Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

AREA A2, BRADWELL QUARRY
BRADWELL-JUXTA-COGGESHALL
ESSEX

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

ASE Project No: 8065
Site Code: RHWM06

ASE Report No: 2016210

February 2017

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Abstract

Archaeological monitoring and excavation were carried out intermittently in advance of mineral extraction of Area A2, Bradwell Quarry between November 2011 and February 2015. This work was undertaken by the former Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and later by Archaeology South-East, in accordance with an archaeological programme specified by Essex County Council Place Services and a proposal for archaeological observation prepared by The Guildhouse Consultancy. The archaeological work was commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of Blackwater Aggregates Ltd.

The removal of topsoil from the c.44ha extent of quarry Area 2 exposed six evenly distributed archaeological sites (A to F). Their remains included Early to Middle Iron Age pits (Sites B, C, E and F), Roman ditches and a 1st century AD waterhole (Site A), 12th and 13th to 15th century peasant holdings (Sites B and C), 12th to 14th century quarry pits and enclosures (Site D), and a 12th to 14th century farm (Site E).

The Roman remains of Site A include high status imported items and suggest that the archaeologically evaluated, but unexcavated, remains of a Roman farm in proposed quarry Area 5 to the south may instead be those of a villa.

The most significant of the medieval remains are probably those of Site E, as it sits alongside Sheepcotes Farm; an existing long-lived settlement of 12th century origin. Its remains comprise pits, enclosure ditches and 12th century buildings. The buildings include an open hall house and a possible barn. It seems probable that the hall house was the home of a freeman, a wealthy rent paying peasant tenant farmer who owed relatively little to his lord and therefore had a high degree of independence and security. The buildings of Sites B and C, by contrast, are clearly more humble and are therefore perhaps rented homes of villains and cotters. The difference between the hall house and the peasant homes of sites B and C is stark, and thus a clear illustration of how medieval peasants varied in wealth and status.

The results of the archaeological investigation of Area A2 complement those of Bradwell Quarry Site R and Area A4 to the north (ASE 2014b; Germany in prep.) and the archaeological evaluated Area A5 to the south (ECC FAU 2011a). The main findings of these three areas included a Middle to Late Bronze Age roundhouse, a 12th to 15th century peasant holding and a long-lived 12th to mid-20th century moated settlement.

The archaeological evidence for Bradwell as it currently stands suggests that it was only lightly and intermittently used for domestic occupation before the 12th century, and that the occupation which did take place prior to then consisted of widely scattered Middle to Late Bronze Age, and Early to Middle Iron Age round-houses, and infrequent Roman farms / farmsteads. The use of the area for farming and settlement intensified slightly during the medieval period, yet it continued to remain relatively sparsely occupied and non-nucleated. Some of the locations and alignments of the medieval sites and ditches are perpetuated by post-medieval and modern lanes and boundaries and appear to imply that the existing field pattern of Bradwell was mainly, if not entirely, constructed during the medieval period and later.

This post-excavation assessment and updated project design proposes a programme of further analysis and publication of the Area A2 results in Essex Archaeology and History. The publication report will focus on the Area A2 Roman and medieval

remains. It will individually describe sites A to F and then collectively place them in their landscape context, referring to historic maps and the archaeological results of Bradwell Quarry Site R and Areas A4, A5 and A6 where necessary. In addition, the form and development of Bradwell's landscape will be compared with other extensively archaeologically excavated parts of the county (e.g. the Braintree to M11 section of the A120, and Stansted Airport) (Timby et al 2007; Cooke et al 2008; Havis and Brooks 2004), in order to help establish if some parts of Essex developed differently from others and if so why.

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1.1 General

1.1.1 The archaeological investigation of Area 2, Bradwell Quarry was recommended by Essex County Council Place Services and was part of an on-going programme of archaeological works, first started in 2001. It was commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy and was carried out intermittently by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and Archaeology South-East on behalf of Blackwater Aggregates Ltd between September 2006 and November 2014.

1.1.2 Other pieces of archaeological work have taken place in advance of mineral extraction at Bradwell Quarry and these comprise archaeological investigation of Area A4, archaeological trial-trenching of proposed quarry Areas A5 and A6 and Desk-Based Assessment of Areas A3 and A4. The majority of the archaeological work has taken the form of archaeological trial-trenching, followed by monitoring of topsoil removal and archaeological excavation and recording if archaeological remains were present.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Bradwell Quarry occupies an area of largely flat-lying ground (*c*.50m OD) near the north end of Rivenhall parish, 6km east of Braintree town and 200m north-east of Silver End, Essex (Fig. 1). The A120 and the River Blackwater are the nearest main road and river; they lie *c*.1.5m north.

1.2.2 Bradwell Quarry occupies most of the site of a former Second World War military airfield. Long stretches of runways, taxi-ways and parking bays were still *in situ* before the archaeological investigation of Area 2 took place, and were subsequently removed as part of the groundworks. Their underlying footprints were inspected for the possible occurrence of underlying archaeological remains, although none were discovered, probably due to the impacts of levelling and truncation during airfield construction.

1.2.3 The geology of Bradwell Quarry consists of an extensive sheet of chalky till with outwash sands and gravels (Lowestoft Formation Diamicton), above London Clay. Deposits of alluvium, sand and gravel flank the sides of the River Blackwater to the north (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.2.4 The overlying topsoil comprises dark brownish grey firm silt clay and is *c*.0.3m thick.

1.2.5 The site of Bradwell Quarry is *c*.0.50m above mean sea level and predominately flat. Its surrounding landscape undulates gently, rising and falling between *c*.40 to 50m OD. Much of its surrounding area composes isolated houses and farms, set within a rural landscape of winding lanes, woodland blocks and arable fields.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Archaeological monitoring and excavation periodically took place in advance of mineral extraction of Bradwell Quarry Area A2 between 08/11/2011 and

02/02/2015. The archaeological fieldwork was started by the former Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) and was completed by Archaeology South-East (ASE). It was carried out in accordance with an archaeological programme specified for Blackwater Aggregates Ltd by the Essex County Council Place Services, and a Proposal for Archaeological Observation prepared by The Guildhouse Consultancy (2011). The archaeological work was commissioned by Blackwater Aggregates Ltd.

1.3.2 Blackwater Aggregates submitted a planning application (ref: ESS/17/11/BTE/SPO) for an extension to their existing mineral extraction facility at Bradwell Quarry, Bradwell, Essex (formerly known as Rivenhall Airfield) in 2011. The extension was identified as Area A2 in the Essex Mineral Plan and it comprised *c*.44ha of land, most of which was arable farmland in the southern sector of the former airfield (Fig. 1).

1.3.3 The planning consent for Area A2 came with an archaeological condition (ESS/37/08/BTE – Condition 10). It was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Mineral Planning Authority, and it recommended that any groundwork within Area A2 should be preceded by a programme of archaeological works comprising set-piece or area excavation and detailed monitoring with appropriate recording.

1.3.4 The Guildhouse Consultancy acted as archaeological advisor (consultant) for the applicant.

1.4 Dates of Work

1.4.1 The archaeological work comprised the following fieldwork:

- Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the north-east part of Area A2, in advance of proposed construction of a recycling and composting facility (September and October 2006) (ECC FAU 2006)
- Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the remainder of Area A2, accompanied by that of Bradwell Quarry Area A5 to the immediate south (October 2010) (ECC FAU 2011a)
- Strip and excavation of Sites A and B (November 2011 to February 2012)
- Strip and excavation of Site C (February 2012 to April 2012)
- Strip and excavation of the north half of Site D (October 2013 to November 2013)
- Strip and excavation of Site F (October 2013)
- Strip and excavation of Site E (December 2013, and March 2014 to April 2014)
- Strip and excavation of the south half of Site D (October to November 2014)

1.4.2 The results of the two trial trenching evaluations remain to be fully integrated with those of the archaeological excavation. The undertaking of this is one of the specific publication phase tasks listed in Table 23 in Section 7.

1.4.3 The archaeological investigation of Area A2 was managed by Adrian Scruby and supervised by Mark Germany. The site assistants included Preston Boyle, Trevor Ennis, John Hewitt, Andy Letch, Samara King, Marak Kamysz, Lorna Webb, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Alec Wade, Angus Forshaw and Adam Dyson. The site surveying was carried out by Andrew Lewsey and Lukasz Miciak.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 The stripping of Area 2 of its topsoil to reveal the surface of its underlying archaeological remains and natural was archaeologically monitored and was mainly carried out from east to west. The last part of the area to be monitored was the south part of archaeological Site D. The stripping of Area 2 was managed by Blackwater Aggregates Ltd. Ground disturbance and truncation from airfield construction had left many of the archaeological features unable to be fully traced, as is evident from the site plans.

1.5.2 During the groundworks for Area A2, Blackwater Aggregates stripped and incorporated Part of Area A5. It bordered the central south part of Area A2, and for archaeological purposes was recorded as having been part of Area A2.

1.5.3 The topsoil was removed by tracked excavators equipped with broad toothless buckets and taken off site by dump trucks. Care was taken during that process to ensure that no vehicles drove across exposed surfaces.

1.5.4 A small tracked excavator equipped with a broad toothless bucket was used to re-strip parts of any newly discovered archaeological site where the archaeological remains were not clearly visible. That same machine was also used to dig trenches across large and/or deep features, such as large ditches, ponds and quarry pits.

1.5.5 The archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated, except those which were obviously modern (e.g. concrete/brick 19th to 20th-century structures), and a scattering of small discrete features in Site E, the archaeological value of which was deemed to be minimal. The minimum sample sizes for discrete and linear features were 50% and 10% respectively, although the sample size of 50% was sometimes reduced in cases where the discrete feature proved to be exceptionally large. All sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10. No artefacts covered by the Treasure Act were encountered.

1.5.6 Well-dated deposits were intermittently bulk sampled and wet sieved for possible presence of small artefacts, animal bones and carbonised plant remains. The minimum sample size per fill was 40 litres.

1.5.7 Standard ECC Field Archaeology Unit and ASE methodologies were used to record the investigated remains. Watching brief and single context record sheets were completed.

1.5.8 The archaeological remains were located, spot heighted and planned by using a Global Positioning System (GPS) in combination with Total Station surveying. All are grid referenced within the Ordnance Survey.

1.5.9 Digital photographs were taken of all exposed deposits and features, and of work in progress.

1.5.10 The archaeological work was intermittently monitored by ECC HEM, in consultation with The Guildhouse Consultancy.

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 purpose of this report is threefold:

- To place the results of Area A2 within their local archaeological and historical setting.
- To quantify and summarise those results, and to specify their significance and potential.
- To state the results' capacity to address the original research aims, to list new research criteria, to state what further analysis is required to enable dissemination of the excavation's results, and to describe the dissemination's intended form.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Bradwell Quarry and its immediate area form one of the largest single blocks of archaeologically investigated landscape within Essex. Other archaeological investigations have taken place within and alongside the quarry and these comprise the stripping and excavation of Site R to the north, and the trial trenching of Areas A5, A6, A3, A4 and A7 to the south, east, north-east, north and far-east respectively (Fig. 1). An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out for Areas A3 and A4 in 2014 (ASE 2014b).

2.1.2 Site R was intermittently stripped and investigated between 2001 and 2011 (Germany in prep), and Areas A3 to A7 and the western part of Area A2 were individually trial-trenched between 2010 and 2013 (ECC FAU 2011; ECC FAU 2014; ASE 2014a). Area A4 underwent archaeological excavation in late 2014 (ASE in prep). All of these archaeological works were requested and monitored by ECC HEM and were undertaken in advance of possible mineral extraction.

2.2 Site R

2.2.1 The archaeological remains of Site R included Middle Bronze Age pits, a Middle Iron Age farmstead, a disturbed Early Saxon cremation burial, a late 12th / early 13th century work area, and a 12th /13th to 14th /15th century peasant holding (Germany, in prep). The Middle Bronze Age pits contained fragments of Bucket Urns and domestic items and could have been part of a small, short-lived settlement. The Middle Iron Age farmstead included pits, pot sherds and two phases of round-house. The Early Saxon remains were slight, but probably implied that an Early Saxon cemetery and / or settlement was formerly present within wider vicinity. The medieval peasant holding was represented mainly by enclosure ditches and sherds of locally sourced pottery, and the late 12th / early 13th century work area was indicated by a small number of pits. Crop processing waste from one of those pits suggested use of Site R for grain production on a rotational basis. Post-medieval / modern ditches overlaid some of those of the holding and appeared to suggest that the post-medieval / modern field pattern of Bradwell Quarry had at least partly originated during the medieval period.

2.3 Area A2 and Area A5

2.3.1 The trial trenching of Area A5 and the part of Area A2 which lay outside the footprint of the then proposed recycling facility (now known as the *Rivenhall Integrated Waste management Facility*; IWMF) discovered three archaeological sites (ECC 2011a). Small numbers of Middle Iron Age and medieval pits were found north of Sheepcotes Farm, and a thin scattering of Neolithic pits was discovered towards the south tip of Area 5. The third site consisted of a 1st to late 3rd/early 4th century Roman farm, and 13th century pits to its south. The Roman farm was located near the south-east corner of Area A5. Its remains were fairly extensive and included enclosure ditches, gullies and layers. Imported fine wares formed part of the

accompanying Roman pot assemblage, although late pottery fabrics were noticeably absent.

2.3.2 The 13th century pits to the south of the Roman farm were large, deep and often intercutting. They contained oyster shells, animal bones, small numbers of 13th century pot sherds, and were probably dug for mineral extraction.

2.4 Areas A3 and A4

2.4.1 The trenching of Areas A3 and A4 exposed an Early Iron Age gully and remains of a medieval to modern moated settlement (ASE 2014). The gully in Area 4 contained pieces of pottery and worked flint. Late 12th-14th and 17th- mid-20th century pot sherds formed part of the moated site and possibly indicated that it was unoccupied during the 15th and 16th centuries. There were no archaeological remains in Area A3.

2.4.2 The subsequent strip, map and sample excavation of Area A4 revealed a mid to late Bronze Age ring-ditch and further remains of the medieval to modern moated settlement (ASE, in prep). The ring-ditch was accompanied by post-holes and was probably part of a roundhouse and farmstead. Intercutting pits were present nearby and are conjectured to have been part of related waterhole. Other nearby features included a small number of undated cremation burials.

2.4.3 The results of the excavation of the moated site suggested it to have been in continuous or near continuous use during the 12th to mid-20th centuries with no 15th to 16th century break in occupation as previously conjectured. Accompanying features included cess and rubbish pits, a well, ponds, drainage gullies and post-holes. Remains and foundations of four brick cottages overlying earlier occupation features survived within the moat's footprint and were separated by a north-south running ditch. The date of the moat was unable to be securely established as it had probably been cleansed of its original content during the past.

2.4.4 The corner of a 12th to 13th century enclosure extended into the north-east part of Area A4. It was accompanied by pits and was part of a lane-side enclosure.

2.4.5 Other remains of Area A4 were small numbers of Roman and Saxon artefacts. Despite being all residual, they nonetheless attest to undertaking of human activity within the vicinity of the Area 4 during those periods.

2.5 Areas 6 and 7

2.5.1 The trial trenching of Areas A6 and A7 identified eleven potentially significant archaeological sites/locations, dating from the Late Bronze Age period and onwards (ASE 2014a). Included amongst these were a scatter of later prehistoric pits, a possible Late Bronze Age settlement area, and several areas of Early to Middle Iron Age activity, with one of them being that of a possible farmstead. Other discoveries included a late Roman farmstead, areas of medieval lane-side occupation, and medieval and post-medieval working areas/quarries, attesting to a continuum of settlement and

mineral extraction within Bradwell from the 12th century onwards through to the present day.

2.6 Historical Background

2.6.1 Area A2 and its immediately adjoining quarry areas lie within the parish of Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall. The Domesday Survey doesn't mention Bradwell by name and the earliest documented reference to Bradwell dates to 1238.

2.6.2 The parish church of Holy Trinity is situated 1.75km north-west of Area A2 and there is minimal evidence for it having developed from a late Saxon predecessor. Bradwell Hall, the seat of the parish's only manor, was situated nearby, west of the church, and was destroyed by fire in 1879 (ASE 2014b).

2.6.3 Bradwell has a non-nucleated settlement pattern. It is sparsely populated and although it is probable that some of its existing and recently existing settlements were founded during the medieval period, few of them have provided firm evidence to prove it. Local farms and houses with possible medieval origins include Capon's Farm, Herring's Farm and Woodhouse Farm to the north and south of Area A2, and Haywards Farm, Allshots Farm and Burnt House Farm near Area A7 to the east and north-east (ASE 2014b).

2.6.4 Two of Bradwell's settlements which are definitely known to have been in continuous existence since the medieval period are Sheepcotes Farm near the west end of Area A2, and the aforementioned 12th-mid 20th century moated site investigated in Area A4 in 2014 (ASE in prep).

2.6.5 Sheepcotes Farm can be traced back continuously in documents to the 12th century (Essex Historic Environment Record 28881). It was leased to Gilbert atte Wood for nine years in 1428 and was reduced in size in 1450. A manorial record from the beginning of the 16th century describes it as 'a tenement and eighty acres of land in Cressing and Rivenhall called Cressing Shepecote'. The farm had an additional three fields with a combined area of sixty acres by 1655, during which it was regarded as a customary or copyhold property. From thereon it remained largely unaltered until the 19th century.

2.6.6 The existing farmhouse at Sheepcotes Farm is a listed building. It comprises a late 16th century or early 17th century timber-framed and plastered house built on an L-shaped plan with wings to the north-east and south-east. Its south-west front was re-fronted with red bricks with parapet and raised brick bands above the ground and 1st storey windows in the 18th century. An early 16th century barn with a modern roof sits south-west of the house (Essex Historic Environment Record 28881).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Aim

3.1.1 The specific aim of the archaeological investigations was to determine the full extent of the archaeological remains present within any part of Area A2 where groundworks could potentially expose archaeological remains, and to preserve by record any such remains that would be destroyed by mineral extraction and other related works. This was to be carried out via a combination of low and high level monitoring and set-piece excavations (ECC FAU 2011b).

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The investigation of Area A2 had no set research objectives (ECC FAU 2011b). In the event of significant archaeological remains being recorded, specific research objectives for post-excavation analysis were to be formulated with reference to research areas identified by *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisted: a Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological remains recorded within Area 2 define six distinct sites that have been labelled A to F for ease of reference (Fig. 2). These have been provisionally separated into appropriate chronological periods by using a combination of pottery spot dates, stratigraphic and spatial relationships. In order to simplify matters and to facilitate understanding of what was happening across all six sites at any one time, the same phasing scheme, consisting of Periods 1 to 6 (Table 1), has been applied to all. Groups of interrelated features, and features investigated by more than one archaeological intervention have been assigned group (G) numbers to simplify their identification.

Period	Date
0	Undated
1	Prehistoric
2	Late Iron Age and Roman
3	12th century
4	13th to 14th century
5	15th century to present

Table 1. Site Phasing

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The stripping of Area A2 revealed six, evenly distributed archaeological sites. (Fig. 2). All comprised features and artefacts and can be summarised as follows:

- Site A - 1st century waterhole and ditches
- Site B - 12th century peasant holding
- Site C - 13th to 15th century peasant holding
- Site D - 12th to 14th century enclosure ditches and quarry pits
- Site E - 12th to 14th century farm
- Site F - Three small Early to Middle Iron Age pits

4.2.2 The range of feature types was small and mainly comprised ditches, gullies, pits, quarry pits, post-holes, post-trenches and post-pipe/post-extraction cuts. All of the features had been truncated down to the top of the natural deposit.

4.2.3 The Roman and medieval pottery assemblages are both sufficiently large to provide firm and reasonably close dating evidence in most cases, unlike the prehistoric pottery by contrast, which can only date its features to the Early to Middle Iron Age. The Roman and medieval assemblages both have small amounts of evidence for importation of high status goods. The Roman remains of Site A probably relate to the Roman farm or villa which was discovered during trial trenching of Area A5 to the south. The 12th to 14th century remains of Site E are probably those of Sheepcotes Farm in its initial manifestation.

4.2.4 The results of the archaeological excavation supplement and complement those of adjacent quarry Site R and A4. Together they suggest that Bradwell has usually been lightly occupied, that all of its occupation has been non-nucleated, and that its existing field pattern probably developed during the medieval period or later.

4.3 Site A (Figures 3 and 4)

4.3.1 Site A contained Late Iron Age/Roman and post-medieval features and was situated in the central south part of Area A2 and the Area A2 appropriated part of Area A5. The site of the 1st to late 3rd/early 4th century farm which was discovered and identified by the archaeological trial-trenching of Area A5 in October 2010 was located immediately south.

4.3.2 Part of Site A was deliberately left unstripped during the groundworks, because it was to be used for long-term storage of topsoil in the form of a bund. It measured *c*.14m wide and it ran south-east north-east.

Late Iron Age and Roman

4.3.3 The Period 2 remains formed a distinct cluster in the appropriated part of Area A5 immediately south of Area A2 and consisted of gully G1, ditch G2, layers G3 and [231], waterhole G11, and large pit [143]. All of these contexts were probably in use during the late Iron Age to Early Roman transition of the 1st century AD, although some (e.g. G11) are more securely dated than others (G1 and G2), in that they contained much more pottery. Gully G1 formed a short arc around the east side of the waterhole and was therefore perhaps part of a related windbreak and/or barrier. Ditch G2 cut it and together with artefactually undated ditch G5 to its north-east can be suggested to have been part of a boundary, one terminal of the entrance or exit to which is perhaps represented by the curved north-east end of ditch G2. Layer G3 is perhaps trample brought about by livestock congregating at the waterhole.

4.3.4 Waterhole G11 had near-vertical sides which expanded outwards slightly towards the surface (Fig. 16, Section A1). Its base was not exposed and it was at least 2.4m deep. An attempt by use of an auger to ascertain its depth and to establish if it contained waterlogged fills proved inconclusive. Redeposited natural comprised its earliest investigable fill [257] and contained infrequent charcoal, animal bone and pottery fragments. It was probably a product of a primary phase of deliberate backfilling and it appeared to have been largely deposited from the south-east side. The waterhole's subsequent six fills [235, 236, 250, 251, 260 and 261] related to a second phase of deliberate backfilling and generally comprised deposits of mid to dark grey clay silt and silty clay, occasionally separated by fine tip lines of charcoal. They contained most of the feature's artefacts and these mainly comprised pieces of pottery and animal bones, although a Roman `Aucissa` type brooch was also present. The ceramic assemblage from the feature included examples of Gallo-Belgic imports and amphorae and as these vessels are commonly associated with relatively high status sites, it could have been the case that the Roman farm of adjacent Area A5 had been moderately high status and wealthy. Two spreads of redeposited natural (233 and 234) capped the top of the waterhole and contained

comparatively few finds. Bulk soil samples (<7>, <8>, <9> and <10>) from fills [233, 234, 235 and 250] respectively contained carbonised macrofossils and some of these perhaps imply that the nearby Roman farm engaged in producing, eating and trading of barley and wheat.

Post-medieval

4.3.5 The later features of Site A comprised north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned ditches G4 and G6 to G9. The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 records ditches G8 and G9, but not G4, G6 and G7, but nonetheless implies them to have been part of an extensive rectilinear and sub-rectilinear field system surrounding Woodhouse Farm to the east. The absence of ditches G4, G6 and G7 probably relates to field enlargement via combining of three small fields prior to 1890.

4.3.6 The ditches had moderate to steep sloping sides and concave bases and varied in width and depth both between and within individual ditches. The largest, G8, contained three fills and was 0.99m deep. From bottom to top its fills comprised eroded in natural, topsoil, and a levelling fill of gravel, the latter of which was probably dumped in the ditch to level it off during the Second World War. Ditch G8 contained a modern ceramic drain pipe and was the only of the ditches to contain 'artefacts'.

4.4 Site B (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Site B was discovered in the eastern third of Area A2 and contained the remains of a single prehistoric pit [266] and a medieval holding which is likely to have been mainly in use during the 12th century. The north-west part of the site was cut by a large south-west/north-west running post-medieval/modern field ditch G10, which ran perpendicular to those of the holding. This ditch appears on the Ordnance Survey map for 1890 and is a further part of the field system, which is also partly represented by ditches G8 and G9 of Site A. The archaeological features along the north-western 20m of the site proved difficult or impossible to detect as they had been formerly stripped, disturbed and covered by one of the airfield's runways.

Prehistoric

4.4.2 A single prehistoric pit [266] was discovered near the site's south corner. Its oval cut had steep sides and a 0.46m deep base which was slightly uneven. The feature's deposit sequence consisted of three fills [263 to 265] containing charcoal, baked clay and Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The pit's intermediate fill [264] was bulk sampled <11> for carbonised plant remains and was found to contain a single caryopsis of possible free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum* cf *aestivum*) and a moderate amount of charcoal, consisting partly of oak.

Medieval – 12th century

4.4.3 At the heart of the medieval holding were the remains of a timber building (Site B, Building A) measuring 12m long and 6m wide, indicated by two, equal length parallel post-trenches (G14 and G15), both of which contained numerous post-pipes and/or post extraction holes, with an uneven spacing of 0.85 to 2.0m (Fig. 16, Sections B1 and B2). The post-trench profiles consisted of steep to vertical sides and slightly undulating bases, with a maximum depth of 0.7m. Post-trench G14 was generally shallower than G15, although this was perhaps due to uneven truncation. No identifiable remains of the building's north-west and south-east walls were present and it is possible that the building was open-ended. Finds from both the building's construction and disuse deposits provided artefactual dating evidence and suggested it to have existed and gone out of use during the 12th century.

4.4.4 Remnants (G16 and G94) of what may have been other structures were present north-east of the building. Structure G16 sat immediately north-east of the north-west end of Building A Site B, and structure G94 cut and post-dated the north-west sides of pond [370] and large pit [369].

4.4.5 Structure G16 was perpendicular to the building and was suggested by two post-holes [365 and 367] and a short stretch of gully or post-trench (301/307). Gully [301/307] had moderate to steep sloping sides and a flat to concave base and became gradually deeper towards the south-east, from *c*.0.15m to 0.3m. A single fill, black with charcoal, comprised its sole fill and was accompanied by artefacts in the form of animal bones, oyster shells, baked clay fragments and 11th to 13th century pot sherds. There were no artefacts in the structure's post-holes [365 and 367], both of which were shallow, less than 0.16m deep. In lieu of the structure's form and function not being evident, it is suggested that it was part of a small ancillary building, perhaps associated with nearby large pits [237 and 294].

4.4.6 The other structure (G94) was represented by a short line of four 0.15m to 0.26m deep post-holes [406, 408, 410 and 412] and a nearby 0.66m deep, steep-sided discrete feature [418], which was either a large post-hole or a small pit [418]. The dating evidence for it consisted of its stratigraphic relationship with pit [369], and a sherd of 11th to 13th shell-and-sand-tempered ware from post-hole [410]. The function of the structure is not known.

4.4.7 Eight large pits (G93) [237, 256, 280, 294, 307, 313, 333 and 337] comprised some of the other discrete features surrounding the building and all of these were deep and steep sided. Their functions were not clearly evident, they contained up to five fills apiece, and their artefactual contents comprised small to moderate amounts of 12th and 11th to 13th century pottery, accompanied by animal bones. Some of the sherds are large and unabraded and therefore primary refuse related to domestic occupation.

4.4.8 Other discrete features (G95)[320, 328, 332, 340, 351 and 388] existed to the building's south-west and north-east, although only two of these [329 and 339] were artefactually datable. They were positioned north-east of the building and they contained sherds of 11th to 13th and 12th to 13th century pottery. A large storage jar or cooking pot was represented by one of the

larger sherds and is thus perhaps evidence for Site B having been used for domestic occupation during Period 3.

4.4.9 Pond [370] at the north-east end of the site was a 1m-deep. It had gradual to moderate sloping sides and a broad slightly concave base. Its single fill consisted of grey waterbourne silt [364] and contained no finds apart from a small fragment of baked clay. Pit [369] cut its north-west end and was 1.8m deep and mainly steep sided. Its fill sequence consisted of seven fills dumped in from all sides [362, 363, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403 and 404]. Some of these were grey and rich in charcoal, while others consisted of redeposited natural, making it likely that they had been brought to the pit from more than one source. The pit's function was not clear, although it may have been dug to serve as a waterhole. Its fills contained no or few artefacts and those which were present mainly comprised pieces of animal bone and lumps of baked clay. Small numbers of large sherds of 12th to perhaps mid-13th century pottery lay within its primary and penultimate fills [404 and 363] and provided its dating evidence.

4.4.10 Two Period 3 ditches (G12 and G13) were discovered south-east of the building and were perhaps two sides of a small rectangular enclosure. There was no direct evidence for the enclosure's other sides, although it remains a possibility that a south-east side had originally been present, but was no longer extant because it had been destroyed by a Period 4 recut G11.

4.4.11 Ditch G11 and its underlying postulated Period 3 predecessor can be suggested to have part of the holding's outer boundary. Ditch G12 contained pieces of early medieval ware, and although ditch G13 contained no finds, it was cut by period 4 ditch G11. The holding's north-west boundary has not been discovered and although it could have been subsumed and reused by Period 5 ditch G10, the interventions dug across that ditch have provided no clear evidence to confirm this. One end of ditch G11 terminates in the site's east corner, making it possible that the holding was not entirely enclosed by ditches. Perhaps the un-ditched parts of its course were demarcated by fences, banks, woodland or hedgerows.

4.4.12 From the layout of the holding it seems possible that the area north-west of ditch G12 was used as a working area and a plot for a house or agricultural building, and that the area to the south-east of it was used as a pen or a garden. This notion that the two areas served different functions is reinforced by there being no discrete features south-east of ditch G12.

Medieval – 13th-14th century

4.4.13 Ditch G11 is Site B's only datable Period 4 feature and was perhaps dug to redefine some of the holding's outer boundary. A small quantity of 12th to 14th century Hedingham coarseware was part of its content and although its presence and broad date range make it possible that the settlement continued to survive into the earlier part of Period 4, no other Period 4 features have been found within the site area to support this.

Post-medieval

4.4.14 Period 5 ditch G10 was a large steep-sided feature, measuring 0.7m deep G10. Its interventions revealed a consistent fill sequence of yellowish brown lower and, dark greyish brown upper fills. It is conjectured to have recut and followed the posited north-west side of the Site B medieval holding, although there was no clear evidence in its cut and deposit sequence presented to support this.

4.5 Site C (Figures 6 and 7)

4.5.1 Site C was the most easterly of the six sites. It contained remains of a 13th to early 15th century holding, though its north-west part was no longer present because it had been destroyed by post-medieval/modern quarry pits. Two prehistoric pits [375 and 413] were discovered 20m to its south-west and for convenience these are treated as having been part of Site C.

Prehistoric

4.5.2 Pit [375] was sub-circular in plan and just over 0.5m deep. The fall of its sides was irregular and its base was sloped. Its deposit sequence consisted of three deposits of brownish grey silt clay, with the latest two containing Early to Middle Iron Age pottery sherds. A smaller pit [413] sat alongside it, but was undated because it contained no artefacts.

Medieval – 12th century

4.5.3 The earliest medieval feature of Site C comprised an irregular-shaped quarry pit (G19), close to its centre. The quarry pit measured a little over 1m deep and part of its south-east end was no longer present because it had been removed by a large enclosure ditch (G17) (Fig. 17, Section C1). The quarry pit's investigation via two interventions [682 and 741] revealed horizontal and slightly concave deposits of clay silt which had probably been deposited as silt in standing water. A large assemblage of pottery from latest fill [687] of intervention [682] was its only artefactual dating evidence and this indicated it to have filled up with silt during Period 4. A slightly curved, deep rectangular pit [744] cut its surface, but was not closely datable.

Medieval – 13th-14th century

4.5.4 The southern extent of the holding was defined by Period 4 ditch G17. Excavation of five interventions [457, 477, 481, 698 and 742] ascertained it to have a flat to slightly concave base, and to become narrower, deeper and steeper as it headed north-west (Fig. 17, Sections C1 and C2). Its size, depth and course suggest it to have been part of a protective enclosure surrounding the holding, the effectiveness of which is perhaps implied by there being no discrete features to its south.

4.5.5 Excavated segment [477] was one of the ditch's more informative segments. It contained nine deposits and measured 1.7m deep. Its fill sequence had largely accumulated from its north-east side, and it shared some of its fills with an adjacent pit [480], indicating both features to have been open at the same time (Fig. 17, Section C2). The fill sequence became less mottled

grey/brownish yellow and increasingly dark brownish grey from bottom to top, and was perhaps due to its earliest deposits having accumulated in standing water. Most of the ditch's finds were present within the latter half of its fill sequence and these mainly comprised pieces of pottery, accompanied by animal bones, oyster shells and very small amounts of baked clay and ceramic building material. Only one of the segment's fills was rich in charcoal [469]. The pot dates for segment [477] and the other parts of the ditch indicate it to have been infilled by the earlier 15th century, by which time the holding was probably no longer occupied.

4.5.6 The remains of three successive timber buildings occupied the middle of the site and were probably in use during the 13th to 14th centuries. Their remains included post-holes, post-pipes/post-extraction holes, post-trench G21 and possible drip gully G20 (Fig. 7). It is probable that Period 5 pond G34 cut short the north-west extents of at least one of the buildings, as hinted by Building A appearing to be missing one of its north-west post-holes/corners.

4.5.7 Site C Building A was represented by two parallel lines of post-pits [528, 536, 542, 548, 553, 591 and 596] and [474, 463, 489, 598 and 600], some of which contained identifiable post-pipes [445, 461, 538 and 491]. The structure was *c*.4.3m wide and at least 8.5m long. The post-pits along each of its sides were irregular in spacing, size, depth and form, and consequently provided no identifiable pattern. Some of them were as little as 0.1m deep, while others measured as much as 0.55m. However, all of them contained single post-packings of redeposited brownish orange/orange brown silt clay. The post-pipes had steep to vertical sides and were rounded to sub-rectangular in plan. They contained single fills of dark brown/grey silt clay and two, [446 and 492], also contained small amounts of baked clay and pottery. Not all of post-pipes sat central within their post-pits, suggesting that the laying out of the building had been somewhat makeshift.

4.5.8 The footprint of the subsequent building (Site C Building B) lay slightly south-east and south-west of the previous one and was represented by a drip gully G20, post-trench G21 and nine post-holes [564, 606, 625, 627, 629, 668, 697, 700, 708]. These collectively define the south-west and south-east sides, the remainder perhaps having been lost to truncation. The surviving remains of the building suggest it to have been 4.5m wide and at least 8m long. Its post-holes had variable profiles and mostly flat bases and all but one of them [700] contained post-packing of brownish orange/grey redeposited natural. Of the nine post-holes, seven were 0.10 to 0.28m deep, with the other two, [606 and 627], measuring 0.37m and 0.51m deep respectively. These two deeper post-holes were situated near the building's south corner and their greater depth was matched by that of nearby post-trench G21, a 0.36m deep feature with vertical sides. Post-hole [606] supported post-pipe [608], a sub-rectangular feature with vertical sides measuring 0.6m deep. In contrast to the packing fills of the post-holes, its fill [609], relating to demolition and disuse of Building B, had a dark brown/grey colour, suggesting that it probably originated from the surrounding topsoil. Only two of the building's features contained artefacts and these comprised eighteen sherds of 12th to 14th century Hedingham coarseware from the disuse fill of post-pipe [608] and two small pieces of 13th century medieval coarseware from post-hole [697].

4.5.9 Artefacts were more varied and common in drip gully G20, by contrast, despite it measuring only 0.03m to 0.09m deep. It was irregular in plan and profile and it contained two fills; a primary deposit [593] of orange brown clay and a later one of greyish brown silt clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. The course of the feature stepped outwards as it extended past post-trench G21 and deep post holes [606 and 607] and it might be the case that the south-east part of Building B had had a projecting upper storey or a particularly thick covering of overhanging thatch here. All of the feature's artefacts were found in its upper fill and these mainly comprised pieces of pottery, accompanied by oyster shells. Two ceramic spindle whorls RF<40> and RF<41> were also present. The pot sherds included both Hedingham coarsewares and finewares and demonstrated use of storage jars, cooking pots and bowls. A domestic occupation function for this building is inferred.

4.5.10 The remains of replacement structure Building C may denote its full plan extent, except for its north corner where removed by quarry G34. At *c*.5m wide and 10m long, it appears to have been constructed on a length to width ratio of 2:1. Parallel lines of rounded post-holes indicated the positions of its north-east [531, 558, 560 and 692] and south-west [493, 602, 604, 613, 662, 664, 702, 704, 706, 720, 733] walls, but were less common along the building's north-west side, probably due to truncation. The post-holes varied in depth from 0.13m to 0.38m, though and the difference in depth from post-hole to post-hole and was generally less erratic of that of Building A. Their profiles consisted of concave and flat bases beneath moderate to steep sloping sides and all but one of them contained a single deposit, which in most cases appeared to consist of redeposited orange brown silt clay. Three of the post-holes in the south-west wall line began at the surface as wider shallow depressions [602, 604 and 706] and two of the building's post-holes [560 and 664] contained identifiable post-pipes. These comprised [666] in [664], and [562] in [560]. Both had steep to vertical sides and were sub-rectangular in plan. Each contained a single brownish grey silty clay fill. A small amount of pottery was recovered from [666], although no finds were present in [562].

4.5.11 To the south-east of building B was a perpendicular, elongated cut feature (G98), which was probably a post-trench or a steep-sided pit. It cut the drip gully (G20) of Building B and its near vertical sides descended more than 0.58m deep. A large assemblage of 13th to 14th century pottery, formed part of its fill and represented use of jugs, storage jars and cooking pots. Coarsewares were in the majority and were accompanied by a small amount of Hedingham fineware, perhaps implying that the holding had been moderately prosperous.

4.5.12 A cluster (G96) of eighteen discrete features was present south-west of the buildings and most, if not all of them, were probably in use during the 13th to 14th centuries, including those with no datable finds to confirm it. The cluster includes pit [480], which filled up whilst adjacent ditch G17 was still partly open. Some of the features referenced the buildings, being aligned with them and arranged in small groups, making it more probable that they were contemporary. The clearest examples of this were discrete features [441 and 443] and pits [516, 519 and 577]. An alternative explanation for [441 and 443] is that they are structural elements related to one of the buildings.

4.5.13 Immediately north of Period 3 pond G19 were two similar-looking, steep-sided pits [734 and 736] measuring *c*.0.27m deep which were probably in use during Period 4, although only one them [736] contained datable artefacts to confirm it. Dated pit [736] cut undated pit [734] and included a moderate amount of coarseware and fineware, including some large flattish sherds which may have come from storage jars.

4.5.14 Dumps of flint nodules lay beneath Period 5 features pond G34 and quarry pit [624] and were probably deposited during the 13th to 14th century. One of them [583] formed a small spread, while the other [612] comprised the latest fill of a large, steep-sided pit [642] (Fig. 17, Section C4). Deposit [612] formed an arc within that pit's south-east side, but stopped short of its section. The reason as to why the nodules were cast into the pit is not clear, although it could have been for storage or because they were surplus to requirement. Sherds of medieval pottery accompanied both deposits and enabled them to be dated to Period 4. Some of the sherds represented a 14th century wheel-thrown, baluster-shaped bottle.

