Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT LAND ADJACENT TO SAMPFORD ROAD THAXTED, ESSEX

NGR: TL 61290 31690

Planning Reference: UTT/12/5754/FUL

ASE Project No: 8005
Site Code: TXSR13

ASE Report No: 2014358
OASIS ID: archaeol6-194470

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Sampford Road, Thaxted, Essex in three stages between March 2013 and April 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Knight Developments Ltd, *in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated amenities.*

The earliest feature on the site was a ditch dated to the Middle Iron Age but the main occupation and use of the site began in the early 1st century AD during the Late Iron Age period. Two roundhouses in the north of the site represented the settlement and a pond with an associated drain lay further south. A slightly later field system was established in the vicinity of the roundhouses, probably dating to the mid-1st century when the influence of the Roman presence in Essex began.

There was a major reorganisation of the site shortly afterwards with the construction of a double ditch enclosure cutting through the roundhouses, the majority of which lay outside the excavated area to the north. The remainder of the site was devoted to agriculture from this date. A pattern of ditches delineated small rectangular fields in the centre of the study area, complementing previous discoveries on Bellrope Meadow to the west, excavated in 2007. Later in the 1st century a new field system of long, thin, regularly spaced ditches was established across the centre and south of the site.

At the end of the 1st or the beginning of the 2nd century the site was apparently all but abandoned. Only one feature, a ditch which cut across the earlier field system on a markedly different alignment, was definitively late Roman. The Bellrope Meadow excavation had produced burials dating from the 1st and into the 3rd centuries, demonstrating that occupation in the locality had not entirely ceased.

There was no evidence for post-Roman activity until the later medieval period when three ditches marked the resumption of farming on the site. They were only broadly dated to 1200-1600. Post-medieval activity was represented by a large quarry pit and a late field boundary.

This 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. It is suggested that this should take the form of a journal article in Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The development site (NGR TL 61290 31690) is situated to the north-east of the historic town of Thaxted, on the south side of Sampford Road (Figure 1), immediately to the east of the recent Bellrope Meadow development, and covers an area of 5.27 hectares. The land was under arable cultivation until the present housing development began.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the solid geology of the site comprises Upper Chalk overlain by London Clay and the Woolwich and Reading Beds, which are in turn overlain by the glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation.

1.2.2 The site lies at a general height of approximately 100m AOD. Beside Sampford Road, which runs to the north and north-west, it is at 103m AOD and there is a fairly gentle slope down from the north-east to south-west across the area.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 A planning application (UTT/12/5754/FUL) for the construction of 60 residential units was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in November 2012. As the site lies on the edge of the historic town of Thaxted and near to a Roman cemetery, ECC Place Services, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Uttlesford District Council recommended that a full archaeological condition be attached to any grant of planning consent. This recommendation is based upon the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). Planning permission for the construction of residential dwellings with associated access, car-parking and services was granted consent by Uttlesford District Council (ref UTT/12/5754/FUL). The archaeological condition states:

1. *No development or preliminary groundworks can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority. A mitigation strategy detailing the excavation/ preservation strategy shall be submitted to the local planning authority following the completion of this work.*

2. *No development or preliminary groundworks can commence on those areas containing archaeological deposits until the satisfactory completion of fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy, and which has been signed off by the local planning authority through its historic environment advisors.*

3. *The applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post-excavation assessment (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Authority). This will result in the completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.*

1.3.2 In accordance with this, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Knight Developments Ltd to undertake archaeological excavations.

1.3.3 The excavations were conducted in three stages under the sitecode TXSR13, obtained from ECC Place Services. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in March and April 2013, supervised by Mark Germany and reported on in an interim summary (Germany, May 2013). The evaluation identified surviving archaeological remains in two areas of the site which would be damaged by the proposed development. ECC Place Services therefore advised that excavation of the remains under threat would be required.

1.3.4 The full archaeological excavation fieldwork was undertaken by ASE in two areas, concentrated on the locations of greatest survival. The entire project was managed by Adrian Scruby and staffed by ASE archaeologists. Area 1 towards the north of the site, covering approximately 4000 sqm, was excavated first, supervised by Lukasz Miciak. Area 2 to the south, covering approximately 6500 sqm, was supervised by the author. A third area covering approximately 3160 sqm was subject to preservation in situ (Figure 1), in an area planned to become amenity grassland.

1.3.5 This post-excavation assessment draws together data from all three fieldwork stages.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The fieldwork stages were as follows:

- Evaluation: 11/03/13 – 16/04/13. Forty-six 30m-long trenches and two 40m-long trenches were excavated and recorded, representing a 3% sample of the area. An interim report was produced in May 2013 (Germany, 2013)
- Area 1: 13/01/14 – 12/02/14. A single open area of approximately 4000 sqm towards the north of the site, adjacent to the area subject to preservation in situ, was fully excavated and recorded
- Area 2: 10/03/14 – 17/04/14. A single open area of approximately 6500 sqm towards the south of the site was fully excavated and recorded

1.4.2 It should be noted that the excavation of Area 1 was carried out during a period of extreme wet weather conditions. While this did not significantly affect the quality of the excavation or most of the recording, the photography in particular was problematic (Figure 2).

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The toposoil, entirely consisting of plough soil, was stripped off using a 13 tonne tracked mechanical 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of ASE archaeologists. It was transported away from the excavation areas by a dumper and stockpiled elsewhere on site. The area was then carefully machined to the surface of natural geology, exposing the archaeological features dug into it. A pre-excavation plan of the area was prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.

1.5.2 The pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for onsite use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in consultation with the Supervisors. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.3 All excavation work was carried out in line with Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex (ESCC 2003) and in line with the specification document (Johnson 2007).

1.5.4 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- linear features (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, generally a 1m long segment every 10m; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.

- with the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum 50% of all other contained features was excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their 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 and to meet the project aims.

1.5.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.5.8 The excavation area and spoil were metal detected for artefact recovery.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.9 Palaeoenvironmental remains were sampled and processed in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Bulk samples were processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples were wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains.

1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Larger samples of 80-100 litres were taken from some contexts, rich in large mammal bones and shell.

1.5.13 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects, fish bone and parasites for example.

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 place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 The results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prehistoric

2.1.1 Little evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in the immediate vicinity of Thaxted. A Neolithic polished axe was found just south of the town and a scatter of prehistoric finds were retrieved at Goddard's Farm, north of the town (Ecclestone and Medlycott 1993, 201). Excavations by Oxford Archaeology on land at Bellrope Meadow, immediately to the west of the current site, yielded evidence of Late Iron Age activity in the form of ditches including a possible enclosure (OA, 2008).

2.2 Romano-British

2.2.1 Evidence for Romano-British occupation at Thaxted has also been sparse and until the excavation at Bellrope Meadow it consisted mainly of a few surface finds including coins, pottery, building materials and occasional personal objects such as an earring (VCH 1963, 187). It was suggested by Rodwell in 1978 that there was the potential for a villa somewhere to the north of Thaxted (Rodwell 1978, 31).

2.2.2 The data from the excavation at Bellrope Meadow established the presence of Roman occupation with the discovery of ditches interpreted as defining an enclosure and a small cemetery dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries. The cemetery contained six cremations and five inhumations, while elements of the ditch system extended towards the current site. The presence of the cemetery indicates that there is a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the excavation area, which may in turn relate to a Roman road that runs north-south through Thaxted, just to the west of the development area.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon

2.3.1 Thaxted is recorded in the Domesday Book, the entry suggesting a well-established and thriving community was present by the end of the Saxon period. There are known to be Anglo-Saxon origins to the church in the town which is mentioned in documents from AD 981.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 The prosperity of Thaxted continued into the medieval period and the town was granted a market in 1205. By the 14th century it was the centre of a large cutlery industry. A number of manors were present in the area including Thaxted Manor itself, located within the town. The church was rebuilt in the 14th-15th centuries from the prosperity generated by the cutlery industry.

2.4.2 Closer to the site, at Bellrope Meadow, medieval pottery was recovered from earlier linear boundaries, indicating that the settlement at Thaxted may have had outlying elements in the area of Sampford Road, while a ditch containing late-medieval building materials suggests that a building of this date previously stood nearby (Oxford Archaeology 2008, 6).

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The cutlery industry declined and was apparently extinct by the 16th century. This led to a degree of poverty and the charter of 1556 granted Thaxted full borough status in an attempt to reverse the trend. Weaving became the major source of wealth in the town with a Guild of Clothiers established in 1583.

2.5.2 Thaxted remained much the same in plan and size from this period onwards. The Manor was demolished in the 18th century. A number of windmills were built in the area, one of which still survives close to the church.

2.5.3 The site itself consisted of open fields throughout the period. The latest use prior to the commencement of the construction work was as ploughed arable land.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The research aims (specifically relating to the area excavations) were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (ASE Nov 2013):

3.1.2 The general aim of the investigation is to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the two full excavation areas in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the construction works.

3.2 Specific

3.1.3 The specific excavation and research aims of the investigation are:

OR1 To define the nature and date of the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, including its relationship to the Roman remains uncovered on the adjacent Bellrope Meadow site, the status of the settlement and its inhabitants, and, through the ceramic assemblage, evidence for wider trading contacts, access to markets, and the use of continental-style pottery.

OR2 With regard to regional research objectives for the Late Iron Age/ Roman transition (Medlycott 2011. 31), to determine at what date the Iron Age field system/ enclosures were laid out

OR3 To determine whether there is any evidence for the continuing use of these field systems and enclosures into the second century or whether the system is either abandoned or substantially reorganised in connection with a shift to the adjacent Bellrope Meadow site, where activity appears to span the 1st to 3rd centuries. This will help to test the theory that the Late Iron Age to Roman transition in north-west Essex was a period of major dislocation, based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in Stansted (Cooke et al 2008, 281).

OR4 To obtain further evidence for the origin, date and use of the late Medieval/ early Post-Medieval enclosures and strip fields identified by the evaluation and in the Bellrope Meadow excavation area, particularly with regard to patterns of land holding and land use on the edge of the medieval town, including possible periods of reorganisation and expansion following the crises of the mid-14th century.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1: Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC)
Period 2: Late Iron Age (100 BC-AD50)
Period 3: Early Roman (AD50-AD100) (phase 3A – 3D)
Period 4: Late Roman (AD100-AD400)
Period 5: Medieval (AD400 – 1500)
Period 6 Post-medieval (AD1500-present)

4.1.3 The archaeology is discussed under these 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 exist.

4.1.4 The earliest evidence on the site derives from a Middle Iron Age ditch which was recut in the Late Iron Age. This demonstrates low-level activity prior to the establishment of the later settlement.

4.1.5 The main occupation of the site began in the Late Iron Age, during the first half of the 1st century AD. Two roundhouses were recorded together with a pond or watering hole drained by a ditch.

4.1.6 Later in the 1st century, during the early Roman period, a complex of field systems was established, the earliest being to the north close to the previous settlement, expanding southwards later. A Roman double ditch enclosure was constructed, cutting through the roundhouses. To the south two types of agricultural systems were recorded, the earlier small fields being replaced by a series of long, shallow regularly-spaced gullies.

4.1.7 Early Roman pits and other features were also scattered across the excavated areas, but very few structural remains, such as post holes, were discovered and no buildings were identified. It is expected that the double ditch enclosure was the location of the early Roman settlement, most of which lay outside the excavation area to the north.

4.1.8 After the 1st century AD the site was apparently all but abandoned, with only one substantial late Roman feature being present, a ditch crossing the south end of the site.

4.1.9 Medieval remains were also sparse, with three field boundary ditches recorded to the south of the site, indicating medieval agricultural activity close to the town of Thaxted. The fills yielded only broad late medieval dates.

4.1.10 Post-medieval finds were equally sparse, consisting of two short lengths of ditch, a late field boundary shown on the 1st edition OS map, and a quarry pit.

Type	**Description**	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	Eval: 213 Area 1: 279 Area 2: 358	2 voided in Area 2
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	Eval: 7 Area 1: 10 Area 2: 12	
Plan sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10 and 1:20	Eval: 2	Area 1 and 2 plans all digital
Photos	Digital images	Eval: 87 Area 1: 161 Area 2: 254	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	Eval: none Area 1: 39 Area 2: 14	
Context register	Context register sheets	Eval: 6 Area 1: 8 Area 2: 11	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	Eval: none Area 1: 3 Area 2: 1	
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	Eval: none Area 1: 4 Area 2: 6	Eval Register compiled in post-ex
Drawing register	Section register sheets	Eval: 8 Area 1: 3 Area 2: 5	Eval: 6 section, 2 plan sheets
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	Eval: none Area 1: 1 Area 2: 1	

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Natural deposits and topography

4.2.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.30m - 0.40m of top and subsoil overlying natural till. This is a variable deposit ranging from a mid orangey-brown to a lighter yellow/brown colour, and consists of areas of silty clay, which contain inclusions of flint pebbles and manganese. Belemnites also occurred in the natural deposits.

4.2.2 The site lies at approximately 103m OD at the north end of the site and slopes down gently from north-east to south-west. At the north end of Area 1 natural deposits lie at 102.41m OD. At the south end of Area 2 the level on natural is 101.35m OD and at the west end of Area 2 it is at 98.90m OD.

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

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 Five residual flint artefacts were recovered from later contexts on the site, dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods on technological grounds. These indicate a low-level background occupation of the area only.

4.4 Period 1: Middle Iron Age

4.4.1 Only one feature on the site was ascribed to this period, a north-west to south-east running ditch [265] (GP1) with a terminus, in the north of Area 1 (Figure 3). However, it was part of a feature that was later recut ([263], GP 2). It was close to the north edge of the trench and it returned northwards beyond the limit of excavation. It was also observed in the evaluation in T6 continuing to the north-east. The presence of Middle Iron Age pottery in the primary fill of the terminus without any of the Late Iron Age material recovered from the recut is significant as there are also further large sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery from the later recut fill. Thus the ditch is likely to have originated in the Middle Iron Age and was recut in the Late Iron Age.

4.4.2 There is no indication of the function of the ditch. If it was part of an enclosure the majority of it should survive within the area of the site preserved in situ.

4.4.3 Other early pottery of Middle Iron Age date was recovered from later contexts and was therefore residual. It was concentrated in Area 1 and suggests that settlement on the site began at this date in the vicinity of Area 1 but that later activity destroyed or masked the evidence. It is thought possible that Middle Iron Age features remain in the area of preservation in situ to the north.

4.5 Period 2: Late Iron Age

4.5.1 A considerable part of the archaeology of the site consists of 1st-century material and it was not always obvious where the date boundary between the Late Iron Age and early Roman features occurred. The criteria used for separating the features into these periods include dating of the pottery and stratigraphic relationships but also orientation, relationship with nearby features and other characteristics. The boundary is nevertheless somewhat blurred and it is probable that the activity was continuous from c. AD10 to c. AD80. In practice the main thrust of the occupation of the site may have been a matter of a few decades. The period division is more a method of separating marginally earlier features from the later ones.

4.5.2 Features on Area 1 comprised two circular features interpreted as roundhouses and the recut of the Period 1 ditch (Figure 3).

4.5.3 The roundhouses were uncovered in Area 1 (Figure 4). These were the only buildings identified on the site from any period. The southern roundhouse (GP3), represented by a circular gully, was c 8m in diameter with an entrance to the south-east. Only one of the entrance termini was excavated (during the evaluation). Three features were recorded within it. A curved gully [456] appeared to be earlier as it was cut by the roundhouse gully but it did not extend beyond the perimeter of the building. Two pits in the interior, [491] and [512] may also be related and potentially structural.

4.5.4 The northern roundhouse (GP4) was slightly larger at 11m in diameter but no associated features were found within it. Later cuts truncated the gully, in particular a Roman ditch [255] and a modern drain, making the building more difficult to excavate. In this case the gully was not apparently continuous, with two gaps in the north-west. One was flanked by a post hole in the terminus of the gully which may indicate the entrance, but the gap of 0.65m wide was narrow.

4.5.5 A pond or watering hole and its drainage channel with some associated features were present on Area 2 (Figure 5).

4.5.6 A large irregular pond feature (GP9) was excavated in the north-east of Area 2. The two main fills were dark grey organic clay silts and had built up gradually in a wet environment. The base was very irregular and pitted and the pond extended southwards in a narrower ‘arm’. It may have functioned as a watering hole for animals, the uneven base of the feature being caused by trampling. Environmental samples taken from the fills produced cereal grains as well as wild seeds, showing evidence of cultivation in the vicinity. It went out of use in the early Roman period with some deliberate backfilling at that stage.

4.5.7 A contemporary ditch (GP10 and GP11) was present 2m to the south-west, which terminated adjacent to the southern extent of the pond. From there it ran north-west, following a slightly meandering course, to the western edge of the site, a distance of some 90m. It was earlier than the other ditches which crossed it, all of which were straight. The most likely interpretation is that it acted as a drainage overflow for the pond, the top having been truncated by modern ploughing which removed the connection between the two features. It probably followed the course of a natural channel but had been enhanced by deliberate cutting and it was kept clear by regular recutting. While its origins lie in the Late

Iron Age it was possibly still in use into the early Roman period, as attested by some of the finds. However, like the pond it was deliberately backfilled, presumably to make way for the later ditch system.

4.5.8 The ditch in the north of Area 1 which was originally dug in the Middle Iron Age (GP1) was recut in the Late Iron Age (GP2). It is tempting to interpret it as an enclosure ditch but it is relatively shallow and was not apparent in any of the other evaluation trenches. However, a number of pits and small gullies were noted in T7 and T8 (GP5) which were of the correct orientation (ie different from the Roman alignment) to be part of the Late Iron Age sequence. The is a slim possibility that ditch [27] in T8 was the eastern limit of a putative enclosure, but the feature was narrower and shallower (at only 0.17m deep) than the other ditches observed. Its alignment was markedly different from the Roman ditches to the east, however.

4.5.9 Four pits in Area 1 (GP6) were earlier than the Roman ditch system. These were all within 20m of the roundhouses.

4.5.10 A curvilinear ditch (GP13) ran east-west to the eastern edge of Area 2, approximately 15m to the south of the pond. The west end, where a terminus must have existed, was truncated by a later ditch (GP45). Again there were no definitively early finds, the pottery belonging to the early to mid-1st century, but it pre-dated the three ditches which crossed it. Its purpose is not clear.

4.5.11 A number of other features from Period 2 (GP12), notably pits, were excavated in the vicinity of the pond. Three intercutting pits, possibly post-holes, on the edge, [844], [865] and [868], may have been related to the pond. A further pit [952] with heavily burnt fills lay further to the south-west. Aside from charcoal there was little in the fill to suggest its purpose, however. Other features further afield include a section through a large ditch (GP8) in evaluation trench T20, possibly a boundary ditch.

Period 2 discussion

4.5.12 The two roundhouses were not obviously within an enclosure but their presence indicates that the settlement was concentrated in the northern part of the site. Whether any of the features excavated at Bellrope meadow are contemporary is debateable but if they were it seems likely that they were peripheral to the occupied area at this time. The drainage ditch in Area 2 (GP10) is probably the same feature which crossed Bellrope Meadow (OA 2008, ditch [[233]).

4.6 Period 3: Early Roman

4.6.1 The majority of features excavated in all areas of the site are Early Roman. The pottery suggests that there was an intense burst of activity from about AD40 – AD80 during which a large number of ditches were dug in a fairly regular pattern across both open area excavations. There is some degree of intercutting and minor changes in orientation implying that more than one phase of activity occurred during this relatively brief period of time. These are referred to in the text as phase 3A to phase 3D, the first two being on Area 1 and the others on Area 2 (Figures 6 and 7). It was not clear how these two areas operated chronologically. Phase 3A appears to be earlier and it is probable that phase 3B and 3C overlapped.

Area 1 features (3A and 3B). An early Roman enclosure (Figure 6)

4.6.2 The pattern of ditches in Area 1 is less regular than that seen in Area 2. They have been divided into two phases (3A and 3B) based on their stratigraphic relationships and function. In terms of pottery dates the phases are indistinguishable being generally in the mid to late 1st century.

4.6.3 Phase 3A consists of a system of relatively narrow ditches and gullies delimiting small rectangular plots presumably associated with agriculture. However a less regular ditch running at an angle to the south-east (GP14) was a drainage feature. The easternmost ditch (GP19) formed the boundary to the complex, returning to the west at its south end. It was cut by the later phase 3B outer ditch (GP22/GP23) which replaced it along the southern boundary. Phase 3A did not extend very far to the west, the GP18 ditch being the furthest west it was recorded.

4.6.4 Phase 3B is represented by two large, roughly parallel enclosure ditches which cut through the earlier complex and extended to the eastern boundary of the area. They vary between 1m and 2.5m wide and up to 1.2m deep. They return northwards at the east end and were also recorded in the evaluation trench T8 some 30m to the north.

4.6.5 The enclosure would therefore have consisted of a double ditch and bank enclosing and protecting a large area to the north. Few features were recorded within the enclosure as most of it lay outside the excavation area. A number of pits (GP29) were found but with little evidence for their functions, and there were no structural groupings to suggest buildings. Trench T8 contained two further linear features (GP64) running parallel with the enclosure ditches. Cut [47] was adjacent to the inner ditch, although much shallower, and was effectively a part of it. However, context [22] was a more regular cut, and at only 0.20m deep it has the potential to represent a structural slot rather than a ditch.

