

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**LAND AT ELMSTEAD HALL
ELMSTEAD
ESSEX**

ARCHIVE REPORT

**ASE Project No: 170552
Site Code: ESEH17**

ASE Report No: 2017542



September 2019

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FINAL ARCHIVE REPORT

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Elmstead Hall between 04 September and 06 November 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by SRC Aggregates and took place prior to the construction of an agricultural reservoir.

Following trial-trench evaluation of the c.13ha site in 2010, which revealed a series of ditches and pits of generally Roman date, an excavation area measuring c.4.9ha was subsequently targeted upon the recorded remains concentrated in the centre of the site.

An incomplete flint dagger (an unstratified find) suggests transient activity in the area during the Early Bronze Age. A small pit containing a probable Deverel-Rimbury vessel and a nearby pit containing an un-urned cremation provide the only evidence for use of the site during the Middle Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation is attested by small amounts of pottery from five shallow pits and the fragmented and incomplete remains of one or two vessels found in a small, stone-lined hearth. The prehistoric pottery evidence is supported by a small assemblage of (mostly undiagnostic) struck/worked flints of later prehistoric date.

Three distinct phases of Roman activity have been identified. During the earliest phase (broadly dated AD 43–120), the excavated area was bisected by a curvilinear boundary ditch or possible sunken trackway. This partially enclosed a large open area containing four refuse pits and a short ditch of unknown function.

A significant change of land use occurred in the early 2nd century AD when a rectilinear field system was laid out. A large number of pits, mostly shallow and in many cases undated, provide inconclusive evidence for associated activity.

In the later 2nd century, the field system was superseded by two rectangular ditched enclosures, which partially truncated earlier field boundaries. Despite this, the new enclosures preserved the alignment of existing ditches and it is possible that elements of the original field system were retained. A localised area of dense pitting and associated dumping in the south-east corner of the larger enclosure (characterised by increased deposition of pottery, fired clay and other finds) suggests occupation in an area of the site that had previously been in agricultural use.

Although no in situ Roman building remains were found, a large assemblage of domestic pottery, together with lesser amounts of ceramic building material and fired clay (including structural daub), suggest that there was some form of settlement close to the excavated area.

The site was abandoned in the early 3rd century and no remains of later land use activity were encountered until the late medieval/early post-medieval period when a new field system was established. This might have coincided with the construction of nearby Elmstead Hall (dated to the 15th century, but probably with earlier origins). A cattle burial, radiocarbon dated to the earlier 15th century, provides some evidence for animal husbandry during that period. In the 18th century, the field ditches were backfilled and a new pattern of larger, more regularly shaped fields was laid out. This layout lasted until just after the Second World War when the fields were amalgamated.

The evidence for settlement and agriculture during the Roman period is of local significance. The excavation results have been described comprehensively in this report, which will be disseminated online via OASIS and the Archaeology Data Service. No further analysis or reporting is proposed, except for the inclusion of a summary in the annual fieldwork roundup in the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The archaeological site was located on agricultural land south-west of Elmstead Hall, approximately 1km north of the village of Elmstead Market (NGR: TM 06018 25897; Figure 1). The village lies 3.5km east of Colchester, on the A133.

1.1.2 The area of excavation coincided with the footprint of a proposed agricultural reservoir, this being an irregular oval in plan with an area of c.4.9ha (Figure 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS), the underlying solid geology in this part of Essex is Thames Group – Clay, Silt and Sand. This is overlaid by superficial deposits of Cover Sand – Clay, Silt and Sand. These sedimentary deposits are wind-blown in origin and were deposited in lenses, beds and (locally) dunes (BGS 2017).

1.2.2 The site was located on fairly level ground at approximately 34m OD, within a gently undulating landscape. The Bromley Brook and its tributaries flow approximately 0.5km east of Elmstead Hall.

1.2.3 Soils in this area form part of the Wix soil association characterised as deep, permeable, coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater. They are associated with well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils and some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils, giving patterned ground locally. There is a slight risk of water erosion (Cranfield University 2017).

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 In 2010, SRC Aggregates commissioned Archaeological Solutions Ltd to carry out a Desk-Based Assessment in support of a proposed planning application for an agricultural reservoir (Archaeological Solutions 2010a). This document highlighted the presence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, as well as crop mark evidence, to the north-east of the proposed reservoir.

1.3.2 A subsequent archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Archaeological Solutions 2010b) found significant activity across the centre of the site, mainly ditches forming field systems and enclosures. Most of these were undated, but some produced significant amounts of Roman pottery and other finds. A summary is included below (2.2), and additional references to the evaluation results, where pertinent, will be made throughout this report.

1.3.3 A planning application was submitted to Tendring District Council (15/01412/CMTR) for the construction of an irrigation reservoir involving the excavation, processing and removal of sand, gravel and soils, engineering works and ancillary buildings. This decision was subsequently deferred to Essex County Council (ECC) who, in November 2016, granted permission (ESS/24/15/TEN) subject to the following condition:

No site preparation shall take place as defined in Condition 1 of this permission until a mitigation scheme to address archaeological investigation and recording has been submitted to and received the written approval of, the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented as approved, or as may subsequently be approved, in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme shall make provision for:

- a) The recording of archaeological features that are revealed during site operations*
- b) Procedures for post-excavation analysis including production of an archive and report of findings made, and*
- c) The conservation of any artefacts that are recovered and deposit of such artefacts at a suitable museum*

Reason: To enable appropriate archaeological investigation, recording and excavation is undertaken prior to the development taking place having regard to Policies DM1, DM2, S10 and S12 of the Essex Minerals Local Plan Adopted July 2014 and to the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.3.4 In accordance with this planning condition, Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by SRC Aggregates to carry out the additional fieldwork. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2017a) and Method Statement (ASE 2017b) were prepared, detailing the methodology for an open-area excavation within the footprint of the proposed reservoir. Following approval of the WSI by ECC Place Services, the excavation was undertaken from 04 September to 06 November 2017. The results of the excavation are described comprehensively in this archive report.

1.3.5 The archaeological excavation was monitored by Teresa O'Connor of ECC Place Services.

1.4 Archaeological Methodology

1.4.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Excavation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4.2 The excavation covered a roughly oval area of approximately 4.9ha, as shown on Figure 2. Mechanical stripping of the topsoil/former ploughsoil took place under archaeological supervision using tracked 360° excavators fitted with 1.8m-wide ditching buckets.

1.4.3 Mechanical excavation of the topsoil/ploughsoil proceeded in shallow spits until the top of archaeological deposits/features was reached or the surface of the underlying natural stratum was exposed; generally, this occurred at the same level.

1.4.4 At the request of the client, excavated topsoil was retained within the area of investigation, as longitudinal 'bunds', below which topsoil stripping did not generally take place (Figure 2). This represented a variation to the

methodology proposed in the WSI (ASE 2017a) and was approved by the ECC Place Services monitoring officer.

- 1.4.5 Subsequent hand-excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with standard ASE methodologies, which generally follow the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (1994).
- 1.4.6 Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range [001]–[857]. Most of the features were planned by Global Positioning System (GPS), but an area of more complex archaeological remains requiring enhanced detail was planned by hand drawing at a scale of 1:20. The drawn plans and all sections (the latter at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate) were completed on variously sized sheets of gridded drawing film. Heights above Ordnance Datum were recorded by GPS. Written records (context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* context record sheets.
- 1.4.7 Selected (sealed) deposits were sampled for environmental analysis and small artefact recovery. Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) were collected for wet sieving and flotation, in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2011).
- 1.4.8 A comprehensive photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (JPGs) taken with DSLR and compact cameras. All archaeological features were photographed and a number of representative photographs of general work on site were taken (working shots).
- 1.4.9 Finds retrieval and subsequent treatment was carried out in accordance with ASE guidelines and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c).
- 1.4.10 All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector, with limited results (5.14).

1.5 Organisation of the Report

- 1.5.1 This archive report 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* (Historic England 2008).
- 1.5.2 The principal aims of this report are as follows:
 - Quantify the excavation archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken
 - Comprehensively describe the results of the archaeological excavation (with reference to the preceding evaluation results)
 - Consider the significance of the data in relation to the Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

1.6 Textual Conventions used in this Report

- 1.6.1 The basic stratigraphic unit used during the fieldwork to identify individual deposits or features was the context number; these have been used in the report where very specific reference is required and are shown thus: [001]. Evaluation contexts are identified by the following format: F1000.
- 1.6.2 During the initial assessment of the results of the fieldwork, individual contexts were amalgamated into groups of related contexts, for example, a pit and its fills, or a ditch and all of its fills. In this report, group numbers are shown thus: G1.
- 1.6.3 Each group has been assigned to a land use entity, which can encompass many separate features. Land use entities are used to characterise broadly the function of areas of the site for a given period. The following land use classifications have been used:
- FS = Field system
 - S = Structure
 - OA = Open Area
 - ENC = Enclosure
 - D = Ditch
- 1.6.4 The chronological narrative is divided into periods and phases (4.1, 4.2, etc.) that are unique to the evidence from this site and have been determined through a combination of artefactual dating, significant changes in land use revealed by the stratigraphic sequence and cartographic/documentary evidence.
- 1.6.5 Significant finds have been given registered finds numbers and these are referenced in this report thus: RF <1>.
- 1.6.6 Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, thus: sample <7>.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described comprehensively in a previous report (Archaeological Solutions 2010a), from which the following summary of the more significant sites and findspots is drawn. Essex Historical Environment Record (EHER) references included in this report are located on Figure 1.

2.1.2 The Archaeology Data Service's online *Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports* contains no records of fieldwork in Elmstead parish after 2009. A recent evaluation of a c.3ha site, on the northern edge of Elmstead Market (approximately 700m south of the current site), did not encounter any significant archaeological remains (CAT 2018).

Prehistoric

2.1.3 Three Middle Bronze Age cremation burials associated with a ring-ditch were found during excavations 1km north-east of the site at Newhouse Farm, Great Bromley, in 1962 (EHER 2448). Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of the ring-ditch (EHER 2449).

2.1.4 Bronze Age flintwork and pottery was recovered from the topsoil and from shallow features during the construction of the A120 to the north of the site (EHER 2451); the features were thought to extend to the south, towards Elmstead Hall.

2.1.5 An archaeological evaluation c.1km to the south-east of the site, at Lodge Farm, The Chase, found evidence of possible Late Bronze Age occupation and a possible Early/Middle Iron Age farmstead (EHER 46845; ECC FAU 2009a, b).

2.1.6 A Late Iron Age (Belgic) cremation cemetery was found during the construction of the A120 to the north of the site; ten vessels were found associated with cremated bone, as well as twelve further fragmentary vessels (EHER 2452). The pottery is of the Swarling type, dated 100 BC–AD 42. The EHER also records a further cremation cemetery on the site (EHER 2374), although it is likely that this is a duplicated entry.

Roman

2.1.7 The Roman road running south-west to north-east between Colchester and Mistley (EHER 2573) has been revealed by aerial photographs, some distance to the north of the site. Cropmark evidence suggests a possible branch of this road (EHER 2634) runs westwards from Great Bromley, approximately 0.5km north-east of the site.

2.1.8 The modern A133, approximately 1km south of the site, is on the line of a Roman road running eastwards from *Camulodunum* (modern Colchester), with a branch heading south-east from near Elmstead Market towards the St Osyth area.

Medieval

- 2.1.9 Elmstead is listed in the Domesday Book as having previously been held by Robert FitzWymare and subsequently became the property of Swein of Essex. It comprised a manor with eight hides, including a mill and a salt pan (Martin and Williams 1992).
- 2.1.10 The parish church of St Anne and St Lawrence (EHER 34431, 2376) lies to the north-east of the site (near Elmstead Hall) and was constructed during the 12th century, although the main fabric of the building is 14th-century in date; the church is likely to have served a dispersed settlement.
- 2.1.11 Elmstead Hall (EHER 34433), immediately to the north-east of site, was built during the 15th century (with possible earlier origins), although the majority of its construction occurred later.
- 2.1.12 Parsonage Farm, c.300m south-east of the site, has the remains of a medieval moat (EHER 2396).

Post-medieval

- 2.1.13 Elmstead Hall, a Grade II listed building (List No. 1146647), is of primarily 16th-century construction with later additions (EHER 34433).
- 2.1.14 Lodge Farmhouse, a 17th-century Grade II listed building (EHER 34450; List No. 1337184), lies to the south-east of the site; its Grade II listed barn is of 16th-century date (EHER 34451; List No. 1111439).
- 2.1.15 The earliest available map showing the site area is the Elmstead tithe map of 1844 (Archaeological Solutions 2010a, figure 5). At that time, the site area included parts of three fields, the largest of which, recorded in the tithe apportionment as 'Pound Field', was in arable use. Given its proximity to a number of late medieval farms, it is clear that the site had been cultivated since at least the Tudor period.

Undated cropmarks

- 2.1.16 A concentration of cropmarks (EHER 2580) to the east of Elmstead Hall appears to show about fifteen ring-ditches, partially overlaid by a rectangular field system abutting a narrow, double-ditched trackway running north/south. According to the EHER, some of the apparent enclosures might have been caused by geological conditions or by cultivation.
- 2.1.17 A further group of cropmarks to the east of Elmstead Hall (EHER 2620) are interpreted as possible pits and a ring-ditch with a dark central area but all masked by periglacial features.
- 2.1.18 There are also possible field boundaries, trackways and pits recorded to the north-west of Elmstead Hall (EHER 2587), although it is stated that some of these marks might have been caused by geological conditions. A possible enclosure, comprising three sides of a rectangle, is visible as a cropmark on 2009 aerial photography (EHER 2587) and fall inside the site boundary.

2.2 Previous site investigation

- 2.2.1 A trial-trench evaluation was carried out on this site in September and October 2010 (Archaeological Solutions 2010b). It comprised twenty-eight trenches (40m x 1.8m) distributed across the area of the proposed reservoir and along an associated access route (Figure 2).
- 2.2.2 A concentration of archaeological features was recorded in the central area of the site (Trenches 8, 12–20); these comprised mainly ditches aligned north-west to south-east with some running perpendicular to this alignment. The ditches were mainly undated, although those that did contain dating evidence were Roman (2nd–4th century AD). Some of the ditches were intercutting, suggesting more than one phase of activity. A number of shallow, undated pits were also recorded in the centre of the site. A possible rectangular cropmark within the area of the site (not recorded on the EHER) was targeted by some of the trenches, with limited and inconclusive results.
- 2.2.3 Further features were recorded in Trenches 1, 24 and 25 in the west and south-west of the development area; again, these features mainly comprised undated ditches, similar in form to those in the central area but in a noticeably lower density than elsewhere.
- 2.2.4 Some of the evaluation trenches were subsequently re-excavated during the open-area excavation described in this report. During this phase of work, it became apparent that the published trench positions were mostly inaccurate to some extent. Where possible, their positions have been corrected (Figure 2), although this could not be achieved in every case.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological project, as defined in the WSI (ASE 2017a), were:

- To preserve by record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of all surviving archaeological remains
- To determine further the date and purpose of the features recorded in the evaluation and to discover whether they were part of a larger group of features

3.1.2 Site-specific research aims (ORA) of the investigation, as defined in the WSI (ASE 2017a), were:

ORA1: To investigate whether the features recorded during the evaluation were indeed of Roman date

ORA2: How do the features relate to the undated cropmarks located around Elmstead Hall?

ORA3: Is there any evidence of the Bronze Age and Iron Age activity noted during the construction of the A120 to the north of the site?

3.2 Regional Research Aims

3.2.1 Given the results of the preceding evaluation, the archaeological excavation, with reference to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), was identified to have the potential to contribute to the following regional research aims:

Bronze Age/Iron Age Transition

- 'This appears to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction. The scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood' (Medlycott 2011, 29).

Roman rural settlements and landscapes

- What forms do the farms take and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)
- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

4.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Subsequent to the 2010 evaluation (Archaeological Solutions 2010b), excavation was undertaken on site, coinciding with the proposed footprint of an agricultural reservoir; this being an irregular oval in plan, with an area of c.4.9ha. The location of the excavation area, in relation to the evaluation trenches, is shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 The results of the fieldwork are presented in this report under site-specific period headings; six broad periods have been derived mainly from the dating of finds (especially the pottery) but also through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships existed and with reference to cartographic evidence for the post-medieval and modern periods. Where stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence indicate different episodes of use and/or development, periods are divided into phases. Additional context data is presented in Appendix 1 and details of designated groups and their contents in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 Archaeological features (principally ditches and pits) were found throughout the excavated area (Figure 2). Some of the features were intercutting but, in general, they were not deeply stratified. Site-specific periods evidenced by the archaeological record are summarised in Table 1.

Period	Description	Approximate date range
0	Early Bronze Age	2500–1700 BC
1	Middle Bronze Age	1700–1300 BC
2	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	1150–500 BC
3.1	Roman	AD 43–120
3.2	Roman	AD 120–200/250
3.3	Roman	AD 180–200/250
4.1	Late medieval/Post-medieval	1400–1750
4.2	Post-medieval/Modern	1750–1950
5	Modern	1950–Present

Table 1: Summary of site-specific periods and phases

4.1.4 All recorded features are shown on a multi-phase plan, with context labelling (Figure 2). Group numbers and land use entities are marked on subsequent period and phase plans for the excavation area (Figures 3-12). A selection of sections and photographs is incorporated into the various plan figures, as appropriate.

Periods 0, 1 and 2: Prehistoric

4.1.5 An incomplete flint dagger (an unstratified find) suggests activity in the area of the site during the Early Bronze Age (Period 0), and a small pit containing pottery sherds from a probable Deverel-Rimbury vessel demonstrates use of the site during the Middle Bronze Age (Period 1). A nearby pit (undated) contained an un-urned cremation burial and is tentatively assigned to the same period. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Period 2) occupation is attested by small amounts of pottery from five widely dispersed pits and the fragmented and incomplete remains of one or two vessels found on a stone-

lined hearth. The prehistoric pottery evidence is supported by a small assemblage of (mostly undiagnostic and residual) struck/worked flints of broadly prehistoric date (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age). This evidence is suggestive of a limited, and presumably transient, presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.

Period 3: Roman

- 4.1.6 Evidence for land use during the earlier Roman period (to c.AD 250) consists mainly of multi-phase shallow ditches defining shifting patterns of rectilinear fields and enclosures, with associated pitting and at least one area of possible occupation. Although no structural remains were found, a large assemblage of domestic pottery, together with lesser amounts of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay (including structural daub), suggest that there was some form of settlement on or close to the site area. Three major phases of landscape development are defined for the Roman period (Phases 3.1 to 3.3).

Periods 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval/Modern

- 4.1.7 A cattle burial, radiocarbon dated to the first half of the 15th century, and field boundary ditches that pre-date the 1844 tithe map provide some evidence for agricultural land use in the late medieval and earlier post-medieval periods. Two phases of pre-modern land use are identified (Phases 4.1 and 4.2). By 1844, field boundaries had changed, creating a field pattern that lasted until just after the Second World War.

4.2 Geology and Topography

- 4.2.1 The observed geology of the site was inconsistent with the aeolian deposits of medium- to fine-grained Cover Sand recorded in this area by the BGS (2017). The natural stratum was principally compact, light yellowish brown or light reddish brown slightly sandy silt [003] (G1), containing occasional to moderate pebbles. In some areas of the site, there were more concentrated pebble deposits in a sandy matrix. These deposits are likely to be part of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand and Gravel, fluvial in origin, recorded by the BGS to the west and east of the site (BGS 2017).
- 4.2.2 Within these natural deposits, there were frequent pockets of light grey silt filling pit-like hollows or linear/sinuuous gullies (see Appendix 2, G1; Figure 12); these are interpreted as erosion features or relating to the 'patterned ground' typical of the seasonally waterlogged soils found in this area (1.2.3).
- 4.2.3 A small proportion of these features was excavated, mainly those that appeared more regular and pit-like in plan. They varied considerably in size and form, with shallow to steep sides and sometimes with asymmetrical profiles. Most were devoid of finds, but a few of them contained occasional flecks or small fragments of charcoal, presumably introduced by root action or burrowing. Occasional small fragments of pottery, struck flint or CBM from some of these features, usually collected as surface finds, are assumed also to have been intrusive.

- 4.2.4 The fills of the natural features were often speckled with rust-coloured or dark brown/black concretions of oxidised iron/manganese - a feature that was common also in the fills of anthropogenic features such as pits and ditches. These redoximorphic features (also known as soil mottling) are characteristic of gleyed soils, in which periodic waterlogging causes an overall depletion of iron/manganese ions from the soil matrix, resulting in grey-coloured soils. At the same time, concretions of insoluble, oxidised iron and manganese can form along plant roots (oxidised rhizosphere) and worm burrows.
- 4.2.5 No evidence survived for natural soil profiles or ancient land surfaces, these having been removed by subsequent activity, particularly post-medieval/modern ploughing. This was demonstrated by the presence of subsoiler marks or ploughs scars in the surface of the natural stratum.
- 4.2.6 Generally, the natural deposits were sealed by the current ploughsoil, [001, 002] (G137), up to 0.40m thick. All archaeological deposits and features were recognised below the ploughsoil, overlying or cutting the natural stratum.

4.3 Period 0: Early Bronze Age (c.2500–1700 BC)

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably pre-Middle Bronze Age date were identified within the excavation area. Only a small amount of broadly prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) worked flint was recovered from across the site. This material was generally interpreted to be residual in later features.
- 4.3.2 Transient use of the site more specifically during the Early Bronze Age (Beaker) period is demonstrated by a flint dagger handle (RF <1>; Figure 13), found unstratified in the northern part of the excavated area (5.2.3). It is one of only twenty-two flint daggers recorded in Essex (5.2.4). No other material of this period was found.

4.4 Period 1: Middle Bronze Age (c.1700–1300 BC) (Figure 3)

- 4.4.1 The earliest phase of potential occupation activity evidenced within the site occurred during the Middle Bronze Age. Archaeological remains from this period were concentrated in the north of the excavation area and comprised two small pits, one containing a small assemblage of flint-and-grog tempered pottery and the other an un-urned cremation burial.
- 4.4.2 In the absence of any ditches or gullies denoting land division during this period, the site is regarded as being located within a single unenclosed land use entity, Open Area 1 (OA1).

Open Area 1 (OA1)

- 4.4.3 Pit [396] (G86) was circular, measuring 0.34m wide by 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 3, Section 1). The function of the pit is unclear. Single fill [395] produced twenty-four undiagnostic bodysherds (191g), from a single vessel. Thick-walled and with

a moderately coarse flint-and-grog tempered fabric, it was probably part of the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (5.3.3).

- 4.4.4 Pit [439] (G92) was oval, measuring 0.90m long by 0.60m wide by 0.21m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base (Figure 3, Section 2 and photograph). Its single fill [437] contained frequent charcoal, an indeterminate fragment of animal bone and some cremated human bone, probably derived from a single, adult individual (5.13). Given that the animal bone was unburnt, it is possible that it was intrusive in this context.
- 4.4.5 Analysis of the charcoal (bulk soil sample <10>; 5.15) indicated the presence of oak (*Quercus* sp.), gorse/broom (Leguminosae), possible Maloideae (which includes taxa such as apple, pear and hawthorn) and other fragments identified as alder/hazel/hornbeam (*Alnus/Corylus/Carpinus* sp.). It is unusual to find such a mixed assemblage of wood types in a cremation deposit, leading to the suggestion that pit G92 might have contained fuel remains from more than one burning event (5.15.14). It is noted, however, that the cremated remains probably derived from one person.

4.5 Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1150–500 BC) (Figure 3)

- 4.5.1 More definitive evidence for occupation of the site area comes from five pits and a stone-lined hearth. Four of the pits were located at the west end of the excavated area, while the fifth pit and the hearth were at its east end. Recovered from these features was a small assemblage (156 sherds, 835g) of (mostly undiagnostic) Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) flint-tempered pottery (5.3.4). The site produced only one small (2g) fragment of late prehistoric sand-tempered pottery, suggesting that this period of activity did not continue beyond c.500 BC.
- 4.5.2 During this period, the site is regarded as being located within a single unenclosed land use entity, Open Area 2 (OA2), due to the absence of ditches and gullies defining land division.

Open Area 2 (OA2)

Pits

- 4.5.3 Located in the north-west of the site was a loose cluster of oval pits: [011] (G50), [412] (G95), [550] (G99) and [552] (G100). Oval pit [011] (G50) measured 2.16m long by 1.10m wide by 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill [010] contained one small fragment (4g) of LBA/EIA pottery. Similar features in this area of the site (such as [021], [035] and [054]) have been interpreted as undated tree throws (part of G2).
- 4.5.4 Pit [412] (G95) was oval, measuring 0.85m by 0.75m by 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Lower fill [489] was compact, mid brown silty clay, with occasional flecks of fired clay. Upper fill [490], from which bulk soil sample <13> was collected, was loose, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments (mostly oak, with some maple, hazel and Maloideae). Other material recovered from this environmental sample comprised twenty-eight small fragments of fired clay (mostly amorphous but with one fragment having a surviving flat surface),

moderate small fragments of heat-altered flint (93g), two small and unidentifiable fragments of animal bone and one small fragment (2g) of sand-tempered Iron Age pottery. Sample <13> also contained a large charred grass seed/possible cereal (Poaceae/Cerealia).

- 4.5.5 Pit [550] (G99) was oval, measuring 2.30m by 2.00m by 0.34m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 4, Section 4). The function of the pit was unclear. Single fill [549] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, producing forty-two sherds (62g) of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery (800–500 BC). All but two fragments came from a small, very fragmentary fine ware bipartite bowl, possibly representative of the 'decorated' phase of the post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition (5.3.5). Pit G99 was partially removed on its north-east side by pit G100 (Figure 4, photograph).
- 4.5.6 Pit [552] (G100) was oval, measuring 1.36m by 0.95m by 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 4, Section 5). Single fill [551] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, containing four sherds (20g) of possible Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery (800–500 BC) and some charcoal flecks. Pit G100 partially removed pit (G99).
- 4.5.7 Located in the north-east of the site, pit [418] (G87) was an elongated oval, measuring 2.12m long by 0.65m wide by 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 4, Section 3). Lower fill [417], 0.30m thick, was confined to the southern side and base of the pit. It was soft, mid brownish grey silty clay, with moderate charcoal and occasional pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [407], 0.23m thick, was soft, light grey silty clay, with frequent flecks and small fragments of burnt animal bone, moderate charcoal and one small fragment (6g) of LBA/EIA pottery. The animal bone included forty-two hand-collected fragments and 422 fragments from bulk soil sample <9>; this assemblage constituted nearly all of the bone from Period 2 features. Most of the bone fragments were unidentifiable, but ten are classed as 'medium mammal' and one as 'small mammal', possibly rabbit/hare. Preservation of animal bone was poor on this site, but this assemblage survived because it had been burnt at high temperatures (calcined).

Hearth

- 4.5.8 In the south-east of the site was oval pit [780] (G121), measuring 0.87m by 0.78m by 0.15m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Deposit [808] was a slightly dished deposit of pebbles and small cobbles lining the base and lower sides of the pit. The pebbles were up to two layers thick and arranged with the smaller stones towards the edges of the hearth. Analysis of the stones (5.9.2) shows that, of eighty hand-collected pieces (4836g), thirty-eight (1830g) were a local Tertiary ferruginous sandstone with flint inclusions. This concentration suggests that the sandstone was collected deliberately for this function. Other hand-collected material included flint, quartz, quartzite and quartzose sandstone. Many of the hand-collected stones displayed obvious signs of heating.
- 4.5.9 The hearth was covered by probable usage fill [779], a loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal. A

fragmented but fairly intact jar was recovered from this fill, with fragments found on the centre of the hearth (5.3.6; Figure 4, photograph). In total, 102 fragments (716g) of flint-tempered pottery were recovered, including sherds displaying a well-developed flattened rim and necked jar profile, probably indicative of at least an Earliest Iron Age date (post c.800 BC). A single fingernail impression on part of the rim could constitute deliberate decoration, which would also be indicative of a later post-Deverel-Rimbury attribution. It is possible that some of the sherds (displaying a consistently different pattern of oxidisation) might have been from a separate but similar vessel.

- 4.5.10 Bulk soil sample <17>, collected from fill [779], mainly contained charcoal from cherry/blackthorn, followed by oak and hazel/alder. Ash, Maloideae and field maple were present in smaller amounts. This range of taxa indicates that several habitats, including woodland, woodland margins and scrub, were exploited for fuel. The sample also contained a single caryopsis of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), as well as an additional 3170g of heat-altered flint and 4928g of other types of heated stone.

Period 2 Discussion

- 4.5.11 Intercutting pits G99 and G100, and hearth G121 provide the clearest evidence for occupation of the site area during Period 2. In particular, G99 and G121 produced moderate amounts of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery. There was no associated evidence for buildings or structures and it can be assumed that there was no permanent settlement within the excavated area. However, hearth G121 was located close to the eastern edge of excavation, and it is possible that further remains of this date are located to the east of the excavated area.
- 4.5.12 Other pits assigned to Period 2 (G50, G87 and G95) each produced only one sherd of later prehistoric pottery and it is possible that this material might have been residual in Roman or later features. This is particularly likely in the case of pit G87, because of the possible inclusion of a rabbit/hare bone in fill [407]; rabbits and brown hares were introduced to Britain during the Roman period. Conversely, some of the undated pits assigned to Period 3.2 (4.7) might have been prehistoric in date.

4.6 Period 3.1: Roman (AD 43–120) (Figure 5)

- 4.6.1 There was no evidence for continued occupation of the site into the Middle or Late Iron Age, suggesting a period of abandonment until the site was reoccupied in the Roman period. During the late 1st- or early 2nd century AD, the excavated area was divided by a curving boundary ditch, D1. A large Open Area (OA3) to the east of D1 contained four pits and a short (undated) ditch, D2. No Roman features were found to occupy the land entity to the west of D1.

Boundary Ditch D1

- 4.6.2 Ditch [070, 072, 076, 443, 464] (G9, D1) was curvilinear, oriented approximately SSW/NNE, and measured at least 86.20m long by up to 1.45m wide and 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a broad,

flattish or slightly concave base (Figure 5, Section 6). The full extent of ditch D1 is not known. To the south, it was probably destroyed by ploughing and, to the north, it might have been recorded during the evaluation as F1063 in Trench 12; although undated, this evaluation ditch segment had a similar, broad, shallow profile. The ditch fill was filled by generally a light greyish brown clayey silt, with a single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50–130) recovered from fill [069] (segment [070]). Ditch D1 was cut by Period 3.2 ditch G10 and Period 4.2 ditch G46.

Open Area 3 (OA3)

Pits

- 4.6.3 Three adjacent pits, [436] (G88), [453] (G89) and [462] (G90), were located at the northern edge of the excavated area, c.89m east of ditch D1. Continuing beyond the north edge of the excavation area was large oval pit [436] (G88), measuring at least 2.36m long by 1.65m wide by 0.50m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow concave base. It had two distinct fills, [435] and [460], together producing a small amount (nine sherds, 42g) of undiagnostic Roman pottery dated AD 50–200/250. The two fills consisted of light orangey brown to grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and occasional flecks of fired clay.
- 4.6.4 Located c.2.5m to the east was large oval pit [453] (G89), measuring 1.80m long by 1.20m wide by 0.53m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. It was truncated by Period 3.2 ditches G31 and G32 (Figure 5, photograph). Single pit fill [452] was firm, brownish grey silty sand, containing a large assemblage (109 sherds, 1006g) of Roman pottery, including twenty fragments (477g) from a nearly complete jar. Other fragmented but partially complete vessels were also present. The pottery mostly dated to AD 43–120; three small sherds (15g) from the same beaker dated AD 170+ are likely to have been intrusive, probably deriving from the fill of an overlying ditch. The size and nature of the assemblage suggests that pit G89 was used for the disposal of domestic refuse.
- 4.6.5 Approximately 1m to the south-west was shallow, oval pit [462] (G90), measuring 1.30m long by 0.82m wide by 0.06m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill [461] was soft, light grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks (increasing to the centre of the pit) but no finds. This undated pit has been assigned to Period 3.1 because of its proximity to pits G88 and G89.
- 4.6.6 Situated c.42m east of ditch D1, pit [447] (G93) was oval, measuring 1.50m by at least 1.20m by 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. It was removed to the east by Period 3.1 ditch G16 (Figure 5, photograph). Fill [446] was loose, light to dark grey sand (with possible ash content), containing six sherds (24g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250), three residual prehistoric struck flints (two flakes, one undiagnostic blade), a piece of heat-altered flint and frequent charcoal flecks. Soil sample <12>, collected from this fill, did not produce any charred plant remains, other than a small amount of wood charcoal that could not be identified to taxa.

Ditch D2

- 4.6.7 Towards the south-east of the site, relatively short ditch [709, 723, 736, 742, 762] (G20) was linear but with a pronounced dog-leg, generally north/south oriented, and measured at least 27m long by up to 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 5, Section 7). At its north end, the ditch had a well-defined, rounded terminus. To the south-south-west, it continued beyond the limit of excavation, underneath the south-east topsoil bund; however, it was not found to continue beyond it, so its original extent is unknown. The ditch fill, excavated at five locations, was generally light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional to frequent pebbles but no finds. Although ditch D2 (G20) was found to be devoid of dating material, the ditch was cut by Period 3.2 ditch G21, demonstrating its pre-AD 120 date. The ditch was also cut by Period 4.1 ditch G43.

Period 3.1 Discussion

- 4.6.8 The evidence for the earliest phase of Roman activity at the site is relatively slight and inconclusive, consisting of a curvilinear boundary ditch D1, enclosing a large open space (OA3). Activity within OA3 was represented only by four pits (G88, G89, G90 and G93) and a short ditch D2 (G20), of uncertain date and function.
- 4.6.9 Ditch D1 had a distinctively wide and flat-bottomed profile but was relatively shallow, even allowing for subsequent truncation by ploughing. To function as a boundary, the ditch likely would have been used in conjunction with an adjacent bank or hedge. An alternative interpretation is that it comprises the remains of a narrow, sunken trackway; though its c.1.45m surviving width perhaps suggests this is less likely.
- 4.6.10 Most of the dating evidence for this phase of activity came from refuse pit G89, which produced 109 of the 125 pottery sherds from Period 3.1 features. The assemblage is dominated by grey sandy wares, with identifiable forms mostly comprising jars. Characteristic early forms suggest deposition in the period c.AD 43–120 and, by inference, this date has been applied more widely to all Period 3.1 features.
- 4.6.11 Refuse pit G89 formed part of a cluster of three pits located close to the northern edge of the excavation area, suggesting a possible focus of Early Roman occupation in that area of the site. However, with the possible exception of ditch F1063 in Trench 12, none of the evaluation trenches lying wholly or partially to the north of the excavation area contained any features that might have been broadly contemporary with Period 3.1.
- 4.6.12 Other features have been assigned to Period 3.1 mainly on stratigraphic (rather than dating) evidence, since they were truncated by Period 3.2 field ditches. Ditch D1 produced only one sherd of pottery, dated AD 50–130, and pit G93 contained a small assemblage of pottery that can be dated only broadly to the 1st to mid 3rd century. There was no dating evidence from ditch D2, which might therefore have been of prehistoric date; however, it has been assigned to Period 3.1, because there was no evidence for ditch digging prior the Roman period.

4.7 Period 3.2: Roman (AD 120–200/250) (Figure 6)

4.7.1 A significant change of land use occurred in the early 2nd century when a system of rectilinear fields (FS1) was established across former OA3 and the area to the west of boundary ditch D1. Fields were defined by shallow ditches, some of which truncated Period 3.1 features D1, D2, G89 and G93. A large number of pits, mostly shallow and in many cases undated, provide inconclusive evidence for activity within the general area of the Roman field system.

Field System 1 (FS1)

4.7.2 Ditches G4–G8, G10–G13, G15–G19, G21–G24, G27, G28, G30–G34, G36–G42, G59 and G85 comprise a series of perpendicular and parallel boundary ditches between 2.15m and 98m in length that form coaxial field system FS1 that extends across the site and continues beyond. Predominately, FS1 was aligned on a regular NNE/SSW and ESE/WNW axis, forming a number of enclosed areas.

4.7.3 The field boundary ditches are summarised below, with further details provided in Table 2 and (by group) in Appendix 2. The significant dated ditch groups are also discussed below.

The ditches – general description

4.7.4 Generally the ditches were shallow (<0.36m deep), with gentle or moderately steep sides and flat or concave bases (for example, Figure 6, Section 8). At some points, clearly defined gaps between ditches indicate the probable locations of field entrances. Elsewhere the ditches petered out, having been obliterated by subsequent ploughing.

4.7.5 As a result of this truncation the surviving plan of the field system is incomplete, but it is still possible to deduce something of the sizes and forms of individual fields. Generally, they were larger and more regular in the central and western parts of the excavated area, with the largest measuring at least 130m by 100m (1.3ha). Notably, this field was not obviously defined by a ditch on its south side, suggesting that it was bounded in that direction by some other feature, such as a hedgerow or existing tree line. It might be significant that there was an apparent concentration of (undated) tree throws in that part of the excavated area (4.13.3).

4.7.6 In the north-eastern part of the excavated area, the ditches denoted relatively small and irregular fields or possible enclosures, and there is some evidence for piecemeal modification of the field system. For example, it is possible that an original field entrance, measuring c.4.2m, between ditches [388, 424, 472] (G17) and [380, 422, 432, 540] (G18) was reduced in width to c.2.6m when ditch [416, 428, 434] (G41) was dug, sub-dividing the area to the north of G18. Dating evidence is insufficient to allow the sequence of development in this part of the field system to be determined fully, and it is possible that some of the ditches assigned to Period 3.2 might actually have been dug during subsequent Period 3.3.

4.7.7 Descriptions of FS1 ditch fills varied, but generally they were single deposits of light brownish grey sandy silt with very few (if any) inclusions. Some of the ditches did produce moderate quantities of pottery and other finds, notably ditches G34, G36 and G42, located in the north-eastern part of the excavated area, suggestive of an area of increased land use activity. Significant dated groups are described below.

Gp	Max. length x width x depth	Comments	Dating
G4	>4.30m x 0.75m x 0.18m	Same as G6	N/A
G5	>98m x 1.27m and 0.29m		N/A
G6	>21.44m x 0.80m x 0.15m	Same as G4	LBA-EIA+
G7	>56.70 x 0.80m x 0.17m	Same as F1088, Trench 8	N/A
G8	>2.15m x 0.71m x 0.22m		N/A
G10	>46.50m x 0.80m x 0.18m	4m gap between G10 & G11	N/A
G11	>7.35m x 0.52m x 0.10m	4m gap between G11 & G10	N/A
G12	>2.75m x 0.90m x 0.18m		N/A
G13	>26.00m x 0.87m x 0.13m		50–200/250
G15	37.80m x 0.81m x 0.32m	2m gap between G15 & G16; Terminus at SSW end	N/A
G16	62.40m x 1.40m x 0.32m	2m gap between G16 & G15	N/A
G17	>82m x 1.30m x 0.32m	Same as F1076, Trench 8; 4m gap between G17 & G18	PREH +
G18	20.30m x 1.68m x 0.21m	Same as F1018, Trench 14; 4m gap between G18 & G17	E2nd-M3rdC
G19	>63.40m x 0.92m x 0.20m	2.5m gap between G19 & G21	50–200/250
G21	>71.30m x 1.90m x 0.36m	2.5m gap between G21 & G19; Terminus at SSW end	50–200/250
G22	>33m x 1.90m x 0.36m	Terminus at SSW end	50–200/250
G23	>17m x 0.58m x 0.09m	Terminus at SSW end	N/A
G24	>14.75m x 1.20m x 0.30m	Terminus at SSW end	50–200/250
G27	>6.40m x 0.81m x 0.19m	Terminus at NW end; Contemporary with G18	50–200/250
G28	>10.7m x 1.37m x 0.30m		N/A
G30	>12.6m x 0.85m x 0.12m	Same as F1024, Trench 15	2nd-4thC

Gp	Max. length x width x depth	Comments	Dating
G31	>13.5m x 0.80m x 0.29m	Terminus at WNW end; Same as F1055/F1057, Trench 13?	50–200/250
G32	>2.80m x 0.92m x 0.29m		120–200/250
G33	>17.0m x 0.92m x 0.21m	Terminus to SSW; Same as F1016, Trench 15	100–200/250
G34	>16.70m x 0.60m x 0.15m	Terminus to SSW	100–200/250
G36	>7.75m x 0.80m x 0.10m	Terminus to NNE	120–200/250
G37	12.3m x 1.04m x 0.18m	Terminus to SSW	N/A
G38	>20m x 0.86m x 0.13m	Terminus to WNW; Same as F1013, Trench 16	2nd-4thC
G39	15.20m x 1.25m x 0.22m	Terminus at both ends	50–200/250
G40	15.20m x 1.80m x ?0.47m	Terminus at ESE end	N/A
G41	>14.70m x 1.34m x 0.36m	Terminus to SSW; Same as F1030, Trench 13?	50–200/250
G42	>13m x 0.55m x 0.11m	Contemporary with G39	50–130
G59	5.70m x 1.00m x 0.16m	Terminus at both ends	
G85	>1.25m x 0.55m x 0.17m		50–200/250

Table 2: Summary of FS1 ditch groups

The ditches – significant dated groups

- 4.7.8 Ditch segment [422] (G18) produced seven sherds (96g) of pottery dated AD 50–130 from fill [421]. An adjacent part of the same ditch was excavated during the evaluation as F1018 in Trench 14, when it was incorrectly identified as a ditch terminus. This contained 331 sherds (2291g) from only three or four domestic vessels dated to the early 2nd to mid 3rd century AD (Archaeological Solutions 2010b).
- 4.7.9 Ditch [147, 158, 164, 172, 179, 181, 244] (G19), forming part of the same field boundary as G18, produced twenty-five sherds (63g) forming the base and lower wall of a single vessel dated AD 50–200/250 from fill [157], segment [158]. Another pottery fragment of similar date came from fill [173], segment [172].
- 4.7.10 A moderate amount of pottery came from three locations within ditch [191, 212, 701, 705, 727, 732, 740, 768, 857] (G21), as follows:
Fill [767], segment [768]: fourteen sherds (38g; AD 50–200/250)
Fill [700], segment [701]: one sherd (8g; AD 50–200/250)

Fill [211], segment [212]: twenty-two sherds (101g; AD 50–130)

- 4.7.11 A small assemblage of other finds were recovered from ditch G21, including three fragments of fired clay (58g; fill [211], segment [212]) and an iron tool fragment, RF <14> (fill [731], segment [732]), possibly from a chisel or set for metalworking.
- 4.7.12 Ditch [758, 770, 774] (G22) produced twenty sherds (142g; AD 50–130) from fill [773], segment [774], and eight sherds (53g; AD 50–200/250) from fill [769], segment [770].
- 4.7.13 Ditches [327, 329, 344] (G30) and [342, 455, 45] (G31), forming parts of the same WNW/ESE aligned field boundary, produced a total of thirty-two sherds (523g; AD 50–200/250).
- 4.7.14 Perpendicular to ditch G31, ditch [449, 451] (G32) produced thirty-two pottery fragments (474g; AD 120–200/250), including a well-preserved dish from fill [450], segment [451] (Figure 5, photograph). A fragment of a general-purpose iron nail, RF <10>, was also recovered from ditch fill [450].
- 4.7.15 Ditch [354, 370] (G33) produced a total of sixty-three sherds (190g; AD 100/120–200/250). The same ditch was excavated previously as F1016 in evaluation Trench 15, from which fifty-one sherds (587g), dated to the mid/late 2nd to 4th century AD, were recovered.
- 4.7.16 Broadly parallel to ditch G33, c.11.8m to the south-east, ditch [314, 324, 384, 398] (G34) produced a total of 121 sherds (798g; AD 100–200/250), all recovered from segments [324] and [384] at the south-west end of the ditch. The pottery was found in association with relatively high quantities of charcoal and fired clay, and forty-eight fragments of lava quern (434g). Another, smaller assemblage of thirteen lava quern fragments (154g) was recovered from ditch segment [388], the south-east terminus of FS1 ditch G17.
- 4.7.17 Ditch [348, 368, 374] (G36) produced a total of 229 sherds (1157g), recovered from its three excavated segments, the majority of which was recovered from fill [367] of ditch segment [368]. Most fall within the date range AD 80–130, but there is a single sherd from a samian bowl dated AD 120–150.
- 4.7.18 A large concentration of pottery was recovered from ditch [372, 394, 410] (G42). In total, 176 sherds (2011g) were recovered, all from fill [409] of segment [410], and are dated to the period AD 50–130, which is generally earlier than many of the dated groups from Period 3.2 features. However, a large proportion (120 sherds, 226g) came from a probable flagon, of a type dated to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century. These fragments were highly abraded and, therefore, might have been residual in this context. The same might apply to ten fragments from a 1st-century amphora.