Post-medieval

4.5.15 Site C contained a number of features which were probably dug during Period 5, after the medieval holding was no longer present. The two largest of these comprised a pond (G34) and a quarry pit [624], both of which had been simultaneously backfilled with building rubble [648 and 623] during the Second World War.

4.5.16 The G34 pond was located north-west of the Period 4 buildings and was mainly investigated within a single large segment [640] (Fig. 17, Section C3). It was 1.75m deep and at least 16.5m wide. It contained eight fills and its profile comprised a very broad, slightly concave base beneath gradual sloping sides. The pond's earliest fills comprised two small yellowish deposits of redeposited natural [649 and 651] and four deposits of dark brownish grey silt, which had probably accrued naturally whilst the pond was in use [643, 645, 649 and 650). The upper planes of [647 and 652] were probably a temporary land surface, a dip in the landscape which was at least seasonally dry, since they were cut by a ditch (G18) and the trench for a ceramic drain pipe [657]. Numerous small sherds of medieval pottery [659] rested on their surfaces of [647 and 652] and were deposited when the pond's fill sequence was about 40% completed. Two other finds from the pond comprised sherds of Hedingham ware from secondary fill [650].

4.5.17 Ditch G18 ran north-west/south-east across the north-east part of the site. It post-dated Period 4 enclosure ditch G17 and it cut the intermediate part of the pond's fill sequence. Its profile included up to three fills per segment and consisted of uneven moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base. The depth of the feature varied from 0.6m to 0.95m, and its shallowest part was the one which entered the pond, perhaps implying that the pond had been used as a sump. Intervention [631] included an undatable recut [632], although this was only able to be identified in section and not in plan. The ditch's datable finds (G18) comprised sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of late 19th/early 20th century clay tobacco pipe. The site stratigraphy suggests the pond to have been dug during the early 15th to

late 19th/early 20th century and to have been half infilled by the time it was cut was cut by ditch G18.

4.5.18 Pipe trench [657] cut the ditch and probably served as subsequent means of drawing localised surface water into the pond during wet spells. Its course was possibly short as it was not encountered outside its single intervention.

4.5.19 Use of the site for quarrying during Period 5 was demonstrated by three substantial pits [615, 624 and 584]. Pit [624] extended into the site's north-east side and was probably the largest and latest. It was investigated by a mechanical excavator and was found to be steep sided and at least 1.6m deep. It contained silt clay and bricks and was probably backfilled when Rivenhall Airfield was constructed in 1942. The other two pits are less securely dated

4.5.20 The other two quarries are also less securely dated, but are assumed to have been dug during Period 5 after Site C was no longer being used for domestic occupation. Quarry pit [615] was situated between ditch G18 and quarry pit [624] and was cut by both. It measured 0.86m deep and was near vertical sided. Three sherds of pottery provided its dating evidence but were solely sufficient to indicate that it must have been infilled by the mid 13th to 15th century or later. More fully exposed was quarry pit [584] in the site's east corner. It was steep sided and at least 1.38m deep and it held a minimum of four fills, although only one of these [587] contained artefacts: fifteen sherds of pottery, an undiagnostic copper-alloy object and scraps of oyster shell. The pot sherds represented coarsewares, and were probably from pots which had been is use during the 13th to 15th century or later.

4.5.21 The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 reveals Site C to have been located at the end of a north-west south-east running tree-lined lane during the late 19th century. It also reveals it to have been surrounded by largely rectilinear fields and to have been partly occupied by two large ponds and/or quarry pits, one of which is probably Pond G34. It is unclear from the map if the lane was ditched, although if it was then Period 5 ditch G18 is probably part of the lane's north-east boundary.

4.6 Site D (Figures 8 and 9)

4.6.1 Site D was located in the central north part of area A2. Its recorded remains mainly comprised enclosure ditches and pits and all but one of them were probably in use during Period 4 (13th to 14th century).

Medieval – 13th-14th century

4.6.2 The main components of Period 4 were two ditched enclosures, the course of one of which was only able to be partly defined. The depth of the enclosure ditches varied from 0.17m to 0.65m and their profiles generally consisted of gradual and/or moderate sloping sides above concave bases. Most of their excavated segments contained just one or two fills and these generally comprised a basal fill of yellowish grey silt, akin to the surrounding natural, overlain by a deposit of brownish grey silt clay. Nearly all of their finds came from their uppermost fills and these mainly comprised pieces of oyster shell, animal bone and medieval pot sherds.

4.6.3 Ditch G28 was recut by G29, and two others were possibly paired (G26 and G27). Three pits or post-holes [25, 922 and 925](G99) lay beneath ditch G26 and were perhaps part of a preceding fence-line. All three were steep-sided and between 0.48 and 0.67m deep. It could be the case that adjacent ditch G27 preceded G26 and was accompanied by a ditch-side fence to its north-west. Ditch G29 recut the south-west side of G28 and was probably an act of maintenance, since both features were similarly concave and shallow.

4.6.4 The north-eastern enclosure, as defined by ditches G23, G24, G25 and G28, was originally trapezoidal in plan. It measured 40m long, 35m and 40m wide and at some point during Period 4 its south-east side was cut, replaced and extended by ditch G22, making both enclosures more square in the process (Fig. 18, Section D1). Ditch G22 runs parallel with ditch G26 to the south-west, and the two together may have been part of a large ditched enclosure, measuring at least 50m long.

4.6.5 Eight pits, forming three groups (G100 to G103), accompanied the enclosures and were probably dug as the enclosures began to go out of use. One group (G100) comprised pits [1032, 1034 and 1038] and was focussed on the corner of enclosure ditches G23 and G24, while another G101 consisted of two pits [948 and 1047] and was sited near the corner of ditches G27 and G28. Three pits [932, 957 and 1041] represented G102 and these cut ditches G24 or G27.

4.6.6 The pits of G100 and G101 were all small to mid-sized. They were probably dug for varied reasons, although none of them presented clear evidence as to what those reasons may have been. By contrast, the pits of G102 were probably solely dug for mineral extraction since they were considerably larger and deeper than their G100 and G101 counterparts. The pits of all three groups respected the integrity of the enclosures by either cutting or lying close to the enclosures' edges, making it probable that the enclosures were still in use when they were dug. If the enclosure ditches were surviving as shallow earthworks accompanied by hedgerows during the pitting, then no direct evidence was left to confirm it.

4.6.7 Two of the three largest pits of G102[932 and 957] cut and followed ditch G26 while the third [1041] of G102 cut across ditch G24. Pit [957] was at least 1.27m deep. It had steep-sloping sides which stepped partly inwards at a depth of *c*.1m. The exposed part of its fill sequence consisted of six backfills and majority of these appeared to have been tipped in from the south-east side. Most of the feature's finds consisted of sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and these were accompanied by small quantities of animal bones, oyster shells and ceramic building material. Two of the feature's fills [959 and 960] were rich in charcoal.

4.6.8 Pit [932], immediately north-east of [957], followed the line of ditch G26 and was 1.25m deep. It had a steep-sided profile and a broad flat base and it contained twelve deposits all of silt clay [935 to 947] (Fig. 18, Section D2). The lower fills [935 to 943] lay mostly slightly concave and were less bulky and more numerous than those in its upper part [944 to 947]. It suggested that the pit had infilled in two stages and that these comprised an initial stage partly brought about by natural erosion, followed by deliberate

backfilling. Lower fills [935, 936, 937 and 940] were yellowish brown and yellowish grey in colour and probably derived from the surrounding natural. Pit [932] contained comparatively little charcoal, by contrast to pit [957], and much of the charcoal which was present lay within fill [941]. Half of the feature's fills contained artefacts and these comprised moderate amounts of 11th to 13th and 12th to 14th century pot sherds, oyster shells and animal bones, most of which were came from the feature's intermediate and latest fills. Some of the sherds represented jugs and bowls and were probably in use during the early part of Period 4.

4.6.9 The other of the three large quarry pits, [1041], measured 1.32m deep and was therefore the deepest. It had a steep-sided profile and a slightly sloping and uneven base, and contained a sequence of five deposits [1042 to 1046]. The primary fill [1042] consisted of yellowish grey redeposited natural. It contained a thick lens of charcoal and sloped down to the west. Two intermediate fills [1044 and 1045] had been tipped down the west side of the pit and were capped by latest fill [1046]. In contrast to basal fill [1042], all three of these fills composed brownish grey/ greyish brown silt clay. Bulk sampling of the secondary and latest fills [1044 and 1046] for carbonised plant remains revealed wheat, oats and barley. The finds from the feature included a medieval whittle tanged knife RF<7> and sherds mid 12th to 14th century medieval coarseware.

Post-medieval

4.6.10 The latest feature in Site D was a large and extensive post-medieval/modern field ditch (G30), which cut across the site at an oblique angle before turning a corner and heading south-eastwards. It was 0.78m to 1.20m deep and it had a concave base and moderate to steep sloping sides. The archaeological interventions dug across it revealed one or two fills per segment and these comprised a primary fill of eroded in redeposited natural beneath a bulk fill of dark silt clay, making it probable that at some point in time the feature had been deliberately backfilled. The finds retrieved from the ditch are few in number and include residual medieval pot sherds, fire-cracked flints and fragments of ceramic building material dating to the medieval period or later. The ditch probably predates the 20th century since it is not recorded on the Ordnance Survey map for 1890.

4.7 Site E (Figures 10-14)

4.7.1 Site E was located at the far west end of Area 2 and all of its dated features, apart from three prehistoric pits, were in use during Period 3 and later. A small number of Roman pot sherds were present, but were residual in later features. The medieval remains represent three main activities, comprising domestic occupation, farming and quarrying. To the immediate south of the site is Sheepcotes Farm, which historic documents record to have been in constant use since the 12th century. The age of the adjacent stretch of Sheepcotes Lane, to the immediate west of the site is not known, although is probably no younger than that of Sheepcotes Farm.

Prehistoric

4.7.2 Scattered prehistoric pits [31, 915 and 1081] were present across the site's north side. Pit [31] in the north-west corner was located during trial-trenching and was accompanied by undated pits [33 and 35], which are speculated to also date to Period 1. The pit was small, rounded and only 0.7m deep. It contained a single fill of brownish grey silt clay from which a small amount of Middle Iron Age pottery was retrieved. Pit [915] to its east was slightly larger in size, but equally shallow. Its single fill [916] of brownish grey silt clay contained only abundant pieces of fire-cracked flint, which may indicate a prehistoric date. The third of the prehistoric pits [1081] was rounded and larger and located near the site's north-east corner. It contained two fills and it had a shallow, saucer-shaped profile. Its latest fill contained sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and fifteen pieces of fire-cracked flint.

Medieval – 12th century

4.7.3 The use of the site for domestic occupation and farming during the 12th century was clearly demonstrated by a linear range of three timber buildings, (Site E, Buildings B to C) and a large single building, *c*.60m to its north-west (Site E, Building A). Building B is an open hall house, Building A is possibly a large barn, with additional Buildings C, D and E perhaps constituting ancillary buildings related to work, storage, and animal husbandry. Posts mainly in post-trenches, but sometimes in post-holes, supported all of the buildings and were sometimes accompanied by clear evidence for subsequent post-extraction. The stratigraphic and dating evidence for the buildings is too imprecise to establish if all of the buildings were in use at the same time.

4.7.4 Building A measured 11m long and 5m wide (Fig. 11). Numerous short, closely-spaced 0.1m to 0.3m deep post-slots indicated the course of its external walls. They had moderate to steep sides and flat to slightly concave bases and they sometimes contained identifiable post-holes, some of which were deeper than the post-slot they stood in. The locations of post-hole [1217] and a short length of post-trench [1151] suggested buttressing of the building's north-east and south-east corners. A single break in the building's north side and two breaks in its east side are perhaps entranceways, although their narrow *c*.1m width possibly excludes building A from being a barn. Deposits of dark greyish brown silt clay filled the post-holes and post-trenches and were sometimes accompanied by occasional to frequent pieces of charcoal, and degraded small pieces of baked clay, with most items coming from the building's west side. The pottery dating evidence for the structure is small in quantity, but consistent in date, firmly demonstrating it to have been standing during the 11th to 13th centuries. All of the sherds are coarseware and this is perhaps further evidence for the building having been non-domestic.

4.7.5 A short ditch (G91) flanked the west side of the building and probably co-existed with it, perhaps assisting with drainage and/or serving as a drip gully. It measured 0.34m deep and it contained a single fill [1730]. Its contents included a residual prehistoric pot sherd and five sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery.

4.7.6 The open hall house (Building B) was the focal point of the settlement. Its external dimensions were 4.75m wide and 27.5m long, giving it a length to width ratio of roughly 6:1. The evidence for its south end was weaker than it was for the rest of it but nonetheless possibly included a line of three post-holes (G65)[1609, 1611 and 1613] extending between the south ends of parallel post-trenches G61 and G64.

4.7.7 The majority of the building's supporting posts sat in steep-sided, concave and flat-bottomed post-trenches which became generally shallower and narrower towards the building's north, falling from 0.6m to 0.2m deep. Post-extraction pits cut the post-trenches and these were sometimes able to be identified in section (Fig. 19, Sections E5 to E10). They were often funnel-shaped and they provided most of the building's pottery-dating evidence. Their fills were typically darker and greyer than that of the post-packings, which were generally more akin to the surrounding natural.

4.7.8 A shallow gully (G103) partly flanked the south stretch of the east side of the building and may have served as a drip gully. It had a shallow concave profile measuring up to 0.11m deep and its single fill comprised dark brown silt clay. The gully contained numerous oyster shells, but no datable artefacts. Provision of drip gullies may have been common since the presence of G103 replicates that of G91 alongside building A, and that of G20 alongside building B, site C.

4.7.9 The main door into the building was centrally located on its west side and was indicated by two steep-sided, *c*.0.4m-deep, post-holes [1430] and [1454]. These were spaced *c*.1.8m apart and they cut through a steep-sided, flat-bottomed linear slot [1405], measuring 0.34m deep, which may have been part of an earlier threshold. The form of medieval open hall houses was fairly standardised (Johnson 2010, 65-68; Harris 1978, 31-50) and from such it seems probable that the main doorway of Building B provided access to a central passageway, from which the building's service end to the south and its open hall to the north could then been accessed (Fig. 13). A timber screen may have defined the north side of the passageway, although there were no archaeological remains to confirm this.

4.7.10 The building's open hall, immediately north of the passage, contained a 0.17m deep, slightly irregular, concave pit [1673] which, although it presented no evidence for having been heated or scorched, may have been part of a central hearth. The feature's two fills comprised a primary fill of brownish orange firm silt clay [1674], beneath a bulk fill of friable silt clay flecked with baked clay and black with charcoal [1675].

4.7.11 At the north end of the hall was a cluster of pits (G104)[1546, 1593, 1625, 1627, 1638, 1640 and 1642], although only one of these was datable. Pit [1593] comprised a 0.25m dish-like depression. It contained dark silt clay [1594] and fifteen sherds of pottery, including five pieces of 10th to 12th century St Neots-type ware. The function of the pit was not apparent.

4.7.12 The solar was 4.75m long and was sited immediately north of the hall. It was an integral part of the building and was the private chamber of the head of the household and his wife. Its remains included post-hole [1830] and post-trenches G67, G68 and G70. A *c*.1m wide break between post-trenches G64

and G70) was possibly a break for a west-facing door. The west side of the room's interior was partly sub-divided by a 0.08m deep post-trench (G69), which could have been one of the foundations for the east side of a stairwell giving access to an upper chamber. Two post-holes [1811 and 1827] occupied the south end of that gully. The best preserved of these [1811] was 0.29m deep. The post it contained may have been fairly substantial since within it were the remains of a post-pipe, in plan view measuring 0.13m wide and 0.32m long. Perhaps that post served a dual function in that it not only partly defined the foot of the stairwell, but also supported the floor of the chamber above. Two of the other features inside the solar were a post-hole [1768] which projected off the east side of post-trench G70, and a possible post-hole [1857] in the room's north-west quarter. Both of these were very shallow and their functions remain uncertain; nonetheless it can be suggested that [1768] is part of the stairwell, and that [1857] is part of a subdivision and/or a support for the chamber above. Only one of the features [1857] within the solar's interior contained artefacts and these comprised a prehistoric struck flint and a fragment of 11th to 13th century early medieval ware. If the solar had an upper chamber, as the probable stairwell implies, then the room below it was probably used as a parlour.

4.7.13 The building's service area, at the opposite end of the structure, was 6.25m long and partly defined by a short east-west running foundation trench G66 and a post-hole containing a post-pipe [1534 and 1532]. The post-trench had steep-sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.14m deep and it was probably part of an internal division separating the service end from the east-west passage. Post-hole [1534] was situated *c*.1m south of it and from the standardised plans and usage of open hall houses was probably a support for a north-south running internal sub-division, separating the service area into two different compartments, one of which is likely to have been a pantry and the other a buttery. Individual doors for each of these compartments were probably present in the south wall of the passage, and this may partly explain the short length of foundation trench G66. Post-hole [1534] was 0.21m deep, with its vertical post-pipe clearly defined by a surrounding post-packing deposit of very dark clay. Neither feature nor post-trench G66 contained artefacts.

4.7.14 The building's most northerly chamber measured 7m long and as with the rest of the building was supported by post-trenches G71 to G74 (Fig. 19. Sections 12 to 14). The south part of the chamber's west side G71 was truncated by a shallow Period 4 ditch G86, but nonetheless was still represented by part of its post-trench [1792] (Fig. 19, Section E11). A gap between the south end of post-trench G72 and the north tip of G71 suggested an entranceway, making it possible that all of the building's doors had opened onto a yard. There were no features inside the chamber apart from two undated pits near its south end [1756 and 1799]. The pottery from the adjacent post-trenches included pieces of Pingsdorf ware, a high status ceramic produced in the Rhineland during the 10th to 12th centuries.

4.7.15 Building D was a small square addition to the east side of Building C. Its surviving remains consisted of two parallel east-west running post-trenches G75 and G75 and its side had been largely removed by Period 3 pits G78[1947, 1949, 1953, 1970, 1984 and 1988]. The post-trenches ran *c*.2m apart and were at least 2m long. Vertical and continuous *c*.0.08m wide post-

pipes were present in both of them and were probably remains of upright walls of hurdles or planks. The artefacts from the fills of the post-trenches included pieces of animal bone and a small assemblage of 11th to 13th century pottery. A small amount of mid 12th to 14th century pottery was also present, but is judged to be intrusive. It is suggested that the building was used for storage, but otherwise its function remains unknown.

4.7.16 Ditches and gullies accompanied the buildings during Period 3 and defined an immediate landscape of enclosed fields and pens, bordered by Sheepcotes Lane to the south-west (G36, G37, G41, G44, G46, G47, G49, G51, G52, G55, G56, G58, G59, G60 and G87) (Fig. 10). Ditch G37 in the site's north corner cut the north-west side of a Period 3 or earlier pond G85 (Fig. 18, Section E2), and another (G87) cut the south end of ditch G91, which flanked the west side of Building A. Ditches G36, G37, G41 and G44 are perhaps part of the settlement's north-west and north-east boundaries.

4.7.17 Nine pits were able to be dated to Period 3 and these were thinly scattered in the site's eastern half, probably implying that they were closely related to the use of the buildings (G105)[24, 1144, 1220, 1586 1655, 1670, 1672, 1677 and 1701]. The two most interesting examples [1144 and 1220] were located north and north-east of Building A. One of them [1144] was 2.2m long, 2m wide and 0.82m deep. It had convex sloping sides and two fills, a primary bulk fill of reddish brown silt clay with frequent bits of chalk [1146], and a shallow latest fill of soft greyish black silt clay with frequent bits of charcoal [1145]. Finds were present within its latest fill only and these comprised small amounts of early 13th and 11th to 13th century pottery, sitting alongside pieces of baked clay, animal bone and oyster shell. The other [1220] was 1.25m deep and elongated in plan. It had a slightly concave base below very steep sides, and its north-east side had a prominent overhang. A slight deposit of redeposited natural covered its base and was located beneath three different deposits of dark greyish/black silty clay, all three of which contained frequent pieces of charcoal. The penultimate fill of the feature comprised a capping deposit of mottled yellowish brown clay, making it distinctively different from those beneath it. Artefacts were present in the feature's secondary and the latest fills and these comprised bits of baked clay a large number of sherds from a 11th to 13th century tripod pitcher or jug. It seems probable that both pits were used for dumping of unwanted rubbish and charcoal, although that may not have been their intended purpose.

Medieval – 13th to 14th century

4.7.18 Site E witnessed substantial change during the 13th to 14th century by which time the 12th century buildings were probably no longer standing (Fig. 14). The Period 3 boundary defined by G37, G41 and G44 was partly recut and slightly realigned by imposition of Period 4 ditches G38 and G45. (Section E3, Fig. 18), the areas to its north-west south-east were sub-divided by Period 4 ditches G42 and G43, and the south-east part of the site, including the area formerly occupied by buildings B and C, was used to construct two ditched enclosures, as indicated by newly introduced ditches G81, G83, G84 and G86. One other introduction was a small U-shaped enclosure defined by ditch G48. The enclosures and ditches of Period 4

were less regular than those of Period 3 and this probably relates to the site having become entirely non-domestic.

4.7.19 The Period 4 ditches varied in profile, form and size and their fill sequences generally comprised initial deposits or mainly eroded in natural, beneath latest disuse deposits of brownish grey / greyish brown silt clay. None of them was more than 1m deep and the majority of their finds were present within the latter parts of their fill sequences. Pot sherds were discovered in all of them, but were mainly concentrated in the northern two thirds of ditch G43, and the north-west stretch of ditch G45. They comprised pieces of mid 12th to 14th century coarsewares alongside residual sherds from the previous period, and were accompanied by animal bones and oyster shells.

4.7.20 The east part of the site included the remains of a possible fourth timber structure; Building D. It was 4m long and *c*.3m wide and it was located *c*.3m north of the area which had been formerly occupied by buildings B and C during Period 3. It partly overlaid a large 0.62m deep Period 4 pit G79 and it was represented by two parallel lines of post-holes [1845, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1921, 1957, 1959, 2029] and three small gullies or post-trenches [1997, 2037 and G77]. The artefacts from the pit and the building mainly comprised residual sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery, accompanied by a lesser amount of mid 12th to 14th century pottery. Animal bones were also present, but no other finds. The pottery from the underlying pit G79 included sherds 10th to 12th century Pingsdorf ware. Building D sits isolated within an area of enclosures and is therefore possibly a shelter for pigs or a horse.

4.7.21 Pits formed part of the evidence for Period 4 and as with those of Period 3, were confined to the east part of the site and mainly thinly scattered (G81) (G106)[917, 1429, 1546, 1662, 1722, 1739, 1943 and 2015] and (G79). Five small pits cut the north end of ditch (G81)[1599, 1601, 1663, 1682 and 1684) and were the exceptions to this. The most unusual example [917] was discovered in the site's south-east corner. It had a hipped profile, a slightly concave base and a 1.15m depth (Section E4, Fig. 18). Its deposit sequence comprised three fills and these included a primary fill of dark yellowish brown silt clay with frequent pieces of chalk, charcoal and baked clay [1178], beneath a secondary fill of very dark grey/black silt clay with fragments of baked clay and chalk [1177]. The latest fill [918] contained frequent bits of charcoal and was probably a capping deposit of redeposited natural. The edges of the pit displayed no signs of having been scorched or baked. The function of the pit is puzzling and its solving is not assisted by its fills appearing to be more related to disuse than use. Perhaps it was used as an underground clamp to store agricultural produce over the winter. The features find's assemblage derives from its primary and latest fills and consists of small amounts of pottery, animal bone, baked clay and fire-cracked flint. Pieces of 11th to 13th century pottery and mid 12th to 14th century were present within its primary and latest fills respectively, making it possible that the feature was in use during Period 3, with the sherd from [918] perhaps being intrusive.

Post-medieval

4.7.22 Only a small number of the site's features were in use during the 15th century or later (Period 5) and these comprised two pits [1598 and 2010], two quarries [1100 and 1112] and a modern drain [1089]. The pits [1598 and 2010] cut Period 4 ditches G83 and G84 respectively and were situated in the site's south-east corner. Pit [1598] contained a large piece of late 15th to mid 16th century German stoneware, and pit [2010] held eleven sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery, all of which were probably residual since pit [1598] cut Period 4 ditch G83. The modern drain [1089] cut segment [1084] of Period 3 ditch G36 and was identified in section in the site's north-east corner. It was laid during the Second World War and it contained a large piece of crumpled painted aluminium which may have been part of a military aircraft.

4.7.23 Quarry pit [1112] cut the corner of Period 3 and 4 ditches G36, G37, G38, G41 and G45. It had steep sloping sides and it was more than 1.2m deep; it's base was not exposed. Three fills of charcoal flecked redeposited natural [1113 to 1115] represented the exposed part of its fill sequence and included two post-medieval jettons (RF<6> and RF<44>) and small numbers of residual Roman and medieval pot sherds.

4.7.24 Quarry pit [1100], its nearby counterpart, was sited to the south-west and was considerably larger, in that it measured 10m wide, 20m long and 2.8m deep (Fig. 18, Section E1). It enlarged an earlier, undated, quarry pit [1904] to its immediate north, and it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill sequence consisted of nineteen fills and its penultimate fill [1097] was cut by a large cut feature [1905], which might have been part of a short-lived attempt to resurrect the quarry pit by extending it northwards after a prolonged period of disuse. The fills of the quarry pit are probably backfill and from the feature's section it appears probable that most of them were cast into the pit from the south side, the side nearest Sheepcotes Farm. The majority of the fills in the quarry and its related two cuts [1904 and 1905] consisted of brown and yellowish brown redeposited silt clay natural with varying amounts of charcoal. The two exceptions to this were its penultimate and latest fills [1097 and 1095] and these comprised more humic deposits of blackish grey and mid to dark brownish grey silt clay respectively, making it likely that much of them came from the surrounding topsoil. All of the finds from the quarry pit came from the second [1100] of its three phases of quarrying and most of these lay within fills [1095 and 1097]. Pieces of 11th to 13th and mid 12th to 14th century pottery were present in some of its earlier fills [1915 to 1918], although these were small in number. The artefacts of subsequent fills [1095 and 1097] comprised not just pot sherds, but also pieces of animal bone, oyster shell, baked clay and a medieval horse shoe RF<1> and were therefore more varied. Another item of riding equipment was also present and this comprised a medieval spur RF<3>. It was discovered as a surface find and it was found immediately north-west of the quarry pit's archaeological intervention. The feature's stratigraphic relationships with Period 4 ditches G38 and G45 and its pottery dating evidence provide a broad date only. They imply it to have been in use during Period 4 or later, although a date in Period 5 appears more likely as its stratigraphic relationship with Period 4 ditches G38 and G45, suggests it to have been dug after those ditches were no longer in use.

4.7.25 Use of Bradwell for quarrying probably has a long history since medieval and later quarry pits not only form part of the archaeological evidence for Site E, they also form part of the evidence for Sites C and D. Use of chalk for lime and flint nodules for building construction during the medieval period is clearly implied by the fabrics of the nearby parish churches of Rivenhall and Bradwell (Letch 2001; Rodwell 1998).

4.7.26 If the buildings of Site E were part of Sheepcotes Farm then the manorial documents for that site give indications of its early character. In 1428 it was leased for a term of nine years and in the early 16th century it composed "a tenement of eighty acres (*c*.32ha) of land" (EHER 28881). From such it can perhaps be extrapolated that the head of Building B was a tenant and that the home of his landlord was Bradwell Hall.

4.7.27 A map of Cressing dated 1842 indicates Site E to have been part of a large, slightly curved road-side field during that period (ERO D/CT 1096). If the Period 4 ditches played a role in the forming of that field, then its shape presents no clear evidence for it.

4.8 Site F (Figure 15)

Prehistoric

4.8.1 The features of Site F in the central south part of Area 2 consisted of a gully [900] and two small pits [902 and 905], all three of which were widely dispersed. The gully was a slightly irregular 0.09m deep linear feature with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. The artefactual content of its single fill [910] comprised a small amount of animal bone, a fragment of baked clay and numerous very small sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit [902] to the north was a 0.21m deep, *c*.0.6m square feature with two fills [903 and 904]. Two fills rested within it and these consisted of a primary fill derived from the natural but with a hint of grey, and a latest fill of brownish grey silt clay with infrequent flecks of charcoal. Deposit [903] contained all of the feature's finds and these comprised nine pieces of fire-cracked flint and five sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The other feature [905] was a small oval pit, measuring 0.11m deep [905]. It contained no artefacts, but nonetheless is judged to be prehistoric because of its apparent association with nearby Period 1 features [900 and 902].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 Sixty-nine worked flints (671g) and 563 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing just under 14kg were recovered during the archaeological investigation of Area A2. Thirty-six of the struck items come from Sites B and C and thirty-three from Sites A, D, E and F.

5.1.2 Fourteen pieces of struck flint derive from topsoil contexts [100] and [800], and a remaining fifty-five come from forty-five other numbered contexts. Nearly all of them were residual items in later contexts. Many of the flakes belong to a late prehistoric flake-based industry (Late Neolithic / Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). A single retouched bladelet found residual in ditch fill [126], in Site A, is Mesolithic.

5.1.3 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard sets of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al* 1999). Basic technological details, as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage), were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and it is summarised in Table 2. The burnt unworked flint was quantified but not examined in detail.

Category	Flakes	Blade-like flakes	Chips	Retouched forms	Total
No	64	1	1	3	69

Table 2: Flintwork

5.1.4 The raw materials exploited include a mid to dark grey (almost black) flint and a honey coloured flint. The cortex, where present, was mainly thin, often as little as 1-2mm thick, but a few pieces displayed thick cortex between 4 and 8mm. It was always stained and showed various levels of abrasion. This material, which appears to offer a relatively good flaking quality, almost certainly derives from secondary sources. The condition of the artefacts varied. The pieces from the topsoil stripping of Sites A, B and C [100] displayed pronounced signs of weathering clearly suggesting that the flint was subject to successive re-deposition. Slightly less damage was noticed on the flints retrieved from archaeological deposits.

5.1.5 The assemblage comprises sixty-six pieces of flint débitage and three modified pieces, the majority of which derive from a flake-based industry (Ford 1987). Context [126], a fill of Roman ditch (G2) in Site A, produced the medial part of a bladelet. It displays faint retouch on both lateral edges that differ from the typical backing retouch of microliths. Given the fragmented condition of the bladelet, it may represent an unfinished or broken point. The artefact is still characteristic of a blade-orientated industry dating to the Mesolithic.

5.1.6 Sixty-four flakes are present and they represent 96.9% of the débitage component and 92.7% of the total assemblage. This flake-based character suggests a late prehistoric date (Late Neolithic / Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). The flakes were mostly small and irregular with plain platform some of which displayed an obtuse angle. Cortical platforms were also regularly noticed. Concern with a more careful reduction was observed but only occasionally.

5.1.7 Contexts [102 and 315], fills of two medieval pits in Site B, produced an end-and-side scraper made on flake struck with a hard hammer, and a small notched piece made on an obtuse-angled flake respectively. Although undiagnostic, these modified pieces suggest a late prehistoric date.

5.1.8 The flint assemblage implies use of Area 2 during prehistory. No diagnostic tools have been found, and its technological and morphological aspects probably represent a later Neolithic to Early Iron Age flake-based industry. The Mesolithic piece from context [126] is evidence for an earlier presence. The assemblage accords with the flintwork recovered from the other interventions at Bradwell Quarry (Site R and Area A4), in that no large concentrations are present, the quarry has witnessed no on-site flint knapping and its associated human activity during prehistory may have been minimal.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery from Area A2 amounts to 1520 sherds, weighing 16.89 kg. This total includes a small and fairly undiagnostic group of later prehistoric pottery probably falling mostly within the date range *c*.800 to 300 BC. The majority, however, is of Late Iron Age/early Roman date and was mostly recovered from contexts which appear to have been sealed in the early decades of the Roman period, though it seems almost certain that the site had pre-Conquest origins. This assemblage includes one particularly interesting group from waterhole G11, in Site A, which contains a number of partially-complete vessels and a diverse range of Gallo-Belgic imports and amphorae which would more typically be encountered on higher status sites. A handful of mid to late Roman sherds were also identified but many of these appear to be associated with medieval pottery, suggesting that they are largely residual.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using an x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and for the Late Iron Age/Roman material, by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Prehistoric pottery was recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (2010), which has also previously been used for the recording of assemblages from adjacent areas of excavation within Bradwell Quarry (e.g. Doherty in prep). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recorded using the local regional type-series (codes are listed in Doherty et al 2015; Appendixes 1 and 2). Data was recorded on *pro forma* archive records and in an Excel spreadsheet.

Prehistoric Pottery

5.2.3 A total of 321 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered, weighing 2.64 kg (84 ENV). Most would probably fit broadly within an earliest Iron Age to earlier Middle Iron Age date range (*c*.800 to 300BC), although close dating of individual context groups was difficult because of a lack of diagnostic feature sherds. Only four of the features containing prehistoric pottery (Period 1 pits [266 and 375] in Site B, pit [1081] in Site E and gully [900] in Site F) produced more than one or two bodysherds.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN2	3	12	3
FLIN7	1	13	1
FLQU1	124	553	31
FLQU2	123	1322	26
FLQU3	13	377	5
QUAR1	20	86	13
QUAR2	38	281	6
Total	322	2644	85

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

5.2.4 As shown in Table 3, the majority of this assemblage is made up by sandy flint-tempered fabrics. These are predominantly fairly sparsely flint-tempered and include examples with fairly fine (FLQU1) and coarser (FLQU2) inclusions. One fabric variant (FLQU3) is rather atypically coarse with some flint inclusions of up to 6mm or larger in size. It is possible that some of these are of earlier date than the rest of the assemblage since very coarse fabrics are more typical of the Middle / Late Bronze Age. In one case this fabric was associated with a flint-gritted base, something fairly typical of the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition. On the other hand, this fabric has a much sandier matrix that any of the pottery associated with the Middle Bronze Age activity in adjacent Bradwell Quarry Area R (Doherty in prep). As a general rule sandier matrixes are much more typical from *c.*800BC onwards and the near absence of non-sandy flint-tempered wares, represented here by just four sherds in fairly fine fabrics, FLIN2 and FLIN7, suggests that there was very little Bronze Age activity in Area 2. The coarse sandy flint tempered ware FLQU3 was always stratified with more typically Iron Age fabric types, suggesting that even if earlier in date, it is likely residual.

5.2.5 Roughly 20% of the assemblage is made up by non-flint-tempered sandy wares (QUAR1, QUAR2). Of the four features that produced moderate to large numbers of sherds, these fabrics are more common in [266] and [900] than they are in [375] and [1081] and this may indicate something about the relative dating of these features since we would usually expect non-flint-tempered sandy wares to become gradually more common over the course of the Early Iron Age and to be the predominant fabric type by the early stages of the Middle Iron Age. It is notable however, that none of the features contain anything like the levels of these fabrics seen in the later Middle Iron Age features of Bradwell Quarry Site R, where they made up *c*.85% of the assemblage (Doherty in prep).

5.2.6 The only feature sherds from the prehistoric assemblage come from one of these potentially slightly later groups in Site B pit [266]. It contains three small partial rims with finger-tipped decoration along the rim top. Two of these appear to have plain closed profiles and the other has a slight neck with a flat-topped decorated rim. Although fragmentary, the forms and decorative styles are very typical of the Early / Middle Iron Age. Overall then the majority of prehistoric activity in Area 2 seems to belong in the period *c*.800 to 300BC with some tentative evidence that features [375] and [1081] in Sites B and E lie slightly earlier in this range, and [266] and [900] in Sites B and F slightly later.

Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery

5.2.7 The Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage (quantified in full by fabric type in Table 4) was found in a large number of features and deposits. However, almost half of if comes from one very large stratified group found in waterhole G11 and much of the remainder came from a few other fairly large stratified groups in pit [143] and segments [125] and [226] of Period 2 ditches G2 and G1 respectively, all of which lay within the south corner of Site A.

5.2.8 Although most of the assemblage came from contexts which contained some definite post-conquest material, many of these represent disuse deposits in potentially long-lived features like ditches and the waterhole so it is possible that pottery was being used on site during the Late Iron Age. In addition to a few individual imported wares (discussed below) which were almost certainly produced in the pre-conquest period, there is a relatively high proportion of grog-tempered wares compared to Roman sandy wares. The more densely grog-tempered fabrics (GROG, GROGC) account for over a fifth of the assemblage and sparsely grog-tempered black surfaced wares (BSW2) for over a quarter. By comparison black-surfaced wares with sandy matrixes (BSW1) account for under 15% and sandy grey wares (GRS) for just over 15%. Coarse oxidised sandy wares also account for just over 5%.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
ABAET	Baetican (Dressel 20) amphora	12	208	6
AGAUL3	Gaulish (Dressel 2-4) amphora	3	118	1
ASALA	Cadiz (Salazon) amphora	1	101	1
BSW1	Black surfaced ware (sandy)	166	1362	115
BSW2	Black-surfaced ware (grog-tempered)	324	3466	234
BUF	Unsourced buff oxidised ware	9	56	7
COLB	Colchester buff ware	11	35	8
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware	1	4	1
GRF	Unsourced fine grey ware	4	13	4
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	215	2610	127
GROGC	Coarse grog-tempered ware	53	2478	42
GRS	Unsourced grey sandy ware	199	1124	159
HAR	Hadham reduced ware	2	4	2
IMIC	Imported mica dusted fine ware	1	17	1

MWSRF	Miscellaneous white slipped red fine ware	2	11	2
NGWF	North Gaulish fine white ware	34	258	16
RED	Unsourced red oxidised ware	61	331	31
SGSW	South Gaulish samian ware	4	29	4
STOR	Storage jar fabric	69	1787	65
TN	Terra Nigra	13	98	6
TN (M)	Terra Nigra (micaceous fabric variant)	1	7	1
TR?	Terra Rubra?	1	2	1
Total		***1186***	***14119***	***834***

Table 4: Quantification of Late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery fabrics

5.2.9 As is typically the case in very early Roman assemblages, there are relatively few regionally traded coarse wares, with Colchester white ware (COLB) and early Hadham grey ware (HAR) present in very small quantities. In addition to a few unsourced fine grey, buff and white-slipped wares, representing local fine and table ware vessels (GRF, BUF, MWSRF), the assemblage is particularly notable for a high proportion of Gallo-Belgic imports and amphorae. Even more intriguingly, these all come from waterhole G11, distributed across seven of its fills; overall, imported wares make up over 7% of estimated vessels in this feature. Although the majority of these are butt-beakers in North Gaulish white wares, (a type which is often represented by one or two examples on lower-status rural sites in Essex), there are also examples of a wide range of other imported wares including a few which are much less common. There are two examples of platters in Terra Nigra, including the pre-conquest form, Cam. 7, and a number of other bodysherds in this fabric, including one in the probable pre-Conquest micaceous fabric variant. Also included are a tiny fragment of probable Terra Rubra and a mica-dusted white-ware beaker with linear rusticated/barbotine decoration. This latter vessel can be paralleled in oppida and high-status pre-conquest burial sites including King Harry Lane, Camulodunum and Skeleton Green, though an example has also been recorded from Kelvedon in Essex (Stead and Rigby 1989, type GB25, 134-137). In addition to sherds in the common Dressel 20 olive amphora fabric (ABAET), the waterhole also produced bodysherds of Cadiz fish sauce amphora and Gaulish Dressel 2-4 wine amphora. All of the stratified samian from the site, including sherds from Dragendorff 18 and 15/17 platters, were also recovered from this feature.