4.6.6 To the south, and thus outside the enclosure, there were a number of disparate features most of which were clustered around two irregular linear cuts (GP26 and GP27). Whether these can be described as ditches is debateable; they varied in width and depth to a large extent and were fairly formless in plan. If they were ditches it is difficult to envisage a purpose for them. Some of the features associated with them were post holes and stake holes but there were no obvious structures observed. The larger pits such as [338] and [509] could have acted as small quarry pits.

Area 2 features (3C and 3D). Roman field systems (Figure 7)

4.6.7 As with Area 1 the ditches are divisible into two phases (3C and 3D), the earliest occupying only the northern arm of Area 2. Again, the dating for the phases from the pottery is practically identical and the phasing relies on stratigraphic relationships.

4.6.8 The first field system consisted of relatively wide ditches (larger than those in Area 1, phase 3A) aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, forming broad rectangular plots of varying sizes. The southern part of the perimeter ditch (GP35) continued into the Bellrope Meadow excavation to the west (OA 2008). A north-south ditch in the north-west corner of Area 2 (GP31) is interpreted as part of this phase because it is cut by a phase 3D ditch (GP32). The only complete plot measures 24m x 20m. However, the western plot measures at least 33m east-west and is more than 32m north-south.

4.6.9 Whether the date of phase 3C equates with phase 3A in Area 1 is debateable. However, the ditches in the case of phase 3C were dug through the Period 2 drainage ditch fills (GP10 and GP11) demonstrating that both this and by extension the pond (GP9) had been backfilled prior to the establishment of the field system.

4.6.10 The layout of the later ditch system, phase 3D, shows a massive expansion of the land under agriculture. The ditches were shallower and narrower than those in phase 3C but they covered the northern, central and south-eastern parts of the area. The majority were aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west (at a slightly different orientation from the phase 3C ditches) and they were approximately 6m apart. Two ditches (GP32 and GP34), within the area occupied by phase 3C, appeared to respect the eastern boundary of the earlier phase (GP35), although they were clearly dug into the backfill of the earlier ditch which therefore cannot have been open at the time.

4.6.11 The ditches were densest in the south-east of Area 2 (GP48 – GP52) where they extended beyond the excavation limits. The system employed here involved a long NNE to SSW boundary ditch (GP52) away from which the ENE-WSW ditches (GP48 – GP51) ran. However, the ditches were not connected, each of the latter having a terminus less than 1m from the boundary ditch.

4.6.12 One ditch (GP43) exhibited slightly different characteristics. It was not straight, it possessed a terminus at its west end and it curved into the GP44 ditch to the east. From the relationship slot excavated at the junction it appeared that both were open at the same time. It may have formed a northern boundary for the complex to the south (GP44 – GP46).

4.6.13 Notably the complex did not extend into the north-east corner where the earlier pond (GP9) was situated, implying that the land was still wet or marshy and unsuitable for agriculture. Neither was the south-western part of the area occupied by the ditches. They were almost entirely absent from the evaluation trenches T33, T34, T35, T39 and T40, with the exception of a possible feature at the north end of T33 (GP69).

4.6.14 One anomalous ditch of very similar dimensions and appearance to the others (GP47) ran N-S towards the eastern side of Area 2. Its orientation was different

and it clearly cut through two others (GP43 and GP44). It may indicate that there was more than one phase of the ditch system although no other features were apparently related to it.

4.6.15 A number of other features of the period were excavated among the ditches (GP39, GP40 and GP53). The majority were pits with no determined function. Post holes were present but generally isolated and with no associated structural features.

4.6.16 There were a number of clusters of features which merit further mention. They consisted of small intercutting pits in a line, none of which were obviously post holes, creating an oval shape in plan but with no common orientation. A typical example was provided by cuts [731] – [737]. It seems that, whatever their function, the pits were backfilled and redug in the same location presumably each one being fairly temporary. The majority were found in the north-west of Area 1 (GP39) but one ([902] – [908], GP53) occurred in the central area.

4.6.17 One further feature ([791], GP42) was unusual. It consisted of a cut 4.15m long, 1.05m wide and 0.40m deep, with a rounded terminus at each end, aligned NW-SE. The sides were formed of four pairs of niches which were shallower than the main feature, giving it a 'corrugated' effect in plan. Two of the side niches contained deliberately placed Roman coins dating to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD (they were too corroded to be closely dated). It was located in the north-east part of Area 2, outside the complex of ditches. Its function remains enigmatic.

Period 3 discussion

4.6.18 It is clear that the earlier (phase 3C) ditch complex on Area 2 equated to that excavated at Bellrope Meadow in 2007. One of the ditches (GP35) is undoubtedly the same feature as a Roman ditch found at Bellrope Meadow (OA 2008, ditch [151]). However, there was no sign of the Roman cemetery on the Sampford Road site, nor did the later ditch system (phase 3D) apparently extend into Bellrope Meadow.

4.6.19 The emerging picture is not complete but a number of inferences can be made. It would seem that domestic occupation lay within the double-ditch enclosure to the north of Area 1, the area devoted to agriculture was to the south of this and part of the land to the west was set aside for use as a cemetery. When the field system was extended (phase 3D), necessary perhaps because the settlement grew (although there is no direct evidence of this), it expanded to the south and west avoiding both the marshy area around the filled-in pond and the cemetery.

4.6.20 The type of agriculture represented by the field systems has not been established. The earlier phases appear to be ditches defining and draining small conventional arable fields. However, the later long, thin, regularly-spaced trenches which are particularly evident in the south-east of Area 2 show a different kind of agricultural technique. This has been observed on several other sites in Essex and beyond, where they have been variously interpreted as strip fields, ridge-and-furrow divisions, bedding trenches or raised cultivation beds with side ditches. The date of this kind of field system has also been debated and examples have been described from the Iron Age (eg Harlow, Clover forthcoming), Roman (eg Takeley, Roberts, 2007) through to post-

medieval (Robertson 2004). The closest parallel to the Sampford Road examples are perhaps those south of the A120 at Takeley (Roberts, 2007) which were found close to the Roman road of Stane Street. They were 6m apart, as were those at Sampford Road, and they were aligned with the Roman road. Here they were dated to Middle Iron Age to early Roman and interpreted as ditches draining the land for basic arable agriculture. They were associated with pits, cooking pits and hearths of a similar date.

4.5 Period 4: Late Roman

4.5.1 After the 1st century AD activity on the site all but ceased. Only two features were definitively dateable to the later Roman period, both in the southern part of the site (Figure 7).

4.5.2 One ditch (GP54) was traced across the site from evaluation trench T34 into the Area 2 excavation for over 70m. Its orientation was significantly different from the Period 3 activity, running a very straight course WSW to ENE and cutting across the earlier features in Area 2. Pottery dated AD270 – 400 was recovered from the fills.

4.5.3 Some 80m to the south another similar ditch was excavated in evaluation trench T47. It was aligned NNW to SSE, again not typical of the early Roman features, and yielded pottery from AD220 – 400. Both ditches were probably field boundaries.

4.5.4 One of the features in Area 1 dated to Period 3 (GP27) contained a late Roman bracelet, typologically dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries. Because of the earlier pottery from the feature it has been regarded as intrusive. However, the complexity of the features in the group (and the extremely adverse weather conditions under which they were excavated) may mean that a later feature existed here which was not observed.

4.7 Period 5: Medieval

4.7.1 Between c. AD400 – 1200 there appears to have been no occupation at all on the site. None of the features yielded post-Roman finds dating prior to 1200, even in a residual context. In fact the medieval period is not represented at all in Area 1 and the few features found in Area 2 and the evaluation trenches are towards the south of the site.

4.7.2 Two ditches run east-west across the south end of Area 2 (GP56 and GP57) (Figure 8) one of which (GP57) is also evident in evaluation trench T40. At the south end of T40 was a further east-west ditch (GP75). To the east of these a north-south ditch (GP73) was recorded in evaluation trench T43. These contained CBM dated 1200 – 1600 and are likely to be field boundaries for farmland on the northern periphery of the town of Thaxted. A handful of pits belonging to the period were also found, the furthest north being a pit (GP41) in the south-west corner of the western arm of Area 2.

4.8 Period 6: Post-medieval

4.8.1 Post-medieval features on the site were also sparse. A large east-west field boundary ditch was recorded in evaluation trenches T17 and T19. It is a property boundary marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Trench T43 also included two ditches of the period forming a corner which was just beyond the limit of excavation. A large quarry pit was partially excavated in the south-west corner of Area 2 (Figure 8) containing a clay tobacco pipe fragment dating to post 1710 and a glass wine bottle neck of mid-17th- to mid-18th century date. This feature also yielded medieval pottery, suggesting a possibly earlier origin for the pit which may have been open for a long period of time.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 The latest phase of work at the site produced just five pieces of flint weighing 140g. They were recovered through hand collection and from two sample residues. The small assemblage comprises three flakes, a blade-like flake and a core (Table 1). Although the multiplatform core (114g) from context [331] exhibits evidence of recent damage that could be related to plough damage, the scars suggest that it was used to remove relatively thin flakes. Minimal platform preparation was noted, and some incipient cones of percussion were visible. Both flakes from context [332] are small and display plain platforms, and the flake from [765] exhibits a winged butt. Finally the blade-like flake from context [400] consists of a trimming blade-like flake.

5.1.2 The assemblage is largely composed of unmodified pieces of flint débitage which are not diagnostic enough to be dated. Nonetheless the technological traits indicate a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A small assemblage of flintwork of possible Middle to Late Bronze Age date was recovered during previous archaeological work at the site (Anderson Whymark 2008).

Context	Sample	Flake	Blade-like	Core
331				1
332		2		
400	<53> >8mm res.		1	
765	<71> >8mm res.	1		
Total		**3**	**1**	**1**

Table 2: The flintwork

5.2 **Prehistoric and Roman** Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 Evaluation and excavation at the site produced a large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery. Including material recovered from the residues of environmental samples, this totals 2333 sherds, weighing 26.28 kg (ENV 1358; EVE 14.93). There is a small amount of later prehistoric pottery, although most of this was recovered residually in later finds groups. The earliest stratified pottery belongs to the Early/Middle Iron Age although this is represented by only one small group from a single feature. The vast majority of the assemblage belongs to the period around and immediately after the Roman conquest. This activity appears to have been relatively short-lived, as there is little evidence for pottery post-dating *c*.AD70-80. However, a very small assemblage of Late Roman pottery was encountered in two different features. The pottery is generally in good condition with a fairly large average sherd weight, including a few examples of fragmented but partially-complete vessels. The majority derives from ditch fills but there are some very sizable stratified groups from pits and water-holes.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified on pro-forma record sheets by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). In order to ensure compatibility with other pottery data collected in the region, codes from the Essex regional

Late Iron Age/Roman fabric and form type-series have been used where appropriate (Biddulph et al in prep, incorporating form codes from Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Going 1987). However, since there was a fairly diverse range of tempered wares, some of pre-Roman date, site-specific fabric codes have also been devised in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Site -specific fabric definitions

FLIN1 Common ill-sorted flint, ranging from 0.5-3mm (occasionally up to 4mm)

FLIN2 Sparse/moderate well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.2mm

QUAR1 A silty background matrix with sparse or moderate large quartz grains of 0.4-0.6mm. Rare linear organic inclusions or related voids may occur

QUAR2 A silty background matrix with sparse or moderate very fine quartz of up to 0.1mm. Rare linear organic inclusions or related voids may occur

Overview of Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery

5.2.3 A total of five sherds in coarse and ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN1) were recovered in five different contexts, mostly in Area 2 ([81], [116], [690], [765], [770]).Whilst it is impossible to assign very precise dating to such small undiagnostic bodysherds, these fabrics are fairly characteristic of the Middle/Late Bronze Age. All were however, residual within groups of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. It is likely that they represent some small scale background activity in the later 2nd to early 1st millennium BC. A similar scatter of residual finds was noted in the adjacent excavation carried by Oxford Archaeology (Stansbie *et a*l 2007, 86).

5.2.4 There is some slightly more tangible evidence for activity in the Early/Middle Iron Age although the only well-stratified group of this type was found in context [267] a lower fill of ditch [265]. This is a small group of 22 sherds, weighing 246g, all in hand-made quartz-rich fabrics QUAR1 and QUAR2. The group includes a sinuous-profile shouldered jar with a slightly flaring rim. Although most aspects of this group would sit fairly well in a firmly Middle Iron Age date range (c.400-50BC), another tiny rim sherd features fingernail impressions along the top of the rim. This decorative trait has much earlier antecedents and perhaps suggests that the group belongs in the Early to Middle Iron Age. Further evidence for Early/Middle Iron Age dating was noted in fill [264] of ditch [263] which produced substantial sherds from a weakly shouldered, flaring rim jar with finger-tipping along the rim-top; however this was found alongside a few sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and was thought to be residual.

5.2.5 Some finely flint-tempered bodysherds (FLIN2) and a number of other handmade sinuous-profile necked jars in fabrics QUAR1 and QUAR2 were also recovered as probable residual finds in Late Iron Age/early Roman contexts. In isolation these could happily sit in a wholly Middle Iron Age date range. They were quite concentrated in features associated with the two roundhouse structures and with linear features made up by cuts [263], [260], [277], [102], [448] and [329], all located in the central part of Area 1. If we were dealing with well-stratified Middle/Late Iron Age transitional groups (belonging to *c*. the 1st

century BC) we might expect to see the hand-made sandy wares to appear beside grog-tempered pottery but instead they tended to occur with material dating to the 1st century AD. This may suggest that almost of the pottery of Middle Iron Age character is residual; however when groups and landuse entities are assigned at the analysis stage, it may be useful to re-evaluate the spot-dating and stratigraphic evidence to rule out the possibility that these could be Middle Iron Age features containing some intrusive later material.

Overview of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery

5.2.6 On stratigraphic grounds individual features have provisionally been divided in this assessment into 'Late Iron Age' and 'early Roman' phases. However, the vast majority of the pottery in 'early Roman' groups is indistinguishable from that in 'Late Iron Age' ones and in practice, AD43 did not have an immediate impact on the types of ceramics being produced. Individual contexts cannot be very closely-dated within the 1st century AD unless there is large enough assemblage to provide a representative sample of the types in contemporary use. Most of the contexts provisionally assigned to the 'Late Iron Age' (because they lack 'Romanised' pottery) contain fewer than 30 sherds meaning that it is quite possible that these groups only appear earlier because they are smaller and less representative. It seems clear all this of activity took place over a relatively short time-span – at most c.70 years and perhaps as little 30 years – within the range *c*. AD10-80). The publication on pottery from the adjacent area, which was admittedly a much smaller assemblage, suggested that, on balance, the ceramics did seem to be of entirely post-conquest date (Biddulph 2007a, 77). At the analysis stage, it is therefore recommended dating is reviewed, particularly taking into account the composition of pottery assemblages at the group or landuse level.

5.2.7 The stratified Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage is quantified by major fabric grouping in Table 3 In most cases there were no major differences in the proportions of these wares from deposits assigned to the Late Iron Age and early Roman stratigraphic phases so these figures have not been tabulated separately; however, where slight differences were detected these are discussed in the text below.

Fabric group	**Sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**ENV**	**EVE**
Hand-made sandy wares	135	1183	74	0.83
Flint-tempered wares	11	31	11	0
Grog-tempered wares	192	1529	94	0.78
Shelly wares	13	50	8	0
Wheel-thrown 'black surfaced wares' with sparse grog	632	5972	378	4.59
Wheel-thrown 'black surfaced wares'	813	5938	520	5.61
Grog-tempered storage jar fabrics	215	9111	100	0.65
Imported Gallo-Belgic wares	30	437	7	0.31
Post-conquest wares	252	1467	150	1.92
Total	*2293*	*25718*	*1342*	*14.69*

Table 3 : Quantification of pottery assemblage from deposits phased to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period by broad fabric grouping

5.2.8 As already noted, quartz-rich fabrics, QUAR1 and QUAR2, and flint-tempered ware, FLIN1, were associated with hand-made forms probably pre-dating the Late Iron Age. Although these made up about 5% of the pottery in Late Iron Age/early Roman groups they are considered to be largely residual. Thick-walled sherds from grog-tempered storage jars make up a very large proportion of the weight of the assemblage but they actually only account for about 7% of the estimated vessels (ENV). Coarsely grog-tempered wares from non-storage jar forms contribute a similarly small proportion of the assemblage (c. 7% of ENV) which is consistent in both stratigraphic phases. This seems to confirm that there is unlikely to have been any substantial activity in the 1st century BC to early 1st century AD because grog-tempered wares tend to dominate assemblages of this date. Only a few bodysherds in shelly wares were recorded, probably reflecting the fact that the site is located quite a distance from sources of fresh shell or fossiliferous clays. The site also produced a reasonable quantity of imported Gallo-Belgic wares, with sherds from an estimated seven vessels, one of Terra Nigra and the others in North Gaulish white-ware.

5.2.9 The vast majority of the assemblage is made up by wheel-thrown black surfaced or 'Romanising' fabrics. Some of these have sandier matrixes whilst others are sparsely grog-tempered. These do appear to decrease in frequency slightly in stratigraphically later groups as they make up 74% of fabrics in the Late Iron Age phase and 61% in the early Roman phase. This trend correlates directly with a slight increase in post-conquest fabric types from 6% in the Late Iron Age phase to 16% in the early Roman phase.

5.2.10 The relatively low proportions of these 'Romanised' fabrics probably reflect the fact that activity on site began to tail off before the late 1st century. About half of these are unsourced grey wares and about 10% are early coarse ware products of the Hadham industry. No other individual ware type was particularly well-represented but there does appear a reasonable quantity of table wares, including south Gaulish samian and fabrics associated with the production of flagons. These include products of the Verulamium and Colchester industries as well as unsourced buff and white-slipped fabrics.

Form class	**ENV**	**ENV %**	**EVE**	**EVE %**
Platter	7	5%	0.44	3%
Bowl	4	3%	0.22	2%
Jar	114	78%	11.61	82%
Beaker	10	7%	0.99	7%
Flagon	8	5%	0.76	5%
Lid	4	3%	0.14	1%
Total	**147**	**100%**	**14.16**	**100%**

Table 4 : Quantification of pottery assemblage from deposits phased to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period by vessel class

5.2.11 The range of forms represented is very typical of rural assemblages from the period around the Roman Conquest. Jar forms predominate, making up 78% of ENV and 82% of EVE (
Table 4). They fall into a few main categories including neckless jars similar to Cam. 254-256; bead or slightly everted rim jars (G1-G3); storage jars (G44); and most

common of all, necked jars, often with shoulder cordons (G16-G20). There are a reasonably high-proportion of table ware forms with beakers (principally butt-beakers) contributing 7% of the assemblage. Flagons including collared and ring necked examples make up 5% and Gallo-Belgic style platters constitute 5% of ENV and 3% of EVE. The remainder of the assemblage was made up by some partial fragments from lids or samian/samian-style bowls.

Key groups

5.2.12 One of the main areas of potential in the assemblage is the presence of large well-stratified groups, suitable for further analysis and illustration. Very large groups were found in water-holes [769], [798] and [832] (311, 200 and 124 sherds respectively). A large group was also noted from pit [317] (114 sherds). A further 19 moderate-sized assemblages of *c*.30-100 sherds were also noted in other features and it is possible that these may be suitable for further analysis as part of larger group or landuse elements.

5.2.13 Several of these contained fragmented but partially-complete vessels alongside smaller more mixed sherds. This could indicate that they represent fairly direct dumping of material derived from settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. Equally it is possible that these groups result partly or wholly from processes of structured deposition. It is also worth noting that there seem to be several cross-fits between large sherds in separate waterhole cuts [798] and [832]. Further analysis should be carried out to determine whether these result from direct stratigraphic relationships between the two features or whether they could represent more complex depositional patterns.

Overview of late Roman pottery

5.2.14 Just two later Roman pottery vessels were recovered from the site, probably dating to the later 3rd or 4th centuries. These include a number of large sherds from the base/lower wall of a beaker or flagon in Nene Valley Colour-coated ware within ditch [162] and a single rim sherd from a hook-rim, necked jar in possible Alice Holt/Farnham ware from ditch [853].

5.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of fourteen sherds weighing 338g was excavated from seven contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Most of the pottery comes from Area 2. Here the only medieval pottery comprises a Hedingham coarseware B2 rim from either a bowl or a large cooking-pot, datable to c.1200. Almost all the remaining pottery from Area 2 is post-medieval red earthenware, which has a very wide date range spanning the 16th to 19th centuries. The only featured sherd is a fragment from a flared bowl with a hooked beaded rim and internal glaze (from context [892], the upper fill of quarry pit [897]). It shows an adhesion scar where the glaze stuck to another vessel during firing. This raises the possibility that the sherd represents kiln waste and that there was a production site nearby. However, the vessel would have been perfectly serviceable even with this damage and much larger quantities of pottery would be expected from a production site. The latest datable pottery in Area 2 is a yellow ware handle fragment, perhaps from a cup or a jug, datable to the 18th to 20th centuries , also from context [892].

5.3.2 Single sherds of internally glazed post-medieval red earthenware were also excavated from context [46], the fill of ditch [44] in Trench 8 and from context [272], the fill of ditch [270] in Area 1. The former is intrusive in a Roman feature. Medieval pottery was excavated from context [210]/[212], the fills of gullies [209] and [211] in Trench 40. It comprises a sherd of wheel-thrown Mill Green ware showing a plain external glaze with mottles of green, and sherds from a bifid jug handle in an unglazed sandy orange ware fabric. Both pieces are somewhat abraded and could have been current during the 14th century. The latest pottery in this context is a fragment from the collar of a water pipe in post-medieval red earthenware, showing a row of stab marks around the collar, probably done to aid even firing rather than as an attempt at decoration. It is difficult to date, but could be as early as 16th century.