The pits – general descriptions

- 4.7.19 Forty-nine pits (G51, G52, G54–G56, G58, G67, G69, G70, G73–G78, G80, G84, G91, G94, G96–G98, G101, G102, G104, G105, G107, G110, G111,

G113, G116, G117, G119, G120, G123–G133, G135) have been tentatively assigned to Period 3.2. They are summarised below, with some of the more significant features described in detail. Full descriptions of Period 3.2 pits are provided (by group) in Appendix 2.

- 4.7.20 The pits were distributed fairly randomly across the areas defined by FS1, with a possible concentration in the north-eastern part of the excavated area (pits G74–G78). Many of the pits assigned to Period 3.2 could not be dated, having been phased based on stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and, where pottery dating was available, it often consisted of a single undiagnostic Roman sherd with a broad date range. None of the pits produced more than fifteen sherds of pottery. Given the absence of secure dating evidence for most of the pits, it possible that some pits may have belonged to either earlier or later periods of activity.
- 4.7.21 The pits varied in size and dimensions, ranging between 0.18m long by 0.15m wide ([124], G56) and 1.76m long by 1.58m wide ([565], G105), but were generally quite shallow, often less than 0.20m deep. This has hindered interpretation of function and, in some cases, these features might have been more correctly interpreted as tree throws.
- 4.7.22 Apart from occasional pottery inclusions, the pit fills contained varying amounts of charcoal and fired clay, the latter often occurring only as flecks or small fragments that could not be retrieved by hand. Some of this material was recovered from environmental samples. Animal bone was not recovered from any Roman features, probably due to poor preservation rather than original absence. None of the Period 3.2 pits contained CBM.

The pits – significant (mostly dated) groups

- 4.7.23 Located in the centre of the excavation area, adjacent pits [121] and [129] (G55) were of similar size and form. Pit [121] was oval, measuring at least 1.20m long by 1.00m wide by 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base. Fill [120] was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent pebbles, a sherd (26g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250) and flecks of fired clay. Adjacent pit [129] was undated.
- 4.7.24 In the east of the excavation area were adjacent, undated pits [210] and [216] (G58). Pit [210] was sub-circular, measuring 1.20m wide by 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base (Figure 7, photograph). The edges of the pit were diffuse, and there was a slight suggestion of scorching of the underlying natural. Lower fill [209] was soft, dark bluish grey sandy silt (30%) and charcoal (70%). There were frequent flecks and small fragments of fired clay and some patches/lenses of possible ash. Upper fill [208] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional pebbles but no finds. This feature was possibly a fire/cooking pit. Adjacent pit [216] was smaller and its function was less clear, but it did contain higher than average amounts of charcoal and fired clay.
- 4.7.25 Elongated pit or short linear feature [242 / 246] (G66) was WNW/ESE oriented and had a clear terminus to the ESE but probably petered out to the

WNW. It measured 3.20m long by up to 0.66m wide by 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, containing ten sherds (28g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250). The purpose of this feature is unclear, although it was on the same orientation as many of the FS1 field boundary ditches and may have formed part of the same boundary as ditches G38, G39 and G40.

- 4.7.26 Undated pit [248] (G67) was sub-circular, measuring 1.00m by 0.95m by 0.10m deep, with moderate sides breaking gradually into a fairly flat base. Fill [247] was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate charcoal and thirty-three fragments (699g) of fired clay with parallel flat surfaces, measuring between 10mm and 16mm thick; this may represent the remains of a hearth lining. This assemblage comprised approximately 50% (by number) of the hand-collected fired clay fragments recovered from fifteen Period 3.2 features.
- 4.7.27 Small pit [262] (G69) was oval, measuring 0.39m by 0.36m by 0.09m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill [261] was friable, mid greyish brown, mottled orangey brown silty clay, containing nineteen sherds (127g) of pottery (AD 50–130).
- 4.7.28 Located in the north-east of the site, pit [306] (G73) was circular, measuring 1.00m wide by 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. It contained a sequence of three fills, [303], [304] and [305], of generally light brown silt. Intermediate fill [304] was mid brownish black silt, containing frequent charcoal flecks and a single sherd (1g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250), though no evidence of *in situ* burning was observed. Fills [305] and [306] were found to be devoid of finds. Bulk soil sample <6>, collected from fill [304], yielded moderate quantities of mixed charcoal of oak, hazel and cherry/blackthorn, as well as a small quantity of fire-cracked flint (8g).
- 4.7.29 Located c.8.6m to the WNW and forming part of a possible concentration of pits (G74-G78) was oval pit [318] (G74). Measuring 1.50m by 1.30m by 0.26m deep, it had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Fill [317] was compact, mottled light grey and orangey brown patchy mix of sandy silt and coarse sand with fine gravel, containing fifteen sherds (246g) of generally undiagnostic pottery (AD 50–200/250), and occasional charcoal. The pit was partially removed to the south by pit G75 (Figure 7, photograph).
- 4.7.30 Pit [316] (G75) was oval, measuring 1.56m by 0.86m by 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Fill [315] was compact, light grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal, from which one small fragment (6g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250) was recovered.
- 4.7.31 Situated c.5m to the NNW was oval pit [335] (G78), measuring 1.42m by 0.60m by 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Fill [334] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, seven small fragments (42g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250) and a 1st- to 3rd-century Roman coin RF <13>.

- 4.7.32 Pit [346] (G80) was an elongated oval, located in the north of the site, immediately adjacent to and on the same alignment as FS1 ditch terminus [348] (G36). Measuring 1.52m by 0.28m by 0.20m deep, it had steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base. Fill [345] was firm, light brownish grey, mottled orangey brown, silty clay, with five sherds (10g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250).
- 4.7.33 To the north of FS1 ditch G19, by c.2.8m, small pit [358] (G83) was circular, measuring 0.32m wide by 0.15m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base. The function of the pit is unclear and it was partially disturbed by [360], interpreted as an animal burrow (G2). Fill [357] was loose, light orangey grey sandy silt, with two sherds (12g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250).
- 4.7.34 Adjacent to the north-west edge of the excavation area, pit [523] (G97) was sub-circular, measuring 0.56m by 0.52m by 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [522] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay, from which one sherd (6g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250) was retrieved.
- 4.7.35 In the south-west of the site, c.8m south of FS1 ditch G5, was large, shallow pit [565] (G104). It was oval, measuring 1.76m by 1.58m by 0.21m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a generally flat base. Fill [564] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal and moderate fired clay inclusions. A piece of fired clay (7g) and a large fragment of millstone (possibly repurposed as a hand quern) made from Mayen lava (RF <8>; Figure 7, photograph) were hand-collected from this fill. The function of this pit is unclear, though the nature of the pit clearly differs to nearby pits interpreted as tree throws (G2); it perhaps functioned as a refuse pit in association with agricultural land use activities.
- 4.7.36 Also in the west of the site was similarly large pit [618] (G110). It was oval, measuring 1.75m by 1.35m by 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Fill [617] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent flecks and small fragments charcoal and fired clay, and fifteen sherds (16g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250). Like pit G104, the function of this large pit is unclear, thought it perhaps too was used for refuse purposes.
- 4.7.37 In the centre of the site, pit [638] (G113) was sub-circular, measuring 1.10m by 1.05m by 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Fill [637] was loose, mid orangey brown clayey silt, with moderate pebbles, flecks and small fragments of charcoal and fired clay, and seven sherds (22g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250).
- 4.7.38 Pit [688] (G116) was oval, measuring 0.50m by 0.36m by 0.15m deep, with moderate or steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Fill [687] was loose, dark grey sandy silt, with four small fragments (36g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) and some charcoal.
- 4.7.39 In the south-east, close to the edge of the excavation area, pit [803] (G125) was oval, measuring 0.54m by 0.38m by 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [802] was soft, light greyish

brown sandy silt, with one sherd (<2g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) and charcoal.

- 4.7.40 Located c.18m to the north-east, pit [812] (G127) was oval, measuring 0.75m by 0.60m by 0.23m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [811] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with one sherd (2g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250), charcoal and pebbles.

Period 3.2 Discussion

- 4.7.41 During Period 3.2, the site area was divided into several rectilinear fields of varying dimensions (FS1), with smaller areas, notably in the north-east of the site, perhaps forming enclosures denoting different areas of agricultural activities. Field boundary ditches were shallow (even allowing for subsequent truncation) and it is unlikely that they were designed to control livestock, unless they functioned in conjunction with well-maintained hedges. It seems most likely that this was arable land. Unfortunately, although three Period 3.2 pits were sampled for environmental analysis, they provided no evidence for crop production (5.15.9).
- 4.7.42 The field system continued beyond the excavated area to the north and it might have extended to the west, at least as far as to include ditches recorded during the evaluation in Trench 1 (undated) and Trench 24 (2nd–4th century AD). There is slight evidence (4.7.5) that the fields might have been confined to the south by an area of woodland. Analysis of charcoal from two Period 3.2 pits (G73 and G91) indicates that oak, hazel and cherry/blackthorn were growing locally, suggesting mixed woodland.
- 4.7.43 There was little indication that the field system continued to the east of the excavated area and it is noted that evaluation Trenches 21–23 (east of the main excavation site) contained no archaeological remains.
- 4.7.44 Scattered pits provide slight evidence for activity in the general area of FS1, although much of this is inconclusive. The relatively low levels of finds from these features suggest that there was no permanent occupation within the excavated area (although it probably occurred nearby) and this is supported by the absence of evidence for buildings or other structures.
- 4.7.45 Although land use during Period 3.2 seems to have been primarily agricultural, some medium to large assemblages of domestic pottery (in association with occasional finds of quern stones), from field ditches suggest that there was a settlement nearby. The majority of pottery was from FS1 ditches to the north-east of field boundary ditch G18/G19, making it likely that the postulated settlement lay in that general direction. This might explain the apparently more intense land use (smaller and more irregular fields/enclosures, alterations to field boundaries) seen in the north-eastern part of the excavated area.

4.8 Period 3.3: Roman (AD 120–250) (Figures 8 and 9)

- 4.8.1 In the later 2nd century, another significant change of land use occurred, when two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures (ENC1 and ENC2) were superimposed on Period 3.2 field system FS1, truncating a small number of

earlier field boundary ditches. It is possible, however, that elements of the earlier field system continued to be used.

- 4.8.2 A localised area of dense pitting and associated activity in the south-east corner of ENC2, Open Area 4 (OA4), was defined by ENC2 ditches G25 and G29 to the south and east, respectively, and characterised by increased deposition of pottery, fired clay and other finds. This evidence suggests occupation in an area of the site that had previously been in agricultural use.

Enclosure 1 (ENC1)

- 4.8.3 Ditch [468, 476, 486, 511, 515, 536] (G14) was a continuous linear boundary defining three sides of a rectangular enclosure, measuring c.33m WNW/ESE by at least 13m SSW/NNE. The ditch was up to 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It extended beyond the area of excavation to the north, where it was recorded previously as F1078 in evaluation Trench 8.

- 4.8.4 The fill of ditch G14, generally consisting of light grey or yellowish grey sandy silt, contained occasional to frequent charcoal inclusions. Small fragments of fired clay (11g) were recovered from fill [467], ditch segment [468], while a single small sherd (2g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) was recovered from fill [535], ditch segment [536]. An intrusive piece of medieval/post-medieval CBM was retrieved from fill [485], ditch segment [486]. F1078 contained small fragments of Roman CBM, tentatively identified as tegula roof tile, and frequent charcoal. There was nothing to indicate the nature of land use inside the enclosed area.

Enclosure 2 (ENC2)

- 4.8.5 Ditches [127, 162, 175, 185, 203, 214, 230, 238, 707, 730, 734] (G25), [404, 406, 414] (G26), [183, 189, 218, 297, 299, 310] (G29) formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure (ENC2), measuring at least 130m WNW/ESE by 75m SSW/NNE. It was defined by a relatively substantial ditch (G25, G26 and G29), measuring up to 2.50m wide and 0.56m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave or flattish base (Figure 8, Section 9). The ditch was originally identified during the evaluation, when it was recorded as F1026 (Trench 14; containing a fragment of Roman CBM), F1037 (Trench 16; containing twelve sherds of pottery, mid 2nd- to mid 3rd-century), F1048 (Trench 18; undated) and F1059 (Trench 20; undated).

- 4.8.6 The enclosure had a well-defined entrance on its south-east side, represented by a 2.8m-wide gap between rounded ditch terminals [230] (G25) and [218] (G29) (Figure 8, photograph). There was another possible entrance on the south-west side, but this was represented only by rounded terminus [406] at the south-east end of ditch G26.

- 4.8.7 To the north-east, enclosure ditch G29 extended beyond the main excavation area but probably turned to the north-west to continue as previously recorded ditch F1046 (Trench 19; containing seven sherds of pottery, 2nd–4th century AD).

- 4.8.8 The extent of ENC2 to the north-west is unclear and it is not obvious how it was defined in that direction. The ditch terminus [404] at the north-west end of G26 seems to have respected Period 3.2 ditch G16 (part of FS1) and it is possible that elements of the earlier field system continued to be used in conjunction with ENC2. In particular, ditches G25, G26 and G29 may have replaced FS1 ditches G18, G19 and G21, redefining the north-east part of the field system.
- 4.8.9 ENC2 ditches G25, G26 and G29 contained single fills of generally light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal inclusions. Compared to earlier, Period 3.2 ditches (relating to FS1), ENC2 ditches G25 and G29 were relatively rich in finds. More than half of the twenty excavated segments contained pottery (Table 3), with a particularly large assemblage (103 sherds, 1282g; including a nearly complete but fragmented jar) coming from ditch segment [189] (G29) near the south-east entrance to the enclosure. The ENC2 pottery is of a domestic nature and, generally, the dating overlaps with that from Period 3.2 (AD 120–200/250). However, fragments of an indented beaker from ditch segment [175] (G25) provide a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of AD 180 for the backfilling of the ditch.

Fill	Segment	No.	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
G25					
126	127	9	90	50–200/250	
174	175	9	43	180–200/250	Bodysherds from an indented beaker
213	214	6	46	50–130	
229	230	1	43	100–200/250	
237	238	14	117	120–200/250	
706	707	2	6	50–200/250	x1 fragment (75g) CBM
733	734	3	16	50–200/250	
729	730	1	7	50–200/250	
G29					
182	183	5	66	120–200/250	
188	189	103	1282	120–200/250	Some partial or near-complete jars
298	299	7	33	50–200/250	
309	310	3	16	50–200/250	

Table 3: Pottery distribution and dating, enclosure ditch ENC2

Open Area 4 (OA4)

- 4.8.10 OA4, defined by ENC2 ditch G25 to the south and ditch G29 to the east, contained a cluster of pits and some distinctive soil deposits, indicating a focus of activity in the south-east corner of the enclosed area. An associated large finds assemblage suggests probable occupation in that area of the enclosure, although no *in situ* building remains were found.

Refuse pits

- 4.8.11 Pit [236] (G62) was oval, measuring 1.80m by 1.06m by 0.40m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a fairly flat base (Figure 9, Section 10 and photograph). The original function of the pit is uncertain, but

it was subsequently backfilled with charcoal-rich soil containing a large assemblage of domestic pottery and some CBM, suggestive of refuse deposition. Environment sampling of two of the fills (samples <1> and <2>) provided little evidence, other than a charcoal assemblage derived from a range of timber types. The pit contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[233]: Friable, mixed mid to dark grey and light to mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, 136 sherds (1624g) of pottery, mainly jars (AD 120–200/250) and eight fragments (166g) of Roman tegulae (AD 120+). Upper fill, 0.31m thick.

[234]: Friable, light brownish grey silty clay with occasional patches of orangey brown redeposited natural silt, moderate flecks and small fragments charcoal, seventy-three sherds (1020g) of pottery (AD 120–200/250) and one fragment (33g) of Roman tegula (AD 120+). Lower fill, up to 0.12m thick.

[235]: Friable, light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and twelve sherds (274g) of pottery (AD 120–200/250). This fill was confined to the eastern edge of the pit.

- 4.8.12 Pit [279] (G63), adjacent to pit G62, was oval, measuring 1.25m by 0.90m by 0.42m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 9, Section 10 and photograph). Like G62, this pit was backfilled with charcoal-rich soils containing moderate quantities of pottery and some CBM. Environment sampling of two of the fills (samples <4> and <5>) provided little evidence, other than a charcoal assemblage derived from a range of timber types. The pit contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[277]: Firm, dark grey with patches of mid greyish brown silty clay and small pockets of mid grey ash. It contained frequent charcoal and twenty-two sherds (155g) of pottery (AD 50–200/250). There was also a significant assemblage of fired clay/daub fragments (378/9260g, average weight per fragment 24.5g). Some of the fired clay from this and other Period 3.3 features had one flat surface or two parallel flat surfaces. A few fragments contained wattle impressions, and one piece from pit G63 included a textile imprint.

[302]: The middle fill was a localised deposit of firm, orangey brown sandy silt with frequent patches of light grey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

[278]: Firm, mixed deposit of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and greyish brown redeposited natural, containing nine sherds (105g) of pottery (AD 120–200/250).

External soils

- 4.8.13 Refuse pits G62 and G63 were sealed by an irregular spread of charcoal-rich soil containing moderate quantities of pottery and lesser amounts of fired clay and CBM. Excavated as two similar contexts, [300] and [301] (G65), this deposit filled shallow depressions (eroded hollows?) in the surface of the natural stratum. It covered an area of approximately 3.3m by

3m and was up to 0.16m thick. This deposit consisted of friable, brownish grey to dark grey silty clay, with small patches of light brown, redeposited silty clay, and charcoal and fired clay inclusions. Fifty-four (454g) sherds of Roman pottery (AD 120–200/250), in total, were recovered from across deposits [300] and [301]. Deposit [300] also contained four pieces (120g) of Roman tegula, while deposit [301] also contained thirty-two fragments (139g) of fired clay. It is likely that the spread was more extensive originally but was removed by subsequent ploughing and associated with deposit [251] recorded to the immediate west.

- 4.8.14 Deposit [251] (G65) was an oval spread of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal, covering an area approximately 2.50m long by 1.60m wide by 0.05m thick. This deposit was discrete from, but probably associated with, nearby spreads [300] and [301]. This deposit likely filled a localised hollow. Numerous irregularities [256] (G3) in the underlying natural are interpreted as animal burrowing and possible root disturbance. An assemblage comprising eighty-nine sherds (441g) of Roman pottery (AD 120–200/250) and eighty-one pieces (448g) of fired clay was recovered from this deposit.
- 4.8.15 Deposit G65 was heavily disturbed by modern agricultural activity (plough scars, mole drains etc.) and animal burrowing; the latter (part of G3) penetrated the underlying natural and, in some instances, the infilled burrows contained small fragments of intrusive pottery derived from the overlying soil.
- 4.8.16 In total, soil deposit G65 produced 143 sherds (895g) of pottery (AD 120–200/250), comprising mostly fragments of jars with some dish fragments. An average sherd weight of approximately 6g indicates that the pottery was fairly abraded. It also contained four fragments (120g) of tegula (AD 120+).
- 4.8.17 To this finds assemblage can be added 147 sherds (1521g) of similar pottery recovered from fill [249] of post-medieval/modern land drain [250] (G68), cutting through deposit [251]. The drain fill also contained two conjoining fragments (183g) of imbrex, partially vitrified. The same land drain was excavated just to the north during the evaluation, in Trench 18 (F1028), from which 227 sherds (2287g) of Roman pottery, nineteen pieces (110g) of fired clay and seven fragments (283g) of Roman CBM were retrieved. A large assemblage (232 fragments, 2712g) of Roman pottery assigned to the topsoil in Trench 18 probably also came originally from features in OA4.
- 4.8.18 Similar charcoal-rich soil deposits [225] and [226] (G60) were identified approximately 5m north of G65, again filling shallow and irregular depressions in the underlying natural. These depressions were smaller, with a combined area of approximately 3m by 1m and maximum depth of only 0.05m. They comprised friable, mid grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, and contained a relatively small assemblage of thirty-two sherds (207g) of pottery (broadly dated AD 50–200/250), five pieces of fired clay (33g) and a fragment (192g) of Roman brick. Numerous small and irregular hollows [276] below G60 are again interpreted as probable animal burrows (G3) or perhaps tree root holes (Figure 9, Section 11 and photograph).

Other pits/postholes

- 4.8.19 Located c.0.33m to the north-east of refuse pit G63, and falling beyond deposit G65, was pit [240] (G64). It was oval, measuring 1.30m by 1.00m by 0.20m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The function of the pit is uncertain, but it was probably related to nearby pits G62 and G63. Fill [239] was friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and two fragments (6g) of undiagnostic Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250).
- 4.8.20 Adjacent to pit G62, isolated posthole [232] (G61) was oval, measuring 0.34m long by 0.26m wide by 0.19m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Fill [231] was friable, light to mid brownish grey silty clay, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds. The posthole might have been associated with nearby refuse pit G62, although its precise function is unknown.
- 4.8.21 Undated pit [340] (G79) was oval, measuring at least 0.80m by 0.70m by 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of four distinct fills, [336], [337], [338] and [339], consisting of greyish brown to brownish orange silty clay, with varying amounts of charcoal and fired clay flecks but no datable finds. Although no finds were recovered from this pit, it clearly truncated Period 3.2 FS1 ditch G21.
- 4.8.22 Two large but shallow, intersecting ‘pits’ G71 and G72 were located c.3.6m north-west of deposit G65 and c.13m north-east of ENC2 ditch G25. Pit [253] (G71) was oval, measuring 2.07m by 1.60m by 0.21m deep, with a shallow, slightly irregular saucer-shaped profile. Fill [252] was compact, light brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal. It contained ninety-nine sherds (2992g) of Roman pottery (AD 180–200/250), including several partially complete vessels broken *in situ* (Figure 9, Section 12 and photograph). Some of the pottery fragments had patches of fired clay adhering and some had very cracked/splintered surfaces, suggesting possible kiln waste, although no kiln structures were found on this site. There was also a moderate assemblage of fired clay or structural daub fragments (44/685g, average weight per fragment 15.5g).
- 4.8.23 To the west of pit G71, pit [287] (G72) was larger, measuring 3.70m by 2.50m by 0.22m deep, with a similar shallow, saucer-shaped profile. Fill [286] was loose, light brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, frequent small to large fragments of pottery (340 sherds/4425g; AD 180–200/250), including some partially complete vessels, probably broken *in situ*. Some sherds from a folded beaker might have come from the same vessel as fragments found in pit G71. There was also a large assemblage of fired clay or structural daub (105/4300g, average weight per fragment 41g) collected from this pit.

Unspecified ditch

- 4.8.24 Ditch [320, 333] (G35) was a shallow, curvilinear ditch located in the probable north-east corner of ENC2. It measured at least 8m long by up to 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the south and petered out to

the north, so that its original extent in that direction is unknown, though it likely continued beyond the excavation area. Two excavated segments, [320] and [333], contained single fills, [319] and [332], respectively, of light greyish brown sandy silt and produced a total of forty sherds (84g) of pottery, with a broad date range of AD 50–200/250 and a *TPQ* of AD 150. A fragment of post-Roman CBM recovered from fill [319], ditch segment [320], is assumed to have been intrusive. Apart from enclosure ditch G29, there were no other Period 3.3 features in this area of the site, and the function of ditch G35 is not known.

Period 3.3 Discussion

- 4.8.25 Enclosures ENC1 and ENC2 were superimposed on FS1 but retained the alignment of the preceding field system and it is possible that parts of FS1 might have continued in use (4.8.8). Despite this, Period 3.3 does seem to have marked a change of emphasis from purely agricultural land use to some form of localised occupation, notably in the south-eastern corner of ENC2. The evidence for this is derived mainly from a comparison of the finds assemblage with preceding periods and from the nature of those finds.
- 4.8.26 Pottery dating for Period 3.3 (AD 180–200/250) overlaps broadly with that for Period 3.2 (AD 120–200/250), but some key groups from ENC2 ditch (G25) and from pits G71 and G72 in OA4 suggest an approximate *TPQ* of AD 180 for Period 3.3. The absence of regionally traded fabrics, such as Nene Valley and Hadham wares, suggests that activity did not continue long into the 3rd century, when these fabrics became more common.
- 4.8.27 While significant groups of domestic pottery were recovered from Period 3.2 field boundary ditches (FS1), there seems to have been increased deposition in Period 3.3, which accounted for 52% by number and 61% by weight of all Roman pottery from the site. Comparison of average sherd weights by period (Table 12) demonstrates that Period 3.3 pottery was less abraded, meaning that it was probably discarded relatively close to its place of use. This is evidenced by the prevalence of partially complete vessels from Period 3.3 features, notably pits G71 and G72.
- 4.8.28 Increased deposition of fired clay during Period 3.3 is particularly striking, accounting for 92% by number and 96% by weight of all fired clay from prehistoric and Roman features. Much of this was recovered from OA4 pits G62, G71 and G72. It included a high proportion of structural daub fragments (some quite large), although it is unclear what type of structures were represented. There was certainly no associated evidence for *in situ* buildings or other structures, such as kilns, ovens or hearths.
- 4.8.29 Circumstantial evidence for a substantial building in the vicinity of ENC2 comes from a small assemblage of Roman CBM, mostly roof tile fragments. Only nineteen pieces were found during the excavation, but seventeen of those were recovered from Period 3.3 features or from post-medieval/modern land drain G68, dug through Roman deposits in OA4. Furthermore, a large proportion of the CBM found during the evaluation came from Trench 18, in the vicinity of OA4.

4.9 Period 4.1: Late medieval/Post-medieval (1400–1750) (Figure 10)

4.9.1 Roman activity in the area of the site did not obviously continue much beyond the early 3rd century, and there was a subsequent long period of apparent disuse. In the later medieval period, a rectilinear field system (FS2) was established, perhaps associated with the construction of nearby Elmstead Hall (dated to the 15th century, but probably with earlier origins). A cattle burial, radiocarbon dated to the earlier 15th century, provides some evidence for animal husbandry during Period 4.1.

Field System 2 (FS2)

4.9.2 The earliest element of FS2 was broadly north/south aligned ditch [699, 711, 721, 725, 833, 838] (G43/G44), measuring more than c.47.8m long by up to 1.37m wide by 0.57m, with moderate to steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 11, Section 13). Its single fill was a mottled light greyish to orangey brown sandy silt, from which a prehistoric flint flake (24g) and piece of fired clay (2g) were recovered, both from fill [832], ditch segment [833] (G44). A parallel, shallower ditch [810, 820] (G45), approximately 3m to the east of G44, is assumed to have been contemporary and forming part of the same boundary. Measuring at least 19.85m long by up to 1.15m wide and 0.24m deep, it had gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Neither of these ditches can be securely dated, but their orientation and stratigraphic relationship with earlier features show that they were not part of the Roman field system FS1 (Period 3.2) or associated with Roman enclosure ENC2 (Period 3.3). Ditch G43 cuts both Period 3.1 D2 ditch G20 and Period 3.2 FS1 ditch G21.

4.9.3 Both ditches G44 and G45 continued beyond the excavation area to the south. Ditch G45 was not found to continue northwards beyond the south-east topsoil bund. The original extent of ditch G43/G44 to the north is unknown, since it was removed by a more substantial, L-shaped ditch [150, 170, 201, 668, 746, 855] (G47). This defined two sides of a large, rectangular field measuring at least 90m north/south by 150m east/west. The ditch was up to 2.17 wide and 0.43m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figure 11, Section 14). G47 probably continued to the west as G48 and to the north, extending beyond the limit of excavation.

4.9.4 The fills of ditch G47 generally consisted of mid brownish grey sandy silt. Residual Roman pottery (7/47g) and CBM (1/511g) was recovered from fills [148] and [171] of ditch segments [150] and [170], respectively, together with a few fragments of medieval or early post-medieval brick and roof tile (14/2346g), from fills [148], [200] and [666] of ditch segments [150], [201] and [668], respectively. The ditch was also recorded during the evaluation as F1006 in Trench 18, where it contained slightly later brick fragments dated to the late 17th/early 18th century. These provide an approximate *TPQ* of c.1700 for the infilling of ditch G47.

4.9.5 Ditch [852] (G48) in the south-west of the excavation area was at least 23m long by 1.56m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Continuing beyond the excavation limit, its full extent is unknown, but it is

likely a continuation of FS2 ditch G47. No finds were recovered from its light grey sandy silt and dark greyish brown silt fills.

- 4.9.6 Located c.74m to the east of ditches G43 and G47 was north/south aligned ditch [207] (G49). Continuing beyond the limit of the excavation area, it was at least 122m long by up to 2.40m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained a fill of light to mid brownish clayey silt, from which a single fragment of medieval or early post-medieval brick (141g) was recovered, and is assumed to have been backfilled (like parallel ditch G47) in the 18th century.

Cattle burials

- 4.9.7 Two adjacent pits, [783] and [799] (G122), located within the eastern part of FS2, contained the articulated, partial remains of one or two cows. The larger, sub-rectangular pit [799], measuring 1.70m long by 0.93m wide and 0.20m deep, contained the degraded and partially disturbed remains of a single cattle carcass belonging to a young adult animal [798], within a firm, light brownish grey sandy silt fill [797]. Some elements of the skeleton were absent (largely due to poor preservation), but enough survived to indicate that the animal was buried intact (Figure 10, photograph). It is unclear why this occurred, but it is likely that the carcass was unfit for consumption. A radiocarbon date of AD cal 1408 – AD cal 1452 (95.4% probability) was provided by a carpal bone from this skeleton (Appendix 8). No other dated finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.9.8 Located c.1.75m to the north, was smaller oval pit [783], measuring 0.65m long by 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep. Its loose, mid brown silt fill, [781], contained only a partial cattle cranium, mandible and atlas [782], probably from a second animal, although it is suggested that these remains might have been disturbed from nearby burial [798] (5.12.8).

Period 4.1 Discussion

- 4.9.9 Low levels of cultural material from the ditch fills and a general absence of associated features, other than the two cattle burials, indicate that land use during Period 4.1 was entirely agricultural in nature. It is likely that the field system belonged to nearby Elmstead Hall.
- 4.9.10 Dating evidence for FS2 is slight. The cattle burial occurred in the first half of the 15th century, by which time the field system was presumably well established. Ditch G47 contained post-medieval brick fragments, indicating that it was backfilled after c.1700. FS2 ditches did not correspond with field boundaries depicted on the 1844 tithe map or subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and so, by the time of the 1844 tithe assessment, FS2 was likely to have been backfilled in the 18th or early 19th century, replaced by an entirely new field system FS3. Taking these factors into account, an approximate end date for Period 4.1 of c.1750 is proposed.

4.10 Period 4.2: Post-medieval/Modern (1750–1950) (Figure 10)

- 4.10.1 By 1844, when the Elmstead tithe map was drawn, a new field system (FS3) had replaced FS2, dividing the land into larger fields, which are depicted on

the tithe map and identified by field numbers 54, 55 and 83 (Figure 10). A network of agricultural land drains discharged into the field ditches. Two pits containing sheep burials were the only features obviously associated with this period of land use. A small pit is also included, although this might have been dug in earlier Period 4.1.

Field System 3 (FS3)

Field boundary ditches

- 4.10.2 Field boundary ditch [133, 670] (G46) was oriented north/south and truncated Period 4.1 ditch G47 (Figure 11, Section 15). Ditch G46 extended for more than 138m across the excavation area, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was observed in evaluation Trench 8, though not fully recorded. It measured up to 2.00m wide and 0.37m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill comprised mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt, from which a single sherd of glazed red earthenware (2g; 17th/early 18th century), three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems (4g; 17th/18th century) and a few fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof tile and brick (10/171g) were recovered.
- 4.10.3 Ditch [846, 850] (G136) was oriented east/west, extending for c.82m and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It measured up to 1.20m wide and 0.33m deep, and had an asymmetrical profile, with steep or moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave or sloping base. It produced one fragment of medieval/post-medieval roof tile (12g) from its generally firm, greyish brown sandy silt fill.

Land drains

- 4.10.4 A total of nine land drains were observed crossing the excavation area on north/south, WNW/ESE, ENE/WSW and NE/SW alignments. These were excavated and recorded only where they truncated significant archaeological features. In the case of north/south aligned land drain [250] (G68), this led to the recovery of significant amounts of Roman pottery, CBM and fired clay, as it truncated Period 3.3 deposit [251] (G65). Land drain [629] (G112) was partially exposed, as it was found to cut natural feature [634] (G1), but not fully recorded. None of the actual land drains were exposed, but they are assumed to have been of the cylindrical ceramic types (tile pipe drains) common during the 19th- and early 20th centuries.

Pits

- 4.10.5 Two shallow pits, [675] and [686] (G115), located towards the centre of the excavation area and approximately 7m apart, contained articulated sheep skeletons, [675] and [685], respectively. The pits measured 0.76–1.00m long by 0.52–0.65m wide and 0.03–0.10m deep and contained fills of soft, dark greyish to orangey brown silt. There was no associated dating recovered from these features, but the good degree of bone preservation indicates that these were relatively recent (post-medieval or modern) burials.
- 4.10.6 In the west of the excavation area, c.21.5m west of FS3 ditch G46, pit [607] (G109) was oval, measuring 0.77m by 0.67m by 0.20m deep, with gentle or

moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [606] was loose, grey silty sand, with moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal, from which a piece of medieval/post-medieval roof tile (7g) was recovered.

Period 4.2 Discussion

- 4.10.7 The tithe award (Kemble 2014) reveals that all three fields identified within the excavated area were owned by the executors of William Hale. These were major landowners in the parish, who also owned Elmstead Hall. The hall was then in the occupation of Henry Bigsby, who farmed the two fields on either side of ditch G46 (Number 54, Pound field; Number 55, Williams Land). All three fields were under arable production at that time (Table 4), although the presence of two sheep burials in plot 54 suggests a subsequent shift to grassland for pasture.

Field name	No.	Area (a.r.p)	Land use	Owner	Occupier
Pound field	54	40.1.24	arable	Hale, Wm, late, execs	Bigsby, Henry
Williams Land	55	9.2.8	arable	Hale, Wm, late, execs	Bigsby, Henry
Wood field	83	14.1.22	arable	Hale, Wm, late, execs	Hale, Wm, execs

Table 4: Summary of holdings, from the tithe apportionment (after Kemble 2014)

- 4.10.8 Cartographic evidence shows that the field pattern that had been established by 1844 (FS3) survived until at least 1946. By the 1950s, ditches G46 and G136 had been filled in, when fields 54, 55 and 83 were amalgamated.

4.11 Period 5: Modern (1950–Present) (Not illustrated)

- 4.11.1 The site has remained in agricultural use until the present day (OA5). OS maps from the late 1950s show that the westward continuation of Period 4.2 ditch G136, falling beyond the excavation area and not targeted by the preceding evaluation, was retained as part of the modern landscape.

- 4.11.2 Evidence for recent activity included two boreholes ([350], G81, and [713], G118), a probable geotechnical test pit ([665], G114) and two probable fire sites ([827], G132, and [840], G134) that might have been associated with tree clearance.

4.12 Undated archaeological features (Figure 12)

- 4.12.1 Two isolated postholes and two pits were undated and could not reasonably be assigned to one of the site-specific periods.
- 4.12.2 Posthole [083] (G53) was located at the western end of the excavated area. It was up to 0.30m wide by 0.11m deep and had a central post-pipe filled with charcoal-rich soil. Apart from field ditches associated with FS1 (Period 3.2) and some undated tree throws, there were no other archaeological

features in this area of the site. G53 was probably Roman or post-Roman in date.

- 4.12.3 Possible posthole [199] (G57) was located towards the eastern end of the excavated area. It measured 0.56m by 0.27m by 0.40m deep, with steep sides, becoming steeper with depth and tapering to a small, concave base. The profile suggests that this might have been a driven pile, rather than a post set in a pit. Its light bluish grey sandy silt fill contained frequent charcoal but not enough to suggest that the post/pile was burnt *in situ*. G57 was within the general area of FS1 (Period 3.2) and was approximately 6m west of a possible cooking pit (part of G58) associated with FS1.
- 4.12.4 Pit [563] (G103) was located near the western end of the excavated area. It measured up to 0.50m wide by 0.17m deep, and its light grey sandy silt fill contained pockets of charcoal and possible ash but no finds. Apart from a nearby, undated tree throw (part of G2), there were no other archaeological features in the immediate area of pit G103.
- 4.12.5 In the south-west of the excavation area, pit [571] (G106) was oval, measuring up to 0.61m wide by 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill of mid yellowish grey sandy silt contained frequent charcoal, occasional small flecks of fired clay/daub and a residual prehistoric flint flake. The pit was dug into the fill of field boundary ditch G5 (FS1, Period 3.2), making it Roman or post-Roman in date. The function of pit G105 is unknown, and there were no similar features in the immediate vicinity.

4.13 Tree throws (mostly undated or of uncertain date) (Figure 12)

- 4.13.1 Other evidence for probable tree clearance comes from a group of twenty-four shallow, pit-like features interpreted as tree throws: [021], [035], [037], [046], [054], [159], [283], [283], [531], [569], [581], [589], [620], [631], [652], [654], [656], [658], [660], [677], [692], [719], [794], [836] (G2). They contained varying amounts of charcoal, sometimes in well-defined lenses within the fill. The features varied in size but generally were irregular in plan and shallow, with poorly defined edges, undulating bases and asymmetrical profiles. In most cases, there was clear evidence for rooting or animal burrowing extending into the sides and bases of the tree throws.
- 4.13.2 A few of these features contained, in addition to charcoal, occasional to moderate flecks of scorched soil or possible fired clay ([589], [654], [656], [658], [794]). Feature [656] also contained one small fragment (2g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) and feature [589] contained a large (338g) fragment of Roman brick. Some tree roots (such as [834]) were apparently burnt *in situ* but were not in an obvious pit/throw.
- 4.13.3 There was an apparent cluster of tree throws towards the western part of the site and a more dispersed concentration in the southern central part of the site. The latter might relate to the postulated tree line that defined the southern extent of field system FS1 (Period 3.2).

4.14 Animal burrows (undated or of uncertain date) (Not illustrated)

- 4.14.1 Animal burrows occurred frequently throughout the excavated area. Twenty-six were excavated and recorded (G3: [255], [256], [258], [260], [263], [265], [267], [269], [271], [273], [275], [276], [281], [308], [360], [561], [576], [579], [587], [591], [593], [633], [640], [662], [690], [785]), usually because they were interpreted originally as anthropogenic features, such as postholes or stakeholes. Generally, excavation revealed that these features were angled, asymmetrical or under-cut in profile or obviously connected to other burrows by horizontal tunnels.
- 4.14.2 Two notable concentrations of small burrows (>100 in number) were recorded below localised deposits of charcoal-rich soil G60 and G65 (OA4). Some of them were selected for excavation (Figure 9, photographs) and they were generally found to be shallow, with concave bases. Occasional fragments of pottery or fired clay recovered from some of these features ([255], [258], [260], [265], [267], [269], [271], [273], [275], [280], [308]) are assumed to have originated from the overlying Roman deposits.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

5.1 Introduction and methodology

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation phase of fieldwork at Elmstead Hall. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried, as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified fully, by context, in Appendix 3 and are summarised by type in Table 5. Material recovered from environmental samples is detailed separately in Appendix 5 (residues) and Appendix 6 (flots). Seven registered finds are detailed in section 5.14 and Table 21. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Lithics	12	126
Pottery	2311	20922
CBM	58	4617
Stone	128	3400
Iron	1	908
Other metal	2	38
Animal bone	510	2182
Clay tobacco pipe	2	2
Heat-altered flint	3	50
Fired clay	460	12279

Table 5: Bulk finds quantification, by type

5.1.2 The following report also includes information on pottery and CBM recovered during the preceding trial-trench evaluation (Archaeological Solutions 2010b).

5.2 Worked Flint and Heat-altered Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The excavation produced a total of thirteen pieces of struck flint weighing 164g (Table 6). A small amount of heat-altered, unworked flint fragments (3,928g) were also recovered, from twenty numbered contexts (Table 7). Most contexts produced small quantities of heat-altered flint (between 8g and 86g), but hearth [780] (G121, OA2) produced 3,170g. Most of the fragments from the hearth were only moderately burnt to a reddish colour, with some pieces more heavily burnt (calcined white and light to mid grey in colour).