5.2.10 Some inherent differences between the types of pottery being deposited in waterhole G11 and elsewhere can also be noted in the relative proportions of forms. All of the features produced a similar range of typical 1st century jars including a few examples of plain profile (Cam 255) and bead/everted rims (Cam 256, G1, G3) and more common instances of cordoned necked jars including Cam 220, 221, 229 and G18-21. However, jars account for just over 60% of estimated vessels in the waterhole verses about 85% in other features. Although beakers are similarly common in the waterhole and other features, the former only produced butt-beakers and the imported barbotine/rusticated form, whereas most of the examples from elsewhere were plain globular beakers in local black-surfaced wares. Platters are the only other non-jar form found in features other than the waterhole whereas

feature G11 produced a diverse range of platters, lids, flagons and a very small tazza-like form cup form in a local black-surfaced ware.

5.2.11 Although none of the vessels in waterhole G11 are complete, many large parts of vessel profiles are represented. The average sherd weight in this group is 15g, compared to 9g in the rest of the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage and each estimated vessel is (on average) represented by 22g versus 13g in other contemporary features. This evidence again emphasises that a very different and more direct form of deposition appears to have happened in this feature compared with others in the vicinity.

Mid/later Roman

5.2.12 Twelve sherds of probable mid/later Roman pottery were recorded, all but four of them directly stratified with medieval finds. The only feature in which later Roman pottery appears is medieval ditch G44 (segment [1282], Site E) which contains a single bodysherd in a possibly later version of a Hadham grey ware (although it must be noted that Hadham grey wares are also present in the early Roman assemblage so the dating of this example is unclear). A more certain late Roman sherd in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware was associated with two undiagnostic Roman grey ware sherds from medieval ditch G43 (segment [1291/1288], Site E). The mid/later Roman material from probable post-Roman contexts includes two sherds of central Gaulish samian, an example of a (B6) bead-and-flange bowl in a grey ware fabric, a bodysherd in a Rettendon type fabric and a rim from a late Roman wide mouth jar/bowl in a Hadham oxidised ware.

5.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of 5665 sherds of pottery weighing 56kg was excavated and has been recorded according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al*.1993 and Cotter 2000). Some of Cunningham's rim form codes are quoted in this report**.** The pottery is tabulated by ware in Table 5.

Pottery by ware	**Sherd Nos**	**Wt (g)**
St Neots-type ware	19	84
Stamford ware	1	4
Pingsdorf ware	6	32
Shell-tempered ware	57	402
Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	825	7088
Sand-with-shell-tempered ware	44	462
Early medieval ware	1170	12509
Early medieval ware with grog	4	20
Early medieval ware - transitional	22	477
Medieval coarseware	1720	16602
Medieval coarseware with shell	20	433
Hedingham coarseware	1400	13922
Hedingham coarseware – finer version	2	46
Developed Stamford ware?	3	18
Hedingham fineware	120	1068
Hedingham sandy orange ware	55	788

Mill Green fineware	32	153
Mill Green coarseware	3	19
Sandy orange ware	134	1603
Colchester-type ware	4	138
Late medieval buff ware	11	91
Sgraffito ware	1	7
German stoneware	3	7
Post-medieval red earthenware	8	63
Unidentified	1	2
Total	***5665***	***56038***

Table 5: The medieval pottery by ware, sherd count and weight (presented in approximate chronological order)

The Period 3 Assemblage (12th century)

5.3.2 Around 21% of the total post-Roman pottery assemblage was found in Period 3 contexts, with the addition of quantities of 12th century pottery residual in later periods. Wares belonging to this date comprise mainly the sand-tempered early medieval ware, and early medieval shelly wares. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, of the shelly wares, shell-and-sand-tempered ware is the most abundant, followed by shell-tempered ware and sand-with shell-tempered ware, which are present in roughly equal quantities (Table 5). Table 5 also shows that early medieval ware is the most abundant, out-numbering all the shelly wares. None of the early medieval ware with grog shown in Table 5 occurs in Period 3, all comes from later features. Other pottery from Period 3 comprises medieval coarseware including Hedingham coarseware. This gradually replaced early medieval ware around 1200 and first appears in the mid-12th century. Early medieval ware – transitional, as the name suggests, is transitional between early medieval ware and medieval coarseware; it has a reddish-brown fabric and at least some is an early product of the Hedingham industry.

5.3.3 As well as Hedingham coarseware, there are early examples of the decorated and glazed Hedingham fineware.

5.3.4 All this pottery is of local origin, but a small number of traded wares/imports are present in this period, the most abundant of which is Late Saxon St Neots-type ware, made in Cambridgeshire. This is principally an 11th century type and may be residual in Period 3. Vessel forms in this ware comprise a thickened everted jar rim, sooting around the inside edge of the rim showing it has been heated, and a hollowed everted rim probably also from a jar. Very unusual is the presence of several sherds of Pingsdorf-type ware, an overseas import from the Rhineland. All examples have a thin-walled buff fabric which is highly fired, almost to a stoneware, and some show the characteristic red or brown scrolled painting. In London, this ware was imported from the early to mid-11th century and was still current in early 13th century deposits (Vince and Jenner 1991, 100-102). In addition, there is a single sherd of Stamford ware, a body sherd with a fine white fabric and greeny-yellow glaze, made at Stamford in Lincolnshire. This would have been current with Period 3, but was found residual in a Period 4 feature.

5.3.5 Looking at the coarseware vessel forms, many rims are too fragmented to assign a vessel type but as is typical, cooking-pots are the most frequent vessel form and cooking-pots with the following rim types are present:

- Simple everted rims, sometimes with an external bevel, in shell-tempered ware and shell-and-sand-tempered ware
- Thickened everted rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware
- Beaded rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware
- B2 rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, early medieval ware and medieval coarseware
- B4 rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and medieval coarseware

5.3.6 The everted rims date from the 11th/12th century, the beaded rims are essentially a 12th century type, and the B2 and B4 rims date to *c*.1200. Also present are the early to mid-13th century-type cavetto and H2 cooking-pots in medieval coarseware fabrics. These types are either earlier than previously thought or are intrusive in Period 3 contexts. A very developed E5 rim of late 13th to 14th century type in the same context as one of the cavetto rims suggest the latter is more likely. In addition to the cooking-pots, there are a number of thick-walled rim and shoulder fragments that are either from large cooking-pots or storage jars; these occur in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware although the most convincing example is in medieval coarseware and has a squared H2 rim and thumbed applied cordon around the neck.

5.3.7 The most complete example of a bowl comprises the profile of a large loop-handled bowl (where both ends of the handle attach at the rim) in shell-and-sand-tempered ware. It has a flat-topped rim decorated with skewer marks, a row of incised zig-zags around the neck and there are vertical thumbed applied strips from handle to base. Fire-blackening on both the internal and external surfaces show the vessel has been heated. Part of a flanged bowl rim in early medieval ware – transitional also belongs to this period.

5.3.8 The most complete example of a coarseware jug comprises the upper part of an early medieval ware jug (or tripod pitcher) showing a thickened everted rim with a pouring lip and a rod handle attaching at the neck, the external surface and the inside of the neck have been burnished. Two other early medieval ware rims possibly from jugs are present and a Hedingham coarseware handle showing stabbed decoration is most likely from a jug. The most unusual vessel form is a very thick-walled curved sherd in early medieval ware which is probably from a chimney pot. Decoration on coarsewares other than that described above includes a medieval coarseware sherd showing staggered rows of pricked combing. Worth mentioning is an early medieval ware body sherd which has been modified by filing down one edge to produce a curved shape and was perhaps used as a tool of some kind.

5.3.9 As well as coarsewares, a number of jugs in Hedingham fineware are present, some show early-style decoration including the strap handle from a jug showing ‘cat’s claw’ decoration (*cf.* Cotter 2000, fig.49.13) datable to the second half of the 12th century. There is also an example with Scarborough-style decoration dating from the last quarter of the 12th century and into the 13th. However an example with Rouen-style decoration dating from *c*.1200 to 1250 (Cotter 2000, 91) is either occurring at the beginning of its currency or is intrusive in this period. In addition to the Hedingham fine ware jugs,

there is a thickened jug rim in a sandy orange ware fabric that is borderline early medieval ware.

The Period 4 assemblage (13th to late 14th century)

5.3.10 Sixty-two percent of the pottery assemblage relates to Period 4. All the wares present in Period 3 are present in this period, some is undoubtedly residual, but early medieval ware and the shelly wares continue into the first half of the 13th century and so may be current at the beginning of this period. Medieval coarseware and Hedingham fine and coarsewares continue into the 14th century and are current throughout Period 4. Table 5 shows that medieval coarseware, Hedingham coarseware and variations thereof occur in much greater quantities than the early medieval fabrics and show that occupation was most intense during the late 12th to late 14th century – the currency of these wares.

5.3.11 Definitely residual here are further examples of St Neots-type ware, although an example of Pingsdorf-type ware in a Period 4 feature may have been current at the beginning of this period. Appearing for the first time in the sequence are medieval coarseware with shell, a finer version of Hedingham coarseware, Mill Green fine and coarseware, sandy orange ware (apart from a single sherd in Period 3), Hedingham sandy orange ware, Colchester-type ware and late medieval buff ware.

5.3.12 Cooking-pots are again a common form; several simple and beaded rims, similar to those found in Period 3, with the addition of thumbed cooking-pot rims characteristic of the 12th century, are residual in this period. However the B2, B4, cavetto and H2 rims, also encountered in the previous period could be current in the earlier part of Period 4 (*i.e*. the beginning of the 13th century to the mid-13th century). Also present, in medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware, are H1 cooking-pot rims, spanning the 13th century and perhaps continuing into the 14th century, and examples of H3 and E5 rims datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries.

5.3.13 As in Period 3, there are a number of thick-walled vessels, usually with B2 or H2 rims, and often decorated with thumbed applied strips that are from either large cooking-pots or storage jars. A few occur in early medieval ware but most are in medieval coarseware or Hedingham coarseware indicating that they are quite likely to be current in this period, dating up to the mid-13th century. One definite storage jar occurs in early medieval ware and appears to be from a very large vessel perhaps copying Thetford-type large storage jars. It shows an everted rim with thumbing around the top of the rim and around the neck with a thumbed applied cordon around the shoulder. An ill-defined zone of fire-blackening around the inside of the neck indicates it was heated rather than used as a container. In addition to large cooking-pots/storage jars, are the remains of two possible handled-jars in medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware. No definite vessel forms occur in medieval coarseware with shell, all of which occurs at Site C, but all sherds present may be from the same vessel, the largest fragment of which was residual in a Period 5 feature. It comprises a thick-walled base, with sparse shell confined mainly to the surface, and shows a continuous thumbed applied strip around the basal angle. It comes from a large vessel, perhaps a storage jar.

5.3.14 Bowls are common in Period 4, some complete enough to determine the shape of the profile. A rounded bowl occurs in early medieval ware, showing a thickened in-turned rim and the beginnings of a pouring lip, similar in shape to examples from excavations at Stansted Airport (Walker 2004, fig.267, 8-9). A fragment from a second early medieval ware rounded bowl has a collared rim. Flared bowls with either flanged or thickened everted rims occur in Hedingham coarseware, medieval coarseware and early medieval ware – transitional. There are also carinated bowls, one large and one small in Hedingham coarseware and medieval coarseware respectively. A large flanged rim bowl in early medieval ware – transitional, of in determinant profile, is decorated with incised bands around the neck. Of the more complete large bowls, most show signs of heating and were perhaps used in dairying. In addition, there is the remains of a fire-blackened socket, perhaps from a socketed bowl in shell-and-sand-tempered ware.

5.3.15 A number of probable coarseware jug fragments have been identified although all are rather fragmented. These occur mainly in Hedingham coarseware, with a couple of examples in medieval coarseware. A single example in early medieval ware comprises a lower handle attachment showing burnished surfaces and may be from the same, or a similar, vessel to that described in Period 3. Another early medieval ware sherd from the shoulder of a vessel, showing a horizontal band of combing intersected by an oblique band of combing, may also be from a jug. Many of the jug fragments show collared rims and strap handles, the latter sometimes decorated with thumbing or stabbing, indicating an early to mid/later-13th century date. There is also an example in Hedingham coarseware showing wavy line combing around the body. However, other examples are undecorated and show in-turned rims, which are later and are likely to date to the late 13th to 14th centuries. In addition, there is the shoulder and spout from a spouted jug in Hedingham coarseware. No vessel forms occur in Mill Green coarseware or the finer version of Hedingham coarseware, which are present only in small quantities.

5.3.16 Single examples of more unusual coarseware vessel forms are present. These include a possible lid in Hedingham coarseware showing thumbing around the edges, and part of a wheelthrown baluster-shaped bottle in medieval coarseware, datable to the 14th century, the latter showing a very abraded outer surface. Also found is a roughly six-sided counter cut out from what appears to be the base of a vessel, showing a circular post-firing hole drilled through the centre. Two other sherds show post-firing modifications in form of holes, one, in early medieval ware, is located at the basal angle and was presumably for drainage, the second is a Hedingham coarseware body sherd. In addition, there is a medieval coarseware sherd with a pre-firing hole about 1cm across which are commonly found on large bowls and were probably also for drainage.

5.3.17 Hedingham fineware jugs are again present in this period and there are further examples of the early style jugs, Scarborough-style and Rouen-style jugs first encountered in Period 3. Worth further mention, although almost certainly residual in this period, are examples of Hedingham ware in an early pale-coloured sandy version of this fabric, as found at one of the production sites (fabric 1, Walker 2012, 32). This is its first instance at a consumer site.

Occurring for the first time in the sequence are examples of Hedingham ware stamped strip jugs, this is the commonest decorative style and the longest-lived, dating from the early 13th to early 14th centuries. There is a single example of a ribbed strap handle that has been identified as an example of Hedingham sandy orange ware, which unlike the fineware has a sand-tempering, and again has recently been identified at one of the Hedingham production sites (Walker 2012, 33). Sherds of Hedingham coarseware showing splashes of green glaze were excavated from a Period 4 feature. Again similar sherds have been found at the production sites and it was thought that the glaze was accidental, perhaps the result of firing with glazed finewares. To find such sherds at a consumer site indicates that either this was not accidental or that the pottery was sold as seconds.

5.3.18 Green-glazed body sherds in a fine white fabric have been tentatively identified as developed Stamford ware and are almost certainly from a jug. This ware was traded from the later 12th to earlier 13th centuries making it the contemporary of the earlier styles of Hedingham ware. Fragments from Mill Green fineware jugs are present, like Hedingham ware this is a locally-made fineware, but is slightly later, spanning the mid-13th to 14th centuries and continuing for local consumption into the late medieval period. There is one example of a typical Mill Green ware inturned jug rim showing a white slip-coating under a mottled-green glaze. There are also fragments from a small, wheelthrown, rounded jug in this ware, again with a white slip-coating but this time with a yellow glaze. This is likely to be a later 14th century type belonging to the end of Period 4. Fragments from glazed sandy orange ware jugs decorated with slip-painting are likely to date to the 13th to 14th centuries. A sandy orange ware body sherd with a clear glaze, most likely from a jug, shows unusual 'X' decoration incised through a coating of cream, unfortunately too fragmented to discern the overall pattern. A single fragment from a Colchester-type ware jug, a type of sandy orange ware made at production sites in and around Colchester, comprises a broad strap handle decorated with slip-painted stripes and a partial clear glaze. A single jar in sandy orange ware is present showing an everted rim with glaze on the inside of the rim flange. This would normally be thought of as a late medieval form but its thick grey core indicates an earlier date of perhaps the 13th to 14th century.

5.3.19 As well as the rounded Mill Green ware jugs described above, there are a number of other vessels that belong to the later part of Period 4. These include another Mill Green ware form, this time a thin-walled rounded jar with an everted rim and pouring lip, showing slip-coating and green-glaze on both surfaces. There are the remains of handled-jars and jugs in sandy orange ware and Hedingham sandy orange ware with the addition of a straight handle from a pipkin, skillet or dripping dish in sandy orange ware. The later medieval jugs differ from those in the earlier part of this period in that glaze and decoration becomes sparser. Also in sandy orange ware is the lower half of a cistern showing a faceted bunghole decorated with round dimples. The upper half of the vessel is slip-coated under a mottled green glaze. The vessel form is paralleled at Colchester (Cotter 2000, fig.84.76) and dated to the late 14th century. No vessel forms occur in late medieval buff ware.

The Period 5 assemblage (late 14th century to present)

5.3.20 About 13% of the total assemblage derives from Period 5 deposits and features, although most of it is residual. Medieval material of intrinsic interest comprises another fragment of possible chimney pot and two further examples of sherds with post-firing holes, one a Hedingham coarseware H1 cooking-pot rim showing the remains of two post-firing holes below the neck and an early medieval ware – transitional ware bowl showing a small hole about 3mm across drilled through the neck.

5.3.21 Most of the pottery that is current with Period 5 comprises sandy orange ware vessels; there is a fragment from the neck of a jug or jar with an internal glaze, part of a bottle, jug fragments, and the everted rim from a small jar, most likely a pipkin. In addition there is a fragment of Cambridgeshire sgraffito ware showing two curving incised lines through a coating of cream slip under a yellow glaze. Assuming it is current with this period, it is datable to the late 14th to early 15th century. The latest pottery is a tiny sherd of German stoneware, probably Raeren stoneware, which dates from the late 15th to mid-16th centuries. The sherds of post-medieval red earthenware were found unstratified, with the addition of a single sherd intrusive in a Period 3 context. That found unstratified appears to be of early type probably dating to the 16th century, that from the Period 3 context has an external glaze and could date any time between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Unphased pottery

5.3.22 Around 4% of the pottery comes from unphased contexts (with the addition of a couple of sherds intrusive in a Roman feature). Virtually all the pottery is of Period 3 or 4 and is similar to that described above. Later pottery comprises the sherds of post-medieval red earthenware already noted above, and another fragment of possible Raeren stoneware.

The pottery from Site A

5.3.22 The only pottery from site A, comprises five abraded sherds of medieval coarseware residual in Period 5 field ditches.

The pottery from Site B

5.3.23 Site B was an enclosure containing a building and produced an assemblage totalling 302 sherds weighing 3162g, excavated from forty-three contexts. The pottery was scattered widely but sparsely throughout the site, being recovered from the building structure, pits and linear features inside the enclosure all belonging to Period 3. There were also finds from the Period 4 enclosure ditch and from Period 4 pits/post-holes to the north of the enclosure. Most features produced less than 100g of pottery, with some producing considerably less than that. In addition, an average sherd size of 10g shows the assemblage is quite fragmented. The exception to this was Period 3 pit [237] producing just over 1.5kg of pottery, including a couple of semi-complete vessels. Featured material in this pit comprises mainly cooking-pots in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware; typologically the earliest being a thickened everted rim, the latest possessing

a B2 rim. Also present is a possible bowl. Similar pottery was found in other Period 3 features including further possible bowl fragments, possible storage jar fragments and a possible jug rim. The early medieval ware sherd, noted above, which has been filed down to produce a curved shape was recovered from feature [333]. The most convincing example of a bowl was recovered from post-extraction cut [422], which produced part of a flanged bowl rim in early medieval ware - transitional. A base sherd in early medieval ware, perhaps also from a bowl showing a hole through the basal angle, was excavated from Period 4 pit [36].

5.3.24 Although similar pottery to that from Period 3 was excavated from Period 4 features, the presence of increasing amounts of medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware including an H2 cooking-pot datable to the early to mid-13th century indicates these features are indeed later. A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were excavated from Period 5 ditch segment [105]. No finewares were excavated from this site, which may indicate that this enclosure is a service area and not a living area. Activity at this site spans the 11th/12th to early to mid 13th century.

The pottery from Site C

5.3.25 Site C, an enclosure containing a sequence of three buildings, produced a much larger assemblage than site B, comprising 2385 sherds weighing 24kg from ninety-three contexts, but with the same average sherd weight of 10g, so the rate of fragmentation is about the same as site B. Occupation was much longer-lived here, spanning the early 13th to early 15th centuries. A small number of scattered features [441, 550, 576, 682] have been assigned a Period 3 date, but the latest pottery in all of these is actually datable to Period 4. Therefore the Period 3 and 4 pottery has been considered together. The earliest pottery dates to the early to mid-13th century and includes small amounts of shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware, although none possess the 11th to 12th century-type simple everted or thickened everted rims. More abundant is early medieval ware - transitional, medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware. Cooking-pots have B2, cavetto, H2 or H1 rims. Hedingham fineware is the only fineware present belonging to this date range and there are sherds showing early rounded-style, Rouen-style, or sometimes Scarborough style decoration. There are also a number of Hedingham fineware sherds with applied strips that are likely to be from stamped strip jugs, although no stamped sherds were recovered. These are a long-lived type and could also be of early to mid-13th century date, but could be as late as 14th century. Small amounts of sandy orange ware appear in these earlier features, some of which has been identified as Hedingham sandy orange ware.

5.3.26 Early to mid-13th century coarseware forms other than cooking-pots, comprise the remains of jugs, flanged rim bowls, a rounded bowl with a pouring lip in early medieval ware, base sherds with drainage holes perhaps from bowls, and fragments from Hedingham coarseware storage jars. The latter includes at least one example that may be from a large Thetford-style storage jar. The more complete cooking-pot fragments present often show fire-blackening around the rim and shoulder. This is typical and indicates the vessels were used on a wood-burning hearth. Although some of this pottery is approximately contemporary with the latest occupation of Area B, there is

much less shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware here, suggesting occupation started later than at Area B. Features producing early to mid-13th century pottery comprise nearly all those belonging to Buildings A, B and C, pits [480, 504 and 570] towards the southern end of the enclosure ditch and pit [736], close to the eastern arm of the enclosure ditch. The lower fills of the enclosure ditch and the pond also contained pottery of this date.

5.3.27 Much pottery dates to the late 13th and 14th centuries and includes Mill Green fineware, increasing amounts of sandy orange ware, Colchester-type ware, and Hedingham sandy orange ware, still current in this period. Medieval coarseware cooking-pots are very much in evidence, possessing H3 and E5 rims with the addition of the H1 rim still current at this time. It is interesting to note that some of these late 13th to 14th century rim types occur in Hedingham coarseware as do jugs with the later type in-turned rims. This contrasts with the situation at Chelmsford and elsewhere in central Essex where Hedingham ware goes out of use the mid-13th century. More specialised coarseware vessel forms comprise fragments from a lid and baluster-shaped bottle (as described above). Also indicating specialised use are cooking-pot fragments with the remains of holes made below the neck. Virtually all the Mill Green fineware excavated at Area 2 was found at Site C, first occurring in Period 4, with a little, probably residual, in Period 5. Finds comprise the inturned jug rim and the more unusual rounded jug and jar forms described above. Sandy orange ware vessels comprise mainly fragments from jugs and jars, the most closely datable vessel is the bunghole cistern, also described above. There are also examples of handled jars and jugs in what appears to be Hedingham sandy orange ware. The cistern, Hedingham sandy orange ware vessels and rounded Mill Green ware jug and jar forms all occur in adjacent fills [457 and 477] of enclosure ditch G17 and are datable to the end of Period 4, *i.e*. the late 14th century. The only pottery current in Period 5 features comprises sherds of Late medieval buff ware and the single sherd of sgraffito ware. Some of the sandy orange ware found in Period 5 may also be current including jug fragments and part of a pipkin, though all could be current in the late 14th century and therefore more or less of the same date as some of the material dating to the end of Period 4.

The pottery from Site D

5.3.28 This assemblage comprises a total of 851 sherds weighing 9793g, excavated from thirty-nine contexts. Average sherd weight is 11.5g, slightly higher than Sites B and C. Like site A, this is a field system without any structures. All the pottery belongs to Period 4 features apart from a single sherd of medieval coarseware residual in Period 5 ditch G90. Most the pottery is early and belongs to the earliest part of Period 4; *i.e*. the beginning of the 13th century. Looking at the more substantial groups, quarry pit [932] at the west of the site produced a simple everted rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, two probable bowl fragments and a beaded cooking-pot rim in early medieval ware, and examples of the more developed B2 and B4 rims in medieval coarseware, these are the latest types and are datable to *c.*1200. Adjacent quarry pit [957], produced a similar range of fabrics and vessel forms, with the addition of a part of a handled jar and the rim of a flared bowl both in medieval coarseware, which are most likely datable to

the early 13th century. Most other features produced smaller amounts (sometimes only one or two sherds) of similar fabrics and rim types.

5.3.29 Some of the features in the north of the site produced slightly different assemblages. A fragment of Hedingham fineware, the only type of fineware present at Site D, was found in pit [1010]. It is from the shoulder of a jug and shows an applied white slip stripe with a brown slip background under an olive glaze and may be from a London-style early rounded jug. Part of the same jug occurs in adjacent pit [1038] indicating that these two features were open at the same time. The jug has an early sandy fabric (as described in 'pottery by period'). London-style early rounded jugs are datable to the mid to late 12th century and this example must have been old when discarded. It is no later than the coarsewares from quarry pits [932 and 957] at the southern end of the site. Found in association with the Hedingham fineware jug in pits [1010 and 1038] were coarseware sherds, the only featured example being a cavetto rim in medieval coarseware, normally datable to the first half of the 13th century and typologically later than the other rim types described so far.

5.3.30 Segment [1019] of ditch G24, at the northern end of the site, also differed from other features in that it produced mainly medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware which included the remains of two jugs datable to the 13th century. The largest and the latest group however came from pit [1041], which cut ditch G24 and produced over 4kg of pottery. Here the remains of a second Hedingham fineware jug is present possessing a strap handle and red slip horizontal and vertical stripes under a two-tone honey and greenish glaze. It has the typical creamy-orange characteristic of this ware and is likely to date to the earlier 13th century. A sherd of Hedingham fineware with a buff fabric in the pit is more likely to date to the mid- to late 12th century.

5.3.31 A number of medieval coarseware cooking-pots are present in pit [1041], the latest of which have cavetto, H2 and H1 rims, all of which could have been current during the early to mid-13th century. The largest cooking-pot fragments are fire-blackened. The remains of at least four bowls are present in this pit comprising two large flared bowls in early medieval ware – transitional and medieval coarseware and two carinated bowls in medieval coarseware and Hedingham coarseware. In addition, a sherd with a pre-firing hole about 1cm across is probably from a bowl. There is also a sagging base showing the remains of a post-firing hole just above the basal angle. Further examples of coarseware jugs are present, two in medieval coarseware and a third in Hedingham coarseware shows a rilled neck, pouring lip and wavy line combing around the body. It is similar to those found at the Hole Farm production site and has the suggested date of mid-13th century. The six-sided counter was found in this feature. In conclusion, the pottery dates from the beginning of the Period 4 until the mid-13th century, with the possibility that some of the earlier pottery is residual and belongs to the 11th/12th century. The assemblages from the southern and northern end of the site vary in composition and with those from the northern end being slightly later in date.

The pottery from site E

5.3.32 Site E, comprising multiphase enclosures containing the remains of several buildings, was situated at the eastern end of Area 2 and fronted onto Sheepcotes Lane. This produced the second largest assemblage totalling 2073 sherds weighing 18660g from 202 contexts; an average sherd weight of only 9g making this the most fragmented assemblage out of all of the sites. Pottery was found in features belonging to Period 3 buildings A and B, and from a Period 3 ditch and other Period 3 features to the north of building B. Much pottery was also excavated from a series of Period 4 ditch segments located to the east of the buildings. Virtually no pottery was found belonging to Period 5. As with other sites much pottery is residual in later contexts and given the large number of contexts producing pottery at this site, relating the pottery to the stratigraphy is not feasible at the assessment stage. What is immediately evident is that all the more unusual traded and overseas imports, *i.e*. the St Neots-type ware, Pingsdorf-type ware and single sherds of Stamford ware and possible developed Stamford ware occur in Site E and nowhere else. Otherwise the pottery is similar to that found at other sites including large quantities of early medieval shelly wares and early medieval ware, vessel forms comprising the same suite of simple everted, thickened everted, thumbed and more developed B2 cooking-pot rims, with the addition of thumbed cooking-pot rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware. There are also examples of storage jars, jugs, bowls (including one with a hole drilled through the neck) and a fragment of possible chimney as found on the other sites. The burnished early medieval ware jug and loop-handled bowl in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, described above, were both found in Site E features. Much less medieval coarseware is present and little Hedingham coarseware was recognised. The usual range of cooking-pot rims is present in medieval coarseware, typologically the latest being the H2 rim datable to the early to mid-13th century. There are also fragments from storage jars and bowls, again as found at other sites with the addition of a spout perhaps from a spouted jug in Hedingham coarseware. The remains of a single Hedingham fineware jug are present, and like that from Site D appears fairly early showing brown slip-painting and a relatively sandy orange-buff fabric. Pottery that could be later comprises unfeatured sherds of Mill Green fine and coarseware dating to not before the mid-13th century until the 14th. The only sherd current in Period 5 is a sherd of German stoneware, possibly Raeren stoneware, from gully G83 and is not enough to constitute evidence of activity during Period 5.

Discussion

5.3.33 Potentially the earliest site is Site E producing sherds of 11th century St Neots-type ware, but Sites B and D are potentially as early as this, producing simple and thickened everted rims in shelly wares and early medieval ware, although it has to be said that these types can persist into the early 13th century. Site C, however, has a later start date of early 13th century. Sites D and B also go out of use at the same time, during the mid-13th century. This may also be the end date for Site E, although the presence of Mill Green ware could mean the site is a little later. Site C however continues seamlessly into the early 15th century, the only site to survive into the late medieval period. Although a few post-medieval sherds are present there is no evidence of activity of this date at any of the sites.

Site A producing only a couple of sherds of medieval coarseware, shows no evidence of significant activity during the medieval or late medieval periods.

5.3.34 The most unusual aspect of the Area 2 sites is the presence of the overseas and traded wares at Site E; St Neots-type ware is not particularly unusual, but Stamford ware and developed Stamford ware are rare and Pingsdorf-type ware is virtually unknown in Essex, the only examples of which encountered by the author being found at Canvey Island on the River Thames. A survey of its distribution shows that Pingsdorf-type ware is found at sites along the south coast and at major riverine and coastal ports on the eastern side of the country such as London, Lincoln, Norwich and York. It was however also found at the castle at Castle Acre in the middle of Norfolk (Keller 1995, 19-27). The presence of these wares suggests high status, not because it was expensive to buy, but because it would not have been available at local markets. It is also possible that the site is associated with a castle, religious establishment or other institution, where members would have travelled more widely, perhaps bringing pottery from the places they had visited. Otherwise the pottery from Site E is much the same as the other sites with a preponderance of coarseware cooking-pots, a small amount of finewares and other more specialised vessels, such as storage jars, jugs and bowls, some of the latter with holes and other holed sherds. The fact that all sites contain much the same range of vessels indicates that they all served much the same purpose and there is no evidence of the different sites having specialised uses. There are some differences however; no finewares were present at Site B, this could mean that this was a service area and not a living area but it could merely be a reflection of the small size of the assemblage at this site. The larger bowls, especially those with drainage holes may have been used for dairying, heating milk to separate the cream for example, and the larger storage jars may have been used for the storage of grain, although at least one storage jar shows signs of heating and so may not have been used for storage. The late medieval assemblage at Site C appears to be entirely domestic with a mixture of both fine and coarsewares indicating that the pottery is both from living and service areas.

5.3.35 The archaeological investigation of Bradwell Quarry Area A4 to the far north of Area A2 revealed two areas of occupation, one a possible enclosure, contained a small assemblage of coarseware pottery dating to perhaps the 12th to early 13th century and is most similar to Site B. The adjacent area was a moated enclosure, which although also starting in the 12th century continues into the 20th century, although activity seems to have been at its most intense during the 12th to 14th centuries. It is most similar to Site C but continued for an even longer period. Like Area A2 this site also produced a number of storage jars. In common with Site E it also produced a relatively unusual import, a fragment of Martincamp flask, but this is later, dating to the 17th century. To the north-east of Allshots Farm was a medieval crop processing area. This yielded a very small assemblage of early medieval ware and medieval coarseware with, unlike Area 2, only a little shelly ware. Again the assemblage spans the 12th to early 13th centuries, producing nothing relating specifically to crop-processing. Finds comprise cooking-pots with B2 and B4 rims, a possible bowl rim, and as in Area 2 a perforated sherd. However, found here, but not identified at any of the Area 2 sites, were examples of Frogs Hall ware, a type of coarseware made at kilns at Frogs Hall near Takeley.

5.4 **Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 279 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 10.2kg were hand-collected from fifty-three stratified contexts in Area 2, in addition to twenty-three unstratified pieces weighing 1014g. A range of forms were identified, and include both Roman and post-Roman material. A breakdown of CBM forms by type is shown in Table 6.

CBM form	No. of items	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total (g)
Roof tile	233	77.2	7550	67.2
Tegula	25	8.3	1314	11.7
Spall	23	7.6	148	1.3
Roman brick	8	2.6	866	7.7
Flue	4	1.3	242	2.2
Brick	3	1.0	790	7.0
?imbrex	3	1.0	140	1.3
Unknown	2	0.7	102	0.9
?floor tile	1	0.3	78	0.7
Total	***302***	***100%***	***11,230g***	***100%***

Table 6: Comparative quantities and weights of CBM from Area A2

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. Fabric descriptions were compiled using an x20 binocular microscope except in those instances when the material was vitrified or too fragmentary to assess fabric or form ('spall'). This material was only counted and weighed prior to discard. Fabric descriptions use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into a digital Excel database and samples of fabrics and forms have been retained.

5.4.3 Twelve CBM fabrics were distinguished, some of which were similar enough to suggest that the same clay sources were utilised from the Roman to post-medieval period. R1, R1A and R3, for instance, appear to be the Roman equivalents of post-Roman fabrics T1, T1A and T4 (see Table 7). R2 was also quartz-rich, but contained a much greater quantity and more angular quartz than R1 and R1A suggesting that it had significant quantities of quartz added as temper.

5.4.4 T1 and T1A were both characterised by the presence of distinctive round and sub-round white and grey quartz that in some instances appeared almost opalescent, and were only distinguished from one another by the quantity of quartz present. It is possible that this quartz was added to the clay, as it sometimes appears in layered clusters, particularly in the case of T1A. T4 was of a similar consistency to T1 and T1A, but was distinctly quartz-free in comparison. T3 had a dappled quality with pale silty deposits and steaking that were not present in T1, T1A or T4.

5.4.5 Post-Roman brick was very under-represented and each fragment revealed a different fabric type (B1, B2 and B3). All of the brick fabrics were quite different from the Roman and post-Roman tile fabrics which suggest they were made from non-local clay, and possibly denote bricks bought in from elsewhere.

Fabric	Description
R1	Roman equivalent of T1.
R1A	Roman equivalent of T1A.
R2	Roman fabric; crumbly and distinctive by the quantity (abundant) of coarse and very coarse sugary quartz.
R3	Roman equivalent of T4.
T1	Dense orange fabric with moderate unsorted (but often rounded) white and grey quartz up to 1mm.
T1A	T1 but with more common-abundant white and grey quartz up to 1mm.
T2	Evenly fired reddish orange fabric with abundant fine quartz and sparse, fine shell giving slightly 'gritty' texture.
T3	Dense and slightly micaceous orange fabric with subtle, paler marbling and sparse pale deposits up to 3mm; oxides up to 1mm.
T4	Nearly sterile dense orange fabric with occasional sparse coarse quartz, round black oxides and calcareous inclusions up to 6mm.
B1	Reddish clay mixed with creamy-grey clay resulting in 'marbled' appearance. Sparse very coarse calcareous deposits up to 6mm. Sparse dark red and black iron-rich inclusions up to 3mm.
B2	Evenly fired orange fabric, Moderate unsorted grey quartz up to 1mm; sparse 'blurred' iron-rich inclusions up to 1mm. Also floor tile fabric (?)
B3	Blotchy red, orange and grey matrix, with paler and red iron-rich streaking and deposits up to 10mm. Clusters of and moderate unsorted quartz up to 1mm.

Table 7: Ceramic building material fabric descriptions

Roman

5.4.6 Forty pieces of CBM were identified as being fragments of the following Roman forms: tegula, brick, box flue tile, and imbrex. Due to the fragmentary state of the artefacts, often these identifications were based on the dimensions of the CBM pieces, for instance those fragments of 20-25mm thickness were classified as tegula, and those of over 30mm thick as Roman brick. These identifications were supported by the dimensions of the CBM more securely dated as Roman, for example two tegula pieces that still had visible signature markings, in both instances partial arcs which are very typically Roman. The box flue tile fragments were either corner fragments or had linear combing present. The imbrex were identified principally based on their curvature, but also as Roman imbrex tends to be thicker with a more creased base than post-Roman ridge tile.

5.4.7 Although Roman CBM is present, only four fragments of tegula from [139] and four more of Roman brick from [233], both from waterhole G11, Site A, come from contexts dated on the basis of pottery to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The remaining Roman CBM, with the exception of one unstratified piece of imbrex, comes from medieval contexts and is therefore either residual material or subsequently reused during the medieval period.

Post-Roman

5.4.8 The bulk of the CBM from Area 2 was of post-Roman date, and comprised three broken and abraded pieces of brick and 233 fragments of roof tile. Most of the roof tile assemblage is most likely to be peg tile, as evidenced by twelve fragments with round peg holes of 12 to 15mm. As a group the tile is fairly homogenous both in terms of dimension and fabric, with 135 fragments categorised at T1, and a further thirty as the more quartz-rich T1A, which

collectively make up 70% of all roof tile collected. With few exceptions, the roof tile was between 11 to 15mm thick, and one reasonably undamaged T1 fragment relayed a width of 153mm. Of the remaining tile, seventeen examples were found in T2, five in T4, and only a single example of T3.

5.4.9 All of the tile recovered is probably medieval. The dimensions and appearance of the peg tiles are similar to the 13th to 14th century examples, which have been found at the Danbury Kiln site, Essex (Drury and Pratt 1975, 111), and much of it comes from pottery-dated medieval contexts.

