]	B	Pit	Filled by [028] & [029]	-
[030]	B	Pit	Filled by [031] & [032]	-
[033]	B	Pit	Filled by [034] & [035]	-
[036]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [037]	17
[038]	B	Pit	Filled by [039], [040], [041], [042], [043] & [044]	15
[045]	B	Pit/tree hole	Filled by [046] & [047]	-
[048]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [049] & [050]	19
[051]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [052]	16
[053]	B	Pit	Filled by [054]	-
[055]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [056]	16
[057]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [058]	18
[059]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [060]	18
[061]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [062]	16
[063]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [064]	18
[065]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [066] and & [067]	23
[068]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [069] & [070]	19
[071]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [072]	18
[073]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [074]	17
[075]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [076]	18
[077]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [078]	23
[079]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [080]	18
[081]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [082]	16
[083]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [084]	16
[085]	B	Pit	Filled by [086]	-
[087]	B	Pit/tree hole	Filled by [088] & [089]	-
[093]	B	Pit	Filled by [090], [091], [092], [094]	-
[097]	B	Pit	Filled by [095] & [096]	-
[098]	B	Pit	Filled by [099] & [100]	-
[101]	B	Pit	Filled with [102]	-
[103]	B	Pit	Filled with [104]	-
[105]	B	Pit	Filled with [106]	-
[107]	B	-	Layer assoc. with [085] & [098]	-
[108]	B	Pit	Filled with [109]	-
[110]	B	Pit	Filled with [111]	-

Context	Area	Feature type	Deposit	Group no.
[112]	B	Post hole	Filled by [113] & [114]	-
[115]	B	Pit	Filled by [116]	-
[117]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [118] & [119]	23
[120]	B	Pit	Filled by [121]	-
[122]	B	Pit	Filled by [123]	-
[124]	B	Pit	Filled by [125]	-
[126]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [127] & [128]	23
[129]	B	Pit	Filled by [130]	-
[131]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [132]	21
[133]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [134] & [135]	20
[136]	B	Ditch/tree hole	Filled by [137]	20
[139]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [140]	21
[141]	B	Pit	Filled by [142]	-
[143]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [144] & [145]	19
[146]	B	Pit	Filled by [147]	-
[148]	B	Pit	Filled by [149]	-
[150]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [151]	20
[152]	B	Pit	Filled by [153]	-
[154]	B	Pit	Filled by [155]	-
[156]	B	Pit	Filled by [157] & [158]	-
[159]	B	Pit	Filled by [160]	-
[161]	B	Pit/burrow	Filled by [162]	-
[163]	B	Pit	Filled by [164]	-
[166]	B	Pit/depression	Filled by [167] & [168]	-
[169]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [170]	12
[171]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [172]	14
[173]	B	Ditch seg.	Filled by [174]	13
[500]	A	-	Topsoil	-
[501]	A	-	Natural	-
[502]	A	Pit	Filled by [503]	-
[504]	A	Pit	Filled by [505]	-
[506]	A	Gully seg.	Filled by [507]	3
[508]	A	Gully seg.	Filled by [509]	3
[510]	A	Gully seg.	Filled by [511]	3
[512]	A	Pit	Filled by [513]	-
[514]	A	Gully seg.	Filled by [513]	3
[516]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [517] & [518]	9
[519]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [520] & plough dragged deposit [521]	1
[523]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [522]	1
[524]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [525]	1
[527]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [526]	1
[528]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [529]	1
[530]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [531]	1
[533]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [532]	1
[535]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [534]	1
[537]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [536]	1
[538]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [539]	1

Context	Area	Feature type	Deposit	Group no.
[540]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposits [541] & [551]	1
[542]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [543]	2
[544]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [545]	2
[546]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [547] & [548]	9
[549]	A	Pit	Filled by [550]	9
[553]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [552]	1
[555]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [554]	1
[556]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [557]	1
[558]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [559]	1
[560]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [561]	1
[563]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [562]	1
[564]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [565]	2
[566]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [567]	2
[568]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [569]	1
[571]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [570]	1
[573]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [572]	1
[574]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [575]	1
[577]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [576]	1
[579]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [578]	1
[581]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [580]	8
[582]	A	Ring ditch seg.	Filled by [583]	11
[584]	A	Pit	Filled by [585]	-
[586]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [587]	8
[588]	A	Ring ditch seg.	Filled by [589]	11
[590]	A	Ring ditch seg.	Filled by [591]	11
[592]	A	Ring ditch seg.	Filled by [593]	11
[594]	A	Ring ditch seg.	Filled by [595]	11
[596]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [597]	4
[598]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [599]	4
[600]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [601]	9
[602]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [603]	1
[604]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [605]	1
[606]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [607]	1
[608]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [609]	4
[610]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [611]	4
[612]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [613]	5
[614]	A	Pit	Filled by [615]	-
[616]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[617]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[618]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[619]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[620]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[621]	A	Ring ditch	Segment of fill	11
[622]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [623]	-
[624]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [625]	9
[627]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [628]	8
[629]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [630]	5
[631]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [632]	5
[633]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [634]	8

Context	Area	Feature type	Deposit	Group no.
[635]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [636]	7
[637]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [638]	7
[639]	A	Pit	Filled by [640]	-
[641]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [642] & [643]	8
[644]	A	Pit	Filled by [645]	-
[646]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [647]	10
[648]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [649]	10
[650]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [651]	-
[652]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [653]	10
[654]	A	Pit	Filled by [655]	-
[656]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [657]	7
[658]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [659]	10
[660]	A	Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposits [661] & [662]	-
[663]	A	Pit/Burial pit	Filled by cremated deposit [664]	-
[665]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [666] & [667]	7
[668]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [669] & [670]	7
[671]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [672]	7
[673]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [674]	7
[675]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [676]	7
[677]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [678]	7
[679]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [680]	7
[681]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [682]	7
[683]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [684]	6
[685]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [686]	6
[687]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [688]	6
[689]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [690]	6
[691]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [692]	6
[693]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [694]	6
[695]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [696]	5
[697]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [698]	5
[699]	A	Ditch seg.	Filled by [700]	3