5.3.3 To summarise, there is not enough pottery to indicate significant activity during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Perhaps the most interesting find is the water pipe, which suggests a sophisticated drainage system and that a building of some status stood nearby.

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
46	44	1	8	Post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed base, abraded	17th-19th C
210 + 212	209/211	1	5	Mill Green ware: wheel-thrown body sherd, plain external glaze with mottles of green, abraded	Late 13th to 14th C
		4	142	Sandy orange ware: joining sherds from a bifid handle, most likely from a jug, unglazed, very abraded	14th-16th C
		2	74	Post-medieval red earthenware: joining sherds from ?collar of water pipe showing a row of stab marks, these are probably to aid even firing and not intended as decoration	16th to 19th C
272	270	1	8	Post-medieval red earthenware: body sherd with internal glaze	Late 16th to 19th C
892	897	1	29	Post-medieval red earthenware: fragment from flared bowl with hooked beaded rim and internal glaze, incidental glaze on external surface and adhesion scar from sticking to another vessel during firing	17th to 19th C
		1	6	Yellow ware: handle fragment perhaps from a cup or jug	18th to 20th C
895	897	1	17	Post-medieval red earthenware: base sherd, unglazed, very abraded	17th to 19th C

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
924	923	1	25	Hedingham coarseware: B2 rim from a bowl or large cooking-pot , pale grey surfaces, orange margins and grey core, abraded	c.1200
941	939	1	24	Post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed base sherd, abraded	Late 16th to 19th C
		14	**338**		

Table 5 : The pottery quantification

5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle

5.4.1 A total of 124 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials, mortar and stone weighing 5.053 kg was examined from 40 contexts, none of which produced more than eleven fragments. The assemblage consisted of Roman and, predominantly, medieval or early post-medieval roof tile and brick, and fired clay or daub. Also present was grog-tempered pottery [339] and a shelly limestone pebble or cobble [287] <33>. The quantities of each category of material are set out in Table 1. The condition material was generally abraded, with an average sherd weight of c. 39 grams. The least abraded tile came from contexts [514], [920] and [937].

Material	No. of items	Weight kg.
Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	104	4.383
Roman brick and tile	4	0.24
Unidentified tile	11	0.041
Fired clay/daub	5	0.191
Stone	1	0.198
Total	**125**	**5.053**

Table 6 Summary of CBM

5.4.2 All the ceramic building material was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count, recorded on a standard form and the information entered onto an Excel database. Fabric descriptions were compiled with the aid of a microscope. Almost all the material was retained, with the exception of a few very small unidentifiable crumbs.

Roman Tile fabrics

5.4.3 Three of the identifiably Roman tile fragments were in a fine orange fabric with common inclusions of poorly sorted red iron-rich clay or siltstone and moderate inclusions of very coarse flint and rounded quartzite (fabric R1). This fabric may be the same as Poole's fabric B1 (Poole 2008, 12). One tile, probably of Roman date, was in a finer micaceous orange fabric with very fine background quartz, moderate fine black iron oxides and sparse medium to coarse quartz (fabric R2).

Medieval/early post-medieval Tile fabrics

5.4.4 An orange micaceous fabric with moderate to common medium to coarse quartz, fabric T1, accounted for c. 70%, by count, of the roof-tile assemblage. Four other fabrics, T2, T3, T4, T5, which appeared to reflect a similar geology and to be textural variants of fabric T1, were identified; fabric T2 was the finest of these.

Materials

Roman Ceramic building material

5.4.6 The Roman assemblage consisted of four fragments of tile with a total weight of 240 grams from Area 2, sg341 and sg367, T8 sg30 and T29 sg1. All were

abraded, but probably represented a tegula and brick flakes. The fragments from T8 and T29 were reduced.

Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile

5.4.7 The post –Roman roof tile assemblage consisted of 104 identifiable fragments with a total weight of 4.178 kg, giving an average sherd size of 25 grams. With such a degree of abrasion, there was very little typological evidence to assist with dating. Parts of four peg or nail holes were noted; circular in shape on two tiles, one in fabric T1, the other vitrified and reduced, and polygonal on a tile in fabric T3. An incomplete hole on a tile in fabric T5 was of indeterminate shape.

Ridge tile

5.4.8 Two ridge tiles were identified, both from Area 2. One was in quarry pit 897 sg637 (fabric T3). The other, from the fill of ditch 921, sg344, was unusual in that it had a small circular hole c. 7mm in diameter placed near lower edge at approximately 80mm from end of the tile (fabric T1). Due to the abraded condition of the material, ridge tiles may have been under-identified.

Daub/fired clay

5.4.9 Five fragments of fired clay or daub were present, with a total weight of 191 grams. All were from features which have been provisionally dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman periods. In Area 1 a fragment of fired clay or daub c. 125 mm x 80 mm x <24 mm with one face oxidised, the other reduced and blackened, which could have come from a kiln or furnace structure was found in the fill of pit 512 , sg137 [514]. Also from Area 1 were an unidentified fragment of vitrified clay with what appeared to be iron-staining (primary fill of pit 399, sg191 [432], and a fragment of light brown clay mixed with ?chalk with a smoothed, fairly flat, white-painted or lime-washed surface (fill of ditch 255, sg164 [257]). Two crumbs of soft, fine-textured daub came from Area 2 sg341 [949] and T8 sg31 [48].

Summary

5.4.10 The building materials from the site ranged in date from the Roman period to the early post-medieval period. The absence of post-medieval brick suggests that most of the post-Roman assemblage dated from c. 1200 to 1500 AD.

5.4.11 The Roman assemblage was small and abraded. None of it appears to represent primary deposition; the degree of abrasion suggests that it may have been reworked in plough soil.

5.4.12 The vitrified clays from Area 1 could suggest proximity to an industrial site, possibly associated with iron-working, or some association with nearby cremation ceremonies.

5.4.13 The medieval assemblage consisted mainly of small abraded roof tile fragments, probably peg and ridge tiles. The majority of the material was from Area 2, particularly from quarry pit 897 and the fills of east-west ditches 923, sg341 and 939, sg342. Ditch fills in trenches 17 [68], 27 [143], 33 [130], and 36 [164] were also relatively tile-rich. None of the medieval tile appeared to represent primary deposition.

5.4.14 None of the building materials were distinctively post-medieval which suggests that the tile in the deposits was essentially from medieval buildings.

5.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 334 pieces of fired clay weighing 2064g was recovered from 56 different contexts. The majority derives from contexts provisionally dated to the early Roman period, followed by Late Iron Age contexts. Most contexts contained ten or less fragments. Notable exceptions are the 82 pieces (304g) from [321] and 63 fragments (347g) from [771]. Both assemblages are likely to represent daub.

Fabrics

5.5.2 A total of ten different fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. The majority comprises variations on silty fabrics, either calcareous themselves or with calcareous inclusions. These are most consistent with Poole's FC E, recorded after excavations at the nearby Romano-British enclosures and Roman cemetery (Poole 2008). Raw materials are likely to have been locally sourced. F2a was the most commonly encountered fabric (154 pieces), followed by fabric 4 (88 fragments).

F1a	orange fabric with sparse fine quartz inclusions
F1b	F1a with calcareous swirls (marbled)
F1c	F1a with rare to common chalk to 2mm; some with rare angular flint to 11mm
F2a	Orange fabric with pink patches and calcareous streaks, voids (some burnt out chalk) and chalk inclusions to 3mm. Rare iron oxides to 1mm
F2b	F2a with moderate coarse quartz
F3A	Silty pale pink clay with moderate chalk to 5mm
F3B	F3A with common medium quartz
F4	Calcareous very pale pink to red fabric with cream steaks/marbling. Common very coarse chalk inclusions and moderate chalk to 4mm
F5	Orange fabric with common medium to coarse quartz and rare ?crushed flint
F6	Silty orange fabric with common organic temper

Table 7 : Summary of the fired clay fabrics

Forms

5.5.3 The majority of fragments (235 fragments) are amorphous, with a further 80 pieces retaining a single flat or slightly rounded surface. Wattle impressions (diam 11-15mm) were noted on a further nine pieces and a fragment from pit [317] (early Roman fill [321]) contains a possible, partial rounded stake imprint. All of these are likely to represent structural daub, such as for oven

superstructures or small buildings. Corner fragments could represent daub wall corners, however, some may be crude slab or 'block' fragments.

5.5.4 A well-finished example from pond [769] (Late Iron Age fill [771]) almost certainly represents a block of a type found increasingly often and similar to those found at Hill Farm in Tendring (Raemen forthcoming), the Orsett 'Cock' Enclosure (Major 1998, 107) and Elms Farm, Heybridge (Tyrrell 2002). Their function is as yet unclear. The example from Thaxted consists of a corner fragment only.

5.5.5 A few pieces display two parallel flat sides. All are undiagnostic and could represent e.g. clay lining or slab fragments.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations recovered 44 pieces of stone, weighing 5106g, from 30 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive with the information being used to compile an excel database. The material was recovered from pits and ditches essentially of Late Iron Age to early Roman date. Eleven different stone types were identified though most of these probably represent variations within outcrops of the same geological strata. Added to that much of the material may well have been geologically reworked in Pleistocene times.

5.6.2 The vast majority of the assemblage consists of various calcareous and non-calcareous fine to medium-grained sandstones from the local Tertiary Beds. These account for seven of the different types and include a scattering of weathered Sarsen boulder fragments. Although some of the other Tertiary sandstone pieces show some wear this could be the result of natural weathering or water-rounding. No definite humanly worked pieces are present amongst these stones. The other stone types include cherty sandstone (2/200g), fossiliferous sandstone (1/358g) and a number of Tertiary fossils (13/213g: oysters and belemnites), all of which also probably derive from the local Tertiary beds. The only worked stone consists of a complete conical spindle whorl in hard chalk measuring 36mm in diameter, 18mm tall, with an 8mm diameter central perforation (32g). Although from unstratified deposits it would not be out of place in the Late Iron Age to Roman periods.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single clay pipe stem fragment (weight 1g) was recovered from quarry pit [897] (fill [892]). The fragment, which is burnished, is undecorated and lacks any makers marks. It can only be broadly dated to c. 1710-1910.

5.8 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Two post-medieval glass fragments (weight 5g) were recovered during the excavations. Included is a green glass cylindrical bottle neck fragment from a bulbeous 'wine' bottle (quarry pit [897], fill [892], SGP 367) dating to the mid 17th to mid 18th century. Too little survives of the profile to establish the exact bottle type. In addition, gully [325] (fill [326], SGP 115) contained a cobalt blue body fragment from a cylindrical bottle dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.9 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations recovered just 29 pieces of slag, weighing 1559g, from 13 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive with the information being used to compile an excel database. The material was recovered from pits and ditches essentially of Late Iron Age to early Roman date but no large concentrations are present. Five pieces (48g) are of lightweight, often slightly glassy, fuel ash slag (eg ditch fill [37] and pit fill [293]). This material can be formed from any high temperature process including domestic hearths. There are two very small pieces (4g) of red sandy clay hearth lining with adhering fuel ash slag from ditch [329]. The remainder of the assemblage relates to iron-working. Although four pieces (240g) of iron slag are not diagnostic of process they are likely to derive from smithing. Certainly the bulk of the iron slag (18/1267g) is of fairly typical smithing waste with by far the largest concentration coming from pit [294] that produced 12 pieces weighing 656g.

5.10 **Bulk Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A total of 18 general purpose nails (111g) were found in addition to three iron concretions (27g). Most derive from early Roman contexts. Those nails that are diagnostic are all of Manning type 1b (Manning 1985). A late 20th-century galvanised nail is also included ([258]), as well as a 19th- to 20th-century S-shaped iron suspension hook ([145]).

5.11 **Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A total of 28 finds were assigned registered finds numbers, unique within the site (
Table 8). They were registered on individual pro forma sheets for archive and bagged separately. A total of nine objects showed active bronze disease and required conservation, whereas 20 objects were x-rayed. Both conservation and x-radiography were undertaken by the Wiltshire Conservation Service in Chippenham. A few objects were proven by x-ray to be nails or iron concretions and are therefore discussed in conjunction with the rest of the bulk metalwork.

Dress Accessories

5.11.2 The most complete find comprises a copper-alloy wire armlet with twisted expanding clasp (RF <19>). The armlet is open, perhaps suggesting a casual loss. It was found in pit [448] (top fill [447]), pottery from which is of early Roman date. This type of armlet is often dated to the 3rd to 4th century, based on a dated example found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 37). Earlier examples are however known, e.g. at Winchester where some copper-alloy examples

dates as early as the mid 2nd century whereas iron wire bracelets with the same type of clasp were found in late 1st to early 2nd century contexts (Rees et. al. 2008, 55).

5.11.3 An incomplete copper-alloy brooch (RF <22>) of early to mid 1st- century date was found in ditch [405] (fill [407], SGP 179). It comprises a group b Colchester brooch (Hull T90; Bayley and Butcher 2004, Fig 107, 146).

5.11.4 Of interest is the copper-alloy fragment of a strap fastener (RF <14>) found in Late Iron Age pond [769] (fill [771]). It consists of a loop with circular stud, the former narrowing in the half opposite the stud. Similar ring fasteners of the same size, are known both through the Portable Antiquities Scheme and from excavated contexts (Minter 2004). In the example from Thaxted, the stud is attached to the ring by means of a short slotted neck which together with the narrowing of the hoop is reminiscent of an example from Witnesham in Suffolk (Minter 2004, 13, fig 1, E). A circular recess in the centre of the stud may have held enamel decoration, however, no such traces were found during conservation. It did contain textile remains, as did part of the hoop.

5.11.5 The function of this type of object has been much discussed. Several hypotheses regarding their function have been put forward (See Minster 2004 for a full overview). they would have most likely been utilised as belt or harness strap fasteners. The objects have in the past been found in association with swords which has led to the theory that they may represent baldric ring. They appear in 1st century contexts, often in the mid 1st century following the Conquest, and there are strong indications that they have a military association.

Household Equipment

5.11.6 An iron knife or razor blade fragment with partially surviving rivet hole (RF <26>)was recovered from pit [412] (fill [411]). Associated pottery is of early Roman date and the fragment is likely to be either of Manning's type 1b or 7 (Manning 1985, 109).

Textile Production

5.11.7 An iron needle fragment was found to be unstratified (RF <5>). Iron sewing needles are known from the Roman period, however, as the fragment is unstratified it cannot be dated with any certainty.

5.11.8 Two unstratified spindle whorls were recovered. RF <11> comprises a hard chalk hemispherical spindle whorl with two decorative concentric incisions beneath the base. The object is well finished and although unstratified, is of likely Late Iron Age or Roman date. A plain, clay biconical whorl (RF <17>) was also found. The object is complete and again would fit well within a Late Iron Age or Roman date range although it could also be of Anglo-Saxon or medieval date.

Metalworking

5.11.9 Copper-alloy sheet fragment RF <10a>, which is unstratified, probably represents an off-cut.

Tools

5.11.10An iron adze (RF <20>) was found in two halves in ditch [486] (fill [484], SGP 196). Breaks are abraded, suggesting they had broken in antiquity. Associated pottery dates to AD10-80. RF <15> (pond [798], fill [800], SGP 314) may represent part of the tang of a socketed tool. Pottery from the same context dates to the 1st century. In addition, an iron rod fragment with hooked terminal (RF <23>, early Roman pit fill [295]) possibly represents the tang from a tool or latch lifter.

Context	RF	Object	Materi	Period	Wt (g)
u/s	1	COIN	COPP	ROM	10
792	2	COIN	COPP	ROM	7
792	3	COIN	COPP	ROM	6
794	4	COIN	COPP	ROM	8
u/s (metal detector)	5	NEED	IRON	UNK	2
u/s (metal detector)	6	UNK	COPP	UNK	10
u/s (metal detector)	7	NAIL	IRON	UNK	4
u/s (metal detector)	8	AMORPHOUS	IRON	UNK	17
u/s (metal detector)	9	SHEET	IRON	UNK	7
u/s (metal detector)	10a	Off-cut/sheet	COPP	UNK	3
u/s (metal detector)	10b	Strip	IRON	UNK	3
u/s	11	SPWH	STON	?LIA/RO	32
892	12	COIN	COPP	ROM	1
654	13	SHEET	COPP	ROM	3
771	14	STRL	COPP	ROM	4
800	15	?TOOL	IRON	LIA	14
684	16	strip/sheet	COPP	ROM	1
u/s	17	SPWH	CERA	UNK	42
424	18	?STRL	IRON	ROM	21
447	19	BRAC	IRON	ROM	7
484	20	ADZE	IRON	ROM	411
304	21	DAUB	CERA	LIA	169
407	22	BROO	COPP	LIA/ROM	11
295	23	?TOOL	IRON	ROM	32
259	24	strip	COPP	UNK	2
339	25	UNK	IRON	ROM	11
411	26	?KNIF	IRON	ROM	2
684	27	UNK	IRON	ROM	8
771	28	Strip	IRON	LIA/ROM	17

Table 8 : Summary of the registered finds

Coins by Trista Clifford

5.11.11 Five Roman coins were recovered, none of which could be assigned to ruler due to poor condition. All are highly corroded and/ or worn with little or no surface detail remaining. RF<1> is a copper alloy dupondius or as of 1st to 3rd century date. RF<2>, <3> and <4> are also either dupondii or asses of similar date. A fourth century nummus, RF<12>, was also recovered.

Miscellaneous

5.11.12 Other object include melted copper-alloy (RF <6>), probably representing a melted object as opposed to waste. Iron as well as copper-alloy sheet fragments were found (RF <9>, RF <13>), some of which could represent box linings or repair patches. Copper-alloy and iron strip fragments e.g. RF <10b>, <16>, <24> and <28> may be from a box or other binding.

5.11.13 An iron open loop with ribs along the side facing the opening (RF <18>) was found in pit [422] (fill [424], SGP 118). Pottery from this fill dates to AD40-80. Its function is uncertain, with possible uses as a strap guide or chain link. Of the same date is a possible iron loop fragment (RF <27>), recovered from ditch [683] (fill [684], SGP 259).

5.11.14 A number of objects such as a small iron fragment (RF <25>) from early Roman pit [338] (fill [339]) remain unidentified.

5.12 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.12.1 The excavations at the Sampford Road site, Thaxted in Essex produced a moderate animal bone assemblage containing 1896 identifiable fragments. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from Roman and Iron Age deposits including ditch, pit, gully and pond fills; a small quantity of faunal remains were also recovered from the medieval, post-medieval and undated contexts.

Methodology

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). 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 identified as large, medium, small mammal.

5.12.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck et al (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmmid (1972). Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. Red deer bones and antler were identified with reference to Lister (1997) and Hillson (1996). Some of the deer specimens were either too small or in too poor a condition to be confidently distinguished further.

The Assemblage

5.12.4 The assemblage contains 5314 fragments weighing 15.7kg, of which 1896 fragments have been indentified to taxa (
Table 9). The assemblage has been hand-collected and retrieved from bulk samples. The majority of the specimens from all contexts are in poor condition and surface erosion is evident.

Period	**No. Fragments**	**NISP**	**Preservation**		
			Good	**Moderate**	**Poor**
1- Iron Age	1098	666	2.4%	19%	78.6%
2- Roman	4152	1182	1%	22%	77%
3- Medieval	9	5	-	20%	80%
4- Post-Medieval	23	23	-	78.3%	21.7%
5- Undated	32	20	-	15%	85%
Total	**5314**	**1896**			

Table 9 : The total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

5.12.5 A variety of mammalian, avian and anuran taxa have been identified (
Table 10) including cattle, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, horse, red deer, deer, deer red(?), deer roe(?), dog, bird, anuran. The majority of the bone derives from the large and medium mammal groups due to the high proportion of fragmented bones from this assemblage.

Taxa	**Iron Age**	**Roman**	**Medieval**	**Post-Medieval**	**Undated**
Cattle	46	52			
Horse		29			
Red Deer	2	1			
Deer Red?	2				
Deer Roe?		1			
Deer		2			
Pig	6	3			
Sheep	1	1			1
Sheep/goat	26	25			
Dog	17				
Large Mammal	348	739	5	2	2
Medium Mammal	208	286		21	17
Small Mammal	5	13			
Bird		6			
Anuran	5	24			

Table 10 : NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by period

Iron Age (Mid-Late)

5.12.6 The Iron Age assemblage contains 666 identifiable fragments the majority of which derive from two of the three main domesticates; cattle and sheep/goat. Sheep, pig, dog, red deer, deer red(?), small mammals, and anuran were also identified. Large quantities of large mammal and medium mammal bone

fragments are also present due to high fragmentation levels. These faunal remains were predominately recovered from ditch fill contexts, as well as pond, pit and gully fills.

5.12.7 Evidence of butchery is present in six bone fragments from six of the contexts within this phase; [43], [104], [262], [279], [304], [779] and includes cattle and large mammal bones from ditch, pit and pond fills. A total of four mandibles (three cattle and one sheep) have provided age-at-death data. No measurable bones were present. Evidence of pathology has been recorded in four cattle and dog bones from three ditch fill contexts [104], [279], and [673].