5.4.10 Only three bricks were found, all from Site C: one unstratified piece, and one fragment apiece from building A, and pond G34. All were subject to surface spalling and heat damage. The bricks from [465 and 647] both had thicknesses of 50-51mm, which is consistent with late 14th to early 15th century dated bricks from Fingringhoe, Stanway and Fordham, the latter two locations being less than 16km away from Area 2 (Ryan 1996, 40-41). Also recovered, but unassociated with any context, was a large fragment of what is believed to be medieval floor tile in fabric B2, identified on the basis of one slightly knife trimmed edge.

5.4.11 The CBM is likely to have originated from one or more medieval structures of *c*.14th to 15th century date, although none of these structures need necessarily have existed within Area A2. The bulk of it comes from Site C, succeeded in quantities by Sites E, D, A and B respectively. Nearly all of the material from Site C is Roman. The amounts of brick and tile from Sites B, C and E are greatly insufficient to firmly imply that bricks and/or tiles had been part of any of the identified medieval buildings' fabrics.

5.4.12 The high proportion of roof tiles being of similar form and fabric is further evidence for them having derived from at least one medieval building, although which building and where it stood remain uncertain. Roof tiles are rarely closely datable, although the Area 2 tiles' association with 14th century pottery enables comparison with *c*.14th century tiles from Danbury. The Danbury ‘Tile Factory’ was one of at least two medieval kiln sites producing roof tile. It had a central location within Essex and was situated *c*.24km south of Bradwell. Another was a less well documented kiln at Stebbing,*c*.16km to the west (Drury and Pratt 1975, 155, Fig 64). Danbury tiles have been found in multiple locations across Essex, including Bradwell Parish Church (Drury and Pratt 1975, 158), and it is possible that some of those from Area 2 may have been manufactured at the Danbury kiln.

5.4.13 An alternative possibility is that there was an even more local tile kiln which supplied Bradwell’s roof tiles. Coggeshall, a site that is significant as one of the very first productions sites for medieval brick, is *c.*5km from Bradwell Quarry and it is not far-fetched to suggest that the kiln/s that initially produced Coggeshall ‘Great Bricks’ in the 12th to 13th century later diversified into roof tile as demand for tile grew. The exact location of the Coggeshall Great Brick Kiln is not known, but ‘The Tyllkille’ recorded as being there on a 1619 map and excavated in 1845 has been suggested by Ryan as a probable location (Ryan 1999, 83). Furthermore, the fabric described for the Coggeshall bricks – fine clay tempered with quartz up to 2mm (Ryan 1996, 22) – is very similar to that defined for T1A, although a direct comparison of fabrics would be required to confirm physical similarity.

5.4.14 Brick making and use became more widespread during the post-medieval period and even when bricks were not the sole building material for any particular structure, then they were nonetheless often incorporated in the form of related structures such as chimneys. The general absence of brick at Area 2 can therefore be seen to indicate that the medieval buildings of Sites C, B and E pre-date the time when brick was commonly used, further implying that the majority of their features are medieval or earlier.

5.5 Baked Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A total of 553 pieces of fired clay weighing 5392g were recovered from eighty-two contexts. Most the material (73%) comes from medieval-dated contexts, although only a small proportion of it is diagnostic (15%).

5.5.2 All of the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was conducted macroscopically and fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

5.5.3 Five clay fabrics were distinguished across the assemblage, at least two of which appear to be local clay types as the same fabrics were identified in the fired clay found at a nearby Roman and medieval site in Witham (Maltings Lane; in prep). Descriptions of clay types and the Witham equivalent (Maltings Lane WHML) are indicated in Table 8.

Fabric	Description	WHML equivalent
F1	Softy, pale/pink fabric with moderate medium-coarse chalk pieces and sparse very coarse (5-10mm) rounded chalk inclusions (?chalky boulder clay)	F3 / F4
F1A	Hard fired reddish clay that appears to be a mixture of F1 and F3.	No equivalent
F2	Pinkish fabric with sparse rose quartz and iron oxides up to 1.5mm	No equivalent
F3	Sandy orange or brown clay with moderate quartz up to 1mm (?London clay)	F1
F4	Vitrified pink-lilac briquetage; burnt out chaff evident.	Briquetage
F5	Fine, well-fired reddish fabric with common rounded coarse quartz up to 1.5mm and pebble/flint chips up to 4mm.	No equivalent

Table 8: Fabric descriptions for fired clay, Area A2, Bradwell Quarry

5.5.4 Fabric F1 stood out as the most commonly used clay with 484 fragments formed from this fabric type. It was often only lightly baked, which resulted in a slightly paler 'fired' surface or area. The rest of the clay fabrics were significantly less frequent. F2 and F4 were each only represented by a single example, and the few examples of F3 were all very fragmentary (average weight: 6g) and nearly all thoroughly burnt. F5 was an unusual fabric, appearing to be quartz-tempered and particularly well fired. It is more comparable to the fabrics used for ceramic building materials or even pottery,

and the artefacts made from F5 were obviously moulded although their intended function is less clear.

5.5.5 Only five fragments of fired clay were recovered from Roman-dated contexts. One F4 fragment from fill [234] of waterhole [138] in Area A was clearly a scrap of briquetage (fired clay associated with salt processing). This fragment exhibited the typical characteristics of briquetage being vitrified hard with burnt out organic inclusions and displaying 'salt colours' of pink and lilac (Crosby 2001, 112).

5.5.6 The greatest quantity of fired clay was recovered from 12th to 14th century contexts. This material is mostly fragmentary and undiagnostic, but a few of the fragments have wattle or lath impressions, collected from [939], [1061] and [1095], fills of Period 4 and 5 features pit [932], quarry pit [1100] and Period 4 pit [932], making it is likely that much of the fired clay represents degraded daub from medieval structures. However, it should be noted that although fired clay was occasionally found in the same deposits as ceramic building materials (CBM) this was the exception rather than the rule, with it only occurring in the following contexts: [956], [962], [1020], [1046], [1095], [1250], [1278], [1394], [1600], [1606], [1752], [1942] and [2006].

5.5.7 The single fragment of F2 clay was retrieved from [2054], a fill of Period 5 quarry pit [1100] in Site E. This clay was fired very hard and unusually pink, to the extent of almost appearing to be briquetage. Few conclusions can be reached as to its function, although if it does represent briquetage then it is more likely to be Roman than medieval.

5.5.8 The pieces of fired clay formed of F5 were recovered respectively from [495], one of the fills of Building C, Site C, and [1008], a fill of pit [1038] in Site D. As described above, these pieces appear to have been intentionally moulded into their current elongated, tapering and approximately cuboid forms. Each has a round impression of approximately 30mm on one end. The function of these objects is unknown, but they may be medieval kiln or oven furniture.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations recovered 108 pieces of stone, weighing 11.8kg, from thirty-one individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the resultant data being used to create an Excel database. Table 9 gives a provisional characterisation of the assemblage for assessment.

Stone type	No	Weight	Use	Context dates
Chalk	1	6g	Worn	Undated
Flint pebble	1	24g	Worn	Undated
Iron pyrites	1	38g	Very worn	Undated
Cretaceous fossil sponge	3	116g	Weathered	IA, LIA/RB & Medieval
Sarsen-type (off-white)	6	1558g	Cobbles X1 burnt	Medieval
Sarsen-type (fe-flecked)	1	348g	Burnt cobble	LIA/RB
Sarsen-type/quartzite	2	326g	Cobbles. Burnt	LIA/RB
Sarsen-type (white-flecked)	1	24g	Cobble	Medieval
Dense mottled ferruginous sast	1	306g	Water-worn	Medieval
Septaria	4	480g	Irregular	Medieval
Quartzite	2	340g	Cobbles. Burnt	LIA/RB
Carstone	1	64g	Irregular	Medieval
Ferruginous sast	1	1054g	Water-worn. Burnt	Medieval
Laminated sast	1	32g	Irregular	Undated
German lava	82	7170g	Rotary querns	X5 RB, rest medieval

Table 9: Basic summary of stone assemblage

5.6.2 The majority of stone types may have been naturally occurring at or relatively close to Area A2. With the exception of burning none of these stones appears to have been humanly modified. Some of the Sarsen-type cobbles from the other archaeologically investigated areas of Bradwell Quarry have been used as prehistoric rubbing/polishing stones, although none of those from Area 2 show signs of this.

5.6.3 The only stone of note is the German lava as all pieces derive from imported rotary querns. The complete absence of Puddingstone and Millstone grit querns is quite marked, but may be due to the date of the quern-producing contexts. Excluding a few from undated contexts and five small amorphous pieces (22g) from fill [235] of Period 5 ditch G10 in Site A, all of the lava was recovered from medieval deposits of the late 11th/12th to 14th centuries from Sites A, B, C, D and E. These stones are in moderately good condition and a number of full thicknesses are measurable. In addition, one or two have features such as handle sockets.

5.7 **Registered Finds** by Susan Chandler

5.7.1 Area A2 has a total of forty-five registered finds (Table 10). Twelve of these are fragments of quern stone and are described in 5.6 above (RF numbers <16>, <19> and <22> to <31>). All but three of the registered finds are medieval. The exceptions comprise a possible fragment of airplane RF <2>, a probable fire or oven brick RF <42>, and a Roman Aucissa type brooch <35>.

RF No.	Context	Description	Material	Period	Site
1	1099	Horse shoe	Iron	Med	E
2	1090	Plane part	Aluminium	Modern	E
3	1066	Spur	Iron	Med	D
4	955	horse or ox shoe	Iron	Med	D
5	1250	Rings	Copper alloy	Med	E
6	1112	Coin	Copper alloy	Med	E
7	1046	Whittle tanged Knife	Iron	Med	D
8	1303	Horse shoe	Iron	Med	E
9	1987	Point	Bone	Med	E
10	1774	Weight or spindle whorl	Lead	Med	E
11	2007	Iron joiner's dog	Iron	Med	E
12	1848	Spindle Whorl	Ceramic	Med	E
13	1886	Buckle	Iron	Med	E
14	1848	Spindle Whorl	Bone	Med	E
15	1682	Tool	Iron	Med	E
17	1815	Plate fragment	Iron	Med	E
18	1416	Strip fragment	Iron	Med	E
20	1848	Spindle Whorl	Ceramic	Med	E
21	1787	Mount	Copper alloy	Med	E
32	1602	Strip fragment	Iron	Med	E
33	1305	Chain link	Iron	Med	E
34	1059	Strip or blade	Iron	Med	D
35	235	Aucissa type brooch	Copper alloy	Roman	A
36	622	Clip or staple	Copper alloy	Med	C
37	545	Button	Copper alloy	Post-medieval	C
38	587	Uncertain	Copper alloy	Med	C
39	456	Weight	lead	Med	C
40	592	Spindle whorl	Stone	Med	C
41	592	Spindle whorl	Stone	Med	C
42	495	Fire brick?	Ceramic	Med	C
43	503	Chisel	Iron	Med	C
44	u/s	Coin	Copper alloy	Med	?
45	460	Chisel	Iron	Med	C

Table 10: Registered Finds (excluding quern stone)

Dress accessories

5.7.2 The four objects of dress include a brooch, a partial buckle frame, a button and part of a mount or embellishment. Of these three objects, the brooch, RF <35>, stands out. It comes from Site A waterhole G11, is a Roman Aucissa type, and is the only one of the registered finds to pre-date the medieval period. It is incomplete, missing its catch plate with the pin fused so that it sticks out at ninety degrees to the hinge cover. It is decorated with a simple pattern of bands of diagonally incised lines forming zig-zags and a single band of dots before the hinge cover.

5.7.3 The Buckle frame, RF <13> is an incomplete D-shaped frame made from iron. The curve of the D form is wide and flat, while the bar has a narrow square section. Buckles of this form are common from the medieval period; this example was found in fill [1886] of 13th to late 14th century pit [1885] in Site E.

5.7.4 Registered find <21> is most likely part of a belt mount. It consists of a cast bar with a tack or rivet at one end which would have originally served as an attachment. The other end is forked, with two arms at angles to each other creating a V-shape. The tip of the V is broken and most of the rest of the object is missing making full identification almost impossible. It was found in fill [1787] of 13th to late 14th century pit [1788] in Site E.

5.7.5 The post-medieval button RF <37> from fill [545] of Period 5 pond G34, in Site C, consists of a flat, discoidal head 22mm in diameter with a circular shank, 6mm in diameter. It is fairly plain, with two small circles incised in the centre of the head. A small amount of fabric remains adheres to the reverse.

Tools

5.7.6 One medieval whittle tanged knife, RF <7> was found in upper fill [1046] of 13th to late 14th century quarry pit [1041] in Site D. It is in two parts, and these comprise a small section of its blade towards its tip (the end of the tip is missing), and the rest of the blade and tang. It is fairly simple in design and the back of its blade slopes gently towards the tip. Knives of this design were common throughout the medieval and post medieval periods.

5.7.7 Two possible metalworking chisels were found during the recording of the bulk metalwork and were added to the recorded finds. Both come from Site C and of these, RF <43> was found in fill [503] of pit [502] and RF <45> was found in context [460], an upper fill of ditch G17. Both are comparable to examples A46 to A49 in Goodall (2011,14-15), and date to the 11th to 12th century.

Coins

5.7.8 Both of the coins, RF <6> and <44>, are made from copper alloy and are in very poor condition. They are illegible and are probably jettons. Both come from post-medieval quarry pit [1112] in Site E. One of them has been bent into an S-shape, though it is not clear if this is deliberate.

Spindle Whorls

5.7.9 In total, five spindle whorls were recovered. Three of them, <12>, <14> and <20>, were found in one context, [1848], the single fill of post-trench [1847] of Building C, Site E. One of these, RF <14>, is made from a mammal femoral head sawn from the bone and centrally pierced with a vertical hole, while RF <12> and <20> are made from stone or ceramic. RF <12> is dome shaped, much like the form of <14>, with a flat base and vertical central hole. RF <20> is globular in shape, with incised decoration of concentric lines giving it a ridged profile. The remaining two spindle whorls, RF <40> and <41> were both found in [592], a fill of gully [594] in Site C. Both of these spindle whorls are made from stone or ceramic and RF <40> is similar to <20> with a globular form and incised concentric lines of decoration running round the object. RF <41> is annular in form, fairly evenly shaped with its central hole narrowing slightly in the middle. It is undecorated. All of these spindle whorls are medieval in date, and the stone examples fit into the typology used by Walton Roger (1997) at York for stone spindle whorls;

<12>, <20> and <40> fall into the form A1 group, and <41> into the form C group.

Worked bone

5.7.10 As well as worked bone spindle whorl RF <14> there is one other object of worked bone. This is RF <9>, a section of mammal long bone which has been worked to a point at one end with a number of cuts. It is not worn or polished from use, suggesting that it is incomplete or was an offcut rather than a completed object. Due to its nature it is fairly hard to date the object itself; it was found in fill [1987] of 12th century pit [1988], Site E.

Animal husbandry

5.7.11 RF <3> is a surface find from Site D and is an incomplete iron prick-spur, missing parts of its arms and terminals. The remaining parts of the arms are D-shaped in section. The spur point is pyramidal in shape and is similar to type 7 in the Medieval Catalogue from the London Museum (Ward Perkins 1940, 28, fig 28).

5.7.12 Iron horse shoes RF <1> and <8> were retrieved from Period 5 quarry pit [1100] in Site E and are both medieval or later in date. They have calkin heels but are without toe clips. Due to corrosion it is not possible to currently see the form of their nail holes, although this could be revealed by x-radiography which may allow better dating.

5.7.13 A curved strip of iron, RF <4> found in fill [955] of Period 5 ditch G90 in Site D may be an ox shoe. X-radiographical analysis is needed to confirm this identification.

Modern

5.7.14 RF <2> is a large plate possibly from a vehicle or aeroplane. It is made from aluminium and perhaps a hatch cover. It is roughly paddle shaped and is comprised of two sheets of aluminium held together with iron screws, one sheet forming a lip on the inside of the other. The external surface is painted khaki green, while the internal surface is painted black. It has suffered extensive damage in the past and is distorted, missing a large section from its middle with parts cracked and pushed outwards. The artefact derives from a modern drain, which cut through Period 3 ditch G36 in Site E.

Weights

5.7.15 A single lead weight RF <10> was found in context [1774], the fill of one the post-extraction cuts in 12th century Building B, Site E. It is conical in form, 21mm in diameter and 10mm tall with a central hole, 8mm in diameter. While generally these objects are called weights, it may be a small spindle whorl.

5.7.16 A second lead object, RF <39>, most likely a weight, was found in context [456], an intermediate fill of a large enclosure ditch (G17) in Site C. It is incomplete, ovoid in shape, domed with a flat back and with a hole for suspension at one end.

Other Objects

5.7.17 RF <5> is a pair of copper alloy rings with lenticular sections, 25mm in diameter. Copper-alloy rings are common finds and may have served a number of functions, few of which are evident from the rings themselves. RF <5> was discovered in fill [1250] of 13th to late 14th century ditch G43, in Site E.

5.7.18 It is likely that RF <11> from Period 4 ditch G84 in Site E is an iron joiner's dog. However, it is incomplete, missing its arms so this cannon be said with certainty. It is a strip of iron with a rectangular section, bending at each end.

5.7.19 RF <15> consists of three fragments of iron which re-join to form a possible tool tang and section of blade. Due to the fragmentary nature of the object it is not possible to fully identify. It was recovered from fill [1683] of pit [1682] in Site E.

5.7.20 RF<33> is a length of iron wire with a round section most likely forming a chain link, recovered from [1305], a fill of Period 4 ditch G44, Site E. It is incomplete and in at least two parts refits with smaller fragments which may also re-join.

5.7.21 Copper alloy object RF <36> was recovered from fill [622] of pond G34 in Site C. It is a rectangular strip, bent at each end with the arms tapering to points at their ends forming a clip or a staple type fastening.

5.7.22 RF <38> is a small fragment of copper alloy plate with a small spiral of copper alloy attached on one side. This may be part of a button or similar or part of a decorative element. Due to the fragmentary nature of the object it is not possible to identify. It was recovered from [587], the fill of a 15th century or later pit in Site C.

Iron Plate fragments

5.7.23 Two plate fragments were recovered from context [1815], the upper fill of a post trench relating to Building C, Site E. These were recorded as RF <15>. They do not conjoin, and due to their corroded nature are largely undiagnostic

5.7.24 Another plate fragment was recovered in context [1416], the fill of a post-extraction cut in Building B, Site E. This RF number <18> is likely a section of horse shoe, with a rectangular section and curving shape.

5.7.25 Similar to RF <18>, RF <32> is also likely a section of horse shoe. It was found in the basal fill of a pit [1602] in Site E.

5.7.26 RF <34> is a strip or plate fragment recovered from fill [1059] of ditch G25, Site D. It has a tapering profile and is possibly a knife blade. All of the plate fragments would benefit from x-radiography to aid their identification.

5.8 **Bulk Metalwork** by Susan Chandler

5.8.1 A total of 126 iron objects, weighing 697g, were collected during the archaeological work for Area 2. In general these objects are in poor condition, heavily corroded and concreted and in some cases partial or incomplete. Of these, 111 are nails or nail fragments, particularly partial stems, weighing a total of 372g. All of these nails are of types typically found in the medieval and post-medieval period, commonly having square or circular stems and heads.

5.8.2 The other fifteen iron objects are largely in a fairly poor condition, corroded and/or fragmentary. The largest grouping of iron objects is in fill [460] of Period 4 ditch G17, Site C, which contained six fragments of undiagnostic plate. Plate fragments were also found in contexts [592], [1548] and [1600], fills of gully G20, Site C, and in pits [1548 and 1600] at Site E. The plate fragments from [592] are too small to be diagnostic, although those in [1548] and [1600] are most likely parts of bindings. That from [1548] appears to have a tapering profile which may indicate it is a blade, something which could be clarified by x-radiographic analysis. Bar or rod fragments were found in contexts [621], [636] and [660], all fills of Period 5 ditch G18 in Site C. As with the plate fragments these objects are largely undiagnostic. Context [621] contained two bar fragments, each with sub-circular profiles, largely affected by corrosion. The single bar fragment in [636] is wider to one end, possibly indicating it is a tool tang; however, due to its incomplete condition, it is not possible to say with certainty. Deposit [660] yielded a single bar section which is bent into a U shape. It is clearly part of a larger object, but is not diagnostic. The remaining two iron objects are a partial washer found in fill [1516] in one of the post-trenches of Building B, Site E, and a short section of wire or nail stem found in [1761], a fill of Period 4 ditch G86, Site E.

5.9 **Miscellaneous Finds** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Two pieces of clay pipe were recovered from Area 2, both coming from context [660], a fill of Period 5 ditch G18, Site C. There is a fresh 8g fragment from an AO30 bowl (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) of *c*.1850-1910 date as well as a fresh bowl fragment of AO27/28 type, probably dating to *c*.1830 to 1880. This latter pipe has a poorly executed maker's initial of J (or T)/P on a flat spur.

5.9.2 Two pieces of glass were recovered from two different contexts. Context [621] contained an un-corroded 4g fragment from a green wine bottle of 19th to early 20th century date. Context [647] produced a slightly corroded base 984g) fragment from a cylindrical wine bottle of later 18th to 19th century date. Both contexts are part of the latter part of the fill sequence of pond G34 in Site C.

5.9.3 One of the three pieces of slag from Area 2 was in fact a piece of badly weathered iron pyrites. The other two pieces were both classic rusty orange/brown aerated iron smithing slags from contexts [137] and [2012] (234g and 8g respectively). Context [137] is a Roman layer in Site A, and [2012] is the single fill of segment [2013], part of Period 4 ditch G56 in Site E.

5.10 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.10.1 A total of 2028 fragments of animal bones were recovered through hand-collection with a further 279g of bone being recovered from whole-earth samples. The assemblage derives from medieval and Early Roman deposits and is in a moderate state of preservation displaying some evidence of surface erosion and with few complete bones remaining.

5.10.2 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 or small mammal. Bones have been measured according to Von den Driesch (1976) and mandibles with two or more teeth in-situ have been recorded according to Grant (1982).

5.10.3 Of the 2028 fragments of bone recovered through hand-collection, 1164 were identifiable to taxa. The bones have been placed into broad chronological phases at this stage, based on pottery spot-dates, with the bulk of the material deriving from Early Roman and medieval deposits (Table 11).

Period	Total No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
Prehistoric	16	6		2	4
LIA/Roman	918	541	26	505	10
Medieval	798	443	28	358	57
Undated	296	174	20	144	10
Total	***2028***	***1164***	***74***	***1009***	***81***

Table 11: The total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and the preservation of the identifiable fragments, by broad-phase

5.10.4 A range of domestic taxa have been identified including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat and domestic fowl (Table 12). Possible Greylag Goose and Red Grouse have also been noted. They represent the only wild taxa in the hand-collected assemblage, although it is possible that the goose specimen derives from a domesticated bird.

Taxa	Prehistoric	LIA/early Roman	Early Roman	Later Roman	Medieval
Cattle	1	1	91	1	95
Sheep/Goat		1	70	1	53
Goat			1		
Pig		1	41		37
Horse			6		34
Dog			2		7
Cat					2
Large Mammal	3	1	209		116
Medium Mammal		4	107		92

Domestic Fowl			2		2
Red Grouse ?	2				
Greylag Goose ?			1		1
Bird			1		4

Table 12: NISP counts by broad, chronological phase

5.10.5 The bone from the environmental residue has only been scanned at this stage; the bulk of this material is small and poorly preserved though fish vertebrae have been recovered from samples <3>, <18>, <20> and <36>. No fish cranial bones have been retrieved and the bulk of the vertebrae derive from smaller species, particularly herring.

5.11 Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

5.11.1 Thirty-five bulk samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from a variety of feature types, including pits, a ditch, a pond, a waterhole and a hearth. The large majority of the samples were taken from medieval deposits, although Iron Age, Roman and Prehistoric features were also sampled. Some of the sampled deposits are so far undated. The following report assesses the contents of the excavation samples and the potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

5.11.2 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains. Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots (or 100 ml subsamples of the larger ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded. 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).

5.11.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 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 woody taxa. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). 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.

5.11.4 Sample <12> from fill [377] of prehistoric pit [375] in Site C produced a small flot, dominated by small charcoal fragments. Charred plant remains were limited to a few wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) caryopses. The residue

contained mammal bone, some of which was burnt, and finds including fire cracked flint, pot and magnetic material. Charcoal was present in relatively large amounts in the residue. Identified taxa were cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), and the Maloideae sub-family, which includes apple, pear and rowan, among other taxa.

5.11.5 Sample <11>, fill [264] of Iron Age pit [266] in Site B, produced a single caryopsis of possible free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum* cf *aestivum*). A moderate amount of charcoal was recorded, with most fragments displaying signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, which are due to fluctuations in the ground water level. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and Maloideae were recorded. Finds from the residue included fire cracked flint, pot, flint and magnetic material. No other types of environmental remains appeared to be present.

5.11.6 Samples <7> [233], <8> [234], <9> [235] and <10> [250] derive from fills of Roman waterhole G11 in Site A. Charred plant remains were noted only in the intermediate and tertiary fills and included barley *(Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible emmer/spelt (*Triticum* cf *dicoccum/spelta*) and large grass caryopses as well as a knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Deposit [235] yielded the largest amount of caryopses, although its count was still below fifty. Charcoal was present in small amounts in all the deposits and no identification work was carried out. Bone fragments, some of which were burnt, fire cracked flint, pot, flint, fired clay and magnetic material were also recorded from the residues.

5.11.7 Seventeen of the samples derive from medieval features and these comprise a variety of pits, a ditch, a hearth, and a quarry pit: <14> [393] , <16> [363], <17> [460], <20> [726], <21> [802], <22> [731], <25> [1044], <26> [1046], <27> [960], <28> [1097], <29> [1177], <31> [1652], <32> [1675], <33> [1917], <34> [1110], <37> [2054] and <38> [2012]. Most of the deposits contain caryopses of wheat, barley, and occasional oat (*Avena* sp.). The most productive deposits and samples were:

- [363] <16> Pit [369], Site B, Period 4
- [1044] <25> Pit [1041], Site D, Period 4
- [1097] <28> Quarry pit [1100], Site E, Period 5
- [1675] <32> Hearth [1673], Site E, Period 3
- [1110] <34> Quarry pit [1100], Site E, Period 5

5.11.8 Oats cannot be identified as belonging to a wild or cultivated species on the basis of the caryopses alone. Apart from cereal caryopses, seeds of wild plants included oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), goosefoots/oraches (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). A stone of plum or damson (*Prunus domestica*), fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and a cotyledon of vetch/pea sized legume (*Vicia/Lahyrus/Pisum* sp.) represent a scatter of plant remains, that could have been used for food, although they were found in very low numbers.

5.11.9 Most deposits produced some charcoal, but for identification purposes only samples with more than 6g in the >4mm fraction and that came from suitable features were considered. Because ditches tend to fill slowly over

time, charcoal from this feature type is not deemed to provide useful information on fuel selection and use and therefore charcoal from segment [457] of Period 4 ditch G17, Site C did not undergo identification. Both deposits from pit [1041] produced the same woody taxa, oak (*Quercus* sp.) and the Maloideae subfamily. A few fragments were distorted and could only be tentatively identified, but for the most part charcoal preservation was moderate in this feature. The same two taxa occurred in the other features, except for Period 5 pit [2100], Site E, which only contained oak, and quarry pit [1100], Site E, which also contained cherry/blackthorn and birch (*Betula* sp.).

5.11.10 Charcoal fragments handpicked from two medieval contexts also underwent identification. Deposit [2052] contained two fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and [987] two fragments of cherry/ blackthorn.

5.11.11 Other samples comprised <2> [113], <3> [116], <4> [121], <5> [123], <6> [217], <13> [391], <15> [396], <18> [652], <19> [646], <30> [1651], <35> [1978] and <36> [1871]. Many of the flots were dominated by rootlets and other uncharred material. Charred crop seeds were present in most of the deposits, but in very low numbers, representing a background scatter, perhaps originating from domestic waste. They included the same cereals present in samples from dated features, such as barley and wheat. Possible free-threshing type wheat caryopses were noted in the primary and an intermediate fill of pond [379], Site B, and in the primary fill [1871] of Period 4 pit [1868], Site E. The latter deposit was particularly interesting because a number of mineralised botanical remains were recorded. These included seeds of various taxa of the roses family (Rosaceae), including possibly the cherries genus (cf *Prunus* sp.) and perhaps apple (cf *Malus* sp.) pips. If further work is carried out, these preliminary identifications will need to be confirmed.

5.11.12 Charcoal was present in most samples, although generally only small fragments were preserved. Charcoal that was deemed suitable for identification was recovered from post-pipe [120] of Building A, Site B. Identified taxa consisted of oak and Maloideae.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence complements the archaeological results of Bradwell Quarry Site R and Area A4 and in combination with those provides what is probably the largest unbroken expanse of archaeologically investigated medieval landscape in Essex. The picture it provides is more legible and complete than any equivalent area composed of disparate individual archaeological sites and because of that its results can be presented in more detail and more confidently put into context.

6.1.2 The major findings of Area A2 are small numbers of Early to Middle Iron Age pits in Sites C, E and F, a 1st century AD Roman waterhole in Site A, a 12th century cottage in Site B, a 13th to 15th century holding with three phases of houses in Site C, mid 12th to 14th century enclosure ditches and quarry pits in Site D, and a 12th century open hall house and farm in Site E. Pieces of high status pottery are part of the content of the Roman waterhole and their presence possible implies that the Roman settlement of Area A5 to the immediate south was equally high status. The findings of Area A2 in combination with those of Site R and A4 suggest that domestic occupation within the archaeologically investigated parts of Bradwell quarry was mostly infrequent and sparse before *c*.1100 and came in the form of thinly scattered Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age farmsteads and a Roman farm. Parts of the findings of Site R and Areas A2 and A4 are small numbers of Early and Late Saxon/early medieval pot sherds, although these are unaccompanied by unequivocal evidence for on-site occupation. From such, it can be suggested that Bradwell Quarry's (pre-airfield) landscape was mostly, if not entirely, a 12th century and later construct and that its development, during its earliest stages at least, took place under the patronage of the lord of the manor at Bradwell Hall.

6.1.3 Most of the sites within Area A2 are clearly medieval, although not all of these would have been in use at the same time. The earliest two comprise the 12th century cottage and garden of Site B and the open hall house and farm of Site E. It is likely that both of these residences were occupied by rent-paying tenants and that the status of the head of the hall was higher than that of the cottage. Consequently, it is suggested that the head of the hall house was a freeman, a wealthy rent paying tenant farmer who owed relatively little to his lord and had a high degree of independence and security, and that the head of the cottage was a labouring villain or cotter. The only one of the six sites to have revealed traded and imported wares is Site E and this is further evidence for its occupants having been moderately high status and wealthy.

6.1.4 The farm and hall of Site E are situated immediately north of Sheepcotes Farm, an existing settlement, documented to have been in continuous use since the 12th century. The interrelationship of the two sites is not known, although it remains possible that the 12th century remains of Site E represent Sheepcotes Farm in its initial manifestation. If that is so, then the focal point of that farm was probably shifted to its existing location during the 13th to 14th century, by which time all of Site E was serving as farmland and buildings A to C were no longer standing. Either that, or two farms, that of

Sheepcotes and that of Site E, only one of which is historically attested, stood alongside each other during the 12th century.

6.1.5 The pottery dating evidence for Site C indicates it to have been used for domestic occupation during the 13th to early 15th century. Its large enclosure ditch (G17) suggests it to have been at least partly moated and is possibly a parallel for the medieval or later moated enclosure of Area 4, perhaps implying that moated settlements had been relatively common, and not exclusive to high status sites. Site C's pottery assemblage is larger and more varied than those of Sites B and E although this could be due to its later date and longer lifespan. Many of its pot sherds are from cooking pots, jugs and jars and these are accompanied by several spindle whorls making it likely that that Site C was initially used for domestic occupation and that a succession of three houses is represented by the remains of its buildings. The site's occupants were probably peasants and the plentiful and more varied nature of its finds' assemblage possibly implies that their material wealth and social standing were greater than those of Site B.

6.1.6 Sites A to F have the following significance and potential:

Site A

6.1.7 The significance and potential of Site A are moderate to high. Its remains are probably part of the 1st to late 3rd/early 4th century Roman 'farm' which was identified during the archaeological trial trenching of Area 5 to the immediate south and its waterhole contains high status imported Gallo-Belgic artefacts. If it is part of that 'farm' then the waterhole's high status artefacts possibly upgrade it to a villa, akin to the timber villa at Great Holts Farm, Boreham, perhaps (Germany 2003).

Site B

6.1.8 Site B represents part of a low status medieval holding. It has moderate significance and its potential lies in its ability to provide and facilitate cross-comparison between the medieval holdings of Site R, and Areas A2 and A4.

Site C

6.1.9 Site C also has moderate potential and significance, but nonetheless is still more archaeologically valuable than Site B in that it not only has three times as many buildings, but it also has clear evidence for mineral extraction. Its buildings complement those of Sites B and E and together with other examples from elsewhere will probably provide insights into medieval peasant status and rural building construction and form.

Site D

6.1.10 The remains of Site D mainly comprise enclosure ditches and quarry pits and are of low to moderate potential. The quarry pits complement those of Sites C and E and together have the potential to illustrate the extent and longevity of the quarrying at Bradwell, its inter-relation with farming and settlement, post-quarry usage, and choice of location. Relating of the site's enclosure ditches with the field pattern of Bradwell as it existed before the

Second World War may provide information on the age of that landscape and how it developed.

Site E

6.1.11 The significance and potential of Site E is moderate to high, and therefore equivalent to that of Site A. Remains of three timber buildings form part of its findings and one these (Building B) is sufficiently formulaic and well-preserved to identify locations of doors, passageways, individual rooms and room functions, and a stairwell for an upper chamber. The status, size and quality of the building are clearly greater than those of Sites B and C and therefore illustrate issues of build quality (*i.e*. professional versus amateur builders), occupant wealth, status and lifestyle. Archaeological and existing sites providing comparanda for Building B include the Late Saxon Hall complex at Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005) and existing 12th and 13th century halls at Wimbish and Fyfield (Essex Sites and Monuments Records 36934 and 32982).

Site F

6.1.12 Three dispersed small Early to Middle Iron Age discrete features represent Site F and probably do little more than further suggest that farming and settlement was taking place intermittently within the area of Bradwell Quarry during that period. Their significance and potential are therefore low.

6.2 Worked Flint

6.2.1 The small assemblage is not considered to have any potential for further analysis. No further analytical work is required and publication text can be extracted from its assessment report.

6.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Prehistoric

6.3.1 Taken in isolation, the prehistoric pottery is of low significance because of the small overall size of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic feature sherds. However, the presence of a few moderate to large individual stratified groups does provide a little useful comparable fabric data to add to that from adjacent areas of excavation in Bradwell Quarry.

6.3.2 There is no potential for further analysis on the prehistoric pottery; however, it may be helpful to prepare a brief summary paragraph detailing the dating evidence which it provides for amalgamation into the stratigraphic narrative or, in the event that this area is published with other archaeology from the quarry, information from the above report could be incorporated into a more detailed specialist report.

Late Iron Age / Roman

6.3.3 The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery is of regional significance because of the diversity of its imported wares and the unusual picture of deposition contained by waterhole G11 in Site A. The fact that this assemblage was found across many different layers of the waterhole seems to suggest that it was deposited over an extended period of time; however, the good condition of this material suggests that it is the result of deliberate acts of deposition rather than being gradually incorporated from surface material or representing well-mixed redeposited midden material. Furthermore the highly unusual proportions of fine and imported table wares, in comparison with pottery from elsewhere on the site, suggest that there may be an element of deliberate selection and structured deposition involved; either that or the feature was preferentially used for dumping of waste after a high status feast.

6.3.4 Further study of the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage, in conjunction with stratigraphic analysis and other finds and environmental work, has the potential to inform understanding about the nature of high-status activity, particularly whether this represents dumped material from high-status events or some form of votive offering. Further study of the pattern of cross-fits across different stratigraphic layers may help determine how rapidly this feature was sealed and how many separate depositional events are represented. More detailed comparison with datasets published as part of the Town and Country in Roman Essex project (Perring and Pitts 2014) would also help to elucidate the rarity of the range of fine and imported wares.

6.3.5 Revised Research aims for the Late Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblage comprise:

- How does the range of imported and fine wares in the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery assemblage compare with other sites of higher and lower status in the region, and what does this suggest about the nature of settlement or other activity on the site?
- Can further study of cross-fitting pottery sherds in waterhole G11 help determine how rapidly deposits within the waterhole accumulated?
- Can synthetic study of different classes of artefactual/ecofactual material such as pottery and animal bone from the waterhole help determine a specific type of activity, for example representing debris from feasting or deliberate acts of votive deposition?

6.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

6.4.1 The pottery adds to our knowledge of rural medieval and later pottery assemblages, and is of some interest because most rural sites go out of use during the medieval period and here (Site E), there is an example of a site that continues on until the early 15th century. Site E is also of interest because of the unusual imports and traded wares, suggesting it is a high status site perhaps linked to an institution of some kind.

6.4.2 As a large number of rural medieval and later sites have been excavated, evidence from this site could form part of a medieval rural landscape survey.

6.5 Ceramic Building Material

6.5.1 The Area 2 CBM assemblage implies former existence of Roman and medieval tiled structures within the wider area of Area A2 during those periods. Its size is small and none its components are concentrated and closely associated with either Roman or medieval structures or buildings. The assemblage's potential for understanding the site and its structures and buildings is therefore low. Forty pieces are Roman, although most of these were residual within later contexts.

6.5.2 The CBM's potential for site analysis is low, although as an assemblage it still has the potential to contribute to both an Essex-specific fabric series and a typology of roof tile forms for central Essex. No established fabric series exists for either Essex tile or brick, and the development of one would be of considerable value in terms of providing firmer timeframes for the production and use of tiles made from particular fabric types.

6.5.3 Considerable research of historical brick forms in Essex has been carried out by Pat Ryan (1996; 1999), but although she discusses Roman tile, her fabric descriptions are cursory and she seldom refers to post-Roman tile. Roof tile is possibly not able to demonstrate dateable variation to the same extent as brick, yet despite that it remains unlikely that there was no regional or period-specific variation. A better understanding of tile trends could be used in conjunction with a fabric series to better date roof tile. The largely homogenous nature of the Bradwell Quarry assemblage strongly suggests that much of the material came from a single source, and if a date could be established for this tile then it would provide an important benchmark for a regional typology.

6.6 Baked Clay

6.6.1 The only baked clay objects of possible significance are the ones from contexts [495] and [1008]. Their exact function is currently unknown, although their form clearly implies them to have been specifically shaped and created. If their functions are able to be identified, then they may be of local significance.

6.6.2 The largely undiagnostic and fragmentary nature of the rest of the assemblage renders it of minor significance and of little potential to contribute further to site interpretations.