Appendix 2: Analysis of cremated deposits

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
020 pit 019	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
031 pit 030	0-4							<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	100		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
034 pit 033	0-4							<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20					<1	100		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
035 pit 033	0-4							<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	100		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
044 pit 038	0-4					<1	33.4	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	33.3		
	9-20					<1	33.3		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
080 ditch 079	0-4							<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	100		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
095 pit 097	0-4					<1	50	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20					<1	50		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
109 pit 108	0-4					<1	50	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	50		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
125 pit 124	0-4					<1	50	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	50		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
520 pit 519	0-4	<1				84.2	22.6	372.1	Adult
	5-8	11.9	<1			112.5	33.5		
	9-20	10.7	1.3	13.6	4.4	77.8	29		
	21-30	1.8		8.2	21.3	4.1	9.5		
	>30			12.7	7.6		5.4		
% of identifiable material		26.1	1.4	36.9	35.6				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
522 pit 523	0-4	<1				27.7	14.5	190.6	Adult
	5-8	1.7	<1			48.7	26.6		
	9-20	3.3		12.1	11.3	48.7	39.5		
	21-30	3.6		20.9	11.1		18.6		
	>30				1.5		0.8		
% of identifiable material		13.1		50.4	36.5				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
525 pit 524	0-4					6.5	65	10	n/a
	5-8	<1				2	20		
	9-20	<1				1.5	15		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
526 pit 527	0-4					26.4	45.7	57.4	Adult
	5-8	<1				16.8	29.8		
	9-20	2				11.3	23		
	21-30					0.9	1.5		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
529 pit 528	0-4	<1				6.3	30.3	21.2	n/a
	5-8					5.5	25		
	9-20	<1			3.4	6	44.7		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		0			100				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
531 pit 530	0-4					12.1	36	33.6	n/a
	5-8					11.6	34.5		
	9-20				3.3	6.6	29.5		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material					100				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
532 pit 533	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
534 pit 535	0-4					49.9	72.8	68	n/a
	5-8	1.1				11.4	18.2		
	9-20	1.1				4.5	8.2		
	21-30				<1		0.8		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
536 pit 537	0-4					9.5	46.3	20.5	n/a
	5-8					6.4	31.3		
	9-20					4.6	22.4		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
539 pit 538	0-4					10.8	41.2	26.2	n/a
	5-8	<1				6.5	28.3		
	9-20	4.7				3.3	30.5		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
541 pit 540	0-4	<1				21.2	40	53.1	n/a
	5-8	1.5				15.5	32		
	9-20	2.6				9.3	22.4		
	21-30			3			5.6		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		57.7		42.3					
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
551 pit 540	0-4					150	61.5	244.1	Juvenile
	5-8	8	<1			45.3	21.8		
	9-20	13.5				19.2	13.4		
	21-30			2.8		5.3	3.3		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		88.5		11.5					
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
552 pit 553	0-4	<1					100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
554 pit 555	0-4					3.3	60	5.5	n/a
	5-8					1.1	20		
	9-20					1.1	20		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
557 pit 556	0-4					6.5	50.7	12.8	n/a
	5-8	<1				3.9	30.5		
	9-20					2.4	18.8		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
559 pit 558	0-4					13.2	60.3	21.9	n/a
	5-8	<1				5.8	26.5		
	9-20					2.9	13.2		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
561 pit 560	0-4					1.6	84	1.6	n/a
	5-8					<1	16		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
562 pit 563	0-4					1.3	44.8	1.3	n/a
	5-8					<1	27.6		
	9-20					<1	27.6		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
569 pit 568	0-4					<1	50	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	50		
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
570 pit 571	0-4					1.4	46.7	2.6	n/a
	5-8					<1	13.3		
	9-20					1.2	40		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
572 pit 573	0-4					<1	41.7	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1	25		
	9-20					<1	33.3		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
575 pit 574	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
576 pit 577	0-4					32	30	106.4	Adult
	5-8	6.5	1.1			34.4	39.5		
	9-20	11.7	1.1	2.5		9.3	23.1		
	21-30	2.2				1.8	3.8		
	>30	3.8					3.6		
% of identifiable material		83.7	7.6	8.7					
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
578 pit 579	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
603 pit 602	0-4	<1				80.3	32.4	247.8	Adult
	5-8	12.8				67.6	32.4		
	9-20	21.2				45.2	26.8		
	21-30			3.1	8.1	5.1	6.6		
	>30				4.4		1.8		
% of identifiable material		68.5		6.3	25.2				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
605 pit 604	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8					<1			
	9-20					<1			
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
607 pit 606	0-4					<1	100	<1	n/a
	5-8								
	9-20								
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
651 pit 650	0-4					4.3	66.2	5.8	n/a
	5-8					<1	10.8		
	9-20					1.5	23		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material									
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
661 pit 660	0-4					10.6	34.9	30.1	n/a
	5-8	<1				4.6	16.1		
	9-20					11	36.2		
	21-30					3.9	12.8		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
662 pit 660	0-4					7.3	53.3	13.4	n/a
	5-8	<1				1.2	10.9		
	9-20					3.3	24.1		
	21-30					1.6	11.7		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		100							
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					% of whole assemblage	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
664 pit 663	0-4					27.1	33	82	n/a
	5-8	<1	2.6			23.4	31.7		
	9-20		3.7			24.2	34		
	21-30					1	1.3		
	>30								
% of identifiable material			100						

Appendix 3: Environmental analysis - residue quatification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5		D	4	20	30	*	<2	**	<2		<2											Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */40g - Pot */<2g - CBM */20g
2	7		D	6	30	30	**	4	**	<2	Quercus sp. (10)												Magnetised Material */<2g - FCF */38g - Fired Clay */<2
3	9		D	8	30	30	*	<2	**	2													FCF */4g - Stone */2g
4	20		D	19	30	30	*	<2	**	<2								*	<2				Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */14g - Fired Clay */2g
5	24		D	23	30	30	*	<2	**	2													FCF */12g - Pot */<2g
6	29		CR/P	27	30	30	*	<2	**	4	Quercus sp. (10)						***	30	****	160			Burnt Conglomerate ****/30g - Magnetised Material ***/<2g - FCF **/64g - Flint */10g - Pot

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							* /4g - Fired Clay * /16g
7	31		P	30	30	30	*	2	**	2									*	<2			FCF * /10g - Flint * /38g
8	32		P	30	45	45	*	2	**	2		<2											FCF * /10g
9	40		P	38	30	30	***	14	****	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)		**	4			**	6	**	2			Magnetised Material ** /<2g - FCF ** /32g - Fired Clay * /2g
10	44		P	38	30	30	**	2	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)	<2			*	2	*	<2	**	<2			Magnetised Material ** /2g - FCF * /8g - Flint * /2g - Pot * /2g - Slag * /2g
11	90		P	93	40	40			**	2		<2											Modern Uncharred Seeds * /<2g
12	60		D	59	30	30	**	2	**	2													FCF * /14g - Pot * /2g - Modern Uncharred Seeds * /<2g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
13	80		D	79	30	30	**	2	**	2									*	<2			FCF */46g - Pot */6g – Modern Uncharred Seeds */<2g
14	95		P	97	20	30	**	16	**	6	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (2), <i>Maloideae</i> (1)						*	<2	*	<2			Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */12g - Flint **/13g - Pot **/114g
15	35		P	33	30	30	*	2	**	2									*	<2			Magnetised Material */2g - FCF */60g - Fired Clay */<2g
16	34		P	33	30	30	**	4	****	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						*	2					Magnetised Material **/2g - FCF */38g - Flint */4g
17	509		D	508	40	40	*	2	**	2													Magnetised Material */<2g - FCF */2g - Pot */2g
18	522	1	CR	523	5	5	****	82	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), cf. <i>Maloideae</i> (1)	<2			**	60	***	62	****	160			Burnt Conglomerate ***/208g
19	522	2	CR	523	5	5	****	130	****	30	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				**	18	**	22	***	12			
20	525	1	CR	524	11	11	***	24	****	60	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						**	4	**	4			Pot */10g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
21	525	2	CR	524	10	10	***	30	***	24	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	2	**	4					Burnt Conglomerate **/52g
22	529		CR	528	10	10	**	6	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	4	**	12	***	6			
23	520	1	CR	519	10	10	****	390	****	160	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	6	***	24	****	18			
24	520	2	CR	519	10	10	****	562	****	200	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				**	18	***	40	****	20			
25	520	3	CR	519	10	10	****	648	****	780	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				**	44	***	54	****	120			Burnt Conglomerate ***/254g
26	520	4	CR	519	10	10	***	40	****	120	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				**	32	***	62	****	32			Burnt Conglomerate ****/1492g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
27	520	5	CR	519	5	5	***	44	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	2	**	8	**	4			Burnt Conglomerate ***/224g
28	526	1	CR	527	20	20	***	18	****	160	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	4	**	14	***	20			Burnt Conglomerate ****/414g - Magnetised Material **/2g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
29	526	2	CR	527	12	12	***	16	****	100	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	4	**	12	**	6			Burnt Conglomerate ****/354g - Magnetised Material **/2g
30	526	3	CR	527	10	10	***	28	****	120	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						*	2	***	4			Burnt Conglomerate ****/360g - FCF */8g
31	526	4	CR	527	8	8	**	4	**	2		<2							*	2			Burnt Conglomerate ***/ 156g - FCF */6g
32	531	1	CR	530	10	10			****	120							**	6	***	6			Flint */2g - Pot */<2g
33	531	2	CR	530	10	10			****	120					*	4	**	12	***	8			Burnt Conglomerate ****/382g
34	532		CR	533	5	5	**	4	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), cf. Maloideae (1)								*	<2			
35	534	1	CR	535	7	7	**	4	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	2	***	14	****	50			
36	534	2	CR	535	5	5	**	4	**	4							**	4	***	6			Burnt Conglomerate **/16g - Magnetised Material */2g
37	536	1	CR	537	15	15	***	14	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						**	6	**	4			Burnt Conglomerate ****/194g - Magnetised Material