5.2.2 Flakes are the main removal types with only one blade present in the small assemblage of worked flints. The blade is not the product of a blade-orientated industry, and the flakes are mixed hammer removals. Three scrapers were recovered from the ploughsoil G137: an end scraper (11g), a side scraper (14g) and a concave/hollow scraper (40g). The latter is crudely made on a thick flake, and it suggests a later prehistoric (Middle/Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age) date. The other two scrapers are likely to be earlier. An unstratified dagger fragment, of Early Bronze Age date, was also found.

Context	Flake	Blade	Scraper	Dagger	Total
Pit fills [446] and [570]	3	1	-	-	4
Ditch fills [204] and [832]	2	-	-	-	2
Natural feature fill [504]	1	-	-	-	1
Ploughsoil [001]	2	-	3	-	5
Unstratified	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>

Table 6: Worked flint assemblage

Context	Hand collected	Hand collected weight (g)	Sample number	Sample weight (g)	Total weight (g)
233			1	8	8
234			2	40	40
252			3	33	33
277			4	67	67
278			5	15	15
304			6	8	8
301			7	24	24
286			8	56	56
407			9	18	18
437			10	28	28
440			11	45	45
446	1	8	12	77	85
490			13	93	93
580			14	34	34
588			15	86	86
615			16	50	50
779			17	3170	3170
839			19	26	26
706	1	20			20
278	1	22			22
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>3878</i>	<i>3928</i>

Table 7: Summary of heat-altered flint

The dagger fragment

- 5.2.3 A fragment of the tang end of a flint dagger (RF <1>) was found unstratified in the northern part of the excavated area. The handle is almost complete (Figure 13). It weighs 40g and measures 80.6mm+ in length. Its width is 46.3mm+, the widest point being at the break. The handle edges taper towards a flat butt, which measures 24.5mm in width. In profile, it is flat, and the ridges on the sides are mostly straight but slightly sinuous towards the butt end. The fragment is 9.2mm thick, being slightly thicker towards the butt end. It is finely made, with retouch (scaled, stepped and sub-parallel) covering both surfaces. Further low, fine flaking is present along both edges and along the butt end. The edges are relatively smooth and rounded, with the base edge being smoother than the tang edges. No notches were evident. It was manufactured from a fine-grained mid brown flint. No cortex was present. Except for a small, probably recent, chip along one edge (5cm from the butt edge), the dagger displays minimal signs of weathering. This suggests that it has not been subject to repetitive depositions. Small dark marks are visible on both surfaces.

- 5.2.4 It is difficult to classify the dagger further because the blade is absent. Based on the new classification proposed by Frieman (2014), the dagger could be either a Class 1 or a Class 3 long-tanged British dagger. Her catalogue of known flint daggers with British (and Irish) find locations lists twenty daggers for Essex (category numbers 266–286). Amongst them, six could be identified by class, including four Class 3 long-tanged British daggers and two Class 4 long-tanged British daggers. Amongst the twenty daggers in the appendix, one was found 1km to the north-east of the Elmstead Hall site (cat no. 275) and one was found approximately 4km to the south-west of the site (cat no. 276). Since the production of the catalogue, a further dagger has been recovered in the centre of Colchester, approximately 7km to the west (Colchester Archaeological Trust 2015).
- 5.2.5 Daggers were originally classified by Grimes (1932), but whilst Grimes proposed a typo-chronology, the recent study by Frieman (2014) concludes that British daggers were in fact manufactured over a relatively short period, on a continuum with overlaps. They are frequently found with Beaker material, and contexts with flint daggers have produced radiocarbon dates of between 2250 and 2000 cal BC (Frieman 2014, 34). No production sites have been found. They are found as stray finds, in funerary contexts (in association with Beaker material) or in wet contexts (rivers or bogs). Although unstratified, the dagger is of some local significance.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of later prehistoric pottery, amounting to 182 sherds, weighing 1.05kg, from just fifteen estimated vessels, was recovered during the excavation. The assemblage is fairly undiagnostic but appears to span the Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Sherds from a single probable Deverel-Rimbury vessel were recovered from a pit assigned to Period 1, while most of the assemblage belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition and comes from pits and a hearth belonging to Period 2. Only seven of the sherds were considered residual in Roman or later deposits.
- 5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) on *pro forma* recording sheets and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were defined using a site-specific fabric type-series, detailed in Table 8, and formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Fabric	Description
FLIN1	Common flint, mostly of 0.5-1.5mm with some larger examples up to 3mm, in a slightly silty matrix.
FLIN2	Sparse to moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm in a silty matrix.
FLIN3	Moderate v. ill-sorted flint; mostly of 0.2-4mm with some rare examples up to 8mm in a very silty matrix.
FLQG1	Sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm with moderate quartz of 0.2-0.8mm and sparse glauconite of c.0.2-0.3mm.
FLQU1	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm with moderate quartz of 0.2-0.5mm.
FLQU2	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-3mm with moderate quartz of 0.2-0.5mm.
FLGR1	Sparse flint of 2.5mm and sparse rounded grog in a similar size range; set within a silty matrix.
FLGR2	Moderate flint of 3.5mm and sparse rounded grog in a similar size range; set within a silty matrix.
QUAR1	Moderate quartz of 0.2-0.5mm; very rare flint of <1mm.

Table 8: Site-specific prehistoric pottery fabric type-series

5.3.3 The assemblage is quantified by fabric type in Table 9. The earliest material represented is probably of Middle Bronze Age date. Period 1 pit [396] (G86, OA1) contains twenty-four undiagnostic bodysherds, weighing 191g, from a single vessel. Though no diagnostic features are present, the moderately coarse flint-and-grog tempered fabric (FLGR2) and very thick-walled vessel profile are probably indicative of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. A single residual bodysherd in similar but marginally finer fabric (FLGR1), recovered from ditch terminus [376] (G39, FS1), is probably broadly contemporary.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLGR1	1	20	1
FLGR2	24	191	1
FLIN1	4	16	3
FLIN2	2	19	2
FLIN3	102	716	1
FLQG1	1	5	1
FLQU1	44	66	3
FLQU2	3	13	2
QUAR1	1	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>1048</i>	<i>15</i>

Table 9: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

5.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage can be assigned very broadly to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period (1150–500 BC). It was recovered from five pits and a hearth within OA2 (Period 2). This material includes a mixture of moderately coarse and finer non-sandy flint-tempered wares (FLIN1–3), which tend to be more common in the earlier part of this range, and similar sandier fabrics (FLQU1–2), including one sparsely glauconitic example (FLQG1). Sandier flint-tempered wares of this type tend to become progressively more common through the earliest Iron Age/Early Iron Age. The fact that purely sandy fabrics are represented by just one tiny sherd (QUAR1) suggests that the assemblage is less likely to post-date c.500 BC.

- 5.3.5 Unfortunately, most of the individual features containing prehistoric pottery produced assemblages that are too small and undiagnostic to date with much precision. Just two diagnostic feature sherds are represented in the assemblage. The first is a very fragmentary fine ware bipartite bowl, found in pit [550] (G99). Although bipartite bowl forms can form an element of Late Bronze Age 'plain ware' post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblages, dating to 1150–800 BC, the association with sandier fabric types in this feature is perhaps suggestive of a date into the earliest Iron Age or 'decorated' phase of the PDR tradition (c.800–500 BC).
- 5.3.6 The most obviously *in situ* prehistoric pottery from the site comes from hearth [780] (G121). Here, just over 100 heavily fragmented sherds, weighing c.0.7kg, from one or possibly two similar vessels, were assigned the registered find number RF <9> on site. The fabric (FLIN3) contains little quartz sand and is moderately coarse; however, the well-developed flattened rim and necked jar profile is again probably indicative of at least an earliest Iron Age date range (post c.800 BC). A single fingernail impression on part of the rim could constitute deliberate decoration, which would also be indicative of a later PDR attribution. Pre-excavation photographs of the feature appear to show the outline of the vessel, which was probably placed intact or semi-intact but truncated horizontally. Although all of the pottery in feature [780] is of very similar fabric and wall thickness, one group of bodysherds has a consistently different pattern of oxidisation. It is possible that these come from a separate part of the same vessel, which was subject to differential firing conditions in the kiln; equally, these could come from a second vessel of very similar type.
- 5.3.7 No further specialist reporting of the prehistoric pottery is required, and there are no sherds suitable for illustration.

5.4 Roman Pottery by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 A large assemblage totalling 3,317 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 31,829g was collected during the excavation and the preceding trial-trench evaluation (Archaeological Solutions 2010b). A significantly greater quantity was retrieved during the excavation, but generally the same fabrics and form classes were present across both the evaluation and excavation material.
- 5.4.2 Three individual Roman periods were distinguished, based largely on stratigraphic relationships. During the latter two Roman phases (3.2 and 3.3), the assemblage was dominated by plain grey ware jars and black-burnished style dishes, both of which are indicative of a mid to later 2nd-century date. There was a notable absence of regionally traded wares, which suggests Roman activity on site was over by the early to mid 3rd century.
- 5.4.3 The excavation pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Fabric and forms were recorded using fabric codes developed for Elms Farm, Heybridge (Biddulph *et al.* 2015) and form codes devised by Going (1987) for sites in Chelmsford and The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

5.4.4 Material from the evaluation was quantified and data supplied by Andrew Peachey at Archaeological Solutions, using common fabric codes and a combination of Going (1987) and the Camulodunum series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1963).

Fabrics

5.4.5 The bulk of both assemblages comprised sandy grey wares (GRS). Within the excavation phase assemblage, a fine, often micaceous, variant with a soapy surface texture was distinguished from the coarser sandy version of GRS (GRS*). A similar variant was noted amongst the black-surfaced wares (BSW), suggesting that both the finer GRS* and BSW* material may be the result of local production using a common clay source. Comparative quantities and weights of material according to fabric type are shown below in Table 10.

5.4.6 There were no 1st-century tempered wares in the assemblage and very few imported and regionally traded wares. There were some examples of east Gaulish and central samian wares, both of which support an early to mid 2nd-century date, and a small quantity of central Gaulish slipped ware sherds. In Essex, these tend to date from the second half of the 2nd century and into the early 3rd century. Some fragments of unsourced amphora are most probably also of Gaulish origin.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)
<i>Roman pottery from evaluation (ESEH10)</i>			
GRS	Sandy grey wares	791	7622
BSW	Black-surfaces wares	95	581
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2	53	334
RED (OXS)**	Oxidised sandy wares	7	68
STOR	Storage jar fragments	7	341
EGSW (RHZ SA)**	East Gaulish samian wares	3	54
WES FR**	West Stow Fine Reduced ware	2	36
COL CC2	Colchester colour-coated ware 2	1	15
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>959</i>	<i>9051</i>
<i>Roman pottery from excavation (ESEH17)</i>			
GRS*	Sandy grey wares (variant)	1082	9547
GRS	Sandy grey wares	776	7028
BUF	Unsourced buff wares	136	277
RED	Oxidised sandy wares	109	745
RED*	Oxidised sandy wares (variant)	81	1182
BSW	Black-surfaced wares	67	751
BSW*	Black-surfaced wares (variant)	60	932
STOR	Storage jar fragments	21	701
EGSW	East Gaulish samian wares	12	50
AMISC	Unsourced amphora (?Gaulish)	10	1540
CGRHN	Central Gaulish black-slipped wares	3	15
CGSW	Central Gaulish samian wares	1	10
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2358</i>	<i>22778</i>
*Local variant of these fabrics with soapy surface texture and argillaceous inclusions.			
**Fabrics recorded for evaluation material amended to correspond with fabric codes used for the rest of the assemblage (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2015).			

Table 10: Comparative quantification and weights of Roman pottery

- 5.4.7 The paucity of regionally traded fabrics, such as Nene Valley and Hadham wares, would suggest that activity on site did not extend far into the 3rd century, when these fabrics became more common.

Forms

- 5.4.8 It was possible to identify the original forms of approximately 44% of the excavation assemblage. The quantities of each form class, estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight (g) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of each form group are shown in Table 11.

Form class	Sherd count	ENV	Weight (g)	EVE
Jar	634	76	6113	13.1
Dish	189	40	3900	4.4
flagon?	130	4	269	0
Bowl	33	5	622	1.13
Beaker	24	4	355	0.4
Platter	11	1	81	0
Amphora	10	1	1540	0
lid?	2	2	34	2

Table 11: Quantification of pottery forms (excavation phase only)

- 5.4.9 Jars were the most numerous form, representing over 25% of the total number of sherds recovered from the excavation and making up the same proportion of total weight. Few sherds were diagnostic of a particular form from Going's type series, with many examples of necked, bead-rimmed jars instead falling somewhere in between Going's types, for example type G19–20. There were some cordoned bodysherds, which may represent some of the earliest examples of Roman pottery from the site (Going type G16). These were formed of the same fine grey ware as much of the rest of the assemblage, which would suggest they do not significantly predate the hook-rimmed, plainer forms that dominate the rest of the jar assemblage (Going type G23–25), and which are more typical of the 2nd century or later.
- 5.4.10 The same form types were recorded within the evaluation assemblage, although using the Camulodunum form codes. An equivalent for each Camulodunum code was found in the Going type series and shows the same trends for hook-rimmed jars (Cam 268 and 270b), the occasional lid-seated or cordoned jars (Cam 128 and 307) and imitation black-burnished jar forms (for example, Going type G9).
- 5.4.11 Only a small number of jar bodysherds were decorated in any way, including some fragments with horizontal burnished bands and others with vertical lines of stabbed decoration. Also present within the excavation assemblage was a fragment comprising the eyes and partial nose from a grey sandy ware face pot (Figure 14, A). It was recovered from a layer of disturbed natural [325], below deposit G60 in OA4 (Period 3.3). This sherd is most likely to be part of face pot type 21, according to Gillian Braithwaite's catalogue of face pots from across the Roman Empire (Braithwaite 2007, 276). Type 21 face pots are known to have been produced in Colchester, approximately 10km from Elmstead Hall, from the later 2nd century until the 4th century.

- 5.4.12 Plain and bead rimmed dishes were the next largest group of vessel type recovered. Nearly all of these were undecorated black-burnished imitation forms B1–B4. A single, although nearly complete, example of a B5 dish was also found. Dish sherds were also present within the evaluation assemblage, and the same forms were recorded for both evaluation and excavation assemblages.
- 5.4.13 Few bowl sherds identified in the excavation assemblage had direct parallels in the Going type series, although there was a well-preserved carinated bowl with a 'snub' rim (C16 4.2; Figure 14, B). The other bowl rims did not have an exact equivalent but were mostly similar to the C16 profile (Figure 14, C), with the exception of one thick rim of a D-shaped bead rimmed bowl with a very broad diameter of greater than 380mm (?C28; Figure 14, D).
- 5.4.14 The possible flagon fragments were all very poorly preserved. Although in each context producing flagon sherds there was at least one semi-diagnostic sherd, such as a neck, handle or ring-necked fragment, the remaining sherds were identified based on the common buff-coloured fabric type. Ring-necked flagons of this type are dated by Going from the mid 1st to mid 2nd century, but the consistently poor state of preservation of the flagon sherds compared to most of the other form types could indicate them as being older and therefore more weathered.
- 5.4.15 With the exception of imported Central Gaulish black-slipped colour-coated bag-beaker sherds (discussed below), all beaker fragments were of the indented variety and were made from the finer, micaceous grey ware fabric. Based on surviving rim sherds from two separate Period 3.3 features – ditch [175] (G25, ENC2), and pit [287] (G72, OA4) – these appear to have been of a standard size, with a rim diameter of 110mm.

Imported wares

- 5.4.16 There was only a small number of poorly preserved central and east Gaulish samian sherds. The sherds of central Gaulish samian ware appeared to be fragments of a Dragendorff 18/31 bowl, c.AD 120–150, although the poor level of preservation made an accurate form identification difficult. Precise dating of the east Gaulish samian sherds was limited as no fragments could be associated with a form, although one did have a partially preserved beaded rim and another a heavily abraded ovolo. Therefore, only a broad range of AD 150–230 can be suggested.
- 5.4.17 Sherds of a single 2nd-century bag-shaped beaker were made from central Gaulish black-slipped ware (CGRHN, decorated with barbotine scales (?H22). These were collected from Period 3.1 pit [453] (G89).

Distribution of pottery by phase

- 5.4.18 Pottery was found in features belonging to all three Roman phases (3.1, 3.2 and 3.3), and also post-Roman phases 4.1 and 4.2. The quantities and weights of pottery collected from phased features are shown below in Table 12.

Period	Quantity	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total	Avg. sherd weight (g)
3.1	125	5.4	1096	4.9	8.8
3.2	826	35.9	6156	27.3	7.5
3.3	1199	52.0	13742	60.9	11.5
4.1	7	0.3	47	0.2	6.7
4.2	147	6.4	1527	6.8	10.4

Table 12: Comparative quantities and weights of Roman pottery, by period

Period 3.1

- 5.4.19 Nearly all the pottery recovered from Period 3.1 features (principally pit G89) were grey sandy wares. About half of the sherds were of identifiable forms and most of these were jars, including earlier forms (Going G16 and G19-20), suggesting a 1st- to early 2nd-century date. One nearly complete grey ware jar was present in pit G89; although, given the quantity of other (much less complete) vessels present, it seems unlikely that this pot was placed deliberately.
- 5.4.20 Three sherds belonging to a bag-shaped beaker with barbotine scale decoration (H22 1.1) were also recovered from pit [453] (G89, OA3), which contained the vast bulk of the Period 3.1 pottery. The mid to later 2nd-century date of the form and fabric suggests these sherds may be intrusive, and generally the absence of central and east samian, or any black-burnished forms, suggests that this phase of deposition was over by AD 120.

Period 3.2

- 5.4.21 Significantly more pottery sherds were collected from Period 3.2 features. Ditch groups G34, G36 and G42 all produced particularly large groups of sherds (120–230) weighing >500g. These groups all relate to field system FS1, although the types of vessels present clearly represent domestic refuse.
- 5.4.22 Although many of the sherds belonged to the same jar forms as those from Period 3.1, there were also a few examples of Going types G3 and G23–24, and also a range of non-jar forms, including a small quantity of bowls, dishes, flagons and platters, all of which would indicate settlement and a 'Romanised' approach to dining. Some of these, such as dishes and platters, are only represented in very small quantities, whereas over 100 sherds representing two flagons were retrieved, although these were very weathered and poorly preserved.
- 5.4.23 Imported wares were also found in Period 3.2 deposits, although not in any vast quantity. Only a single piece of central Gaulish samian ware bowl (Dragendorff 18/31) (AD 120–50) was found in ditch terminus [374] (G36, FS1), and ten sherds of a single east Gaulish [unidentifiable] samian vessel (c.AD 150–230) came from the fill of pit [318] (G74, FS1).
- 5.4.24 Sherds of a Gaulish amphora (Gauloise 1/class 28) were collected from ditch segment [410] (G42, FS1), although only a small amount given the size of the original vessel. Amphorae of this type were used most commonly during the 1st century, and these sherds are most probably residual, as the rest of

the pottery assemblage from this phase would suggest a date range of AD 120–200.

Period 3.3

- 5.4.25 The greatest quantity of pottery sherds came from Period 3.3 features. Generally, this material survived better than that recovered from other phases, with an average weight per sherd of 11.5g, which given the absence of storage jars or amphorae or any other particularly heavy form type, demonstrates a good level of preservation, reflecting a relatively large number of vessels deposited in a partially complete state.
- 5.4.26 In terms of fabrics and forms present, there was not a stark difference between Periods 3.2 and 3.3, but there were quite apparent differences in the quantities found. Whilst jars continue to be the most numerous vessel form, dishes increased from an ENV of only one vessel in Period 3.2 to thirty-four ENV in Period 3.3.
- 5.4.27 Going's dish types B1–B4 were the most prevalent, although a nearly complete B5 bowl was found in refuse pit [253] (G71, OA4). These forms are in keeping with a date range of c.AD 120–250, and the complete absence of the common B6 bead-and-flange bowl form is one of the best indicators that the date range of the assemblage does not extend into the second half of the 3rd century.
- 5.4.28 Beaker sherds were also present, collected from enclosure ditch [175] (G25, ENC2). These were all indented beaker but otherwise undecorated sherds common to the mid to late Roman period.
- 5.4.29 The largest assemblages of Period 3.3 pottery (numbering 100–300 sherds; weighing 800–4,400g) came from enclosure ditch G29 (ENC2) and associated pits G62, G71 and G72, and external soil layer G65 (OA4). There was no evidence for buildings on site, but the types of pottery present clearly relate to dining and, based on the quantity of dishes and jars, a domestic source is most likely.

Periods 4.1 and 4.2

- 5.4.30 Only a negligible quantity of Roman pottery (seven fragments weighing 47g) was found in features belonging to Period 4.1. These were all in locally produced fabrics, and original form was not clear from any of the fragments.
- 5.4.31 All Period 4.2 Roman pottery came from a single feature, post-medieval land drain [250] (G68, FS3). The drain trench cut across external soil layer G65 (Period 3.3), and consequently its backfill contained pottery similar in form and date to that collected from Period 3.3 features, including sherds from several B4 dishes and a variety of generic jar forms (G3; G19–21; G24–25). Some fragments of a bowl were present for which no direct parallel could be found, though it was similar to Going's C16 bowls.

Discussion of the Roman pottery

- 5.4.33 The pottery assemblage is of a domestic nature, relating to cooking, storage and dining. There is little variety in terms of fabrics, with the majority of the pottery probably produced locally. A very similar grey ware fabric was described for pottery recovered from a kiln site in nearby Ardleigh (Brown 1999, 144), and it is possible this was the source for much of the grey wares retrieved from the Elmstead Hall site.
- 5.4.34 The Ardleigh kilns are believed to have functioned throughout the Antonine period (AD 138–92), although site dating has been described as ‘equivocal’ (Brown 1999, 155). Forms of 1st-century date were identified within the pottery assemblage, including reed-rimmed bowls (CAM 246) not dissimilar to the C16 bowl rim sherds found in the Elmstead Hall assemblage (Figure 14, A and B; Brown 1999: figure 92.10-25, figure 94.9). However, mid 2nd-century vessels were most numerous, which would complement the early/mid 2nd century to mid 3rd-century date suggested by the few dateable wares found at Elmstead Hall.
- 5.4.35 There was no obvious 3rd-century or later production at Ardleigh, although a fragment of face pot also formed from a hard grey ware was found to be of a similar type to the one from Elmstead Hall.
- 5.4.36 It is striking that quite a number of vessels were deposited in a fragmented but partially-complete state across a range of different features (especially in pits G71 and G72). In the Roman assemblage as a whole, twenty different vessels were represented by more than 250g of sherds, although the majority of these were less than half complete and they all occurred within larger groups of broken, mixed pottery. The forms represented amongst these partially-complete vessels are almost all jars and coarse ware bowls with a single indented (H35) beaker in a coarse grey ware fabric. On balance, these vessels probably result from fairly direct deposition of domestic waste rather than any form of votive or structured placement.
- 5.4.37 No further specialist reporting of the Roman pottery is required.

Roman pottery illustration catalogue:

Illustration A – [325], grey ware face pot, 22g, no phase

Illustration B – [286], grey ware bowl C16 4.2. period 3.3

Illustration C – [249], grey ware bowl, ?C16, 32g, period 4.2

Illustration D – [233], grey ware bowl, ?C28, 219g, period 3.3

5.5 Post-Roman Pottery by Helen Walker

- 5.5.1 A total of two sherds of pottery weighing 76g was excavated from two contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham’s typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1–16; expanded by Drury *et al.* 1993 and Cotter 2000).
- 5.5.2 A single bodysherd of black-glazed ware, a type of post-medieval red earthenware coated with a thick glossy black glaze in imitation of pewter, was found in ditch fill [132] (G46, FS3). This type of pottery was produced

principally during the 17th century but continued into the earlier 18th century. The base of a modern white earthenware vessel showing a pale blue glaze was unstratified. It is not closely datable and spans the 19th and 20th centuries.

5.5.3 Such a small amount of pottery indicates that there was no significant activity in the excavated area during the post-medieval and modern periods, especially as the unstratified sherd could be the result of muck-spreading of farmyard midden material.

5.5.4 The post-Roman pottery has little significance and no further specialist reporting is required.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 A small assemblage of only fifty-five pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 4,579g was hand-collected during the excavation. A larger assemblage of 279 CBM fragments weighing 7,217g was recovered during the previous evaluation of the site (Archaeological Solutions 2010b), and the comparative quantifications of these two phases of work are shown in Table 13. Both Roman and post-Roman material was found, although as a group the excavated material was very fragmentary and poorly preserved.

5.6.2 All excavated material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a Microsoft Excel table, reproduced in this report as Appendix 4. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and, where possible, catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's fabric reference codes (MOLA 2014a, b). In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown, site-specific codes have been applied 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).

5.6.3 Fabric descriptions were recorded for the evaluation material, but these were site specific and generally more expansive than those used for the excavation material. It was not possible to compare physical fabric samples, but the descriptions resulting from the evaluation report are similar enough to those fabric descriptions developed for the excavation material to suggest that the same fabrics were present across both groups of CBM.

CBM form		Quantity	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total
<i>CBM from evaluation</i>					
Roman	Tegula	36	10.8	1402	11.9
	Imbrex	1	0.3	44	0.4
Post-Roman	Roof tile	241	72.2	4303	36.5
	Brick	1	0.3	1468	12.4
Subtotal:		279	83.5	7217	61.2
<i>CBM from excavation</i>					
Roman	Tegula	13	3.9	319	2.7
	Imbrex	3	0.9	694	5.9
	Roman brick	2	0.6	529	4.5
	?tegula	1	0.3	75	0.6
Post-Roman	Roof tile	18	5.4	191	1.6
	Brick	12	3.6	2419	20.5
	?brick	1	0.3	83	0.7
	Undiagnostic	5	1.5	269	2.3
Subtotal:		55	16.5	4579	38.8
<i>Total:</i>		334	100%	11796g	100%

Table 13: Comparative quantification and weights of the CBM

Roman material

- 5.6.4 Roman CBM was collected during the evaluation and excavation. There was not a vast quantity of it (fifty-seven fragments, 2,471g) and, generally, it was in poor condition, with very few fragments even having intact surfaces. Both *imbrex* and *tegula* roof tile fragments were present, as well as pieces of Roman brick. The small quantity of material retrieved does not suggest that there were Roman buildings within the excavated area.
- 5.6.5 CBM from the excavation is summarised in Table 14, which shows that most of it came from deposits associated with OA4 (Period 3.3) or from post-medieval land drain G68 (Period 4.2), which cut through OA4 features. It is noted that a large percentage of the CBM from the evaluation (38% by number, 46% by weight) came from Trench 18, either from topsoil or from the same land drain (F1028).

Context	Feature type	Group	Land use	Period	Form	No.	Wt (g)
148	Ditch seg	47	FS2	4.1	imbrex	1	511
226	External soil	60	OA4	3.3	brick	1	192
233	Pit	62	OA4	3.3	tegula	8	166
234	Pit	62	OA4	3.3	tegula	1	33
249	Land drain	68	FS3	4.2	imbrex	2	183
300	External soil	65	OA4	3.3	tegula	4	120
588	Tree throw	2	n/a	n/a	brick	1	337
706	Ditch seg	25	ENC2	3.3	?tegula	1	75
<i>Total</i>						19	1617

Table 14: Summary of Roman CBM from the excavation

- 5.6.6 Two Roman fabric types were present, 2459 and 3006, descriptions for which are provided below in Table 15. Only one piece of Roman brick and one fragment of *imbrex* were identified as being made from fabric 3006, which was used from the mid 1st until the mid 2nd century (Pringle 2012, 25). Fabric 2459 has a longer date range, being used from the 1st century until the mid 3rd century, but the coarse moulding sand present is generally associated with CBM produced after AD 125 (Ian Betts *pers. comm*).

Post-Roman material

- 5.6.7 The post-Roman material recovered from both the evaluation and excavation was dominated by roof tile fragments, which were nearly all made from the same fabric, T1. Roof tile is not particularly dateable in isolation, and fabrics like T1 in particular were used in Essex throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Only one example of T2 was identified and was slightly thicker than the T1 examples, but again not inherently dateable as a single example.
- 5.6.8 Brick pieces were also present, but in much lesser amounts, and few examples had intact dimensions to assist dating. Two of the four brick fabrics identified are included in the MOLA type series, 3033 and 3046, both sandy orange fabrics with varying quantities of quartz. These fabrics were widely used from c.1480 in Essex, and most of the brick pieces within the assemblage were identified as one of these fabric types. The partial examples of 3033 that could be measured had dimensions most typical of early post-medieval bricks, being 110–115mm wide by 50–52mm thick.

Fabric	Description
<i>Roman fabrics</i>	
2459	Fine, finely gritty and micaceous orange fabric. Sparse quartz.
3006	Orange fabric with moderate-common coarse quartz.
<i>Medieval/post medieval roof tile fabrics</i>	
T1	Fine micaceous orange fabric with clusters of coarse sugary quartz.
T2	Brown/beige fabric with moderate-common angular quartz and ferrous deposits.
<i>Medieval/post medieval brick fabrics</i>	
B1	Pinky-red fabric with common coarse and very coarse quartz and black burnt out ferrous inclusions up to 5mm; sparse flint chips.
B2	Low-fired brownish fabric with abundant coarse and very coarse moulding sand. Coggeshall Great Brick fabric?
3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous/calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm).
3046	As 3033 but with more common coarse and very coarse quartz.

Table 15: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

- 5.6.9 Only single brick fragments were identified as B1 and B2. The very fragmentary nature of these pieces limits their dating potential, but equally both fabrics have qualities that make them more likely to be early post-medieval or medieval in date. B2 in particular was very similar to the coarse fabric used to manufacture Coggeshall 'Great Bricks' during the 12th century (Ryan 1996, 22–23). These were among the first brick types to be developed

after the end of Roman occupation in Britain and were produced by Cistercian monks based in Coggeshall, Essex. Although not enough of the B2 brick survives for this identification to be definitive, the similarity of fabric and the proximity of Coggeshall to Elmstead support B2 being a fragment of Great Brick.

Conclusions

5.6.10 The CBM recovered from this site is of little significance, being very fragmentary and clearly not associated with any buildings within the excavated area. A selection of CBM form and fabric examples have been retained for the site archive. No further specialist reporting is required.

5.7 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A large assemblage comprising 1,253 fragments of fired clay weighing just over 23kg was recovered from thirty-nine individually numbered contexts. Fragments include both hand-collected pieces and those recovered from environmental residues. The latter made up the bulk of the assemblage with 774 fragments weighing just over 11kg.

5.7.2 Most fragments were found in contexts attributed to Period 3.3 (1,105 fragments). The largest group was recovered from pit fill [277] (G63, OA4, Period 3.3), which contained 378 fragments weighing 9,260g (average weight per fragment 24.5g), followed by pit fill [286] (G72, OA4, Period 3.3), which contained 105 fragments weighing 4,300g (average weight per fragment 41g). A total of sixty-eight fragments was found in Period 3.2 features (Table 16). Nearly all of the fired clay recovered during the evaluation (not quantified in this report) came from topsoil deposits.

5.7.3 Fragments have been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive, and the data has been entered in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All fired clay was quantified by context and by fabric, the latter being established with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope.

Period	Count	Weight (g)
2	28	27
3.2	68	857
3.3	1105	21895
4.1	1	2
4.2	19	110
5	12	144
<i>Total</i>	<i>1253</i>	<i>23116</i>

Table 16: Overview of the fired clay by count, weight and period

Fabrics

5.7.4 A total of eight different fabrics were noted (Table 17). The majority of fragments (1,121 pieces, from all periods) are in Fabric F2a.

Fabric	Description
F1	Silty orange fabric with moderate quartz to 0.5mm and rare voids (organics)
F2a	Brown orange fabric with rare medium quartz; F2a all with organic impressions on flat side
F2b	Orange fabric with rare medium quartz; F2b no organic impressions
F3a	Silty grey/beige with rare black pellets to 2mm
F3b	Orange silty fabric- no visible inclusions
F4	Orange fine fabric with moderate medium quartz
F5	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz
F6	Orange very silty and crumbly fabric with rare medium quartz

Table 17: Fired clay fabrics

Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 5.7.5 Pit [491] (fill [490], G95, OA2) contained twenty-eight fragments of fired clay. Included is a fragment with a surviving flat surface, as well as twenty-seven amorphous fragments. Too little survives to establish what their function may have been.

Period 3.2: Roman

- 5.7.6 A small assemblage of sixty-eight fragments was recovered from fifteen different contexts. The majority is amorphous, although fill [247] of pit [248] (G67, FS1) contains thirty-three fragments with parallel flat surfaces, measuring between 10mm and 16mm thick. The latter may represent lining e.g. of a hearth or floor.

Period 3.3: Roman

- 5.7.7 The majority of the assemblage was found in contexts attributed to this phase. Included are 1,105 fragments from fifteen different contexts. Most are in fabric F2a. A total of 444 fragments are amorphous, including an example with possible finger impression from pit [279] (fill [277], G63, OA4). A further 395 fragments retain one flat surface, just five of which retain wattle impressions measuring between 5mm and 17mm in diameter. A further six fired clay fragments retain wattle imprints, also measuring between 5mm and 17mm. A corner fragment was also recovered. Pieces are likely to derive from structural daub.
- 5.7.8 A total of 257 fragments from nine different fabrics display two parallel flat surfaces measuring between 3mm and 28mm thick. Often one side is smooth and the other rough, whilst both retain imprints of organic matter e.g. chaff. One piece from the large group from fill [277] retained a textile imprint. Fragments are likely to represent floor or other lining.
- 5.7.9 Finally, the corner from a possible 'block' was found in pit [236] (fill [233], G62, OA4). It comprises a corner fragment with well-finished sides in Fabric 4a. Too little survives, however, to identify the object with certainty.

Period 4.1: Late Medieval/Post-Medieval

- 5.7.10 Ditch [833] (fill [832], G44, FS2) contained just one fragment (Fabric 1), which retained one flat surface.

Period 4.2: Post-Medieval/Modern

- 5.7.11 A total of nineteen fragments were found in land drain [250] (fill [249], G68, FS3). All are in fabric F2a and retain one flat surface. A fragment with possible finger impression may also be included. The fired clay from [250] is residual, probably deriving from Period 3.3 external soil layer G65.

Period 5: Modern

- 5.7.12 Ploughsoil [765] (G137, OA5) contained ten fragments in Fabric 2b, comprising five amorphous fragments and five pieces with one flat surface.

Conclusion

- 5.7.13 The fired clay has been adequately described in this report, and no further work is required.

5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of three pipe stem fragments (weight 3g) was recovered from two different contexts, both belonging to field boundary ditch G46 (FS3, Period 4.2). There are two plain examples dating broadly between c.1750 and 1910 (fills [132] and [669]). A third example (RF <12>; [669]) contains relief moulded foliage decoration and dates between c.1800 and 1910.
- 5.8.2 No further specialist reporting of this insignificant clay tobacco pipe assemblage is required.

5.9 Geological material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The excavation recovered 156 pieces of stone, weighing 8,402g, from eight individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed by type on *pro forma* paper sheets for archive, with the resultant information being used to create a Microsoft Excel table as part of the digital archive.
- 5.9.2 The majority of the assemblage consists of non-local types that have been transported naturally to the area by glacial and/or fluvial action. Typically, they consist of large pebbles and small cobbles, or fragments thereof, which show no signs of utilisation by man with the exception of some burning. A number of different types are represented including quartzite, white quartz, Millstone Grit (a variety too friable for querns) and a range of quartzose sandstones likely to have derived from the Yorkshire/Midlands area originally. By far the largest concentration of such stones was in Period 2 hearth lining [779] (G121, OA2) that accounted for eighty pieces (4,836g, though the totals include a few pieces of local Tertiary ferruginous sandstones with flint inclusions). The concentration strongly suggests that the stones were deliberately collected but, beyond a few with some signs of light scorching, they show no human modification.

5.9.3 With the exception of the Tertiary ferruginous sandstone, the only stone type to be recovered from Roman deposits consists of Mayen lava. This period almost certainly accounts for the few pieces from undated deposits too. In total, sixty-two pieces of lava, weighing 3,268g, were recovered, all from Period 3.2 deposits: contexts [383] (fill of ditch [384], G34, FS1 - 48/434g), [387] (fill of ditch [388], G17, FS1, - 13/154g) and [564] (fill of ditch [565], G104, FS1 - 1/2,680g). All consist of amorphous pieces with no surviving features, with the exception of the piece from [564] (RF <8>). This piece is again worn but at 100mm thick is most likely to represent a millstone fragment with a small part of the worn grinding face remaining. Due to the precious nature of suitable stone for querns, it is not unusual for broken millstone pieces to be pressed into service as hand querns so the presence of this piece is not unexpected.

5.9.4 No further specialist reporting of the geological material is required.

5.10 Metallurgical remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavation produced 95g of material initially classified as slag from nineteen individually numbered contexts. This total includes a single piece of hand-collected slag (36g), with the remainder being recovered from the magnetic fraction of eighteen environmental samples. The latter was carefully searched under x10 magnification for the presence of micro slags. The whole assemblage has been recorded on *pro forma* paper sheets for archive, with the information being used to create a Microsoft Excel table as part of the digital archive.

5.10.2 The only true piece of slag consisted of the hand-collected piece from undated ditch fill [566] (G105, FS1, Period 3.2). This consists of a rusty brown aerated piece of iron slag. Although strictly speaking the piece is undiagnostic of process, it is likely to derive from smithing activity. However, a careful search of all the magnetic fractions showed none to contain any hammer scale. Instead, all were composed of burnt granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone and clay whose magnetic properties had been enhanced by burning. Such burning could be the result of any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires. The virtually complete absence of any evidence for smithing activity in the Roman deposits is quite notable, as rural sites usually saw some low-level metalworking.

5.10.3 No further specialist reporting of the metallurgical remains is required.

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 Just one iron nail fragment, RF <10>, was recovered from fill [450] of ditch [451] (G32, FS1, Period 3.2). It is the shank from a general-purpose nail.

5.11.2 No further specialist reporting of the bulk metalwork is required.

5.12 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.12.1 An assemblage of 986 animal bones, weighing approximately 2,212g in total, was recovered. No animal bones were found in the earlier archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Solutions 2010b). Material was recovered from six contexts through both hand collection and bulk sampling. The preservation of the assemblage was generally poor for the hand-collected material, but the calcined nature of large quantities of burnt bone resulted in slightly better preservation for the material from environmental samples. The non-human burnt bone from the environmental samples is included in the following analysis.
- 5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, forming part of the digital archive for the excavation. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/medium/small) and type (mammal/bird/fish).
- 5.12.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected, where possible, through epiphyseal fusion and determinations of age made using Silver (1969). No mandibles or measurable long bones suitable for determining age were present in the assemblage. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

Results

- 5.12.4 Domestic cattle was the only identifiable taxa in this assemblage dominated by indeterminate material (Table 18). A total of eighty-five bones were also partially identifiable to taxa size. Late medieval/post-medieval material (Period 4.1) was by far the best represented due to the presence of two undated Associated Bone Groups (ABGs; Morris 2008). The zooarchaeological assemblage is discussed below, by period, and quantified in Table 19.

Taxa	NISP	Period			
		0	1	2	4.1
Cattle	50	0	0	0	50
Large mammal	74	0	0	0	74
Medium mammal	10	0	0	10	0
Small mammal	1	0	0	1	0
Indeterminate	851	7	1	455	388
<i>Total</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>512</i>

Table 18: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages, by NISP

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

- 5.12.5 Just one indeterminate bone fragment was recovered from pit fill [437] (G92, OA1). This specimen showed no evidence of burning, although cremated human bone was present in the bulk sampled environmental material from this context (sample <10>, see section 5.13). Post-depositional disturbance

may have introduced this probable non-human fragment of unburnt bone into this context, which could have also been responsible for the small cremation assemblage.

Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 5.12.6 A total of 466 animal bone fragments were recovered from Period 2 features, deriving from scattered pit contexts in OA2: [407], sample <9> (fill of [418], G87) and [490], sample <13> (fill of [491], G95). Context [490] <13> was only represented by two specimens, whereas context [407] was represented by forty-two hand-collected fragments and 422 fragments from environmental soil sample <9>. In terms of taxa present, bones were only partially identifiable as medium mammal (n=10) and small mammal (n=1), possibly rabbit/hare. All material from these contexts was burnt at high temperatures (calcined).

Period 4.1: Late Medieval/Post-Medieval

- 5.12.7 Late medieval/post-medieval material totalled 512 fragments deriving from two contexts, [782] and [798] (G122), located in adjacent pits. These contexts represent articulated cattle material henceforth referred to as associated bone groups (ABGs, Morris 2008). A cattle scaphoid from context [798] radiocarbon dated this context to Period 4.1, and the possibly associated material in [782] was also assigned to this phase.
- 5.12.8 The poorly preserved bone specimens in ABGs [782] and [798] may well represent a disturbed deposition of a single cattle carcass. Context [782] contained a cattle partial cranium, mandible and atlas, whereas a partial skeleton was recovered as context [798]. The Minimum Number of Individuals between these contexts was one. The forequarters were well represented, compared to an only partially represented cranium and hind leg and largely absent trunk. The presence of carpal bones in [798], which comprise almost a whole right wrist, suggests that the animal was deposited with connective tissue still attached and that this was the primary deposition. One carpal bone (scaphoid) was selected for radiocarbon dating. It is likely that post-depositional disturbance resulted in forelimb elements being out of anatomical position, the paucity of bones of the hind quarters (Figure 10, photograph) and perhaps the displacement of part of the cranium to context [782].
- 5.12.9 The long bones in context [798] were all fused, including the late-fusing proximal humerus, tibia and distal femur, suggesting the animal had reached fusion maturity (over 37-48 months old). However, the large mammal vertebral fragments in this context, which likely belong to this individual cattle, were unfused at the centrum. Silver (1969) suggests that vertebral bodies fuse around five years of age. While teeth and mandibular fragments were present in the assemblage, the tooth row was incomplete, and thus an age from dental eruption and attrition was impossible. The age of this animal is best described as adult; certainly, they had reached and passed full growth for meat yield and could also represent a dairy female or traction animal.

5.12.10 In terms of pathology and surface modification, a non-metric trait was identified in one third mandibular premolar, which had a third root between the standard two. One positive identification of a butchery mark was made on material from ABG [798] in the form of a chop mark on a long bone fragment identifiable only as large mammal. It is not clear whether this bone is related to the initial deposition of the animal and indeed was part of the original cattle carcass, or was introduced when the material was disturbed. Similarly, evidence of heat exposure was inconclusive, with possible roasting identified that may have been a feature of soil staining.