6.7 Geological Material

6.7.1 The stone assemblage has mixed potential for further analysis. The assemblage has already been listed for archive during this assessment, though a couple of the local stone types need to have their identifications confirmed. Beyond this the majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential. The assemblage of medieval querns is of more interest as there are relatively few good groups of querns of this date from Essex. The assemblage should be analysed against the final site phasing/grouping and its spatial distribution considered. Following this a concise report should be produced for publication giving the range of dimensions and describing all features of the querns. Up to four pieces may be illustrated.

6.8 Registered Finds

6.8.1 In general the significance of the registered finds is low. They have little national importance but may be of local value, adding colour to the medieval use of Area 2. Nearly all of them are medieval and utilitarian and most of them were discovered in Site E, followed by Sites C, D, and A respectively. The activities they represent include horses and horse riding (RF<1>, RF<3>, RF<4> and RF <8>), tool use and carpentry (RF<11>, RF <43> and RF<45>), spinning of wool (RF<10>, RF<12>, RF<14>, RF<20>, RF<40> and RF<41>), clothing and personal adornment (RF<13>, RF<35> and RF<37>) and commerce (RF<6> and RF<44), all of which would have been standard components of most peoples' lives.

6.9 Bulk Metalwork

6.9.1 The significance of this assemblage is low. It is a fairly small collection and in quite poor condition. It is likely only of note on a local level where it can give information about metal use within the immediate vicinity of Area 2.

6.10 Miscellaneous Finds

6.10.1 The miscellaneous finds are stock objects, with no potential for further analysis.

6.11 Animal Bone

6.11.1 The Early Roman and medieval animal bone assemblages are of sufficient size to warrant further analysis. They are of local significance and will increase existing knowledge of rural animal husbandry.

6.11.2 The Early Roman assemblage is particularly interesting as the majority of the specimens derive from waterhole G11, Site A and were recovered alongside a pottery assemblage which contains a high proportion of Gallo-Belgic imports and amphorae. The finds from this feature may be associated with high-status activity or represent a votive deposit and further analysis of the animal bone assemblage, including a comparison with other contemporary votive deposits, including those at Harlow Temple (Legge 2000) and Ivy Chimneys (Luff 1999), should help to address this issue. Votive deposits are often identified through animal bone assemblages by the presence of whole or partial skeletons and/or a high concentration of juvenile remains whilst high-status Roman sites are often characterised by the presence of a relatively high-number of wild taxa. Whilst this assemblage does not appear to conform to either of these descriptions a more in depth analysis of the elements distribution of the three main domesticates as well as the age-at-death is required to enable us to draw any firm conclusions.

6.11.3 The medieval assemblage derives from a large number of contexts and will provide information of animal husbandry techniques including the relative importance of the three main domesticates and exploitation strategies. Two questions seeking answers are firstly: do all of the sites contain similar animal assemblages and if not what does this tell us about each site, and is there any change in the husbandry of Area 2 between Period 3 and 4.

6.12 Environmental Remains

6.12.1 The bulk soil samples have yielded sparse charred plant macrofossils. These are likely to represent background noise and are of low significance at the local and wider level. Sample <36> from the primary fill of 13th to late 14th century pit [1868], Site E might hold higher significance, given the rare occurrence of mineralised plant remains in the general archaeobotanical record. In addition, mineral replacement allows for the preservation of other types of plant remains, such as fruit stones that, unlike cereal remains, are less likely to be exposed to fire and hence to char and be preserved. As such, they are more likely to provide information on aspects of the human diet not related to crop consumption.

6.12.2 Some of the samples were fairly rich in charcoal and displayed a variety of wood taxa. Further, the presence of different types of features, across several periods of occupation of the site means that the charcoal assemblage could help draw comparisons with other sites in the region and it has therefore a local significance.

6.12.3 Assessment of charred plant remains from Area 2 has shown the presence of cereal crops, such as barley and wheat, possibly free-threshing, but has not provided in-depth information on species and variety of crop use, nor on vegetation environment at the site. As such, this assemblage holds a low potential in terms of providing information on diet, agrarian economy and vegetation environment across this vicinity of the rural landscape.

6.12.4 Charcoal, on the other hand, is present in good amounts and, although sediment encrustations are noticeable in some samples, they haven't hindered identification of most of the fragments. The identified taxa suggest that a variety of vegetation environments were present, including deciduous woodland, hedgerows and shrub. Oak occurs in most of the samples and this suggests that probably it was widely available nearby. This taxon is known to make good fuel wood, but it can also be used for timber (Taylor 1981). This assemblage has therefore the potential to inform on vegetation environment, fuel selection and use at the various sites.

6.12.5 Further work on the deposits that have yielded a good amount of charcoal should be carried out trying to answer the following research questions:

- What range of taxa are present in the samples?
- What vegetation environment was present within Area 2 and what type of fuel selection was in operation?
- Is there evidence for the use of woodland management techniques, such as coppicing or pollarding?

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised Research Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will facilitate addressing of the following research objectives, as identified for the east of England by Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011).

- Social organisation and settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 17; Medlycott 2011, 29).
- Late Iron Age/early Roman social organisation. How far is the religious/ritual element (temples and structured deposits) evidence of the presence of an elite? (Medlycott 2011, 31).
- The distribution of Early Roman imports, including mechanisms for their trade and acquisition / consumption (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 16; Medlycott 2011, 31-2).
- Rural settlement diversity, characterisation of settlement forms and functions, and the evolution of the medieval house and farmstead (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 30; Medlycott 2011, 70).
- The origins and development of differential rural settlement types and the dynamics of medieval settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

7.1.2 The archaeological evidence for Bradwell Quarry indicates it to have been been exploited for its natural resources since the Mesolithic period, and to have been first used for sedentary occupation and farming during the Middle to Late Bronze Age period. Furthermore, it suggests that all of the settlement which has taken place since then has been thinly scattered and non-nucleated and that even though there was probably a small to moderate increase in the number of Bradwell's settlements and a large increase in its land-take for farming during the medieval period, its settlement pattern nonetheless continued to remain non-nucleated and thinly occupied. Roman use of Bradwell Quarry is notably under-represented, although this is probably due to chance, since elsewhere within Essex Roman remains tend to be common. Archaeological excavation of Area A5, if it ever takes place, will no doubt amend this as probably contains the remains of a Roman farm or villa.

7.1.3 The area around Stansted and Takeley in central west Essex has witnessed a large number of archaeological excavations and some of its findings are able to serve as comparanda for those of Bradwell (Havis and Brooks 2004; Timby *et al* 2007; Cooke *et al* 2008), in that both areas sit on Boulder Clay and both areas underwent sedentism and enclosing of land for farming by ditches during the Middle to Late Bronze Age period. Additionally, both areas have no or very few prehistoric monuments, the reasons for which have yet to be ascertained.

7.1.4 Initial analysis of the results of Area 2 has enabled identification of research aims, able to form the basis of any future research agenda. The research aims are posed as questions below (RO1 to RO8):

RO1: What do the prehistoric remains represent and how do they relate to the wider landscape?

RO2: What was the function of the 1st century waterhole of Site A, how might it have been used and how did it relate to the postulated 1st to late 3rd/early 4th century farm/villa of Area 5? Why was its waterhole used for ritual deposition and how did its fill sequence accrue?

RO3: What was the wider context of the Roman waterhole? What other Roman sites are known to have been present within the wider vicinity?

RO4: Did any of the ditches and boundaries of the medieval enclosures and settlements play a role in the development of the field pattern of Bradwell Quarry, as recorded by 19th century maps?

RO5: Site E is very likely to likely to have been part of Sheepcotes Farm. How do the boundaries and layouts of both relate to each other?

RO6: How well-made were the medieval buildings? What does the spacing of their post-pipes and post-extraction holes tell us about their form and manner of construction? Were professional joiners and carpenters employed as seems probable for Building B, Site E? How standardised was building construction and how do the buildings compare with other examples?

RO7: How does the medieval settlement pattern of Bradwell compare with the existing one? Has Bradwell been more intensively occupied during some periods than others, and does it settlement pattern relate to its network of lanes and footpaths?

RO8: Is the prehistoric to post-medieval archaeological developmental sequence for Bradwell Quarry typical of Essex in general, and how does it compare with other examples, including that of Stansted and Takeley?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation are published as an article in *Essex Archaeology and History*. The article will relate the results of Area A2 to those of Site R, and Areas A4 and A5, and will refer to results of other relevant archaeological landscape studies and excavations. Emphasis will be placed on the study and interpretation of the medieval period landscape.

7.2.2 The article will seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design and will focus on the Roman and medieval remains. Results will be presented in broad chronological order with Site B, E and F prehistoric remains briefly described first, followed by Site A LIA/Roman remains and then medieval Sites B to E.

7.2.3 It is envisaged that the findings of Sites B to E are described and analysed in turn and are then further considered collectively and thematically in the final discussion, during which sites from beyond Bradwell will also be referenced in order to refute or support findings and place the sites in their local to regional landscape context. Reference will be made to local comparanda such as the Late Saxon hall complex at Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005) and the medieval farmsteads at Stanstead Airport (Havis and Brooks 2004) and Stebbingford (Medlycott 1996).

7.2.4 The article for publication will address research objectives RO1 to RO8 and will use the following suggested structure:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Natural geology, topography and environment
- Archaeological background
- Site narrative:
    - Prehistoric
        - Sites B, E and F
    - LIA and Roman
        - Site A
    - Medieval
        - Site B
        - Site C
        - Site D
        - Site E
    - Post-medieval
        - Sites A, B, C, D, E
- Specialist sections
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication Project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1.1 The 1st century AD waterhole and the medieval sites and their buildings require putting into context and better understanding through further investigation and obtaining of parallels. Furthermore, enclosed areas need to be labelled and the feature grouping needs overhauling and changing if necessary in order to better present and explain the archaeological remains of each site. One other item of work is overlying of the medieval sites onto 19th century maps in order see if their layouts went on to influence or shape the field pattern of the subsequent local landscape.

7.3.1.2 Once this work has been completed an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information, findings of other sites, and items of archaeological research in order to address research aims RO1 to RO8. The narrative will be accompanied by relevant period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.1.3 Further detail of stratigraphic tasks and resource is presented in Table 13.
Total: 31.5 days

7.3.2 Worked Flint

7.3.2.1 The worked flint requires no further work. The text for its publication will be drawn from this assessment.

7.3.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

- Depending on scope of publication in relation to other archaeological areas within Bradwell Quarry, either prepare summary paragraph of ceramic dating evidence or incorporate elements of the above assessment into a wider specialist report (0.25 days)
- Look at the pattern of cross-fits in waterhole G11 in conjunction with stratigraphic information (0.25 days)
- Consult with stratigraphic author and other finds/environmental specialists about the nature of activity/deposition in waterhole G11 (0.25 days)
- Carry out detailed comparison with data from other sites studied during the Town and Country in Roman Essex project (1 day)
- Prepare standalone specialist report on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (1.25 days)
- Extract/reintegrate sherds for illustration, prepare catalogue, check illustrations (1 day)

Total: 4 days

7.3.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

7.3.4.1 A more thorough analysis of the pottery and pottery data could help refine dating and determine any special differences across the site. Once this has been done the assemblage could form part of a rural medieval and later landscape survey.

- The pottery should be further related to the stratigraphy to see if any differences in dating and function within the individual sites can be determined (2 days)
- Further research on the distribution of Pingsdorf-type ware will shed light on its significance at Site E. The sherds of Hedingham fineware with the early fabric should be checked against reference sherds from the

production sites to see whether they match. The ID of developed Stamford ware should be confirmed (1 day)
- The assemblages from A2 should be compared and contrasted with similar rural sites excavated at Stansted Airport, Stebbingford and the A120 widening scheme (2 days)
- As a stand-alone assemblage the pottery merits publication, based on this report and written up by site rather than by period, it would include a quantification table, a summary of wares and vessel forms, how the pottery relates to the site, and a discussion of dating, pottery supply, function and status (5 days)
- To facilitate further analysis of the pottery with the intention of including it as part of a medieval rural landscape survey, the pottery data should be entered onto a database (2 days)
- Approximately fourteen pieces require illustration.

Total: 12 days

7.3.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

7.3.5.1 It is proposed that samples of fabric and (where relevant) form are sourced from the dated kiln sites in the vicinity of Bradwell quarry, which will enable comparison with the Bradwell Quarry examples and form a basis from which to develop a fabric series and form typology. This type series will be added to as further sites are subject to excavation and will be referenced in any future publication that results from the Bradwell Quarry investigations.
- Contact archives / relevant personnel in Essex to locate samples of tile fabric from Danbury and Stebbing, and brick fabric from Coggeshall (0.5 days)
- Conduct further research into any existing site- or area- specific fabric type series in Essex (1 day)
- Compare Area A2 samples with those from Danbury, Stebbing and Coggeshall, if possible. Also any additional sites that are identified during further research (1 day)
- Develop preliminary fabric series / form typology based on research and comparison of samples (1 day)
- Write report in required format (2 days)

Total: 5.5 days

7.3.6 Baked Clay

7.3.6.1 Further investigation into the nature of the clay objects from contexts [495] and [1008] is recommended, with the intended outcome of a better informed analysis regarding these objects. Approximately 1-3 paragraphs of text and accompanying illustrations.
- Conduct research on fired clay objects found in Essex to check for parallels (0.5 days)
- Write publication text for the baked clay objects (0.5 days)

Total: 1 day

7.3.7 Geological Material

7.3.7.1 The stone assemblage has mixed potential for further analysis. The assemblage has already been listed for archive during this assessment, though a couple of the local stone types need to have their identifications confirmed. Beyond this, the majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential. By contrast, the assemblage of medieval querns is of more interest as there are relatively few good groups of querns of this date

from Essex. The assemblage should be analysed against the final site phasing/grouping and its spatial distribution checked. Following this a concise report should be produced for publication giving the range of dimensions and describing all features of the querns. Up to four pieces may be illustrated.

- Check stone identifications
- Apply site phasing and grouping
- Checking distribution of querns
- Compare with parallel assemblages
- Produce summary report and catalogue

Total: 1 day

7.3.8 Registered Finds

7.3.8.1 Some further work is needed on the registered finds. For further publication it will be necessary to compile a full catalogue which would include finalising identifications of some objects. Most of the iron registered finds would benefit from x-radiography to finalise their identifications. No illustration is required.

- Finalise ID and cataloguing of registered finds (1 day)
- Undertake x-radiography of selected objects (0.5 days)
- Write report for publication (1 day)

Total 2.5 days

7.3.9 Bulk Metalwork

7.3.9.1 It would be helpful to take x-radiographic images of the fifteen non-nail iron finds from Area 2 of Bradwell Quarry to help finalise identifications and show any missed or obscured features. This would be particularly helpful in the cases of the objects from contexts [636], [1516] and [1600] to aid further identification of their uses. Otherwise, there is little further work needed for this assemblage. The above assessment text will be amended to take into account any information gained via the x-radiographic analysis.

- Undertake x-radiography of ironwork (0.5 days)
- Write report text (0.5 days)

Total: 1 day

7.3.10 Miscellaneous Finds

7.3.10.1 The clay pipes have no potential for further analysis. No further work is proposed.

7.3.11 Animal Bone

7.3.11.1 The Early Roman assemblage may provide information regarding votive or high-status activity at the site, whilst the medieval assemblage has the potential to provide information regarding local animal husbandry techniques and site function.

- Full analysis of the Early Roman and medieval animal bone assemblages including the material from whole earth samples (2 days)
- Comparison with contemporary regional sites (1 day)
- Write report (2 days)

Total: 5 days

7.3.12 Environmental Samples

7.3.12.1 Given the low potential in providing information on crop and other plant use at the site, no analysis work is recommended on the charred plant macrofossils arising from all but one of these samples. A summary statement of the findings of the post-excavation assessment should be included in the final publication report, and environmental remains of deposit [1871], sample <36> require full analysis.

7.3.12.2 It is recommended that further identification (up to 100 fragments per sample where available) and analysis work is undertaken on up to eleven deposits to ascertain the types of taxa present and answer the research questions outlined above. Samples <11>, <12>, <16>, <25>, <26>, <27>, <28>, <29>, <32> and <38> are recommended for further analysis. Sample <4> is only recommended if dating information of the deposit becomes available.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- Sorting and identification of one flot (0.5 days)
- Visit to a botanical reference collection (1 day)
- Literature consultation and report production, including a summary statements of the results of the post-excavation assessment (1.25 days)

Total 2.75 days

Charcoal

- Analysis of charred wood fragments from up to twelve samples.
- Charcoal identification and data entry (6 days)
- Literature consultation and report production (1.75 days)

Total: 7.75 days

7.3.13 Illustration

Finds

- Full illustration of the pottery from Roman waterhole (G11), amounting to *c*.20 sherds (3.5 days)
- Illustration of c.14 sherds of medieval pottery (2.5 days)
- Drawing of the partial baked clay artefacts from context [495] and the reconstructed fragments from [1008] (0.5 days)
- Four quernstone fragments (1 day)

Total 7.5: days

Plans and sections

- Approximately eleven site plans, one interpretive plan, and ten section drawings

Total: 6 days

Stratigraphic Tasks	**Time**
Fully integrate the results of the two trial trenching evaluations	2 days
Re-assess feature grouping/dating/phasing and amend where necessary	3 day
Label enclosures / allocate land use numbering	1 day
Locate, indicate and examine spacing of post-holes, post-pipes and post-extraction cuts in the medieval buildings	1 days
Seek parallels for the medieval buildings and holdings	2 days
Seek signs of continuity by comparing the alignments and locations of the major features of Sites A-E with those of the boundaries, footpaths and lanes, *etc.* on historic maps	1 days
Write introduction & background texts	2 days
Write site descriptive texts for Sites A to F	14 days
Liaise with finds and enviro specialists and incorporate their info into site narrative texts	1 day
Write discussion and conclusion texts	3 days
Collate bibliography, acknowledgements and abstract text	1.5 days
Sub-total	***31.5 days***
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	4 days
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	12 days
CBM	5.5 days
Baked clay	1 day
Geological material	1 day
Registered finds	2.5 days
Bulk metalwork	1 day
Animal bone	5 days
Environmental material (charred plant & charcoal)	11.5 days
Sub-total	***43.5 days***
Illustration	
Finds figures	7.5 days
Site plan & section figures	6 days
Sub-total	***13.5 days***
Production	
Internal edit of report draft by PX manager	2 days
Amendment of draft report text	1.5 days
Amendment of draft figures	0.5 days
Project Management, inc. liaison with EAH editor	2 days
Implement EAH editor/reader comments/changes	1 day
EAH page costs	Cost
Sub-total	***7 days***
Archiving	
Collation and checking of site & research archive	2 days
Deposition of archive at museum	0.25 days
Museum box storage fee	cost
Sub-total	***2.25 days***

Table 13: Resource for completion of analytical and reporting tasks for publication

Report section:	**Print page estimates:**			
	Text	***Tables***	***Figures***	***Plates***
Executive Summary	0.25			
Introduction				
• Background	1.5		1	
• Location & topography	0.5		1	
• Methodology	0.5			
Site narrative				
• Introduction	0.25			
• Prehistoric				
Sites B, E and F	0.5		1.5	0.25
• Late Iron Age & Roman				
Site A	1		1	0.5
• Medieval			1	
- Site B	2		1.5	0.5
- Site C	3		2	0.5
- Site D	1		1	
- Site E	6		4	1
• Post-medieval				
- Sites A, B, C, D, E,	1.5		1	
Finds				
• Introduction	0.25			
• Worked & burnt flint	0.25	0.25		
• Prehistoric pottery	1	0.25		
• LIA & Roman pottery	2	1	2	
• Medieval pottery	15	5	1.5	
• Brick & tile	1	0.5		
• Baked clay & briquetage	0.5		0.5	
• Stone	0.5	0.25	0.5	
• Registered finds	2			
• Bulk metalwork	0.25			
• Other misc finds	0.25			
Environmental				
• Animal bone	1	1		
• Plant remains	1	1		
Discussion	4			
Conclusions	1			
Acknowledgements	0.25			
Bibliography	1.5			
Totals:	***49.75***	***9.25***	***19.50***	***2.75***

Table 14: Publication page estimates

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and, subject to the consent of the landowner, will be deposited with Braintree Museum following completion of all post-excavation and publication work.

7.4.2 The archive amounts to c.2 boxes of site and research archive records and c.28 boxes of artefactual and environmental material. The resources needed to achieve the deposition of the archive are identified in Table 13.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	A4. Single sided	1877
Section and plan sheets	Permatrace (60 x 42cm)	138
Photos	All digital	462
Environmental sample sheets	A4. Single and double sided	34
Context register	A4. Single sided	54
Environmental sample register	A4. Single sided	1
Photographic register	A4. Single sided	1
Section register sheets	A4. Single sided	29
Drawing register sheets	A4. Single sided	16
Small finds register	A4. Single sided	1

Table 15: Site archive quantification table

Type	Quantity
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 of a box)	26 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	45
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2 boxes
Palaeoenvironmental specialists samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides, etc)	0
Waterlogged wood	0

Table 16: Finds and environmental archive quantification

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
100	Finds					B		Unstratified	
101	cut		Pit	101	102	B			
102	fill			101		B	2	Ditch	
103	cut		Post-hole	103	104	B			
104	fill			103		B			
105	cut	cu	Ditch	105	106, 107	B	10	Ditch	5
106	fill	cu		105		B	10	Ditch	5
107	fill	d		105		B	10	Ditch	5
108	cut	cu	Ditch	108	109, 110	B	10	Ditch	5
109	fill	cu		108		B	10	Ditch	5
110	fill	d		108		B	10	Ditch	5
111	cut		Post-hole	111	113	B			3
112	fill			371		B			3
113	fill			111		B			3
114	cut		Post-hole	114	116	B			3
115	fill			371		B			3
116	fill			114		B			3
117	cut		Post-hole	117	119	B			3
118	not used					B			
119	fill			117		B			3
120	cut		Post-hole	120	121	B			3
121	fill			120		B			3
122	cut		Post-hole	122	123	B			3
123	fill			122		B			3
124	fill					B			0
125	cut	cu	Ditch	125	126, 127	A	2	Ditch	2
126	fill	cu		125		A	2	Ditch	2
127	fill			125		A			
128	cut	cu	Ditch	128	129	A	2	Ditch	2
129	fill	cu		128		A	2	Ditch	2
130	cut	cu	Ditch		131	A	2	Ditch	2
131	fill	cu		130		A	2	Ditch	2
132	cut	cu	Ditch	132	133	A	4	Ditch	5
133	fill	cu		132		A	4	Ditch	5
134	fill					A			
135	cut	cu	Ditch	135	136	A	4	Ditch	5
136	fill	cu		135		A	4	Ditch	5
137	layer					A	3	Layer	2
138	cut		Waterhole	138	139, 233, 234-6, 250-1, 257, 260- 262	A	10	Ditch	2
139	fill			138		A	3	Layer	2
140	cut	cu	Ditch	140	141	A	4	Ditch	5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
141	fill	cu		140		A	4	Ditch	5
142	fill			143		A			2
143	cut		Pit	143	142, 144, 145	A			2
144	fill			143		A			2
145	fill			143		A			2
146	cut	cu	Ditch	146	147, 148, 149	A	8	Ditch	5
147	fill	cu		146		A	8	Ditch	5
148	fill	d		146		A	8	Ditch	5
149	fill	d		146		A	8	Ditch	5
150	cut	cu	Ditch	150	151, 152, 153	A	7	Ditch	5
151	fill	cu		150		A	7	Ditch	5
152	fill	d		150		A	7	Ditch	5
153	fill	d		150		A	7	Ditch	5
154	cut	cu	Ditch	154	160-3	A	9	Ditch	5
155	cut	cu	Ditch	155	156, 157	A	7	Ditch	5
156	fill	cu		155		A	7	Ditch	5
157	fill	d		155		A	7	Ditch	5
158	fill					A			
159	fill					A			
160	fill	cu		154		A	9	Ditch	5
161	fill	cu		154		A	9	Ditch	5
162	fill	cu		154		A	9	Ditch	5
163	fill	d		154		A	10	Ditch	2
164	cut	cu	Ditch	164	165	A	10	Ditch	2
165	fill	cu		164		A	10	Ditch	2
166	not used					A			
167	not used					A			
168	cut	cu	Ditch	168	169, 170, 171	A	7	Ditch	5
169	fill	cu		168		A	7	Ditch	5
170	fill	d		168		A	7	Ditch	5
171	fill	d		168		A	7	Ditch	5
172	cut	cu	Ditch	172	173	A	7	Ditch	5
173	fill	cu		172		A	7	Ditch	5
174	cut	cu	Ditch	174	175-178	B	10	Ditch	2
175	fill	cu		174		B	10	Ditch	2
176	fill	cu		174		B	10	Ditch	2
177	fill	d		174		B	10	Ditch	2
178	fill	d		174		B	10	Ditch	2
179	fill	d		180		A	6	Ditch	5
180	cut	cu	Ditch	180	179, 181, 182	A	6	Ditch	5
181	fill	d		180		A	6	Ditch	5
182	fill	cu		180		A	6	Ditch	5
183	cut	cu	Gully	183	184	A	5		5
184	fill	cu		183		A	5		5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
185	cut	cu	Ditch	185	186, 187, 188	A	7	Ditch	5
186	fill	cu		185		A	7	Ditch	5
187	fill	d		185		A	8	Ditch	5
188	fill	d		185		A	8	Ditch	5
189	fill	cu		190		A	5		5
190	cut	cu	Gully	190	189	A	5		5
191	cut	cu	Ditch	191	192, 193, 196	A	6	Ditch	5
192	fill	cu		191		A	6	Ditch	5
193	fill	d		191		A	6	Ditch	5
194	cut		Pit	194	200	A			
195	cut	cu	Ditch	195	202, 203, 204	A	6	Ditch	5
196	fill	d		191		A	6	Ditch	5
197	cut	cu	Ditch	197	198, 199	B	10	Ditch	2
198	fill	cu		197		B	10	Ditch	2
199	fill	d		197		B	10	Ditch	2
200	fill			194		A			0
201	cut	cu	Ditch	201	205, 206	A	6	Ditch	5
202	fill	cu		195		A	6	Ditch	5
203	fill	d		195		A	7	Ditch	5
204	fill	d		195		A	7	Ditch	5
205	fill	cu		201		A	6	Ditch	5
206	fill	d		201		A	6	Ditch	5
207	cut	cu	Gully	207	208	A	5		0
208	fill	cu		207		A	5		0
209	cut	cu	Ditch	209	210	A	5		0
210	fill	cu		209		A	5		0
211	cut	cu	Ditch	211	212	A	5		0
212	fill	cu		211		A	5		0
213	cut	cu	Ditch	213	214	B	10	Ditch	2
214	fill	cu		213		B	10	Ditch	2
215	cut		Post-hole	215	216, 217	B			3
216	fill			215		B			3
217	fill			215		B			3
218	cut	cu	Ditch	218	219, 220	B	11	Ditch	4
219	fill	cu		218		B	11	Ditch	4
220	fill	d		218		B	11	Ditch	4
221	cut	cu	Ditch	221	222	B	11	Ditch	4
222	fill	cu		221		B	11	Ditch	4
223	layer					A	3	Layer	2
224	layer								5
225	fill								
226	cut	cu	Ditch		227, 228, 229	A	1	Ditch	2
227	fill	cu		226		A	1	Ditch	2
228	fill	cu		226		A	1	Ditch	2

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
229	fill	d		226		A	1	Ditch	2
230	layer	u				A	3	Layer	2
231	layer					A			2
232	layer					A	3	Layer	2
233	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
234	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
235	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
236	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
237	cut		Ditch	237	240-4	B			3
238	cut		Post-hole	238		B			3
239	fill					B			3
240	fill			237		B			3
241	fill			237		B			3
242	fill			237		B			3
243	fill			237		B			3
244	fill			237		B			3
245	cut		Post-hole	245	246, 247	B			3
246	fill			245		B			3
247	fill			245		B			3
248	cut		Post-hole	248	249	B			3
249	fill			248		B			3
250	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
251	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
252	fill			256		B			3
253	fill			256		B			3
254	fill			256		B			3
255	fill			256		B			3
256	cut		Pit	256	252-5	B			3
257	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
258	fill	cu		259		B	11	Ditch	4
259	cut	cu	Ditch	259	258	B	11	Ditch	4
260	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
261	fill	d		138		A	10	Ditch	2
262	fill			138		A			
263	fill			266		B			1
264	fill			266		B			1
265	fill			266		B			1
266	cut		Pit	266	263, 264, 265	B			1
267	cut		Post-hole	267	268	B			3
268	fill			267		B			3
269	cut		Post-hole	269	270	B			3
270	fill			269		B			3
271	cut		Post-hole	271	272	B			3
272	fill			271		B			3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
273	cut		Post-hole	273	274	B			3
274	fill			273		B			3
275	cut		Post-hole	275	276, 306	B			3
276	fill			275		B			3
277	cut	cu	Gully	277	278	B	16	Gully	3
278	fill	cu		277		B	16	Gully	3
279	fill			280		B			3
280	cut		Pit	280	279, 305	B			3
281	cut	cu	Ditch	281	282	B	13		3
282	fill	cu		281		B	13		3
283	cut	cu	Ditch	283	284	B	13		3
284	fill	cu		283		B	13		3
285	cut	cu	Pit	285	286	B	13		3
286	fill	cu		285		B	13		3
287	cut	cu	Ditch	287	288, 289	B	13		3
288	fill	cu		287		B	13		3
289	fill	d		287		B	13		3
290	cut	cu	Ditch	290	291	B	13		3
291	fill	cu		290		B	13		3
292	cut	cu	Ditch	292	293	B	11	Ditch	4
293	fill	cu		292		B	11	Ditch	4
294	cut		Pit	294	295-300	B			3
295	fill			294		B			3
296	fill			294		B			3
297	fill			294		B			3
298	fill			294		B			3
299	fill			294		B			3
300	fill			294		B			3
301	cut	cu	Gully	301	302	B	16	Gully	3
302	fill	cu		301		B	16	Gully	3
303	fill	cu			304	B	16	Gully	3
304	fill	cu		303		B	16	Gully	3
305	fill			280		B			3
306	fill			275		B			3
307	cut		Pit	307	308, 309, 310	B			
308	fill			307		B			
309	fill			307		B			
310	fill			307		B			
311	cut		Post-hole	311	312	B			
312	fill			311		B			
313	cut		Pit	313	314, 315	B			
314	fill			313		B			
315	fill			313		B			
316	cut	cu	Ditch	316	321, 322, 323	B	11	Ditch	4
317	cut	cu	Gully	317	318	B	16	Gully	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
318	fill	cu		317		B	16	Gully	3
319	cut		Pit	319	320	B			3
320	fill			319		B			3
321	fill	d		316		B	11	Ditch	4
322	fill	d		316		B	11	Ditch	4
323	fill	cu		316		B	11	Ditch	4
324	fill			325		B			0
325	cut		Pit	325	324	B			0
326	fill	cu		327		B	12		
327	cut	cu	Ditch	327	326	B	12		
328	fill			329		B			3
329	cut		Gully	329	328	B			3
330	fill					B			
331	cut		Pit	331	332	B			0
332	fill			331		B			0
333	cut		Pit	333	334	B			3
334	fill			333		B			3
335	fill			337		B			3
336	fill			337		B			3
337	cut		Pit	337	335, 336, 338, 440	B			3
338	fill			337		B			3
339	cut		Pit	339	340	B			3
340	fill			339		B			3
341	fill			341		B			
342	cut		Pit	342		B			
343	fill	cu		344		B	12		3
344	cut	cu	Ditch	344	343	B	12		3
345	cut	cu		345	350, 355, 357	B	15	Post-trench	3
346	cut		Post-hole	346	347	B			3
347	fill			346		B			3
348	cut	cu	Ditch	348	349	B	12		3
349	fill	cu		348		B	12		3
350	fill	cu		345	383	B	15	Post-trench	3
351	fill			352		B			
352	cut		Post-hole	352	351	B			
353	fill	cu		354		B	12		3
354	cut	cu	Ditch	354	353	B	12		3
355	fill	cu		345		B	15	Post-trench	3
356	cut	cu	Post-trench	356		B	15	Post-trench	3
357	fill	cu		345		B	15	Post-trench	3
358	cut		Post-hole	358	359, 360, 361	B			5
359	fill			358		B			5
360	fill			358		B			5
361	fill			358		B			5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
362	fill			369		B			4
363	fill			369		B			4
364	fill			370		B			4
365	cut		Post-hole	365	366	B			3
366	fill			365		B			3
367	cut		Post-hole	367	368	B			3
368	fill			367		B			3
369	cut		Pit	369	362, 363, 399-404	B			4
370	cut		Pond	370	364	B			4
371	cut	cu	Post-trench	371	112, 115, 372, 382, 384	B	14	Post-trench	3
372	fill	cu		371		B	14	Post-trench	3
373	cut		Post-hole	373	374	B			3
374	fill			373		B			3
375	cut		Pit	375	376, 377, 378	B			1
376	fill			375		B			1
377	fill			375		B			1
378	fill			375		B			1
379	cut		Pit	379	391-8	B			4
380	cut		Post-hole	380	381	B			3
381	fill			380		B			
382	fill			371		B			3
383	fill	cu		350		B	15	Post-trench	3
384	fill	cu		371		B	14	Post-trench	3
385	cut		Post-hole	385	386	B			3
386	fill			385		B			3
387	cut		Pit	387	388	B			0
388	fill			387		B			0
389	cut		Post-hole	389	390	B			3
390	fill			389		B			3
391	fill			379		B			4
392	fill			379		B			4
393	fill			379		B			4
394	fill			379		B			4
395	fill			379		B			4
396	fill			379		B			4
397	fill			379		B			4
398	fill			379		B			4
399	fill			369		B			4
400	fill			369		B			4
401	fill			369		B			4
402	fill			369		B			4
403	fill			369		B			4
404	fill			369		B			4
405	fill			406		B			4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
406	cut		Post-hole	406	405	B			4
407	fill			408		B			4
408	cut		Post-hole	408	407	B			4
409	fill			410		B			4
410	cut		Post-hole	410	409, 419	B			4
411	fill			412		B			4
412	cut		Post-hole	412	411	B			4
413	cut		Pit	413	414	B			0
414	fill			413		B			0
415	cut		Post-pipe	415	416	B			3
416	fill			415		B			3
417	fill			418		B			3
418	cut		Pit	418	417, 439	B			3
419	fill			410		B			4
420	cut		Post-hole	420	421	B			3
421	fill			420		B			3
422	cut		Robber-pit	422	423	B			3
423	fill			422		B			3
424	cut		Post-hole	424	425	B			3
425	fill			424		B			3
426	cut		Post-hole	426	427	B			3
427	fill			426		B			3
428	fill	d		437		B	11	Ditch	4
429	fill	d		437		B	11	Ditch	4
430	cut		Ditch	430	431, 432	B			5
431	fill			430		B			5
432	fill			430		B			5
433	cut		Post-hole	433	434	B			3
434	fill			433		B			3
435	cut		Post-hole	435	436	B			
436	fill			435		B			3
437	cut	cu	Ditch		428, 429, 438	B	11	Ditch	4
438	fill	cu		437		B	11	Ditch	4
439	fill			418		B			3
440	fill			337		B			3
441	cut		Post-hole	441	442	C			3
442	fill			441		C			3
443	cut		Pit	443	444, 447	C			4
444	fill			443		C			4
445	cut	d	Post-hole	445	446	C	31	Building A, site C	4
446	fill	d		445		C	31	Building A, site C	4
447	fill			443		C			
448	cut	cu	Gully	448	449, 452	C	20	Building B, Site C	4
449	fill	cu		448		C	20	Building B, Site C	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
450	cut		Post-hole	450	451	C			
451	fill			450		C			
452	fill	cu		448		C	20	Building B, Site C	4
453	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
454	cut		Pit	454		C			
455	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
456	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
457	cut	cu	Ditch	457	458, 459, 460	C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
458	fill	cu		457		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
459	fill	cu		457		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
460	fill	d		457		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
461	cut	d	Post-pipe		462	C	31	Building A, site C	4
462	fill	d		461		C	31	Building A, site C	4
463	cut	cu	Post-hole	463	464	C	31	Building A, site C	4
464	fill	cu		463		C	31	Building A, site C	4
465	not used								
466	not used								
467	cut		Post-hole	467	468	C			
468	fill			467		C			
469	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
470	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
471	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
472	cut	cu	Post-hole	472	473	C	31	Building A, site C	4
473	fill	cu		472		C	31	Building A, site C	4
474	cut	cu	Post-hole	474	475	C	31	Building A, site C	4
475	fill	cu		474		C	31	Building A, site C	4
476	fill	d		480		c	17	Enclosure ditch	4
477	cut	cu	Ditch	477	453, 455, 456, 469-471, 478, 497-9	C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
478	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
479	fill	d		480		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
480	cut		Pit	480	476, 479, 496	C			4
481	cut	cu	Ditch	481	482-485	C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
482	fill	cu		481		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
483	fill	d		481		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
484	fill	d		481		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
485	fill			481		C			
486	not used								0
487	not used								
488	not used								
489	cut	cu	Post-hole	489	490	C	31	Building A, site C	4
490	fill	cu		489		C	31	Building A, site C	4
491	cut	d	Post-pipe	491	492	C	31	Building A, site C	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
492	fill	d		491		C	31	Building A, site C	4
493	cut	cu	Pit	493	494, 495	C	33	Building C, site C	4
494	fill	cu		493		C	33	Building C, site C	4
495	fill	d		493		C	33	Building C, site C	4
496	fill			480		C			4
497	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
498	fill	d		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
499	fill	cu		477		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
500	fill			501		C			
501	cut		Ditch	501	500	C			
502	cut		Pit	502	503	C			5
503	fill			502		C			5
504	cut		Pit	504	505, 506, 507	C			4
505	fill			504		C			4
506	fill			504		C			4
507	fill			504		C			4
508	cut		Pit	508	509	C			
509	fill			508		C			
510	cut		Pit	510	511, 512	C			4
511	fill			510		C			4
512	fill			510		C			4
513	cut		Pit	513	514	C			4
514	fill			513		C			4
515	fill			516	530	C			5
516	cut		Pit	516	515	C			5
517	cut		Pit	517	518	C			0
518	fill			517		C			0
519	cut		Pit	519	520	C			0
520	fill			519		C			0
521	cut		Post-hole	521	522	C			0
522	fill			521		C			0
523	layer					C			5
524	cut		Post-hole	524	525	C			4
525	fill			524		C			4
526	cut			526	527	C			4
527	fill			526		C			4
528	cut	cu	Post-hole	528	529	C	31	Building A, site C	4
529	fill	cu		528		C	31	Building A, site C	4
530	fill			515		C			4
531	cut	cu	Post-hole	531	532	C	33	Building C, site C	4
532	fill	cu		531		C	33	Building C, site C	4
533	fill			535		C			4
534	fill			535		C			4
535	cut		Tree-hole	535	533, 534, 552	C			4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
536	cut	cu	Post-hole	536	537	C	31	Building A, site C	4
537	fill	cu		536		C	31	Building A, site C	4
538	cut	d	Post-pipe	538	539	C	31	Building A, site C	4
539	fill	d		538		C	31	Building A, site C	4
540	fill			541		C			4
541	cut		Post-hole	541	540	C			4
542	cut	cu	Pit	542	543	C	31	Building A, site C	4
543	fill			542		C			4
544	fill	u		547		C	34	Pond	5
545	fill	u		547		C	34	Pond	5
546	fill	u		547		C	34	Pond	5
547	cut	c	Pond	547	544, 545, 546	C	34	Pond	5
548	cut	cu	Pit	548	549	C	31	Building A, site C	4
549	fill	cu		548		C	31	Building A, site C	4
550	cut		Pit	550	551	C			3
551	fill			550		C			3
552	fill			535		C			4
553	cut	cu	Pit	553	554	C	31	Building A, site C	4
554	fill	cu		553		C	31	Building A, site C	4
555	fill			557		C			0
556	fill			557		C			0
557	cut		Pit	557	555, 556	C			0
558	cut	cu	Pit	558	559	C	33	Building C, site C	4
559	fill	cu		558		C	33	Building C, site C	4
560	cut	cu	Post-hole	560		C	33	Building C, site C	4
561	fill	cu		561		C	33	Building C, site C	4
562	cut	d	Post-pipe	562	563	C	33	Building C, site C	4
563	fill	d		562		C	33	Building C, site C	4
564	cut		Pit	564		C			4
565	fill								4
566	fill			567		C			0
567	cut		Post-hole	567	566	C			0
568	fill					C			
569	fill			570		C			4
570	cut		Pit	570	569	C			4
571	fill					C			4
572	fill			574		C			4
573	fill			574		C			4
574	cut		Cut-feature	574	572, 573	C			4
575	fill			576		C			3
576	cut		Post-hole	576	575	C			3
577	cut		Pit	577	578	C			0
578	fill			577		C			0
579	cut		Pit	579		C			0