5.12.8 Burnt bone was recovered from pond fill [771] and included a mix of unidentifiable fragments, medium mammal long bones and a sheep/goat phalange. A small assemblage of 39 burnt bone fragments, the majority of which were unidentifiable fragments, was also recovered from bulk samples <29>, <30>, <32>, <39>, <40>, <48>, <55>, <61>, <62>, <72>, <73>, taken from ditch, pit and gully contexts. Gnawing was present on four bones including large mammal, medium mammal and cattle from ditch and pit fill contexts.

Roman (Early & Late)

5.12.9 The Roman assemblage contains the greatest quantity of identifiable fragments, the majority of which derive from ditch, pit and gully fills dating to the early Roman period. A range of taxa have been identified including cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, pig, horse, deer, deer roe(?), deer red(?), small mammal, bird and anuran. High quantities of large and medium mammal fragments were also present due in part to the high levels of fragmentation.

5.12.10 Evidence of butchery is present in seventeen bone fragments from thirteen of the contexts within this phase; [106], [134], [258], [321], [332], [339], [344], [360], [442], [498], [522], [605], [764] and includes large mammals, cattle, horse, medium mammals and small mammals from ditch, pit and gully fills. No measurable bones have been recorded and no ageable mandibles were present. No evidence of pathology has been recorded.

5.12.11 Burnt bone was recovered from contexts [295], [344], [360], [432], [447] and includes thirteen unidentifiable fragments, large mammal and sheep/goat fragments from pits and ditches. A moderate assemblage of 275 burnt bone fragments, the majority of which were unidentifiable, was also recovered from bulk samples <25>, <26>, <27>, <28>, <31>, <36>, <37>, <41>, <42>, <43>, <44>, <46>, <47>, <49>, <50>, <52>, <53>, <54>, <56>, <57>, <59>, <67>, <68>, <71>, taken predominately from pit fills, as well as several ditch fills.

5.12.12 Gnawing was present on four bones including large mammals and horse from ditch fills contexts [106], [331], [332], [764]. A fragment of worked antler with multiple saw marks was recovered from ditch fill context [332].

Medieval

5.12.13 The medieval assemblage contained large mammal bone fragments from four contexts; ditch fills [138], [192] and [945] and gully/ditch fill [210-212]. Butchery was evident in a large mammal long bone fragment from context [192], which had been chopped across the shaft. Context [945] included a possible worked bone/butchered fragment; a slender oblong shaped length of long bone.

Post-Medieval

5.12.14 The post-medieval assemblage derives from two ditch fills including [145] and [895]. Context [145] contained medium mammal long bone fragments as well as a single mandible fragment. Context [895] contained medium and large mammal long bone fragments, the two large mammal long bone fragments have been butchered; chopped across the shafts of the bone.

Undated

5.12.15 This assemblage includes faunal remains from three undated pit fill contexts; [11], [287] and [397]. These contain a single sheep mandible as well as medium mammal and large mammal long bone and rib fragments. A single sheep mandible provided age-at-death data and no measurable bones were present.

5.13 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 A total of 49 shell fragments weighing 189g were recovered from 21 different contexts. Of these, 31 fragments represent a total of 26 garden snails (*Cornu aspersum*).

5.13.2 Marine shell mainly comprises Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), including eight fragments representing four individuals. Two of these are juvenile and only one valve displays traces of minor parasitic activity. A further two shell fragments represent marine shell but are too small to be diagnostic of species.

5.13.3 In addition, eight fragments from fossilized oysters were recovered. None are sufficiently complete and diagnostic to establish the oyster species.

5.13.4 Shell was recovered from contexts of all periods, as early as the Middle Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

5.14 Human Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.14.1 The excavations at the Sampford Road site, Thaxted in Essex produced a small amount of disarticulated human bone. These may have derived from the Roman cemetery found at Bellrope Meadow (OA 2008).

5.14.2 Context [362] an early Roman ditch fill produced a left incomplete adult temporal skull fragment, the characteristics of which suggest a possible male individual. Evidence of possible sharp-force interpersonal violence was recorded approx. 19mm above the external auditory meatus.

5.14.3 Context [795] a late Iron Age ditch fill produced a small adult sized cranial fragment.

5.15 **The Environmental Samples** by Dawn Elise Mooney

Introduction

5.15.1 During evaluation and excavation work at the site, 53 bulk soil samples were taken in order to retrieve environmental remains such as charred macrobotanical remains, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples ranged in volume between 10 litres and 40 litres, and were taken from the fills of features from throughout the occupation and land use of the site, including ditches, gullies and pits. The following report summarises the environmental remains arising from the samples, discusses their potential to contribute to discussions of environment, diet, economy and fuel use at the site, and presents recommendations for further work on the assemblages. Comparisons are also made with other contemporary sites in the region, in particular the adjacent Bellrope Meadow excavations (Stansbie *et al.* 2008).

Methodology

5.15.2 The samples were processed by flotation. Flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 13). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are reported on in the relevant sections of this volume. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 14). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.15.3 Charred wood remains 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). 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. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 13.

Results

Late Iron Age

Ditches: <29>, <30>, <32>, <34>, <38>, <40>, <48>, <51>, <55>, <58>, <61>, <65>

5.15.4 The majority of samples taken from Late Iron Age ditches produced small flots dominated by modern rootlets, with small quantities of small-sized wood charcoal fragments the most common charred plant macrofossils observed. Land snail shells were common in all samples. Occasional wild seeds were noted including stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), nettle (*Urtica* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.). A single acorn (*Quercus* sp.) cupule fragment was recorded in sample <61>. For the most part, charred crop plant remains were rare, although occasional wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopses were noted in several samples. The exception to this was sample <38>, in which a large assemblage of cereal grains including bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and barley were recorded. Significant numbers of oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopses were also noted, however in the absence of chaff remains it cannot be determined whether these grains derive from wild or cultivated varieties.

5.15.5 Although most of the wood charcoal assemblages from the Late Iron Age ditch samples comprised mostly fragments <4mm in size, moderate assemblages of larger fragments were recovered from samples <34>, <58> and <61>. Wood of the Maloideae family, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), was common in all samples, to the exclusion of all other taxa in sample <34>. Samples <58> and <61> contained a wider variety of taxa, including oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*).

Pits: <39>, <62>, <76>, <77>

5.15.6 Aside from a single charred oak caryopsis in sample <62>, no charred botanical remains other than wood charcoal were recorded in samples taken from Late Iron Age pits. The flots were small and dominated by modern plant material including rootlets and uncharred seeds. Land snail shells were also common. Most of the charred wood assemblages were small, however a moderate assemblage from sample <39> contained fragments of cherry/blackthorn, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak and Maloideae charcoal.

Watering Holes: <72>, <73>

5.15.7 In contrast, charred plant remains were common in samples <72> and <73>, taken from fills of watering holes [769] and [832] respectively. Cereal caryopses were particularly well-represented, including spelt/emmer and barley along with unidentified cereal grains (Cerealia). No cereal chaff was observed, although wild seeds including oats, dock (*Rumex* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) were noted. Wood charcoal fragments were generally small in size, however the assemblage from sample <73> was identified as containing oak, Maloideae, ash and field maple.

Early Roman

Ditches: <26>, <27>, <28>, <41>, <42>, <44>, <45>, <56>, <59>, <63>, <64>, <66>, <68>, <69>, <71>

5.15.8 Like the Late Iron Age samples, those taken from early Roman ditches produced mostly small flots, dominated by modern plant material such as rootlets, uncharred seeds, and stems of monocotyledonous plants, and with frequent land snail shells. However, charred macrobotanical remains were more common, with most samples containing charred wild seeds and/or cereal caryopses. The quantities of cereal grain present were smaller than in samples <72> and <73>, and barley was much less common, with the majority of the assemblage comprising emmer/spelt. No cereal chaff was noted, however single detached cereal coleoptiles were noted in samples <26> and <41>. Oat caryopses were occasionally recorded, however in the absence of chaff it cannot be determined whether these derive from wild varieties or cultivars. Wild seeds noted included grasses, goosefoot, buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and seeds of the daisy family (Asteraceae).

5.15.9 Most samples contained only small quantities of wood charcoal, however moderate assemblages were examined from samples <44>, <45> and <59>. The assemblage from sample <44> was dominated by oak, with a small hazel/alder component. Oak was also present in samples <45> and <59>, along with a variety of other taxa including Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn, ash, field maple and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Pits: <25>, <31>, <35>, <36>, <37>, <43>, <46>, <47>, <49>, <50>, <52>, <53>, <54>, <57>, <60>, <67>, <70>, <74>, <75>

5.15.10 The samples taken from early Roman pits produced a similar assemblage of charred plant remains to the ditches examined from this period. Most samples again produced small flots dominated by modern plant material, and some contained no charred plant remains at all. However, most contained small charcoal fragments, and many also contained small numbers of cereal grains and/or charred wild seeds. Barley appeared to be more common than wheat among the cereal caryopses recorded, however the assemblage of cereal grains was too small for this variation to be significant. Again, no cereal chaff was recorded. The assemblage of wild seeds included goosefoot, sedge, black bindweed, stinking chamomile, mayweed (*Tripleurospermum* sp.), grasses, cleavers/woodruff (*Galium/Asperula*), dock and buttercups.

5.15.11 A large assemblage of wood charcoal from sample <57> was found to be dominated by oak, with ash also present. A smaller from sample <37> produced solely oak charcoal, however those from samples <36> and <52> were more varied, containing taxa including holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), field maple, oak, hazel/alder, elm (*Ulmus* sp.), ash and alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*).

Undated

Pit <33>

5.15.12 This single undated sample produced a small flot containing frequent modern rootlets, and occasional charred plant remains including a cereal caryopsis and a black bindweed seed.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *OR1: To define the nature and date of the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, including its relationship to the Roman remains uncovered on the adjacent Bellrope Meadow site, the status of the settlement and its inhabitants, and, through the ceramic assemblage, evidence for wider trading contacts, access to markets, and the use of continental-style pottery*.

6.1.2 The understanding of the Late Iron Age and early Roman character of the site was significantly enhanced by the excavations. The Bellrope Meadow site showed that there was a settlement of the period in the immediate vicinity due to the presence of both inhumation and cremation burials and a complex of ditches interpreted as an enclosure (OA 2008). The data from Sampford Road site Area 1 demonstrates that there were Late Iron Age dwellings, in the form of two roundhouses, which was succeeded by a Roman double ditch enclosure, the bulk of which lies preserved in situ to the north-east of Area 1. In Area 2 a pond, drained by a meandering ditch, was filled in at the beginning of the Roman period.

6.1.3 Thereafter the majority of the site was related to agriculture, the ditches interpreted as either field enclosures or drainage features (or both). The earliest part of the complex was to the north and the roundhouses may or may not have still been in existence when the earliest ditch complex in Area 1 was in use. When the double-ditch enclosure was constructed the settlement presumably lay to the north of Area 1 and the land to the south began to be farmed. The ditches excavated on Bellrope Meadow were an early part of this.

6.1.4 In terms of the dating it is apparent that the vast majority of the activity occurred during the first century AD and covered decades immediately prior to and after the Roman conquest. Roman influence may well have been the trigger for the inception of the double ditch enclosure on Area 1. Evidence for trade and access to markets is more limited but imported Gallo-Belgic wares and samian were discovered and further work on this aspect may yield more detail.

6.1.5 *OR2*: *With regard to regional research objectives for the Late Iron Age/ Roman transition (Medlycott 2011. 31), to determine at what date the Iron Age field system/ enclosures were laid out*

6.1.6 As stated (6.1.4) the site is closely dated to the 1st century AD. The pottery assemblage in particular is clearly almost entirely of this date (see 5.2.6). While this shows that the cuts containing the artefacts were backfilled by the later 1st century it does not preclude the features being created earlier in the century. The stratigraphic sequence and form of the features was also used to define the periods, and the phasing within the Roman period in particular.

6.1.7 The evidence points to the original activity beginning in the Middle Iron Age (only one feature) but at a low-level. Occupation of the site began in earnest shortly before the Roman conquest, potentially as early as AD10 but far more likely to be c AD30 or later, when the earliest field systems were laid out.

6.1.8 *OR3: To determine whether there is any evidence for the continuing use of these field systems and enclosures into the second century or whether the*

system is either abandoned or substantially reorganised in connection with a shift to the adjacent Bellrope Meadow site, where activity appears to span the 1st to 3rd centuries. This will help to test the theory that the Late Iron Age to Roman transition in north-west Essex was a period of major dislocation, based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in Stansted (Cooke et al 2008, 281).

6.1.9 The site greatly expanded in the early Roman period with the field systems extending to the south. There is, however, little evidence for major Roman landuse beyond the 1st century. At Bellrope meadow the only evidence for activity in the later Roman period is the presence of burials (both inhumation and cremation) one of which was cut into the backfill of a ditch. The conclusion of the report on this site (OA 2008, 19) is that the enclosure ditches were entirely 1st-century but that the cemetery continued in use into the 3rd century. The dislocation noted at Stansted is therefore evident from the sequence as the agricultural landuse apparently ceased towards the end of the 1st century. However, the later burials in the cemetery and the single late Roman ditch in Area 2 (GP54) indicate that occupation continued in some form in the vicinity.

6.1.10 *OR4: To obtain further evidence for the origin, date and use of the late Medieval/ early Post-Medieval enclosures and strip fields identified by the evaluation and in the Bellrope Meadow excavation area, particularly with regard to patterns of land holding and land use on the edge of the medieval town, including possible periods of reorganisation and expansion following the crises of the mid-14th century*.

6.1.11 Evidence for the medieval period on the site was relatively sparse and none of the date ranges produced by the excavated features were tight enough to draw any conclusions regarding the development of the field systems. Of the three ditches recorded in the southern part of Area 1 and the evaluation trenches only one (GP55) continued into the Bellrope Meadow site (OA 2008, ditch [338]) where it returned to the south. The dates from Sampford Road were all 1200–1600 while the Bellrope Meadow ditch was interpreted as post-medieval on the grounds that it cut a more securely medieval ditch (OA 2008, ditch [125]). At Bellrope Meadow the earlier ditch yielded a quantity of late medieval building material from the primary fill, potentially from a building in the immediate vicinity and the later ditch produced fragments of a destroyed furnace.

6.1.12 The only conclusion about the period which may be drawn from the scant evidence is that medieval agricultural activity was confined to the southern part of the site, the area closest to the town of Thaxted. The change of orientation of the field system from Roman to medieval shows that there was no continuity of landscape features. It is quite possible that the site was unoccupied from the Roman period until the late medieval expansion of Thaxted after the mid-14th century.

6.1.13 The post-medieval period is hardly represented at all. A quarry at the extreme south end of Area 2, two small linear features in T43 and the field boundary crossing the site between Areas 1 and 2 (which is depicted on the 1st edition OS map) are the only recorded features of the period. Therefore no further conclusions can be extrapolated relating to land ownership and landuse.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Periods 1-3

6.2.1 Prior to the Bellrope Meadow and Sampford Road excavations, the material evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity at Thaxted was confined to stray finds both in the town and in the surrounding fields. The majority of the archaeology on the site dates from these periods and consists of a large complex of field systems and agricultural land use. The single feature dated to the Middle Iron Age has very limited potential. The two roundhouses on Area 1 are not in themselves a rarity but they have a high degree of local significance as there is no previously known Iron Age settlement in the vicinity of Thaxted.

6.2.2 Likewise the Roman double ditch enclosure and field systems, and their development during the 1st centrury, are locally significant. They may also be regarded as regionally significant as they add to the corpus of data concerning types of agriculture in Essex and beyond with specific reference to the long, thin, regularly-spaced ditches found in the early Roman period (phase 3D) of the site (see 4.6.18 above, and discussion in Clover forthcoming). More research is necessary to establish how these ditch complexes operated, what crops were grown using the system, at what date the technique originated and for how long it was employed. The Sampford Road excavation can provide a substantial and closely dated dataset for the purpose.

Period 4

6.2.3 The paucity of evidence from this period may prove to represent its greatest potential in the form of negative evidence. While the neighbouring Bellrope Meadow site yielded burials, there was very little evidence for any other activity aside from the ditch in Area 2. The significance lies in the lack of a settlement or evidence of agriculture associated with the cemetery population.

Periods 5 and 6

6.2.4 Neither of these periods produced stratigraphic material of anything other than local significance and the potential for further research is low.

Worked Flint

6.2.5 The current flint assemblage adds to the picture of background prehistoric activity in the vicinity; however, it is too small to have any potential for further analysis.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.6 The prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage is more than is double the size of that published from the adjacent area of excavation (Biddulph 2007a). Unlike the previous assemblage it is also entirely from settlement-related features as opposed to burials. Given that a high proportion is well-stratified and there are a number of large groups from pits and water-holes, the assemblage provides a good dataset for further analysis and publication in a specialist report. Overall it has clear local, and arguably some regional, significance because it provides data from an area of north Essex which has not produced many previously published assemblages.

6.2.7 The pre 1st-century AD Iron Age assemblage appears to be largely residual and is therefore of more limited significance; however, it would warrant a brief description in the specialist report and illustration of up to five forms. The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery would warrant a full specialist publication report including analysis and illustration of some of the larger key groups.

6.2.8 Given its apparently rural setting, away from larger towns, the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage displays a relatively diverse range of vessels including imported Gallo-Belgic wares and samian as well as table ware forms. This aspect of the assemblage could be further explored with reference to other quantified Late Iron Age/ early Roman assemblages particularly from other rural settlements slightly to the south (e.g. Biddulph 2007b; Going 2004; Stansbie & Biddulph 2008).

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

6.2.9 The assemblage of pottery from these periods is too small to be of any potential and is of no more than local significance. No further work is required.

Ceramic Building Material

Roman

6.2.10 The Roman assemblage demonstrates some use of the site during the Roman period although the condition is too abraded and the quantity too small to indicate a location in the vicinity of the site. The assemblage demonstrates use of the site during the Roman period, but the material cannot be related to any particular structure or time.

Post-Roman

6.2.11 The post-Roman assemblage consists mainly of very abraded roof tile from ditches and pits, and is not potentially informative. Similarly, the post-Roman assemblage demonstrates use of the site in the medieval and early post-medieval periods but cannot be closely dated or related to structures and thus has no other significance.

Fired Clay

6.2.12 The assemblage is relatively small, lacking diagnostic material and therefore of little potential for further analysis. An exception is the block fragment, which forms part of a growing group in Essex. Although of little significance in itself, given its fragmentary nature its occurrence should be noted to aid the study of this type of object.

Geological Material

6.2.13 With one exception the stone assemblage from the site consists entirely of locally available types that show no definite signs of human working or deliberate usage. As such the stone assemblage is not considered to warrant any further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. The spindle whorl will be considered further under the registered finds.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

6.2.14 The fragment comprises an isolated find from a mixed context, therefore not contributing to the dating evidence and given its plain nature of no inherent significance. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

Glass

6.2.15 The assemblage is too small comprising a few isolated fragments, contributing little to either the dating evidence or our understanding of the site. Fragments are either intrusive or derive from a mixed context. The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. No further work is required.

Metallurgical Remains

6.2.16 The assemblage of slag from the site is small but demonstrates low levels of iron smithing were occurring in the vicinity during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Such low levels of smithing are common on rural sites and are not unexpected here. As such the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Bulk Metalwork

6.2.17 The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. It does not warrant a standalone report and should any information be required for the site narrative, it can be integrated drawing on the above statement and Excel datasheet. No further work is required.

Registered Finds

6.2.18 The assemblage is relatively small, however, as yet little is known about Roman Thaxted. Known assemblages are small and the group forms therefore a good addition, particularly to the material from the nearby Roman cemetery. It gives some idea of activities that went on on or near the site, allows to make some statements about apparent social status and certainly the possible military association is of interest.

6.2.19 It also contains two objects of inherent importance. The armlet is of interest as few if any early copper-alloy examples are known. The strap fastener is an object often found unstratified and any stratified examples are therefore of interest. It is not particularly common and its function is still debated. Furthermore, no parallels have been found of examples with adhering textiles. Careful study may reveal the type of textile, which could potentially add to the study of this object.

Animal Bone

6.2.20 The Iron Age and Roman assemblage has the potential to provide information regarding animal husbandry techniques with particular regard to the exploitation of cattle and sheep/goat. An examination of element distribution from the Iron Age and the Roman assemblage will provide some evidence as to the function of the site during this time. The Iron Age cattle assemblage, although small, is dominated by non-meat producing elements suggesting that primary butchery was undertaken in the area. In contrast, the Roman cattle assemblage includes a wide range of elements, which suggests a change in the utilisation of the area. This trend seems to be reversed for the sheep/goat assemblages.

6.2.21 Cattle and sheep/goat age at death data has been collected where possible. Analysis of this data, along with ageable mandibles and tooth eruption rates may help to determine whether these animals were exploited for primary or secondary products.

6.2.22 The medieval and post-medieval assemblages are too small to warrant further analysis, as too are the faunal remains from the undated contexts. The majority of the assemblage is of local significance, however little is known about the Iron Age to Roman transition period in Thaxted.

Shell

6.2.23 The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis and no further work is required. The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet.