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							***12g
38	536	2	CR	537	12	12	***	6	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), cf. Maloideae (1)						**	4	***	6			Burnt Conglomerate ****/142g - Magnetised Material ***12g
39	536	3	CR	537	8	8	**	10	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						**	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/38g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */20g
40	539	1	CR	538	5	5	***	12	****	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	2	**	10	***	10			Burnt Conglomerate ***122g - Magnetised Material */<2g - FCF */24g
41	539	2	CR	538	5	5	**	6	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						**	4	**	2			Burnt Conglomerate ***32g - Magnetised Material */<2g
42	541	1	CR	540	10	10	**	4	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	<2	**	6	***	6			Burnt Conglomerate **/52g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
43	541	2	CR	540	10	10	***	12	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				*	6	***	18	****	16			Burnt Conglomerate ****/150g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
44	551		CR	540	10	10	**	6	****	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)				**	24	****	70	****	160			
45	552		CR	553	15	15	***	8	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)							*	2				Burnt Conglomerate **/24g - Magnetised Materials **/2g - FCF **/46g - Pot */6g
46	554	1	CR	555	10	10	***	22	***	7	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)					**	<2	**	3				Burnt Conglomerate **/50g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */4g
47	554	2	CR	555	8	8	**	6	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)					*	<2	**	<2				Burnt Conglomerate **/14g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */40g
48	554	3	CR	555	5	5	***	5	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)					*	<2	*	<2				Burnt Conglomerate **/7g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */29g
49	554	4	CR	555	2	2	**	2	***	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)							*	<2				Burnt Conglomerate */3g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */18g -
50	557		CR	556	10	10	**	2	**	2					*	2	**	6	***	10			Magnetised Material **/2g - FCF */4g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
51	559		CR	558	5	5	**	12	****	40	Quercus sp. (10)	<2			*	2	**	8	***	14			Burnt Conglomerate ****/186g - FCF */12g
52	561		CR	560	10	10	**	10	***	12	Quercus sp. (9), Fraxinus excelsior (1)						*	<2	**	2	*	<2	Burnt Conglomerate **/128g - Magnetised Materials **/<2g - FCF */14g
53	562	1	CR	563	14	14	**	8	**	<2	Quercus sp. (10)		*	<2			**	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/26g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */58g
54	562	2	CR	563	5	5	**	2	**	2							*	<2	*	2			Burnt Conglomerate **/6g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */30g
55	569	1	CR	568	10	10	***	14	***	7	Quercus sp. (10)								*	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/104g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */70g - Flint */<2 - Pot */<2g
56	569	2	CR	568	20	20	***	34	****	7	Quercus sp. (10)												Burnt Conglomerate **/108g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
57	569	3	CR	568	15	15	****	28	****	15	Quercus sp. (10)												Burnt Conglomerate **/34g - Magnetised Material **/<2g -

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							FCF */14g
58	569	4	CR	568	10	10	***	8	****	15	Quercus sp. (10)												Burnt Conglomerate **/14g - Magnetised Material ***/2g - FCF */12g
60	570		CR	571	1	1	**	2	**	<2	Betula sp. (9), Quercus sp. (1)				*	<2	*	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/12g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
61	572		CR	573	2	2	*	2	**	2							*	2	*	2			Burnt Conglomerate ****/114g
62	575		CR	574	8	8	***	20	***	7	Quercus sp. (6), Betula sp. (4)								*	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/14g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */10g
63	576		CR	577	7	7	**	6	***	4	Quercus sp. (10)				**	20	****	54	****	30			Burnt Conglomerate **/24g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
64	578		CR	579	2	2			**	2									*	2			Burnt Conglomerate ****/170g
65	585		P	584	40	40	***	20	****	40	cf. Maloideae (7), Fraxinus excelsior (2), Quercus sp.												Burnt Conglomerate ****/144g - Magnetised Material */<2g - FCF **/364g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
											(1)												- Flint */<2g - Slag */2g
66	603	1	CR	602	20	20	****	154	***	24	Quercus sp. (10)				*	<2	***	18	****	12			Burnt Conglomerate **/24g - Magnetised Material **/<2 - FCF **/58g
67	603	2	CR	602	20	20	****	232	***	60	Quercus sp. (10)				*	5	***	35	****	29			Burnt Conglomerate **/32g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */12g - Flint */3g
68	603	3	CR	602	20	20	****	170	****	40	Quercus sp. (10)				*	6	**	30	****	24			Magnetised Material **/2g
69	603	4	CR	602	20	20	****	94	***	8	Quercus sp. (10)				*	4	***	32	****	16			Burnt Conglomerate **/30g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */26g - Flint */2g
70	605	1	CR	604	20	20	**	6	****	8	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<2	*	<2			Burnt Conglomerate ****/136g
71	605	2	CR	604	20	20	**	4	****	20	Quercus sp. (10)								**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate ****/90g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
72	607		CR	606	20	20	****	68	***	7	Quercus sp. (9), Prunus sp. (1)								*	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/74g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */14g
74	616		D	GP1 1	20	20	****	82	****	24	Quercus sp. (10)												Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF **/60g - Pot */2g
75	617		D	GP1 1	20	20	**	2	**	3	Quercus sp. (10)	<2											Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF **/72g – Modern Uncharred Seeds */<2g
76	618		D	GP1 1	20	20	*	<2	**	2g		<2											Burnt Conglomerate **/38g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF **/62g - Flint */3g – Modern Uncharred Seeds */<2g
77	621		D	GP1 1	20	20	*	2	**	2		<2											FCF */14g - Fired Clay */2g
78	645		P	644	10	10	****	126	****	60	Quercus sp. (10)												FCF */6g - Fired Clay */2g
79	651	1	CR	650	10	10	***	24	**	<2	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/720g - Magnetised Material