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
580	fill					C			0
581	cut		Post-hole	581		C			0
582	fill					C			0
583	fill	u		2300		C	34	Pond	5
584	cut		Ditch		586-9	C			5
585	void					C			5
586	fill			584		C			5
587	fill			584		C			5
588	fill			584		C			5
589	fill			584		C			5
590	cut	cu	Pit		591	C	31	Building A, site C	4
591	fill	cu		590		C	31	Building A, site C	4
592	fill					C			4
593	fill	cu		594		C	20	Building B, Site C	4
594	cut	cu	Gully	594	593	C	20	Building B, Site C	4
595	layer	u		2300		C	34	Pond	5
596	cut	cu	Post-hole	596		C	31	Building A, site C	4
597	fill	cu				C	31	Building A, site C	4
598	cut	cu	Post-hole	598		C	31	Building A, site C	4
599	fill	cu				C	31	Building A, site C	4
600	cut	cu	Post-hole	600	601	C	31	Building A, site C	4
601	fill	cu		600		C	31	Building A, site C	4
602	cut	cu	Pit	602	603	C	33	Building C, site C	4
603	fill	cu		602		C	33	Building C, site C	4
604	cut	cu	Post-hole	604	605	C	33	Building C, site C	4
605	fill	cu		604		C	33	Building C, site C	4
606	cut	cu	Post-hole	606	607	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
607	fill	cu		606		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
608	cut	cu	Post-pipe	608	609	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
609	fill	cu		608		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
610	cut		Post-hole	610	611	C			0
611	fill			610		C			0
612	fill			642		C			4
613	cut	cu	Post-hole	613	614	C	33	Building C, site C	4
614	fill	cu		613		C	33	Building C, site C	4
615	cut		Pit	615	616	C			5
616	fill			615		C			5
617	cut		Pit	617	618	C			5
618	fill			617		C			5
619	cut	cu	Ditch	619	620, 621	C	18		5
620	fill	cu		619		C	18		5
621	fill	d		619		C	18		5
622	fill	u		2300		C	34	Pond	5
623	fill			624		C			5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
624	cut		Quarry pit	624	623	C			5
625	cut		Post-hole	625	626	C			4
626	fill			625		C			4
627	cut	cu	Post-hole	627	628	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
628	fill	cu		627		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
629	cut	cu	Post-hole	629	630	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
630	fill	cu		629		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
631	cut	cu	Ditch	631	634, 635	C	18		5
632	cut	cu	Ditch	632	636, 637, 638	C	18		5
633	cut		Gully	633	639	C			5
634	fill	d		631		C	18		5
635	fill	cu		631		C	18		5
636	fill	d		632		C	18		5
637	fill	d		632		C	18		5
638	fill	cu		632		C	18		5
639	fill			633		C			5
640	cut	c	Pond	640	643-652, 817	C	34	Pond	5
641	fill			642		C			4
642	cut		Pit	642	612, 641	C			4
643	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
644	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
645	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
646	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
647	fill	d		640		C	34	Pond	5
648	fill	d		640		C	34	Pond	5
649	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
650	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
651	fill	u		640		C	34	Pond	5
652	fill			640		C			5
653	cut	cu	Cut-feature	653	654, 655, 656	C	18		5
654	fill	cu		653		C	18		5
655	fill	d		653		C	18		5
656	fill	d		653		C	18		5
657	cut		Cut-feature	657		C			5
658	fill			658		C			5
659	fill				Finds from 646 and 652	C			
660	fill	cu		661		C	18		5
661	cut	cu	Ditch	661	660	C	18		5
662	cut	cu	Post-hole	662	663	C	33	Building C, site C	4
663	fill	cu		662		C	33	Building C, site C	4
664	cut	cu	Post-hole	664	665	C	33	Building C, site C	4
665	fill	cu		664		C	33	Building C, site C	4
666	cut	d	Post-pipe	666	667	C	33	Building C, site C	4
667	fill	d		666		C	33	Building C, site C	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
668	cut	cu	Post-hole	668	669	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
669	fill	cu		668		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
670	cut	cu	Post-trench	670	671	C	21	Building B, Site C	4
671	fill	cu		670		C	21	Building B, Site C	4
672	cut		Post-pipe	672	673	C			4
673	fill			672		C			4
674	cut		Pond	674	675	C			5
675	fill			674		C			5
676	cut		Pit	676	677, 681	C			5
677	fill			676		C			5
678	cut		Post-hole	678	679	C			4
679	fill			678		C			4
680	fill	u		2300		C	34	Pond	5
681	fill			676		C			0
682	cut	cu	Pit	682	683-7	C	19	Quarry pit	3
683	fill	cu		682		C	19	Quarry pit	3
684	fill	d		682		C	19	Quarry pit	3
685	fill	d		682		C	19	Quarry pit	3
686	fill	d		682		C	19	Quarry pit	3
687	fill	d		682		C	19	Quarry pit	3
688	layer					C			4
689	fill			690		C			0
690	cut		Post-hole	690	689	C			0
691	fill	cu		692		C	33	Building C, site C	4
692	cut	cu	Post-hole	692	691	C	33	Building C, site C	4
693	cut	cu	Post-trench	693	694	C	21	Building B, Site C	4
694	fill	cu		693		C	21	Building B, Site C	4
695	fill	d		697		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
696	fill	cu		697		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
697	cut	cu	Pit	697	695, 696	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
698	cut	cu	Ditch	698	721-7	C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
699	fill	cu		700		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
700	cut	cu	Post-hole	700	699	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
701	fill	cu		702		C	33	Building C, site C	4
702	cut	cu	Post-hole	702	701	C	33	Building C, site C	4
703	fill	cu		704		C	33	Building C, site C	4
704	cut	cu	Post-hole	704	703	C	33	Building C, site C	4
705	fill	cu		706		C	33	Building C, site C	4
706	cut	cu	Cut-feature	706	705	C	33	Building C, site C	4
708	cut	cu	Post-hole	708	709	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
709	fill	cu		708		C	32	Building B, Site C	4
710	cut	cu	Post-hole	710	711	C	32	Building B, Site C	4
711	fill	cu		710		C	32	Building B, Site C	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
712	cut		Pit	712	713, 718	C			4
713	fill			712		C			4
714	cut		Pit	714	715	C			4
715	fill			714		C			4
716	cut		Pit	716	717	C			4
717	fill			716		C			4
718	fill			712		C			4
719	fill	cu		720		C	33	Building C, site C	4
720	cut	cu	Pit	720	719	C	33	Building C, site C	4
721	fill	cu		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
722	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
723	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
724	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
725	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
726	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
727	fill	d		698		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
728	cut		Post-hole	728	729	C			4
729	fill			728		C			4
730	cut		Cut-feature	730	731	C			4
731	fill			730		C			4
732	fill	cu		733		C	33	Building C, site C	4
733	cut	cu	Post-hole	733	732	C	33	Building C, site C	4
734	cut		Pit	734	735	C			0
735	fill			734		C			0
736	cut		Pit	736	737, 738	C			4
737	fill			736		C			4
738	fill			736		C			4
739	fill			740		C			0
740	cut		Post-hole	740	739	C			0
741	cut	cu	Pit	741	803-6, 821	C	19	Quarry pit	3
742	cut	c	Ditch	742	798- 801, 822, 823	C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
743	cut		Ditch	743		C			0
744	cut		Pit	744		C			0
745	cut		Pit	745	802	C			0
746	cut		Pit	746	747	C			0
747	fill			746		C			0
798	fill	d		742		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
799	fill	d		742		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
800	fill	d		742		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
801	fill	d		742		C	17	Enclosure ditch	4
802	fill	d		745		C	19	Quarry pit	3
803	fill	cu		741		C	19	Quarry pit	3
804	fill	cu		741		C	19	Quarry pit	3
805	fill	d		741		C	19	Quarry pit	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
806	fill	d		741		C	19	Quarry pit	3
807	cut		Pit	807	808-812	C			4
808	fill			807		C			4
809	fill			807		C			4
810	fill			807		C			4
811	fill			807		C			4
812	fill			807		C			4
813	fill					C			4
814	cut		Pit	814	815, 816	C			0
815	fill			814		C			0
816	fill			814		C			0
817	fill			640		C			0
818	cut		Pit	818		C			0
819	fill					C			0
820	fill					C			0
821	fill			741		C			3
822	fill			742		C			4
823	fill			742		C			4
900	cut		Gully	900	901	F			1
901	fill			900		F			1
902	cut		Pit	902	903, 904	F			1
903	fill			902		F			1
904	fill			902		F			1
905	cut		Post-hole	905	906	F			1
906	fill			905		F			1
907	not used								
908	not used								
909	not used								
910	not used								
911	not used								
912	not used								
913	not used								
914	not used								
915	cut		Pit	915	916	E			1
916	fill			915		E			1
917	cut		Pit	917	918, 1177, 1178	E			4
918	fill			917		E			4
919	fill	cu		920		D	26	Ditch	4
920	cut	cu	Ditch	920	919	D	26	Ditch	4
921	fill			922		D			4
922	cut		Post-hole	922	921	D			4
923	cut	cu	Ditch	923	924	D	26	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
924	fill	cu		923		D	26	Ditch	4
925	cut		Gully	925	926	D			4
926	fill			925		D			4
927	cut	cu	Gully	927	928, 929	D	27	Ditch	4
928	fill	cu		927		D	27	Ditch	4
929	fill	d		927		D	27	Ditch	4
930	cut	cu	Ditch	930	931	D	27	Ditch	4
931	fill	cu		930		D	27	Ditch	4
932	cut		Pit	932	935-947	D			4
933	cut	cu	Gully	933	934	D	27	Ditch	4
934	fill	cu		933		D	27	Ditch	4
935	fill			932		D			4
936	fill			932		D			4
937	fill			932		D			4
938	fill			932		D			4
939	fill			932		D			4
940	fill			932		D			4
941	fill			932		D			4
942	fill			932		D			4
943	fill			932		D			4
944	fill			932		D			4
945	fill			932		D			4
946	fill			932		D			4
947	fill			932		D			4
948	cut		Pit	948	949, 950	D			4
949	fill			948		D			4
950	fill			948		D			4
951	cut	cu	Ditch	951	952, 953	D	25	Ditch	4
952	fill	cu		951		D	25	Ditch	4
953	fill	d		951		D	25	Ditch	4
954	cut	cu	Ditch	954	955, 956	D	90	Ditch	5
955	fill	d		954		D	90	Ditch	5
956	fill	cu		954		D	90	Ditch	5
957	cut		Pit	957	958-963	D			4
958	fill			957		D			4
959	fill			957		D			4
960	fill			957		D			4
961	fill			957		D			4
962	fill			957		D			4
963	fill			957		D			4
964	cut	cu	Ditch	964	965, 966	D	90	Ditch	5
965	fill	cu		964		D	90	Ditch	5
966	fill	d		964		D	90	Ditch	5
967	cut	cu	Ditch	967	968	D	28	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
968	fill	cu		967		D	28	Ditch	4
969	cut	cu	Ditch	969	970	D	25	Ditch	4
970	fill	cu		969		D	25	Ditch	4
971	cut	cu	Ditch	971	972	D	27	Ditch	4
972	fill	cu		971		D	27	Ditch	4
973	cut	cu	Ditch	973	974, 975	D	26	Ditch	4
974	fill	cu		973		D	26	Ditch	4
975	fill	d		973		D	26	Ditch	4
976	cut		Post-hole	976	977	D			4
977	fill			976		D			4
978	cut		Ditch	978	979	D			4
979	fill			978		D			4
980	cut	cu	Ditch	980	981, 982	D	25	Ditch	4
981	fill	cu		980		D	25	Ditch	4
982	fill	d		980		D	25	Ditch	4
983	cut	cu	Ditch	983	984	D	28	Ditch	4
984	fill	cu		983		D	28	Ditch	4
985	cut	cu	Ditch	985	986	D	29	Ditch	4
986	fill	cu		985		D	29	Ditch	4
987	cut	cu	Ditch		988	D	29	Ditch	4
988	fill	cu		987		D	29	Ditch	4
989	cut	cu	Ditch	989	990	D	28	Ditch	4
990	fill	cu		989		D	28	Ditch	4
991	cut		Ditch	991	992, 993	D			4
992	fill			991		D			4
993	fill			991		D			4
994	cut	cu	Ditch	994	995	D	22	Ditch	4
995	fill	cu		994		D	22	Ditch	4
996						D			
997	cut		Ditch	997	998	D			4
998	fill			997		D			4
999	cut		Ditch	999	1000	D			4
1000	fill			999		D			4
1001	cut	cu	Ditch		1002	D	23	Ditch	4
1002	fill	cu		1001		D	23	Ditch	4
1003	fill	cu		1035		D	24	Ditch	4
1004	fill			1034		D			4
1005	fill			1034		D			4
1006	fill	cu		1037		D	22	Ditch	4
1007	fill	d		1035		D	24	Ditch	4
1008	fill			1038		D			4
1009	fill	cu		1036		D	23	Ditch	4
1010					1011-13	D			4
1011	fill			1010		D			4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1012	fill			1010		D			4
1013	fill			1010		D			4
1014	cut	cu	Ditch	1014	1015	D	22	Ditch	4
1015	fill	cu		1014		D	22	Ditch	4
1016	cut	cu	Ditch	1016	1017, 1018	D	24	Ditch	4
1017	fill	d		1016		D	24	Ditch	4
1018	fill	cu		1016		D	24	Ditch	4
1019	cut	cu	Ditch	1019	1020, 1021, 1024	D	24	Ditch	4
1020	fill	d		1019		D	24	Ditch	4
1021	fill	d		1019		D	24	Ditch	4
1022	cut	cu	Ditch	1022	1023, 1025	D	24	Ditch	4
1023	fill	d		1022		D	24	Ditch	4
1024	fill	d		1019		D	24	Ditch	4
1025	fill	cu		1022		D	24	Ditch	4
1026	cut	cu	Ditch	1026	1027	D	24	Ditch	4
1027	fill	cu		1026		D	24	Ditch	4
1028	cut	cu	Pit	1028	1029	D	22	Ditch	4
1029	fill	cu		1028		D	22	Ditch	4
1030	cut		Ditch	1030	1031	D			4
1031	fill			1030		D			4
1032	cut		Pit	1032	1033	D			0
1033	fill			1032		D			0
1034	cut		Pit	1034	1004, 1005	D			4
1035	cut	cu	Ditch	1035	1003, 1007	D	24	Ditch	4
1036	cut	cu	Ditch	1036	1009	D	23	Ditch	4
1037	cut	cu	Ditch	1037	1006	D	22	Ditch	4
1038	cut		Ditch	1038	1008	D			4
1039	cut	cu	Ditch	1039	1040	D	24	Ditch	4
1040	fill	cu		1039		D	24	Ditch	4
1041	cut		Pit	1041	1042-46	D			4
1042	fill			1041		D			4
1043	fill			1041		D			4
1044	fill			1041		D			4
1045	fill			1041		D			4
1046	fill			1041		D			4
1047	cut		Pit	1047	1052-7	D			0
1048	cut	cu	Ditch	1048	1049	D	90	Ditch	5
1049	fill	cu		1048		D	90	Ditch	5
1050	cut	cu	Ditch	1050	1051	D	25	Ditch	4
1051	fill	cu		1050		D	25	Ditch	4
1052	fill			1047		D			0
1053	fill			1047		D			0
1054	fill			1047		D			0
1055	fill			1047		D			0

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1056	fill			1047		D			0
1057	fill			1047		D			0
1058	cut	cu	Ditch	1058	1059	D	25	Ditch	4
1059	fill	cu		1058		D	25	Ditch	4
1060	cut		Pit	1060		D			1
1061	fill			1061		D			1
1062	cut		Pit	1062	1063	D			0
1063	fill			1062		D			0
1064	cut	cu	Ditch	1064	1065	D	24	Ditch	4
1065	fill	cu		1064		D	24	Ditch	4
1066						D			4
1067	cut	cu	Ditch	1067	1068	D	90	Ditch	5
1068	fill	cu		1067		D	90	Ditch	5
1069	cut		Cut-feature	1069	1070	D			5
1070	fill			1069		D			5
1071	cut	cu	Ditch	1071	1072-5	E	36	Ditch	3
1072	fill	d		1071		E	36	Ditch	3
1073	fill	d		1071		E	36	Ditch	3
1074	fill	d		1071		E	36	Ditch	3
1075	fill	cu		1071		E	36	Ditch	3
1076	cut	cu	Ditch	1076	1077-80	E	36	Ditch	3
1077	fill	107		1076		E	36	Ditch	3
1078	fill	d		1076		E	36	Ditch	3
1079	fill	d		1076		E	36	Ditch	3
1080	fill	cu		1076		E	36	Ditch	3
1081	cut		Pit	1081	1082, 1083	E			1
1082	fill			1081		E			1
1083	fill			1081		E			1
1084	cut	cu	Ditch	1084	1085-8	E	36	Ditch	3
1085	fill	d		1084		E	36	Ditch	3
1086	fill	d		1084		E	36	Ditch	3
1087	fill	d		1084		E	36	Ditch	3
1088	fill	cu		1084		E	36	Ditch	3
1089	cut		Drain	1089	1090	E			5
1090	fill			1089		E			5
1091	cut	cu	Ditch	1091	1092-4	E	38	Ditch	4
1092	fill	cu		1091		E	38	Ditch	4
1093	fill	d		1091		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1094	fill	d		1091		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1095	fill			1100		E			5
1096	fill			1100		E			5
1097	fill			1100		E			5
1098	fill			1100		E			5
1099	fill			1100		E			5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1100	cut		Quarry pit	1100	1095-99, 1101-11, 1303,1909-18, 1979, 2054	E			5
1101	fill			1100		E			5
1102	fill			1100		E			5
1103	fill			1100		E			5
1104	fill			1100		E			5
1105	fill			1100		E			5
1106	fill			1100		E			5
1107	fill			1100		E			5
1108	fill			1100		E			5
1109	fill	fil		1100		E			5
1110	fill			1100		E			5
1111	fill			1100		E			5
1112	cut		Quarry pit	1112	1113-15	E			0
1113	fill			1112		E			0
1114	fill			1112		E			0
1115	fill			1112		E			0
1116	not used					E			0
1117	not used					E			
1118	not used					E			
1119	not used					E			
1120	cut		Pit	1120	1121, 1122	E			0
1121	fill			1120		E			0
1122	fill			1120		E			0
1123	cut	cu	Ditch	1123	1124	E	37		3
1124	fill	cu		1123		E	37		3
1125	cut	cu	Ditch	1125	1126, 1127	E	37		3
1126	fill	cu		1125		E	37		3
1127	fill	d		1125		E	37		3
1128	cut	cu	Ditch	1128	1129, 1130	E	38	Ditch	4
1129	fill	d		1128		E	38	Ditch	4
1130	fill	cu		1128		E	38	Ditch	4
1131	cut	cu	Ditch	1131	1132	E	37		3
1132	fill	cu		1131		E	37		3
1133	cut		Ditch	1133	1134	E			3
1134	fill			1133		E			3
1135	cut		Gully	1135	1136	E			3
1136	fill			1135		E			3
1137	cut	cu	Gully	1137	1138-43	E	85	Pond	0
1138	fill	d		1137		E	85	Pond	0
1139	fill	d		1137		E	85	Pond	0
1140	fill	d		1137		E	85	Pond	0

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1141	fill	u		1137		E	85	Pond	0
1142	fill	u		1137		E	85	Pond	0
1143	fill	cu		1137		E	85	Pond	0
1144	cut		Cut-feature	1144	1145, 1146	E			4
1145	fill			1144		E			4
1146	fill			1144		E			4
1147	cut	cu	Post-trench	1147	1148	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1148	fill	cu		1147		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1149	cut	cu	Post-trench	1149	1150	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1150	fill	cu		1149		E			3
1151	cut	cu	Post-trench	1151	1152	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1152	fill	cu		1151		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1153	cut		Post-trench	1153	1154	E			
1154	fill			1153		E			
1155	cut	cu	Post-trench	1155	1156	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1156	fill	cu		1155		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1157	cut	cu	Post-trench	1157	1158	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1158	fill	cu		1157		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1159	cut	cu	Post-trench	1159	1160	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1160	fill	cu		1159		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1161	cut	cu	Post-trench	1161	1162	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1162	fill	cu		1161		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1163	cut	cu	Post-trench	1163		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1164	fill	cu		1164		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1165	cut	cu	Post-trench	1165	1166	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1166	fill	cu		1165		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1167	cut	cu	Post-hole	1167	1168	E			3
1168	fill			1167		E			3
1169	cut	cu	Post-trench	1169	1170	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1170	fill	cu		1169		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1171	cut	cu	Post-trench	1171	1172	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1172	fill	cu		1171		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1173	cut	cu	Post-trench	1173	1174	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1174	fill	cu		1173		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1175	cut	cu	Post-trench	1175	1176	E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1176	fill	cu		1175		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1177	fill			917		E			4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1178	fill			917		E			4
1179	cut	cu	Post-hole	1179	1180	E			0
1180	fill			1179		E			0
1181	cut		Post-hole	1181	1182	E			4
1182	fill			1181		E			4
1183	cut	cu	Post-hole	1183	1184	E			3
1184	fill			1183		E			3
1185	cut	cu	Post-trench	1185		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1186	fill	cu		1186		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1187	cut		Post-trench	1187	1188	E			
1188	fill			1187		E			
1189	cut		Post-trench	1189		E			
1190						E			
1191	cut	d	Post-hole	1191		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1192	cut	d	Post-hole	1192		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1193	cut	d	Post-hole	1193		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1194	cut	d	Post-hole	1194		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1195	cut	d	Post-hole	1195		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1196	cut	d	Post-hole	1196		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1197	cut	d	Post-hole	1197		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1198	cut	d	Post-hole	1198		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1199	cut	d	Post-hole	1199		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1200	cut	d	Post-hole	1200		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1201	cut	d	Post-hole	1201		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1202	cut	d	Post-hole	1202		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1203	cut	d	Post-hole	1203		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1204	cut	d	Post-hole	1204		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1205	cut	d	Post-hole	1205		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1206	cut	d	Post-hole	1206		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1207	cut	d	Post-hole	1207		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1208	cut	d	Post-hole	1208		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1209	cut	d	Post-hole	1209		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1210	cut	d	Post-hole	1210		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1211	cut	d	Post-hole	1211		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1212	cut		Post-hole	1212		E			3
1213	cut	d	Post-hole	1213		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1214	cut	d	Post-hole	1214		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1215	cut	d	Post-hole	1215		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1216	cut		Post-hole	1216		E			
1217	cut	d	Post-hole	1217		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1218	cut	d	Post-hole	1218		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1219	cut	d	Post-hole	1219	1238	E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1220	cut		Pit	1220	1221-4	E			3
1221	fill			1220		E			3
1222	fill			1220		E			3
1223	fill			1220		E			3
1224	fill			1220		E			3
1225	cut	cu	Post-trench	1225		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1226	fill	cu				E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1227	cut	d	Post-hole	1227		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1228	cut		Pit	1228		E			0
1229	fill			1229		E			0
1230	cut		Pit	1230	1231	E			0
1231	fill			1230		E			0
1232	cut		Gully	1232	1233	E			0
1233	fill			1232		E			0
1234	cut		Gully	1234	1235	E			
1235	fill			1234		E			
1236	cut	d	Post-hole	1236		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1237	cut	cu	Post-trench	1237		E	39	Post-trench, Building A, Site C	3
1238	fill			1219		E			3
1239	cut	d	Post-hole	1239		E	40	Post-holes, Building A, Site C	3
1240	cut	cu	Ditch	1240	1241, 1242	E	43	Ditch	4
1241	fill	d		1240		E	43	Ditch	4
1242	fill	cu		1240		E	43	Ditch	4
1243	cut	cu	Ditch	1243	1244-8	E	43	Ditch	4
1244	fill	d		1243		E	43	Ditch	4
1245	fill	d		1243		E	43	Ditch	4
1246	fill	cu		1243		E	43	Ditch	4
1247	fill	d		1243		E	43	Ditch	4
1248	fill	cu		1243		E	43	Ditch	4
1249	cut	cu	Ditch	1249	1250-3	E	43	Ditch	4
1250	fill	d		1249		E	43	Ditch	4
1251	fill	d		1249		E	43	Ditch	4
1252	fill	d		1249		E	43	Ditch	4
1253	fill	cu		1249		E	43	Ditch	4
1254	cut	cu	Ditch	1254	1255, 1256	E	45	Ditch	4
1255	fill			1254		E			4
1256	fill	d		1254		E	45	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1257	fill	cu		1257		E	45	Ditch	4
1258	cut	cu	Ditch	1258	1259-63	E	43	Ditch	4
1259	fill	d		1258		E	43	Ditch	4
1260	fill	d		1258		E	43	Ditch	4
1261	fill	d		1258		E	43	Ditch	4
1262	fill	d		1258		E	43	Ditch	4
1263	fill	cu		1258		E	43	Ditch	4
1264	cut		Pit	1264	1265	E			4
1265	fill			1264		E			4
1266	cut	cu	Ditch	1266	1267	E	44	Ditch	4
1267	fill	cu		1266		E	44	Ditch	4
1268	cut	cu	Ditch	1268	1269-72	E	43	Ditch	4
1269	fill	d		1268		E	43	Ditch	4
1270	fill	d		1268		E	43	Ditch	4
1271	fill	d		1268		E	43	Ditch	4
1272	fill	cu		1268		E	43	Ditch	4
1273	cut	cu	Ditch	1273	1274, 1322-25	E	41	Ditch	4
1274	fill	d		1273		E	42	Ditch	4
1275	cut	cu	Ditch	1275	1276	E	41	Ditch	4
1276	fill	cu		1275		E	41	Ditch	4
1277	cut	cu	Ditch	1277	1278, 1279	E	41	Ditch	4
1278	fill	cu		1277		E	41	Ditch	4
1279	fill			1277		E			4
1280	cut		Ditch	1280	1281	E			4
1281	fill			1280		E			4
1282	cut		Ditch	1282	1283	E			4
1283	fill			1282		E			4
1284	cut		Pit	1284	1285, 1304	E			3
1285	fill			1284		E			3
1286	cut	cu	Ditch	1286	1287	E	41	Ditch	4
1287	fill	cu		1286		E	41	Ditch	4
1288	cut		Ditch	1288	1289, 1290	E			4
1289	fill			1288		E			4
1290	fill			1288		E			4
1291	cut	cu	Ditch	1291	1292, 1293	E	43	Ditch	4
1292	fill	cu		1291		E	43	Ditch	4
1293	fill	d		1291		E	43	Ditch	4
1294				1294		E			
1295	cut	cu	Ditch	1295	1296	E	41	Ditch	4
1296	fill	cu		1295		E	41	Ditch	4
1297	cut	cu	Ditch	1297	1298	E	41	Ditch	4
1298	fill	cu		1297		E	41	Ditch	4
1299	cut	cu	Ditch	1299	1300	E	41	Ditch	4
1300	fill	cu		1299		E	41	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1301	cut	cu	Ditch	1301	1302	E	41	Ditch	4
1302	fill	cu		1301		E	41	Ditch	4
1303				1100		E			5
1304	fill			1284		E			3
1305	fill	cu		1306		E	44	Ditch	4
1306	cut	cu	Ditch	1306	1305	E	44	Ditch	4
1307	cut		Pit	1307	1308	E			1
1308	fill			1307		E			1
1309	cut	cu	Ditch	1309	1310	E	45	Ditch	4
1310	fill	cu		1309		E	45	Ditch	4
1311	cut	cu	Ditch	1311	1312	E	45	Ditch	4
1312	fill	cu		1311		E	45	Ditch	4
1313	cut	cu	Ditch	1313	1314	E	45	Ditch	4
1314	fill	cu		1313		E	45	Ditch	4
1315	fill	cu		1316		E	44	Ditch	4
1316	cut	cu	Ditch	1316	1315	E	44	Ditch	4
1317	fill	cu		1318		E	44	Ditch	4
1318	cut	cu	Ditch	1318	1317	E	44	Ditch	4
1319	cut	cu	Ditch	1319	1320, 1321	E	45	Ditch	4
1320	fill	cu		1319		E	45	Ditch	4
1321	fill			1319		E			4
1322	fill	d		1273		E	42	Ditch	4
1323	fill	cu		1273		E	41	Ditch	4
1324	fill			1273		E			4
1325	fill	d		1273		E	42	Ditch	4
1326	cut	cu	Ditch	1326	1327	E	42	Ditch	4
1327	fill	cu		1326		E	42	Ditch	4
1328	cut	cu	Ditch	1328	1329-31	E	42	Ditch	4
1329	fill	d		1328		E	42	Ditch	4
1330	fill	cu		1328		E	42	Ditch	4
1331	fill	cu		1328		E	42	Ditch	4
1332	fill	cu		1333		E	44	Ditch	4
1333	cut	cu	Ditch	1333	1332	E	44	Ditch	4
1334	fill	cu		1335		E	45	Ditch	4
1335	cut	cu	Ditch	1335	1334	E	45	Ditch	4
1336	cut	cu	Ditch	1336	1337, 1338	E	46	Ditch	4
1337	fill	cu		1336		E	46	Ditch	4
1338	fill	d		1336		E	46	Ditch	4
1339	cut	cu	Ditch	1339	1340	E	46	Ditch	4
1340	fill	cu		1339		E	46	Ditch	4
1341	cut	cu	Ditch	1341	1342	E	45	Ditch	4
1342	fill	cu		1341		E	45	Ditch	4
1343	cut	cu	Ditch	1343	1344	E	46	Ditch	4
1344	fill	cu		1343		E	46	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1345	cut	cu	Ditch	1345	1346-8	E	43	Ditch	4
1346	fill	d		1345		E	43	Ditch	4
1347	fill	d		1345		E	43	Ditch	4
1348	fill	cu		1345		E	43	Ditch	4
1349	fill	d		1351		E	46	Ditch	4
1350	fill	cu		1351		E	46	Ditch	4
1351	cut	cu	Ditch	1351	1349, 1350	E	46	Ditch	4
1352	cut	cu	Ditch	1352	1353	E	47	Ditch	4
1353	fill	cu		1352		E	47	Ditch	4
1354	fill	cu		1355		E	47	Ditch	4
1355	cut	cu	Ditch	1355	1354	E	47	Ditch	4
1356	cut	cu	Gully	1356	1357	E	58	Gully	4
1357	fill	cu		1356		E	58	Gully	4
1358	cut	cu	Ditch	1358	1360	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1359	fill	d		1419		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1360	fill	cu		1358		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1361	cut	cu	Gully	1361	1362	E	58	Gully	4
1362	fill	cu		1361		E	58	Gully	4
1363	cut	cu	Gully	1363	1364	E	59	Gully	4
1364	fill	cu		1363		E	59	Gully	4
1365	cut		Gully	1365	1366	E			3
1366	fill			1365		E			3
1367	cut	cu	Ditch	1367	1368, 1369	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1368	fill	cu		1367		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1369	fill	d		1367		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1370	cut		Pit	1370	1371	E			3
1371	fill			1370		E			3
1372	cut	cu	Ditch	1372	1373, 1374	E	47	Ditch	4
1373	fill	cu		1372		E	47	Ditch	4
1374	fill	d		1372		E	47	Ditch	4
1375						E			
1376	fill	cu		1377		E	81	Ditch	4
1377	cut	cu	Gully	1377	1376	E	81	Ditch	4
1378	cut		Post-hole	1378	1379	E			0
1379	fill			1378		E			0
1380	cut	cu	Gully	1380	1381	E	82	Gully	4
1381	fill	cu		1380		E	82	Gully	4
1382	cut		Pit	1382	1383	E			4
1383	fill			1382		E			4
1384	cut	cu	Gully	1384		E	82	Gully	4
1385	fill	cu		1385		E	82	Gully	4
1386	cut		Post-hole	1386	1387	E			4
1387	fill			1386		E			4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1388	cut	cu	Gully	1388	1389	E	82	Gully	4
1389	fill	cu		1388		E	82	Gully	4
1390	fill			1391		E			4
1391	cut		Gully	1391	1390	E			4
1392	fill			1393		E			3
1393	cut		Post-hole	1393	1392	E			3
1394	fill	cu		1395		E	86	Ditch	4
1395	cut	cu	Ditch	1395	1394	E	86	Ditch	4
1396	fill	d		1398		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1397	fill	d		1398		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1398	cut	d	Ditch	1398	1396, 1397	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1399	fill	cu		1400		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1400	cut	cu	Post-hole	1400	1399	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1401	fill			1402		E			3
1402	cut		Pit	1402	1401	E			3
1403	cut	cu	Gully	1403	1410	E	88	Gully	4
1404	cut	cu	Gully	1404	1411-14, 1437	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1405	cut		Robber-cut	1405	1415	E			3
1406	cut		Robber-cut	1406	1416	E			3
1407	cut		Cut-feature	1407	1417	E			3
1408	cut	d	Robber-cut	1408	1409	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1409	fill	d		1408		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1410	fill	cu		1403		E	88	Gully	4
1411	fill	d		1404		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1412	fill	d		1404		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1413	fill	d		1404		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1414	fill	cu		1404		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1415	fill			1405		E			3
1416	fill			1406		E			3
1417	fill			1407		E			3
1418	not used					E			
1419	cut	d	Robber-cut	1419	1359	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1420	cut		Post-trench	1420	1421, 1423	E			3
1421	fill	cu		1420		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1422	cut	d	Robber-cut	1422		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1423	fill	d		1420		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1424	fill	cu		1425		E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1425	cut	cu	Post-trench	1425	1424	E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1426	fill	cu		1427		E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1427	cut	d	Pit	1427	1426	E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1428	fill			1429		E			3
1429	cut		Pit	1429	1428	E			3
1430	cut		Post-hole	1430	1431	E			3
1431	fill			1430		E			3
1432	fill	d		1433		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1433	cut	d	Gully	1433	1432	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1434	fill	cu		1435		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1435	cut	cu	Post-trench	1435	1434	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1436	fill								3
1437	fill			1404		E			3
1438	fill			1439		E			3
1439	cut		Quarry pit	1439	1438	E			3
1440	fill	cu		1441		E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1441	cut	cu	Post-trench	1441	1440	E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1442	fill			1442	1443	E			3
1443	fill			1442					3
1444	cut	cu	Robber-cut	1444	1445	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1445	fill	cu		1444		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1446	cut	d	Post-hole	1446	1447	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1447	fill	d		1446		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1448	cut		Gully		1449	E			5
1449	fill			1448		E			5
1450	cut		Post-hole		1451	E			
1451	fill			1450		E			
1452	cut		Post-hole	1452	1453	E			3
1453	fill			1452		E			3
1454	cut		Robber-cut	1454	1455	E			3
1455	fill			1454		E			3
1456	cut	cu	Post-hole	1456	1457, 1468	E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1457	fill	cu		1456		E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1458	cut		Post-hole	1458	1459	E			0
1459	fill			1458		E			0
1460	cut		Post-hole	1460	1461	E			0
1461	fill			1460		E			0
1462	cut	cu	Post-trench	1462	1463	E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1463	fill	cu		1462		E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1464						E			
1465	fill	d		1489		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1466	cut	cu	Post-trench	1466	1467	E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1467	fill	cu		1466		E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1468	fill			1456		E			3
1469	fill					E			3
1470	fill	cu		1472		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1471	fill	d		1472		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1472	cut	cu	Post-hole	1472	1470, 1471	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1473	fill	cu		1474		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1474	cut	d	Gully	1474	1473	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1475	fill	cu		1476		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1476	cut	cu	Ditch	1476	1475	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1477	fill			1478		E			3
1478	cut		Pit	1478	1477	E			3
1479	fill	cu		1480		E	86	Ditch	4
1480	cut	cu	Ditch	1480	1479	E	86	Ditch	4
1481						E			
1482						E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1483	fill			1484		E			3
1484	cut		Post-hole	1484	1483	E			3
1485	fill			1486		E			3
1486	cut		Cut-feature	1486	1485	E			3
1487	cut	cu		1487	1488	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1488	fill	cu		1487		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1489	cut	d	Robber-cut	1489	1465	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1490	cut	cu	Post-hole	1490	1491	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1491	fill	cu		1490		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1492	cut	d	Robber-cut	1492	1493	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1493	fill	d		1492		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1494	cut	cu	Post-hole	1494	1495	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1495	fill	cu		1494		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1496	cut	d	Robber-cut	1496	1497	E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1497	fill	d		1496		E	61	Post-trench. Building B, Site E	3
1498	fill	cu		1499		E	89	Ditch	0
1499	cut	cu	Ditch	1499	1498	E	89	Ditch	0
1500	fill			1501		E			4
1501	cut		Post-hole	1501	1500	E			4
1502	fill			1503		E	89		0
1503	cut		Ditch	1503	1502	E	89		0
1504	cut		Post-hole	1504	1519	E			3
1505	fill	cu		1506		E	81	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1506	cut	cu	Pit	1506	1505	E	81	Ditch	4
1507	fill	d		1508		E	81	Ditch	4
1508	cut		Gully	1508	1507	E			4
1509	cut	cu	Post-hole	1509	1510	E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1510	fill	cu		1509		E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1511	cut	cu	Post-trench	1511	1512	E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1512	fill	cu		1511		E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1513	cut	cu	Post-hole	1513	1514	E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1514	fill	cu		1513		E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1515	cut	cu	Post-hole	1515	1516	E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1516	fill	cu		1515		E	62	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1517	cut		Pit	1517	1518	E			0
1518	fill			1517		E			0
1519	fill			1504		E			3
1520	fill			1521		E			3
1521	cut		Cut-feature	1521	1520	E			3
1522	fill			1523		E			3
1523	cut		Post-hole	1523	1522, 1524, 1525	E			3
1524	fill			1523		E			3
1525	fill			1523		E			3
1526	fill			1527		E			2
1527	cut		Ditch	1527	1526	E			2
1528	cut		Ditch	1528	1536	E	89	Ditch	0
1529	cut	cu	Robber-cut	1529	1535, 1537	E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1530	cut		Robber-cut	1530	1538	E			3
1531	fill			1532		E			3
1532	cut		Post-hole	1532	1531	E			3
1533	fill			1534		E			3
1534	cut		Post-hole	1534	1533	E			3
1535	fill			1529		E			3
1536	fill			1528		E	89	Ditch	0
1537	fill	cu		1529		E	64	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1538	fill			1530		E			3
1539	fill					E			3
1540	cut		Pit	1540	1541	E			0
1541	fill			1540		E			0
1542	fill	cu		1543		E	66	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1543	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1543	1542	E	66	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1544	fill	cu		1545		E	66	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1545	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1545	1544	E	66	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1546	cut		Pit	1546	1547, 1548	E			4
1547	fill			1546		E			4
1548	fill			1546		E			4
1549	fill	cu		1550		E	58	Gully	4
1550	cut	cu	Ditch	1550	1549	E	58	Gully	4
1551	fill	cu		1552		E	86	Ditch	4
1552	cut	cu	Ditch	1552	1551	E	86	Ditch	4
1553	fill	cu		1554		E	60		
1554	cut	cu	Ditch	1554	1553	E	60		
1555	fill			1556		E			0
1556	cut		Cut-feature	1556	1555	E			0
1557	fill			1558		E			4
1558	cut		Post-hole	1558	1557	E			4
1559	fill			1560		E			4
1560	cut		Gully	1560	1559	E			4
1561	fill			1562		E			4
1562	cut		Post-hole	1562	1561	E			4
1563	cut		Pit	1563	1564	E			0
1564	fill			1563		E			0
1565	cut		Post-hole	1565	1566	E			0
1566	fill			1565		E			0
1567	cut		Post-hole	1567	1568	E			0
1568	fill			1567		E			3
1569	fill	cu		1570		E	49	Ditch	4
1570	cut	cu	Ditch	1570	1569	E	49	Ditch	4
1571	cut	cu	Post-hole	1571	1572	E	51	Gully	4
1572	fill	cu		1571		E	51	Gully	4
1573	cut		Robber-cut	1573	1574	E			
1574	fill			1573		E			
1575	cut	cu	Gully	1575	1576	E	51	Gully	4
1576	fill	cu		1575		E	51	Gully	4
1577	cut	cu	Gully	1577	1578	E	51	Gully	4
1578	fill	cu		1577		E	51	Gully	4
1579	cut	cu	Gully	1579	1580	E	50	Gully	4
1580	fill	cu		1579		E	50	Gully	4
1581	cut		Post-hole	1581	1582	E			0
1582	fill			1581		E			0
1583	fill	cu		1584		E	83	Gully	4
1584	cut	cu	Gully	1584	1583	E	83	Gully	4
1585	fill			1586		E			
1586	cut		Pit	1586	1585	E			
1587	cut	cu		1587	1588	E	50	Gully	4
1588	fill	cu		1587		E	50	Gully	4
1589	fill	cu		1590		E	83	Gully	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1590	cut	cu	Gully	1590	1589	E	83	Gully	4
1591	fill			1592		E			
1592	cut		Pit	1592	1591	E			
1593	cut		Pit	1593	1594	E			3
1594	fill			1593		E			3
1595	cut		Post-trench	1595	1596	E			
1596	fill			1595		E			
1597	fill	cu		1598		E	83	Gully	5
1598	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1598	1597	E	83	Gully	5
1599	cut	cu	Pit	1599	1600	E	80	Pit group	4
1600	fill	cu		1599		E	80	Pit group	4
1601	cut	cu	Pit	1601	1602, 1603	E	80	Pit group	4
1602	fill	cu		1601		E	80	Pit group	4
1603	fill	d		1601		E	80	Pit group	4
1604	cut	cu	Pit	1604	1605, 1606, 1629, 1648-53	E	81	Ditch	4
1605	fill	d		1604		E	81	Ditch	4
1606	fill	d		1604		E	81	Ditch	4
1607	fill			1608		E			
1608	cut		Pit	1608	1607	E			
1609	cut	cu	Post-hole	1609	1610	E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1610	fill	cu		1609		E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1611	cut	cu	Post-hole	1611	1612	E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1612	fill	cu		1611		E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1613	cut	cu	Post-hole	1613	1614	E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1614	fill	cu		1613		E	65	Post line, Building B, Site E	3
1615	cut		Post-hole	1615	1616	E			0
1616	fill			1615		E			0
1617	fill			1618		E			0
1618	cut		Pit	1618	1617	E			0
1619	fill	cu		1620		E	83	Gully	4
1620	cut	cu	Gully	1620	1619	E	83	Gully	4
1621	fill			1622		E			0
1622	cut		Post-hole	1622	1621	E			0
1623	fill			1624		E			0
1624	cut		Post-hole	1624	1623	E			0
1625	cut		Pit	1625	1626	E			3
1626	fill			1625		E			3
1627	cut		Post-hole	1627	1628	E			0
1628	fill			1627		E			0
1629	fill	cu		1604		E	81	Ditch	4
1630	cut		Post-hole	1630	1631	E			0
1631	fill			1630		E			0