Undated animal bone

5.12.11 Seven indeterminate fragments were uncovered from undated tree throw/root hollow context [588] (G2).

Period		N	NISP	Preservation %		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
0	Undated	7	0	0	100	0
1	Middle Bronze Age	1	0	100	0	0
2	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	466	11	10.7	89.3	0
4.1	Late medieval/post-medieval	512	124	97.7	2.3	0
<i>Total</i>		<i>986</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 19: Quantification of the zooarchaeological assemblage, by period showing the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels
N = total fragment count; NISP = number of identifiable specimens

Discussion of the animal bone

5.12.12 The prehistoric zooarchaeological assemblage has limited archaeological significance. The highly fragmented nature of the Middle Bronze Age and burnt Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material hindered taxa identification yet may indicate deposition practices. Unburnt animal remains occasionally feature in cremation deposits from the Early Bronze Age (Brück 2004), although in the case of context [437], soil sample <10>, post depositional disturbance could also account for the presence of unburnt animal remains. For the large amounts of burnt bone from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age context [407], this pattern can be attributed to burning food refuse, either by throwing remains into hearths that were later cleared or intentionally burning deposits (Nicholson 1993). A ritually motivated origin for this material should also not be ruled out, considering the cremated human deposits also present on this site. Examples of burnt fragments of animal bones in human cremation deposits do feature in British Early Bronze Age contexts, suggesting that the bodies of animals sometimes accompanied the deceased on the pyre (Brück 2004; Roberts 1998).

5.12.13 The cattle ABG in contexts [782]/[798] is of interest, for although post-depositional disturbance affected the skeleton, it is probable that this young adult animal was buried whole. ABGs that represent most of the skeleton rather than articulated butchery remains are fairly rare from the late medieval/post-medieval period in southern England (Morris 2011). One example is a complete adult male cattle skeleton that was recovered from a medieval pit at Easton Lane, Winchester (Maltby 1989, 129). Depositions of

‘whole’ carcasses such as this may represent accidental death and subsequent burial without consumption, perhaps indicating death by disease (Ell 1979; 1984, Maltby 1989, 129). However, the fragmentary nature of the bones and the ambiguity of butchery and heat exposure evidence from these contexts limit interpretation, and there is no potential for further analysis or reporting of these animal remains.

5.13 Cremated Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.13.1 A single context produced a small quantity of cremated human bone: pit fill [437] (pit [439], G92, OA1), assigned to the Middle Bronze Age (Period 1), though it was not directly stratified with datable finds. The assemblage was in a reasonable state of preservation but highly fragmented.

5.13.2 The fill was processed as an environmental sample (sample <10>), with bone fragments collected in separate sieve fractions of 2–4mm, 4–8mm and >8mm, and subjected to recording, in accordance with standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total weight of the cremation deposit was calculated, as well as the fragment colour. Dentition was used as the most reliable marker for age followed by the size and morphology of other identifiable bones preserved.

Results

5.13.3 The total weight of cremated bone was 73.54g (Table 20). The majority of the material was collected in the 4–8mm fraction (approximately 51%) with the least material recovered from the 9–20mm fraction. Fragments identifiable to skeletal area were recovered from all but the smallest fraction, and skull fragments formed the majority (54.5%) of the identified assemblage.

Context / sample	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (g)					Total
		Skull	Axial	Upper limb	Lower Limb	Unidentified	
437<10>	2-4					8.04	73.54
	4-8	7.30	1.79	2.04	2.20	24.00	
	9-20	5.07	2.47	2.48	2.40		
	21-30	10.23	1.87	0.70	2.95		

Table 20: Summary of cremated human bone

Demography

5.13.4 The bone appears to represent the remains of a single individual as no repeated elements were noted. Fragment size suggests that the remains are of an adult individual but no elements diagnostic of sex were present.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

5.13.5 The fact that over 50% of the assemblage is comprised of skull fragments suggests that one area of the pyre may have been the focus of the collection ritual. However, this bias could be due to the good survival rate of skull fragments and the fact that they are the most easily identifiable fragments.

The presence of a number of small tooth root fragments suggests that the material may have been collected *en masse* rather than hand-picked.

- 5.13.6 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c.600°C), which suggests a highly efficient cremation process.

Discussion of the cremated human bone

- 5.13.7 This assemblage appears to represent the remains of a single, adult individual. It is not clear whether the small quantity of bone present results from the cremation ritual processes associated with it, from post-depositional disturbance or from incomplete collection during excavation. The possibility that this deposit represented re-deposited pyre material rather than a burial was considered, but this does not seem to be the case, with a lack of significant charcoal or other pyre debris noted in the deposit.

- 5.13.8 No further specialist reporting is required.

5.14 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.14.1 A total of fourteen finds were initially assigned Registered Finds numbers, seven of which were given on site to concentrations of Roman pottery that were later deaccessioned and which form part of the dataset discussed above (5.4). The remaining seven registered finds are detailed in Table 21. The majority of these are discussed within their functional category, e.g. flint, clay tobacco pipe. The quern stone has been discussed with the geological material. All Registered Finds were recorded and packaged individually. Coin RF <11> would benefit from cleaning. None of the remaining finds require further conservation.

Tool

- 5.14.2 An iron tool fragment (RF <14>) was recovered from ditch fill [731] (cut [732], G21, FS1) which has been attributed to Period 3.2. The tool has a heavy rectangular-sectioned stem (40mm by 38mm) tapering towards a circular-sectioned blade where it has broken off (diameter 17mm at break). It probably represents a chisel or set for metalworking.

Coins by Trista Clifford

- 5.14.3 A 1st- to 3rd-century *dupondius* or *as* (RF <11>) was recovered from fill [854] of post-medieval ditch [855] (G47, FS2, Period 4.1). The coin is in poor condition and both faces are obscured by accreted soil. Removal of this soil layer is unlikely to aid closer identification of the coin. A second probable *dupondius* or *as* (RF <13>) came from fill [334] of ditch [335] (G78, FS1, Period 3.2). This coin is fragmentary and both faces are illegible, with one original face completely missing due to corrosion; further work on this coin is not recommended, as the corrosion is too extensive.

RF No	Context	Object type	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Metal detected	Notes
1	U/S		LITH	38			
8	564	QUER	STON	2720			
10	450	NAIL	IRON	8		MD	
11	854	COIN	COPP	7	ROMAN	MD	Dupondius/As
12	669	CTP	CERA	2			
13	334	COIN	COPP	2			
14	731	?TOOL	IRON	683			Chisel?

Table 21: Summary of the Registered Finds

Conclusion

5.14.4 The Registered Finds have been adequately described in this report and no further specialist reporting is required.

5.15 Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal by Mariangela Vitolo

5.15.1 Nineteen bulk soil samples were taken from various feature types across the site to recover environmental material, such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The sampled contexts ranged from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period and features included pits of various/unknown function, a hearth, a layer and a possible cremation. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

5.15.2 Four samples (<14>, <15>, <16> and <19>) originated from features later deemed to be either modern or of natural origin and were therefore voided. The remaining samples, ranging between 10L and 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes, respectively, before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5). 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 were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 6). As the flots yielded scarce botanical remains, sorting was not deemed necessary. Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.15.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications

were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 7.

Results

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

- 5.15.4 A single context ([437], G92, sample <10>) from this period was sampled, the fill of a pit containing cremated human bone in OA1. The flot was dominated by uncharred rootlets and contained <2mm charcoal flecks. No plant macrofossils were recorded.
- 5.15.5 Given the presence of cremated bone, identification was attempted on a number of charcoal fragments; however, the preservation was poor and about half of the fragments could not be securely assigned to a specific genus. Therefore, full identification of 100 fragments, typically considered standard for the analysis of charcoal assemblages, was not deemed useful. The identified taxa included oak (*Quercus* sp.), gorse/broom (Leguminosae), possible Maloideae (which includes taxa such as apple, pear and hawthorn) and other fragments identified as alder/hazel/hornbeam (*Alnus/Corylus/Carpinus* sp.). The latter group of fragments were of a diffused porous wood, with vessels arranged in long radial files, uniseriate rays in aggregates and perforation plates not clearly distinguishable as simple or scalariform, due to poor preservation. A number of fragments from this group presented fine spiral thickenings, and therefore it is likely that hazel was present, although it is unclear if the fragments belonged to one or more taxa. Vitrification, distortions of the wood anatomy and sediment encrustations occurred frequently.

Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 5.15.6 Two pits of unknown function (G87, sample <9>; G95, sample <13>) and a hearth lining (G121, sample <17>) were sampled. Flots were dominated by uncharred material, such as rootlets, and occasional seeds of ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). Hearth lining [779] (G121) produced a single caryopsis of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), whilst a large grass/possible cereal (Poaceae/Cerealina) was recorded from pit fill [490] (G95).
- 5.15.7 Charcoal identification work was undertaken on two features. The assemblage from hearth lining [779] (G121) was deemed interesting, as this feature was likely to contain material from a single charring event, rather than an amalgam of waste originating from different sources. The assemblage was varied and contained mostly fragments of cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), followed by oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.). Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Maloideae and field maple (*Acer campestre*) were present in lower amounts. Round wood fragments occurred frequently in this feature. Pit fill [490] (G95) produced an oak dominated assemblage, with maple, hazel and Maloideae. A number of

fragments could not be identified as either alder or hazel. The presence of alder cannot be ruled out; however, it is unlikely, as other taxa of wet environments have not been recorded from this site.

Period 3.1: Roman

- 5.15.8 Pit fill [446] (G93, sample <12>) produced no charred botanical remains and only a small amount of wood charcoal. No identification work was warranted.

Period 3.2: Roman

- 5.15.9 The fills of three pits were sampled ([304], G73, sample <6>; [440], G91, sample <11>; [841], G135, sample <18>). None of the samples produced charred botanical remains, although charcoal was recovered from all three features in different amounts. Only pits G73 and G91, however, produced enough to warrant charcoal identification. Pit G73 yielded oak, hazel and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), whilst the sample from pit G91 contained only oak.

Period 3.3: Roman

- 5.15.10 Seven Period 3.3 deposits were sampled, mostly pit fills but also an external soil layer. They produced no charred remains of crops, although seeds of nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and daisy family (Asteraceae) were recorded from refuse pit [253] (G71, sample <3>). These seeds were likely to have derived from the local vegetation and became accidentally charred.
- 5.15.11 Features from this period yielded large charcoal assemblages, which were for the most part characterised by a similar array of taxa. Gorse/broom (Leguminosae), and to a lesser extent oak, dominated all features. The gorse/broom generally derived from round wood fragments. Other taxa occurred in smaller amounts and included Maloideae, alder/hazel, cherry/blackthorn and field maple. These fragments presented a high level of sediment encrustation and percolation, likely due to fluctuations of the ground water level. The repeated cycles of wetting and drying had also caused the charcoal to become brittle.

Discussion of the environmental remains

Charred plant remains

- 5.15.12 The bulk soil samples yielded scarce charred plant macrofossils. Some of these remains could represent a scatter of waste originating from crop processing or food preparation carried out in the vicinity. They are, however, not enough to inform on diet and agrarian economy at the site. Their scarcity could be due to circumstances of deposition or survival, or reflect low levels of agricultural activity at the site.

Charcoal

- 5.15.13 Charcoal was present in large quantities. The state of preservation was severely affected by fluctuations of the water table. Sediment-laden water had infiltrated the deposits leaving encrustations on the fragments in most

features, except in pit [441] (G91, Period 3.2) where sediment encrustations were less apparent and most of the charcoal had floated. The majority of features did not present signs of *in situ* burning. It is therefore likely that these assemblages yielded charcoal originating from a mixture of sources. Consequently, they cannot inform on fuel selection for specific purposes, but rather on general trends in fuel procurement strategies, as well as general changes in the local vegetation environment. Exceptions included pit [439] (G92, Period 1), which is likely to contain remains of the fuel from a cremation, and Iron Age hearth [780] (G121, Period 2).

- 5.15.14 Pit [439] (G92, Period 1) presented a rather mixed array of taxa, which is unusual for a cremation. Some of these taxa, such as oak and Maloideae, occur frequently in cremations. Oak is an excellent fuel and would have provided a sturdy structure for the pyre. Taxa of the Maloideae group are known for producing a pleasant smell when burning and were recorded, for example, in Bronze Age cremations at Stone Hall (Challinor 2007). Cremations at this and other Middle Bronze Age sites in Essex, however, tended to be dominated by one taxon, and it is therefore possible that this context also contained charcoal that was discarded on different events. It is noted, however, that the cremated remains probably came from a single adult individual (5.13.7)
- 5.15.15 Period 2 features also contained a mixture of taxa, indicating that several habitats, including woodland, woodland margins and scrub were exploited for fuel procurement. The same applies to the G121 hearth assemblage, indicating that fuel selection for specific purposes was fairly varied. Most of the taxa present, however, produce wood that is a good fuel, which could have been the reason for their choice.
- 5.15.16 Oak and hazel continued to be relied upon as a source of fuel in Period 3.2. In the following period however, oak appears to have become less dominant. These assemblages tended to be dominated by gorse/broom, a taxon that had apparently not been very important previously. They grow on heathland and especially gorse makes an excellent fuel. The strong presence of round wood fragments in these later assemblages is also interesting, as it suggests the exploitation of twigs or small branches for fuel. It is possible that, by Period 3.3, deforestation had placed an increased pressure on woodland resources. Oak wood was preferentially used for timber, where other taxa would have not performed as well. Fuel selection strategies changed to include new woody taxa selected from what was available in the local vegetation and making the most of what was easily collected from the woodland floor.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

6.1.1 The archaeological excavation has established the presence and nature of later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern archaeological remains at the site, expanding upon the results of the previous evaluation phase of investigation. In light of these results, it has been possible to address the original research aims, as stated in section 3.1 above.

ORA1: To investigate whether the features recorded during the evaluation were indeed of Roman date.

6.1.2 Most of the features recorded during the evaluation were ditches, and some of them contained Roman pottery and CBM. Two ditches in particular (F1016, Trench 16; F1018, Trench 14) produced large pottery assemblages dated to the 2nd–4th centuries AD. Some of these ditches were investigated more extensively during the excavation, confirming that they were of Roman date and formed part of a field system (FS1) and subsequent ditched enclosure (ENC2).

ORA2: How do the features relate to the undated cropmarks located around Elmstead Hall?

6.1.3 The EHER records three concentrations of cropmarks in the vicinity of Elmstead Hall, including about fifteen ring-ditches east of Elmstead Hall, partially overlaid by a rectangular field system and trackway (EHER 2580), and possible pits and ring-ditch with dark central area (EHER 2620). There are also possible field boundaries, trackways and pits to the north-west of Elmstead Hall and a possible rectangular enclosure falling within the site boundary (EHER 2587). According to the EHER, some of these cropmarks might have been caused by geological conditions or by cultivation.

6.1.4 The ring-ditches recorded to the east of Elmstead Hall as part of cropmark complex EHER 2580 (and another recorded as part of EHER 2620) probably represent earlier Bronze Age funerary monuments. No such monuments were found during the excavation, but a probable Middle Bronze Age cremation burial (G92, Period 1) provided further evidence for funerary activity in this area.

6.1.5 It is possible that Roman field system FS1 and subsequent Roman enclosures ENC1 and ENC2 were broadly contemporary with the undated field systems and associated trackway suggested by cropmark complexes EHER 2580 and EHER 2587 to the north-east and north of the site, respectively.

6.1.6 The rectangular enclosure suggested by the cropmark visible on 2009 aerial photography (EHER 2587; Archaeological Solutions 2010b, fig. 3) had the same general orientation as FS1 and ENC2. The WNW/ESE aligned north side of the cropmark enclosure appeared to correspond in part with ditch F1050 (recorded subsequently as G19, part of FS1, Period 3.2), though the two remaining plotted sides of the cropmark were not encountered during

the evaluation or the excavation. The three-sided shape of the cropmark (and to some extent its relative dimensions), however, was more reminiscent of ENC2 (Period 3.3). Furthermore, the ENC2 ditches were deeper than those of FS1 and therefore more likely to produce a cropmark. It is possible that the plotted location of the cropmark evidence is inaccurate and therefore the cropmark enclosure may have been related to ENC2.

ORA3: Is there any evidence of the Bronze Age and Iron Age activity noted during the construction of the A120 to the north of the site?

- 6.1.7 Prior to the construction of the A120, Bronze Age flintwork was recovered during fieldwalking and topsoil stripping, and Late Bronze Age pottery was found in underlying shallow features (EHER 2451), approximately 500m north-east of the current site. The same area also contained a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery (EHER 2452).
- 6.1.8 The excavation of the current site produced slight evidence for Middle Bronze Age (Period 1) activity, as demonstrated by two small pits, one containing a small assemblage of flint-and-grog tempered pottery and the other an un-urned cremation, located in a seemingly unenclosed landscape. Evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Period 2) activity comprised a small cluster of pits, including a hearth, also within an apparently unenclosed landscape. No evidence for buildings or structures associated with either period of land use was encountered on site, suggesting that settlement was located outside the site boundary, perhaps to the north and east towards the A120.
- 6.1.9 No features or finds of Late Iron Age date were identified on site, suggesting that the focus of Late Iron Age activity did not stretch this far to the south of the A120, where a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery was encountered.

6.2 Discussion

Deposit survival and known impacts on the archaeological resource

- 6.2.1 Generally, the archaeological features were recognised immediately below the modern ploughsoil, cutting the natural strata at an average depth of 0.35m below ground level.
- 6.2.2 There was no evidence for natural soil profiles or ancient land surfaces, these having been removed by deep ploughing. This was demonstrated by the occasional presence of plough marks and subsoiler scars in the surface of the natural strata.
- 6.2.3 The only other potential impact on the archaeological resource was the installation of agricultural land drains in the 19th and earlier 20th century.

Overview of the complexity and range of the site stratigraphy

- 6.2.4 Archaeological features (principally ditches and pits) were widely dispersed throughout the excavated area, often extending beyond the limits of excavation. Some of the features were intercutting but, in general, they were not deeply stratified.

6.2.5 Limited evidence was found for activity (mainly pit digging, including a cremation burial) in the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods. The Roman period was represented principally by ditches, forming the remains of a field system and later enclosures, and associated pitting. Evidence for late medieval and subsequent land use consisted mainly of field boundary ditches and some animal burials. The results of the fieldwork are discussed below, by period.

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

6.2.6 Cremation G92, dated by its probable association with nearby pit G86 (which contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery), was fairly typical of Middle Bronze Age burials. During this period, cremation was almost universal, and within East Anglia, 76% of Middle Bronze Age cremations were (like this one) unurned (Robinson 2007, 22). There was no trace of an associated ring-ditch, and any mound or grave marker that might have existed would have been destroyed by ploughing.

6.2.7 By contrast, three Middle Bronze Age cremations were found in association with one of several ring-ditches at Newhouse Farm, approximately 1km north-east of the current site (EHER 2448). One urned cremation was at the centre of the ring-ditch and a secondary urned burial was found in the ditch, along with fragments of a third.

6.2.8 In Britain as a whole, unmarked graves were not uncommon during the Middle Bronze Age and were usually located in small cemeteries close to settlements (Parker Pearson 2009, 119). In this instance, there is nothing to indicate earlier Bronze Age occupation within or in close proximity to the site.

6.2.9 A study of sixty known Middle Bronze Age burial sites in East Anglia revealed only five sites containing isolated burials, i.e. burials occurring singly or in dispersed scatters (Robinson 2007, 22). Communal burials seem to have been the norm in this region, as elsewhere in Britain.

6.2.10 Patterns of Bronze Age burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burials, is a regional research topic proposed by Medlycott (2011, 22). The evidence from this site, although of local significance, does not contribute greatly to the regional research agenda.

Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

6.2.11 The evidence for occupation of the site during this period is limited, consisting of a hearth (G121) and four or five pits (G50, G87, G95, G99, G100). The EHER reveals a low density of sites or find spots for this period within a 1km radius of the current site, but this could well be due to a relative lack of fieldwork in this part of Essex.

6.2.12 Rescue excavation during the construction of the A120 to the north of Elmstead Hall produced two 'scoops' containing Late Bronze Age pottery and heat-altered flint. Bronze Age flints (mainly scrapers) were found during fieldwalking and topsoil stripping at the same site (EHER 2451). The features were found in the south carriageway, extending into the verge, and

it was assumed that any associated settlement would have been to the south of the road in the direction of Elmstead Hall and the current site.

- 6.2.13 Iron Age pottery (broadly dated to 700 BC–AD 42) was recovered from the backfilled Bronze Age ring-ditch and overlying topsoil at Newhouse Farm (EHER 2449; see 6.2.7). The only other Iron Age site recorded in the EHER within 1km of the current site was the 'Belgic' cremation cemetery found during construction of the A120 to the north of Elmstead Hall (EHER 2452); the cemetery was of a significantly later date than the Earlier Iron Age features on the current site.

Period 3: Roman

- 6.2.14 Significant activity in the area of the site probably did not take place until the Early Roman period, commencing in the 1st century AD and lasting until the early 3rd century AD. Much of the evidence for land use during that period relates to agricultural activities, with no remains of buildings or structures present to suggest that there was permanent occupation within the excavated area; however, a significant assemblage of domestic pottery indicates that a settlement existed nearby.
- 6.2.15 Period 3 has been divided into three phases of activity. The phasing is based partly on pottery dating but more particularly on the stratigraphic sequence. The pottery dating suggests that occupation of the site during the Roman period did not extend much beyond the early 3rd century AD, but much of the pottery can be dated only broadly to the period AD 43–200/250. This general lack of precise dating means that there was probably some overlap between phases, and it is possible that discrete features have been assigned to phases incorrectly.
- 6.2.16 During the earliest phase (Period 3.1, broadly dated AD 43–120), the excavated area was divided by a shallow, curvilinear ditch (or possibly a sunken trackway) D1, enclosing a large open area OA3. Pitting in the northern part of the excavated area (which included pit G89, containing most of the pottery from this phase) suggests a possible focus of occupation in that general direction; however, this was not supported by the negative evidence from evaluation trenches located north of the main excavation.
- 6.2.17 Period 3.2 (AD 120–200/250) marked a significant change of land use when a system of rectilinear fields FS1 was established across former OA3 and the area to the west of boundary ditch D1. Dispersed pitting over the same general area provides slight evidence for activity within FS1, although the nature of this is unclear. Relatively low levels of finds from the pits reinforce the view that land use was purely agricultural, although some larger pottery groups from some of the ditches (especially in the northern part of the excavated area) again support the idea that a contemporary settlement might have existed to the north of the site. Certainly, the field system continued in that direction, as well as to the west of the excavated area.
- 6.2.18 During Period 3.3 (AD 180–200/250), two ditched enclosures (ENC1 and ENC2) were superimposed on field system FS1. These retained the alignment of the preceding field boundaries, some of which might have continued in use. A localised area of dense pitting in the south-east corner

of ENC2 (OA4, characterised by increased deposition of pottery, fired clay and other finds) suggests occupation in an area of the site that had previously been in agricultural use. Finds of structural daub and a small assemblage of CBM from Period 3.3 features provide circumstantial evidence for buildings or structures in the vicinity of ENC2, although no *in situ* building remains were found. Key groups of pottery from enclosure ditch ENC2 (G25) and from pits G71 and G72 in OA4 suggest a late 2nd-century date for Period 3.3, with activity probably ceasing in the early 3rd century.

The Roman evidence in a wider context

- 6.2.19 The excavation has provided important evidence for Roman occupation in this part of Essex, supplementing the limited records in the EHER for Roman sites or find spots within a 1km radius of the current site. Those records include occasional finds of pottery and tile along the route of the A120, and more widely, isolated finds of Roman coins.
- 6.2.20 It is possible that Roman fields and enclosures on this site formed part of a more extensive network of fields and associated trackways suggested by cropmarks to the north-west (EHER 2587) and east (EHER 2580) of Elmstead Hall.
- 6.2.21 The site was located approximately 5km east of the major Roman town of *Camulodunum* (Colchester) and can be considered to have fallen within the agricultural hinterland of the town. The modern A133, approximately 1km south of the site, is on the line of a Roman road running eastwards from Colchester, with a branch heading south-east towards the St Osyth area. The Roman road running north-east from Colchester to Mistley lies approximately 3km north-west of the site, while the possible spur road recorded as a cropmark west of Great Bromley would (if it continued on an east/west alignment) have been considerably nearer.
- 6.2.22 FS1 included a range of field sizes, with those in the northern part of the excavated area being smaller and more irregular in form. Increased pottery deposition in the same area of the site has led to the suggestion that the settlement associated with this field system lay in that direction (4.8.25). This appears to have been a common feature of 'complex enclosure' type field systems in Essex, with fields of 'paddock or pightle size close to the settlement area, becoming larger as they get further away' (Medlycott and Atkinson 2012, 87).
- 6.2.23 It is likely that the smaller fields were used for horticulture, orchards or stock management, while the larger fields were for crop production. Unfortunately, environmental sampling at this site did not produce any evidence for crops that might have been grown here, and the absence of animal bone in Period 3 features (almost certainly due to soil conditions rather than to an original absence) has removed any evidence that might have existed for animal husbandry.
- 6.2.24 FS1 covered an area of at least 5.5ha, but its full extent is unknown and it might have been much larger, particularly if it incorporated the field system(s) revealed as cropmarks around Elmstead Hall to the north and east. It has been proposed that a viable farm size able to produce a small

surplus would have been in the region of 6–7.5ha (Medlycott and Atkinson 2012, 91), and the evidence suggests therefore that farming at this site was at a considerable more than subsistence level.

- 6.2.25 The field system was not particularly long-lived. It was laid out in the early 2nd century (c.AD 120), but towards the end of the century, it was superseded by a new enclosure system on the same alignment (Period 3.3). Subsequently, there seems to have been localised occupation on a part of the site (OA4) that had previously been agricultural land. It is not clear if this represented a wholesale change in land use or simply an alteration in the farming regime, with new crops being produced or different animals kept.
- 6.2.26 The preservation of field alignments suggests that there was not a long period of abandonment between Periods 3.2 and 3.3, and this is also reflected by the pottery dating, which shows considerable overlapping between those periods. It is also possible that some elements of the earlier field system were retained in Period 3.3.
- 6.2.27 By contrast, there are examples of other field systems in Essex that were abandoned before being replaced by new enclosures, sometimes on different alignments (Medlycott and Atkinson 2012, 91–2), although none of those cited were in the Colchester area.
- 6.2.28 Although it is likely that there was a settlement to the north of the excavated area, evidence for the nature of occupation comes only from finds recovered from field ditches and associated pits.
- 6.2.29 The pottery assemblage is of a domestic nature, relating to cooking, storage and consumption. Most of it was produced locally, probably at the Ardleigh kilns, approximately 2.5km north of the site. There were no major differences between assemblages in Period 3.2 and 3.3, with cooking/storage jars being the most common vessel type through the Roman period. An increase in the number of dishes deposited during Period 3.3 should not be taken as a significant trend, given that most the pottery came from a small number of features that are not likely to be representative of the settlement as a whole.
- 6.2.30 A relatively small assemblage of CBM (mostly roof tile and almost exclusively from Period 3.3 features) argues against there being a substantial masonry building, such as a villa, in the vicinity of the site. It is likely that such a building would have been revealed by aerial photographs, unless it had stood on the site occupied subsequently by Elmstead Hall and the parish church. Furthermore, villa sites are notably absent from the Tendring Plateau, on which this site is situated (Brown 1999, 181).
- 6.2.31 The fired clay assemblage, derived mainly from Period 3.3 features, includes some large fragments of structural daub (some with wattle impressions), possibly from a nearby building. Other pieces are more likely to be from smaller structures, such as ovens or hearths. Overall, the evidence hints at one or more timber buildings or structures with tiled roofs, perhaps a farmhouse with outbuildings.
- 6.2.32 Fragments of lava quern were recovered from three Period 3.2 features, including a larger piece that might have originally been part of a millstone.

These finds provide some evidence for cereal production and processing in the vicinity of the site.

- 6.2.33 Finally, two Roman coins were found (one in a post-Roman ditch and the other from a Period 3.2 field ditch), but there were no other examples of Roman metalwork or other 'small finds' that might be expected close to the site of a major settlement.
- 6.2.34 The pottery assemblage appears to indicate that occupation of the site did not continue far into the 3rd century and, in this respect, the site has something in common with the nearby farming and pottery production site at Ardleigh. Pottery manufacture at Ardleigh was at its peak in the second half of the 2nd century, and there is no clear evidence for continued production in the 3rd century. The settlement itself was at its peak during the 2nd century, and evidence for Late Roman activity at Ardleigh is slight, other than the presence of a small inhumation cemetery (Brown 1999, 182–3).

Periods 4 and 5: Late medieval to present day

- 6.2.35 Following the abandonment of the site in the early 3rd century, there was a long period of apparent disuse until the late medieval period. All subsequent activity was agricultural, probably associated with the Elmstead Hall estate.
- 6.2.36 A late medieval/early post-medieval field system (FS2) was swept away and replaced in the 18th century by a new system of larger, more regularly shaped fields (FS3), reflecting changes to the farming regime and perhaps linked to the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries.

6.3 Conclusions

- 6.3.1 There is slight evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, but the most significant remains date to the Roman period, representing part of a 1st- to 2nd-century field system and subsequent enclosures. These were likely associated with a nearby settlement, probably located to the north of the excavated area. The evidence for Roman occupation of this site and a possible nearby settlement is of local significance, providing the first real evidence for settlement in the Elmstead Market area during this period.
- 6.3.2 The results from this site make a small contribution to the study of rural settlements and landscapes in Essex and the wider East Anglian region (cf. Medlycott 2011, 47), but this is tempered by the limited survival of features (due to modern ploughing) and the absence of bones and plant remains that might have informed on animal husbandry and crop production and processing.
- 6.3.3 The partial evidence available suggests that the site formed part of a planned farmstead, defined as one based on a central rectangular compound surrounded by paddocks, fields and linking droveways (Medlycott 2011, 33). Unfortunately, no building remains were present in the excavated area, although there is slight evidence for substantial buildings with tiled roofs in the vicinity.

6.3.4 There is little evidence for relationships between this site and the nearby town at Colchester. It has been proposed (5.4.33) that the pottery from this site was made at the rural settlement at Ardleigh, as opposed to the Colchester potteries. This is unsurprising, given that the Ardleigh settlement was considerably nearer and must have been easily accessible via local trackways across fairly level terrain. The querns and millstone probably came from Colchester, which is considered to have been a likely point of entry for lava querns arriving from the Mayen area of Germany via the Rhine and the North Sea (Green 2017, 174).

6.3.5 The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary archive

Task 02: Computer database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of photographic images

Task 04: Grouping

Task 05: Land use entities

Task 06: Periods and phases

Task 07: Context to Land Use database

Task 08: Digital survey data processed

Task 09: Scanning of plans and sections

Task 10: Digital plans checked and updated

Task 11: Processing, dating and reporting of finds

Task 12: Processing and reporting of environmental samples

Task 13: Computer database of the finds archive

Task 14: Computer database of the environmental archive

Task 15: Radiocarbon dating of one bone specimen

Task 16: Finds illustration

6.3.6 Having taken all of the above in account, the results from this excavation, in particular the Roman remains, are considered to be of local significance, though they are thought to have little potential to make a more significant contribution to the regional research agenda. For this reason, further detailed reporting/publication is not considered appropriate.

6.3.7 The results have been described comprehensively in this 'grey literature' report, which will be disseminated online via OASIS and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>). A summary of the fieldwork results will be submitted for inclusion in the *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History*. The summary will make particular mention of the flint dagger, RF <1>, which is considered to be of regional significance.

6.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

6.4.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines contained in the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d).

6.4.3 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited with

Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service, subject to the consent of the legal land owner. The contents of the archive are given below (Tables 22 and 23).

Description	Number	Type
Context register	25	A4 paper
Context record sheets	847	A4 paper
Registered finds register	1	A4 paper
Drawing register	15	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	45	Gridded film, up to A2
Environmental sample register	2	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	18	A4 paper
Photographic register	4	A4 paper
Digital images	1351	High resolution JPGs

Table 22: Quantification of the excavation paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	6 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	7
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	1 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 23: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context to Period concordance table

