Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL – PHASE 2
MOUNT ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS

FINAL REPORT

ASE Project No: 180082
Site/Parish Code: BRG077

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January 2021

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NGR: TL 88609 65001

Planning References: DC/14/1881/HYB

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East within the Phase 2 development area on land east of Moreton Hall. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client, in advance of residential development of the site (since named Lark Grange).

Preceding geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluation of the site established the presence of archaeological remains. An excavation area, totalling 0.91ha, was subsequently targeted on these remains in order to mitigate the impact of the forthcoming development. This was located adjacent to an excavation undertaken by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in the Phase 1 development area which recorded remains of multi-phase medieval agricultural land use.

The recovery of residual worked flint of Neolithic date provides limited evidence for a transitory presence in the landscape at this time, though no features of this date were identified in the Phase 2 excavation area.

The great majority of recorded archaeological features were indicative of 11th- to 13th-century medieval land use activity, comprising at least five possible phases of development and culminating in a large ditched boundary delineating the edge of Cattishall Green. Earlier ditches are likely a result of small-scale agricultural activity and show the gradual movement of the boundary from east to west. Within the area were three oven/kilns, which were likely used for grain processing. Sampling of their fills and of fills within other features attests to the medieval-period cultivation of wheat, oats and rye crops in the vicinity and to their cleaning/processing and probable drying. This medieval agricultural land use is of similar date and nature as that recorded within the Phase 1 excavation area to the west.

No remains of land use post-dating the medieval period were identified within the excavation rea.

The report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008). Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

The recorded medieval remains are judged to be of local to regional significance. It is proposed that these Phase 2 excavation results are combined with those of the Phase 1 excavation in an article to be published in the county transactions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Heritage) to conduct archaeological investigations at Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, in advance of residential development (now named Lark Grange). These works comprised an archaeological mitigation area totalling *c.*0.91 ha, and targeted on archaeological remains identified by preceding evaluation.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for development.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Moreton Hall / Lark Grange development site is located on the northeast periphery of the town of Bury St Edmunds, in the district of West Suffolk (Fig. 1). The overall site is a 22ha, roughly rectangular, area of land, bisected by Mount Road and bound to the north by the Felixstowe to Cambridge railway line, to the west by residential housing and to the east and south by arable fields and Rougham Airfield (Fig. 1, Phases 1–5).

1.2.2 Within this, the Phase 2 development area is a square area of land, 3ha in extent, located in the northeast of the overall development site (NGR TL 88609 65001). The mitigation excavation area that is the subject of this report is located within the western half of this.

1.3 Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The development site occupies a slightly undulating plateau on the northern side of the valley of the River Lark. Levels within the Phase 2 area range from *c.*59.14m AOD in the north to *c.*54.09m AOD to the south, towards Mount Road.

1.3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2020), the bedrock geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation). As demonstrated by the Phase 2 archaeological fieldwork, this was overlain by superficial deposits comprising a band of Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) in the south, with overlying deposits of Lowestoft Formation (chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays) of Anglian date encountered in the north.

1.4 Scope of the Project

1.4.1 Hybrid planning permission (Ref: DC/14/1881/HYB) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (now West Suffolk Council) for the residential development of the site. Due to its location in an area known to contain potential archaeological remains, a pre-determination archaeological condition was recommended by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS-CT). The condition is based on the national planning guidance (DCLD2012), which states that:

No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.

1.4.2 Several phases of archaeological work have been undertaken on the site in support of the planning application. These include geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) and evaluation by trial trenching (Monahan 2015). Having considered the previous phases of work, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team, the advisory body to the Local Planning Authorities on archaeological matters, have recommended that a programme of mitigation work be undertaken. The mitigation work comprises an open area excavation, targeted on an area identified as having greater archaeological potential following the evaluation trenching.