Human Bone

6.2.24 Due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis.

Environmental Samples

6.2.25 The flots produced from the samples were generally small, however more substantial assemblages of wild seeds and cereal grains were recovered from some deposits from both the Late Iron Age and early Roman features at the site. Preservation of seeds, grain and charcoal from the site was often poor, showing evidence of pitting, and of sediment infiltration and concretion associated with fluctuations in groundwater level. The flots also contained significant quantities of modern plant material, especially rootlets, which may indicate the contamination of assemblages through bioturbation. However, many of the assemblages are large enough that their provenance is likely to be secure. Due to the provenance of these samples from pits, ditches and watering holes rather than areas of *in situ* burning, it is likely that the assemblages of grain, seeds and charcoal represent amalgams of multiple deposition events. Therefore, the botanical remains identified here can only contribute to a discussion of overall trends at the site, rather than specific events or activities.

6.2.26 In both the Iron Age and Roman deposits, crop remains were generally rare, although occasional contexts produced more substantial assemblages. During the Iron Age, wheat was the most commonly identified cereal crop, both bread wheat and emmer/spelt were identified, however most grains were too poorly preserved to identify to species. Barley was frequently noted, although in much fewer numbers than wheat. Oats were also present, however in the absence of chaff it is not possible to tell if these derive from cultivars or wild varieties. If wild, the caryopses may have been included with cereal assemblages after processing due to the similar size of the grains. The cereal assemblage was much the same in the samples taken from Roman deposits, although barley grains were less frequently noted. In both periods no cereal chaff was identified, which suggests that the grain results from fully-processed crops already prepared for consumption. Two detached cereal coleoptiles were noted in the Roman assemblage. These could relate to the sprouting of grain, either intentionally (for example for malting) or due to accidental spoiling. However, embryos can also become detached during the charring process, and due to the small numbers recovered this is the more likely scenario. The assemblage of cereals, both in the dominance of spelt/emmer caryopses and the scarcity of chaff, is comparable with assemblages from the adjacent Bellrope Meadow site (Challinor 2008), and contemporary sites along the route of the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree (Carruthers 2007).

6.2.27 The assemblage of wild seeds showed little variation between the two periods from which samples were examined. The taxa recorded were indicative of arable, grassland and waste ground environments, and are likely to have been found growing alongside crops or around settlements. The presence of an acorn cupule fragment in Iron Age sample <61> may relate to the use of acorns as food, however it may also derive from the use of oak wood as fuel.

6.2.28 The charcoal assemblages from both periods were broadly similar, with oak and Maloideae charcoal in particular common throughout the occupation and land use at the site. Taxa such as oak, ash and beech indicate that mixed deciduous woodland was made use of for firewood acquisition. Many of the other taxa noted, including Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn, field maple, holly, elm and alder buckthorn, suggest that other more open environments, such as woodland margins and hedgerows, were also exploited for fuel wood

procurement. All these taxa are known to provide good fuel wood (Taylor 1981), and as such the assemblage may be indicative of wood selection. Although the wide variety of taxa present indicates a varied fuel wood acquisition strategy at the site, the common presence of wood from large timber trees such as oak and beech may indicate that pressures on woodlands in the vicinity of the site were low during its occupation, and that these taxa were abundant in the landscape.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) posed as questions below.

RRA1 (OR1): Can the data from the site help to define the nature of the Late Iron Age/early Roman transition period in Essex and the processes by which settlement and landuse patterns developed and declined?

RRA2 (OR2): With regard to regional research objectives for the Late Iron Age/ Roman transition (Medlycott 2011, 31), can the Late Iron Age/early Roman dating framework be further refined to determine the dates of the various changes in activity, for example the establishment of the double-ditch enclosure in Area 1?

RRA3: Can the early Roman ditch system (phase 3D) be compared and contrasted with similar patterns found on other sites to determine a function and date range for this agricultural technique?

RRA4: Can an understanding of the local Iron Age and Roman agricultural economy, and its development and/or decline through the 1st century, be gained from further analysis of the finds and animal bone assemblage?

RRA5: Does the fragment of fired clay block, the function of which is obscure, aid in the compilation of a corpus of this type of object, in order to assist further research?

RRA6: With further research into parallels and the distribution of 1st-century ring strap fasteners, combined with identification of the textile on the Sampford Road example, is it possible to shed further light onto this object?

RRA7: Is it possible to determine which animals were being exploited at the site during the 1st century and for what purpose?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published in a synthetic article of c 15,000 words in *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History*. This would combine the results of all areas of fieldwork (including the evaluation stage) and put it into context with the neighbouring excavation at Bellrope Meadow to the west (OA 2008).

7.2.2 It is envisaged that the completion of a period-driven, landuse narrative is required to enable publication. The article will seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in section 6.1. It will present the results of the excavations within a chronological framework, concentrating on Periods 1-4 and making only cursory mention of the medieval and post-medieval material. It will go on to discuss the material both from a site-specific angle and within a broader regional framework.

7.2.3 The following structure is suggested for the article:

Working Title: *A First-Century agricultural settlement at Thaxted, Essex*

- Introduction

Location of the site
Circumstances of the fieldwork
Archaeological and historical background

- Natural geology, topography and environment
- Excavation results

Period 1: Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC)
Period 2: Late Iron Age (100 BC-AD50)
Period 3: Early Roman (AD50-AD100)
Period 4: Late Roman (AD100-AD400)
Later features

- Specialist sections
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method statement

7.3.1 As the current grouping structure for the post-excavation assessment stage is provisional, the groups will be checked and a land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site. After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research (if required), an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations

7.3.2 The tasks to be completed are as follows:

Check the subgroup and group structure and alter if required	0.5 day
Define land uses and complete the land use register	0.5 day
Produce land use and period driven site narrative	3.5 days
Examine the site in the regional context of north Essex and research sites of a similar type and date	2 days
Research Roman agricultural techniques with particular reference to the phase 3D strip system	1 day
Research the impact of Late Iron Age/early Roman transition in Essex and apply to the evidence on site	1 day
Consider and integrate the specialist reports, including liaison with the prehistoric and Roman pottery specialist to discuss the dating framework	1 day
Prepare and collate illustrations, and brief illustrators	0.5 day
Compile 1st draft of publication text with reference to the revised research aims and submit for review and editing.	3 days
Post edit amendments	1 day
Total	**14 days**

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.3 The dating evidence provided by the prehistoric and Roman pottery is fairly complex so it is recommended that some time is set aside in the early stages of the analysis programme for the pottery specialist to analyse and discuss phasing evidence with the stratigraphic author in order to determine whether pottery data from whole groups or land-use elements provides any further refinements of the phasing structure proposed in the post-excavation assessment.

Further analysis of phasing evidence and consultation with stratigraphic author after the completion of grouping/land-using tasks	1 day
Comparison with other local assemblages and further reading	1 day
Analysis of key groups and patterns of deposition	1 day

Preparation of specialist publication report	1 day
Extract sherds for illustration, prepare illustration catalogue, check illustrations	1 day
Total	**5 days**

Ceramic Building Material

7.3.4 No further work is required on the CBM assemblage. The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes as meets the requirements of the museum store in which it is to be deposited.

Fired Clay

7.3.5 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto Excel spreadsheet. It is recommended to draw from the above statement and from the Excel table details for the site narrative. A short note should be included on the block, merely to flag up its presence. As the latter is too fragmentary, no fired clay is recommended for illustration.

0.5 hour

Registered Finds

7.3.6 Objects have been recorded in detail. It is recommended to produce a report largely drawing from the above statement. Further research is proposed into the strap fastener, to establish the distribution of the type as well as attempt to find closer parallels. Identification of the textile is also required.

Research into strap fastener (may need to include UCL library visit)	1 day
Select finds for illustration plus compose catalogue	0.5 day
Textile ID	0.5 day
Preparation of report	0.5 day
Total	**2.5 days**

Animal Bone

7.3.7 In total 23 specimens from the Iron Age and Roman assemblage displayed evidence of butchery and a closer examination of these marks will provide information regarding dismemberment techniques and carcass utilisation. Pathology has been noted in four fragments including cattle phalanges and dog tibias, further examination may provide evidence regarding the general health of the animal population.

Analysis of data: element distribution, fusion data, butchery and pathology	1 day
Comparison with other local assemblages and further reading	1.5 days
Preparation of publication report	1.5 days
Total	**4 days**

Environmental Samples

7.3.8 No further identification work is recommended on the macrobotanical assemblage from the site, however for publication the findings of this report should be summarised and examined in comparison to assemblages from contemporary sites in the region. It is recommended that the charcoal assemblages from early Roman pit samples <25>, <31> and <57> are analysed in full and the results compared to contemporary sites, in order to contribute to discussions of the use of wood as fuel during this period.

Macrobotanical Remains

Literature consultation and report production	1.5 days

Charcoal

Identification of charcoal from 3 samples	1.5 days
Literature consultation and report production	1 day
Total	**4 days**

Illustration

Stratigraphic: Approximately 8 stratigraphic figures will be required, including 1 location plan, 3 period plans, 3 detailed plans/sections and 1 distribution map to accompany the discussion 3 days

Pottery: Provision should be made for *c.* 35 illustrations (5 prehistoric; 30 Late Iron Age/ early Roman) 5 days

Ceramic Building Material: One ridge tile of unusual form with small hole near edge. Fabric T1 should be illustrated 0.5 day

Registered finds: Up to eight objects are proposed for illustration 2 days

Total **10.5 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Check the subgroup and group structure and alter if required	0.5 day
Define land uses and complete the land use register	0.5 day
Produce land use and period driven site narrative	3.5 days
Examine the site in the regional context of north Essex and research sites of a similar type and date	2 days
Research Roman agricultural techniques with particular reference to the phase 3D strip system	1 day
Research the impact of Late Iron Age/early Roman transition in Essex and apply to the evidence on site	1 day
Consider and integrate the specialist reports, including liaison with the prehistoric and Roman pottery specialist to discuss the dating framework	1 day
Prepare and collate illustrations, and brief illustrators	0.5 day
Compile 1st draft of publication text with reference to the revised research aims and submit for review and editing	3 days
Post edit amendments	1 day
Subtotal	**14 days**
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	5 days
Registered finds	2.5 days
Animal bone	4 days
Environmental Material	4 days
Subtotal	**15.5 days**
Illustration	
Stratigraphic	3 days
Pottery	5 days
CBM	0.5 day
Registered finds	2 days
Subtotal	**10.5 days**
Production	
Review and editing	2 days
Project Management	1 day
Incorporation of comments and proof checking	1 day
Subtotal	**4 days**
Grand Total	**42 days**
Publication grant	fee

Table 11: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive, including all three stages of work, will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Table 12: Context register (Int = intrusive, nd = not dated)

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
1	T29	C	D	1		1	32	3
2	T29	F	D	1		2	32	3
3	T29	F	D	1	(int)	1	32	3
4	T29	C	P	4		3	32	3
5	T29	F	P	4		3	32	3
6	T48	C	SP	6		7	62	nd
7	T48	F	SP	6		7	62	nd
8	T29	C	D	8		5	34	3
9	T29	F	D	8		5	34	3
10	T45	C	P	10		8	62	nd
11	T45	F	P	10		8	62	nd
12	T45	C	D	12		9	62	nd
13	T45	F	D	12		9	62	nd
14	T29	C	D	14		4	11	2
15	T29	F	D	14	Roman	4	11	2
16	T45	C	P	16		10	62	nd
17	T45	F	P	16		10	62	nd
18	T19	C	D	18		11	60	6
19	T19	F	D	18		11	60	6
20	T42	C	D	20		20	57	3
21	T42	F	D	20	(int)	20	57	3
22	T8	C	D	22		23	64	3
23	T8	F	D	22	AD40-80	24	64	3
24	T8	F	D	22		23	64	3
25	T8	C	D	25		26	5	2
26	T8	F	D	25		26	5	2
27	T8	C	D	27		27	5	2
28	T8	F	D	27		27	5	2
29	T8	C	P	29		25	64	3
30	T8	F	P	29		25	64	3
31	T7	C	D	31		32	5	2
32	T7	F	D	31	c.400BC-AD80	32	5	2
33	T7	F	D	31		33	5	2
34	T8	F	D	22		23	64	3
35	T8	C	D	35		28	23	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
36	T8	F	D	35	AD40-80	28	23	3
37	T8	F	D	35	AD40-80	28	23	3
38	T7	C	P	38		34	5	2
39	T7	F	P	38	400BC-AD80	34	5	2
40	T7	F	P	38		34	5	2
41	T7	C	D	41		35	5	2
42	T7	F	D	41		35	5	2
43	T7	F	D	41	AD10-60	36	5	2
44	T8	C	D	44		29	21	3
45	T8	F	D	44	AD10-80	29	21	3
46	T8	F	D	44		30	21	3
47	T8	C	D	47		31	21	3
48	T8	F	D	47	AD10-80	31	21	3
49	T6	C	D	49		43	1	2
50	T6	F	D	49	400BC-AD80	43	1	2
51	T6	F	D	49	AD10-60	44	2	2
52	T14	C	P	52		48	23	3
53	T14	F	P	52	AD10-80	48	23	3
54	T14	C	D	54		46	23	3
55	T14	F	D	54	AD10-80	47	23	3
56	T14	F	D	54	AD50-80	46	23	3
57	T6	L	ED	57		45	61	nd
58	T14	C	D	58		46	23	3
59	T14	F	D	58	AD40-80	46	23	3
60	T14	F	D	58	(int)	47	23	3
61	T13	C	D	61		49	3	2
62	T13	F	D	61	400BC-AD80	49	3	2
63	T7	C	P	63		37	5	2
64	T7	F	P	63		37	5	2
65	T13	C	D	65		50	22	3
66	T13	F	D	65	AD40-80	50	22	3
67	T7	F	P	63		37	5	2
68	T17	C	D	68		51	60	6
69	T17	F	D	68		51	60	6
70	T7	C	D	70		38	5	2
71	T7	F	D	70		38	5	2
72	T7	C	P	72		39	5	2
73	T7	F	P	72	AD10-80	39	5	2
74	T7	C	P	74		40	5	2

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
75	T7	F	P	74	400BC-AD80	40	5	2
76	T7	C	SP	76		41	5	2
77	T7	F	SP	76		41	5	2
78	T7	C	SP	78		42	5	2
79	T7	F	SP	78		42	5	2
80	T20	C	D	80		52	8	2
81	T20	F	D	80	400BC-AD80	52	8	2
82	T16	C	D	82		53	65	3
83	T16	F	D	82		53	65	3
84	T16	F	D	82		54	65	3
85	T5	C	P	85		55	66	3
86	T5	F	P	88		56	66	3
87	T5	F	P	85	AD40-80	55	66	3
88	T5	C	P	88		56	66	3
89	T9	C	SP	89		57	67	nd
90	T9	F	SP	89		57	67	nd
91	T9	C	SP	91		57	67	nd
92	T9	F	SP	91		57	67	nd
93	T29	C	D	93		6	35	3
94	T29	F	D	93		6	35	3
95	T12	C	P	95		58	6	2
96	T12	F	P	95		58	6	2
97	T12	F	P	95		58	6	2
98	T24	C	P	98		63	68	nd
99	T24	F	P	98		63	68	nd
100	T25	C	P	100		64	68	nd
101	T25	F	P	100		64	68	nd
102	T12	C	D	102		59	27	3
103	T12	F	D	102	400BC-AD40	59	27	3
104	T12	F	D	102	50BC-AD40	60	27	3
105	T12	C	D	105		61	22	3
106	T12	F	D	105	AD40-80	61	22	3
107	T21	C	D	107		65	65	3
108	T21	F	D	107		65	65	3
109	T12	C	D	109		62	30	3
110	T12	F	D	109	AD50-80	62	30	3
111	T28	C	D	111		66	36	3
112	T28	F	D	111		66	36	3
113	T28	F	D	111		66	36	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
114	T28	C	D	114		67	34	3
115	T28	F	D	114		67	34	3
116	T27	C	D	116	AD10-80	69	34	3
117	T27	F	D	116		69	34	3
118	T27	C	D	118		70	10	3
119	T27	F	D	118	AD40-80	70	10	3
120	T28	C	P	120		68	39	3
121	T28	F	P	120		68	39	3
122	T27	C	P	122		72	7	2
123	T27	F	P	122	AD10-80	72	7	2
124	T27	C	SP	124		72	7	2
125	T27	F	SP	124		72	7	2
126	T30	C	SU	126		88	9	2
127	T30	F	SU	126		88	9	2
128	T30	F	SU	126		88	9	2
129	T30	F	SU	126	AD10-60	88	9	2
130	T33	C	D	130		73	55	5
131	T33	F	D	130		73	55	5
132	T33	F	D	130	1200-1600	74	55	5
133	T33	C	D	133		75	69	3
134	T33	F	D	133	?Roman	75	69	3
135	T34	C	D	135		76	54	4
136	T34	F	D	135	Roman	76	54	4
137	T34	C	D	137		77	55	5
138	T34	F	D	137		77	55	5
139	T35	C	P	139		78	70	nd
140	T35	F	P	139		78	70	nd
141	T27	C	P	141		85	40	3
142	T27	F	P	141		85	40	3
143	T27	C	D	143		86	35	3
144	T27	F	D	143	AD10-80	86	35	3
145	T27	F	D	143		87	35	6
146	6	C	D	146		79	45	3
147	T36	F	D	146		79	45	3
148	T36	F	D	146		79	45	3
149	T30	C	SU	149		88	9	2
150	T30	F	SU	149		88	9	2
151	T30	F	SU	149	AD40-80	88	9	2
152	T30	C	SU	152		88	9	2

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
153	T30	F	SU	152	AD10-80	88	9	2
154	T36	C	D	154		81	46	3
155	T36	F	D	154		81	46	3
156	T36	F	D	154		81	46	3
157	T36	C	P	157		80	71	3
158	T36	F	P	157		80	71	3
159	T41	C	D	159		89	52	3
160	T41	F	D	159		89	52	3
161	T41	F	D	159		89	52	3
162	T47	C	D	162		90	63	4
163	T47	F	D	162	AD220-400	90	63	4
164	T36	C	D	164		82	55	5
165	T36	F	D	164		82	55	5
166	T36	F	D	164		82	55	5
167	T36	F	D	164		82	55	5
168	T36	C	D	168		83	54	4
169	T36	F	D	168		83	54	4
170	T37	C	D	170		91	54	4
171	T37	F	D	170		91	54	4
172	T36	C	P	172		84	72	3
173	T36	F	P	172		84	72	3
174	T43	C	D	174		92	74	6
175	T43	F	D	174		92	74	6
176	T43	C	D	176		93	74	6
177	T43	F	D	176		93	74	6
178	T42	C	D	178		22	51	3
179	T42	F	D	178	AD10-80	22	51	3
180	T42	C	D	180		12	49	3
181	T42	F	D	180	AD10-80	13	49	3
182	T42	C	D	182		20	57	5
183	T42	F	D	182		21	57	5
184	T42	C	D	184		16	50	3
185	T42	F	D	184		16	50	3
186	T42	C	D	186		18	50	3
187	T42	F	D	186		18	50	3
188	T42	C	D	188		14	50	3
189	T42	F	D	188		14	50	3
190	T42	F	D	188		15	50	3
191	T43	C	D	191		94	73	5

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
192	T43	F	D	191		94	73	5
193	T40	C	P	193		95	77	nd
194	T40	F	D	193		95	77	nd
195	T40	C	P	195		96	77	nd
196	T40	F	P	195		96	77	nd
197	T40	F	P	195		96	77	nd
198	T42	F	D	180		12	49	3
199	T42	F	D	182		20	57	5
200	T42	F	D	188		15	50	3
201	T42	F	D	184		17	50	3
202	T42	F	D	186		19	50	3
203	T40	C	D	203		97	75	5
204	T40	F	D	203		97	75	5
205	T40	C	P	205		98	77	nd
206	T40	F	D	205		98	77	nd
207	T40	C	P	207		99	77	3
208	T40	F	P	207	AD40-80	99	77	3
209	T40	C	D	209		100	57	5
210	T40	F	D	209		100	57	5
211	T40	C	D	211		101	76	5
212	T40	F	D	211		101	76	5
213	T40	F	D	207		99	77	3
250	1	C	SP	250		120	29	3
251	1	F	SP	250		120	29	3
252	1	C	P	252		189	30	3
253	1	F	P	252	50BC-AD80	189	30	3
254	1	F	P	252	AD10-80	189	30	3
255	1	C	D	255		163	24	3
256	1	F	D	255	AD40-80	164	24	3
257	1	F	D	255	AD10-80	164	24	3
258	1	F	D	255	AD10-80	163	24	3
259	1	XX	XX	259		209	xx	xx
260	1	C	D	260		143	2	2
261	1	F	D	260		143	2	2
262	1	F	D	260	AD10-80	143	2	2
263	1	C	D	263		145	2	2
264	1	F	D	263	500-300BC/ AD10-80	145	2	2
265	1	C	D	265		144	1	1