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
1	Layer	Ploughsoil		137	Ploughsoil	OA5	Recent land use	5
2	Layer	Ploughsoil		137	Ploughsoil	OA5	Recent land use	5
3	Deposit	Natural		1	Geological deposits and features			
4	Fill	Ditch segment	5	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
5	Cut	Ditch segment	5	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
6	Fill	Pit or natural feature	7	1	Geological deposits and features			
7	Cut	Pit or natural feature	7	1	Geological deposits and features			
8	Fill	Ditch segment	9	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
9	Cut	Ditch segment	9	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
10	Fill	Pit	11	50	Pit or tree throw	OA2	Scattered pits	2
11	Cut	Pit	11	50	Pit or tree throw	OA2	Scattered pits	2
12	Fill	Pit or natural feature	13	1	Geological deposits and features			
13	Cut	Pit or natural feature	13	1	Geological deposits and features			
14	Fill	Natural feature	15	1	Geological deposits and features			
15	Cut	Natural feature	15	1	Geological deposits and features			
16	Fill	Pit or natural feature	17	1	Geological deposits and features			
17	Cut	Pit or natural feature	17	1	Geological deposits and features			
18	Fill	Natural feature	19	1	Geological deposits and features			
19	Cut	Natural feature	19	1	Geological deposits and features			
20	Fill	Pit or tree throw	21	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
21	Cut	Pit or tree throw	21	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
22	Fill	Pit or natural feature	23	1	Geological deposits and features			
23	Cut	Pit or natural feature	23	1	Geological deposits and features			
24	Fill	Ditch segment	25	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
25	Cut	Ditch segment	25	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
26	Fill	Pit or natural feature	27	1	Geological deposits and features			
27	Cut	Pit of natural feature	27	1	Geological deposits and features			
28	Fill	Natural feature	29	1	Geological deposits and features			
29	Cut	Natural feature	29	1	Geological deposits and features			
30	Fill	Ditch segment	31	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
31	Cut	Ditch segment	31	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
32	Fill	Pit	33	51	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
33	Cut	Pit	33	51	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
34	Fill	Pit or tree throw	35	2	Tree throws and root hollows			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
35	Cut	Pit or tree throw	35	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
36	Fill	Pit or tree throw	37	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
37	Cut	Pit or tree throw	37	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
38	Fill	Pit or natural feature	39	1	Geological deposits and features			
39	Cut	Pit or natural feature	39	1	Geological deposits and features			
40	Fill	Natural feature	41	1	Geological deposits and features			
41	Cut	Natural feature	41	1	Geological deposits and features			
42	Fill	Ditch segment	43	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
43	Cut	Ditch segment	43	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
44	Fill	Pit or tree throw	46	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
45	Fill	Pit or tree throw	46	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
46	Cut	Pit or tree throw	46	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
47	Fill	Pit or natural feature	48	1	Geological deposits and features			
48	Cut	Pit or natural feature	48	1	Geological deposits and features			
49	Fill	Natural feature	50	1	Geological deposits and features			
50	Cut	Natural feature	50	1	Geological deposits and features			
51	Fill	Natural feature	52	1	Geological deposits and features			
52	Cut	Natural feature	52	1	Geological deposits and features			
53	Fill	Pit or tree throw	54	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
54	Cut	Pit or tree throw	54	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
55	Fill	Pit or natural feature	56	1	Geological deposits and features			
56	Cut	Pit or natural feature	56	1	Geological deposits and features			
57	Fill	Ditch segment	58	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
58	Cut	Ditch segment	58	6	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
59	Fill	Pit	60	52	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
60	Cut	Pit	60	52	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
61	Cut	Pit or natural feature	61	1	Geological deposits and features			
62	Fill	Pit or natural feature	61	1	Geological deposits and features			
63	Fill	Pit or natural feature	64	1	Geological deposits and features			
64	Cut	Pit or natural feature	64	1	Geological deposits and features			
65	Fill	Ditch segment	66	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
66	Cut	Ditch segment	66	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
67	Fill	Ditch segment	68	4	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
68	Cut	Ditch segment	68	4	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
69	Fill	Ditch segment	70	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
70	Cut	Ditch segment	70	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
71	Fill	Ditch segment	72	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
72	Cut	Ditch segment	72	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
73	Fill	Ditch segment	74	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
74	Cut	Ditch segment	74	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
75	Fill	Ditch segment	76	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
76	Cut	Ditch segment	76	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
77	Fill	Pit or natural feature	78	1	Geological deposits and features			
78	Cut	Pit or natural feature	78	1	Geological deposits and features			
79	Fill	Ditch segment	80	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
80	Cut	Ditch segment	80	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
81	Fill	Ditch segment	82	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
82	Cut	Ditch segment	82	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
83	Cut	Posthole	83	53	Isolated posthole			0
84	Fill	Posthole	83	53	Isolated posthole			0
85	Fill	Posthole	83	53	Isolated posthole			0
86	Void							
87	Void							
88	Fill	Ditch segment	89	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
89	Cut	Ditch segment	89	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
90	Fill	Ditch segment	91	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
91	Cut	Ditch segment	91	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
92	Fill	Pit or natural feature	93	1	Geological deposits and features			
93	Cut	Pit or natural feature	93	1	Geological deposits and features			
94	Fill	Ditch segment	95	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
95	Cut	Ditch segment	95	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
96	Fill	Pit or natural feature	97	1	Geological deposits and features			
97	Cut	Pit or natural feature	97	1	Geological deposits and features			
98	Fill	Pit or natural feature	99	1	Geological deposits and features			
99	Cut	Pit or natural feature	99	1	Geological deposits and features			
100	Fill	Ditch segment	101	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
101	Cut	Ditch segment	101	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
102	Fill	Pit	103	54	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
103	Cut	Pit	103	54	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
104	Fill	Pit or natural feature	105	1	Geological deposits and features			
105	Cut	Pit or natural feature	105	1	Geological deposits and features			
106	Fill	Pit or natural feature	107	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
107	Cut	Pit or natural feature	107	1	Geological deposits and features			
108	Cut	Ditch segment	108	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
109	Fill	Ditch segment	108	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
110	Cut	Ditch segment	110	4	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
111	Fill	Ditch segment	110	4	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
112	Fill	Ditch terminus	113	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
113	Cut	Ditch terminus	113	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
114	Fill	Natural feature	115	1	Geological deposits and features			
115	Cut	Natural feature	115	1	Geological deposits and features			
116	Fill	Ditch segment	117	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
117	Cut	Ditch segment	117	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
118	Fill	Ditch terminus	119	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
119	Cut	Ditch terminus	119	10	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
120	Fill	Pit	121	55	Two adjacent pits, functions unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
121	Cut	Pit	121	55	Two adjacent pits, functions unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
122	Fill	Ditch terminus	123	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
123	Cut	Ditch terminus	123	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
124	Cut	Posthole	124	56	Pit or posthole	FS1	Field system	3.2
125	Fill	Posthole	124	56	Pit or posthole	FS1	Field system	3.2
126	Fill	Ditch segment	127	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
127	Cut	Ditch segment	127	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
128	Fill	Pit	129	55	Two adjacent pits, functions unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
129	Cut	Pit	129	55	Two adjacent pits, functions unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
130	Fill	Ditch segment	131	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
131	Cut	Ditch segment	131	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
132	Fill	Ditch segment	133	46	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
133	Cut	Ditch segment	133	46	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
134	Fill	Ditch segment	135	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
135	Cut	Ditch segment	135	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
136	Fill	Natural feature	137	1	Geological deposits and features			
137	Cut	Natural feature	137	1	Geological deposits and features			
138	Fill	Ditch segment	139	11	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
139	Cut	Ditch segment	139	11	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
140	Fill	Ditch segment	141	11	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
141	Cut	Ditch segment	141	11	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
142	Fill	Ditch segment	143	12	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
143	Cut	Ditch segment	143	12	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
144	Fill	Ditch segment	145	8	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
145	Cut	Ditch segment	145	8	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
146	Fill	Ditch segment	147	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
147	Cut	Ditch segment	147	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
148	Fill	Ditch segment	150	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
149	Fill	Ditch segment	150	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
150	Cut	Ditch segment	150	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
151	Fill	Pit or natural feature	152	1	Geological deposits and features			
152	Cut	Pit or natural feature	152	1	Geological deposits and features			
153	Fill	Natural feature	154	1	Geological deposits and features			
154	Cut	Natural feature	154	1	Geological deposits and features			
155	Fill	Natural feature	156	1	Geological deposits and features			
156	Cut	Natural feature	156	1	Geological deposits and features			
157	Fill	Ditch segment	158	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
158	Cut	Ditch segment	158	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
159	Cut	Pit or tree throw	159	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
160	Fill	Pit or tree throw	159	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
161	Fill	Ditch segment	162	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
162	Cut	Ditch segment	162	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
163	Fill	Ditch segment	164	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
164	Cut	Ditch segment	164	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
165	Void							
166	Void							
167	Void							
168	Void							
169	Void							
170	Cut	Ditch segment	170	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
171	Fill	Ditch segment	170	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
172	Cut	Ditch segment	172	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
173	Fill	Ditch segment	172	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
174	Fill	Ditch segment	175	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
175	Cut	Ditch segment	175	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
176	Fill	Natural feature	177	1	Geological deposits and features			
177	Cut	Natural feature	177	1	Geological deposits and features			
178	Fill	Ditch segment	179	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
179	Cut	Ditch segment	179	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
180	Fill	Ditch segment	181	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
181	Cut	Ditch segment	181	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
182	Fill	Ditch segment	183	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
183	Cut	Ditch segment	183	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
184	Fill	Ditch segment	185	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
185	Cut	Ditch segment	185	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
186	Fill	Ditch segment	187	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
187	Cut	Ditch segment	187	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
188	Fill	Ditch segment	189	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
189	Cut	Ditch segment	189	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
190	Fill	Ditch segment	191	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
191	Cut	Ditch segment	191	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
192	Fill	Ditch segment	193	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
193	Cut	Ditch segment	193	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
194	Fill	Natural feature	195	1	Geological deposits and features			
195	Cut	Natural feature	195	1	Geological deposits and features			
196	Fill	Ditch segment	197	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
197	Cut	Ditch segment	197	28	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
198	Fill	Posthole	199	57	Isolated posthole			0
199	Cut	Posthole	199	57	Isolated posthole			0
200	Fill	Ditch segment	201	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
201	Cut	Ditch segment	201	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
202	Fill	Ditch segment	203	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
203	Cut	Ditch segment	203	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
204	Fill	Ditch segment	205	24	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
205	Cut	Ditch segment	205	24	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
206	Fill	Ditch segment	207	49	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
207	Cut	Ditch segment	207	49	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
208	Fill	Pit	210	58	Two adjacent pits, cooking?	FS1	Field system	3.2
209	Fill	Pit	210	58	Two adjacent pits, cooking?	FS1	Field system	3.2
210	Cut	Pit	210	58	Two adjacent pits, cooking?	FS1	Field system	3.2
211	Fill	Ditch segment	212	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
212	Cut	Ditch segment	212	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
213	Fill	Ditch segment	214	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
214	Cut	Ditch segment	214	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
215	Fill	Pit	216	58	Two adjacent pits, cooking?	FS1	Field system	3.2
216	Cut	Pit	216	58	Two adjacent pits, cooking?	FS1	Field system	3.2
217	Fill	Ditch terminus	218	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
218	Cut	Ditch terminus	218	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
219	Fill	Ditch segment	220	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
220	Cut	Ditch segment	220	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
221	Fill	Ditch segment	222	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
222	Cut	Ditch segment	222	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
223	Fill	Ditch terminus	224	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
224	Cut	Ditch terminus	224	59	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
225	Layer	External soil		60	Occupation spread	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
226	Layer	External soil		60	Occupation spread	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
227	Fill	Ditch terminus	228	24	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
228	Cut	Ditch terminus	228	24	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
229	Fill	Ditch terminus	230	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
230	Cut	Ditch terminus	230	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
231	Fill	Posthole	232	61	Posthole	S3	Single posthole	3.3
232	Cut	Posthole	232	61	Posthole	S3	Single posthole	3.3
233	Fill	Pit	236	62	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
234	Fill	Pit	236	62	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
235	Fill	Pit	236	62	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
236	Cut	Pit	236	62	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
237	Fill	Ditch segment	238	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
238	Cut	Ditch segment	238	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
239	Fill	Pit	240	64	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
240	Cut	Pit	240	64	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
241	Fill	Ditch segment	242	66	Ditch/gully	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
242	Cut	Ditch segment	242	66	Ditch/gully	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
243	Fill	Ditch terminus	244	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
244	Cut	Ditch terminus	244	19	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
245	Fill	Ditch terminus	246	66	Ditch/gully	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
246	Cut	Ditch terminus	246	66	Ditch/gully	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
247	Fill	Pit	248	67	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
248	Cut	Pit	248	67	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
249	Fill	Land drain	250	68	Modern land drain	FS3	Field system	4.2
250	Cut	Land drain	250	68	Modern land drain	FS3	Field system	4.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
251	Layer	External soil		65	Possible occupation spread	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
252	Fill	Pit, refuse	253	71	Pit, refuse	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
253	Cut	Pit, refuse	253	71	Pit, refuse	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
254	Fill	Animal burrow	255	3	Animal burrowing			
255	Cut	Animal burrow	255	3	Animal burrowing			
256	Cut	Animal burrow	256	3	Animal burrowing			
257	Fill	Animal burrow	258	3	Animal burrowing			
258	Cut	Animal burrow	258	3	Animal burrowing			
259	Fill	Animal burrow	260	3	Animal burrowing			
260	Cut	Animal burrow	260	3	Animal burrowing			
261	Fill	Pit	262	69	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
262	Cut	Pit	262	69	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
263	Cut	Animal burrow	263	3	Animal burrowing			
264	Fill	Animal burrow	265	3	Animal burrowing			
265	Cut	Animal burrow	265	3	Animal burrowing			
266	Fill	Animal burrow	267	3	Animal burrowing			
267	Cut	Animal burrow	267	3	Animal burrowing			
268	Fill	Animal burrow	269	3	Animal burrowing			
269	Cut	Animal burrow	269	3	Animal burrowing			
270	Fill	Animal burrow	271	3	Animal burrowing			
271	Cut	Animal burrow	271	3	Animal burrowing			
272	Fill	Animal burrow	273	3	Animal burrowing			
273	Cut	Animal burrow	273	3	Animal burrowing			
274	Fill	Animal burrow	275	3	Animal burrowing			
275	Cut	Animal burrow	275	3	Animal burrowing			
276	Cut	Animal burrow	276	3	Animal burrowing			
277	Fill	Pit	279	63	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
278	Fill	Pit	279	63	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
279	Cut	Pit	279	63	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
280	Fill	Animal burrow	281	3	Animal burrowing			
281	Cut	Animal burrow	281	3	Animal burrowing			
282	Fill	Tree throw	283	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
283	Cut	Tree throw	283	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
284	Cut	Natural erosion feature	284	1	Geological deposits and features			
285	Fill	Natural erosion feature	284	1	Geological deposits and features			
286	Fill	Pit, refuse	287	72	Pit, refuse	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
287	Cut	Pit, refuse	287	72	Pit, refuse	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
288	Fill	Pit or tree throw	289	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
289	Cut	Pit or tree throw	289	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
290	Fill	Pit	291	70	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
291	Cut	Pit	291	70	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
292	Fill	Natural erosion feature	293	1	Geological deposits and features			
293	Cut	Natural erosion feature	293	1	Geological deposits and features			
294	Fill	Natural feature	295	1	Geological deposits and features			
295	Cut	Natural feature	295	1	Geological deposits and features			
296	Fill	Ditch segment	297	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
297	Cut	Ditch segment	297	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
298	Fill	Ditch segment	299	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
299	Cut	Ditch segment	299	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
300	Layer	External soil		65	Possible occupation spread	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
301	Layer	External soil		65	Possible occupation spread	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
302	Fill	Pit	279	63	Pit, much charcoal and pot	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
303	Fill	Pit	306	73	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
304	Fill	Pit	306	73	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
305	Fill	Pit	306	73	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
306	Cut	Pit	306	73	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
307	Fill	Animal burrow	308	3	Animal burrowing			
308	Cut	Animal burrow	308	3	Animal burrowing			
309	Fill	Ditch segment	310	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
310	Cut	Ditch segment	310	29	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
311	Fill	Pit	312	76	Two adjacent pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
312	Cut	Pit	312	76	Two adjacent pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
313	Fill	Ditch segment	314	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
314	Cut	Ditch segment	314	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
315	Fill	Pit	316	75	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
316	Cut	Pit	316	75	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
317	Fill	Pit	318	74	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
318	Cut	Pit	318	74	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
319	Fill	Ditch terminus	320	35	Ditch	D5	Boundary ditch?	3.3
320	Cut	Ditch terminus	320	35	Ditch	D5	Boundary ditch?	3.3
321	Fill	Pit	322	76	Two adjacent pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
322	Cut	Pit	322	76	Two adjacent pits	FS1	Field system	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
323	Fill	Ditch segment	324	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
324	Cut	Ditch segment	324	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
325	Layer	Natural		1	Geological deposits and features			
326	Fill	Ditch segment	327	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
327	Cut	Ditch segment	327	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
328	Fill	Ditch segment	329	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
329	Cut	Ditch segment	329	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
330	Fill	Pit	331	77	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
331	Cut	Pit	331	77	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
332	Fill	Ditch segment	333	35	Ditch	D5	Boundary ditch?	3.3
333	Cut	Ditch segment	333	35	Ditch	D5	Boundary ditch?	3.3
334	Fill	Pit	335	78	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
335	Cut	Pit	335	78	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
336	Fill	Pit	340	79	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
337	Fill	Pit	340	79	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
338	Fill	Pit	340	79	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
339	Fill	Pit	340	79	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
340	Cut	Pit	340	79	Pit, function unknown	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
341	Fill	Ditch segment	342	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
342	Cut	Ditch segment	342	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
343	Fill	Ditch segment	344	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
344	Cut	Ditch segment	344	30	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
345	Fill	Pit	346	80	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
346	Cut	Pit	346	80	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
347	Fill	Ditch segment	348	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
348	Cut	Ditch segment	348	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
349	Fill	Borehole	350	81	Modern borehole	OA5	Recent land use	5
350	Cut	Borehole	350	81	Modern borehole	OA5	Recent land use	5
351	Fill	Pit	352	82	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
352	Cut	Pit	352	82	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
353	Fill	Ditch segment	354	33	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
354	Cut	Ditch segment	354	33	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
355	Fill	Natural feature	356	1	Geological deposits and features			
356	Cut	Natural feature	356	1	Geological deposits and features			
357	Fill	Pit	358	83	Pit or animal burrow	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3
358	Cut	Pit	358	83	Pit or animal burrow	OA4	SE corner of ENC2	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
359	Fill	Animal burrow	360	3	Animal burrowing			
360	Cut	Animal burrow	360	3	Animal burrowing			
361	Fill	Ditch segment	362	38	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
362	Cut	Ditch segment	362	38	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
363	Fill	Pit	364	84	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
364	Cut	Pit	364	84	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
365	Fill	Ditch terminus	366	38	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
366	Cut	Ditch terminus	366	38	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
367	Fill	Ditch segment	368	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
368	Cut	Ditch segment	368	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
369	Fill	Ditch terminus	370	33	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
370	Cut	Ditch terminus	370	33	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
371	Fill	Ditch segment	372	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
372	Cut	Ditch segment	372	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
373	Fill	Ditch terminus	374	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
374	Cut	Ditch terminus	374	36	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
375	Fill	Ditch terminus	376	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
376	Cut	Ditch terminus	376	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
377	Fill	Ditch segment	378	27	Ditch	D4	Boundary ditch?	3.2
378	Cut	Ditch segment	378	27	Ditch	D4	Boundary ditch?	3.2
379	Fill	Ditch segment	380	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
380	Cut	Ditch segment	380	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
381	Fill	Ditch terminus	382	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
382	Cut	Ditch terminus	382	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
383	Fill	Ditch segment	384	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
384	Cut	Ditch segment	384	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
385	Fill	Ditch segment	386	85	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
386	Cut	Ditch segment	386	85	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
387	Fill	Ditch terminus	388	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
388	Cut	Ditch terminus	388	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
389	Fill	Natural feature	390	1	Geological deposits and features			
390	Cut	Natural feature	390	1	Geological deposits and features			
391	Fill	Ditch segment	392	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
392	Cut	Ditch segment	392	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
393	Fill	Ditch segment	394	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
394	Cut	Ditch segment	394	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
395	Fill	Pit	396	86	Pit, function unknown	OA1	Two adjacent pits	1
396	Cut	Pit	396	86	Pit, function unknown	OA1	Two adjacent pits	1
397	Fill	Ditch terminus	398	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
398	Cut	Ditch terminus	398	34	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
399	Fill	Ditch terminus	400	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
400	Cut	Ditch terminus	400	39	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
401	Fill	Ditch terminus	402	40	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
402	Cut	Ditch terminus	402	40	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
403	Fill	Ditch terminus	404	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
404	Cut	Ditch terminus	404	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
405	Fill	Ditch terminus	406	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
406	Cut	Ditch terminus	406	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
407	Fill	Pit	418	87	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
408	Interface	Pit	418	87	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
409	Fill	Ditch segment	410	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
410	Cut	Ditch segment	410	42	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
411	Fill	Pit	412	94	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
412	Cut	Pit	412	94	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
413	Fill	Ditch segment	414	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
414	Cut	Ditch segment	414	26	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
415	Fill	Ditch segment	416	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
416	Cut	Ditch segment	416	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
417	Fill	Pit	418	87	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
418	Cut	Pit	418	87	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
419	Fill	Ditch segment	420	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
420	Cut	Ditch segment	420	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
421	Fill	Ditch segment	422	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
422	Cut	Ditch segment	422	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
423	Fill	Ditch segment	424	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
424	Cut	Ditch segment	424	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
425	Fill	Ditch segment	426	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
426	Cut	Ditch segment	426	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
427	Fill	Ditch segment	428	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
428	Cut	Ditch segment	428	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
429	Fill	Ditch segment	430	40	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
430	Cut	Ditch segment	430	40	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
431	Fill	Ditch terminus	432	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
432	Cut	Ditch terminus	432	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
433	Fill	Ditch terminus	434	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
434	Cut	Ditch terminus	434	41	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
435	Fill	Pit, refuse	436	88	Pit, refuse	OA3	Pits	3.1
436	Cut	Pit, refuse	436	88	Pit, refuse	OA3	Pits	3.1
437	Fill	Pit	439	92	Pit, cremation?	OA1	Two adjacent pits	1
438	Void							
439	Cut	Pit	439	92	Pit, cremation?	OA1	Two adjacent pits	1
440	Fill	Pit	441	91	Pit or animal burrow	FS1	Field system	3.2
441	Cut	Pit	441	91	Pit or animal burrow	FS1	Field system	3.2
442	Fill	Ditch segment	443	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
443	Cut	Ditch segment	443	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
444	Fill	Ditch segment	445	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
445	Cut	Ditch segment	445	16	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
446	Fill	Pit	447	93	Pit, function unknown	OA3	Pits	3.1
447	Cut	Pit	447	93	Pit, function unknown	OA3	Pits	3.1
448	Fill	Ditch terminus	449	32	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
449	Cut	Ditch terminus	449	32	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
450	Fill	Ditch segment	451	32	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
451	Cut	Ditch segment	451	32	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
452	Fill	Pit, refuse	453	89	Pit, refuse	OA3	Pits	3.1
453	Cut	Pit, refuse	453	89	Pit, refuse	OA3	Pits	3.1
454	Fill	Ditch segment	455	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
455	Cut	Ditch segment	455	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
456	Fill	Ditch terminus	457	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
457	Cut	Ditch terminus	457	31	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
458	Fill	Ditch segment	459	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
459	Cut	Ditch segment	459	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
460	Fill	Pit, refuse	436	88	Pit, refuse	OA3	Pits	3.1
461	Fill	Pit	462	90	Pit, function unknown	OA3	Pits	3.1
462	Cut	Pit	462	90	Pit, function unknown	OA3	Pits	3.1
463	Fill	Ditch segment	464	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
464	Cut	Ditch segment	464	9	Boundary ditch	D1	Boundary ditch?	3.1
465	Fill	Natural feature	466	1	Geological deposits and features			
466	Cut	Natural feature	466	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
467	Fill	Ditch segment	468	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
468	Cut	Ditch segment	468	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
469	Fill	Ditch segment	470	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
470	Cut	Ditch segment	470	37	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
471	Fill	Ditch segment	472	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
472	Cut	Ditch segment	472	17	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
473	Fill	Natural feature	474	1	Geological deposits and features			
474	Cut	Natural feature	474	1	Geological deposits and features			
475	Fill	Ditch segment	476	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
476	Cut	Ditch segment	476	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
477	Fill	Ditch segment	478	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
478	Cut	Ditch segment	478	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
479	Fill	Ditch segment	480	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
480	Cut	Ditch segment	480	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
481	Fill	Ditch segment	482	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
482	Cut	Ditch segment	482	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
483	Fill	Natural feature	484	1	Geological deposits and features			
484	Cut	Natural feature	484	1	Geological deposits and features			
485	Fill	Ditch segment	486	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
486	Cut	Ditch segment	486	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
487	Fill	Pit or natural feature	488	1	Geological deposits and features			
488	Cut	Pit or natural feature	488	1	Geological deposits and features			
489	Fill	Pit	491	95	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
490	Fill	Pit	491	95	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
491	Cut	Pit	491	95	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
492	Fill	Ditch segment	493	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
493	Cut	Ditch segment	493	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
494	Fill	Ditch segment	495	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
495	Cut	Ditch segment	495	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
496	Fill	Pit or natural feature	497	1	Geological deposits and features			
497	Cut	Pit or natural feature	497	1	Geological deposits and features			
498	Fill	Pit or natural feature	499	1	Geological deposits and features			
499	Cut	Pit or natural feature	499	1	Geological deposits and features			
500	Fill	Pit or natural feature	501	1	Geological deposits and features			
501	Cut	Pit or natural feature	501	1	Geological deposits and features			
502	Fill	Natural feature	503	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
503	Cut	Natural feature	503	1	Geological deposits and features			
504	Fill	Natural feature	505	1	Geological deposits and features			
505	Cut	Natural feature	505	1	Geological deposits and features			
506	Fill	Natural feature	507	1	Geological deposits and features			
507	Cut	Natural feature	507	1	Geological deposits and features			
508	Fill	Natural feature	509	1	Geological deposits and features			
509	Cut	Natural feature	509	1	Geological deposits and features			
510	Fill	Ditch segment	511	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
511	Cut	Ditch segment	511	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
512	Fill	Pit or natural feature	513	1	Geological deposits and features			
513	Cut	Pit or natural feature	513	1	Geological deposits and features			
514	Fill	Ditch segment	515	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
515	Cut	Ditch segment	515	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
516	Fill	Ditch segment	517	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
517	Cut	Ditch segment	517	13	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
518	Fill	Pit	519	96	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
519	Cut	Pit	519	96	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
520	Fill	Pit or natural feature	521	1	Geological deposits and features			
521	Cut	Pit or natural feature	521	1	Geological deposits and features			
522	Fill	Pit	523	97	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
523	Cut	Pit	523	97	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
524	Fill	Pit or natural feature	525	1	Geological deposits and features			
525	Cut	Pit or natural feature	525	1	Geological deposits and features			
526	Fill	Pit	527	98	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
527	Cut	Pit	527	98	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
528	Fill	Natural feature	529	1	Geological deposits and features			
529	Cut	Natural feature	529	1	Geological deposits and features			
530	Fill	Pit or tree throw	531	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
531	Cut	Pit or tree throw	531	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
532	Fill	Natural feature	534	1	Geological deposits and features			
533	Fill	Natural feature	534	1	Geological deposits and features			
534	Cut	Natural feature	534	1	Geological deposits and features			
535	Fill	Ditch segment	536	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
536	Cut	Ditch segment	536	14	Enclosure ditch	ENC1	Small enclosure	3.3
537	Fill	Natural feature	538	1	Geological deposits and features			
538	Cut	Natural feature	538	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
539	Fill	Ditch segment	540	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
540	Cut	Ditch segment	540	18	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
541	Fill	Ditch terminus	542	27	Ditch	D4	Boundary ditch?	3.2
542	Cut	Ditch terminus	542	27	Ditch	D4	Boundary ditch?	3.2
543	Fill	Pit or natural feature	544	1	Geological deposits and features			
544	Cut	Pit or natural feature	544	1	Geological deposits and features			
545	Fill	Natural feature	546	1	Geological deposits and features			
546	Cut	Natural feature	546	1	Geological deposits and features			
547	Fill	Ditch segment	548	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
548	Cut	Ditch segment	548	7	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
549	Fill	Pit	550	99	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
550	Cut	Pit	550	99	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
551	Fill	Pit	552	100	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
552	Cut	Pit	552	100	Pit, function unknown	OA2	Scattered pits	2
553	Fill	Pit	554	101	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
554	Cut	Pit	554	101	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
555	Fill	Pit	556	102	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
556	Cut	Pit	556	102	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
557	Fill	Pit or natural feature	558	1	Geological deposits and features			
558	Cut	Pit or natural feature	558	1	Geological deposits and features			
559	Fill	Animal burrow	561	3	Animal burrowing			
560	Fill	Animal burrow	561	3	Animal burrowing			
561	Cut	Animal burrow	561	3	Animal burrowing			
562	Fill	Pit	563	103	Pit, function unknown			0
563	Cut	Pit	563	103	Pit, function unknown			0
564	Fill	Pit, refuse	565	104	Pit, refuse	FS1	Field system	3.2
565	Cut	Pit, refuse	565	104	Pit, refuse	FS1	Field system	3.2
566	Fill	Pit	567	105	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
567	Cut	Pit	567	105	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
568	Fill	Tree throw	569	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
569	Cut	Tree throw	569	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
570	Fill	Pit	571	106	Pit, function unknown			0
571	Cut	Pit	571	106	Pit, function unknown			0
572	Fill	Ditch segment	573	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
573	Cut	Ditch segment	573	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
574	Fill	Natural feature	575	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
575	Cut	Natural feature	575	1	Geological deposits and features			
576	Cut	Animal burrow	576	3	Animal burrowing			
577	Fill	Animal burrow	576	3	Animal burrowing			
578	Fill	Animal burrow	579	3	Animal burrowing			
579	Cut	Animal burrow	579	3	Animal burrowing			
580	Fill	Tree throw	581	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
581	Cut	Tree throw	581	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
582	Fill	Natural feature	583	1	Geological deposits and features			
583	Cut	Natural feature	583	1	Geological deposits and features			
584	Fill	Pit	585	107	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
585	Cut	Pit	585	107	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
586	Fill	Animal burrow	587	3	Animal burrowing			
587	Cut	Animal burrow	587	3	Animal burrowing			
588	Fill	Tree throw	589	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
589	Cut	Tree throw	589	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
590	Fill	Animal burrow	591	3	Animal burrowing			
591	Cut	Animal burrow	591	3	Animal burrowing			
592	Fill	Animal burrow	593	3	Animal burrowing			
593	Cut	Animal burrow	593	3	Animal burrowing			
594	Fill	Ditch segment	595	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
595	Cut	Ditch segment	595	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
596	Fill	Natural feature	597	1	Geological deposits and features			
597	Cut	Natural feature	597	1	Geological deposits and features			
598	Fill	Natural feature	599	1	Geological deposits and features			
599	Cut	Natural feature	599	1	Geological deposits and features			
600	Fill	Natural feature	601	1	Geological deposits and features			
601	Cut	Natural feature	601	1	Geological deposits and features			
602	Fill	Ditch segment	603	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
603	Cut	Ditch segment	603	5	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
604	Fill	Ditch terminus	605	108	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
605	Cut	Ditch terminus	605	108	Possible ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
606	Fill	Pit	607	109	Pit, function unknown	FS3	Field system	4.2
607	Cut	Pit	607	109	Pit, function unknown	FS3	Field system	4.2
608	Fill	Ditch segment	609	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
609	Cut	Ditch segment	609	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
610	Fill	Natural feature	611	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
611	Cut	Natural feature	611	1	Geological deposits and features			
612	Fill	Pit	614	111	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
613	Fill	Pit	614	111	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
614	Cut	Pit	614	111	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
615	Fill	Natural feature	616	1	Geological deposits and features			
616	Cut	Natural feature	616	1	Geological deposits and features			
617	Fill	Pit	618	110	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
618	Cut	Pit	618	110	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
619	Fill	Pit or tree throw	620	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
620	Cut	Pit or tree throw	620	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
621	Fill	Natural feature	622	1	Geological deposits and features			
622	Cut	Natural feature	622	1	Geological deposits and features			
623	Fill	Ditch terminus	624	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
624	Cut	Ditch terminus	624	15	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
625	Fill	Natural feature	626	1	Geological deposits and features			
626	Cut	Natural feature	626	1	Geological deposits and features			
627	Fill	Land drain	629	112	Land drain	FS3	Field system	4.2
628	Fill	Natural feature	634	1	Geological deposits and features			
629	Cut	Land drain	629	112	Land drain	FS3	Field system	4.2
630	Fill	Tree throw	631	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
631	Cut	Tree throw	631	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
632	Fill	Animal burrow	633	3	Animal burrowing			
633	Cut	Animal burrow	633	3	Animal burrowing			
634	Cut	Natural feature	634	1	Geological deposits and features			
635	Fill	Natural feature	636	1	Geological deposits and features			
636	Cut	Natural feature	636	1	Geological deposits and features			
637	Fill	Pit	638	113	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
638	Cut	Pit	638	113	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
639	Fill	Animal burrow	640	3	Animal burrowing			
640	Cut	Animal burrow	640	3	Animal burrowing			
641	Fill	Pit or natural feature	642	1	Geological deposits and features			
642	Cut	Pit or natural feature	642	1	Geological deposits and features			
643	Fill	Natural feature	644	1	Geological deposits and features			
644	Cut	Natural feature	644	1	Geological deposits and features			
645	Fill	Natural feature	646	1	Geological deposits and features			
646	Cut	Natural feature	646	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
647	Fill	Natural feature	649	1	Geological deposits and features			
648	Fill	Natural feature	649	1	Geological deposits and features			
649	Cut	Natural feature	649	1	Geological deposits and features			
650	Fill	Tree throw	652	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
651	Fill	Tree throw	652	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
652	Cut	Tree throw	652	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
653	Fill	Tree throw	654	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
654	Cut	Tree throw	654	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
655	Fill	Tree throw	656	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
656	Cut	Tree throw	656	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
657	Fill	Tree throw	658	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
658	Cut	Tree throw	658	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
659	Fill	Tree throw	660	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
660	Cut	Tree throw	660	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
661	Fill	Animal burrow	662	3	Animal burrowing			
662	Cut	Animal burrow	662	3	Animal burrowing			
663	Fill	Animal burrow	662	3	Animal burrowing			
664	Fill	Test slot	665	114	Recent test pit	OA5	Recent land use	5
665	Cut	Test slot	665	114	Recent test pit	OA5	Recent land use	5
666	Fill	Ditch segment	668	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
667	Fill	Ditch segment	668	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
668	Cut	Ditch segment	668	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
669	Fill	Ditch segment	670	46	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
670	Cut	Ditch segment	670	46	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
671	Fill	Natural feature	672	1	Geological deposits and features			
672	Cut	Natural feature	672	1	Geological deposits and features			
673	Fill	Skeleton - animal	675	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
674	Skeleton	Skeleton - animal	675	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
675	Cut	Skeleton - animal	675	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
676	Fill	Pit or tree throw	677	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
677	Cut	Pit or tree throw	677	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
678	Fill	Natural feature	679	1	Geological deposits and features			
679	Cut	Natural feature	679	1	Geological deposits and features			
680	Fill	Pit or natural feature	681	1	Geological deposits and features			
681	Cut	Pit or natural feature	681	1	Geological deposits and features			
682	Fill	Pit or natural feature	683	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
683	Cut	Pit or natural feature	683	1	Geological deposits and features			
684	Fill	Skeleton - animal	686	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
685	Skeleton	Skeleton - animal	686	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
686	Cut	Skeleton - animal	686	115	Two sheep burials	FS3	Field system	4.2
687	Fill	Pit	688	116	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
688	Cut	Pit	688	116	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
689	Fill	Animal burrow	690	3	Animal burrowing			
690	Cut	Animal burrow	690	3	Animal burrowing			
691	Fill	Tree throw	692	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
692	Cut	Tree throw	692	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
693	Fill	Natural feature	694	1	Geological deposits and features			
694	Cut	Natural feature	694	1	Geological deposits and features			
695	Fill	Natural feature	696	1	Geological deposits and features			
696	Cut	Natural feature	696	1	Geological deposits and features			
697	Fill	Ditch segment	699	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
698	Fill	Ditch segment	699	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
699	Cut	Ditch segment	699	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
700	Fill	Ditch segment	701	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
701	Cut	Ditch segment	701	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
702	Fill	Pit	703	117	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
703	Cut	Pit	703	117	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
704	Fill	Ditch terminus	705	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
705	Cut	Ditch terminus	705	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
706	Fill	Ditch segment	707	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
707	Cut	Ditch segment	707	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
708	Fill	Ditch segment	709	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
709	Cut	Ditch segment	709	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
710	Fill	Ditch segment	711	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
711	Cut	Ditch segment	711	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
712	Fill	Pit	713	118	Modern borehole	OA5	Recent land use	5
713	Cut	Pit	713	118	Modern borehole	OA5	Recent land use	5
714	Fill	Natural feature	715	1	Geological deposits and features			
715	Cut	Natural feature	715	1	Geological deposits and features			
716	Fill	Natural feature	717	1	Geological deposits and features			
717	Cut	Natural feature	717	1	Geological deposits and features			
718	Fill	Tree throw	719	2	Tree throws and root hollows			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
719	Cut	Tree throw	719	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
720	Fill	Ditch segment	721	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
721	Cut	Ditch segment	721	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
722	Fill	Ditch segment	723	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
723	Cut	Ditch segment	723	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
724	Fill	Ditch segment	725	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
725	Cut	Ditch segment	725	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
726	Fill	Ditch segment	727	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
727	Cut	Ditch segment	727	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
728	Fill	Ditch segment	725	43	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
729	Fill	Ditch segment	730	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
730	Cut	Ditch segment	730	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
731	Fill	Ditch segment	732	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
732	Cut	Ditch segment	732	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
733	Fill	Ditch segment	734	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
734	Cut	Ditch segment	734	25	Enclosure ditch	ENC2	Large enclosure	3.3
735	Fill	Ditch terminus	736	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
736	Cut	Ditch terminus	736	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
737	Fill	Pit	738	119	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
738	Cut	Pit	738	119	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
739	Fill	Ditch segment	740	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
740	Cut	Ditch segment	740	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
741	Fill	Ditch segment	742	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
742	Cut	Ditch segment	742	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
743	Fill	Natural feature	744	1	Geological deposits and features			
744	Cut	Natural feature	744	1	Geological deposits and features			
745	Fill	Ditch segment	746	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
746	Cut	Ditch segment	746	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
747	Fill	Natural feature	748	1	Geological deposits and features			
748	Cut	Natural feature	748	1	Geological deposits and features			
749	Fill	Natural feature	750	1	Geological deposits and features			
750	Cut	Natural feature	750	1	Geological deposits and features			
751	Fill	Ditch segment	752	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2
752	Cut	Ditch segment	752	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2
753	Fill	Ditch segment	754	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2
754	Cut	Ditch segment	754	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
755	Fill	Pit	756	120	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
756	Cut	Pit	756	120	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
757	Fill	Ditch terminus	758	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
758	Cut	Ditch terminus	758	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
759	Fill	Natural feature	760	1	Geological deposits and features			
760	Cut	Natural feature	760	1	Geological deposits and features			
761	Fill	Ditch segment	762	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
762	Cut	Ditch segment	762	20	Ditch	D2	Boundary ditch?	3.1
763	Fill	Natural feature	764	1	Geological deposits and features			
764	Cut	Natural feature	764	1	Geological deposits and features			
765	Deposit	Ploughsoil	766	137	Ploughsoil	OA5	Recent land use	5
766	Cut	Pit/depression	766	137	Ploughsoil	OA5	Recent land use	5
767	Fill	Ditch segment	768	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
768	Cut	Ditch segment	768	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
769	Fill	Ditch segment	770	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
770	Cut	Ditch segment	770	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
771	Fill	Ditch terminus	772	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2
772	Cut	Ditch terminus	772	23	Ditch	D3	Small ditch/gully	3.2
773	Fill	Ditch segment	774	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
774	Cut	Ditch segment	774	22	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
775	Fill	Natural feature	776	1	Geological deposits and features			
776	Cut	Natural feature	776	1	Geological deposits and features			
777	Fill	Natural feature	778	1	Geological deposits and features			
778	Cut	Natural feature	778	1	Geological deposits and features			
779	Fill	Hearth	780	121	Prehistoric hearth	OA2	Scattered pits	2
780	Cut	Hearth	780	121	Prehistoric hearth	OA2	Scattered pits	2
781	Fill	Skeleton - animal	783	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
782	Skeleton	Skeleton - animal	783	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
783	Cut	Skeleton - animal	783	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
784	Fill	Animal burrow	785	3	Animal burrowing			
785	Cut	Animal burrow	785	3	Animal burrowing			
786	Cut	Pit	786	123	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
787	Fill	Pit	786	123	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
788	Void							
789	Fill	Natural feature	790	1	Geological deposits and features			
790	Cut	Natural feature	790	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
791	Fill	Natural feature	792	1	Geological deposits and features			
792	Cut	Natural feature	792	1	Geological deposits and features			
793	Fill	Tree throw	794	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
794	Cut	Tree throw	794	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
795	Fill	Natural feature	796	1	Geological deposits and features			
796	Cut	Natural feature	796	1	Geological deposits and features			
797	Fill	Skeleton - animal	799	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
798	Skeleton	Skeleton - animal	799	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
799	Cut	Skeleton - animal	799	122	Two cattle burials	FS2	Field system	4.1
800	Fill	Pit	801	124	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
801	Cut	Pit	801	124	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
802	Fill	Pit	803	125	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
803	Cut	Pit	803	125	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
804	Fill	Pit	805	126	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
805	Cut	Pit	805	126	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
806	Fill	Pit or natural feature	807	1	Geological deposits and features			
807	Cut	Pit or natural feature	807	1	Geological deposits and features			
808	Deposit	Hearth	780	121	Prehistoric hearth	OA2	Scattered pits	2
809	Fill	Ditch segment	810	45	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
810	Cut	Ditch segment	810	45	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
811	Fill	Pit	812	127	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
812	Cut	Pit	812	127	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
813	Fill	Pit	814	128	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
814	Cut	Pit	814	128	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
815	Fill	Pit	816	129	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
816	Cut	Pit	816	129	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
817	Fill	Pit	818	130	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
818	Cut	Pit	818	130	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
819	Fill	Ditch segment	820	45	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
820	Cut	Ditch segment	820	45	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
821	Fill	Pit	822	131	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
822	Cut	Pit	822	131	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
823	Fill	Natural feature	824	1	Geological deposits and features			
824	Cut	Natural feature	824	1	Geological deposits and features			
825	Fill	Natural feature	826	1	Geological deposits and features			
826	Cut	Natural feature	826	1	Geological deposits and features			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Group	Group Description	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period
827	Deposit	Unknown		132	Probable fire site	OA5	Recent land use	5
828	Fill	Pit	829	133	Two small pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
829	Cut	Pit	829	133	Two small pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
830	Fill	Pit	831	133	Two small pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
831	Cut	Pit	831	133	Two small pits	FS1	Field system	3.2
832	Fill	Ditch segment	833	44	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
833	Cut	Ditch segment	833	44	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
834	Deposit	Root disturbance		2	Tree throws and root hollows			
835	Fill	Tree throw	836	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
836	Cut	Tree throw	836	2	Tree throws and root hollows			
837	Fill	Ditch segment	838	44	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
838	Cut	Ditch segment	838	44	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
839	Fill	Pit	840	134	Pit or hearth	OA5	Recent land use	5
840	Cut	Pit	840	134	Pit or hearth	OA5	Recent land use	5
841	Fill	Pit	843	135	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
842	Fill	Pit	843	135	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
843	Cut	Pit	843	135	Pit, function unknown	FS1	Field system	3.2
844	Void							
845	Fill	Ditch segment	846	136	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
846	Cut	Ditch segment	846	136	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
847	Fill	Natural feature	848	1	Geological deposits and features			
848	Cut	Natural feature	848	1	Geological deposits and features			
849	Fill	Ditch segment	850	136	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
850	Cut	Ditch segment	850	136	Field boundary ditch	FS3	Field system	4.2
851	Fill	Ditch segment	852	48	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
852	Cut	Ditch segment	852	48	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
853	Fill	Ditch segment	852	48	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
854	Fill	Ditch	855	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
855	Cut	Ditch	855	47	Field boundary ditch	FS2	Field system	4.1
856	Fill	Ditch segment	857	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2
857	Cut	Ditch segment	857	21	Field boundary ditch	FS1	Field system	3.2

Appendix 2: Group descriptions

Cut numbers in bold

G1: Geological deposits and features

Contexts: 003, 006, **007**, 012, **013**, 014, **015**, 016, **017**, 018, **019**, 022, **023**, 026, **027**, 028, **029**, 038, **039**, 040, **041**, 047, **048**, 049, **050**, 051, **052**, 055, **056**, **061**, 062, 063, **064**, 077, 078, 092, **093**, 096, **097**, 098, **099**, 104, **105**, 106, **107**, 114, **115**, 136, **137**, 151, **152**, 153, **154**, 155, **156**, 176, **177**, 194, **195**, **284**, 285, 292, **293**, 294, **295**, 325, 355, **356**, 389, **390**, 465, **466**, 473, **474**, 483, **484**, 487, **488**, 496, **497**, 498, **499**, 500, **501**, 502, **503**, 504, **505**, 506, **507**, 508, **509**, 512, **513**, 520, **521**, 524, **525**, 528, **529**, 532, 533, **534**, 537, **538**, 543, **544**, 545, **546**, 557, **558**, 574, **575**, 582, **583**, 596, **597**, 598, **599**, 600, **601**, 610, **611**, 615, **616**, 621, **622**, 625, **626**, 628, **634**, 635, **636**, 641, **642**, 643, **644**, 645, **646**, 647, 648, **649**, 671, **672**, 678, **679**, 680, **681**, 682, **683**, 693, **694**, 695, **696**, 714, **715**, 716, **717**, 743, **744**, 747, **748**, 749, **750**, 759, **760**, 763, **764**, 775, **776**, 777, **778**, 789, **790**, 791, **792**, 795, **796**, 806, **807**, 823, **824**, 825, **826**, 847, **848**

The natural stratum was principally compact, light yellowish brown or light reddish brown slightly sandy silt [003], containing occasional to moderate pebbles. In some areas of the site, there were more concentrated pebble deposits in a sandy matrix.

Within the natural strata, there were frequent pockets of light grey silt filling pit-like hollows or linear/sinuuous gullies; these are interpreted as erosion features and run-off channels, although potentially some of them might have been tree throws or animal burrows.

A small proportion of these features were excavated, mainly those that appeared more regular and pit-like in plan. They varied considerably in size and form, with shallow to steep sides and sometimes with asymmetrical profiles. A few of them contained occasional flecks or small fragments of charcoal, presumably introduced by root action or burrowing. Occasional finds of pottery, struck flint or CBM from [114] (feature [115]), [136] (feature [137]), [389] (feature [390]), [504] (feature [505]), [508] (feature [509]), [635] (feature [636]) and [749] (feature [750]) are assumed to have been intrusive. Two sherds (4g) from [294] (feature [295]) were derived from overlying pit [287]. Sherds (x25/92g) from deposit [325] came from overlying deposits [225] and [226].

The fills of these features were often speckled with naturally occurring, rust-coloured or dark brown/black concretions of oxidised iron/manganese - a feature that was common also in the fills of anthropogenic features such as pits and ditches. These *redoximorphic features* (also known as soil mottling) are characteristic of gleyed soils, in which periodic waterlogging causes an overall depletion of iron/manganese ions from the soil matrix, resulting in grey-coloured soils. At the same time, concretions of insoluble, oxidised iron and manganese can form along plant roots (oxidised rhizosphere) and worm burrows.

G2: Probable tree throws and root hollows (Undated or uncertain date)

Contexts: 020, **021**, 034, **035**, 036, **037**, 044, 045, **046**, 053, **054**, **159**, 160, 282, **283**, 288, **289**, 530, **531**, 568, **569**, 580, **581**, 588, **589**, 619, **620**, 630, **631**, 650, 651, **652**, 653, **654**, 655, **656**, 657, **658**, 659, **660**, 676, **677**, 691, **692**, 718, **719**, 793, **794**, 834, 835, **836**

Several features were undated but contained varying amounts of charcoal, sometimes is well-defined lenses within the fill. These features are interpreted as probable tree throws or in a few cases the traces of tree root systems that were burnt *in situ*, during deliberate clearance. The features varied in size, but generally were irregular in plan and shallow, with poorly defined edges, undulating bases and asymmetrical profiles. In most cases, there was clear evidence for rooting or animal burrowing extending into the sides and bases of these features.

A few of these features contained, in addition to charcoal, occasional to moderate flecks of scorched soil or possible fired clay ([589], [654], [656], [658], [794]). Feature [656] also contained one small fragment (2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250), and feature [589] contained a large (338g) fragment of Roman brick. Some tree roots (such as [834]) were apparently burnt *in situ* but were not in an obvious pit/throw.

There is an apparent cluster of tree throws towards the western part of the site, and a more dispersed concentration in the southern central part of the site. However, none of them obviously relate to any of the identified land divisions.

G3: Animal burrowing

Contexts: 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 280, 281, 307, 308, 359, 360, 559, 560, 561, 576, 577, 578, 579, 586, 587, 590, 591, 592, 593, 632, 633, 639, 640, 661, 662, 663, 689, 690, 784, 785

Animal burrows occurred frequently throughout the site. Some of them were excavated and recorded, usually because they were interpreted originally as anthropogenic features such as postholes or stake holes. Generally, excavation revealed that these features were angled, asymmetrical or under-cut in profile or obviously connected to other burrows by horizontal tunnels.

Two notable concentrations of small burrows (>100 in number) were recorded below localised deposits of charcoal-rich soil [225], [226] and [251] (G60 and G65). Some of them were selected for excavation and they were generally shown to be shallow, with concave bases. Occasional fragments of pottery or fired clay recovered from some of these features ([255], [258], [260], [265], [267], [269], [271], [273], [275], [280], [308]) are assumed to have originated in the overlying deposits, which did contain moderate to frequent amounts of pottery.

[254] – 4 sherds (10g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[257] – 1 sherd (<2g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[259] – 3 sherds (6g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[264] – 1 sherd (4g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[266] – 3 sherds (22g) Roman pot AD 50–130
[270] – 5 sherds (14g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[274] – 2 sherds (6g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[280] – 2 sherds (12g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250
[307] – 1 sherd (16g) Roman pot AD 50–200/250

G4: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 067, 068, 110, 111

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 4.30m long x 0.75m wide x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. To the SSW it was apparently removed by ditch G5, although the evidence for this was slight. It petered out to the NNW, but might originally have been continuous with ditch G6. The fill was variously described, but was generally light grey or greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

G5: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 004, 005, 108, 109, 130, 131, 572, 573, 594, 595, 602, 603

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring >98m long x up to 1.27m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides and a mostly flat base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known. As excavated (at segment [108]) this ditch cut shallower ditch G4 (segment [110]), although the evidence for this was slight. It is possible that G5 was a re-cut of an earlier, shallower ditch. The fill was variously described, but was generally light grey or greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

004, 005: 1.27m wide x 0.29m deep steep sides, irregular base, no finds
130, 131: 1.20m wide x 0.18m deep, gentle sides, flat base, no finds
108, 109: Relationship slot, 0.16m deep, flat base, no finds
572, 573: 1.02m wide x 0.16m deep, gentle sides, flat base, no finds
594, 595: 1.00m wide x 0.20m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds
602, 603: 0.76m wide x 0.24m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G6: Field boundary ditch (Not securely dated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 008, 009, 024, 025, 030, 031, 042, 043, 057, 058

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 21.44m long x up to 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE to the NNE and its full extent in that direction is unknown. It petered out to the SSW, but might originally have been continuous with ditch G4. The fill was variously described, but was generally light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. Some small fragments of fired clay were present in fill [024]

(segment [025]). A single small sherd (4g) of LBA-EIA pot was assigned context number [025], but was presumably from fill [024].