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							**/<2g - FCF */7g
80	651	2	CR	650	10	10	***	16	**	<2	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate **/1018g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */<2g
81	651	3	CR	650	10	10	***	76	***	15	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate ***/1080g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */2g
82	651	4	CR	650	10	10	***	72	***	7	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<2	**	<2			Burnt Conglomerate ***/3570g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */8g - Flint */7g
83	661		CR	660	25	25	***	32	****	140	Quercus sp. (10)				*	4	**	10	***	12			Burnt Conglomerate ****/3412g - FCF **/68g
84	662		CR	660	40	40	***	44	****	100	Quercus sp. (10)						**	8	***	8			Burnt Conglomerate ***/1934g - Magnetised Material ***/6g
90	664	1	CR/P	663	30	30	**	3	**	2	Quercus sp. (10)				**	11	**	25	***	12			Burnt Conglomerate ***/216g - Magnetised Material **/3g - FCF **/170g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							- Pot */<2
91	664	2	CR/P	663	25	25	**	3	***	3	Quercus sp. (10)	<2			*	3	***	15	***	11			Burnt Conglomerate ***/170g - Magnetised Material ***/10g - FCF ***/450g - Pot */<2g
92	664	3	CR/P	663	15	15	**	2	***	2	Quercus sp. (10)	<2					*	<2	**	<2			Magnetised Material ***/5g - FCF **/160g
93	682		D	681	40	40	*	<2	**	2													Magnetised Material **/2g - FCF **/280g - Flint */<2g - Pot */<2g - Slag */2g
94	109		P	108	40	40	***	16	***	28	Quercus sp. (10)	<2					*	<2	*	<2			Magnetised Material ***/5g - FCF */6g - Pot */16g - Fired Clay **/100g
95	125		P	124	20	20	****	46	***	30	Quercus sp. (9), Salix/Populus (1)	<2					*	<2	**	<2			Magnetised Material ***/6g - FCF **/80g - Flint */6g - Pot **/26g - Fired Clay ***/164g
96	130		P	129	20	20			**	<2		<2											Magnetised Material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Spit	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
97	684		D	683	20	20																	Burnt Conglomerate **/7g - Magnetised Material **/<2g - FCF */15g - CBM */<2g
98	692		D	691	20	20	***	20	***	17	Maloideae (8), Quercus sp. (2)												Burnt Conglomerate **/62g - Magnetised Material */<2g - FCF */3g - Pot */<2g - Fe object */<2g