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
266	1	F	D	265		144	1	1
267	1	F	D	265	500-300BC	144	1	1
268	1	F	D	255		164	24	3
269	1	F	D	255		163	24	3
270	1	C	D	270		149	22	3
271	1	F	D	270		149	22	3
272	1	F	D	270		149	22	3
273	1	F	D	270		150	22	3
274	1	F	D	270		150	22	3
275	1	C	P	275		190	30	3
276	1	F	P	275	AD10-80	190	30	3
277	1	C	D	277		146	2	2
278	1	F	D	277	400BC-AD80	146	2	2
279	1	F	D	277	AD10-60	146	2	2
280	1	C	P	280		123	29	3
281	1	F	P	280	AD10-80	123	29	3
282	1	C	D	282		102	4	2
283	1	F	D	282	400BC-AD80	102	4	2
284	1	C	D	284		103	4	2
285	1	F	D	284		103	4	2
286	1	C	P	286		210	29	nd
287	1	F	P	286		210	29	nd
288	1	C	P	288		116	29	3
289	1	F	P	288		116	29	3
290	1	C	D	290		104	4	2
291	1	F	D	290		104	4	2
292	1	C	P	292		117	29	3
293	1	F	P	292	AD10-80	117	29	3
294	1	C	P	294		186	30	3
295	1	F	P	294	AD10-80	186	30	3
296	1	F	P	292	AD40-80	117	29	3
297	1	C	D	297		105	4	2
298	1	F	D	297		105	4	2
299	1	C	P	299		183	6	2
300	1	F	P	299		183	6	2
301	1	F	P	299		183	6	2
302	1	C	P	302		181	6	2
303	1	F	P	302		181	6	2
304	1	F	P	302	AD10-80	181	6	2

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
305	1	C	D	305		182	24	3
306	1	F	D	305		182	24	3
307	1	C	D	307		165	18	3
308	1	F	D	307		165	18	3
309	1	F	D	307		165	18	3
310	1	C	D	310		166	24	3
311	1	F	D	310		166	24	3
312	1	F	D	310		166	24	3
313	1	F	D	310	AD10-80	166	24	3
314	1	VOID	VOID	VOID		VOID	VOID	VOID
315	1	C	D	315		106	4	2
316	1	F	D	315		106	4	2
317	1	C	P	317		112	29	3
318	1	F	P	317	AD10-80	112	29	3
319	1	F	P	317		112	29	3
320	1	F	P	317		112	29	3
321	1	F	P	317	AD40-80	113	29	3
322	1	C	SP	322		114	29	3
323	1	F	SP	322		114	29	3
324	1	F	SP	322		114	29	3
325	1	C	D	325		115	29	3
326	1	F	D	325	AD40-80	115	29	3
327	1	C	D	327		194	26	3
328	1	F	D	327	AD10-60	194	26	3
329	1	C	D	329		192	26	3
330	1	F	D	329	50BC-AD80	192	26	3
331	1	F	D	329	AD10-80	193	26	3
332	1	F	D	329	AD10-80	193	26	3
333	1	F	D	329		193	26	3
334	1	F	P	317		113	29	3
335	1	F	P	317	AD40-80	113	29	3
336	1	C	P	336		140	6	2
337	1	F	P	336	AD10-80	140	6	2
338	1	C	P	338		184	30	3
339	1	F	P	338	AD40-80	184	30	3
340	1	C	P	340		185	30	3
341	1	F	P	340	AD10-80	185	30	3
342	1	F	P	338	AD10-80	184	30	3
343	1	C	D	343		207	27	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
344	1	F	D	343	50BC-AD60	207	27	3
345	1	C	D	345		107	4	2
346	1	F	D	345		107	4	2
347	1	C	SP	347		108	4	2
348	1	F	SP	347		108	4	2
349	1	F	SP	347		107	4	2
350	1	C	D	350		109	4	2
351	1	F	D	350		109	4	2
352	1	C	D	352		139	20	3
353	1	F	D	352		139	20	3
354	1	F	D	352		139	20	3
355	1	F	D	352		139	20	3
356	1	C	D	356		138	25	3
357	1	F	D	356	50BC-AD60	138	25	3
358	1	F	P	338		184	30	3
359	1	C	D	359		141	20	3
360	1	F	D	359	E Roman	141	20	3
361	1	C	D	361		142	20	3
362	1	F	D	361	AD40-80	142	20	3
363	1	C	SP	363		208	30	nd
364	1	F	SP	363		208	30	nd
365	1	C	P	365		187	30	3
366	1	F	P	365	AD10-80	187	30	3
367	1	F	P	365	50BC-AD80	187	30	3
368	1	C	D	368		211	23	3
369	1	F	D	368		211	23	3
370	1	F	D	368		211	23	3
371	1	C	SP	371		200	30	nd
372	1	F	SP	371		200	30	nd
373	1	C	SP	373		201	30	nd
374	1	F	SP	373		201	30	nd
375	1	C	D	375		180	21	3
376	1	F	D	375	50BC-AD80	180	21	3
377	1	F	D	375	AD40-80	180	21	3
378	1	F	D	375	AD10-80	180	21	3
379	1	C	SP	379		198	30	nd
380	1	F	SP	379		198	30	nd
381	1	F	SP	379		198	30	nd
382	1	C	SP	382		212	30	nd

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
383	1	F	SP	382		212	30	nd
384	1	F	SP	382		212	30	nd
385	1	C	D	385		169	15	3
386	1	F	D	385		169	15	3
387	1	F	D	385	AD10-80	169	15	3
388	1	C	D	388		170	24	3
389	1	F	D	388		170	24	3
390	1	F	D	388	AD10-80	170	24	3
391	1	C	D	391		171	16	3
392	1	F	D	391	AD40-80	171	16	3
393	1	F	D	391	AD40-80	171	16	3
394	1	C	D	394		172	24	3
395	1	F	D	394	AD10-80	172	24	3
396	1	C	P/SP	396		199	30	nd
397	1	F	P/SP	396		199	30	nd
398	1	F	P/SP	396		199	30	nd
399	1	C	P	399		191	30	3
400	1	F	P	399		191	30	3
401	1	F	D	402		162	19	3
402	1	C	D	402		162	19	3
403	1	F	D	404		161	19	3
404	1	C	D	404		161	19	3
405	1	C	D	405		179	21	3
406	1	F	D	405	AD10-80	179	21	3
407	1	F	D	405	AD50-80	179	21	3
408	1	C	D	408		178	20	3
409	1	F	D	408		178	20	3
410	1	F	D	408	E Roman	178	20	3
411	1	F	P	412	50BC-AD80	148	28	3
412	1	C	P	412		148	28	3
413	1	F	D	414		147	28	3
414	1	C	D	414		147	28	3
415	1	C	P/SP	415		119	29	3
416	1	F	P/SP	415		119	29	3
417	1	C	D	417		124	3	2
418	1	F	D	417		124	3	2
419	1	F	D	417	LIA/E Roman	125	3	2
420	1	C	P	420		202	30	nd
421	1	F	P	420		202	30	nd

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
422	1	C	P	422		118	29	3
423	1	F	P	422		118	29	3
424	1	F	P	422	AD40-80	118	29	3
425	1	F	P	422	AD10-80	118	29	3
426	1	F	P	422		118	29	3
427	1	F	D	428		157	14	3
428	1	C	D	428		157	14	3
429	1	F	D	431		158	22	3
430	1	F	D	431		158	22	3
431	1	C	D	431		158	22	3
432	1	F	P	399	AD40-80	191	30	3
433	1	F	D	394	AD40-80	172	24	3
434	1	C	D	434		127	3	2
435	1	F	D	434		127	3	2
436	1	F	D	434	400BC-AD80	128	3	2
437	1	F	D	438		176	24	3
438	1	C	D	438		176	24	3
439	1	F	D	441		177	14	3
440	1	F	D	441		177	14	3
441	1	C	D	441		177	14	3
442	1	F	D	446	50BC-AD80	175	14	3
443	1	F	D	446	AD40-80	175	14	3
444	1	F	D	446	50BC-AD80	175	14	3
445	1	F	D	446	AD10-80	174	14	3
446	1	C	D	446		174	14	3
447	1	F	P	448	AD50-80 (L rom bracelet)	206	27	3
448	1	C	P	448		206	27	3
449	1	C	D	449		126	3	2
450	1	F	D	449		126	3	2
451	1	C	D	451		213	16	3
452	1	F	D	451		213	16	3
453	1	F	D	451		213	16	3
454	1	C	D	454		110	4	2
455	1	F	D	454		111	4	2
456	1	C	D	456		129	3	2
457	1	F	D	456		129	3	2
458	1	F	D	454		110	4	2
459	1	F	D	461		160	23	3
460	1	F	D	461		160	23	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
461	1	C	D	461		160	23	3
462	1	F	D	463		159	19	3
463	1	C	D	463		159	19	3
464	1	C	D	464		130	3	2
465	1	F	D	464	400BC-AD80	130	3	2
466	1	F	P	448		206	27	3
467	1	F	P	448	400BC-AD80	206	27	3
468	1	F	D	343		207	27	3
469	1	C	D	469		131	3	2
470	1	F	D	469	AD40-80	131	3	2
471	1	C	D	471		132	3	2
472	1	F	D	471		132	3	2
473	1	F	D	471		133	3	2
474	1	F	D	476		214	24	3
475	1	F	D	476		214	24	3
476	1	C	D	476		214	24	3
477	1	C	P	477		121	29	3
478	1	F	P	477		121	29	3
479	1	C	P	479		188	30	3
480	1	F	P	479		188	30	3
481	1	F	P	479		188	30	3
482	1	F	P	483		205	30	nd
483	1	C	P	483		205	30	nd
484	1	F	D	486	AD10-80	196	26	3
485	1	F	D	486		196	26	3
486	1	C	D	486		196	26	3
487	1	F	P	488	50BC-AD80	195	26	3
488	1	C	P	488		195	26	3
489	1	C	D	489		134	3	2
490	1	F	D	489	400BC-AD80	134	3	2
491	1	C	P	491		136	3	2
492	1	F	P	491		136	3	2
493	1	F	P	491		136	3	2
494	1	F	P	491		136	3	2
495	1	F	P	491		136	3	2
496	1	C	P	496		122	29	3
497	1	F	P	496		122	29	3
498	1	F	D	499		168	25	3
499	1	C	D	499		168	25	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
500	1	F	D	501	AD40-80	167	24	3
501	1	C	D	501		167	24	3
502	1	F	D	503	AD40-80	155	25	3
503	1	C	D	503		155	25	3
504	1	F	D	505		156	25	3
505	1	C	D	505		156	25	3
506	1	F	D	507	AD50-80	154	22	3
507	1	C	D	507		154	22	3
508	1	F	P	509		204	30	nd
509	1	C	P	509		204	30	nd
510	1	F	P?	511		203	30	nd
511	1	C	P?	511		203	30	nd
512	1	C	P	512		137	3	2
513	1	F	P	512		137	3	2
514	1	F	P	512	AD10-80	137	3	2
515	1	C	D	515		135	3	2
516	1	F	D	515		135	3	2
517	1	F	D	519		197	26	3
518	1	F	D	519		197	26	3
519	1	C	D	519		197	26	3
520	1	C	D	520		173	24	3
521	1	F	D	520	AD40-80	173	24	3
522	1	F	D	520		173	24	3
523	1	F	D	520		173	24	3
524	1	VOID	VOID	VOID		VOID	VOID	VOID
525	1	F	ED?	525	AD40-80	152	22	3
526	1	F	D	527		151	22	3
527	1	C	D	527		151	22	3
528	1	F	P	529		153	22	3
529	1	C	P	529		153	22	3
600	2	C	D	600		244	34	3
601	2	F	D	600	50BC-AD80	244	34	3
602	2	C	D	602		245	34	3
603	2	F	D	602	AD10-80	245	34	3
604	2	C	D	604		253	35	3
605	2	F	D	604	AD10-80	253	35	3
606	2	C	P	606		300	40	3
607	2	F	P	606		300	40	3
608	2	C	P	608		299	40	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
609	2	F	P	608		299	40	3
610	2	F	P	608		299	40	3
611	2	C	D	611		254	35	3
612	2	F	D	611	AD10-80	254	35	3
613	2	C	SP	613		297	40	3
614	2	F	SP	613		297	40	3
615	2	C	SP	615		298	40	3
616	2	F	SP	615		298	40	3
617	2	F	SP	615		298	40	3
618	2	F	D	640		246	34	3
619	2	C	D	619		266	38	3
620	2	F	D	619		266	38	3
621	2	C	D	621		266	38	3
622	2	F	D	621		266	38	3
623	2	C	SP	623		267	38	3
624	2	F	D	625	AD10-80	255	35	3
625	2	C	D	625		255	35	3
626	2	C	P	626		368	41	5
627	2	F	P	626		368	41	5
628	2	C	P	628		334	41	5
629	2	F	P	628		334	41	5
630	2	C	D	630		216	31	3
631	2	F	D	630		216	31	3
632	2	C	D	632		265	38	3
633	2	F	D	632		265	38	3
634	2	C	D	634		268	38	3
635	2	F	D	634		268	38	3
636	2	F	D	637		269	38	3
637	2	C	D	637		269	38	3
638	2	F	D	639		257	35	3
639	2	C	D	639		257	35	3
640	2	C	D	640		246	34	3
641	2	F	D	640	AD10-80	246	34	3
642	2	C	D	642		270	38	3
643	2	F	D	642		270	38	3
644	2	C	D	644		247	34	3
645	2	F	D	644		247	34	3
646	2	C	D	646		240	36	3
647	2	F	D	646	AD10-80	240	36	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
648	2	F	D	649		229	32	3
649	2	C	D	649		229	32	3
650	2	C	D	650		215	10	2
651	2	F	D	650		215	10	2
652	2	C	D	652		220	31	3
653	2	F	D	652		220	31	3
654	2	F	D	655		230	32	3
655	2	C	D	655		230	32	3
656	2	C	SP	656		220	31	3
657	2	F	SP	656		220	31	3
658	2	C	D	658		258	35	3
659	2	F	D	658		258	35	3
660	2	F	D	661		231	32	3
661	2	C	D	661		231	32	3
662	2	C	D	662		322	44	3
663	2	F	D	662		322	44	3
664	2	C	D	664		217	10	2
665	2	F	D	664	AD10-80	217	10	2
666	2	C	P	666		284	39	3
667	2	F	P	666		284	39	3
668	2	F	D	669	AD10-80	232	32	3
669	2	C	D	669		232	32	3
670	2	F	D	671	AD10-80	236	33	3
671	2	C	D	671		236	33	3
672	2	F	D	674		219	10	2
673	2	F	D	674		219	10	2
674	2	C	D	674		219	10	2
675	2	C	P	675		281	39	3
676	2	F	P	675		281	39	3
677	2	C	P	677		282	39	3
678	2	F	P	677		282	39	3
679	2	F	P	677		282	39	3
680	2	F	P	677		282	39	3
681	2	F	D	681		237	33	3
682	2	C	D	682		237	33	3
683	2	C	D	683		259	35	3
684	2	F	D	683	AD40-80	259	35	3
685	2	C	D	685		218	10	2
686	2	F	D	685		218	10	2

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
687	2	C	D	687		242	36	3
688	2	F	D	687	AD40-80	242	36	3
689	2	C	D	689		250	37	3
690	2	F	D	689	AD40-80	250	37	3
691	2	C	P	691		369	39	3
692	2	F	P	691		369	39	3
693	2	C	D	693		248	34	3
694	2	F	D	693	AD40-80	248	34	3
695	2	F	D	696		238	33	3
696	2	C	D	696		238	33	3
697	2	F	D	698		243	36	3
698	2	C	D	698		243	36	3
699	2	C	D	699		224	11	2
700	2	F	D	699	AD10-80	224	11	2
701	2	C	P	701		279	39	3
702	2	F	P	702		279	39	3
703	2	F	P	703		279	39	3
704	2	C	P	704		283	39	3
705	2	F	P	704		283	39	3
706	2	C	D	706		251	37	3
707	2	F	D	706		251	37	3
708	2	C	P	708		280	39	3
709	2	F	P	708		280	39	3
710	2	C	P	710		294	39	3
711	2	F	P	710		294	39	3
712	2	C	P	712		293	39	3
713	2	F	P	712	AD40-80	293	39	3
714	2	C	D	714		234	32	3
715	2	F	D	714		234	32	3
716	2	F	D	717		222	11	2
717	2	C	D	717		222	11	2
718	2	F	D	719		223	11	2
719	2	C	D	719		223	11	2
720	2	C	D	720		249	34	3
721	2	F	D	720		249	34	3
722	2	C	D	722		260	35	3
723	2	F	D	722	50BC-AD80	260	35	3
724	2	C	D	724		263	35	3
725	2	F	D	724	AD10-80	263	35	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
726	2	F	D	724	AD10-80	263	35	3
727	2	C	D	727		256	35	3
728	2	F	D	727	AD10-80	256	35	3
729	2	C	D	729		239	36	3
730	2	F	D	729	1200-1600	239	36	3
731	2	C	P	730		285	39	3
732	2	F	P	731		285	39	3
733	2	C	P	733		368	39	3
734	2	F	P	733		368	39	3
735	2	C	P	735		287	39	3
736	2	F	P	735		287	39	3
737	2	C	P	737		286	39	3
738	2	F	P	737		286	39	3
739	2	C	SP	739		288	39	3
740	2	F	SP	739		288	39	3
741	2	C	SP	741		290	39	3
742	2	F	SP	741		290	39	3
743	2	C	SP	743		289	39	3
744	2	F	SP	743		289	39	3
745	2	F	D	746		233	32	3
746	2	C	D	746		233	32	3
747	2	F	D	748	AD40-80	241	36	3
748	2	C	D	748		241	36	3
749	2	C	P	749		292	39	3
750	2	F	P	750		292	39	3
751	2	C	P	751		291	39	3
752	2	F	P	751		291	39	3
753	2	C	P	753		371	39	3
754	2	F	P	753		371	39	3
755	2	C	P	755		370	39	3
756	2	F	P	755		370	39	3
757	2	C	SP	757		296	39	3
758	2	F	SP	757		296	39	3
759	2	C	P	759		295	39	3
760	2	F	P	759		295	39	3
761	2	C	D	761		317	43	3
762	2	F	D	761		317	43	3
763	2	C	D	763		264	35	3
764	2	F	D	763		264	35	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
765	2	F	D	763	E Roman	264	35	3
766	2	C	P	766		372	39	3
767	2	F	P	766		372	39	3
768	2	F	P	766		372	39	3
769	2	C	SU	769		314	9	2
770	2	F	SU	769	AD40-80	314	9	2
771	2	F	SU	769	AD40-80	314	9	2
772	2	C	D	772		318	43	3
773	2	F	D	772	AD10-80	318	43	3
774	2	F	D	775		262	35	3
775	2	C	D	775		262	35	3
776	2	F	D	777	AD10-80	235	32	3
777	2	C	D	777		235	32	3
778	2	F	D	779		252	37	3
779	2	C	D	779		252	37	3
780	2	C	P	780		301	39	3
781	2	F	P	780		301	39	3
782	2	F	D	775	AD10-80	262	35	3
783	2	F	D	784		261	35	3
784	2	C	D	784		261	35	3
785	2	C	D	785		319	43	3
786	2	F	D	785		319	43	3
787	2	C	P	787		304	42	3
788	2	F	P	787	AD10-80	304	42	3
789	2	C	P	789		303	42	3
790	2	F	P	789		303	42	3
791	2	C	P	791		307	42	3
792	2	F	P	792	E Roman (+ coins)	307	42	3
793	2	C	P	791		307	42	3
794	2	F	P	791	Roman	307	42	3
795	2	F	D	796	AD10-80	225	11	2
796	2	C	D	796		225	11	2
797	2	F	D	796		225	11	2
798	2	C	SU	798		314	9	2
799	2	F	SU	798	AD10-80	314	9	2
800	2	F	SU	798	AD40-80	314	9	2
801	2	C	P	801		373	9	2
802	2	F	P	801	AD10-80	373	9	2

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
803	2	C	D	802		306	42	3
804	2	F	D	802		306	42	3
805	2	C	D	805		321	43	3
806	2	F	D	805		321	43	3
807	2	C	D	807		274	13	2
808	2	F	D	807	AD10-80	274	13	2
809	2	C	P	809		360	53	3
810	2	F	P	809		360	53	3
811	2	C	D	811		323	44	3
812	2	F	D	811		323	44	3
813	2	C	D	813		324	44	3
814	2	F	D	813		324	44	3
815	2	C	D	815		325	44	3
816	2	F	D	815		325	44	3
817	2	F	D	818	AD10-80	226	11	2
818	2	C	D	818		226	11	2
819	2	F	D	818		226	11	2
820	2	F	D?	821		227	11	2
821	2	C	D?	821		227	11	2
822	2	C	D	822		346	47	3
823	2	F	D	822		346	47	3
824	2	C	D	824		347	47	3
825	2	F	D	824		347	47	3
826	2	C	D	826		320	43	3
827	2	F	D	826	AD10-80	320	43	3
828	2	C	D	828		221	11	2
829	2	F	D	828		221	11	2
830	2	C	D	830		305	42	3
831	2	F	D	830		305	42	3
832	2	C	SU	832		315	9	2
833	2	F	SU	832	AD40-80	315	9	2
834	2	C	P	834		374	12	2
835	2	F	P	834		374	12	2
836	2	F	D	837		228	11	2
837	2	C	D	837		228	11	2
838	2	F	D	837	AD40-80	228	11	2
839	2	F	SU	832		315	9	2
840	2	C	D	840		349	47	3
841	2	F	D	840	AD10-80	349	47	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
842	2	C	D	842		275	45	3
843	2	F	D	842		275	45	3
844	2	C	P	844		311	12	2
845	2	F	P	844		311	12	2
846	2	F	P	844		311	12	2
847	2	C	P	847		309	12	2
848	2	F	P	847		309	12	2
849	2	C	D	849		350	47	3
850	2	F	D	849		350	47	3
851	2	C	D	851		333	54	4
852	2	F	D	851		333	54	4
853	2	C	D	853		331	54	4
854	2	F	D	853	AD270-400	331	54	4
855	2	C	D	855		355	52	3
856	2	F	D	856	AD40-400	355	52	3
857	2	C	D	857		335	54	4
858	2	F	D	857		335	54	4
859	2	C	D	859		276	45	3
860	2	F	D	859		276	45	3
861	2	C	SP	861		313	42	3
862	2	F	SP	861		313	42	3
863	2	C	P	863		316	9	2
864	2	F	P	863		316	9	2
865	2	C	P	865		312	12	2
866	2	F	P	865	AD10-80	312	12	2
867	2	F	P	865		312	12	2
868	2	C	P	868		310	12	2
869	2	F	P	868		310	12	2
870	2	C	P	870		308	53	3
871	2	F	P	870		308	53	3
872	2	C	D	872		278	45	3
873	2	F	D	872		278	45	3
874	2	C	D	874		272	13	2
875	2	F	D	874		272	13	2
876	2	C	D	876		326	46	3
877	2	F	D	876		326	46	3
878	2	C	P	878		328	46	3
879	2	F	P	878		328	46	3
880	2	C	D	880		327	46	3