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1632	fill	d		1633		E	52	Gully	4
1633	cut	cu	Pit	1633	1632, 1660	E	52	Gully	4
1634	fill	cu		1635		E	49	Ditch	4
1635	cut	cu	Ditch	1635	1634	E	49	Ditch	4
1636	fill	cu		1637		E	49	Ditch	4
1637	cut	cu	Ditch	1637	1636	E	49	Ditch	4
1638	cut		Post-hole	1638	1639	E			0
1639	fill			1638		E			0
1640	cut		Post-hole	1640	1641	E			0
1641	fill			1640		E			0
1642	cut		Post-hole	1642	1643	E			0
1643	fill			1642		E			0
1644	fill	cu		1645		E	51	Gully	4
1645	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1645	1644	E	51	Gully	4
1646	cut	d	Post-hole	1646	1647	E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1647	fill	d		1646		E	63	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1648	fill			1604		E			4
1649	fill			1604		E			4
1650	fill			1604		E			4
1651	fill			1604		E			4
1652	fill			1604		E			4
1653	fill			1604		E			4
1654	fill			1655		E			3
1655	cut		Pit	1655	1654	E			3
1656	cut	cu	Gully	1656	1657, 1658	E	52	Gully	4
1657	fill	cu		1656		E	52	Gully	4
1658	fill	d		1656		E	52	Gully	4
1659						E			
1660	fill	cu		1633		E	52	Gully	4
1661	fill			1662		E			4
1662	cut		Cut-feature	1662	1661	E			4
1663	cut	cu	Pit	1663	1664	E	80	Pit group	4
1664	fill	cu		1663		E	80	Pit group	4
1665	fill	cu		1666		E	48	Ditch	4
1666	cut	cu		1666	1665	E	48	Ditch	4
1667	fill	cu		1668		E	48	Ditch	4
1668	cut	cu		1668	1667	E	48	Ditch	4
1669	fill			1670		E			3
1670	cut		Pit	1670	1669	E			3
1671	fill			1672		E			3
1672	cut		Post-hole	1672	1671	E			3
1673	cut		Pit	1673	1674, 1675	E			3
1674	fill			1673		E			3
1675	fill			1673		E			3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1676	fill			1677		E			3
1677	cut		Post-hole	1677	1676	E			3
1678	fill			1679		E			4
1679	cut		Pit	1679	1678	E			4
1680	fill			1681		E			4
1681	cut		Ditch	1681	1680	E			4
1682	cut	cu	Pit	1682	1683	E	80	Pit group	4
1683	fill	cu		1682		E	80	Pit group	4
1684	cut	cu	Pit	1684	1685	E	80	Pit group	4
1685	fill	cu		1684		E	80	Pit group	4
1686	fill	cu		1687		E	53	Pit	4
1687	cut	cu	Ditch	1687	1686	E	53	Pit	4
1688	cut	cu	Gully	1688	1689	E	50	Gully	4
1689	fill	cu		1688		E	50	Gully	4
1690	cut	cu	Gully	1690	1691	E	54	Gully	4
1691	fill	cu		1690		E	54	Gully	4
1692	cut	cu	Gully	1692	1693, 1694	E	48	Ditch	4
1693	fill	cu		1692		E	48	Ditch	4
1694	fill	d		1692		E	48	Ditch	4
1695	cut	cu	Gully	1695	1696, 1697	E	48	Ditch	4
1696	fill	cu		1695		E	48	Ditch	4
1697	fill	d		1695		E	48	Ditch	4
1698	cut	cu	Gully	1698	1699	E	54	Gully	4
1699	fill	cu		1698		E	54	Gully	4
1700	fill			1701		E			
1701	cut		Post-hole	1701	1700	E			
1702	fill	cu		1703		E	55	Ditch	4
1703	cut	cu	Ditch	1703	1702	E	55	Ditch	4
1704	fill	cu		1705		E	48	Ditch	4
1705	cut	cu	Ditch	1705	1704	E	48	Ditch	4
1706	fill			1707		E			4
1707	cut		Pit	1707	1706	E			
1708	fill	cu		1709		E	48	Ditch	4
1709	cut	cu	Ditch	1709	1708	E	48	Ditch	4
1710	fill			1711		E			0
1711	cut		Hearth	1711	1710	E			0
1712	fill	cu		1715		E	55	Ditch	4
1713	fill	d		1715		E	55	Ditch	4
1714	not used					E			
1715	cut	cu	Ditch	1715	1712, 1713	E	55	Ditch	4
1716	fill	d		1718		E	48	Ditch	4
1717	fill	cu		1718		E	48	Ditch	4
1718	cut	cu	Gully	1718	1716, 1717	E	48	Ditch	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1719	cut		Pit	1719	1720, 1721, 1734	E			
1720	fill			1719		E			
1721	fill			1719		E			
1722	cut		Pit	1722	1723	E			
1723	fill			1722		E			
1724	cut		Gully	1724	1725	E			
1725	fill			1724		E			
1726	fill	cu		1727		E	56	Ditch	4
1727	cut	cu	Gully	1727	1726	E	56	Ditch	4
1728	fill			1729		E			
1729	cut		Post-hole	1729	1728	E			
1730	fill			1731		E			
1731	cut		Ditch	1731	1730	E			
1732	fill	cu		1733		E	87		4
1733	cut	cu	Ditch	1733	1732	E	87		4
1734	fill			1719		E			
1735	fill	cu		1736		E	86	Ditch	4
1736	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1736	1735	E	86	Ditch	4
1737	fill			1738		E			
1738	cut		Gully	1738	1737	E			
1739	cut		Pit	1739	1740	E			
1740	fill			1739		E			
1741	cut		Gully	1741		E			
1742	not used					E			
1743	cut		Post-hole	1743	1744	E			
1744	fill			1743		E			
1745	cut		Pit	1745	1746, 1747	E			
1746	fill			1745		E			
1747	fill			1745		E			
1748	cut	cu	Post-hole	1748	1749	E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1749	fill	cu		1748		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1750	cut	cu	Gully	1750	1751, 1752	E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1751	fill	cu		1750		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1752	fill	d		1750		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1753	cut	cu	Gully	1753	1754, 1755	E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1754	fill	cu		1753		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1755	fill	d		1753		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1756	cut		Post-hole	1756	1757	E			
1757	fill			1756		E			
1758	not used					E			
1759	not used					E			

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1760	not used					E			
1761	fill	cu		1762		E			
1762	cut	cu	Ditch	1762	1761, 1763	E			
1763	fill			1762		E			
1764	not used					E			
1765	fill	cu		1766		E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1766	cut	cu	Gully	1766	1765	E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1767	fill	cu		1768		E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1768	cut	cu	Post-hole	1768	1767	E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1769	fill	cu		1786		E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1770	cut	cu	Post-hole	1770	1785	E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1771	fill			1772		E			
1772	cut		Gully	1772	1771	E			
1773	cut	d	Post-hole	1773	1774	E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1774	fill	d		1773		E	68	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1775	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1775	1776	E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1776	fill	cu		1775		E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1777	cut	cu	Robber-cut	1777	1778	E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1778	fill	cu		1777		E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1779	cut	cu	Gully	1779	1780	E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1780	fill	cu		1779		E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1781	cut		Post-hole	1781	1782	E			
1782	fill			1781		E			
1783					1784	E			
1784	fill			1783		E			
1785	fill	cu		1770		E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1786	cut	cu	Post-hole	1786	1769	E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1787	fill	cu		1788		E	86	Ditch	4
1788	cut	cu	Ditch	1788	1787	E	86	Ditch	4
1789	fill	cu		1790		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1790	cut	cu	Post-hole	1790	1789	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1791	fill	cu		1792		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1792	cut	cu	Ditch	1792	1791	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1793	fill	cu		1794		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1794	cut	cu	Post-hole	1794	1793	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1795	fill	cu		1796		E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1796	cut	cu	Gully	1796	1795	E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1797	cut	cu	Gully	1797	1798	E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1798	fill	cu		1797		E	67	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1799	cut		Post-hole	1799	1800, 1801	E			3
1800	fill			1799		E			3
1801	fill			1799		E			3
1802	cut	cu	Pos-trench	1802	1803, 1804	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1803	fill	cu		1802		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1804	fill	d		1802		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1805	cut	cu	Pit	1805	1806	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1806	fill	cu		1805		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1807	cut	d	Gully	1807	1808, 1841	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1808	fill	d		1807		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1809	cut	cu	Gully	1809	1810	E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1810	fill	cu		1809		E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1811	cut	cu	Post-hole	1811	1812	E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1812	fill	cu		1811		E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1813	cut	d	Post-pipe	1813	1814	E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1814	fill	d		1813		E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1815	fill	d		1817		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1816	fill	cu		1817		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1817	cut	cu	Post-trench	1817	1815, 1816	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1818	fill	d		1820		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1819	fill	d		1820		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1820	cut	d	Ditch	1820	1818, 1819	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1821	fill	cu		1822		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1822	cut	cu	Gully	1822	1821	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1823	fill	d		1824		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1824	cut	d	Post-hole	1824	1823	E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1825	cut	cu	Gully	1825	1826	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1826	fill	cu		1825		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1827	cut	cu	Post-hole	1827	1828	E	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1828	fill	cu		1827		e	69	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1829	fill	d		1830		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1830	cut	cu	Post-hole	1830	1829, 1842	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1831	fill	cu		1832		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1832	cut	cu	Post-hole	1832	1831	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1833	fill	cu		1834		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1834	cut	cu	Ditch	1834	1833	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1835	fill	cu		1836		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1836	cut	cu	Robber-cut	1836	1835	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1837	fill	cu		1838		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1838	cut	cu	Ditch	1838	1837	E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1839	fill			1840		E			
1840	cut		Post-hole	1840	1839	E			
1841	fill	d		1807		E	72	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1842	fill	cu		1830		E	71	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1843	cut	cu	Post-hole	1843	1844	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1844	fill	cu		1843		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1845	cut		Post-hole	1845	1846	E			4
1846	fill			1845		E			4
1847	cut	cu	Post-hole	1847	1848	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1848	fill	cu		1847		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1849	cut	cu	Post-trench	1849	1850	E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1850	fill	cu		1849		E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1851	cut	d	Robber-cut	1851	1852	E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1852	fill	d		1851		E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1853	cut	cu	Post-trench	1853	1854	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1854	fill	cu		1853		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1855	cut	d	Post-pipe	1855	1856	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1856	fill	d		1855		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1857	cut		Post-hole	1857	1858	E			3
1858	fill			1857		E			3
1859	fill	cu		1860		E	86	Ditch	4
1860	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1860	1859	E	86	Ditch	4
1861	fill			1864		E			3
1862	fill	cu		1863		E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1863	cut	cu	Post-trench	1863	1862	E	70	Post-trench, Building B, Site E	3
1864	cut		Ditch	1864	1861	E			3
1865	cut		Pit	1865	1866, 1867	E			4
1866	fill			1865		E			4
1867	fill			1865		E			4
1868	cut	cu	Pit	1868	1869-71	E	79	Pit	4
1869	fill	d		1868		E	79	Pit	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1870	fill	d		1868		E	79	Pit	4
1871	fill	cu		1868		E	79	Pit	4
1872	cut	cu	Depression	1872	1873	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1873	fill	cu		1872		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1874	cut	cu	Post-trench	1874	1875	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1875	fill	cu		1874		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1876	cut	cu	Post-trench	1876	1877	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1877	fill	cu		1876		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1878	cut	d	Post-pipe	1878	1879	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1879	fill	d		1878		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1880	cut	cu	Post-hole	1880	1881	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1881	fill	cu		1880		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1882	cut	d	Post-pipe	1882	1883	E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1883	fill	d		1882		E	75	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1884	not used					E			
1885	cut		Pit	1885	1886	E			4
1886	fill	d		1885		E	79	Pit	4
1887	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1887	1888, 1889	E	79	Pit	4
1888	fill	cu		1887		E	79	Pit	4
1889	fill	d		1887		E	79	Pit	4
1890	cut		Ditch	1890	1891, 1998	E			4
1891	fill			1890		E			4
1892	cut		Post-hole	1892	1893	E			4
1893	fill			1892		E			4
1894	cut		Post-hole	1894	1895	E			4
1895	fill			1894		E			4
1896	cut		Post-hole	1896	1897	E			4
1897	fill			1896		E			4
1898	cut		Post-hole	1898	1899	E			4
1899	fill			1898		E			4
1900	cut		Post-hole	1900	1901	E			4
1901	fill			1900		E			4
1902	cut		Gully	1902	1903	E			3
1903	fill			1902		E			3
1904	cut		Pit	1904	1906, 1907	E			5
1905	cut		Pit	1905	1908	E			5
1906	fill			1904		E			5
1907	fill			1904		E			5
1908	fill			1905		E			5
1909	fill			1100		E			5
1910	fill			1100		E			5

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1911	fill			1100		E			5
1912	fill			1100		E			5
1913	fill			1100		E			5
1914	fill			1100		E			5
1915	fill			1100		E			5
1916	fill			1100		E			5
1917	fill			1100		E			5
1918	fill			1100		E			5
1919	cut		Cut-feature	1919	1920	E			3
1920	fill			1919		E			3
1921	cut		Post-hole	1921	1922	E			4
1922	fill			1921		E			4
1923	not used					E			
1924	not used					E			
1925	not used					E			
1926	not used					E			
1927	not used					E			
1928	not used					E			
1929	not used					E			
1930	not used					E			
1931	not used					E			
1932	not used					E			
1933	cut		Gully	1933	1934	E			3
1934	fill			1933		E			3
1935	cut	cu	Post-trench	1935	1936	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1936	fill	cu		1935		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1937	cut	cu	Post-trench	1937	1938	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1938	fill	cu		1937		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1939	cut	cu	Post-hole	1939	1940	E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1940	fill	cu		1939		E	73	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1941	cut		Pit	1941	1942	E			4
1942	fill			1941		E			4
1943	cut		Post-hole	1943	1944	E			0
1944	fill			1943		E			0
1945	cut	cu	Post-trench	1945	1946	E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1946	fill	cu		1945		E	74	Post-trench, Building C, Site E	3
1947	cut	cu	Post-trench	1947	1948	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1948	fill	cu		1947		E	78	Pit cluster	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1949	cut	cu	Post-hole	1949	1950-2	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1950	fill	cu		1949		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1951	fill	d		1949		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1952	fill	d		1949		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1953	cut	cu	Pit	1953	1954	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1954	fill	cu		1953		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1955	cut		Gully	1955	1956	E			3
1956	fill			1955		E			3
1957	cut		Post-hole	1957	1958	E			4
1958	fill			1957		E			4
1959	cut		Post-hole	1959	1960	E			4
1960	fill			1959		E			4
1961	cut			1961	1962	E			3
1962	fill			1961		E			3
1963	cut		Cut-feature	1963	1964	E			3
1964	fill			1963		E			3
1965	cut	cu	Post-trench	1965	1966, 1967	E	76	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1966	fill	cu		1965		E	76	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1967	fill	u		1965		E	76	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1968	cut	d	Robber-cut	1968	1969	E	76	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1969	fill	d		1968		E	76	Post-trench, Building D, Site E	3
1970	cut	cu	Pit	1970	1971	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1971	fill	cu		1970		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1972	cut	cu	Pit	1972	1973, 1974	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1973	fill	cu		1972		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1974	fill	d		1972		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1975	cut		Modern	1975		E			0
1976	cut	cu	Cut-feature	1976	1977, 1978, 1980, 1981	E	85	Pond	0
1977	fill	u		1976		E	85	Pond	0
1978	fill	u		1976		E	85	Pond	0
1979	fill			1100		E			0
1980	fill	d		1976		E	85	Pond	0
1981	fill	cu		1976		E	85	Pond	0
1982	not used					E			
1983	fill	cu		1984		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1984	cut	cu	Ditch	1984	1983	E	78	Pit cluster	3
1985	fill	d		1988		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1986	fill	d		1988		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1987	fill	d		1988		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1988	cut	cu	Pit	1988	1985, 1986, 1987, 1989	E	78	Pit cluster	3

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
1989	fill	cu		1988		E	78	Pit cluster	3
1990	cut		Post-trench	1990	1991	E			3
1991	fill			1990		E			3
1992	cut		Cut-feature	1992	1993-5	E			0
1993	fill			1992		E			0
1994	fill			1992		E			0
1995	fill			1992		E			0
1996	fill			1997		E			4
1997	cut		Ditch	1997	1996	E			4
1998	fill			1890		E			4
1999	cut		Cut-feature	1999	2000	E			3
2000	fill			1999		E			3
2001	cut		Post-trench	2001	2002	E			3
2002	fill			2001		E			3
2003	cut	cu	Gully	2003	2004	E	84	Ditch	4
2004	fill	cu		2003		E	84	Ditch	4
2005	cut	cu	Gully	2005	2006, 2007	E	84	Ditch	4
2006	fill	cu		2005		E	84	Ditch	4
2007	fill	d		2005		E	84	Ditch	4
2008	cut	cu	Gully	2008	2009	E	84	Ditch	4
2009	fill	cu		2008		E	84	Ditch	4
2010	cut	cu	Pit	2010	2011	E	84	Ditch	4
2011	fill			2010		E			5
2012	fill	cu		2013		E	56	Ditch	4
2013	cut	cu	Ditch	2013	2012	E	56	Ditch	4
2014	fill	cu		2015		E	56	Ditch	4
2015	cut	cu	Gully	2015	2014	E	56	Ditch	4
2016	cut	cu	Gully	2016	2017	E	52	Gully	4
2017	fill	cu		2016		E	52	Gully	4
2018	cut		Ditch	2018	2019, 2024, 2025	E			4
2019	fill			2018		E			4
2020	cut	cu	Pit	2020	2021	E	53	Pit	4
2021	fill	cu		2020		E	53	Pit	4
2022	cut	cu	Gully	2022	2023	E	57	Gully	4
2023	fill	cu		2022		E	57	Gully	4
2024	fill			2018		E			4
2025	fill			2018		E			4
2026	fill			2027		E			4
2027	cut		Gully	2027	2026	E			4
2028	fill			2029		E			4
2029	cut		Post-hole	2029	2028	E			4
2030	cut	cu	Gully	2030	2031	E	77	Post-trench, Building E, site E	4
2031	fill	cu		2030		E	77	Post-trench, Building E, site E	4

Cont.	Type	CUD	Feature	Parent	Fills	Site	Group	Group Description	Period
2032	cut		Post-hole	2032	2033	E			4
2033	fill			2032		E			4
2034	cut		Post-hole	2034	2035	E			4
2035	fill			2034		E			4
2036	fill	cu		2037		E	77	Post-trench, Building E, site E	4
2037	cut	cu	Gully	2037	2036	E	77	Post-trench, Building E, site E	4
2038	cut	cu	Gully	2038	2039	E	84	Ditch	4
2039	fill	cu		2038		E	84	Ditch	4
2040	cut		Pit	2040	2041	E			0
2041	fill			2040		E			0
2042	cut		Post-hole	2042	2043	E			0
2043	fill			2042		E			0
2044	not used					E			
2045	not used					E			
2046	cut		Gully	2046	2047	E			3
2047	fill			2046		E			3
2048	layer					E			3
2049	not used					E			
2050	not used					E			
2051	not used					E			
2052	not used					E			
2053	not used					E			
2054	fill			1100		E			5
2100	cut		Pit	2100	2101, 2102	E			5
2101	fill			2100		E			0
2102	fill			2100		E			0
2201						E			5
2202						E			0
2203	cut		Ditch		2204	E			4
2204	fill			2203		E			4
2205	cut		Ditch		2206	E			4
2206	fill			2205		E			4
2207	cut		Ditch		2208	E			4
2208	fill			2207		E			4
2209	fill					E			4
2210	cut		Ditch		2211, 2212	E			4
2211	fill			2210		E			4
2212	fill			2210		E			

Appendix 2: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Area 2, Bradwell Quarry, Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall	
Parish: Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall	**District:** Braintree
NGR: TL 581950 220490	**Site Code:** RHWM06
Type of Work: Excavation	**Site Director/Group:** Mark Germany, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 8/11/11 to 2/2/15	**Size of Area Investigated:** 44ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Braintree	**Client:** The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of Blackwater Aggregates
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	**Related HER Nos:**
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History	**OASIS Ref:** 252167
Periods represented: Prehistoric, Roman and medieval	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

Archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of mineral extraction of Area A2 at Bradwell Quarry, between 8/11/11 and 2/2/15. The area of Area A2 was c.44ha and it mainly comprised arable farmland.

Removal of topsoil revealed six archaeological sites. These were labelled A to F and were evenly distributed. They included several Roman ditches and a 1st century AD waterhole (Site A), 12th and 13th to 15th century peasant holdings (Sites B and C), 12th to 14th century quarry pits and enclosures (Site D), a 12th to 14th century farm (Site E,) and a scattering of Early to Middle Iron Age pits (Sites B, C and E). The Roman remains of Site A suggest that the largely uninvestigated remains of a Roman farm in proposed quarry Area A5 to the south are not those of a farm but that of a villa, and that those of the medieval sites are largely related to colonisation of 'waste' following on from the Norman conquest and the subsequent founding of Bradwell Hall manor.

The most interesting of the medieval sites is probably site E as it lies alongside Sheepcotes Farm, an existing settlement with a 12th century origin. It includes enclosures and a range of 12th century buildings, including a moderately well-preserved example of a medieval open hall house, and is very probably Sheepcotes Farm in its initial foundation. It is suggested that the hall house was the home of a freeman, a wealthy rent paying peasant tenant farmer who owed relatively little to his lord and had a high degree of independence and security. The buildings of Sites B and C, by contrast, are probably the rented of homes of villains and cotters. The open hall house and the peasant cottages are starkly different and are a good illustration how medieval peasants varied in status.

The findings of Area A2 complement those of Bradwell Quarry SiteR and Area A4 to the north and in combination with those appear to imply that occupation within Bradwell Quarry was mostly infrequent and sparse prior to the 12th century and that the occupation which did take place took was in the form of thinly scattered Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age farmsteads and a Roman farm. Some of the findings of Site R and Areas A2 and A4 are small numbers of Early and Late Saxon/early medieval pot sherds, although unequivocal evidence for on-site Saxon occupation has still to be discovered. The combined evidence for Bradwell Quarry suggests that only small amounts of on-site occupation were taking place within its area before c.1100, and that much of the occupation that was probably small and/or fleeting. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the forming of the existing (pre-quarry) landscape of Bradwell Quarry was almost entirely initiated by the Normans and that it was probably partly controlled and directed by the lord of the manor at Bradwell Hall.

Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	**Date of Summary:** May 2016

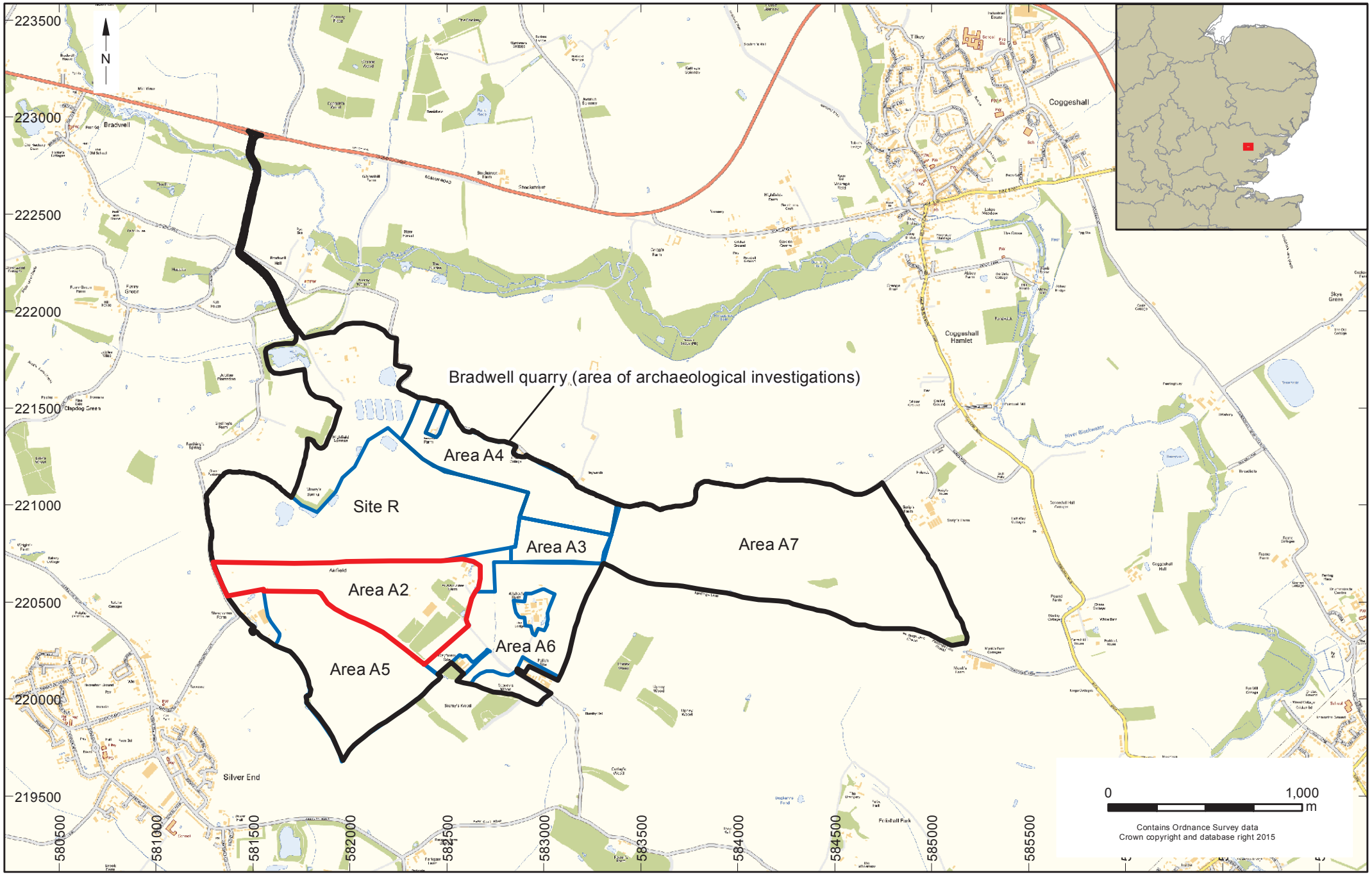
Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Worked flint	Flint	Prehistoric	69 pieces
Pottery	Ceramic	Prehistoric	322 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	LIA/Roman	1186 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval and Post-medieval	5665 sherds
Ceramic building material	Ceramic	Roman, medieval and post-medieval	279 pieces
Baked clay	Ceramic	Medieval	553 pieces
Geological material	Stone	Mostly undated	108 pieces
Registered finds	Ceramic, copper-alloy, iron, aluminum, lead, stone and bone		45 pieces
Bulk metalwork	Iron	Medieval	126 pieces
Animal bone	Bone	Roman and medieval	2028 pieces

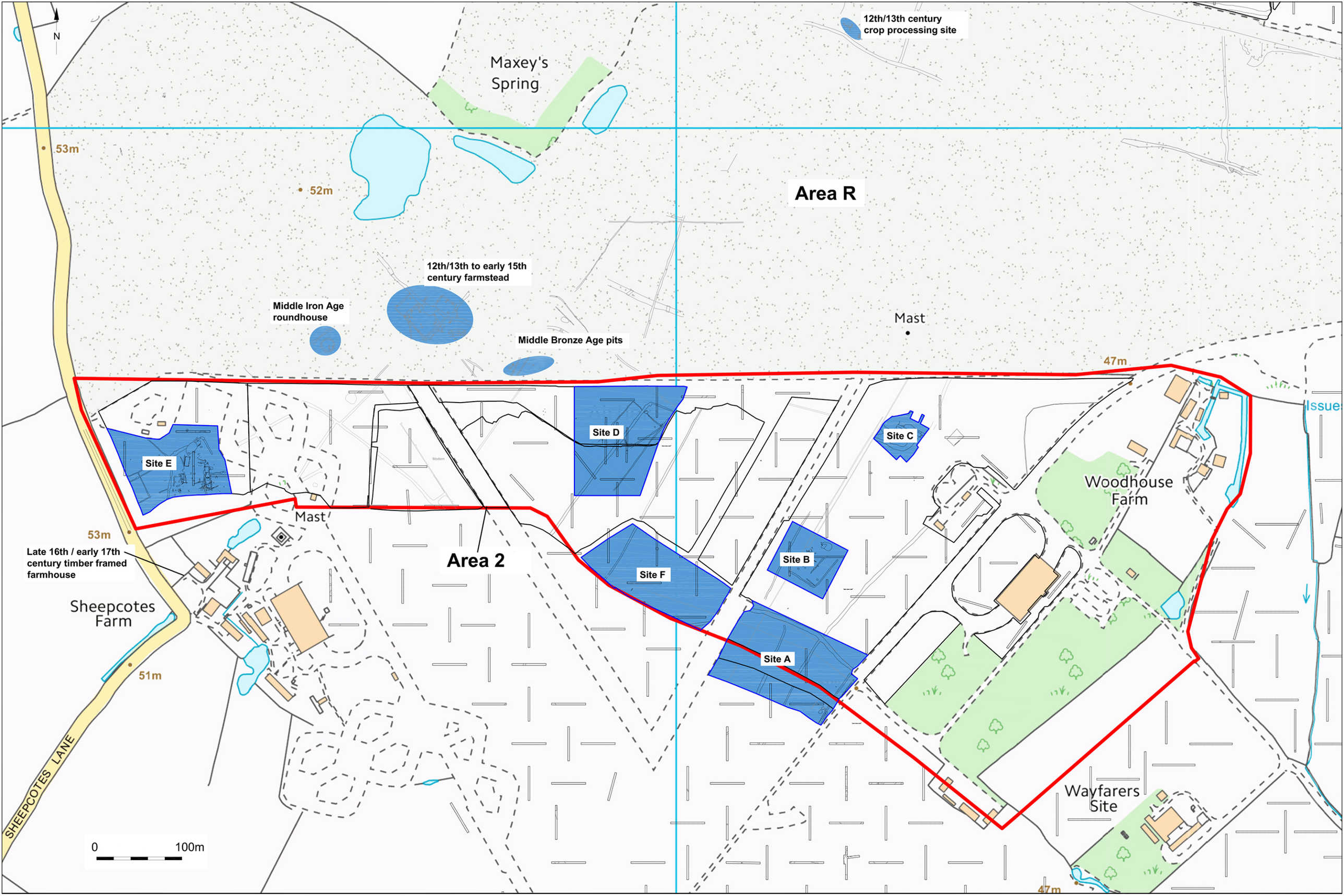
Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-252167	
Project details	
Project name	Bradwell Quarry Area A2, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation of Area A2, Bradwell Quarry, Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall, Essex preceded mineral extraction and revealed six archaeological sites. These comprised a 1st century AD waterhole and ditches (Site A), 12th and 13th to 15th century peasant holdings (Sites B and C), 12th to 14th century enclosure ditches and quarry pits (Site D), a 12th to 14th century farm (Site E), and a small number of Early to Middle Iron Age pits (Site F). The waterhole contained evidence for high status feasting and was probably part of an adjacent (unexcavated) Roman farm or villa. The remains of Sites B, C and E included post holes and post trenches of timber buildings and these represented four peasant cottages and an open hall house and its ancillary buildings.
Project dates	Start: 08-11-2011 End: 02-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Assoc project reference codes	RHWM06 - Sitecode 8065 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval WATERHOLE Roman
Significant Finds Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE BRADWELL Bradwell Quarry
Study area	44 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 581950 220490 51.874069733914 0.298278836415 51 52 26 N 000 17 53 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby

Project supervisor	Mark Germany
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Blackwater Aggregates
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Area A2, Bradwell Quarry, Essex. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Germany, M.
Other bibliographic details	2016210
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	27 Eastways, Witham, Essex, CM8 3YQ
Description	A4. c.150 pages of text, tables, site plans and photographs
Entered by	Mark Germany (m.germany@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	20 May 2016



© **Archaeology South-East**		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8065	Feb 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry Area A2	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Location of sites	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