008, 009: 0.77m wide x 0.14m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
030, 031: Relationship slot, 0.10m deep, no finds
042, 043: Relationship slot, 0.09m deep, no finds
024, 025: 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep, steep sides, irregular base, occasional charcoal and fired clay
057, 058: 0.43m wide x 0.12m, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G7: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 547, 548

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 56.70 long x up to 0.80m wide x 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. To the NNE the ditch continued beyond the LOE, where it was recorded as undated gully F1088 in evaluation trench 8. To the SSW G7 also continued beyond the LOE, but probably equated to ditch G8. The ditch had an uncertain relationship with enclosure ditch G14. Its fill was variously described, but was generally light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

477, 478: Relationship slot, 0.25m deep, no finds
479, 480: 0.64m wide x 0.15m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
481, 482: 0.80m wide x 0.17m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds
547, 548: 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds

G8: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 144, 145

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 2.15m long x 0.71m wide x 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. To the NNE the ditch was cut by G12, but was probably contemporary with G7 and G11. It petered out to the SSW and its original extent in that direction is unknown. Its fill was mottled light grey and orangey brown clayey silt, with no finds.

G9: Boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–130)

Contexts: 069, 070, 071, 072, 075, 076, 442, 443, 463, 464

Curvilinear, oriented approximately SSW–NNE, measuring at least 86.20 long x up to 1.45m wide and 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a broad, flattish or slightly concave base. The ditch continued beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known, although it probably petered out to the SSW. To the NNE it might have been recorded as F1063 in evaluation trench 12 – this undated ditch had a similar, broad, shallow profile. Ditch G9 was cut by ditch G10. Its fill was variously described but was generally a light greyish brown clayey silt, with a small amount of Roman pot from [069].

442, 443: 0.95m wide x 0.13m deep, moderate sides, broad concave base, no finds
463, 464: 1.45m wide x 0.11m deep, shallow sides, broad flat base, no finds
069, 070: 1.22m wide x 0.20m deep, moderate sides, broad, flattish base, x1 (24g) ROM pot, AD 50–130
071, 072: Relationship slot, 1.00m wide x 0.20m deep, moderate side, flat base, no finds
075, 076: 0.95m wide x 0.20m deep, moderate sides, broad, flattish base, no finds

G10: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 065, 066, 073, 074, 079, 080, 081, 082, 088, 089, 090, 091, 116, 117, 118, 119

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 46.50m long x up to 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. To the ESE the ditch extended beyond the LOE and its full extent is unknown – it seems likely that it made a T-junction with ditch G15. To the WNW the ditch had a rounded terminus, resulting in a c.4m wide gap (field entrance?) between this ditch and ditch G11 to the WNW. Its fill was light to mid brownish grey (mottled orangey brown in some segments) clayey silt with varying amounts of pebbles but no finds.

079, 080: 0.53m wide x 0.14m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
090, 091: 0.44m wide x 0.05m deep, gentle sides, irregular base, freq gravel, no finds
088, 089: 0.60m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

081, 082: 0.80m wide x 0.13m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
065, 066: 0.75m wide x 0.18m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
073, 074: 0.75m wide x 0.15m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
116, 117: 0.42m wide x 0.11m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
118, 119: Terminus, 0.52m wide x 0.14m deep, mod sides, concave base, no finds

G11: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 138, 139, 140, 141

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 7.35m long x up to 0.52m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. To the ESE the ditch had a shallow and irregular terminus, resulting in a c.4m wide gap (field entrance?) between this ditch and ditch G10 to the ESE. To the WNW it was apparently removed by pit or ditch re-cut [143] (G12) although in retrospect the evidence for this relationship is unconvincing. The fill of G11 was light to mid brownish grey (mottled orangey brown in some segments) clayey silt with occasional pebbles but no finds.

138, 139: 0.44m wide x 0.07m deep with saucer-shaped profile, petering out, no finds
140, 141: 0.52m wide x 0.10m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G12: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 142, 143

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 2.75m long x 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. As recorded, this feature had a possible rounded terminus to the ESE (cutting ditch G11) and extended beyond the LOE to the WNW on the same alignment as G11. As such, it was postulated as a re-cut of G11. In retrospect, the evidence for this is unconvincing, and G12 might be better understood as a slight widening at the junction of ditches, G7, G8 and G11. The fill of G12 was light to mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles but no finds.

G13: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 492, 493, 494, 495, 516, 517

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 26.00m long x up to 0.87m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions. To the ESE it almost certainly joined up with G11/G12. The fill of G13 was variously described, but was generally light to grey brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and some Roman pottery from [516].

492, 493: 0.30m wide x 0.06m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds
494, 495: Relationship slot
516, 517: 0.87m wide x 0.13m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x1 (2g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)

G14: Enclosure ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250, or later)

Contexts: 467, 468, 475, 476, 485, 486, 510, 511, 514, 515, 535, 536

This was a continuous ditch defining three sides of a rectangular enclosure measuring c.33m WNW–ESE x at least 13m SSW–NNE. The ditch was up to 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It extended beyond the LOE to the NNE, and was recorded previously as F1078 in evaluation trench 8. F1078 contained small fragments of Roman CBM and frequent charcoal. The fill of G14 was variously described, but was generally light grey or yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional to frequent charcoal, occasional pebbles, a fragment of Roman pottery (from [535]) and small fragments of fired clay.

467, 468: 0.77m wide x 0.26m deep, moderate sides, concave base, freq charcoal, some fired clay
510, 511: 0.85m wide x 0.14m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
485, 486: 0.66m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x1 (12g) MED/PMED CBM
475, 476: Relationship slot. 0.14m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
514, 515: 0.58m wide x 0.16m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
535, 536: 0.62m wide x 0.14m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x1 (2g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250) & some fired clay

G15: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 100, 101, 112, 113, 608, 609, 623, 624

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE with a rounded terminus at each end, measuring 37.80m long x up to 0.81m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. At the NNE end, it was separated by 2.16m from ditch G16, on the same alignment (field entrance?). The fill of G15 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional to frequent pebbles but no finds.

100, 101: 0.60m wide x 0.11m deep, gentle sides, concave base, freq pebbles, no finds
112, 113: Rounded terminus, 0.80m wide x 0.13m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds
608, 609: 0.75m wide x 0.32m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
623, 624: Rounded terminus, 0.81m wide x 0.21m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G16: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 094, 095, 122, 123, 134, 135, 419, 420, 425, 426, 444, 445

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring 62.40m long x up to 1.40m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. At the NNE end, it had a T-junction with ditch G17, although *as recorded* G17 cut G16. At the SSW end, it was separated by 2.16m from ditch G15, on the same alignment (field entrance?). The fill of G16 was variously described, but was generally light greyish brown clayey silt, mottled orangey brown in places, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

122, 123: Terminus, 1.40m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, irregular base, no finds
134, 135: 0.92m wide x 0.18m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
094, 095: 0.95m wide x 0.16m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
144, 145: 0.71m wide x 0.22m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
419, 420: 1.40m wide x 0.32m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
425, 426: 1.92m wide x 0.19m deep, moderate sides, flattish base, no finds

G17: Field boundary ditch (Not securely dated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 387, 388, 423, 424, 471, 472

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 82m long x up to 1.30m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE to the WNW, where it was probably recorded previously as F1076 in evaluation trench 8 (which produced a small amount of Roman CBM). G17 had a rounded terminus to the ESE, where a c.4m-wide gap separated G17 from ditch G18, on the same alignment (field entrance?). G17 was also recorded during the evaluation as undated ditch F1090 in evaluation trench 12. The fill of G17 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and with a fragment of residual later prehistoric pot from [423].

387, 388: Terminus, 0.85m wide x 0.24m deep, steep sides, flat base, no finds
423, 424: Relationship slot. 0.27m deep, moderate side, concave base, x1 (>2g) later prehistoric pot
471, 472: 1.30m wide x 0.32m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G18: Enclosure ditch (Roman – AD 50–130)

Contexts: 379, 380, 421, 422, 431, 432, 539, 540

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 20.30m long x up to 1.68m wide and 0.21m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a flat base. At its WNW end the ditch had a broad, flattened terminus, and a c.4m-wide gap separated G18 from ditch G17, on the same alignment (field entrance?). To the ESE, G18 extended beyond the LOE and its extent is not known – it probably connected with ditch G19. The fill of G18 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey sandy silt, mottled orangey brown, with occasional pebbles and with occasional pot from [421].

G18 was also recorded in evaluation trench 14 as ‘terminus’ F1018, which produced a large amount of Roman pottery (331 sherds, 2291g, from only three or four vessels) dated E2nd to M3rd century AD.

431, 432: Terminus, 1.68m wide x 0.21m deep, gentle sides, flat base, no finds
539, 540: Relationship slot. 0.11m deep, steep sides, concave base, no finds
379, 380: 0.81m wide x 0.19m deep, gentle sides, flat base, no finds
421, 422: 0.72m wide x 0.16m deep, moderate sides, flat base, x8 sherds (98g) ROM pot (AD 50–130)

G19: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 146, 147, 157, 158, 163, 164, 172, 173, 178, 179, 180, 181, 243, 244

Linear, oriented WNW–ESE, measuring at least 63.40m long x up to 0.92m wide and 0.20m deep, with a profile varying from saucer-shaped to steep sided with a concave base. At its ESE end the ditch had a small, rounded terminus. To the WNW, G19 extended beyond the LOE and its extent is not known – it probably connected with ditch G18. The fill of G19 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey sandy silt, mottled orangey brown in places, with occasional to frequent pebbles and with occasional pot from [157] (the sherds apparently from the base/lower wall of a single vessel) and [173].

G19 was also recorded in evaluation trench 18 as undated ditch F1050.

157, 158: 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep, saucer shaped profile, 23 sherds (64g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)
146, 147: 0.60m wide x 0.05m deep, petering out, saucer shaped profile, no finds
180, 181: 0.74m wide x 0.12m deep, moderate sides, irreg base, peters out, no finds
163, 164: 0.92m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, irregular base, no finds
172, 173: 0.54m wide x 0.12m deep, gentle sides, flat base, x1 sherd (6g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
178, 179: 0.75m wide x 0.20m deep, steep sides, concave base, no finds
243, 244: Terminus, 0.50m wide x 0.10m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds

G20: Ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 708, 709, 722, 723, 735, 736, 741, 742, 761, 762

Linear, but with a pronounced dog-leg, generally oriented N-S, measuring at least 27m long x up to 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. At its N end the ditch had a rounded terminus, and to the SSW it extended beyond the LOE, so that its original extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G20 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional to frequent pebbles but no finds. G20 was apparently cut by G21, and by inference must have also pre-dated G43, although this relationship could not be seen at the junction of segments [721] and [723].

708, 709: 0.68m wide x 0.24m deep, moderate sides, concave base, freq pebbles, no finds
722, 723: 0.55m wide x 0.25m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
741, 742: 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
761, 762: Relationship slot. 0.18m deep, steep sides, concave base, no finds
735, 736: Terminus, 0.85m wide x 0.15m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds

G21: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 190, 191, 211, 212, 700, 701, 704, 705, 726, 727, 731, 732, 739, 740, 767, 768, 856, 857

Linear (though slightly sinuous), oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 71.30m long x up to 1.90m wide and 0.36m deep, with a profile varying from broad and saucer-shaped to narrow with moderately steep sides and a concave base. At its SSW end the ditch had a rounded terminus, and to the NNE it was removed by later ditch G25; its original extent in that direction is unknown but it could not have continued much further. The fill of G20 was variously described, but was generally light brownish grey sandy silt, mottled orangey brown in places, with occasional to frequent pebbles and with occasional pot from [211], [700] and [767].

704, 705: Terminus, 0.89m wide x 0.16m deep, gentle sides, concave base, moderate charcoal, no finds
726, 727: Relationship slot. 0.60m wide x 0.14m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds. cut by 725
739, 740: Relationship slot. 0.87m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, concave base, frequent charcoal, occa fired clay, no finds. Definitely cuts N-S ditch 742
767, 768: 1.30m wide x 0.36m deep, mod sides, concave base, x14 (38g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)
700, 701: 1.85m wide x 0.14m deep, gentle sides, flat base, x1 sherd (8g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
731, 732: 1.38m wide x 0.25m deep, moderate sides, flattish base, no finds
190, 191: 1.60m wide x 0.15m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds
211, 212: 1.90m wide x 0.36m deep, gentle sides, flat base, x24 sherds pottery, mostly Roman (AD 50–130) but including x2 sherds later prehistoric pot
856, 857: Truncated, 0.20m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds

G22: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–130?)

Contexts: 757, 758, 769, 770, 773, 774

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 33m long x up to 1.90m wide and 0.36m deep, with moderately steep sides and a broad, flattish or slightly concave base. At its SSW end the ditch had a rounded terminus, and to the NNE it extended beyond the LOE, so that its original extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G22 was variously described, but was generally light grey or brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles, and occasional pot from [769] and [773]. Probable part of the enclosure system. On same alignment as G24, to the NNE.

757, 758: Terminus, 1.20m wide x 0.12m deep, gentle to moderate sides, flattish base, no finds
773, 774: 1.12m wide x 0.221m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x26 (146g) ROM pot (AD 50–130)
769, 770: 1.90m wide x 0.36m deep, moderate sides, broad, concave base, x9 sherds (54g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)

G23: Ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 751, 752, 753, 754, 771, 772

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring 17m long x up to 0.58m wide and 0.09m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. At its SSW end the ditch had a rounded terminus, and to the NNE it petered out (and was also cut there by pit [756]). The fill of G23 was variously described, but was generally light grey or greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Parallel to enclosure ditches to the west, but not obviously itself defining an enclosure.

751, 752: 0.42m wide x 0.08m deep, moderately steep sides, concave base, no finds
771, 772: Terminus, 0.36m wide x 0.09m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds
753, 754: 0.58m wide x 0.09m deep, saucer-shaped profile, petering out, no finds

G24: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 204, 205, 227, 228

Linear, oriented SSW–NNE, measuring at least 14.75m long x up to 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. At its SSW end the ditch had a rounded terminus, and to the NNE it extended beyond the LOE, so that its full extent in that direction is not known. The fill of G24 was greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional pebbles and Roman pot. Probable part of the enclosure system. On same alignment as G22, to the SSW.

204, 205: 1.20m wide x 0.30m deep, gentle sides, concave base, x2 sherds (14g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and fired clay/CBM. x1 flint flake
227, 228: 1.10m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, concave base

G25: Enclosure ditch (Roman - AD 120–200/250)

Contexts: 126, 127, 161, 162, 174, 175, 184, 185, 202, 203, 213, 214, 229, 230, 237, 238, 706, 707, 729, 730, 733, 734

Relatively substantial, L-shaped ditch, defined two sides of a rectangular enclosure, measuring 34m NNE–SSW x at least 91m ESE–WNW. The ditch was up to 2.50m wide and 0.46m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave or flattish base. It had a rounded terminus at the NNW end of its shorter ‘arm’, and extended beyond the LOE at the WNW end of the longer ‘arm’. It was probably associated with ditch G26 to the WNW. The fill of G25 was variously described but was generally light brownish grey sandy or clayey silt, with occasional pebbles, charcoal and pot from most of the excavated segments. G25 cut G21, and was clearly part of a later phase of land division.

Also recorded as undated ditch F1048 in evaluation trench 18.

229, 230: Rounded terminus, 2.50m wide x 0.41m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x1 fragment (44g) Roman pot (AD 100–200/250)
237, 238: 1.80m wide x 0.35m deep, mod sides, concave base, x12 (186g) ROM pot (AD 120–200/250).
213, 214: 1.55m wide x 0.46m deep, x6 sherds (46g) Roman pot (AD 50–130)
184, 185: 1.45m wide x 0.15m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds

- 733, 734: 2.40m wide x 0.36m deep, gentle to moderate sides, flattish base, x3 sherds (16g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
 729, 730: 1.83m wide x 0.45m deep, moderate sides, flattish base, x1 (8g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)
 706, 707: 1.90m wide x 0.40m deep, moderate sides, flattish base, x2 sherds (6g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and x3 fragments (89g) Roman CBM
 202, 203: 1.84m wide x 0.20m deep, steep sides, concave base, no finds
 161, 162: 1.45m wide x 0.24m deep, steep sides, concave base, no finds
 174, 175: 1.30m wide x 0.35m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x5 sherds (44g) of Roman pot (from a single vessel dated AD 180–200/250)
 126, 127: 1.15m wide x 0.29m deep, moderate sides, flattish base, x7 (90g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)

G26: Enclosure ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 403, 404, 405, 406, 413, 414

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring 13m long x up to 1.25m wide and 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and with a rounded terminus at each end. Terminus [406], at the ESE end of the ditch, had been recorded previously as ditch terminus F1026 in evaluation trench 14 (contained a fragment of Roman CBM). Ditch G26 was probably associated with relatively substantial ditch G25 to the ESE. The fill of G26 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Also recorded as Roman ditch F1037 in evaluation trench 16 (dated M2nd–M3rd century AD).

- 403, 404: Terminus, 1.25m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, narrow concave base, no finds
 405, 406: 0.90m wide x 0.10m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds
 413, 414: Terminus, 1.10m wide x 0.12m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds

G27: Ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 377, 378, 541, 542

Linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring at least 6.40m long x up to 0.81m wide and 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and with a narrow, rounded terminus to the NW. No obvious intercutting relationship between this and adjacent ditch G18, so they were probably contemporary. This ditch continued beyond the LOE to the SE, and its extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G27 was light brownish grey sandy silt, mottled orangey brown in places, with occasional pebbles and with occasional Roman pot from [377].

Also recorded as undated ditch F1042 in evaluation trench 14.

- 377, 378: 0.81m wide x 0.19m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x2 (8g) ROM pot (AD 50–200/250)
 541, 542: Terminus, 0.42m wide x 0.13m deep, moderate sides, irregular base, no finds

G28: Field boundary ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 186, 187, 192, 193, 196, 197

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring at least 10.7m long x up to 1.37m wide and 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch continued beyond the LOE to the WNW, and its extent in that direction is unknown – however, it was on the same alignment as ditches G30 and G31, to the WNW. To the ESE, ditch G28 was probably cut by later enclosure ditch G29. The fill of G28 was light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional to moderate pebbles but no finds.

- 186, 187: 1.10m wide x 0.25m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 192, 193: 1.37m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, narrow concave base, no finds
 196, 197: 1.07m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds

G29: Enclosure ditch (Roman, AD 120–200/250)

Contexts: 182, 183, 188, 189, 217, 218, 296, 297, 298, 299, 309, 310

Slightly curvilinear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 40m long x up to 2.03m wide and 0.56m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. There was a rounded terminus to the SSW, and a 2.8m gap (field entrance?) separating this ditch from G25, to the SSW. G29 continued beyond the LOE to the NNE, and its extent in that direction is unknown - it might have turned sharply west to join up with Roman

ditch F1046 in evaluation trench 19 (dated 2nd-4th century AD). The fill of G29 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional to frequent pebbles and occasional to frequent Roman pot, mostly from segment [189] near the SSW terminus.

Also recorded as undated ditch F1059 in evaluation trench 20.

- 217, 218: 1.3m wide x 0.23m deep, moderate sides, broad, concave base, no finds
 188, 189: 2.03m wide x 0.56m deep, moderate sides, narrow, concave base, x126 sherds (1292g) of Roman pot (AD 120–200/250)
 182, 183: 1.22m wide x 0.35m deep, moderate sides, narrow, concave base, x5 sherds (66g) of Roman pot (AD 120–200/250)
 309, 310: 2.00m wide x 0.47m deep, moderate sides, narrow, concave base, x3 sherds (16g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and fired clay
 298, 299: 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x7 sherds (33g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
 296, 297: 1.80m wide x 0.45m deep, moderate sides, concave base, some fired clay

G30: Field boundary ditch (Roman - AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 326, 327, 328, 329, 343, 344

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring at least 12.6m long x up to 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch petered out in both directions and its original extent is unknown – however, it was probably associated with ditch G29 to the ESE and ditch G31 to the WNW. The fill of G30 was light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional Roman pot in all three segments. Also probably recorded as F1024 in evaluation trench 15 (2nd-4th c pot).

- 326, 327: 0.60m wide x 0.12m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x8 sherds (408g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
 328, 329: 0.50m wide x 0.04m deep, saucer-shaped profile, petering out, x2 sherds (2g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
 343, 344: 0.85m wide x 0.05m deep, saucer-shaped profile, petering out, x10 sherds (14g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G31: Field boundary ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 341, 342, 454, 455, 456, 457

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring at least 13.5m long x up to 0.80m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the WNW and was noticeably deeper at that end, suggesting a possible re-cut. The ditch petered out to the ESE and its original extent is unknown – however, it was probably associated with ditches G29 and G30. The fill of G31 was light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional Roman pot in all three segments.

- 341, 342: 0.40m wide x 0.04m deep, saucer-shaped profile, a single sherd (2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) was labelled [342], but was probably from [341], some charcoal
 454, 455: 0.63m wide x 0.17m deep, gentle sides, concave base, x16 sherds (100g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)
 456, 457: Terminus, 0.80m wide x 0.29m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x2 sherds (6g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G32: Ditch (Roman – AD 120–200/250?)

Contexts: 448, 449, 450, 451

Short linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 2.80m long x up to 0.92m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus [449] to the NNW and an uncertain (but probably contemporary) relationship with ditch G31 to the SSW. Ditch G32 almost certainly cut pit [453], although this relationship was not recorded in plan. The fill of G32 was light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional Roman pot, including an almost complete vessel.

- 448, 449: Terminus, 0.92m wide x 0.21m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x11 sherds (30g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and charcoal
 450, 451: 0.92m wide x 0.31m deep, steep sides, concave base, x18 sherds (212g) of Roman pot (AD 120–200/250), including nearly complete vessel

G33: Ditch (Roman - AD 100/120–200/250)

Contexts: 353, 354, 369, 370

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 17.0m long x up to 0.92m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus [370] to the SSW and extended beyond the LOE to the NNE, so that its full extent in that direction is unknown. It was probably recorded as Roman ditch F1016 in evaluation trench 15 (dated by pottery to M/L2nd-M3rd century AD, and also containing a small amount of Roman CBM). The fill of G33 was light grey sandy silt, with occasional to frequent pebbles and moderate Roman pot.

353, 354: 0.92m wide x 0.21m deep, moderate sides, broad, concave base, x33 sherds (128g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

369, 370: Terminus, 0.62m wide x 0.19m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x30 sherds (68g) of Roman pot (AD 100/120–200/250)

G34: Ditch (Roman – AD 100–200/250)

Contexts: 313, 314, 323, 324, 383, 384, 397, 398

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 16.70m long x up to 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the SSW and petered out to the NNE, so that its full extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G34 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional to frequent Roman pot, charcoal, fired clay and a large fragment of lava stone quern.

313, 314: 0.53m wide x 0.05m deep, saucer-shaped profile, mod charcoal, occ fired clay

323, 324: 0.60m wide x 0.15m deep, gentle sides, concave base, x88 sherds (386g) of Roman pot (AD 100–200/250) and moderate charcoal

383, 384: 0.55m wide x 0.12m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x19 sherds (150g) of Roman pot (AD 50–130), charcoal, fired clay, x1 quern fragment

397, 398: Terminus, 0.53m wide x 0.10m deep, gentle sides, concave base, freq charcoal, x1 fired clay

G35: Ditch (Roman AD 150–200/250)

Contexts: 319, 320, 332, 333

Curvilinear, oriented approximately N-S, measuring at least 8m long x up to 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the S and petered out to the N, so that its full extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G35 was light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pot from both segments. Function of this ditch is unknown, but it was not obviously part of the Roman enclosure system.

319, 320: Terminus, 0.83m wide x 0.16m deep, gentle to moderate sides, flat base, x21 sherds (78g) of Roman pot (AD 150–200/250) and x1 fragment (30g) of MED/PMED CBM (intrusive?)

332, 333: 0.40m wide x 0.09m deep, saucer-shaped profile, peters out, x19 sherds (54g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G36: Ditch (Roman – AD 120–150)

Contexts: 347, 348, 367, 368, 373, 374

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 7.75m long x up to 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the NNE and petered out to the SSW, so that its full extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G36 was light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional to frequent Roman pot. The precise function of this ditch is unknown, although it was on a similar orientation to most of the ditches in the Roman field system.

347, 348: 0.80m wide x 0.05m deep, saucer-shaped profile, peters out to SSW, x1 sherds (2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

367, 368: 0.46m wide x 0.06m deep, saucer-shaped profile, x202 sherds (1246g) ROM pot (AD 80–130)

373, 374: Terminus, 0.60m wide x 0.10m deep, saucer-shaped profile, x6 sherds (28g) of pot, mostly undiagnostic ROM, x1 Samian sherd (AD 120–150), x1 residual later prehistoric sherd

G37: Ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 381, 382, 458, 459, 469, 470

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 12.3m long x up to 1.04m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the SSW and petered out to the NNE, close to the terminus of (probably associated) ditch G32. The fill of G37 was light grey sandy silt, with some charcoal but no finds. G37 was presumably part of the Roman enclosure system.

381, 382: Terminus, 1.04m wide x 0.18m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds

458, 459: 0.85m wide x 0.10m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds

469, 470: 0.80m wide x 0.06m deep, saucer-shaped profile, peters out to NNE, freq charcoal, no finds

G38: Enclosure ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 361, 362, 365, 366

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring at least 20m long x up to 0.86m wide and 0.13m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave or flat base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the WNW and extended beyond the LOE to the ESE, and its full extent in that direction is unknown. The fill of G38 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with no finds.

G38 was recorded previously as ditch F1013 in evaluation trench 16 (dated by pottery to 2nd-4th century AD). It probably formed part of the same interrupted boundary as G39 and G40.

361, 362: 0.86m wide x 0.13m deep, gentle to moderate sides, flat base, no finds

365, 366: Terminus, 0.60m wide x 0.12m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds

G39: Enclosure ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 375, 376, 391, 392, 399, 400

Slightly curvilinear (especially at the NW end), oriented WNW-ESE, measuring 15.20m long x up to 1.25m wide and 0.22m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave or flat base. The ditch had a rounded terminus at either end. It probably formed part of the same interrupted boundary as G38 and G40. The fill of G39 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional Roman and residual prehistoric pottery from the SE terminus [376].

375, 376: Terminus, 1.20m wide x 0.16m deep, gentle sides, flat base, x3 sherds (72g) of pottery, two Roman (AD 50–200/250 and one residual prehistoric (MBA?))

391, 392: Relationship slot, 1.20m wide x 0.17m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

399, 400: Terminus, 1.25m wide x 0.22m deep, gentle to moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G40: Enclosure ditch (Undated, but probably Roman)

Contexts: 401, 402, 429, 430

Linear, oriented WNW-ESE, measuring 15.20m long x up to 1.80m wide and 0.47m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the ESE, and probably formed part of the same interrupted boundary as G38 and G39. To the WNW it made a T-junction with contemporary ditch G41. The fill of G40 was light grey sandy silt, with no finds.

401, 402: Terminus, 1.80m wide x 0.47m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

429, 430: Relationship slot, 0.20m deep, gentle sides, concave base, no finds

G41: Enclosure ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 415, 416, 427, 428, 433, 434

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 14.70m long x up to 1.34m wide and 0.36m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had a rounded terminus to the SSW, adjacent to the terminus of ditch G18 (suggesting these were contemporary). To the NNW G41 had a junction with contemporary ditch G40, before extending beyond the LOE. The fill of G41 was light brownish grey sandy silt, with some Roman pot in [433]. Possibly same as F1030 in evaluation trench 13.

415, 416: 1.34m wide x 0.26m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 427, 428: Relationship slot, 0.36m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 433, 434: Terminus, 1.30m wide x 0.26m deep, gentle to moderate sides, concave base, x5 sherds (20g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G42: Enclosure ditch (Roman – AD 50–130)

Contexts: 371, 372, 393, 394, 409, 410

Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring at least 13m long x up to 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE to the NNE, and to the SSW it had a T-shaped intersection with deeper ditch G39. As recorded, G42 cut G39, although this is doubtful. G42 did not continue S of ditch G39, but it might have petered out in that direction. The fill of G42 was light to mid grey sandy silt, with occasional pot.

371, 372: 0.55m wide x 0.11m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 409, 410: 0.50m wide x 0.09m deep, gentle sides, concave base, x166 sherds (1592g) of Roman pot (AD 50–130) and charcoal
 393, 394: 0.43m wide x 0.06m deep, saucer-shaped profile, no finds

G43: Field boundary ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 697, 698, 699, 710, 711, 720, 721, 724, 725, 728

Slightly curvilinear, oriented approximately NNW-SSE, measuring at least 29.80m long x up to 1.37m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE to the SSE, but continued further SSE as G44. To the NNW it was removed/replaced by post-medieval ditch [746]. The fill of G43 was variously described, but was generally light greyish brown or orangey grey sandy silt, with no finds. At two locations, two distinct fills were recorded.

697, 698, 699: 0.82m wide x 0.38m deep, moderate sides, narrow concave base, no finds
 710, 711: 1.02m wide x 0.22m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 724, 728, 725: 1.20m wide x 0.41m deep, moderate sides, flat base, no finds
 720, 721: 1.37m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G44: Field boundary ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 832, 833, 837, 838

Linear, oriented approximately NNW-SSE, measuring at least 18m long x up to 1.05m wide and 0.57m deep, with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE to the NNW, but continued further NNW as G43. To the SSE it ran beyond the LOE. The fill of G44 was light grey mottled orangey brown sandy silt, with no finds.

832, 833: 1.05m wide x 0.45m deep, steep sides, narrow concave base, x1 fired clay, x1 flint flake
 837, 838: 1.05m wide x 0.57m deep, steep sides, narrow concave base, no finds

G45: Field boundary ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 809, 810, 819, 820

Linear, oriented approximately NNW-SSE, measuring at least 19.85m long x up to 1.15m wide and 0.24m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known. It was parallel to and approximately 3m E of undated ditch G44, and they might have been associated. The fill of G45 was mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with no finds.

809, 810: 1.15m wide x 0.25m deep, gentle to moderate sides, concave base, no finds
 819, 820: 1.10m wide x 0.24m deep, moderate sides, concave base, no finds

G46: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval, later)

Contexts: 132, 133, 669, 670

Linear, oriented N-S, measuring at least 47m long x up to 2.00 wide and 0.37m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known. The fill of G46 was variously described but was generally mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional to frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal, pot, CTP and CBM.

This ditch was also noted (but not excavated or recorded) in evaluation trench 10. It corresponded with a field boundary recorded on the 1844 tithe map and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least 1946, but had been infilled by the 1950s. Tithe plot 55 to the west, and plot 54 to the east

132, 133: 2.00m wide x 0.28m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x1 sherd (2g) of pot (17th-E18th C), CBM and a small (2g) fragment of CTP stem (1750–1910)
669, 670: 1.70m wide x 0.37m deep, moderate sides, concave base, x2 small frags CTP (18th/19th c)

G47: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval, earlier)

Contexts: 148, 149, 150, 170, 171, 200, 201, 666, 667, 668, 745, 746, 854, 855

L-shaped, defining two sides of a sub-rectangular field measuring at least 90m N-S x long x 150m ENE-WSW. It was up to 2.17 wide and 0.43m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known, although it probably continued to the west as ditch G48. At the SE corner, ditch G47 cut earlier N-S ditch G43, although the similarity of alignment suggested that G47 might have been a more substantial re-cut of ditch G43. Ditch G47 contained one or two fills, variously described but generally mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional to frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal, some residual Roman pot and CBM, and EPMED brick.

This ditch was also recorded as F1006 in evaluation trench 18, producing residual Roman pottery and post-medieval brick (L17/E18th century). The ditch did not correspond with any field boundary recorded on the 1844 tithe map or subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, and is assumed therefore to have been backfilled in the 18th- or early 19th century.

148, 149, 150: 1.55m wide x 0.30m deep, moderate sides, flat base, x4 sherds of residual Roman pot, some residual Roman CBM, and PMED CBM from upper fill [148]
171, 170: 2.17m wide x 0.26m deep, moderate sides, flat base, x3 sherds (6g) of residual Roman pot
200, 201: 1.89m wide x 0.37m deep, moderate sides, concave base, occa PMED CBM
666, 667, 668: 1.80m wide x 0.43m deep, moderate sides, flat base, x3 large fragments (634g) of EPMED brick from upper fill 666
745, 746: Corner segment, 2.15m wide x 0.30m deep, mod sides, flat base, occa PMED brick (not kept)

G48: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval, earlier)

Contexts: 851, 852, 853

Linear, oriented E-W, measuring at least 23m long x 1.56m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known, although it probably continued to the east as ditch G47. One excavated segment contained two fills: light grey sandy silt [853] sealed by dark greyish brown silt [851], with occasional to moderate pebbles but no finds.

The ditch did not correspond with any field boundary recorded on the 1844 tithe map or subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, and is assumed therefore to have been backfilled (like G47) in the 18th- or early 19th century.

851, 853, 852: 1.56m wide x 0.35m deep, steep sides, flat base, no finds

G49: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval, earlier)

Contexts: 206, 207

Linear, oriented N-S, measuring at least 122m long x up to c.2.40m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known. Its fill was light to mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate pebbles and occasional post-medieval CBM.

The ditch did not correspond with any field boundary recorded on the 1844 tithe map or subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. It is assumed therefore to have been backfilled (like parallel ditch G47) in the 18th- or early 19th century.

206, 207: 1.05m wide x 0.35m deep, moderate sides, narrow concave base, x1 frag (142g) PMed CBM

G50: Pit, or tree throw (LBA-EIA +)

Contexts: 010, 011

Oval pit measuring 2.16m long x 1.10m wide x 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill [010] was mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles. One small fragment (4g) of LBA-EIA pot was assigned context number [011] (rather than [010]), but was presumably from this pit fill.

Similar features in this area of the site (such as [021], [035] and [054]; G2) have been interpreted as undated tree throws. G50 has been treated separately because of the probable presence of pottery in its fill.

G51: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 032, 033

Small, oval pit [033] measured 0.45m long x 0.25m wide x 0.13m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Fill [032] was soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing some probable flecks of fired clay.

G52: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 059, 060

Small, oval pit [060] measured 0.63m long x 0.45m wide x 0.13m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Fill [059] was soft, light greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

G53: Posthole (Undated)

Contexts: 083, 084, 085

Posthole [083] was oval, measuring 0.30m long x 0.25m wide x 0.11m deep, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Post pipe [085] was 0.20m long x 0.13m wide x 0.09m deep, and was filled with friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal. This was surrounded by post packing [084]: friable, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. There were no other postholes in this area of the site, or other features obviously associated with G53.

G54: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 102, 103

Oval pit [103] measured 1.30m long x 0.60m wide x 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [102] was soft, mid greyish brown, mottled orangey brown silty clay, containing occasional pebbles, some charcoal and flecks of fired clay. Pit G54 was possible associated with nearby pits [121] and [129] (G55).

G55: Two adjacent pits (Roman +)

Contexts: 120, 121, 128, 129

Pit [121] was oval, measuring at least 1.20m long x 1.00m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base. Fill [120] was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent pebbles, a sherd (26g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) and flecks of fired clay.

Pit [129] was oval, measuring at least 1.25m long x 0.90m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base. Fill [128] was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal, but no finds.

G56: Pit or posthole (Undated)

Contexts: 124, 125

Small oval pit or posthole [124] measured 0.18m long x 0.15m wide x 0.12m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a concave base. Fill [125] was friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks but no finds. There were no other pits or potential structural features in this area of the site.

G57: Posthole (Undated)

Contexts: 198, 199

Isolated posthole [199] was oval, measuring 0.56m long x 0.27m wide x 0.40m deep, with steep sides, becoming steeper with depth and tapering to a small concave base. Fill [198] was soft, light bluish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal fragments and flecks, but no finds. There were no other potential structural features in this area of the site.

G58: Two adjacent pits (Undated)

Contexts: 208, 209, 210, 215, 216

Pit [210] was sub-circular, measuring 1.20m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. The edges were diffuse, and there was a slight suggestion of scorching of the underlying natural. Lower fill [209] was soft, dark bluish grey sandy silt (30%) and charcoal (70%). There were frequent flecks and small fragments of fired clay and some patches/lenses of possible ash. Upper fill [208] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional pebbles but no finds. This feature was probably a fire pit.

Pit [216] was oval, measuring 0.50m long x 0.25m wide x 0.12m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Fill [215] was soft, dark greyish brown (mottled light bluish white) sandy silt, with frequent small fragments of charcoal and moderate flecks of fired clay.

G59: Ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224

Short linear feature, measuring 5.70m long x up to 1.00m wide x 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a flat base at the west end, becoming gently and more rounded to the east. There was a well-defined, rounded terminus to the west, but a less certain terminus to the east. It was filled with friable, light orangey brown clayey silt with pebbles, and possibly some Roman pot from fill [223] (not retained).

G60: Occupation spreads (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 225, 226

Two irregular spreads of friable, mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small fragments of pottery. [225] measured 2.20m x 0.84m x 0.05m thick. [226] measured 0.92m x 0.60m x 0.05m thick. It is likely that they originally formed parts of the same deposit. Each filled a shallow depression in the underlying natural, possibly caused by erosion. Numerous small and irregular hollows [276] below these deposits are interpreted as probable animal burrows, or perhaps tree root holes.

[225] – x24 sherds (164g) Roman pot (AD 50–130)

[226] – x6 sherds (46g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250), x1 fragment (192g) Roman brick

G61: Posthole (Undated)

Contexts: 231, 232

Isolated posthole [232] was oval, measuring 0.34m long x 0.26m wide x 0.19m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Fill [231] was friable, light to mid brownish grey silty clay, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks, but no finds. The posthole was probably associated with nearby pit [236] etc.

G62: Pit (Roman – AD 120–200/250)

Contexts: 233, 234, 235, 236

Pit [236] was oval, measuring 1.80m x 1.06m x 0.40m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking fairly sharply into a slightly irregular but generally flat base. The original function of the pit is uncertain, but it was subsequently backfilled with charcoal-rich soil containing moderate to frequent pottery. This might have been domestic refuse or industrial waste (TBC). The pit contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[233]: Friable, mixed mid to dark grey and light to mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, occasional pebbles, x131 sherds (1700g) Roman pot (AD 120–200/250) and x8 fragments (166g) of Roman tegulae (AD 120+). Upper fill, 0.31m thick.

[234]: Friable, light brownish grey silty clay with occasional patches of orangey brown redeposited natural silt, moderate flecks and small fragments charcoal, x66 sherds (1110g) Roman pot (AD 120–200/250) and x1 fragment (33g) of Roman tegula (AD 120+). Lower fill, up to 0.12m thick.

[235]: Friable, light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and x11 sherds (286g) Roman pot (AD 120–200/250). It was confined to the eastern edge of the pit.

G63: Pit (Roman – AD 120–200/250)

Contexts: 277, 278, 279, 302

Pit [279] was an irregular oval, measuring 1.25m x 0.90m x 0.42m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a generally concave base. The sides and base of the pit were much disturbed by burrowing and mole drains. The original function of the pit is uncertain, but it was subsequently backfilled with charcoal-rich soil containing moderate to frequent Roman pottery. This might have been domestic refuse or industrial waste (TBC). The pit contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[277]: Firm, dark grey with patches of mid greyish brown silty clay and small pockets of mid grey ash. It contained frequent charcoal and x22 sherds (156g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250). Upper fill, 0.30m thick.

[302]: The middle fill was a localised deposit of firm, orangey brown sandy silt with frequent patches of light grey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

[278]: Firm, mixed deposit of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and greyish brown redeposited natural, containing x9 sherds (106g) Roman pot (AD 120–200/250).

G64: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 239, 240

Pit [240] was oval, measuring 1.30m x 1.00m x 0.20m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The function of the pit is uncertain, but it might have been related to nearby pits G62 and G63. Fill [239] was friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and x2 fragments (6g) of undiagnostic Roman pot (AD 50–200/250).

G65: Occupation spreads (Roman – AD 120–200/250)

Contexts: 251, 300, 301

[251] was an oval spread of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal, x89 (441g) small to medium fragments of Roman pot (AD 120–200/250) and some flecks of fired clay/CBM. It measured 2.50m x 1.60m x 0.05m thick, and filled a localised hollow. Numerous irregularities [256] (G3) in the underlying natural are interpreted as animal burrowing and possible root disturbance. [251] was discrete from, but probably associated with, nearby spreads [300] and [301].

[300] was an oval spread of friable, brownish grey silty clay with frequent small patches of light brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, fired clay, x8 sherds (57g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) and x4 fragments (122g) of Roman CBM (AD 120+). It measured 1.70m x 1.30m 0.16m thick, petering out towards the edges.

[301] was an oval spread of friable, dark grey silty clay with small patches of mid brown or light yellowish brown redeposited natural, petering out towards the edges. It contained frequent charcoal, occasional fired clay and x46 sherds (397g) of Roman pot (AD 120–200/250). It seemed to fill a shallow hollow in the underlying natural, possibly caused by erosion. [300] and [301] were both heavily disturbed by agricultural activity (plough scars, mole drains etc) and animal burrowing.

The relationship between deposits [300] and [301] and their relationships with adjacent pits were unclear. Layer [300] was thought to partially overlay pit G62, but its stratigraphic relationship with pit G63 was less certain – it might have been the same deposit as the pit's upper fill [277]. Similarly, it could not be determined if layer [301] sealed or was cut by pit G63. On balance, it seems more likely that [300] and [301] were effectively part of the same deposit, sealing and slumping into both pits.

G66: Ditch/gully (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 241, 242, 245, 246

Short linear feature, oriented WNW-ESE, with a rounded terminus to the ESE and a less certain terminus to the WNW. It measured 3.20m long x up to 0.66m wide x 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, containing occasional pebbles, and occasional Roman pot from [241]. The purpose of this short feature is unclear, although it was on the same orientation as some of the nearby enclosure ditches.

[241] – x10 sherds (28g) Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G67: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 247, 248

Pit [248] was sub-circular, measuring 1.00m x 0.95m x 0.10m deep, with moderate sides breaking gradually into a fairly flat base. Fill [247] was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate charcoal and probable fired clay flecks/small fragments (not retained). The function of the pit is not clear, and there were no similar features in the immediate area.

G68: Land drain (Post-medieval/Modern)

Contexts: 249, 250

Part of a N-S land drain was excavated at the point where it truncated deposit [251] (G65). It was 0.54m wide and at least 0.20m deep, with vertical sides. Its fill [249] contained frequent small to medium fragments (135/1538g) of redeposited Roman pottery (AD 120–200/250), and x2 co-joining fragments (183g) of Roman imbrex (partially vitrified). These were almost certainly derived from deposit [251], through which the land drain was cut.