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
881	2	F	D	880		327	46	3
882	2	C	D	882		330	54	4
883	2	F	D	882		330	54	4
884	2	C	D	884	AD40-80	337	55	5
885	2	F	D	884	AD10-80	337	55	5
886	2	C	P	886		332	53	5
887	2	F	P	886		332	53	5
888	2	C	D	888		356	52	3
889	2	F	D	888		356	52	3
890	2	C	D	890		338	55	5
891	2	F	D	890		338	55	5
892	2	F	PQ	897	P-med	367	59	6
893	2	F	PQ	897		367	59	6
894	2	F	PQ	897	1200-1600	367	59	6
895	2	F	PQ	897	1200-1600	367	59	6
896	2	F	PQ	897		367	59	6
897	2	C	PQ	897		367	59	6
898	2	F	D	899		277	45	3
899	2	C	D	899		277	45	3
900	2	F	D	901		271	13	2
901	2	C	D	901		271	13	2
902	2	C	P	902		361	53	3
903	2	F	P	902		361	53	3
904	2	C	P	904		364	53	3
905	2	F	P	904		364	53	3
906	2	C	P	906		363	53	3
907	2	F	P	906		363	53	3
908	2	C	P	908		362	53	3
909	2	F	P	908		362	53	3
910	2	C	D	910		336	55	5
911	2	F	D	910		336	55	5
912	2	C	D	912		329	54	4
913	2	F	D	912		329	54	4
914	2	F	D	915		348	47	3
915	2	C	D	915		348	47	3
916	2	F	D	917		273	13	2
917	2	C	D	917		273	13	2
918	2	F	D	919		343	57	5
919	2	C	D	919		343	57	5

CONTEXT No	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
920	2	F	D	921	1200-1600;	344	57	5
921	2	C	D	921		344	57	5
922	2	F	D	919	1200-1600	343	57	5
923	2	C	D	923		341	56	5
924	2	F	D	923	1200-1600,	341	56	5
925	2	C	P	925		339	56	5
926	2	F	P	925		339	56	5
927	2	C	P	927		340	56	5
928	2	F	P	927		340	56	5
929	2	C	P?	929		366	53	3
930	2	F	P?	929		366	53	3
931	2	C	D	931		357	52	3
932	2	F	D	931	AD40-80	357	52	3
933	2	C	D	933		358	52	3
934	2	F	D	933		358	52	3
935	2	C	D	935		352	48	3
936	2	F	D	935		352	48	3
937	2	F	D	938	1200-1600	345	57	5
938	2	C	D	938		345	57	5
939	2	C	D	939		342	56	5
940	2	F	D	939		342	56	5
941	2	F	D	939	1200-1600	342	56	5
942	2	C	D	942		354	49	3
943	2	F	D	942		354	49	3
944	2	C	D	944		334	56	5
945	2	F	D	944	1200-1600	334	56	5
946	2	C	D	946		375	52	3
947	2	F	D	946		375	52	3
948	2	C	D	948		351	47	3
949	2	F	D	948		351	47	3
950	2	C	P	950		365	53	3
951	2	F	P	950		365	53	3
952	2	C	P	952		302	12	2
953	2	F	P	952		302	12	2
954	2	F	P	952		302	12	2
955	2	F	D	956		359	52	3
956	2	C	D	956		359	52	3
957	2	F	D	958		353	50	3
958	2	C	D	958		353	50	3

Appendix 2

Table 13 Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
25	254	525	P	40	40	***	10g	***	2g	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1)			**	10g			*	<2g					Pot */6g Fired clay */2g -
26	256	255	D	40	40	*	<2g				** *Triticum* sp. (1), *Triticum spelta/ dicoccum* (6), Cerealia (6)	<2g	**	8g			*	<2g			*	<2g	
27	257	255	D	40	40						* *Triticum* sp. (1)	<2g	**	2g			*	<2g			**	<2g	Pot */26g - FCF */20g - Magnetised material ***/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
28	258	255	D	40	40	*	<2g				* *Triticum spelta/ dicoccum* (2)	<2g	**	4g							**	6g	Pot */4g - Magnetised material ***/<2g
29	261	260	D	40	40	**	2g	*	<2g			<2g	**	42g			*	<2g			**	4g	Pot */6g - Magnetised material **/<2g
30	262	260	D	40	40	**	2g	**	2g				**	62g			*	2g			*	6g	Pot */66g - Magnetised material **/<2g
31	276	275	P	40	40	*	8g	*	2g	*Quercus* (10)			*	<2g			*	2g					Pot */8g - Magnetised material **/2g
32	279	277	D	40	40	*	<2g						*	4g			*	<2g			*	<2g	Pot */6g - Flint */<2g - Magnetised material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
33	287	286	P	40	40	*	<2g	**	<2g				*	2g									Magnetised material ***/<2g - Fired clay */172g - CBM */200g - FCF */28g
34	283	282	D	40	40	**	8g	**	<2g	Maloideae (10)			**	14g							*	<2g	Magnetised material **/ <2g
35	289	288	P	30	30	*	<2g	**	<2g				*	<2g									Magnetised material **/<2g
36	293	292	P	40	40	**	6g			*Ilex aquifolium* (1), *Acer campestre* (3), *Quercus* sp. (3), *Corylus/Alnus* (2), *Ulmus* sp. (1)			**	10g			*	<2g			*	<2g	Pot */14g - CBM */2g - Magnetised material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
37	295	294	P	40	40	**	4g	*	<2g	*Quercus* sp. (10)			*	10g			*	2g					Pot */2g - Magnetised material **/2g
38	298	297	D	40	40	**	2g				*** *Triticum aestivum* (2), *Triticum spelta/ dicoccum* (69), *Avena* sp. (14), *Triticum* sp. (14), *Hordeum* sp. (25), Cerealia (36)	2g	**	6g							*	<2g	Pot */8g - Magnetised material **/<2g
39	304	302	P	40	40	**	2g	**	<2g	*Prunus* sp. (3), *Fraxinus excelsior* (4), *Quercus* sp. (2), Maloideae (1)			**	8g			*	<2g			*	<2g	Pot */4g - Magnetised material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
40	316	315	D	40	40	*	<2g	*	<2g				*	8g			*	<2g					Magnetised material **/<2g
41	313	310	D	40	40	**	<2g				* *Triticum* sp. (2), *Triticum spelta/ dicoccum* (5)	<2g	**	10g			*	<2g			**	<2g	Pot **/ 98g - Magnetised material **/<2g
42	344	343	D	40	40	**	2g	*	<2g						*	<2g	*	<2g			*	<2g	Magnetised material **/<2g
43	339	338	P	40	40	**	2g	*	<2g				**	10g									Pot */14g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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	332	329	D	40	40	**	<2g	**	<2g	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Corylus/Alnus* (1)			**	20g			*	<2g					Pot */30g - Magnetised material **/<2g
45	331	329	D	40	40	**	2	*	<2g	Maloideae (4), *Quercus* sp. (3), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), *Prunus* sp. (2)			*	44g							*	<2g	Pot */12g - Magnetised material **/<2g
46	321	317	P	40	40	**	4g	*	<2g				***	28g			*	10g					Pot */26g - Magnetised material **/<2g
47	335	317	P	40	40	*	<2g	*	<2g				*	2g			*	<2g	*	<2g			Pot */16g - Magnetised material ***/2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
48	351	350	D	10	10	*	<2g						*	2g							*	<2g	Magnetised material ***/<2g
49	367	365	P	40	40	**	<2g				** *Triticum* sp. (1), *Hordeum* sp. (9), Cerealia (6)	<2g	*	<2g	*	2g							Pot */4g - Magnetised material **/2g
50	411	412	P	40	30	*	8g						**	112g			*	2g					Metal object */2g - Bead */<2g - Pot */248g - Magnetised material **/<2g
51	419	417	D	40	40	*	<2g						*	4g							*	<2g	Pot */6g - Magnetised material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
52	424	422	P	40	40	**	4g	*	<2g	*Corylus/Alnus* (1), *Quercus* sp. (7), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), *Frangula alnus* (1)			**	10g			**	6g					Pot **/80g - Magnetised material **/2g
53	400	399	P	40	40	**	<2g	**<2g					**	26g			**	8g	**	<2g			Pot */106g - Flint */10g - Magnetised material **/<2g
54	432	399	P	40	4	**	<2g	**	<2g		* *Hordeum* sp. (1)	<2g	***	210g			**	<2g		<2g			Pot */8g - Whetstone */30g - Magnetised material */<2g
55	436	434	D	40	40	**	2g	**	<2g				**	14g					*	<2g	*	<2g	Pot **/18g - Magnetised material ***/2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
56	444	446	D	30	30	**	4g	*	<2g				**	16g							*	<2g	Pot **/54g - Magnetised material **/<2g
57	447	448	D	40	40	***	38g	**	<2g	*Fraxinus excelsior* (2), *Quercus* sp. (8)	** *Triticum spelta/ dicoccum* (1), *Hordeum* sp. (10)		**	26g	**	10g					*	2g	Flint */6g - Pot */26g - Magnetised material **/<2g
58	470	469	D	40	40	**	2g	*	<2g	*Quercus* sp. (3), bark (1), *Prunus* sp. (1), Maloideae (2), *Corylus/Alnus* (1), cf. *Acer campestre* (1)			*	<2g							*	<2g	Pot */10g - Magnetised material **/2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
59	484	486	D	40	40	**	4g	**	<2g	*Prunus* sp. (2), Maloideae (3), *Quercus* sp. (2), *Fagus sylvatica* (2), *Acer campestre* (1)		<2g	***	24g			*	<2g	*	<2g			Pot */16g - Flint */2g - Magnetised material **/2g
60	487	488	P	40	40	*	<2g	*	<2g				*	<2g									Magnetised material **/2g - Pot */8g
61	490	489	D	40	40	**	6g	*	<2g	*Prunus* sp. (4), Maloideae (3), *Quercus* sp. (3)	* Acorn (*Quercus* sp.) cupule fragment (1)	2g	**	6g			*	<2g			*	<2g	Magnetised material **/2g - Pot **/42g
62	514	512	P	40	40	**	<2g	*	<2g		* *Avena* sp. (1)	<2g					*	<2g	*	<2g			Pot */12g - Magnetised material */<2g

Sample Number	63	64	65	66	67
Context	522	633	653	659	676
Parent Context	520	632	652	658	675
Context / deposit type	D	D	D	D	P
Sample Volume litres	40	40	40	40	40
Sub-Sample Volume litres	40	40	40	40	40
Charcoal >4mm	*				
Weight (g)	<2				
Charcoal <4mm	*			*	
Weight (g)	<2g			<2g	
Charcoal Idenitifications					
Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)					
Weight (g)					
Bone and Teeth	*		*	*	**
Weight (g)	<2g		<2g		226g
Burnt bone >8mm					
Weight (g)					
Burnt bone 4-8mm					*
Weight (g)					<2g
Burnt Bone 2-4mm					
Weight (g)					
Land Snail shells	*	*	**	*	*
Weight (g)	<2g	4g	16g	<2g	<2g
Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)		Magnetised material **/2g	Magnetised material */<2g		Magnetised material */<2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
68	681	682	D	40	40	*	2g	*	<2g								*	<2g	*	<2g			Magnetised material ***/2g - Pot */2g
69	694	693	D	40	40			*	<2g			<2g											Magnetised material **/2g
70	703	701	P	10	10	*	<2g	*	<2g														Magnetised material **/2g
71	765	763	D	40	40	*	2g	*	<2g				**	68g			*	2g					Pot **/78g - Flint */2g - Fired clay */2g - Magnetised material ***/2g
72	771	769	P/SU	40	40	**	<2g	*	<2g		* *Triticum* sp. (2), Cerealia (5)	<2g	**	4g			*	2g					Pot **/82g - Magnetised material ***/4g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
73	833	769	P/SU	40	40	**	<2g	*	<2g	*Quercus* sp. (5), Maloideae (2), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2), *Acer campestre* (1)			**	4g	*	2g			*	<2g			Magnetised material ***/4g - Pot **/236g
74	794	791	P	40	40	*	<2g														*	<2g	Magnetised material **/2g - Fe nail */<2g
75	871	870	P	30	30	*	<2g	**	<2g												*	<2g	Magnetised material **/<2g
76	953	952	P	20	20	**	2g	**	2g												*	<2g	Magnetised material **/2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
77	954	952	P	30	30	*	<2g	*	<2g														Magnetised material **/2g

Table 14 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	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
25	254	38	100	100	2	2	* *Chenopodium* sp.	**	***	****										*
26	256	6	25	25	80	10	* *Stellaria media, Chenopodium* sp.		**	***	**	*Hordeum* (4), *Triticum* sp. (1), *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (10), Cerealia (13)	+	*	Large Poaceae (2), *Avena* sp. (4)	+	*	Detached cereal coleoptile (1)	++	****
27	257	4	30	30	80	15	*Vicia/Lathyrus*			***	**	Cerealia (9), *Triticum* sp. (2)	+							****
28	258	6	30	30	94	1	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	***	*	Cerealia (7)	+							****

Sample Number	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	261	16	25	25	45	50	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+							***
30	262	46	45	45	5	90	* *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+							***
31	276	148	265	265	1	20	* *Chenopodium* sp.	*	***	****										*
32	279	40	35	35	5	90				***										
33	287	6	35	35	95	4	* *Polygonum aviculare*, *Chenopodium* sp., *Bromus/ Festuca, Vicia/ Lathyrus*		**	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+	*	cf. *Fallopia convolvulus* (1)	+				**

Sample Number	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
34	283	4	20	20	80	15			*	***	*	Cerealia (2)	+	*	*Anthemis cotula* (1), *Urtica* sp. (1), Indet. (1)	+				**
35	289	2	5	2	94	2	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	****										**
36	293	4	25	25	75	20	* *Polygonum aviculare*		*	****	*	Cerealia (1)	+	*	*Chenopodium* sp. (1), *Carex* sp. (1)	+				**
37	295	24	70	70	40	5		*	**	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (2)	+	*	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	+				**
38	298	12	30	30	70	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.	*	**	****	**	*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (20), *Hordeum* sp. (20), Cerealia (29)	+	*	*Avena* sp. (5)	+				**

Sample Number	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
39	304	6	20	20	85	10	* *Vicia/Lathyrus*			***										**
40	316	10	25	25	80	19	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***	*	*Triticum* sp. (1)	+							**
41	313	24	35	35	20	70	* *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	***	*	Cerealia (2)	+	*	*Galium/Asperula* (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (1), small Poaceae (3), Asteraceae (1), *Bromus/ Festuca* (2)	++	*	Detached cereal coleoptile (1)	++	***
42	344	4	10	10	80	15	* *Chenopodium* sp.			***										***

Sample Number	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
43	339	6	20	20	50	15			*	****				*	*Carex* sp. (1), Indet. (1)	++				*
44	332	12	40	40	70	25	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	****										
45	331	6	10	10	75	20	* *Chenopodium* sp.			**				*	*Avena* sp. (1)	+				**
46	321	8	20	20	60	10		*	**	***	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), Cerealia (7)	+	*	*Fallopia convolvulus* (1)	+				*
47	335	4	10	10	70	25	* *Polygonum/ Rumex*		*	***	*	*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (1), Cerealia (1)	+	*	*Avena/Bromus* (1)					**

Sample Number	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
48	351	<2	5	5	85	2		*	*	*				*	Indet. (1)	+				*
49	367	4	35	35	60	5	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***				*	*Tripleurospermum* sp. (1), *Carex* sp. (1), *Anthemis cotula* (1), Indet. (1)	++				
50	411	8	25	25	70	20	* *Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	***	*	Cerealia (3)	+							**
51	419	6	15	15	50	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		**	***	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1)	+							**
52	424	6	20	20	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), Cerealia (5)	+	*	*Galium/Asperula* (1)	++				**

Sample Number	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
53	400	14	40	40	35	10	* *Silene* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.	*	**	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (4)	+							*
54	432	4	15	15	70	25	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***										*
55	436	8	20	20	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.	*	**	***										**
56	444	<2	5	5	50	5		*	*	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+							**
57	447	12	30	30	40	20			**	****	*	Cerealia (3), *Triticum* sp. (1), *Hordeum* sp. (15)	+	*	Small Poaceae (2), *Carex* sp. (4), *Rumex* (2), *Ranunculus* sp. (1)	+				**

Sample Number	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
58	470	6	30	30	85	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**										**
59	484	72	80	80	10	70		*	**	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1)	+							*
60	487	20	40	40	65	30														**
61	490	2	10	10	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	****										**
62	514	6	25	25	69	20		*	*	***										**

Sample Number	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
63	522	12	35	35	95	4			*	**				*	Asteraceae (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (2), *Ranunculus* sp. (1)	++				**
64	633																			
65	653	14	45	45	90	9	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**				*	*Silene* sp.	+				****
66	659	26	50	50	70	25	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Silene* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*		**	***				*	*Carex* sp. (1), *Ranunculus* sp. (1)	+				***
67	676	2	15	15	85	10	* *Sambucus nigra*, *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***	*	Cerealia (3)	+							***

Sample Number	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
68	681	<2	40	40	90	5	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+	*	Small Poaceae (2), cf. *Trifolium* sp. (1)	+				***
69	694	4	35	35	80	15	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Picris echioides, Vicia/Lathyrus*		*	**				*	*Ranunculus* sp. (1)	+				***
70	703	<2	<5	<5	98	1				*										
71	765	12	40	40	70	25	* *Chenopodium* sp.	*	**	****	**	*Triticum* sp. (4), *Hordeum* sp. (3), Cerealia (8)	+	*	*Avena/Bromus* (1)	+				**
72	771	40	75	75	40	15	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria* sp.	*	**	****	***	*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (25), *Hordeum* sp. (26), Cerealia (42)	+	*	*Rumex* sp. (1), Small Poaceae (1), *Avena* sp. (5)	*Chen*				****

Sample Number	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
73	833	56	75	75	10	60	* *Vicia/Lathyrus*	**	**	****	***	Cerealia (44), *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (13), *Hordeum* sp. (10)	+	*	Poaceae (1), *Fallopia convolvulus* (2), *Chenopodium* sp. (1), Indet. (2)	+				***
74	794	38	55	55	50	49	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**										**
75	871	6	30	30	75	20	* *Chenopodium* sp., cf. *Viola* sp.		**	****										**
76	953	6	25	25	65	1	* *Chenopodium* sp.	**	**	****										**
77	954	12	60	60	70	25	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**										**

Appendix 3: HER Summary

Site Code	TXSR13					
Identification Name and Address	Land Adjacent to Sampford Rpoad, Thaxted, Essex					
County, District &/or Borough	Essex, Uttlesford District					
OS Grid Refs.	TL 61290 31690					
Geology	Upper Chalk overlain by London Clay and the Woolwich and Reading Beds, overlain by the glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8005					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.				
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 11/03/13-16/04/13	Excav. 13/01/14-12/02/14, 10/03/14-17/04/14				
Sponsor/Client	Knights Development Ltd					
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby					
Project Supervisor	Robin Wroe-Brown					
Period Summary					IA	RB
		MED	PM			

Summary

The fieldwork was commissioned by Knight Developments Ltd, *in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated amenities at the site.*

The earliest feature on the site was a ditch dated to the Middle Iron Age but the main occupation and use of the site began in the early 1st century AD during the Late Iron Age period. Two roundhouses and a pond with an associated drain represented the first settlement. A slightly later field system was established in the vicinity of the roundhouses in the mid 1st century. There followed a major reorganisation with the construction of a double ditch enclosure cutting through the roundhouses. The remainder of the site was devoted to agriculture from this date. A pattern of ditches delineated small rectangular fields in the centre of the study area, complementing previous discoveries on Bellrope Meadow to the west. Later in the 1st century a new field system was established across the centre and south of the site.

At the end of the 1st century the site was apparently all but abandoned. Only one feature, a ditch, was definitively late Roman. The Bellrope Meadow excavation had produced burials dating from the 1st and into the 3rd centuries, demonstrating that occupation in the locality had not entirely ceased.

There was no evidence for post-Roman activity until the later medieval period when three ditches marked the resumption of farming on the site. They were only broadly dated to 1200-1600. Post- medieval activity was represented by a large quarry pit and a late field boundary.