1.4.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the programme and methodology of the necessary archaeological work was produced by ASE for the excavation (ASE 2018a), and approved by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.5 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.5.1 The previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Phase 1 and 2 development areas comprised:

- Geophysical survey: September and November 2014 (Stratascan 2014)
- Trial Trench Evaluation: December 2014; 30 trenches by Archaeological Solutions (Monahan 2015)
- Trial Trench Evaluation: August 2017: 13 trenches by Archaeological Solutions (Edwards 2018)
- Phase 1 mitigation: November 2016 to January 2017; 0.45ha open area excavation (Mustchin and Monahan 2019)

1.5.2 The subsequent Phase 2 mitigation excavation was undertaken by ASE during the period 13 February to 11 May 2018, investigating an area totalling *c.*0.91 hectares. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, directed in the field by Angus Forshaw, and project managed by Andy Leonard. The project was monitored by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

1.6 Archaeological Methodology

1.6.1 As specified in the WSI (ASE 2018), the Phase 2 excavation methodology agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team comprised the investigation of an area totalling *c.*0.91ha, targeted on the results of the 2015 evaluation (Fig. 2).

1.6.2 All work was carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and*

Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with CIfA.

1.6.3 All excavation areas were machine-stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Overlying topsoil and subsoil were removed, exposing natural geology into which archaeological features were cut. The resultant surfaces were then hand cleaned, as necessary, and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.

1.6.4 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format, and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.6.5 After the cleaning and preliminary planning of the excavation areas, the following sampling strategy was employed:

- Linear features (ditches and gullies) were, at a minimum, 10% sampled, generally by means of 1m-wide slots positioned every 10m along its length. Relationships were investigated, defined and recorded. Terminals were excavated.
- With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum of 50% of contained/discrete features (pits and postholes) were excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgment, but as a minimum their extent, date and function were sought.
- Large features, such as layers, were initially investigated by hand to establish character and extent before they were carefully removed/further excavated by machine, under archaeological supervision, down to natural deposits.

1.6.6 Soil horizons, excavated deposits and cut features were individually identified using a unique sequence of context numbers and recorded in accordance with current professional standards using standard ASE context record sheets. Contexts were numbered 1001–1850.

1.6.7 All excavated features were planned by GPS, with all sections being hand-drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate, and later digitised.

1.6.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.6.9 All artefacts from all excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the ASE artefact collection policy and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

1.6.10 Metal-detecting was conducted over features and excavated spoil (with minimal results).

Finds and Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.6.11 In general, all finds from all features were hand collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

1.6.12 Finds are identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of site.

1.6.13 All finds have been properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, have been marked with the site code and context number.

1.6.14 On-site environmental soil sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (2011) and in close consultation with the ASE environmental specialist. Bulk samples were then processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air dried prior to analysis.

1.6.15 Soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, such as dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits, to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. Deposits with clear residual or intrusive material were avoided.

1.6.16 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from suitable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.7 Scope and Organisation of the Report

1.7.1 This final 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).

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

1.7.3 Work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: BRG 077.

1.7.4 Where appropriate to Phase 2, the results from the preceding evaluations (Monahan 2015; Edwards 2018) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the excavation. Discussion and interpretation of the results includes consideration of the adjacent Phase 1 excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following provides a summary of historical and archaeological background information drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (Peachey 2013), WSI (ASE 2018a) and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, as well as the results of the previous archaeological evaluations and excavation within the Phase 1 and 2 development areas (Monahan 2015; Edwards 2017; Mustchin and Monahan 2019). The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots within the vicinity of the site are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Palaeolithic flint tools of the Acheulean and Levallois traditions have been found scattered across the centre of Bury St Edmunds.

2.2.2 Neolithic remains have been recorded scattered throughout the Bury St Edmunds area, including buried prehistoric soil and pottery *c*.1km to the southwest of the Phase 2 site (HER RGH044), suggestive of early settlement.

2.2.3 Remains of Bronze Age activity are more prolific, but limited to sparse recorded features and finds recovered through fieldwalking. This includes a metal palstave recovered near the Cattishall level-crossing immediately to the north of the site (HER BRG009) as well as a flint scatter to the northwest and south (HER BRG043, BSE275). A concentration of small ditches and pits containing early Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery (HER BSE275) were *c.*250m to the west of the site, and may be associated with the various flint scatters in the area.

2.2.4 Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded in the Moreton Hall area, with 'prehistoric ditches' having been found adjacent to the railway line west of the site (HER BRG027)

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 A variety of Middle Iron Age remains, including ditches and pits have been recorded to the south of the site (HER RGH066).