N

G92

G9

G7

T65

T66

G8

G9

Bund

G8

G7

T68

G8

T69

G6

G5

G3

G1

G11

G4

G2

Period 2 Roman

Period 5 15th century to modern

Undated

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site A	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

d

G8

201

195

N

G6

211

194

209

191

582160, 220340

G5

190

180

207

183

G8

T69

146

63

231

G3

232

143

226

230

223/224

582190, 220320

G1

140

130

137

132

G11

S.A1

128

138

135

130

G4

G2

125

Period 2 Roman

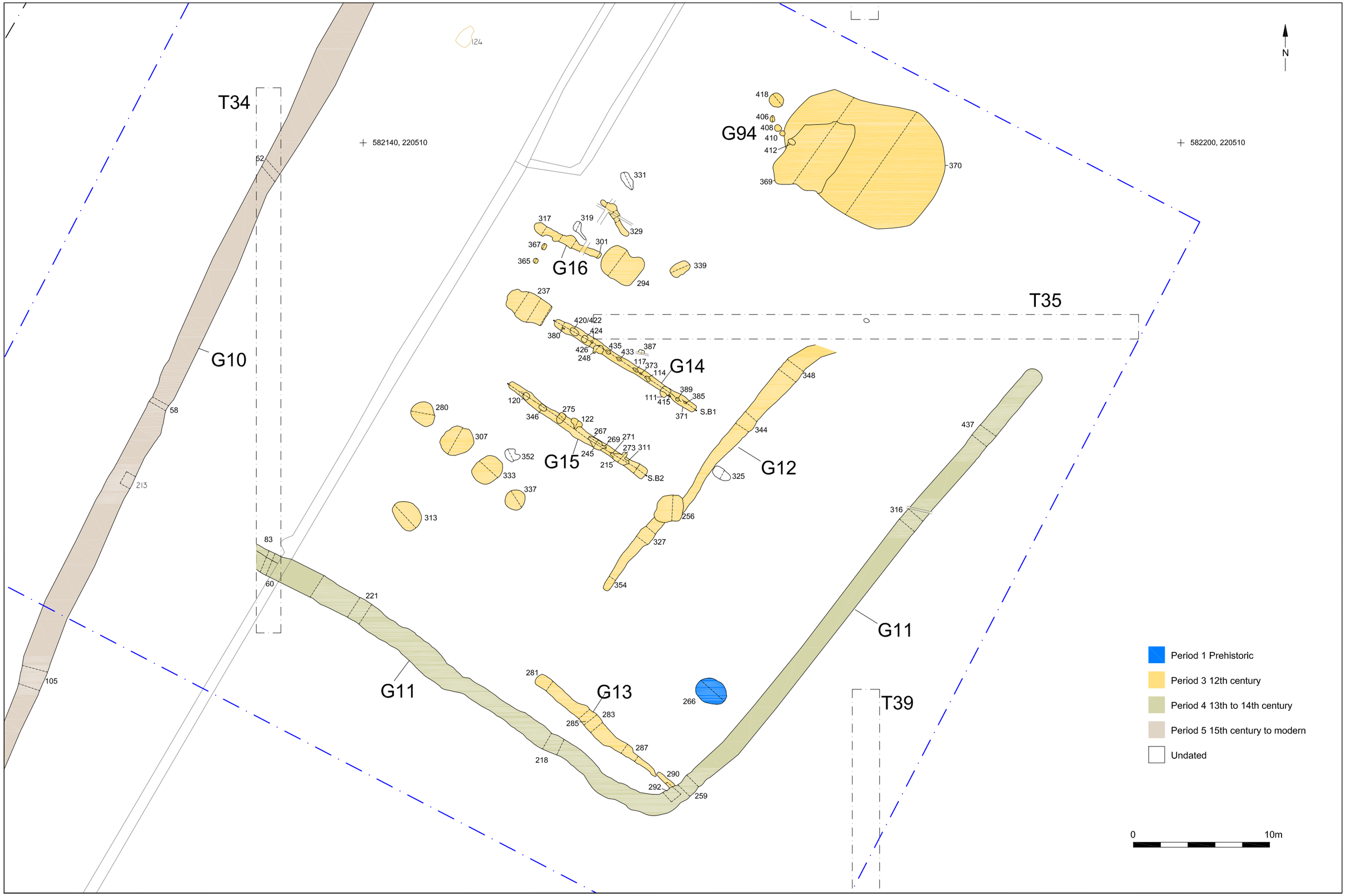
Period 5 15th century to modern

Undated

0

10m

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site A: detail of south-west corner	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site B	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

Flints 612 looking south-west, 1m scale

N

Quarry
624

G34

G18

G19

G21

G20

G17

624
S.C4
612
642
653
640
661
615
583
676
547
S.C3
678
676
574
576
619
584
502
510
513
443
441
516
577
519
541
536
521
567
570
524
504
557
736
734
631
632
744
682
741
742
S.C1
480
477
S.C2
457
698
481

582230, 220630

582290, 220630

Period 3 12th century

Period 4 13th to 14th century

Period 5 15th century to modern

Undated

Building A

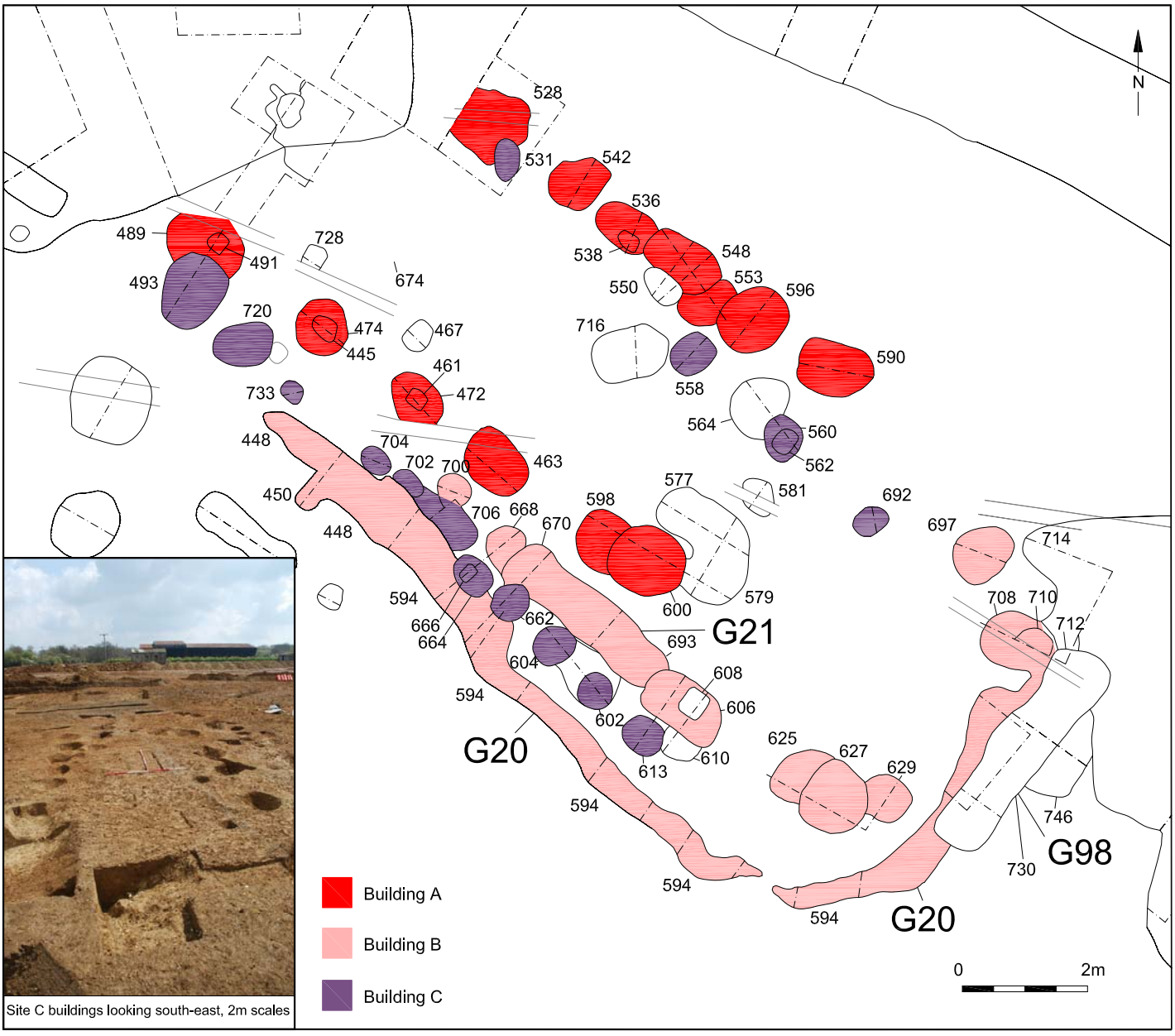
Building B

Building C

0 10m

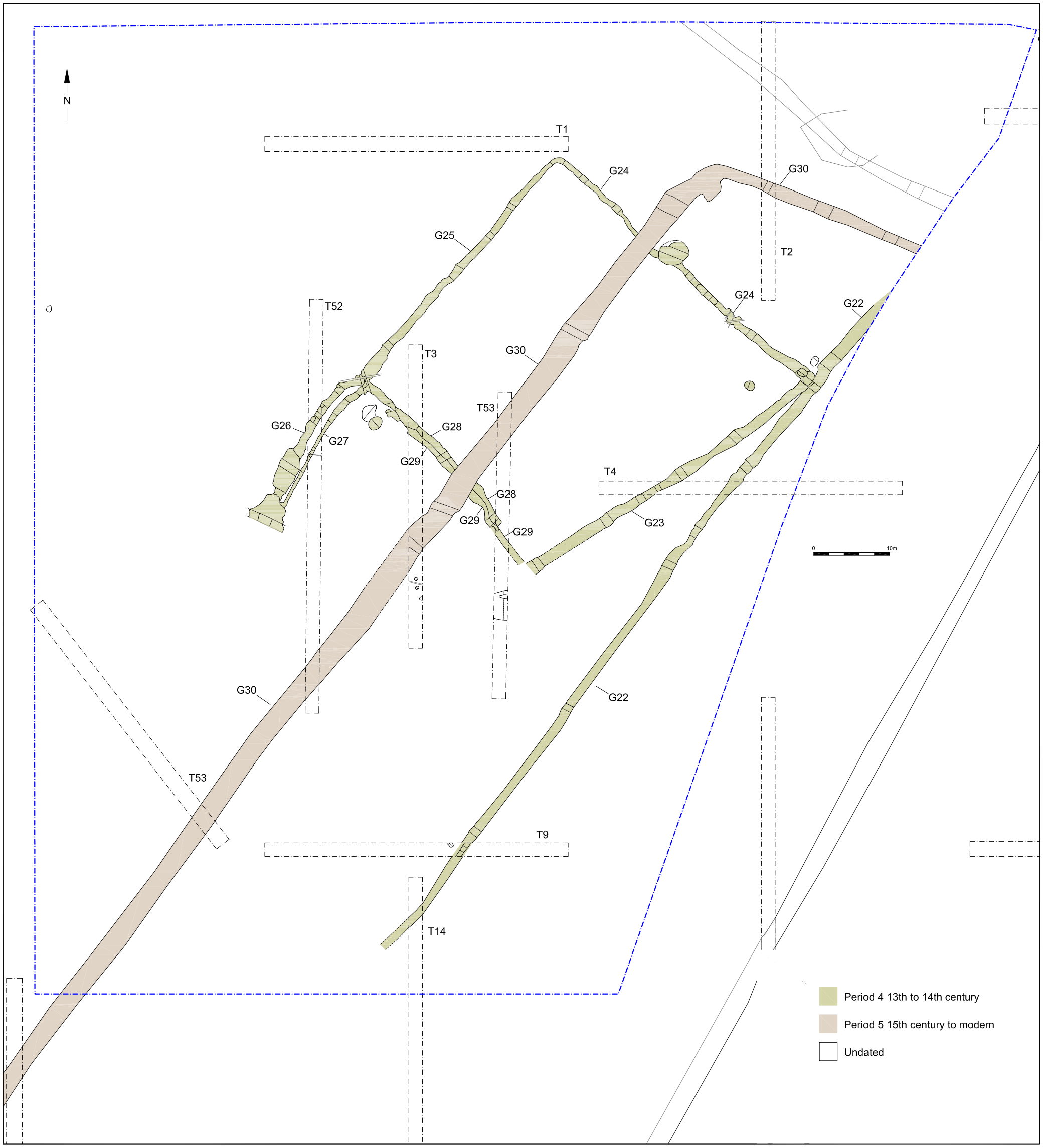
Ditch 698 looking north, 2m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site C	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



Site C buildings looking south-east, 2m scales

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site C: Buildings A, B and C	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site D	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

Group 26 ditches looking north-east, 1m scale

Period 4 13th to 14th century

Period 5 15th century to modern

Undated

N

581910, 220650

581990, 220650

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site D: detail of northern half	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

581400, 220650

N

1

2

3

5

31

915

1081

1112

G37

G38

S.E2

1100

G85

1135

S.E4

917

S.E1

G36

1220

1144

G41

S.E3

G45

G42

G91

Building A

G39

G40

G87

17

Building D

G79

G77

G73

G76

G78

G74

Building C

G72

Building B

G75

G71

G68

G84

G69

G86

G70

Building B

G63

G67

24

G60

G62

G59

G64

Building B

G88

G58

G103

G61

G86

G82

G83

G81

G81

G44

G45

G43

G56

G48

G53

G52

G50

G51

G49

1722

1739

1670

1672

1701

G46

G47

Sheepcotes Lane

581400, 220560

Period 1 Prehistoric

Period 3 12th century

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site E - Periods 1 - 3	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

Building A looking south, 1m & 2m scales

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site E: Building A	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

Building B looking south, 1m & 2m scales

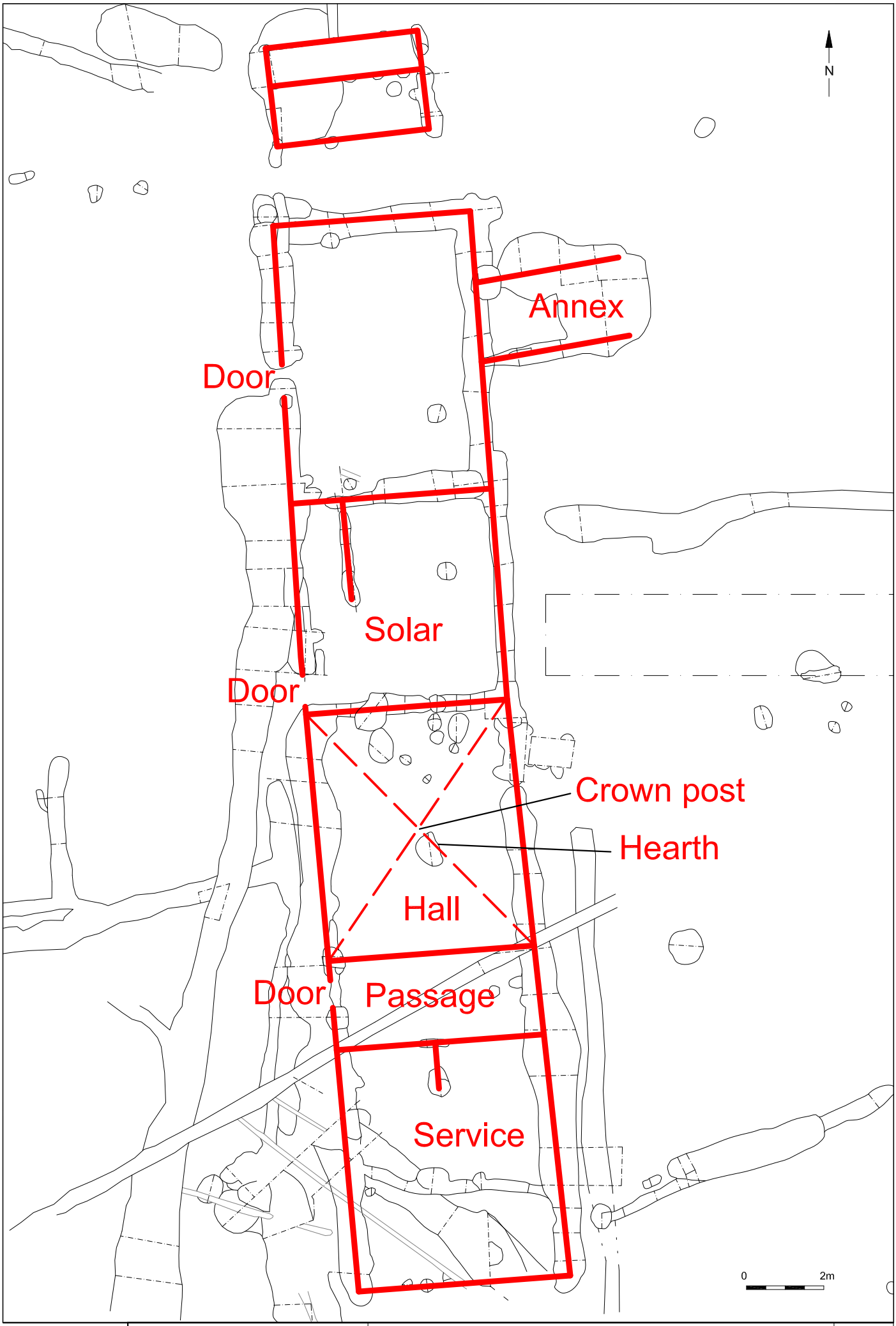
N

Building D
G79
1943
1921
1898
1890
1900
2027
2029
1959
1896
2032
1887
1894
2030
1892
1957
1845
2034
G77
2037
1997

1179
1181
1183

G73
1999
2001
1990
1872
1843
1825
1935
1937
1939
G76
G78
2001
1955
1953
1947
1970
1965
1972
1963
1919
1961
1874
1847
S.E13
G74
1945
1820
G72
1824
1822
1817
Building B
1944
Building C
1988
S.E12
1807
1802
1803
1807
S.E14
1849
S.E15
1880
1984
G75
1853
1788
1794
1792
1790
1799
S.E11
G71
G68
1777
1775
1779
1756
1753
1748
1775
1832
1834
1830
1750
1773
2005
G84
1736
1809
G69
1797
1836
1838
1857
S.E10
G86
1809
1860
1863
1827
G70
G67
1811
1766
1768
1796
Building B
1770
G63
1762
1772
13
1786
1425
1427
1441
1646
1595
1462
1618
1402
1398
1466
1398
1456
1509
1540
1511
1608
1622
1642
1460
1540
1581
1395
1429
1640
1593
1615
1393
1638
1458
G62
1400
1546
1625
1513
1563
1567
1565
1627
1515
1556
1554
1433
1358
G64
1673
S.E7
G60
1550
G59
1420
1363
Building B
1552
1454
1448
1444
1586
G88
1452
1404
1442
1403
1405
1459
1430
S.E6
G58
1361
G103
1545
1543
1486
G61
1534
1620
2048
2046
1532
1530
G86
1504
1517
1528
1528
G82
1528
1684
1370
S.E5
1598
1663
1530
1382
1386
1367
1365
1682
1601
1380
1388
1624
1604
1584
1529
1384
1503
1378
G83
1528
1464
1590
1599
1499
1592
S.E9
1480
S.E8
1501
1609
1611
1613
1503
1487
1476
1506
1508
G81
1377
Period 3 12th century
Period 4 13th to 14th century
Period 5 15th century to modern
Undated
0
2m

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site E: Buildings B, C, D & E	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site E: Buildings B, C, D & E interpretative plan	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

Quarry pit 1100 during excavation, looking north

Quarry pit 1100 looking south-east, 2m scales

581400, 220650

581400, 220560

N

1 2 3 5

31 915 1081 1112 1100 1135 917 1220 1144 1722 1739 1670 1672 1701 17 24

G36 G37 G38 S.E2 G41 S.E3 G42 G43 G44 G45 G46 G47 G48 G49 G50 G51 G52 G53 G56 G85 S.E4 S.E1 G45 G91 G87 Building A G39 G40 G66 Building D G79 G77 G73 G76 G78 G74 Building C G72 Building B G75 G71 G68 G69 G70 Building B G63 G67 G84 G84 G86 G60 G59 G58 G64 Building B G62 G88 G61 G103 G86 G82 G83 G81 G81

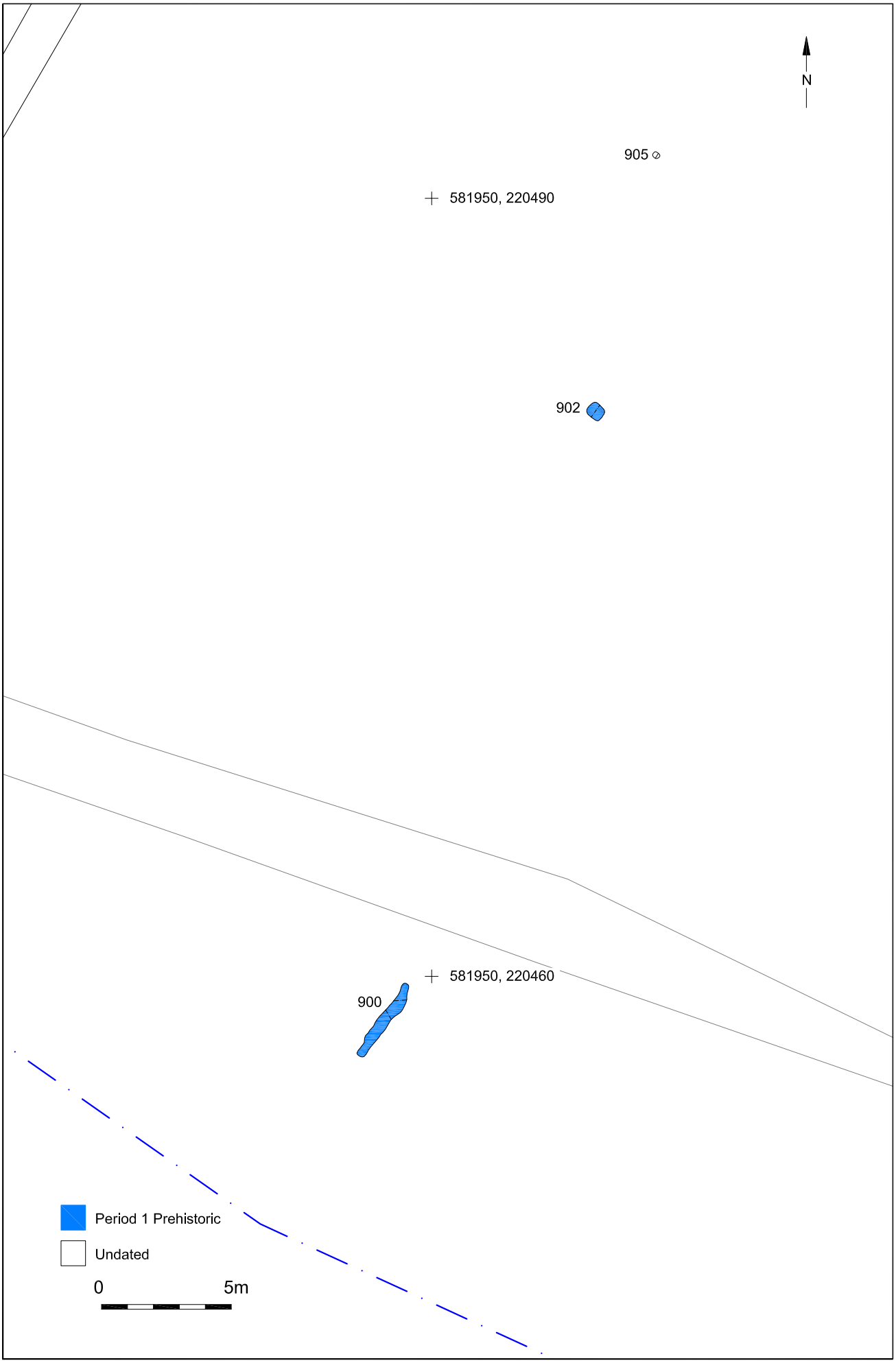
Sheepcotes Lane

Period 4 13th to 14th century

Period 5 15th century to modern

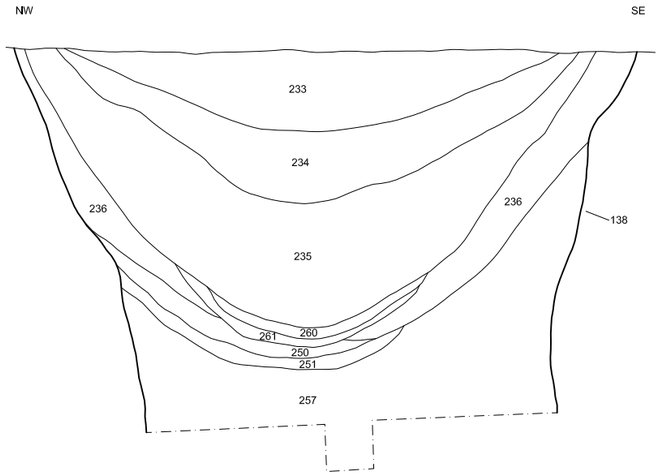
0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site E - Periods 4 - 5	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Site F	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

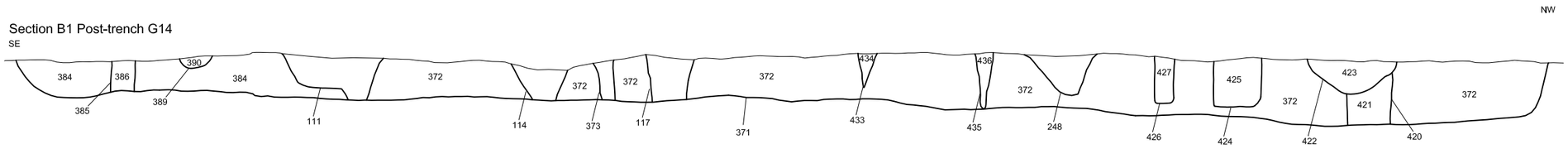
Section A1 Roman waterhole G11



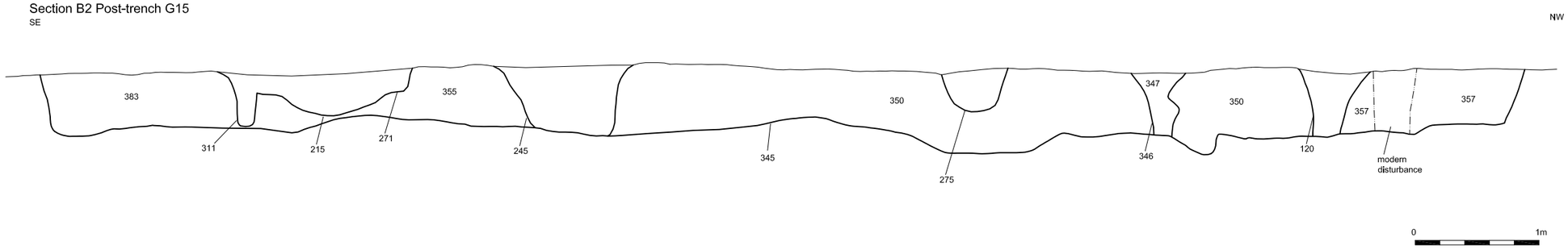
Waterhole 138 looking north-east, 2m scale

Waterhole 138 after ground reduction

Section B1 Post-trench G14

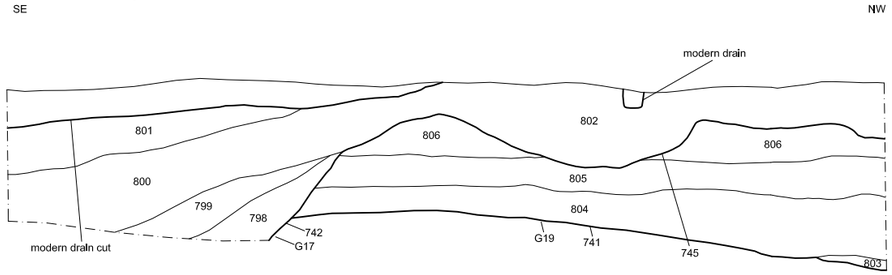


Section B2 Post-trench G15

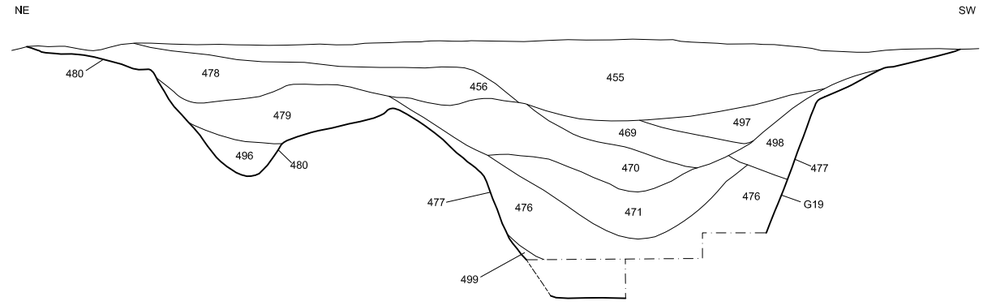


© **Archaeology South-East**		Bradwell Quarry, Area A2	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 8065	Mar 2016	Sections A1, B1 and B2	
Report Ref: 2016210	Drawn by: APL		

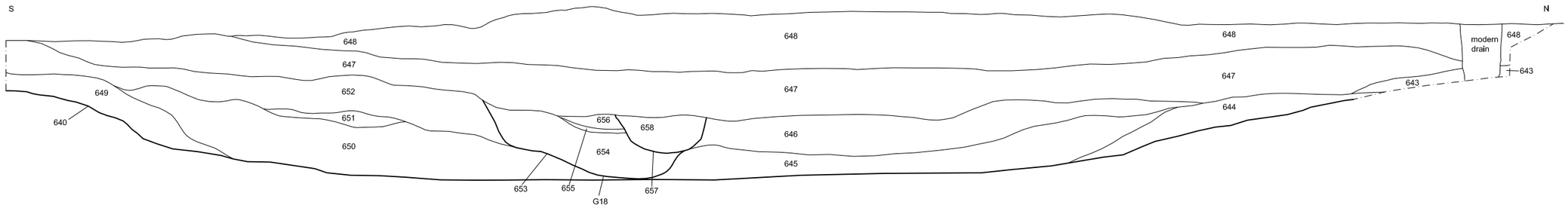
Section C1 quarry pit G19 and enclosure ditch G17



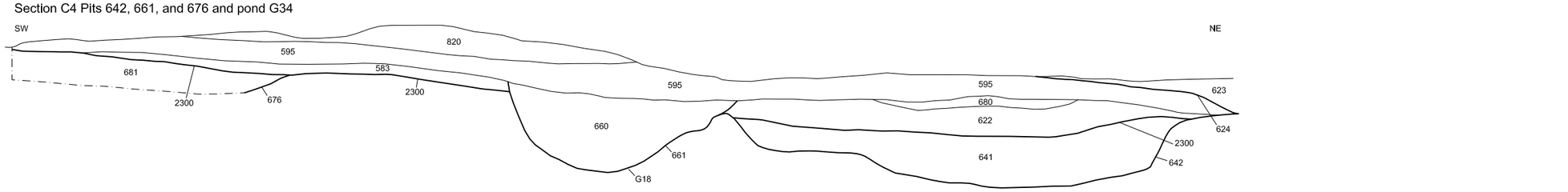
Section C2 Enclosure ditch G19



Section C3 Pond G34



Section C4 Pits 642, 661, and 676 and pond G34



0 1m

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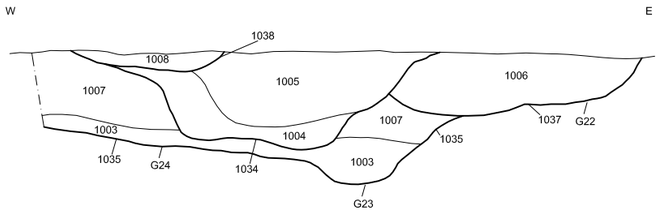
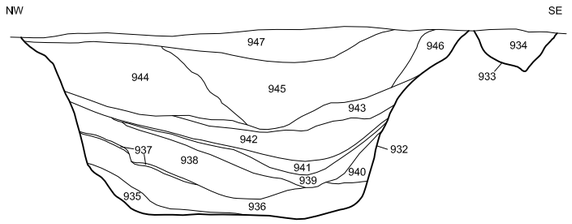
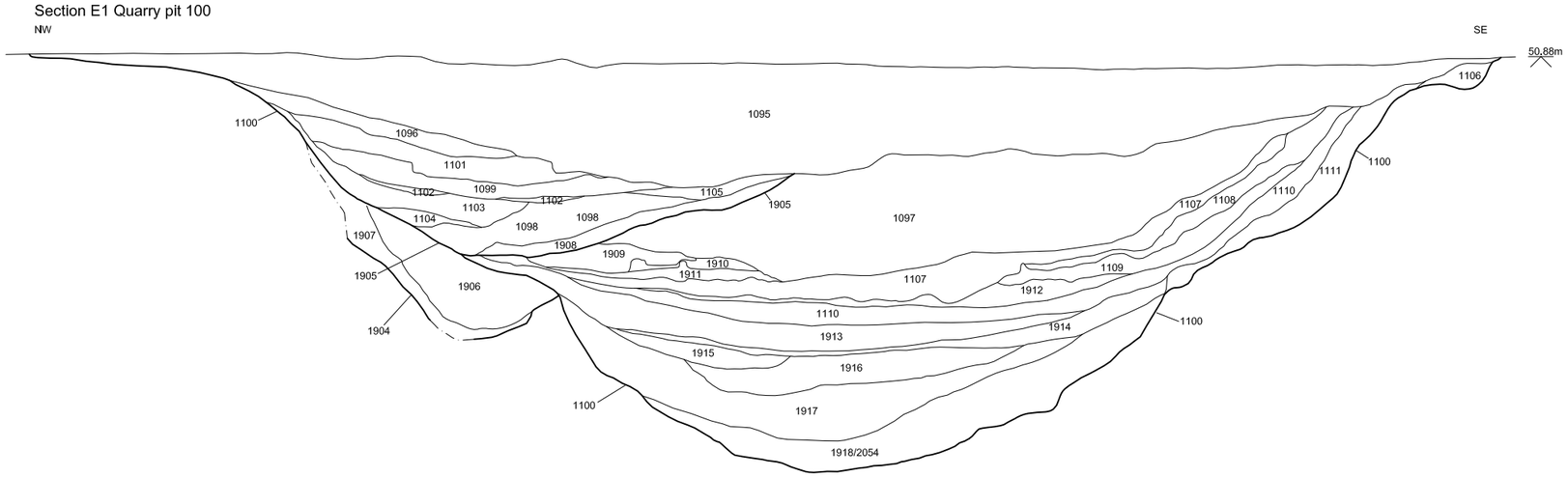
Section D1 Ditches G22 and G33



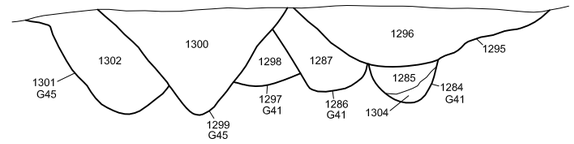
Section D2 Quarry pit 932



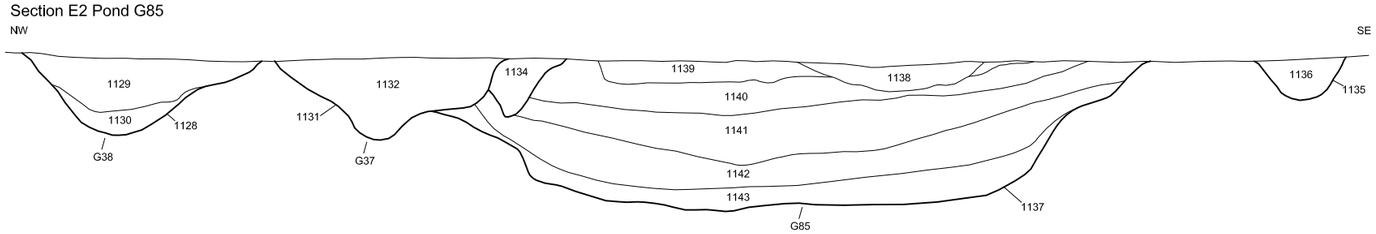
Section E1 Quarry pit 100



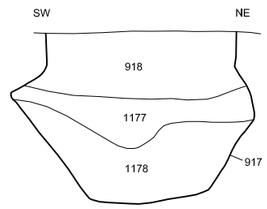
Section E3



Section E2 Pond G85



Section E4 Pit 917



Pit 917 looking north-west, 1m scale

0 1m

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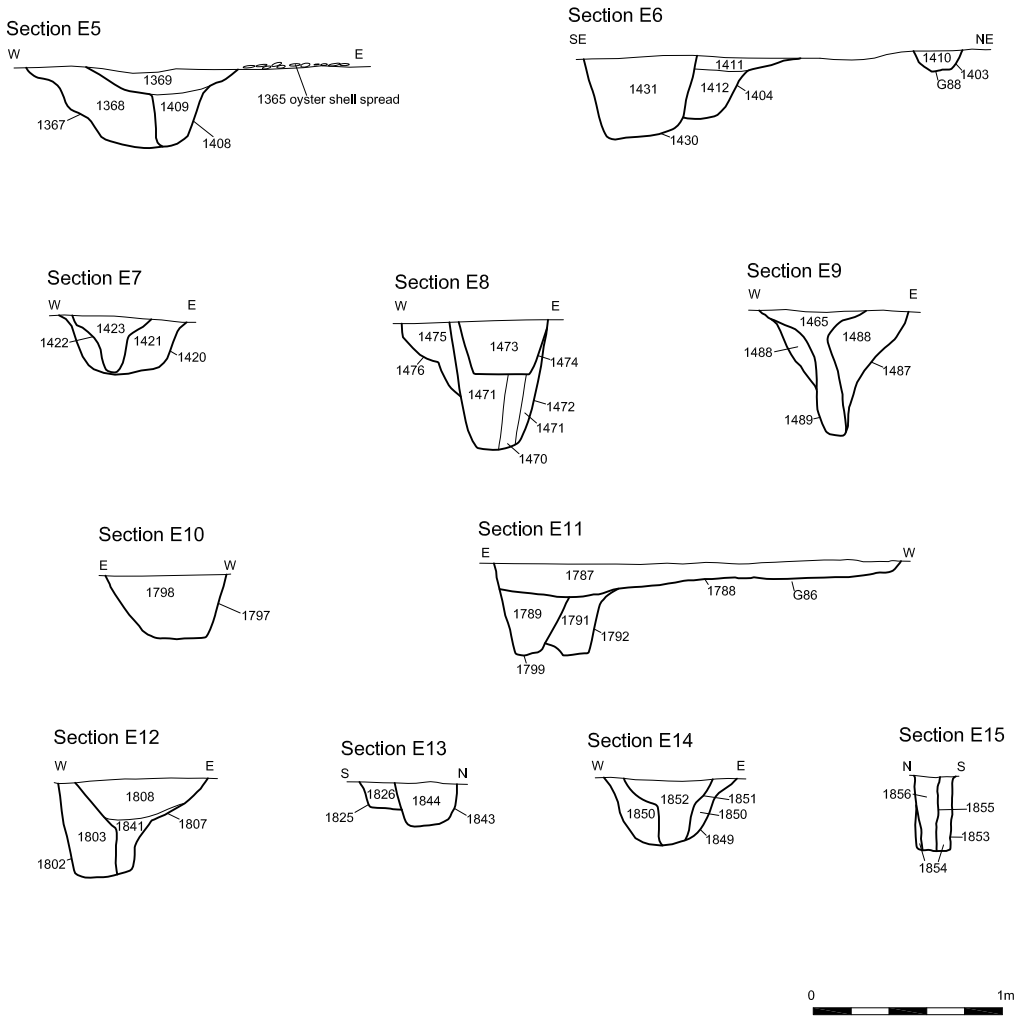

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