Appendix 4: Environmental analysis - flot quatification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
18	522	1	CR	523	<2	5	5	95	<5	*			**				*	Asteraceae (1), Indet seeds (1)	+/+ +	*	charred fruit/tuber? (1)	++	** 5%
19	522	2	CR	523	<2	5	5	80	<5	*			**										** 10%
20	525	1	CR	524	4	15	15	50	<5	**		*	****	*	<i>Triticum/ Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+							** <5%
21	525	2	CR	524	2	10	10	95	<5	*			**										** <5%
22	529		CR	528	2	10	10	90	<5	**			****	*	Cerealial indet (1)	+	*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (3), <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (2)	++ +	*	stem frag		** <5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
23	520	1	CR	519	4	10	10	5	<5	*		**	****				*	<i>Persicaria</i> sp. (1)	++	***	cf. Parenchyma, <i>Arrhenetherum</i> <i>elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (2)	++/ +++	** <5%
24	520	2	CR	519	4	10	10	10	5	*		*	****				*	cf. Asteraceae, cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	+/ +	***	<i>Arrhenetherum</i> <i>elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1), Parenchyma, bud	++/ +++	** <5%
25	520	3	CR	519	2	10	10	20	5	*			***				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	**	Stem frags, parenchyma, cf. <i>Arrhenetherum</i> <i>elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	++	** 5%
26	520	4	CR	519	2	5	5	15	<5				****				**	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	**	Parenchyma, Stem frags, cf. <i>Arrhenetherum</i> <i>elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	+	*** 20%
27	520	5	CR	519	<2	<5	<5	30	15				***							*	stem frags, tubers/ parenchyma, & a bud	+	*** 25%
28	526	1	CR	527	8	30	30	80	<5				****	*	Cerealia indet (1)	+	*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	Parenchyma & indet cpr, <i>Arrhenetherum</i> <i>elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1)	+/ +	*** 10%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
29	526	2	CR	527	6	30	30	80	<5	*		*	****				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	stem frags, Parenchyma frags	+	** <5%
30	526	3	CR	527	2	10	10	90	<5	*			***				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	indet. cpr, cf. parenchyma & stem frags	+/+ +	** <5%
31	526	4	CR	527	<2	0	10	80	<5				**				*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	+	*	cf. Parenchyma (1), ch fruit/tuber?	++	*** 10%
32	531	1	CR	530	2	15	15	10	<5	*	*(1)	*	****				*	Indet seeds, <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1)	+/+ +	*	Parenchyma (1), <i>Arrhenetherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1) frag	++	** <5%
33	531	2	CR	530	2	10	10	40	<5	*		*	***				*	Indet seeds, <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1)	+/+ ++	*	cf. Parenchyma (Smooth surfaces, <i>Arrhenetherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1)	++	** 5%
34	532		CR	533	<2	5	5	95	<5	*													** 5%
35	534	1	CR	535	2	10	10	85	<5	*		*	****							*	indet cpr	+	* <5%
36	534	2	CR	535	<2	5	5	95	<5	*			**							*	indet cpr	+	** <5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
37	536	1	CR	537	10	35	35	70	<5	**		*	****	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	+	*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	**	Parenchyma indet., <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> ((1)	+/+ ++	** <5%
38	536	2	CR	537	8	25	25	70	<5	*		*	****				**	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp. (1), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	++	*	Parenchyma frags, some round and flattened in shape ?idable (sim in size to <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp. but not Legumes)	++	* <5%
39	536	3	CR	537	<2	10	10	60	<5	*			***							**	Parenchyma indet. Stem frags, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1)	+/+ ++	*** 10%
40	539	1	CR	538	4	10	10	15	<5	*		*	****				*	cf. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (1)	+	**	Stem frags, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (ca. 6)	++/ +++	* <5%
41	539	2	CR	538	<2	5	5	60	<5	***			***				*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	Stem frag (1), cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (1)	+	** 10%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
42	541	1	CR	540	<2	10	10	95	<5	***	*(1)		**										* <5%
43	541	2	CR	540	2	5	5	90	<5	***		*	***										* <5%
44	551		CR	540	<2	<5	<5	95	<5	*			**				*	cf. <i>Polygonum</i> sp.	++				** 15%
45	552		CR	553	10	40	40	30	<5	**	*	**	***				*	<i>Persicaria</i> sp., cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	Parenchyma indet.	+	** <5%
46	554	1	CR	555	2	20	20	80	<5	**		*	****				*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (1), cf. <i>Persicaria</i> sp. (1)	++	*	Parenchyma frags indet.	+	** <5%
47	554	2	CR	555	<2	10	10	70	<5	**		*	****				*	<i>Persicaria</i> sp. (ca. 5)	++	*	stem frags	++	*** 10%
48	554	3	CR	555	2	10	10	25	<5	**		*	****				*	<i>Persicaria</i> sp. (1)	++	**	Stem frags	++	** 10%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
49	554	4	CR	555	<2	<5	<5	95	<5	*			**										** <5%
50	557		CR	556	<2	10	10	95	<5	*		*	**				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	*	Parenchyma (incl. 1 disk-like), charred fruit frags (2), cf. <i>Rachis</i> node (1)	+/+ +	* <5%
51	559		CR	558	<2	10	10	95	<5	*			**							*	Charred fruit? (intact) (1), stem frags & poss parenchyma, cf. charred fruit (2)	++	* <5%
52	561		CR	560	<2	10	10	90	<5	*		*	***	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl. (1)	++							* <5%
53	562	1	CR	563	<2	10	10	95	<5	***		*	***										** <5%
54	562	2	CR	563	<2	5	5	95	<5	*			***							*	stem frag (1) cf. Poaceae	++	** 5%
55	569	1	CR	568	2	10	10	70	<5	**			***				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++				** 5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
56	569	2	CR	568	6	15	15	25	<5	*		*	****	*	cerealia indet (1)	+	*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp. <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. (1)	++	*	stem frags, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (2)	++	** <5%
57	569	3	CR	568	4	20	20	60	<5			*	****				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp., cf. <i>Silene/Stellaria</i> sp.	++		<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	++	*** <5%
58	569	4	CR	568	4	10	10	15	<5	*			****				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp.	++	**	Poaceae stem frags, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	++/+ +++	** 5%