2.3.2 Relatively extensive trial-trench evaluation conducted in fields to the northwest of the site (BRG076; ASE 2015) recorded evidence of Iron Age land use, with a focus of activity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date in the form of an extensive network of rectilinear enclosures.

2.3.3 To the north of the site, and excavated in the 1957, is Cattishall Tumulus (HER BRG001). The site produced 1st-century Late Iron Age/Early Roman artefacts deriving from what is described as a 'midden'.

2.3.4 The landscape of Suffolk in the Roman period was comprised of distributed small towns, serving as focal points and market centres for villas and farmsteads distributed between the urban centres (Plouviez 1988, 42). Aerial photography has identified a villa *c.*2km to the southeast of Rougham

(HER RGH 009). The villa lies along a Roman Road which lies *c.*1km east of the site. The distribution of these features suggests that the site was situated in an agricultural landscape or immediate hinterland of the town.

2.3.5 Dispersed Roman remains and find spots are recorded at Moreton Hall and the wider vicinity, including a copper alloy eagle figurine (HER BRG028) recovered *c.*300m west of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 The town of Bury St Edmunds (Old English: *Beodricsworth*) originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. Saxon remains have been recorded at numerous locations in and around the town, including an 8th-century burial *c.*500m to the west of the Phase 2 area (HER BRG027).

2.4.2 The site lies to the immediate south of Cattishall, which is known to have been the location of the meeting place for the Saxon Hundred Moot. This was perhaps held at the site of the earlier Cattishall Tumulus.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The site area was likely agricultural land during the medieval period, as it was situated to the east of Bury St Edmunds centre. Excavations on land to the west of the site have located ditches forming part of an agricultural field system (HER BRG026, BRG027; Craven 2005), as well as two ovens and a small structure (HER BRG027).

2.5.2 Medieval artefacts have been recovered from fields to the northwest of the site, with further evidence recovered during the Phase 1 excavations (see 2.8).

2.5.3 Cattishall, to the immediate north of the site, continued to serve as a meeting point in the high medieval period, and is recorded as 'the site and location of the former court that served both as an assize court for the royal justices and as a hundred court for the Abbots of Bury St Edmunds' (HER BRG001).

2.6 Post-medieval

2.6.3 Until the 19th century the site consisted primarily of open fields, with only limited settlement around Cattishall Farm and Tyburn Barn to the north. The open fields were enclosed in 1802, establishing a pattern of landuse that has survived to some extent until the present day. The site is referenced as being part of the Bunbury Estates on 19th-century mapping. Sir William of Bunbury had acquired estates in the area by 1746 and these remained in the family until 1915.

2.6.4 Maps dating from mid 18th century to the present cover the site area. The earliest cartography depicting the site are the 1741 Warren and 1783 Hodkinson maps, which show Cattishall Green with scattered dwellings alongside further to the north outside the Phase 2 development area.

2.6.5 The 1802 Great Barton enclosure map (SRO ref. E18/100/4/2; cited as dating to 1805 in Mustchin and Monahan 2019), shows the Phase 2 area as

undeveloped and in agricultural use, with the width of Cattishall Green seemingly reduced. It does, however, retain some indication of the former Green edges, including its splayed southern end (see Fig. 2).

2.6.6 The railway to the north of the site was opened in 1846 and was constructed by the Eastern Union Railway company. By the time it bisected the green, it was reduced to no more than a track or lane, as shown on historic mapping from the 1880s onwards.

2.6.7 To the south of the site was Rougham Airfield, which was constructed in 1941–2 and was a significant USAAF airbase. It was disposed of by the military in 1948 and has since largely returned to agricultural landuse, though a civilian airfield still functions.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

2.7.1 A number of phases of archaeological fieldwork have occurred within the various phases of the Moreton Hall / Lark Grange development site.

Geophysical Survey

2.7.2 Geophysical survey was undertaken over a large site area, including Phases 1–5, in 2014 (stratascan 2014). Results within Phase 2 were limited to three linear features. A curvilinear feature which ran north/south along a majority of the site length before curving towards the west, and two small linear features, one located to the northwest of the larger linear and a smaller curved linear to its southwest (Figs 2 and 3). Trenches were targeted on these features during the evaluation phase of fieldwork.