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-194470

Project details

Project name	Land off Sampford Road, Thaxted
Short description of the project	ASE was commissioned by Knight Developments Ltd, to conduct archaeological works in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated amenities at the site. The earliest feature on the site was a ditch dated to the Middle Iron Age but the main occupation and use of the site began in the early 1st century AD during the Late Iron Age period. Two roundhouses and a pond with an associated drain represented the first settlement. A slightly later field system was established in the vicinity of the roundhouses in the mid 1st century. There followed a major reorganisation with the construction of a double ditch enclosure cutting through the roundhouses. The remainder of the site was devoted to agriculture from this date. A pattern of ditches delineated small rectangular fields in the centre of the study area, complementing previous discoveries on Bellrope Meadow to the west. Later in the 1st century a new field system was established across the centre and south of the site. At the end of the 1st century the site was apparently all but abandoned. Only one feature, a ditch, was definitively late Roman. The Bellrope Meadow excavation had produced burials dating from the 1st and into the 3rd centuries, demonstrating that occupation in the locality had not entirely ceased. There was no evidence for post-Roman activity until the later medieval period when three ditches marked the resumption of farming on the site. They were only broadly dated to 1200-1600. Post- medieval activity was represented by a large quarry pit and a late field boundary.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2014 End: 17-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TXSR13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	ROUND HOUSE Late Iron Age

Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Late Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD THAXTED Sampford Road, Thaxted
Postcode	CM6 2FE
Study area	5.27 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 61290 31690 51.9597980922 0.34771905796 51 57 35 N 000 20 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 101.28m Max: 102.88m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Robin Wroe-Brown

Project supervisor	Lukasz Miciak
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Knight Developments Ltd

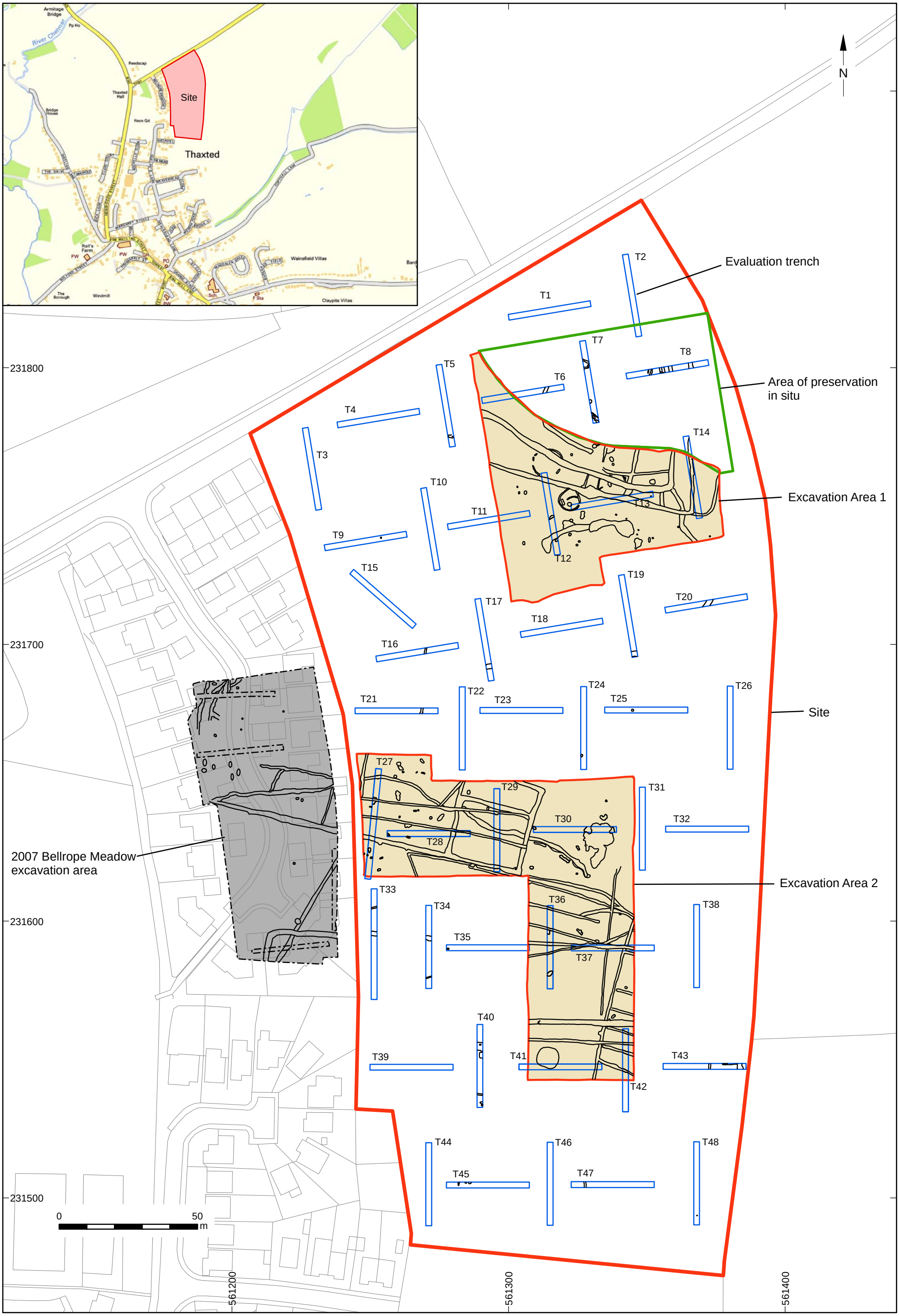
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Saffron walden Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT LAND ADJACENT TO SAMPFORD ROAD, THAXTED, ESSEX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wroe-Brown, R
Other bibliographic details	Report number 2014358
Date	2014

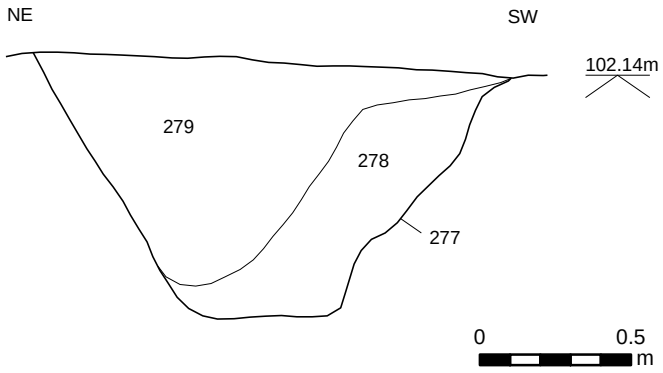
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	A4 report
Entered by	Robin Wroe-Brown (r.wroe-brown@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	7 November 2014



© Archaeology South-East		Land adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Site location and areas of excavation	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	The poor conditions in Area 1	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

Section 1



Ditch 277, looking south

N

Key

Period 2 - Late Iron Age

T1
T2
T5
T6
T7
T8
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T17
T18
T19
T20
GP1
GP1 & 2
GP3
GP4
GP5
GP6
GP8
Section 1
231800
231700
561300
0
25
m

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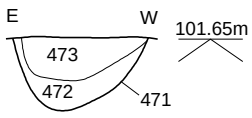
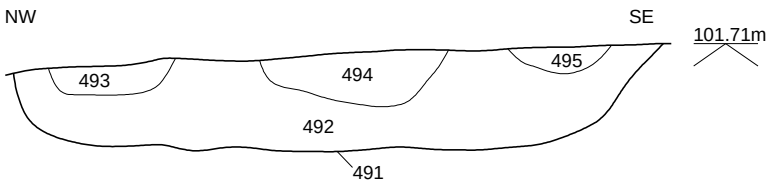
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Period 1 and 2, Area 1	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

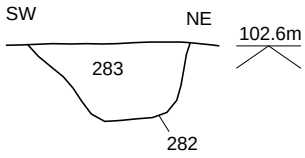
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



0 1 m

Ringditch gully 282, looking north

Section 4

GP1 & 2

Roundhouse GP4

Roundhouse GP3

Section 3

Section 2

N

Key

Period 2 - Late Iron Age

0 5 m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	South roundhouse (GP3) and north roundhouse (GP4)	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

Section 5

N

771

770

769

S N

771

S

101m

770

769

0 2 m

T27

GP10

T29

T31

GP12

GP11

Section 5

T30

T3

GP11

GP12

GP9

T28

Section 6

GP12

T36

GP13

T34

T35

T37

Pond GP9, looking east

Section 6

N

S

797

795

796

T40

T41

T43

T42

Key

Period 2 - Late Iron Age

0 25 m

T44

T46

T45

561300

T47

Gully 796, looking south-east

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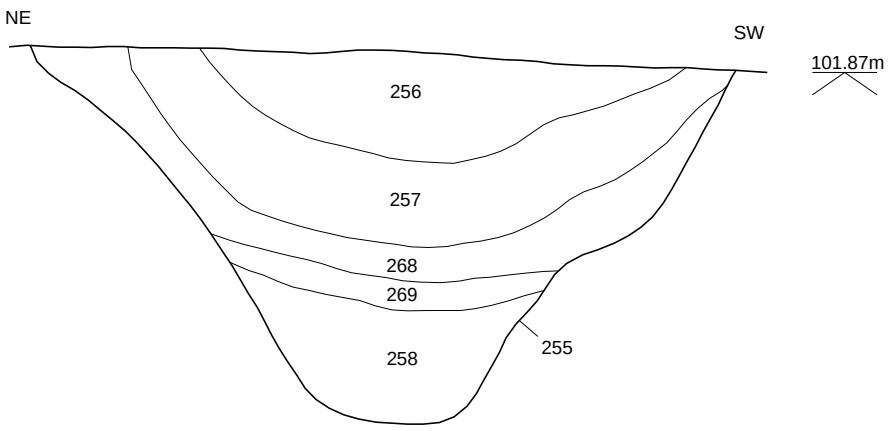
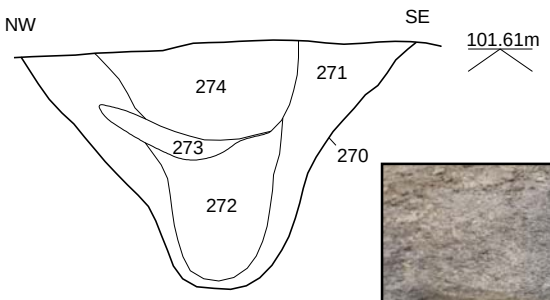
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Period 2, Area 2	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

Section 7

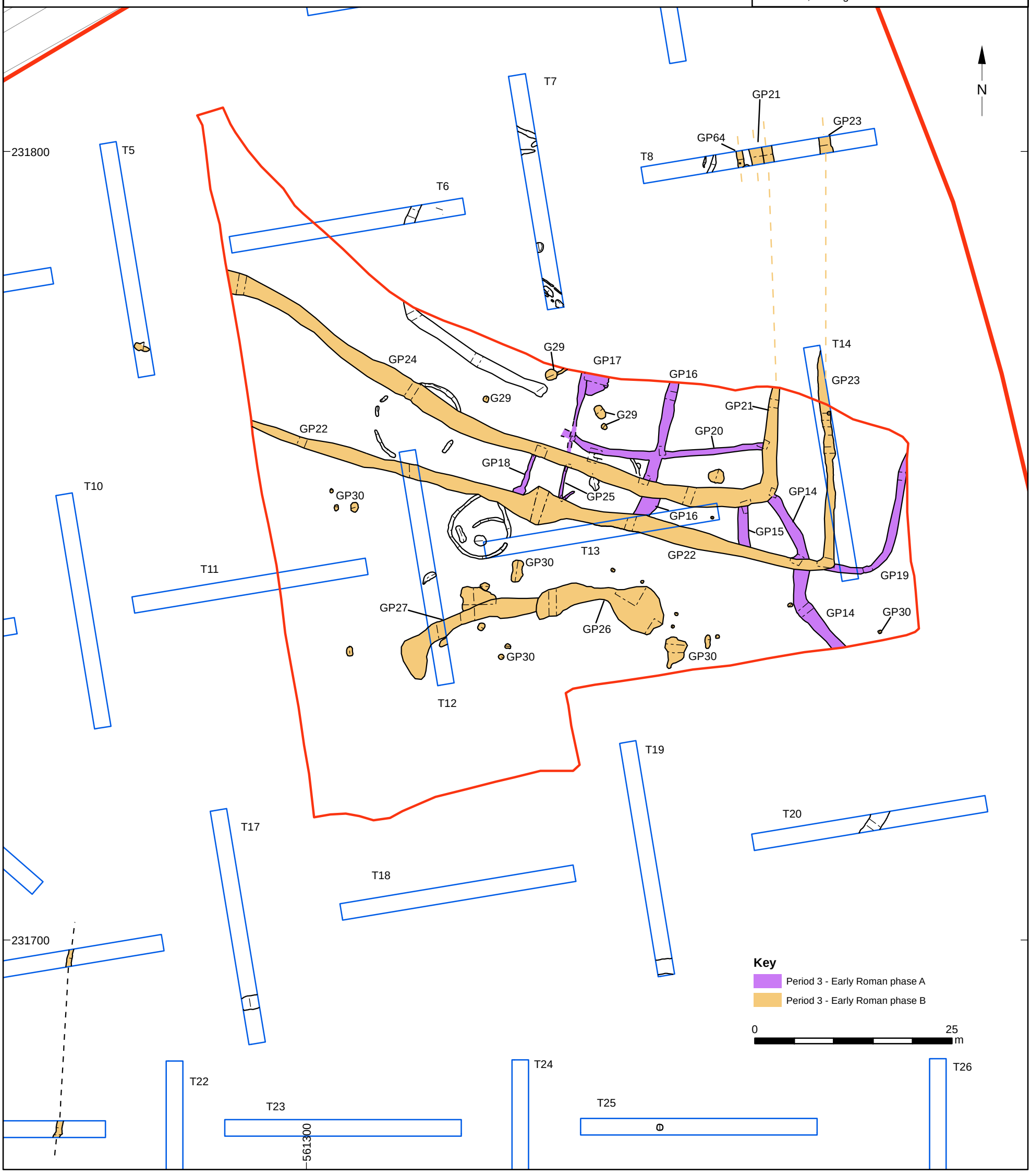


Section 8



Ditch 255, looking south

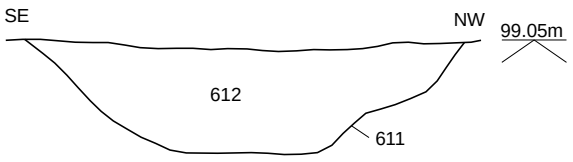
0 1 m



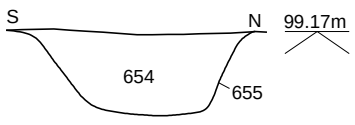
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Period 3 Area 1, Phase 3A and 3B	
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL		

T21
GP65
T22
T23
T24
T25
N
GP31
GP39
T27
731-7
GP32
GP39
GP33
T29
GP35
GP37
T31
Section 10
GP34
GP39
T30
T32
GP42
GP39
T28
GP36
Section 9
GP40
GP42
791
GP35
GP38
GP44
GP43
GP47
GP44
T33
GP69
T34
T36
Section 11
GP45
231600
GP46
902-8
GP53
T35
T37
Section 13
GP54
GP54
GP53
GP47
GP52
Section 12
GP53
GP48
T40
GP53
GP49
GP77
GP50
T41
T43
GP51
GP52
T42
GP77
Key
Period 3 - Early Roman phase C
Period 3 - Early Roman phase D
Period 4 - Late Roman
0
25
m
T46
T45
561300
T47

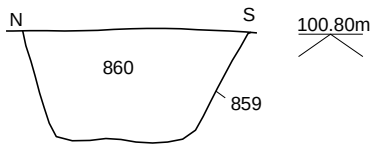
Section 9



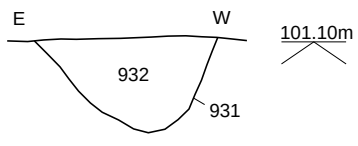
Section 10



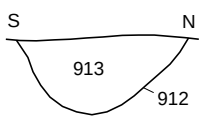
Section 11



Section 12



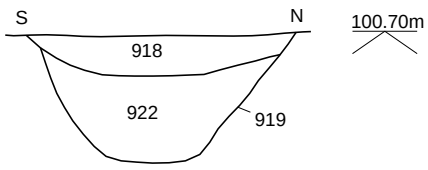
Section 13



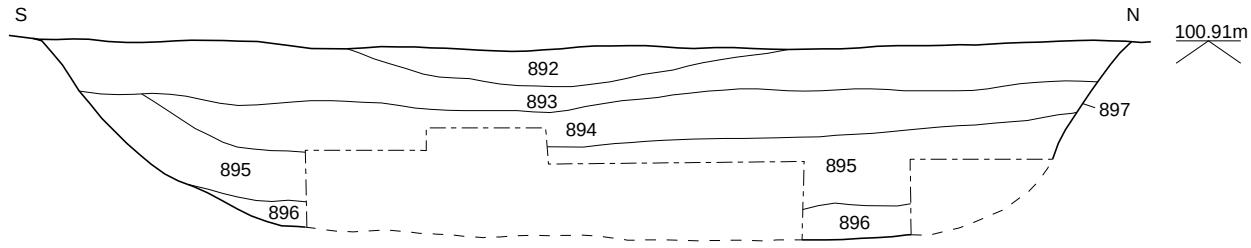
0
0.5
m

Land adjacent to Sampford Road, Thaxted		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Period 3 and 4, Area 2 Phase 3C and 3D
Report Ref: 2014358	Drawn by: APL	

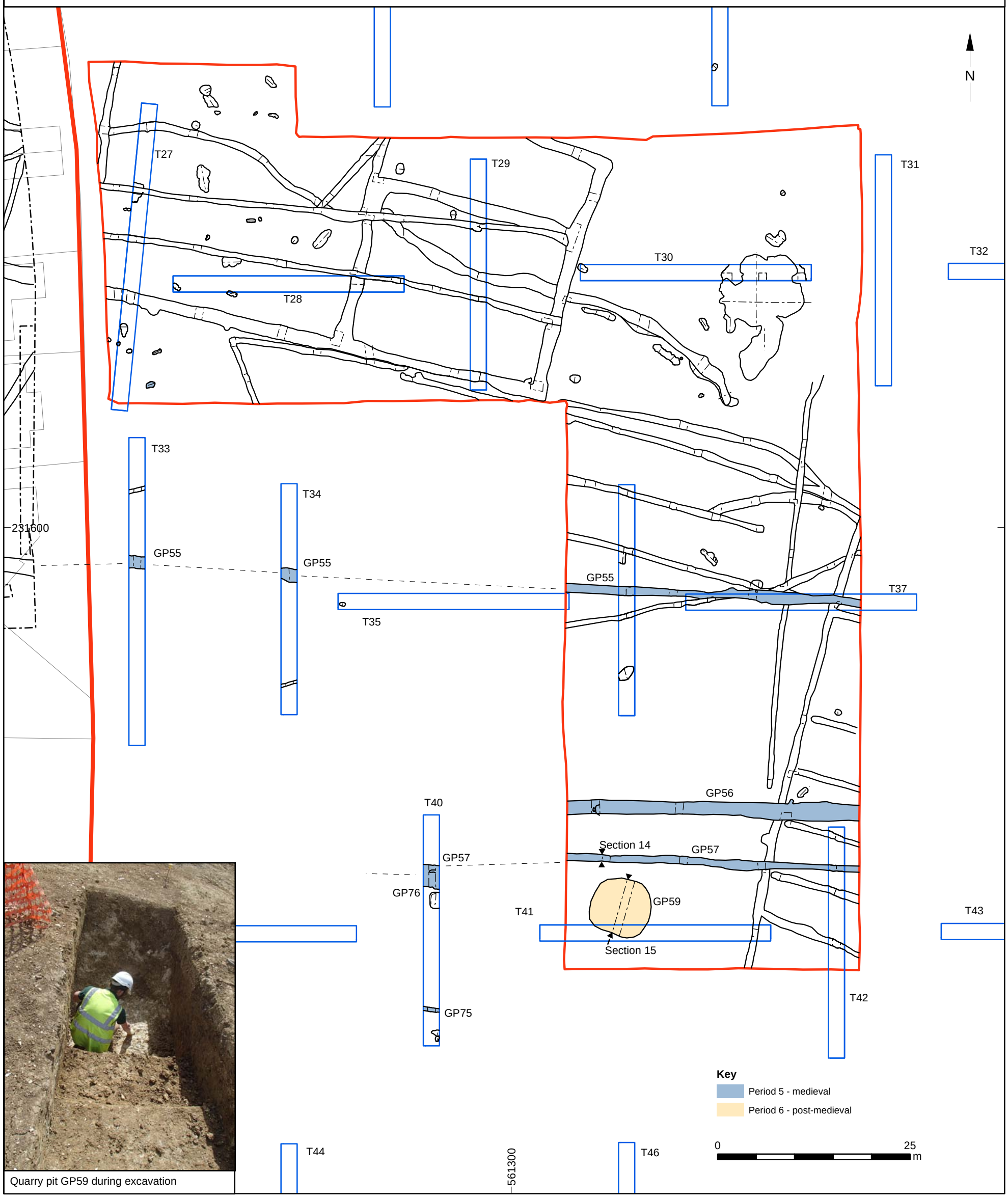
Section 14



Section 15



0 1 m



Quarry pit GP59 during excavation

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Project Ref: 8005	Nov 2014	Periods 5 and 6	
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