G69: Pit (Roman – AD 50–130)

Contexts: 261, 262

Small pit [262] was an irregular oval, measuring 0.39m x 0.36m x 0.09m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill [261] was friable, mid greyish brown, mottled orangey brown silty clay, with x21 (132g) small fragments of Roman pot (AD 50–130). The function of the pit is uncertain – it was in an area of intensive animal burrowing, so might have been related to those.

G70: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 290, 291

Shallow pit [291] was circular, measuring 0.60m wide by 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Fill [290] was firm, light yellowish grey silt, with occasional charcoal, and flecks to small fragments of fired clay. The function of the pit is unclear, although it was in an area of the site containing several such features.

G71: Pit, refuse (Roman – AD 180–200/250)

Contexts: 252, 253

Pit [253] was oval, measuring 2.07m x 1.60m x 0.21m deep, with a shallow, slightly irregular saucer-shaped profile. The original function of the pit is unclear, and it might have been eroded rather than a dug feature. It had an uncertain relationship with adjacent pit [287] (G72), and they might have been contemporary. Fill [252] was compact, light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and much pot, including near complete vessels broken in situ (101/1122g; AD 180–20/250). The more complete examples were given Registered Find numbers 2–5. Some of the pottery had patches of fired clay adhering to the surfaces, suggesting possible kiln waste. There was also some small to large fragments of fired clay/daub.

G72: Pit, refuse (Roman – AD 180–200/250)

Contexts: 286, 287

Large pit [287] was oval, measuring 3.70m x 2.50m x 0.22m deep, with a shallow, slightly irregular saucer-shaped profile. The original function of the pit is unclear, and it might have been eroded rather than a dug feature. It had an uncertain relationship with adjacent pit [253] (G71), and they might have been contemporary. Fill [286] was loose, light brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, frequent small to large fragments of pot 332/4416g; AD 180–20/250 and fired clay/daub. Like G71, this material is suspected to have been kiln waste and structural debris. Possible links with fill [252] in adjacent pit [253].

G73: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 303, 304, 305, 306

Pit [287] was circular, measuring 1.00m wide x 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[305]: Soft, light brown silt, occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Lowest and principal fill, 0.14m thick.

[304]: Soft, mid brownish black silt with frequent charcoal and x1 sherd (<2g) of Roman pot AD 50–200/250). Middle fill, 0.13m thick. No evidence for burning *in situ*.

[303]: Firm, light brown silt, no finds. Upper fill, 0.04m thick. Probably slumped topsoil/subsoil.

G74: Pit (Roman – AD 150–200/250)

Contexts: 317, 318

Pit [318] was oval, measuring 1.50m x 1.30m x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [317] was compact, mottled light grey and orangey brown patchy mix of sandy silt and coarse sand with fine gravel, containing x14 sherds (234g) of small to medium fragments of Roman pot (AD 150–200/250), and occasional charcoal. The pit was partially removed to the south by pit [316] (G75).

G75: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 315, 316

Pit [316] was oval, measuring 1.56m x 0.86m x 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [315] was compact, light grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal, and x1 small fragment (6g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250). This pit partially removed pit [318] (G74), to the north.

G76: Two adjacent pits (Undated)

Contexts: 311, 312, 321, 322

Pit [312] was oval, measuring 0.98m x 0.73m x 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [311] was compact, grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles, moderate charcoal but no finds.

Pit [322] was circular, measuring 0.42m wide x 0.30m deep, with very steep sides breaking sharply into a concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [321] was compact, light grey sandy silt with frequent stones, frequent charcoal in patches, but no finds.

G77: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 330, 331

Pit [331] was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.43m x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a rounded base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [330] was loose, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent small pebbles but no finds.

G78: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 334, 335

Pit [335] was oval, measuring 1.42m x 0.60m x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [334] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, x7 (42g) small fragments of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250), and a probable Roman coin (dupondius or as).

G79: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 336, 337, 338, 339, 340

Pit [340] was oval, measuring at least 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The function of the pit was unclear, as was its relationship with intercutting ditch [212] (G21). It contained a sequence of four distinct fills, as follows:

[339]: Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent patches light grey silt, no finds. Primary fill, against western side and base of cut. Up to 0.26m thick.

[338]: Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional to frequent charcoal flecks, no finds. Second fill, 0.05m thick.

[337]: Firm, brownish orange silty clay, frequent flecks and small fragments fired clay. Third fill, 0.03m thick.

[336]: Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal and flecks fired clay. Upper fill, 0.18m thick.

G80: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 345, 346

Pit [346] was an elongated oval, measuring 1.52m x 0.28m x 0.20m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [345] was firm, light brownish grey, mottled orangey brown, silty clay, with x5 sherds (10g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250). The pit cut adjacent ditch terminus [348] (G36).

G81: Borehole (Modern)

Contexts: 349, 350

[350] was a circular borehole, 0.22m wide. It was filled with friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and pebbles.

G82: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 351, 352

Pit [352] was oval, measuring 0.33m x 0.24m x 0.13m deep, with steep but irregular sides and a flattish base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [351] was friable, light greyish brown clayey silt, with x1 sherd (2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and charcoal.

G83: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 357, 358

Small pit [358] was circular, measuring 0.32m wide x 0.15m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base. The function of the pit is unclear, and it was partially disturbed by [360], interpreted as an animal burrow (G2). Fill [357] was loose, light orangey grey sandy silt, with x2 sherds (12g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G84: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 363, **364**

Shallow pit [364] was oval, measuring 0.90m x 0.77m x 0.10m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [363] was compact, light orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

G85: Probable ditch (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 385, **386**

Short linear feature, oriented SSW-NNE, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It was at least 1.25m long x 0.55m wide x 0.17m deep, and extended beyond the LOE to the SSW. To the NNE it was removed by post-medieval ditch G47, and did not continue on the other side of that ditch. 'Ditch' G85 did not quite line up with any of the enclosure ditches in this part of the site, and its function is unclear. It was filled with compact, light to mid brown silty clay, containing x7 sherds (14g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250)

G86: Pit (MBA?- 1700–1300 BC)

Contexts: 395, **396**

Pit [396] was circular, measuring 0.34m wide x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The function of the pit is unclear. Fill [395] was firm, light orangey brown silty clay, with x24 (191g) medium to large fragments of probable MBA pot (1700–1300 BC), from a single vessel.

G87: Pit (LBA-EIA – 1150–500 BC, or later)

Contexts: 407, 408, 417, **418**

Pit [396] was an elongated oval, measuring 2.12m long x 0.65m wide x 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base. The function of the pit is unclear. It contained two distinct fills, separated by interface [408]. Lower fill [417], 0.30m thick, was confined to the southern side and base of the pit. It was soft, mid brownish grey silty clay, with moderate charcoal and occasional pebbles, but no finds. Upper fill [407], 0.23m thick, was soft, light grey silty clay, with frequent flecks and small fragments of burnt bone, moderate charcoal, and x1 small fragment (6g) of ?LBA/EIA pot (1150–500 BC).

G88: Pit, refuse (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 435, **436**, 460

Large pit [436] was oval, measuring at least 2.36m long x 1.65m wide x 0.50m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow concave base. It extended beyond the LOE to the north. Lower fill [460] (0.30m thick) was friable, light orangey brown silty clay, with moderate small to medium pot fragments, and frequent charcoal. Upper fill [435] (0.18m thick) was soft, light orangey grey silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay, and x2 sherds (4g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250). Another x7 sherds (38g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250) were assigned context number [436], but these might have come from fill [460].

G89: Pit, refuse (Roman – AD 70/100–130)

Contexts: 452, **453**

Large pit [453] was oval, measuring 1.80m long x 1.20m wide x 0.53m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. It was truncated by ditches G31 and G32. Fill [452] was firm, brownish grey silty sand, with x102 sherds (974g) of Roman pot (mostly AD 70/100–130, but including three sherds from the same vessel dated AD 170+), and occasional charcoal.

G90: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 461, **462**

Shallow pit [462] was oval, measuring 1.30m long x 0.82m wide x 0.06m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill [461] was soft, light grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks (increasing to the centre of the pit), but no finds.

G91: Pit or animal burrow (Undated)

Contexts: 440, 441

Pit [441] was oval, measuring 0.76m long x 0.57m wide x 0.44m deep, with very steep or stepped sides, under-cut to the east and with a pronounced, bowl-shaped base. Distinctive fill [440] was friable/powdery, light grey clayey silt, with moderate flecks and small fragments charcoal, but no finds. The function was unclear, although the profile suggested a possible animal burrow. There were no other features in this part of the site.

G92: Pit, cremation? (Undated)

Contexts: 437, 439

Pit [439] was an irregular oval, measuring 0.90m long x 0.60m wide x 0.21m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Fill [437] was soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, x1 fragment animal bone and some calcined human bone.

G93: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 446, 447

Pit [447] was oval, measuring 1.50m x at least 1.20m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. The function of the pit was unclear. It was removed to east by ditch [445] (G16). Fill [446] was loose, light to dark grey sand (with possible ash content), containing x7 sherds (26g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) x3 struck flints (2 flakes, one blade), a piece of FCF and frequent charcoal.

G94: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 411, 412

Pit [412] was oval, measuring at least 0.95m x 1.20m x 0.32m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It ran beyond the LOE to the south, and its function was unclear. Fill [411] was friable, light orangey brown clayey silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

G95: Pit (Undated, PREH?)

Contexts: 489, 490, 491

Pit [491] was oval, measuring 0.85m x 0.75m x 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [489], in the southern half of the pit, was compact, mid brown silty clay, occasional fired clay fragments. Fill [490] was loose, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and x1 small fragment (2g) of prehistoric pot and occasional fragments of fired clay.

G96: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 518, 519

Pit [519] was oval, measuring 0.65m x 0.61m x 0.04m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [518] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay, with frequent flecks and occasional small fragments fired clay/daub, but no finds.

G97: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250 +)

Contexts: 522, 523

Pit [523] was sub-circular, measuring 0.56m x 0.52m x 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [522] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay, with x1 sherd (6g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250).

G98: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 526, 527

Pit [527] was oval, measuring 0.90m x 0.76m x 0.18m deep, with moderate or steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [526] was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay, with occasional fragments of fired clay.

G99: Pit (Earliest/Early Iron Age – 800–500 BC)

Contexts: 549, 550

Pit [550] was oval, measuring 2.30m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [549] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, with x42 sherds (62g) of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery (800–500 BC), mostly from small vessel, charcoal and pebbles. The pit was partially removed by pit [552] (G100).

G100: Pit (Later prehistoric / Earliest/Early Iron Age – 800–500 BC)

Contexts: 551, 552

Pit [552] was oval, measuring 1.36m x 0.95m x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [551] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, with x4 sherds (20g) of possible Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery (800–500 BC), charcoal and pebbles. Pit G100 partially removed pit [550] (G99).

G101: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 553, 554

Pit [554] was oval, measuring 0.74m x 0.60m x 0.21m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The function of the pit was unclear. Fill [553] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and pebbles, but no finds.

G102: Pit, or tree throw (Undated)

Contexts: 555, 556

Pit [556] was oval, measuring 0.37m x 0.24m x 0.08m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [555] was friable, light bluish grey silty clay, with very occasional charcoal but no finds. The function of the pit is unknown, although other features in the immediate area have been interpreted as tree throws.

G103: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 562, 563

Pit [563] was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.17m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [562] was loose, light grey sandy silt with pockets of charcoal and possible ash, but no finds. The function of the pit is unknown, and there were no other man-made features in this area of the site.

G104: Pit, refuse (Roman)

Contexts: 564, 565

Shallow pit [565] was oval, measuring 1.76m x 1.58m x 0.21m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a generally flat base. Fill [564] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal, moderate fired clay and a large fragment of quern stone. The function of pit G104 is unclear. Similar features, including nearby [589] (G2), have been interpreted as tree throws. This one is different because of the presence of cultural material in its fill.

G105: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 566, 567

Pit [567] was oval, measuring 1.25m x 0.61m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [564] was friable, light to mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional pebbles and fired clay, moderate charcoal, but no datable material. The function of pit G105 is unknown.

G106: Pit (Roman +)

Contexts: 570, 571

Pit [571] was oval, measuring 0.61m x 0.54m x 0.18m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Fill [570] was soft, mid yellowish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, occasional fired clay/daub, x1 flint flake and pebbles. The function of pit G105 is unknown, and there were no similar features in the immediate vicinity. The pit was dug into the fill of enclosure ditch G5.

G107: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 584, 585

Pit [585] was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.50m x 0.23m deep, with moderate or steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flattish base. Fill [584] was soft, mid yellowish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal fragments, occasional small fragments fired clay/daub, but no datable finds. The pit was close to animal burrow [587] (G3) and there were signs that the pit had also been disturbed by burrowing.

G108: Possible ditch (Undated)

Contexts: 604, 605

Short, linear feature, oriented N-S, with a rounded terminus to the south, and moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It measured >3.0m long x 0.90m x 0.20m deep, and extended beyond the LOE to the north. G108 was not on quite the same orientation, but might have been the terminus of boundary ditch G9. Fill [604] was friable, light brownish grey clayey silt, with no finds.

G109: Pit (Post-medieval)

Contexts: 606, 607

Pit [607] was oval, measuring 0.77m x 0.67m x 0.20m deep, with gentle or moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [606] was loose, grey silty sand, with moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal and a piece of post-Roman CBM.

G110: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 617, 618

Pit [618] was oval, measuring 1.75m x 1.35m x 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Fill [617] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent flecks and small fragments charcoal and fired clay, and x15 sherds (16g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250). The function of the pit is unknown.

G111: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 612, 613, 614

Pit [614] was oval, measuring at least 0.87m x 0.75m x 0.17m deep, with moderate or steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Lower fill [613] was friable mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate charcoal but no finds. Upper fill [612] was friable, dark grey silty clay and charcoal, with no finds.

G112: Land drain (Post-medieval/Modern)

Contexts: 627, 629

Part of a modern land drain, 0.55m wide, was partially excavated but not recorded in detail.

G113: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 637, 638

Pit [638] was sub-circular, measuring 1.10m x 1.05m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. Fill [637] was loose, mid orangey brown clayey silt, with moderate pebbles, flecks and small fragments of charcoal and fired clay, and x7 sherds (22g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–200/250). The pit was in an isolated location, other features in this area being interpreted as geological, tree throws or animal burrows.

G114: Test pit (Modern)

Contexts: 664, 665

Pit [665] was rectangular, extending beyond the LOE to the north. It measured 0.29m wide x 0.17m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Fill [664] was soft, mid brown clayey silt, with very occasional flecks chalk, but no finds. G113 fell within former evaluation trench 17, but was not recorded there as a feature. The fill looks like topsoil, and the cut is assumed to have been a test hole of some kind.

G115: Two sheep burials (Post-medieval or modern)

Contexts: 673, 674, 675, 684, 685, 686

[674] was the well preserved and almost intact skeleton of a sheep. [685] was another sheep, less intact due to machine truncation. The animals were buried in shallow pits, approximately 7m apart. There was no associated dating, but the good degree of preservation indicates that these were relatively recent (post-medieval or modern) burials.

G116: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250)

Contexts: 687, 688

Pit [688] was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.36m x 0.15m deep, with moderate or steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Fill [687] was loose, dark grey sandy silt, with x4 small fragments (36g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and some charcoal. There were no obviously associated features.

G117: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 702, 703

Pit [703] was oval, measuring 0.53m x 0.46m x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep, slightly concave sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The pit was dug into the fill of enclosure ditch [705] (G21). Fill [702] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal and pebbles, but no finds.

G118: Borehole and associated pit (Modern)

Contexts: 712, 713

Pit [713] was oval, measuring 1.24m x 0.89m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. In the centre there was an obvious borehole, c.0.15m in diameter. Fill [712] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with very occasional charcoal and pebbles.

G119: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 737, 738

Pit [738] was oval, measuring 0.36m x 0.30m x 0.22m deep, with very steep sides and a sloping base. Fill [737] was loose, light orangey grey silt with occasional charcoal fragments and moderate pebbles, but no finds.

G120: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 755, 756

Pit [756] was oval, measuring 0.93m x 0.83m x 0.11m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill [755] was soft, light brownish grey sandy silt, with no finds. As recorded, this pit truncated ditch G23, although it retrospect it might actually have been the ditch terminus.

G121: Hearth (Earliest/EIA – 800–300 BC)

Contexts: 779, 780, 808

Pit [780] was oval, measuring 0.87m x 0.78m x 0.15m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. [808] was a deposit of pebbles lining the base and lower sides of the pit. The pebbles were mostly flint, with some red ?sandstone (analysis pending), small to medium sized, and sub-angular to rounded. Some of them were possibly heat-fractured. The smaller stones were towards edges of the deposit. In the centre, the stones were up to two 'courses' thick. Overall, the surface of the deposit was slightly dished.

A fragmented but fairly intact pot RF9 was placed on the centre of hearth [808]. Fill [779] was loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate charcoal flecks and frequent pot (possibly all from vessel RF9). X130 sherds (734g) Earliest/EIA (800–300 BC), mostly from same vessel.

G122: Two cattle burials (Undated, possibly post-medieval/modern)

Contexts: 781, 782, 783, 797, 798, 799

Pit [783] was an irregular oval, measuring 0.65m x 0.45m x 0.15m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. It contained the remains of an animal skull and mandible [782], apparently articulated but very decayed. Other bones were too small and decayed to collect. Fill [781] was loose, mid brown silt with no datable finds.

Pit [799] was sub-rectangular, slightly irregular at the north end, measuring 1.70m x 0.93m x 0.20 deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It contained the highly fragmented and degraded remains of a cow, apparently articulated [798]. Fill [797] was firm, light brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

The pits were 1.75m apart. They were undated, but the survival of bones suggests that they were probably relatively recent, like sheep burials G115.

G123: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 787, 786

Pit [786] was circular, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [787] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal and fired clay (not kept). The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G124: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 800, 801

Pit [801] was oval, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The edges were poorly defined due to rooting/burrowing. Fill [800] was compact, mottled dark grey and mid orangey brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks but no finds. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G125: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250 +)

Contexts: 802, 803

Pit [803] was oval, measuring 0.54m x 0.38m x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [802] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with x1 sherd (<2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250) and charcoal. The function of the pit is unknown.

G126: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 804, 805

Pit [805] was sub-circular, measuring 1.03m x 0.96m x 0.16m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [804] was friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of charcoal and flecks/small fragments of fired clay. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G127: Pit (Roman – AD 50–200/250 +)

Contexts: 811, 812

Pit [812] was oval, measuring 0.75m x 0.60m x 0.23m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [811] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with x1 sherd (2g) of Roman pot (AD 50–200/250), charcoal and pebbles. The function of the pit is unknown.

G128: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 813, 814

Small pit [814] was circular, measuring 0.20m wide x 0.11m deep, with steep sides tapering to a small, concave base. The date and function of the pit are unknown. Fill [813] was loose, dark orangey grey silt with frequent small to medium fragments of charcoal, but no finds. This pit was cut by pit [816] (G129).

G129: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 815, 816

Pit [816] was sub-circular, measuring 0.75m x 0.65m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually or sharply into a flat base. The function of the pit is unknown. Fill [815] was loose, light orangey grey silt, with frequent small to medium fragments of charcoal and flecks to small fragments of fired clay or degraded pot (no finds kept). This pit cut pit [814] (G128).

G130: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 817, 818

Pit [818] was an irregular oval, measuring 1.32m x 1.28m x 0.29m deep, with gently sloping concave sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Fill [817] was friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal and occasional pebbles, but no finds. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G131: Pit (Undated)

Contexts: 821, 822

Pit [822] was oval, measuring 0.80m x 0.55m x 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Fill [821] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks charcoal and fired clay, but no finds. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G132: Fire site (Undated)

Context: 827

This was a localised patch of charcoal-rich soil on the surface of the natural (approximately 0.60m across), with smaller irregular patches in the surrounding area. The whole thing had diffuse edges and an uncertain base and there were no associated finds. It was located between two ditches G34 and G35, although the significance of this is unknown. It is likely to have been the site of a fire, perhaps associated with timber clearance.

G133: Two small pits (Undated)

Contexts: 828, 829, 830, 831

Pit [829] was oval, measuring 0.25m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep, with steep sides tapering to a small, concave base. Fill [828] was loose, dark grey silt, with frequent charcoal fragments but no finds.

Pit [831] was circular, measuring 0.15m x 0.14m x 0.06m deep, with steep sides and a small, rounded base. Fill [830] was firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal but no finds. These two similar pits were 0.80m apart. Their date and function are unknown.

G134: Pit or hearth (Undated)

Contexts: 839, 840

Pit [840] was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.34m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill [839] was friable, mixed patches of black charcoal, orange scorched soil and mid grey sandy silt, with no finds. These deposits were so fresh looking that this is assumed to have been a relatively recent feature. It might have been a hearth, than that a pit/fill.

G135: Pit (Prehistoric or Roman?)

Contexts: 841, 842, 843

Pit [843] was an irregular oval, measuring 1.65m x 0.76m x 0.13m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Lower fill [842] was friable, light brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [841] was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments, and occasional pot (subsequently lost).

G136: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval)

Contexts: 845, 846, 849, 850

Linear, oriented W-E, measuring at least 89m long x up to 1.20m wide and 0.33m deep, with an asymmetrical profile, having a steep side to the S and moderately steep side to the N, breaking gradually into a concave or sloping base. The ditch extended beyond the LOE in both directions and its full extent is not known. The fill of G136 was variously described but was generally firm, greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional medium fragments chalk, and a fragment of Medieval/Post-medieval brick. This ditch was probably that shown on the 1844 tithe map (southern boundary of plot 55) and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least 1946.

G137: Ploughsoil

Contexts: 001, 002, 765, 766

[001] was the current ploughsoil, mid brownish grey silty loam up to 0.40m thick and extending site-wide. Generally this sealed the natural, and subsoiler marks or ploughs scars indicated that deep ploughing had extended to the surface of the underlying natural strata. A discontinuous layer of more compacted loam was occasionally recognised during machining at the ploughsoil/natural interface, and described as 'subsoil' – in retrospect, due to the obvious depth of ploughing this is not thought to have been a naturally occurring soil horizon but remnants of former deep ploughing.

[765] was an extensive deposit of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, similar to ploughsoil [001]/[002]. It contained some CBM, coal, charcoal, fired clay and clinker (none of which was retained). The deposit measured approximately 28m N-S x 20m E-W, but was only 0.20m thick, filling a shallow depression in the underlying natural. It is assumed to have been an area of deeper ploughing, in what was a low spot in the field.

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
1																				
11			1	4																
25			1	4																
30			4	92															1	15
69			1	24																
us			6	102																
114			1	20																
120			1	26																
126			7	90																
132			1	2	10	172									1	2				
136			1	8																
148			4	42	10	2162														
157			23	64																
171			3	6																
173			1	6																
174			5	44																
182			5	66																
188			126	1292																
200					9	312														
204	1	2	2	14																
206					1	142														
211			24	104															3	58
213			6	46																
218			7	34																
225			24	164															4	29
226			6	46	1	192													1	6
229			1	44																
233			131	1700	6	168													14	304
234			66	1110	1	34													3	82
235			11	286															2	59
237			12	186																
239			2	6																
241			10	28																
247																			9	13
249			135	1538	2	184													50	814
251			93	450															79	450
252			101	1122															44	682
254			4	10																
257			1	<2																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	
259			3	6																	
261			21	132																	
264			1	4																	
266			3	22															1	4	
268			2	2																	
270			5	14																	
272																			2	12	
274			2	6																	
277			22	156															11	192	
278			9	106													1	22	1	52	
280			2	12																	
286			332	4416															158	9036	
288																			3	2	
294			2	4																	
296																			1	2	
300			8	56	4	122															
301			42	310															3	80	
304			1	<2																	
307			1	10															1	6	
309			3	16															5	22	
313																			2	2	
315			1	6																	
317			14	234																	
319			21	78	1	30															
323			88	386																	
325			25	92															7	34	
326			8	408																	
328			2	2																	
332			19	54																	
334			7	42							1	2									
342			1	2																	
343			10	14																	
345			7	26																	
347			1	2																	
351			1	2																	
353			33	128																	
357			2	12																	
367			202	1246																	
369			30	68																	
373			6	28																	
375			3	72																	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	
377			2	8																	
383			19	150			100	434											12	64	
385			7	14																	
387							17	154													
389			2	8																	
395			22	194																	
407			1	6									54	14							
409			166	1592																	
421			8	98																	
423			1	<2																	
433			5	20																	
435			2	4																	
436			7	38																	
437													3	2							
446	3	16	7	26													1	8			
448			11	30																	
450			18	212																	
452			102	974																	
454			16	100																	
456			2	6																	
467																			3	12	
485					1	12															
490																			1	2	
504	1	2	2	4															1	17	
508			4	4																	
516			1	2																	
522			1	6																	
526																			10	22	
535			1	2															1	2	
549			47	62																	
551			4	20			8	82													
564							1	2672											1	6	
566										1	36								2	2	
570	1	4																			
578																					
588					1	338															
602																			4	2	
606					1	8															
617			15	16																	
635					2	2															
637			7	22															1	4	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
655			1	2																
666					3	634														
669															1	<2				
687			4	36																
700			1	8																
706			2	6	3	89											1	20		
729			1	8																
731								1	908											
733			3	16																
749					1	4														
765																			11	144
767			14	38																
769			9	54																
773			26	146																
782												86	136							
798												367	2030							
802			1	<2																
804																			4	14
811			1	2																
828																			2	20
832	1	24																	1	2
841			1	34															1	10
849					1	12	2	58												
Total	12	126	2311	20922	58	4617	128	3400	1	908	2	38	510	2182	2	2	3	50	460	12279

Appendix 4: Summary of ceramic building material, by context

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	L (mm)	Br (mm)	Th (mm)	Comments
132	t1	tile	9	88				
132	b2	?brick	1	83			41	?Coggeshall great brick fragment
148	?3006	imbrex	1	511				Moulding sand almost completely worn away
148	3033	brick	5	901		110	50	Coarse moulding sand
148	v/3033	brick	3	743		115	52	Slightly heat warped
200	?b1	undiag	4	241				Low-fired and very broken CBM pieces
200	t1	tile	3	68				Med/post-med roof tile
206	b1	brick	1	141				Brick chunk; 1x true surface
226	3006	r.brick	1	192			~40	1x true surface
233	2459	tegula	8	166			22	Shattered tegula fragments (pre-ex breaks); coarse moulding sand
234	2459	tegula	1	33			21	Coarse moulding sand (post-AD 125)
249	2459	imbrex	2	183			13	Co-joining pieces of partially vitrified imbrex pieces
300	2459	tegula	4	120				Coarse moulding sand; fractured tegula pieces (1x fragment with cutaway)
319	?t2	tile/teg	1	28			15	
485	t1	tile	1	12				
588	3006	r.brick	1	337			40	Well-preserved Roman brick piece
606	t1	tile	1	7				
635	?t1	tile	2	0				Spall chips
666	3046	brick	3	634				Broken pieces of some early post-med brick
706	2459	?tegula	1	75				Very weathered with no true surfaces
749	t1	tile	1	4				
849	t1	tile	1	12			11	

Appendix 5: Environmental sample residue quantification

Quantity: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50' *** = 51–250, **** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Group	Land use	Period	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	233	236	Pit	62	OA4	3.3	40	***	7	***	7							Pot ** 210g/ FCF ** 2g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
2	234	236	Pit	62	OA4	3.3	40	***	18	***	5							Fired Clay ** 130g/ FCF ** 40g/ Pot * 24g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
3	252	253	Pit	71	OA4	3.3	40	**	6	***	3							Fired Clay *** 718g/ Pot ** 46g/ FCF ** 33g/Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm ** <1g
4	277	279	Pit	63	OA4	3.3	40	***	41	****	23							Fired Clay **** 9467g/ Pot ** 104g/ FCF ** 67g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 8g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
5	278	279	Pit	63	OA4	3.3	10	***	31	***	10							Fired Clay * 98g/ Pot * 15g/ FCF * 15g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
6	304	306	Pit	73	FS1	3.2	10	***	13	***	4							FCF ** 8g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm ** <1g
7	301		Layer	65	OA4	3.3	20	**	1	***	2							Pot ** 30g/ FCF ** 24g/ Fired Clay ** 64g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g
8	286	287	Pit	72	OA4	3.3	40	***	36	****	7							FCF ** 56g/ Pot *** 177g/ Fired Clay *** 1292g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g/ Mag Mat <2mm ** <1g
9	407	418	Pit	87	OA2	2	40	**	5	***	5	*	11	**	8	***	8	Pot * 9g/ FCF * 18g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm * <1g
10	437	439	Pit	92	OA1	1	40	***	13	***	3	**	16	***	37	***	8	FCF * 28g/ Mag Mat >2mm * 2g/ Mag Mat <2mm ** <1g
11	440	441	Pit	91	FS1	3.2	10	***	5	***	2							FCF ** 45g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Group	Land use	Period	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
12	446	447	Pit	93	OA3	3.1	40	**	7	***	3							Pot * 3g/ FCF ** 77g/ Iron Pan * 149g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm ** <1g
13	490	491	Pit	95	OA2	2	30	***	9	***	3			*	<1			Burnt Stone * 12g/ Fired Clay ** 26g/ Pot ** 47g/ FCF ** 93g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 3g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
17	779	780	Hearth	121	OA2	2	70	***	7	***	2							Mag Mat >2mm ***10g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 8g/ FCF **** 3170g/ Burnt Stone *** 4928g
18	841	843	Pit	135	FS1	3.2	20											

Appendix 6: Environmental sample flot quantification

Quantity: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250). Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good.

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications / Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications / Preservation
1	233	220	750	100	10	20		****	****	****				
2	234	118	400	100	20	10		****	****	****				
3	252	10.75	100	100	70	10		*	**	***			*	<i>Lapsana communis</i> (1) Asteraceae (2) +++
4	277	69.5	275	100	30	10		***	***	****				
5	278	13	60	60	30	10		***	***	****				
6	304	17	60	60	20	10		**	***	****				
7	301	7.25	60	60	60	20		*	**	***				
8	286	25.75	175	100	70	10			*	**				
9	407	4	70	70	80	10				**				
10	437	6.5	60	60	80	10				**				
11	440	220	700	100	30	10		***	***	****				
12	446	6.5	75	75	70	20				**				
13	490	0.7	15	15	80	10				**			*	Large Poaceae/ Cerealia (1) +
14	580	16.6	80	80	40	10		**	***	****				
15	588	19.2	90	90	50	30		**	**	***				
16	615	129	550	100	20	10		***	***	****				
17	779	22.75	200	100	60	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1) ++		
18	841	3.5	40	40	70	10	* <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>		**	***				

Appendix 7: Summary of charcoal from environmental samples

Numbers in bracket indicate tentative identifications. Key: RW – round wood; PDSE – post depositional sediment encrustations; V – vitrified

Sample Number	Context	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (Oak)	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field maple)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	Maloideae group (Hawthorn, whitebeam, rowan, apple, pear)	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Cherry/blackthorn)	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (Hazel/alder)	<i>Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus</i> sp (Hazel/alder/hornbeam)	Leguminosae (Gorse/broom)	Indeterminate/Distorted	Comments
1	233	10 (2 RW)			3 (RW)	(1)		1		85 (RW)		
2	234	12			2			1		82 (RW, mostly small twigs)		PDSE, friable fragments
3	252											
4	277	5 (RW)	1		2					90 (2), RW		Some fragments friable, PDSE less noticeable than in Sample <5>
5	278	(1)			4 (RW)			1, V		90 (4), RW		PDSE, many fragments very friable
6	304	85 (12 RW)				1	2	10			2	
8	286	60 (6 RW)			(1)	4				33 (12 RW)	2	Very heavy PDSE
10	437	18			(3)				15 (some with spiral thickenings)	1	2	
11	440	100										Vast majority of charcoal floated
13	490	77	9		(1)	5	4				4	
17	779	14	1	5 (RW)	3 (1 RW)	54 (RW)						

Appendix 8: Radiocarbon Dating Report

Appendix 9: HER Summary

Site name / Address: Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	
Parish: Elmstead	District: Tendring
NGR: TM 06018 25897	Site Code: ESEH17
Type of Work: Open area excavation	Site Director: K Heard, ASE
Date of Work: 04 September–06 November 2017	Site Area: 4.9ha
Location of Finds / Curating Museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos: 2587
Final Report: ADS grey lit and EAH summary	OASIS No: 304286
Periods Represented: LNEO/EBA, MBA, LBA/EIA, ROM, MED, PMED, MOD	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Following trial-trench evaluation of the c.13ha site in 2010, which revealed a series of ditches and pits of generally Roman date, an excavation area measuring c.4.9ha was subsequently targeted upon the recorded remains concentrated in the centre of the site.</p> <p>An unstratified flint dagger suggests transient activity in the area during the Early Bronze Age. A small pit containing a probable Deverel-Rimbury vessel and a nearby pit containing an un-urned cremation provide limited evidence for land use during the Middle Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation is attested by small amounts of pottery from five shallow pits and the remains of one or two vessels found on a small, stone-lined hearth.</p> <p>Three distinct phases of Roman activity have been identified. During the earliest phase (broadly dated AD 43–120), the excavated area was bisected by a curvilinear boundary ditch or possible sunken trackway, partially enclosing a large open area containing four refuse pits and a short ditch of unknown function.</p> <p>A significant change of land use occurred in the early 2nd century when a rectilinear field system was laid out. A large number of shallow pits provide inconclusive evidence for associated activity.</p> <p>In the later 2nd century, the field system was superseded by two rectangular ditched enclosures, preserving the alignment of existing ditches. It is possible that elements of the original field system were retained. A localised area of dense pitting and associated dumping in the south-east corner of the larger enclosure is suggestive of occupation. Although no in situ Roman building remains were found, a large assemblage of domestic pottery, together with lesser amounts of CBM and fired clay (including structural daub), is suggestive of nearby settlement.</p> <p>The site was abandoned in the early 3rd century and remained disused until the late medieval/early post medieval period when a new field system was established. This might have coincided with the construction of nearby Elmstead Hall (dated 15th century or earlier). A cattle burial, radiocarbon dated to the earlier 15th century, provides some evidence for animal husbandry. In the 18th century, the field ditches were backfilled and new larger, more regularly shaped fields were laid out, which were in use until just after the Second World War when the fields were amalgamated.</p>	
Previous Summaries / Reports: Archaeological Solutions Report No. 3672	
Author of Summary: Kieron Heard	Date of Summary: November 2018

Appendix 10: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 304286

Project details

Project name	Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead Market, Essex
Short description of the project	Slight evidence for prehistoric activity includes an unstratified flint dagger (Early Bronze Age), an un-urned cremation (Middle Bronze Age) and a stone-lined hearth (Early Iron Age). There were three distinct phases of Roman activity. The earliest phase (AD 43-120) was represented by a curvilinear boundary ditch, or possible sunken track-way, enclosing a large open area containing four pits. A significant change of land use occurred c. AD 120 when a rectilinear field system was laid out. A large number of pits, mostly shallow and undated, provide inconclusive evidence for associated activity. In the later 2nd century the field system was overlaid by two rectangular ditched enclosures, which retained the alignments of earlier boundaries. A localised area of dense pitting with increased finds deposition in the south-east corner of the larger enclosure suggests occupation in an area of the site that had previously been in agricultural use. No Roman buildings or structures were found, but a large assemblage of domestic pottery, with some CBM and fired clay (including structural daub) suggest that there was a settlement close to the excavated area. Roman occupation of the site ceased in the early 3rd century. Agricultural land use from the late medieval period until the present day (as part of the Elmstead Hall estate), was demonstrated by field boundary ditches and animal burials. One of the cattle burials was radiocarbon dated to the earlier 15th century.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2017 End: 06-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESEH17 - Sitecode 15/01412/CMTR - Planning Application No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age CREMATION Middle Bronze Age PIT Early Iron Age HEARTH Early Iron Age FIELD SYSTEM Roman PIT Roman ENCLOSURE Roman FIELD SYSTEM Medieval FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval DAGGER Early Bronze Age POTTERY Middle Bronze Age POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman QUERN Roman COIN Roman POTTERY Early Iron Age
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING ELMSTEAD Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead Market, Essex
Study area	4.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06018 25897 51.892949562004 0.994451066603 51 53 34 N 000 59 40 E Point

Project creators

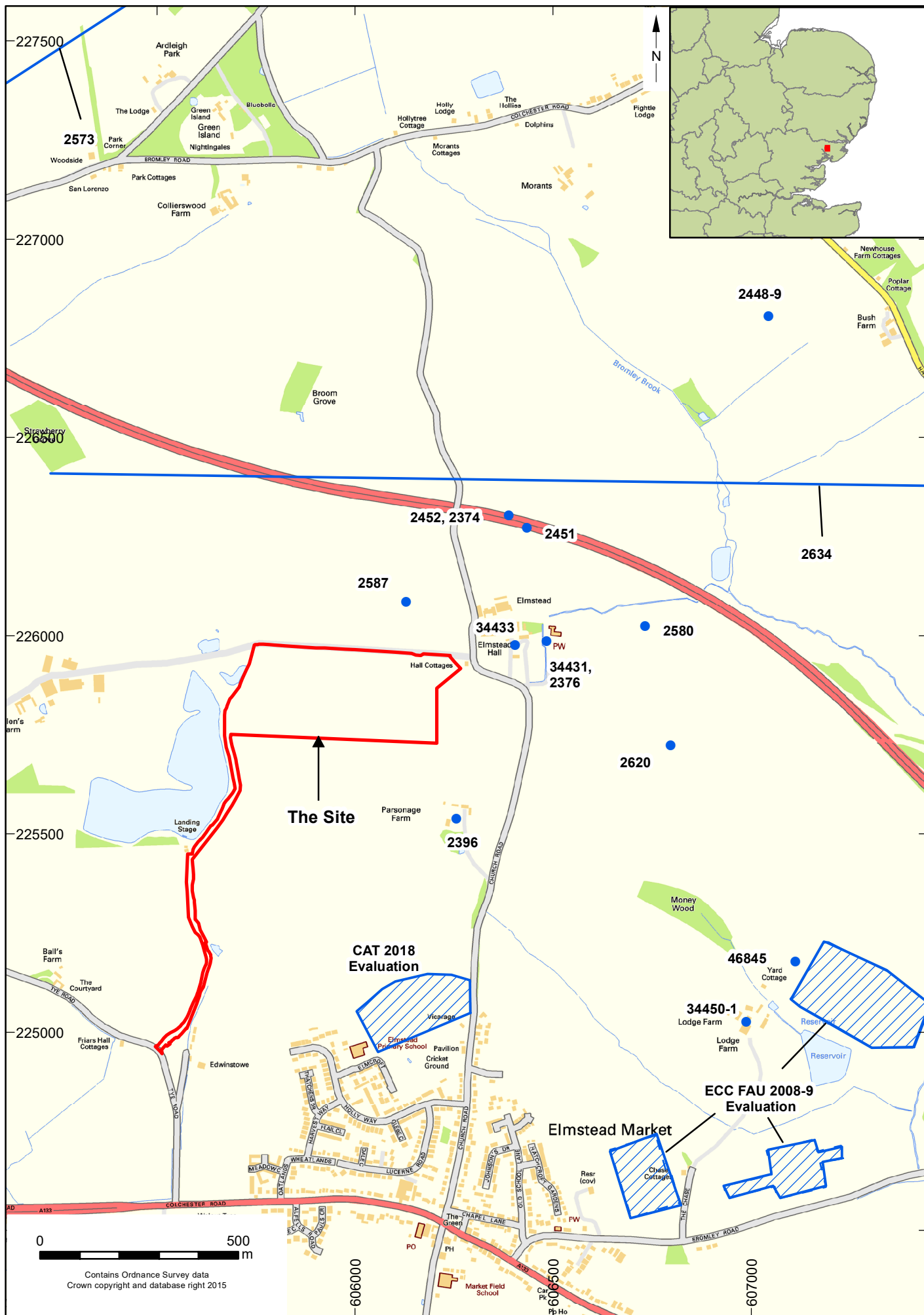
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

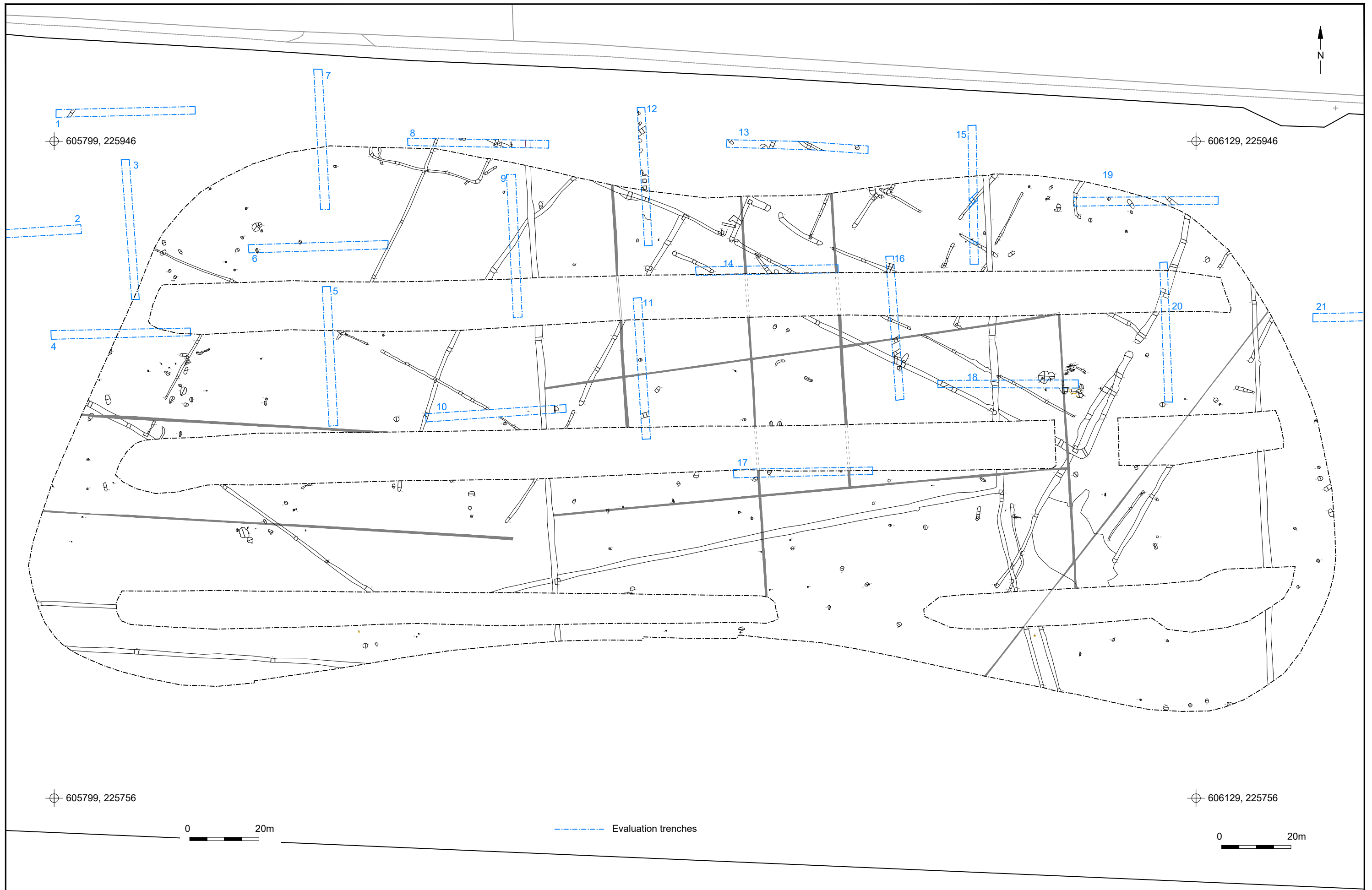
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	ESEH17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	ESEH17
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	ESEH17
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Industrial", "Stratigraphic", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