Phases 1 and 2 Evaluation

2.7.3 Phase 1 and 2 evaluation comprised two episodes of trial trenching carried out in 2014 and 2017 (Fig. 3; Edwards 2017). Of the thirty-three features recorded, twenty-six were ditches, the remainder comprising pits, a posthole, a gully and a kiln/oven. Only four features were identified as being of early to high medieval in date, though the majority of undated features were thought to be of similar date. Some ditches corresponded to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The kiln/oven-type feature, in Trench 15, although unexcavated at the time, was speculated to be of probable medieval date and to perhaps be associated with similar features previously found to the west (Craven 2005).

2.7.4 Specific to the Phase 2 development area, the evaluations identified a number of ditches in trenches down its western side, defining a series of parallel north/south boundaries, some curving eastwards at their southern end. While no kiln/oven features were encountered, it was noted that one of the ditches in Trench 24 produced fragments of structural daub in addition to medieval pottery. The majority of the Phase 2 area, east of these ditched boundaries, was seemingly blank.

Phase 1 excavation

2.7.5 The mitigation excavation was a 0.45ha open area located toward the southeast corner of the Phase 1 development area, investigated in 2016/2017 (Fig. 3; Mustchin and Monahan 2019). This work recorded a system of rectilinear ditched enclosures containing the remains of eight probable grain drying kiln/ovens, a stone-lined well and a post-built structure – all of medieval date. Documentary research suggested that this medieval site was part of a greater complex of enclosures and buildings associated with the assize court and hundred court located at Cattishall. It is likely that they constitute a green-edge agricultural processing complex, the drying kiln/ovens established by radiocarbon to date from the earlier 11th to mid 12th centuries.

Phases 3, 4 and 5

2.7.6 Evaluation and excavation within development Phases 3, 4 and 5, to the south of Phases 1 and 2, on the other side of Mount Road, encountered sparse remains of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date in the form of ditches/gullies, pits and hearths/fire pits. More-substantial Middle Iron Age remains were found, including a boundary ditch, which extends NW/SE from the northwest of the site to its south that was previously investigated as part of an earlier Moreton Hall site to the west (SCCAS 1999; 2005). Remains of the Rougham Airfield were also recorded (ASE 2018b; 2019).

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological works as originally set out in the WSI (ASE 2018a) were as follows:

- Sample, excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on site, such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment, and compare and contrast this with the results from other excavations in the region.
- Understand how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods within Suffolk.

3.1.2 More site-specific aims that the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to address were:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Attempt to understand the archaeological evidence from within the site in relation to the wider landscape and other known archaeological activity.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis and disseminate the results into the public realm.

3.1.3 With reference to *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research* and *Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to recover evidence to address the following research topics and themes:

- What is the nature of the Saxon and medieval activity on the site, revealed during the evaluation, and what is its extent?
- Can the archaeological features be more closely dated?
- Can the ditches on the site and nearby characterise the nature of the field systems in the wider area?
- Can the archaeological evidence gleaned from the site be used to better understand the relationship between settlements and their associated field systems in the archaeological periods evidenced on site?

- Can geological and/or topographical influences on the field system be discerned?
- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Subsequent to the two phases of archaeological evaluation (Monahan 2015; Edwards 2018), the investigation of an excavation area totalling *c.*0.91ha was undertaken within the Phase 2 development area. This extended across the western side of Phase 2, adjacent to the Phase 1 excavation, and was targeted upon the medieval remains located by evaluation (Fig. 3).

4.1.2 The results below are presented in chronological order, by broad period (Periods 0–1) and by site phase (Phases 1.1–1.5). Where pertinent, the excavation results include and integrate the evaluation data. As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [0000], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type and proximity. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <00>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7). Features from the Phase 1 excavation area are referred to as [EX/0000], and features from the evaluation trenches are referred to thus: [EV/0000].

4.1.3 Archaeological remains were present across the excavation area, but were concentrated within its west. A single broad period of land use activity has been identified, comprised of five broad phases reflecting distinct episodes of development and change. Their determination has been achieved primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning exist. While a number of the archaeological features are undated (Period 0), some are likely to be associated with later Prehistoric land use activity and others possibly with medieval land use. The period/phase definitions used are:

- Period 1: Medieval (11th–13th centuries)
    - Phase 1.1
    - Phase 1.2
    - Phase 1.3
    - Phase 1.4
    - Phase 1.5
- Period 0: undated

4.1.4 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these period headings. Further context data, applied group numbers and land use entities are collated in Appendix 1. A table listing and describing the groups and their contents can be found in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on a multi-phase excavation area plan, with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated (Fig. 4). Thereafter, site phase plans are presented, labelled with group numbers and land use entities (Figs 5–10). Selected photographs are incorporated into the various

plan figures, as appropriate, and section drawings presented in Figures 11–13.