60	570		CR	571	<2	5	5	95	<5	**			**							*	indet cpr	+	** 5%
61	572		CR	573	<2	5	5	95	<5	*		*	*				*	cf. <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	+				** 2%
62	575		CR	574	<2	5	5	40	<5	**		*	****							*	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> rachis nodes (3/4), Indet cpr/cerealia caryopsis	+	* <5%
63	576		CR	577	<2	5	5	90	<5	**			**							*	Poaceae stem frag (1)	+	* 5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
64	578		CR	579	<2	5	5	70	10	*			**							*	indet cpr	+	* 15%
66	603	1	CR	602	2	15	1	95	<5	**			***				*	cf. <i>Rumex/Polygonum</i> sp. frag (1)	+				* <5%
67	603	2	CR	602	2	10	10	90	<5	**	*		***				*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1)	+				*** 5%
68	603	3	CR	602	<2	20	20	90	<5	**			***				*	indet cpr/seeds? (2)	+	*	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> (2 frags/1 tuber)	++	** 5%
69	603	4	CR	602	<2	10	10	95	<5	*			**							*	woody stem frag very small (1)	+	** 5%
70	605	1	CR	604	<2	15	15	90	<5	*			***				*	cf. <i>Montia</i> sp. Poaceae	+	*	Poaceae stem frags, cf. parenchyma, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	++	** <5%
71	605	2	CR	604	2	15	15	80	<5	*			***				*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	+	*	indet cpr/ cf. parenchyma, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i>	+/+ +	* <5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
72	607		CR	606	8	15	15	40	<5	*		*	****	*	cerealia indet (1)	+				*	Indet. cpr, Poaceae stem frag	+/+	** <5%
79	651	1	CR	650	<2	5	5	95	<5	*			*										** <5%
80	651	2	CR	650	<2	5	5	95	<5	**			*										*** ~5%
81	651	3	CR	650	<2	5	5	95	<5	**			*										*** ~5%
82	651	4	CR	650	<2	5	5	85	<5	**			*										*** 10%
83	661		CR	660	<2	5	5	90	<5	**			*	*	cf. Cerealia indet (1)	+				*	indet. cpr (1)	+	** 5%
84	662		CR	660	2	10	10	95	<5	**			***	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	++							*** <5%
6	29		CR/P	27	8	10	10	90	<5	*		*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> sl.	++				*	Poaceae stem frag	++	* <2%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
90	664	1	CR/P	663	<2	15	15	95	<5	**			**	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl. (2)	+	*	<i>Polygonum/ Persicaria</i> sp. (1)	++	*	stem frag (1)	++	* <5%
91	664	2	CR/P	663	4	15	15	95	<5	**			****	*	Indet. Cerealia, <i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	+	*	indet. Seed?	+	*	Poaceae cpr indet.	+	* <5%
92	664	3	CR/P	663	<2	10	10	95	<5	*			*	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., cerealia indet	+				*	cpr indet.	+	* <5%
1	5		D	4	2	5	5	80	<5	***		*	**	** (< 20)	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. Fabacea e, Cer indet., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	**	Chenopodia ceae, <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Stellaria/Silene</i> sp.	++ +/ +	*	Woody Stem Frag	+	
2	7		D	6	6	10	10	90	<5	***		*	**	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl. (very short), <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp. (1), cf.	+/ +	*	Cherred Indet seeds, Chenopodia ceae	+/ +				* <5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
															<i>Avena</i> sp.								
3	9		D	8	2	5	5	90	5	**			**										* <2%
4	20		D	19	2	5	5	80	10	**	*		***	*	cf. <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp. (1)	+	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (some charred)	++				
5	24		D	23	<2	5	5	95	<5	*			**				*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	+/+ +				* <2%
12	60		D	59	6	10	10	90	5	*	*		**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++							
13	80		D	79	8	10	10	50	45		* (1)		**							*	indet cpr	+	
17	509		D	508	4	10	10	85	<5				**										*** 10%
74	616		D	GP1 1	<2	10	10	90	<5	***			**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> / <i>Triticum</i> sp. (3), <i>Cerealia</i> indet (1)	+							*** 5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
75	617		D	GP1 1	<2	10	10	90	<5	*			**	*	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (1), cerealina indet (1)	+/+ ++				*	cpr indet.	+	*** 5%
76	618		D	GP1 1	<2	10	10	95	<5	*			**	*	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> sl. (1) <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp (1), cerealina indet (1), cf. Fabaceae (1)	+/+ +							** <5%
77	621		D	GP1 1	<2	10	10	95	<5	**			**	*	cerealina indet., <i>Hordeum</i> / <i>Triticum</i> sp. (4), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+/+ +	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	++	*	stem frag	+	** <5%
93	682		D	681	<2	15	15	95	<5	*			**							*	cpr indet.	+	** 5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
97	684		D	683	2	10	10	95	<5	**		*	*				*	Polygonum/ Rumex sp.	++				** <5%
98	692		D	691	<2	5	5	95	<5	**			*										** 5%
7	31		P	30	<2	2	2	50	<5				***										
8	32		P	30	<2	5	5	25	15				***	*	<i>Triticum/ Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	++							* <2%
9	40		P	38	4	8	8	15	<5	*	*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), Cerealia indet (1)	++	*	cf. <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Polygonum/ Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+	*	cf. Parenchyma indet/amorphous frags	+	* <2%
10	44		P	38	<2	5	5	75	<5	**		*	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), Cerealia indet (1)	++				*	Indet. cpr (1)	+	* <2%
11	90		P	93	4	15	15	95	<5	*			**							*	indet. cpr (3)	+	* <2%
14	95		P	97	2	10	10	90	5				**										* <2%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
15	35		P	33	6	20	20	90	<5		*	**	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealialia indet, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+/+ +							* 5%
16	34		P	33	2	5	5	30	5	*		*	***	*	Cerealialia indet., cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++							
65	585		P	584	2	35	35	95	<5	**	*(1)		**				*	unid seed/fruit	++				* <5%
78	645		P	644	<2	5	5	50	<5	*			****							*	Poaceae frags	+	*** 10%
94	109		P	108	<2	20	20	98	<5	**			*							*	cpr indet.	+	* <5%
95	125		P	124	2	15	15	95	<5	*			***	** (< 20)	cerealialia indet. (<10), <i>Hordeum</i> / <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	*	cf. <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1), cf. <i>Montia</i> sp. (<10), cf. <i>Stellaria media</i> (1)	++	*	cpr indet (1)	+	* <5%