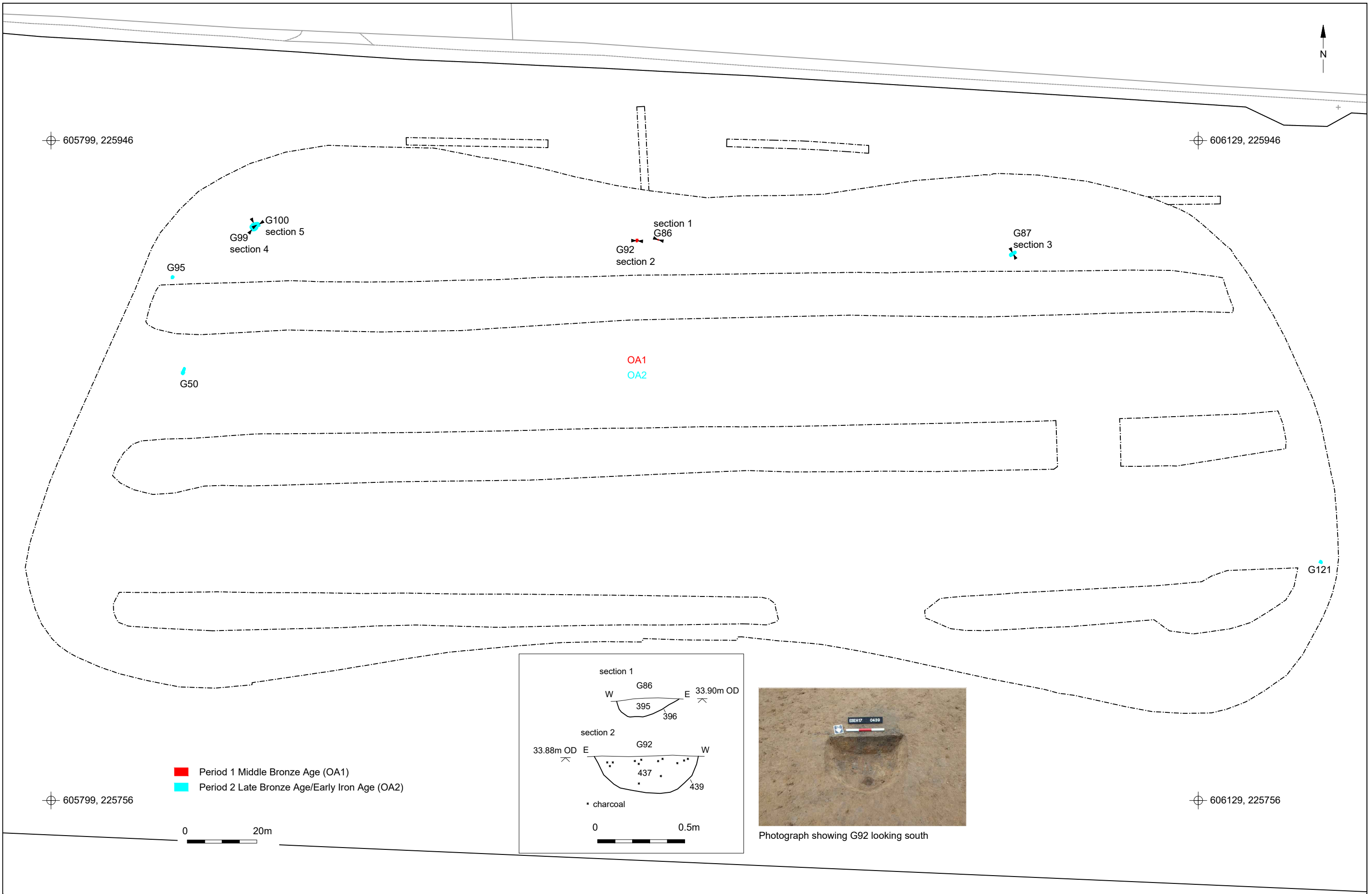
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation: Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report Number 2017542
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	UCL/ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4, 150 pages (approx), text and figures



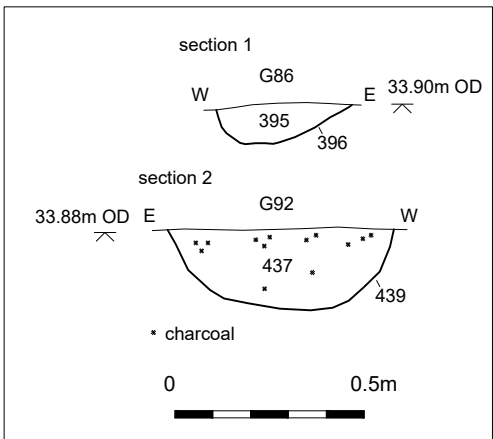
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead Market	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Site location with selected HER references	
Report No: 2017542	Drawn by: CLH		



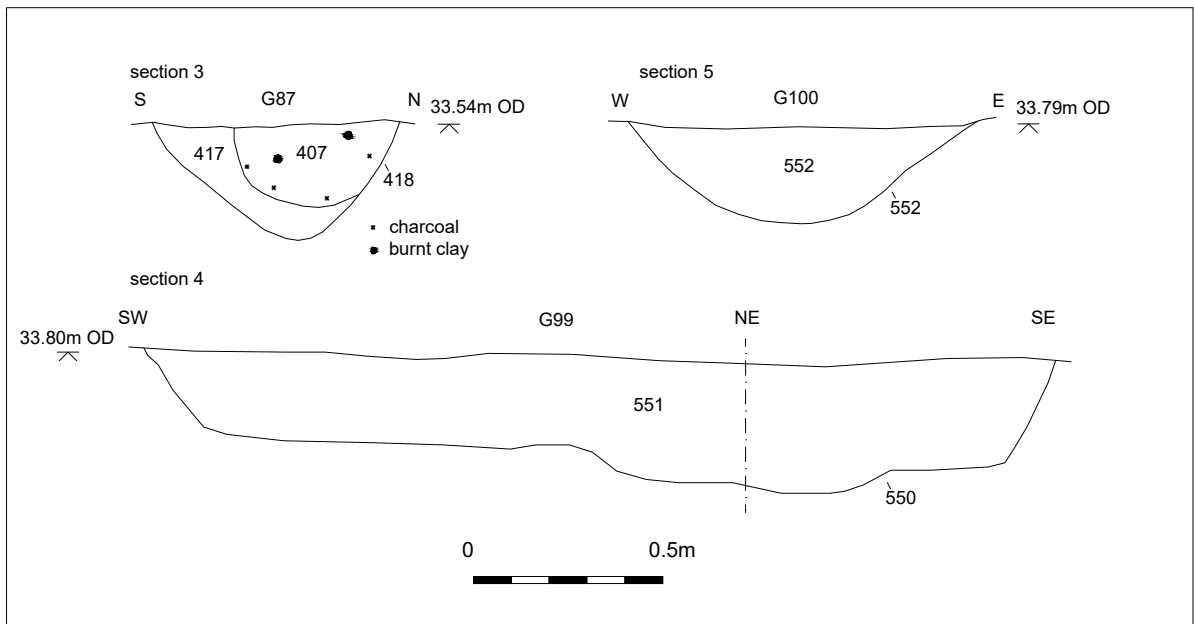
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Plan of the excavation area	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: APL/FEG		



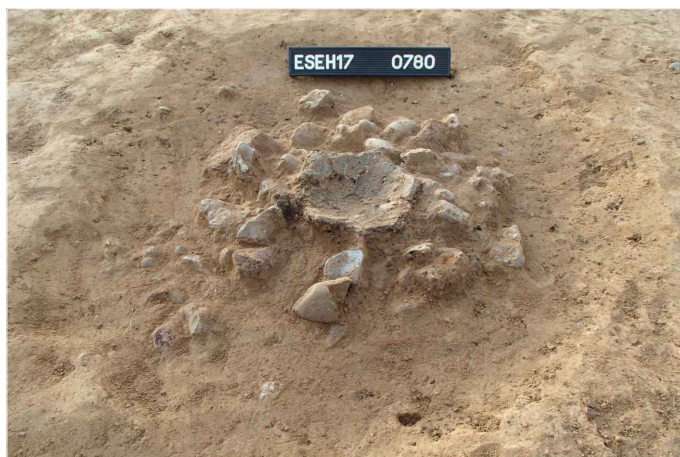
■ Period 1 Middle Bronze Age (OA1)
■ Period 2 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (OA2)



Photograph showing G92 looking south

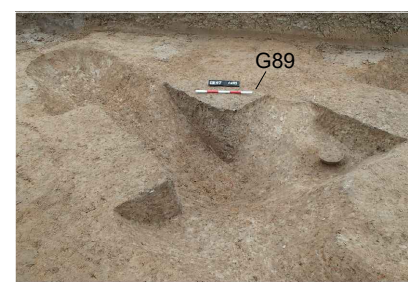
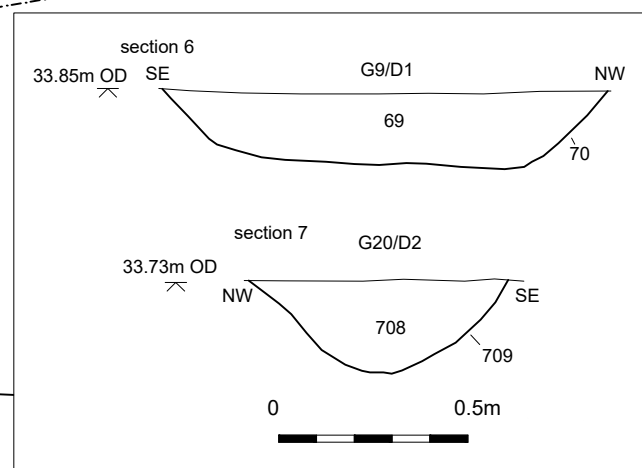
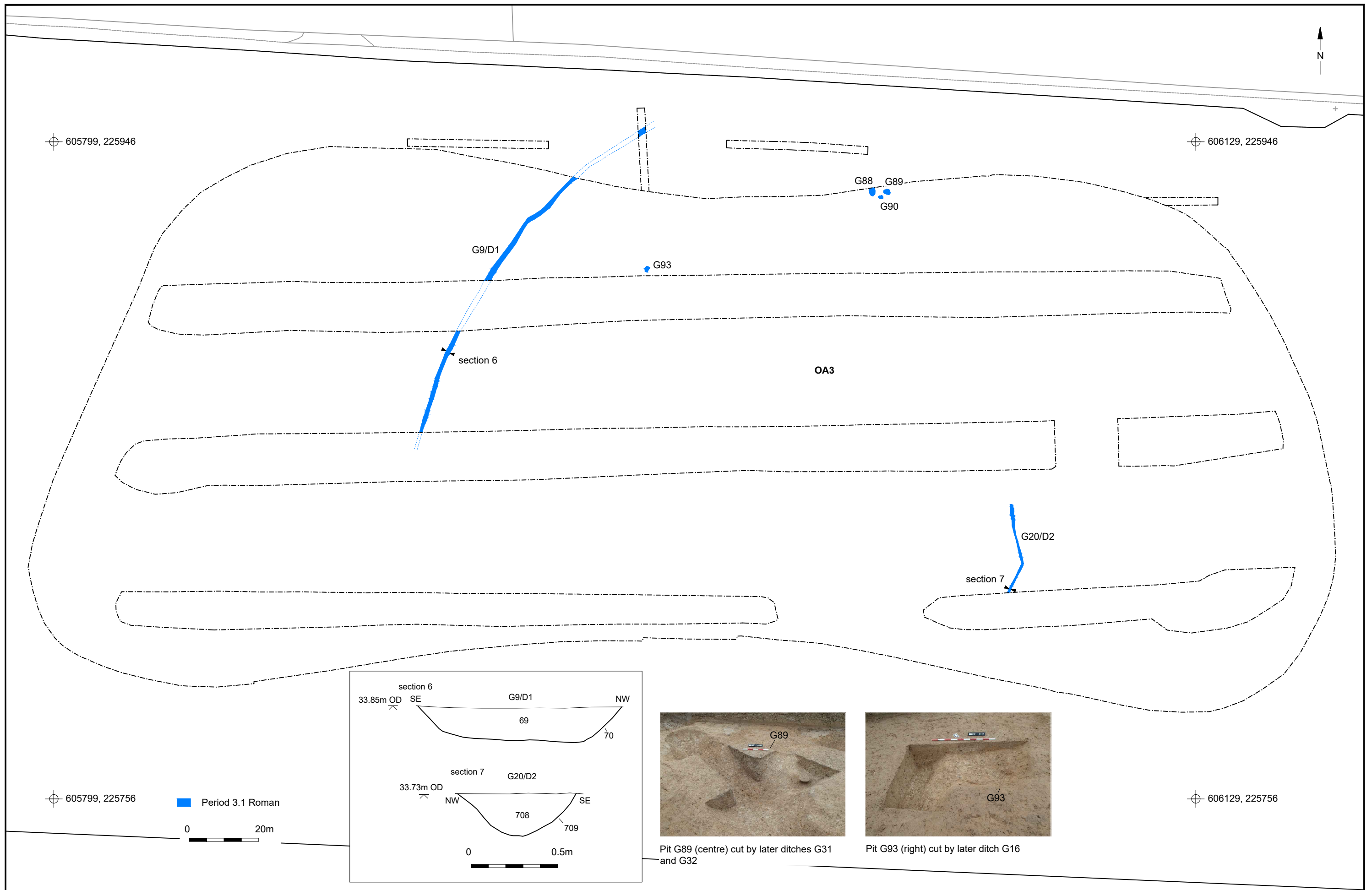


Photograph showing Pit G100 in foreground and G99 beyond. Looking south west

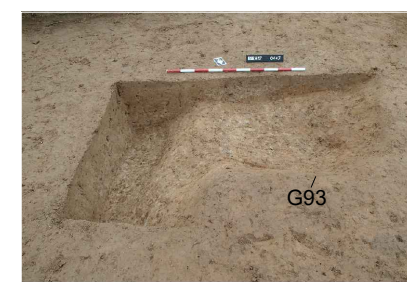


Photograph showing Hearth G121 with pottery jar base and heat affected stone *in situ*. Looking west

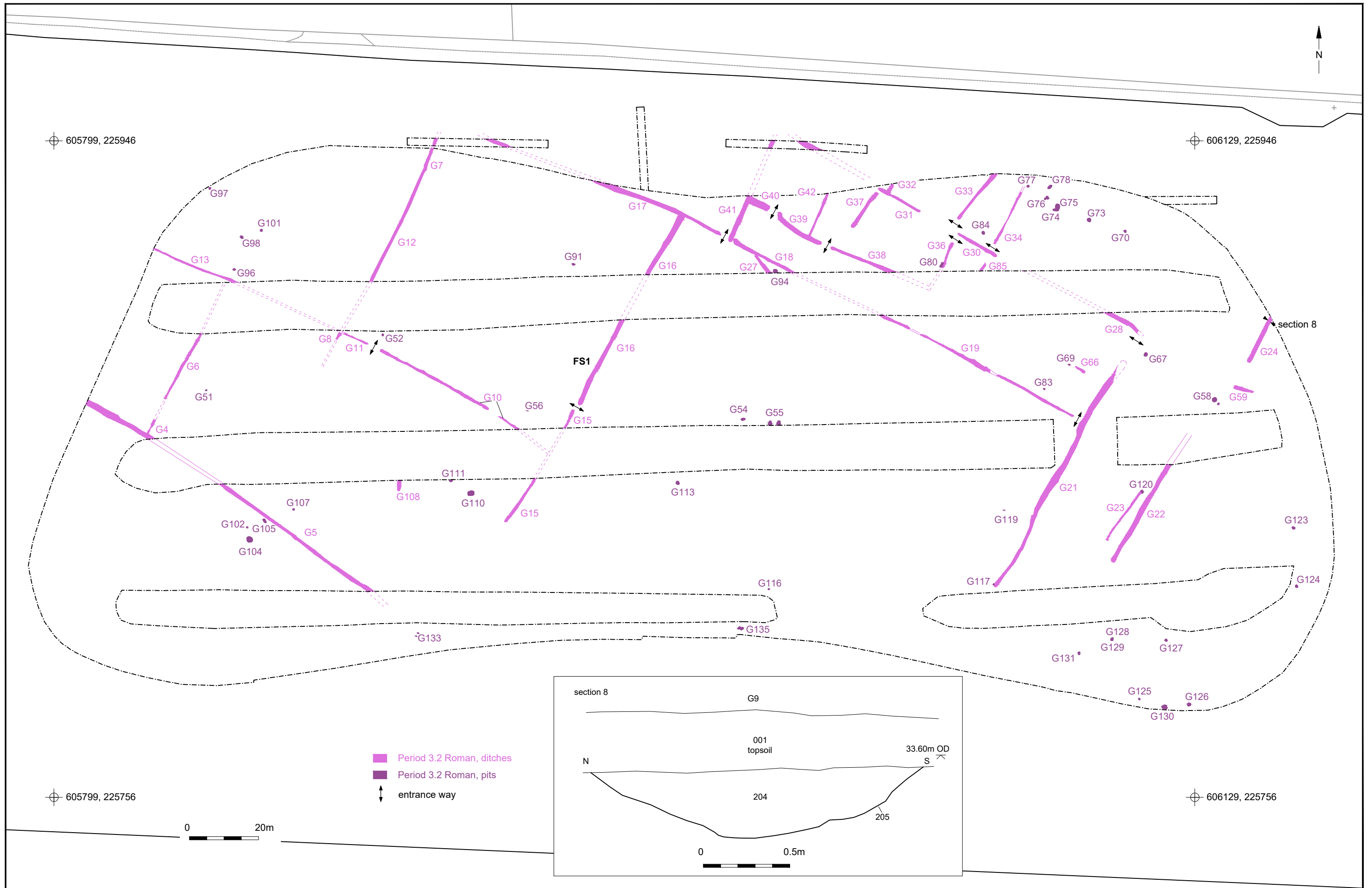
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Sections and Photographs of selected Period 2 features	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: FEG		



Pit G89 (centre) cut by later ditches G31 and G32



Pit G93 (right) cut by later ditch G16





Photograph showing Pit G58 with scorching at the base. Looking south east



Photograph showing period 3.2 ditch G19 (FS1) (left) and later period 3.3 ditch G25 (ENC2). Looking south east

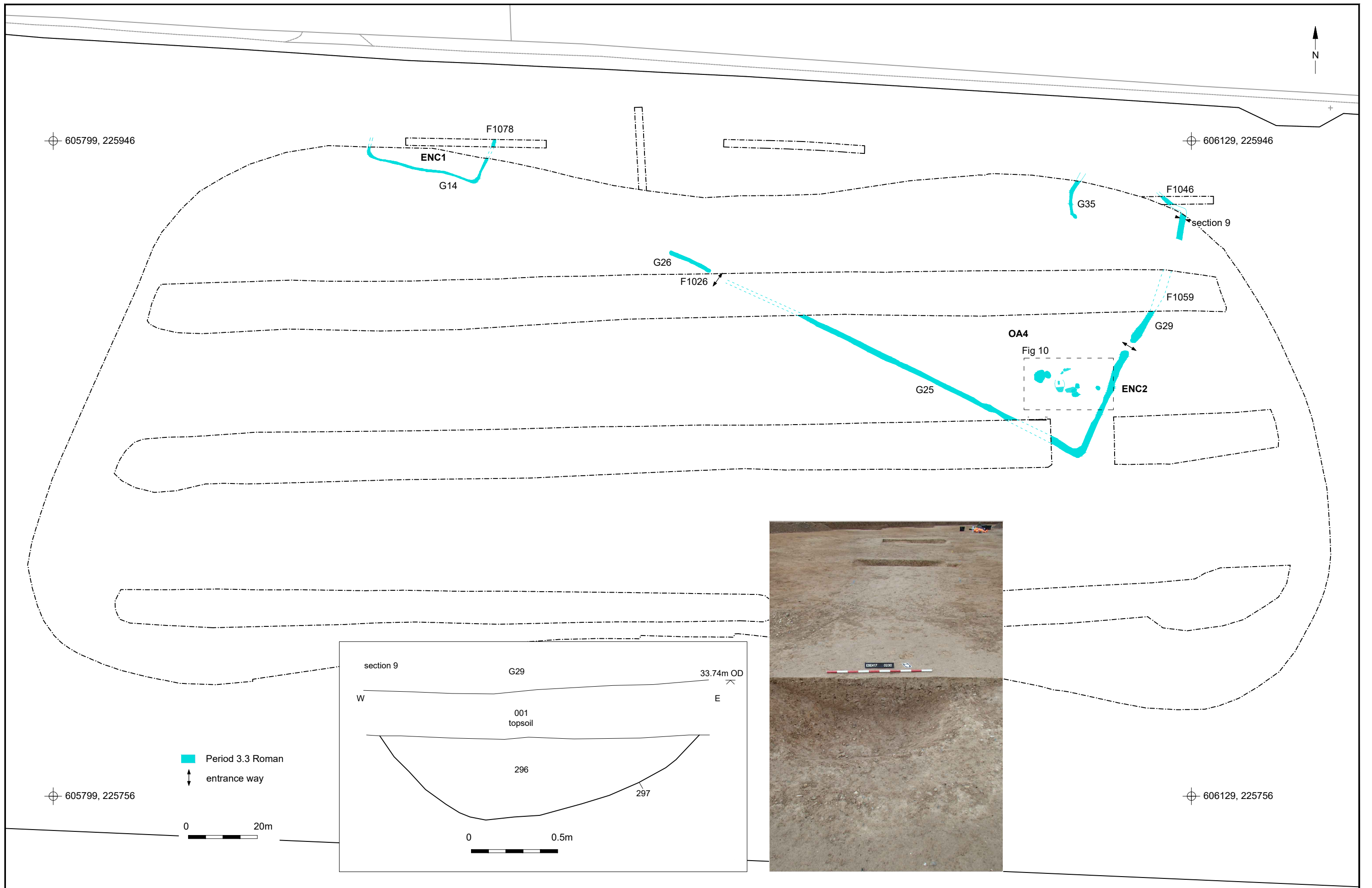


Photograph showing Pit G74 in foreground cut by pit G75. Looking south

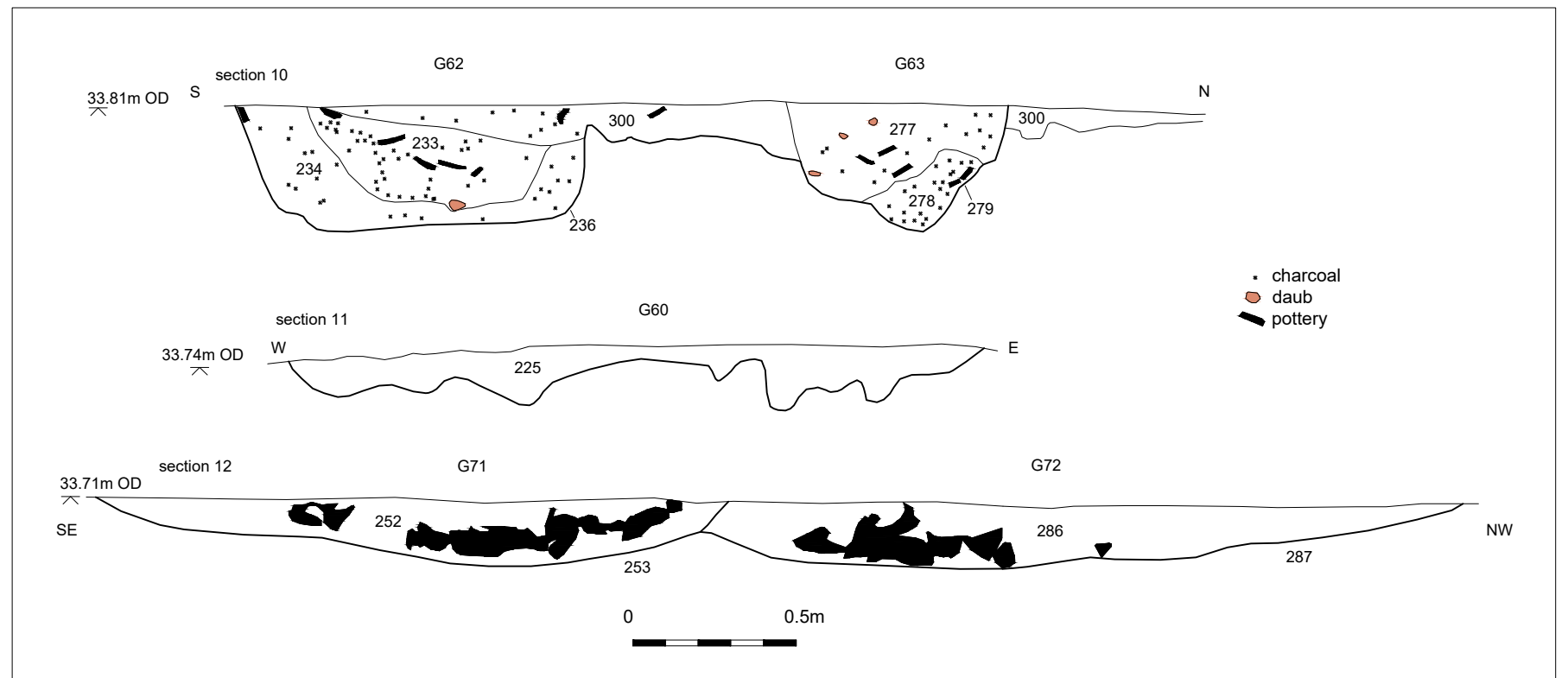
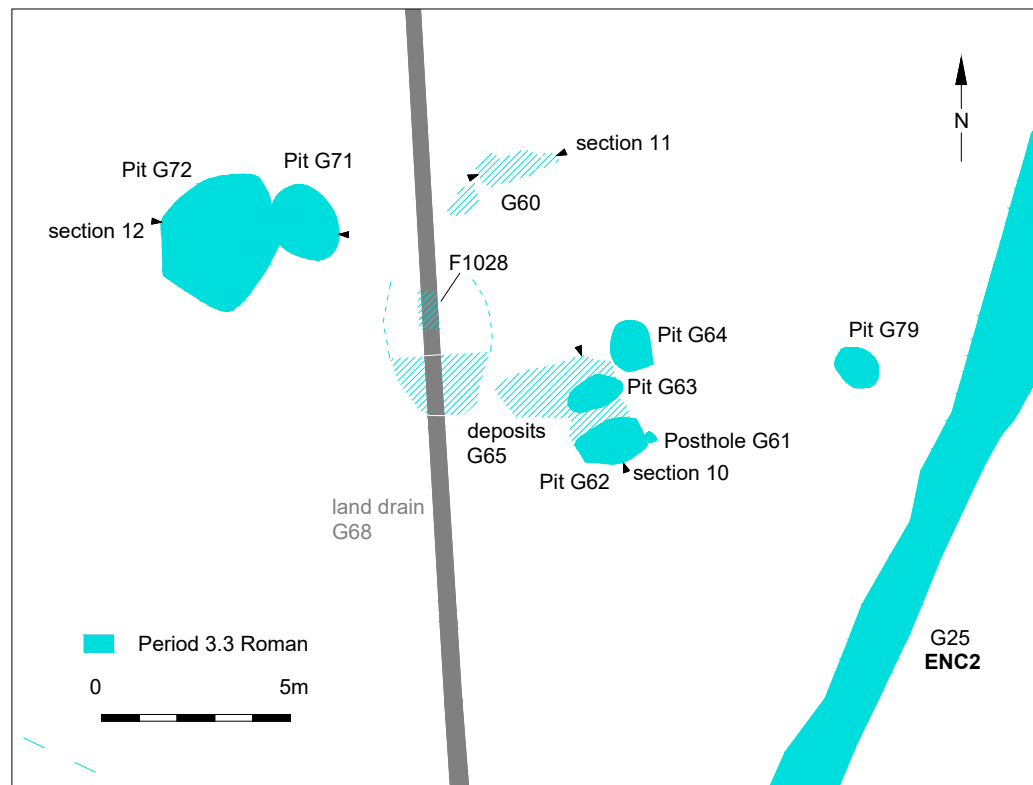


Photograph showing Pit G104 with millstone fragment *in situ*. Looking north west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Photographs of selected Period 3.2 features	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: FEG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Plan of Period 3.3 features	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: FEG		



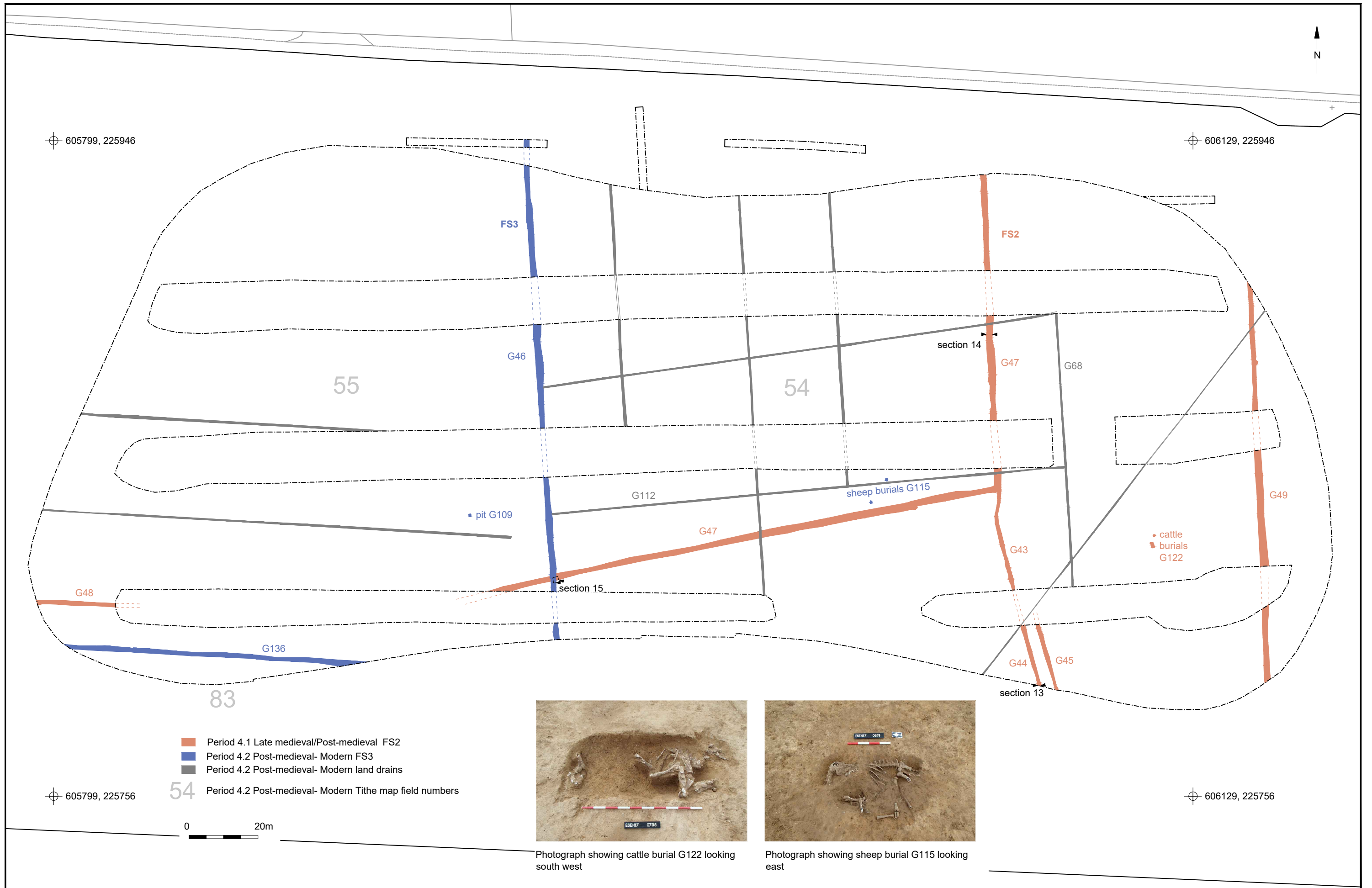
Photograph showing pits G62 (left) and G63 looking west

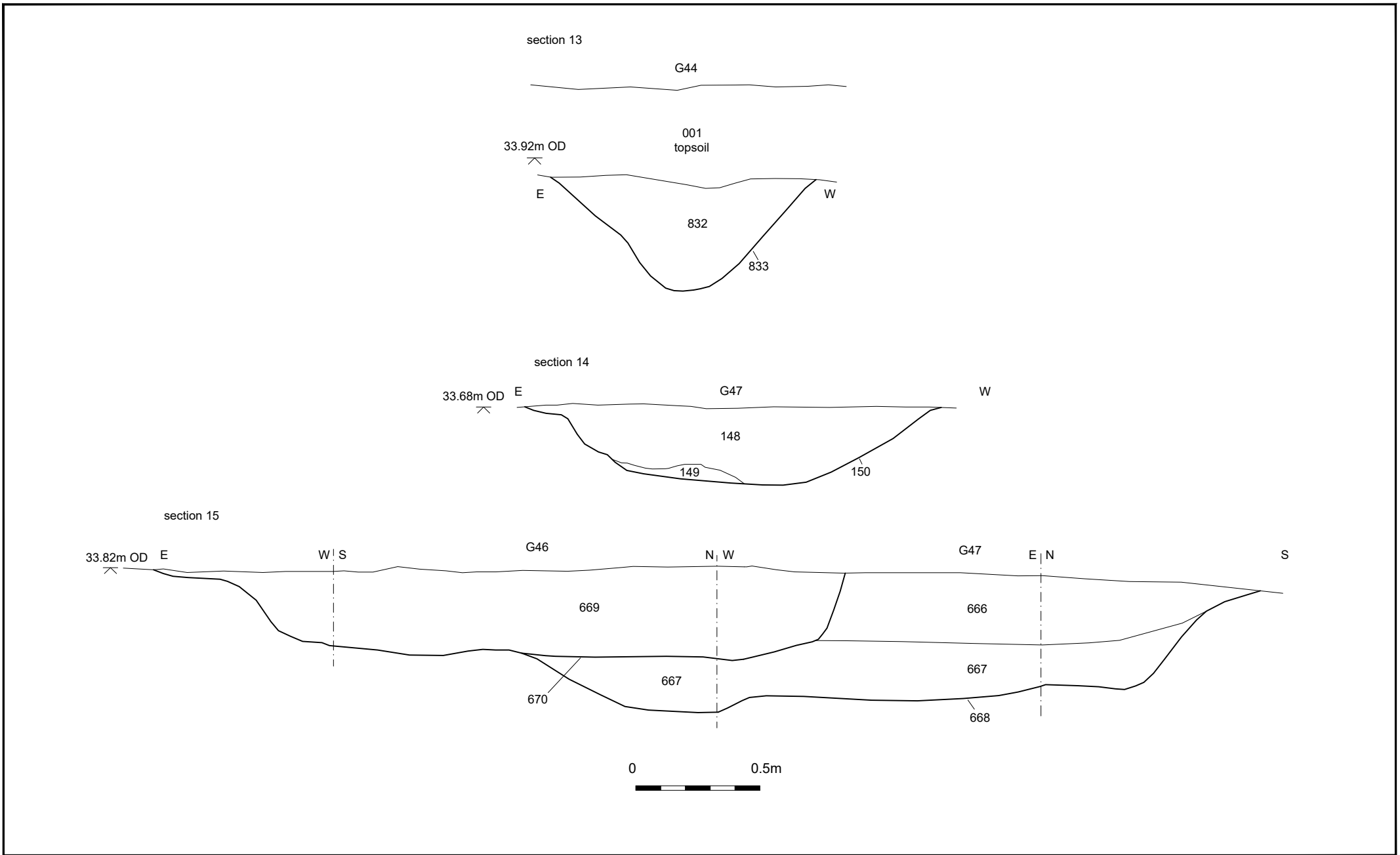


Photograph showing external soil deposit G60 and underlying animal burrows looking south east



Photograph showing pottery dumping in pit G71 looking south





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Sections of selected Period 4.1 and 4.2 ditches	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: FEG		



- Natural features G1
- Tree Throws G2
- Undated archaeological features

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Essex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Plan of natural features, tree throws and undated archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: FEG		

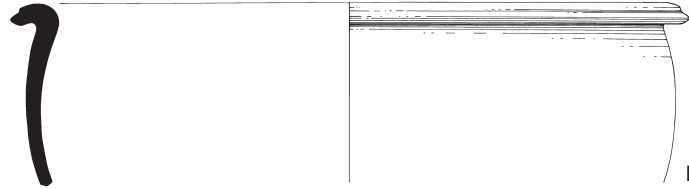


0 5cm

© Archaeology South-East		Elmstead Quarry, Essex	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Selected Flint	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: AR		



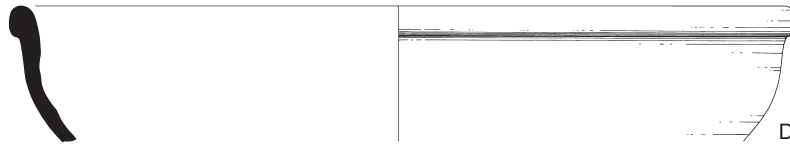
A



B



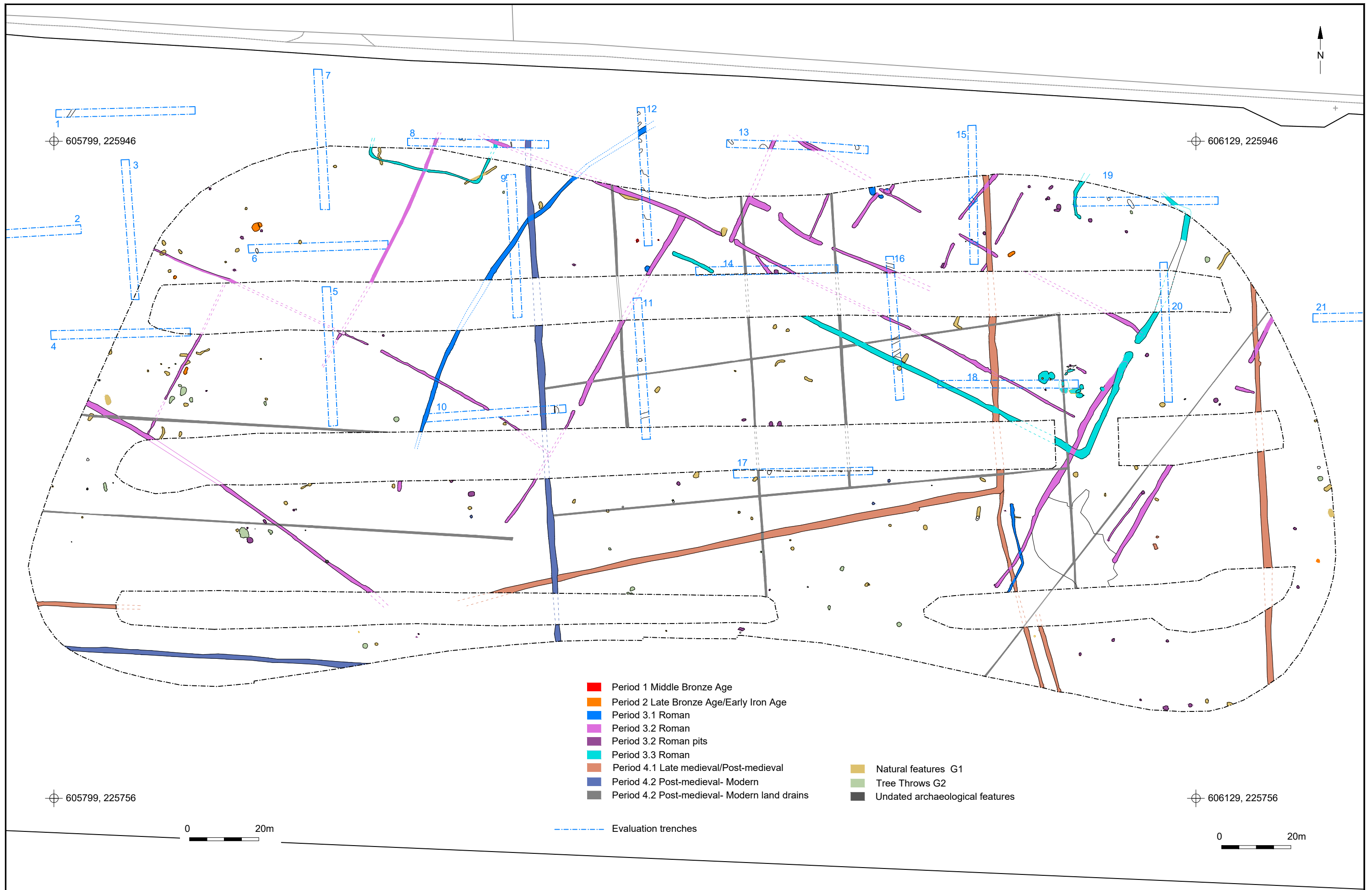
C



D

0 5cm

© Archaeology South-East		Elmstead Quarry, Essex	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 170552	Dec 2018	Selected pottery	
Report Ref: 2017542	Drawn by: LG		



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