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Context / deposit type	Parent context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
96	130		P	129	2	10	10	95	5	*			**	*	cerealia indet. (1)	+							* 5%

Appendix 5: HER summary

Site name/Address: COBB'S FARM, GOLDHANGER, ESSEX	
NGR: TL 8908 0861	Site Code: GOCF 13
Type of Work: Excavation	Site Director/Group: ASE
Date of Work: June 2013 and January 2014	Size of Area Investigated: c. 400 square metres
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Portslade	Funding source: Private client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: no	Related HER No's:
Final Report: yes	OASIS No:
Periods Represented: Mesolithic or early Neolithic, Middle to Late Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval	
<p>SUMMARY:</p> <p>The excavations have revealed unique evidence of a wide range of features dating from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic up to the 20th century. The earliest features comprise a scattering of shallow pits and probable tree holes from which Mesolithic or early Neolithic struck flint and Neolithic pottery was recovered; this activity was focussed at the northern end of Area B.</p> <p>The most significant findings are likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and consisted of a cremation cemetery located at the north-east corner of Area A. It comprised a cluster of 26 unurned cremations deposited in small pits positioned in and around a ring ditch likely to be the remains of a small round barrow. Additional Bronze Age activity comprised a small number of pits spread across the site, including a possible well located towards the north western corner of Area B. The Roman period is primarily represented by possible ditched field system revealed across both excavation areas, together with a single pit located at the north end of Area B. The finds evidence was generally quite sparse however, suggesting Roman occupation of the site was limited and that the finds may be residual material in later features. The Saxon period is primarily represented by two large pits at the northern end of Area B and by finds from a large shallow depression further south in Area B. The latter may be a later feature containing residual Saxon material. A single L-shaped ditched enclosure at the north-west corner of Area A is the only feature of medieval date. The function of the enclosed space is unclear; however, an agricultural use seems likely. The post-medieval period is represented by an agricultural field system aligned with the extant field boundaries on site; some of the ditches revealed during the excavation appear to be depicted on the 1841 tithe map of the area and align with observed crop-marks.</p>	

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-188963

Project details

Project name	COBB'S FARM, GOLDHANGER, ESSEX
Short description of the project	The excavations have revealed unique evidence of a wide range of features dating from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic up to the 20th century. The earliest features comprise a scattering of shallow pits and probable tree holes from which Mesolithic or early Neolithic struck flint and Neolithic pottery was recovered; this activity was focussed at the northern end of Area B. The most significant findings are likely to belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and consisted of a cremation cemetery located at the north-east corner of Area A. It comprised a cluster of 26 unurned cremations deposited in small pits positioned in and around a ring ditch likely to be the remains of a small round barrow. Additional Bronze Age activity comprised a small number of pits spread across the site, including a possible well located towards the north western corner of Area B. The Roman period is primarily represented by possible ditched field system revealed across both excavation areas, together with a single pit located at the north end of Area B. The finds evidence was generally quite sparse however, suggesting Roman occupation of the site was limited and that the finds may be residual material in later features. The Saxon period is primarily represented by two large pits at the northern end of Area B and by finds from a large shallow depression further south in Area B. The latter may be a later feature containing residual Saxon material. A single L-shaped ditched enclosure at the north-west corner of Area A is the only feature of medieval date. The function of the enclosed space is unclear; however, an agricultural use seems likely. The post-medieval period is represented by an agricultural field system aligned with the extant field boundaries on site; some of the ditches revealed during the excavation appear to be depicted on the 1841 tithe map of the area and align with observed crop-marks.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2013 End: 31-01-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GOCF 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	CREMATION Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON GOLDHANGER COBB'S FARM, GOLDHANGER, ESSEX
Postcode	CM9 8BQ
Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8908 0861 51.743716205 0.739138917191 51 44 37 N 000 44 20 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Essex County Council
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Adam Dyson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd (SRC)

Project archives

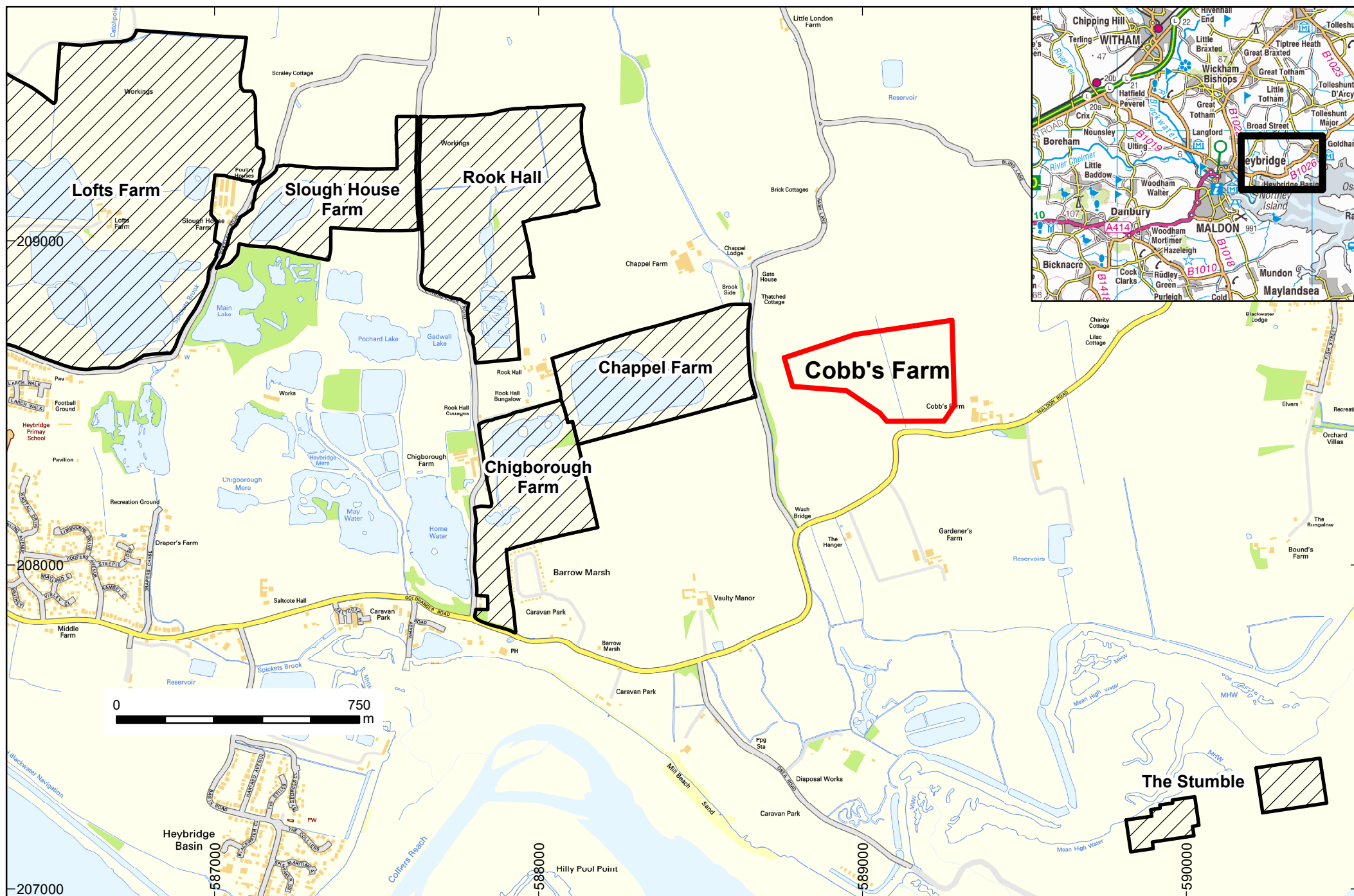
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	GOCF 13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum

Digital Archive ID	GOCF 13
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	GOCF 13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	PXA and UPD report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dyson, A
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2014187
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit bound rep

Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 September 2014



Contains Ordnance Survey data crown copyright and database right 2014.

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 8015

Jun 2014

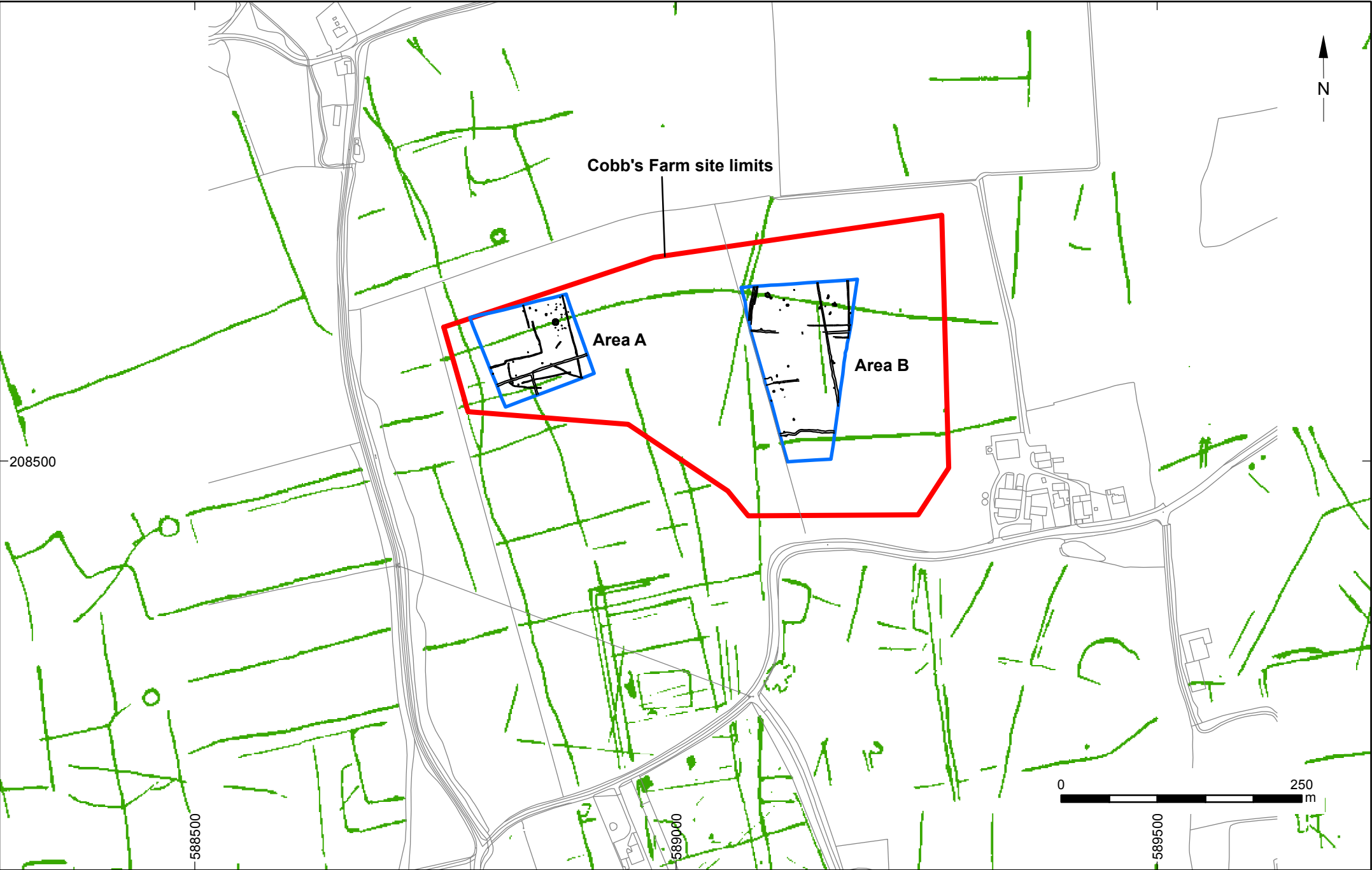
Report Ref: 2014187

Drawn by: APL

Cobb's Farm

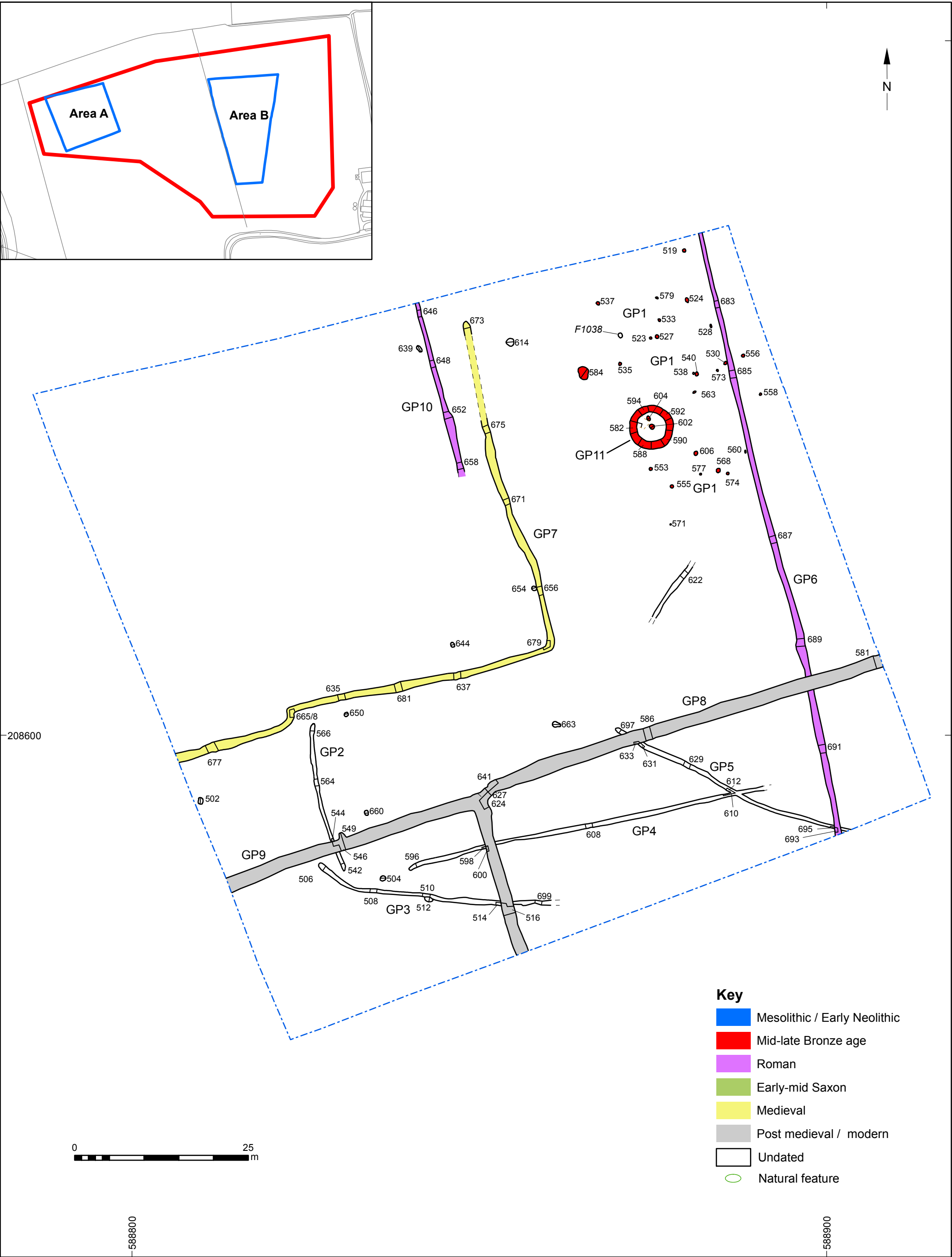
Location and surrounding archaeological sites

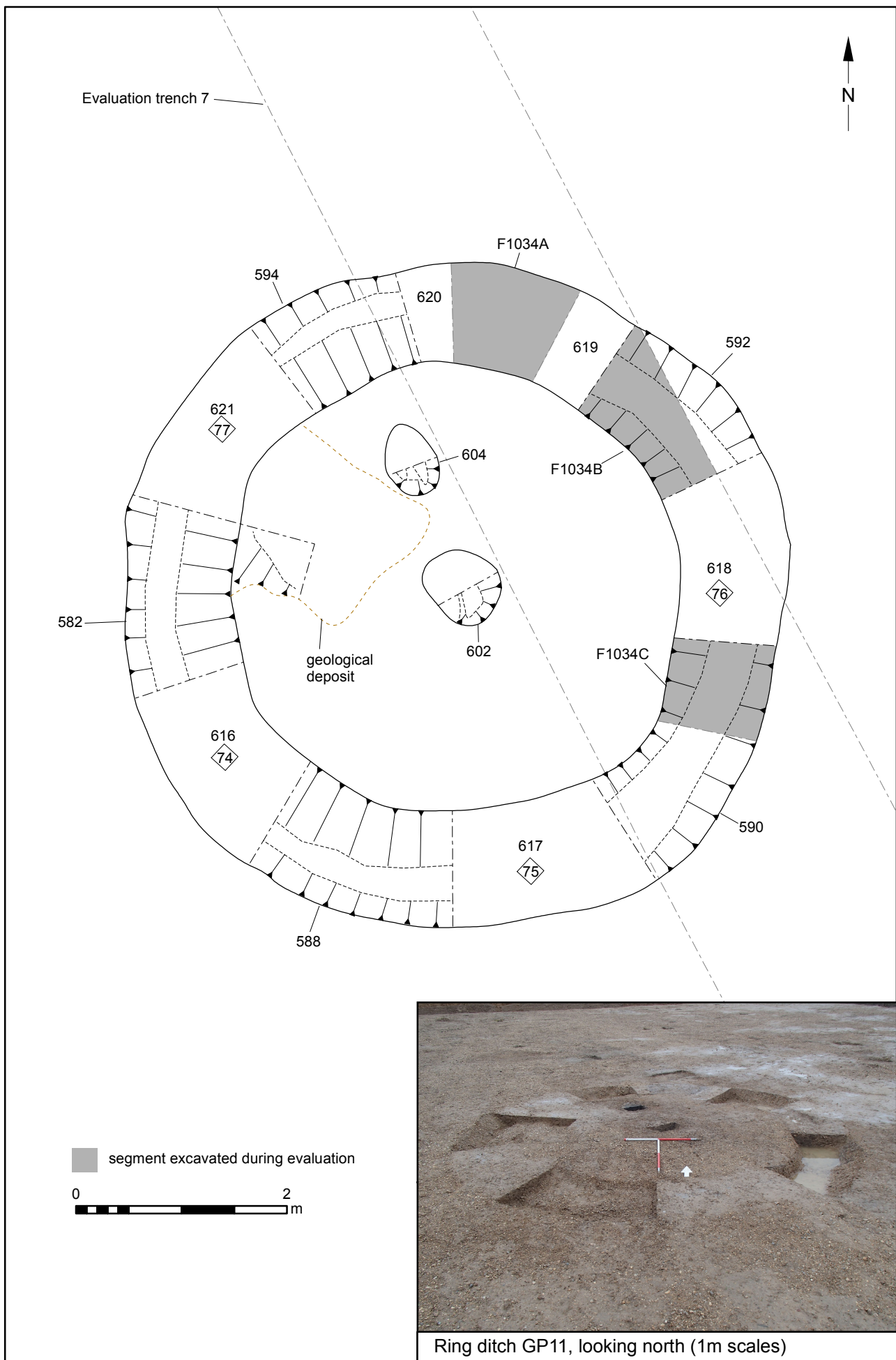
Fig. 1



Contains Ordnance Survey data crown copyright and database right 2014.
Ordnance Survey(c) Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020449.

© Archaeology South-East		Cobb's Farm	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8015	Jun 2014	The site and surrounding cropmarks	
Report Ref: 2014187	Drawn by: APL		





© Archaeology South-East		Cobb's Farm	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8015	Jun 2014	Ring ditch GP11	
Report Ref: 2014187	Drawn by: APL		