4.2 Site Summary

4.2.1 The surviving archaeological features within the Phase 2 excavation area were all found below topsoil and subsoil deposits (where present) and were cut into natural deposits. The excavated features consisted of pits, postholes and ditches of a generally low to moderate complexity. The features were spread across the excavation area, though with a concentration of intercutting, north/south orientated, linear ditches in its west. The excavation area contained the remains of three possible oven/kilns towards the south of the site, along with isolated pits and postholes. In the north of the site was a large area of intercutting quarry pits. The survival of features was generally good, though the similarity in fills made it difficult to fully interpret all of the relationships in order to gain a full chronology of the intercutting ditches across the site.

Prehistoric

4.2.2 This location in the landscape appears to have been occupied during the prehistoric period, as suggested by a small number of residual finds in later features, comprising a small number of worked flints (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) including a diagnostic Neolithic leaf arrowhead. These finds are suggestive of a limited, and presumably transient, presence in the landscape during this time. No features or deposits of demonstrable prehistoric date were encountered.

Late Saxon / Saxo-Norman

4.2.3 Whilst no features can be specifically identified as being Late Saxon in date, there were a number of diagnostically 10th/11th-century pottery sherds recovered from across the excavation area. Their minimal number (seventeen sherds) does not suggest intensive occupation and land use. Indeed, these sherds seem to either be residual in later medieval features or perhaps have a longer circulation date than conventionally accepted.

Period 1: Medieval

4.2.4 All of the datable features within the Phase 2 excavation area are medieval in date, with land use activity seeming to span the 11th–13th centuries. Encountered features were predominantly ditches, forming extensive linear boundaries on north/south to NNW/SSE alignments that converged at their south end. Exhibiting some degree of intercutting and appearing to constitute the successive westward(?) relocation of a locally-significant land boundary, five broad phases of land use activity are discerned in the development of the enclosed medieval landscape here. In its final phase, the shifting boundary becomes finalised/fixed and appears to represent the creation of Cattishall Green, which persists in the landscape into the later 19th century.

4.2.5 Isolated pits and postholes were scattered across the excavation area, though with little obvious patterning or association with any of the five

phases of land enclosure discerned. Larger pits, both isolated and forming intercut complexes were present in the north of the site and are conjectured to constitute quarrying activity, generally early in the medieval site sequence. A single possible post-built building was present to the east of the ditches. Of particular significance was the presence of three kiln/ovens, probably associated with cereal crop drying/processing. Environmental remains retrieved from sampled fills of the kilns/ovens, and some ditches and pits, corroborate the processing of such crops in this vicinity.

Period 0: Undated / unphased

4.2.6 The majority of the features across the excavation area were not dated by artefacts, though many of these have been phased on the basis of their similarity in morphology, orientation and spatial patterning as Period 1 features.

4.2.7 A number of undated pits, postholes and minor ditches/gullies have not been allocated to a site phase. Some are stratigraphically earlier or later than dated/phased medieval features, though this is not necessarily an indication that they are not of Period 1 date. Indeed, it is highly likely that most, if not all, suggests that they form part of the medieval landscape relate to one of the five medieval land use phases.

4.3 Topography and Deposit Sequence

4.3.1 The topography of the excavation area comprises gently sloping ground, from *c.*59.14m AOD in the north to *c*.54.09m AOD in the south.

4.3.2 An overlying topsoil, and/or ploughsoil, was recorded across the excavation area, with subsoil deposits intermittent across the site. The topsoil generally comprised a moderately compact dark grey brown silty sand of *c*.0.30m thickness. The subsoil, where present, was a mid reddish brown silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions, and was intermittent and shallow towards the top of the site but became thicker and more extensive towards the south of the site. The underlying geological deposit varied across the site, and consisted of generally yellow and orange brown sand and gravels within a silty sand matrix, with small areas of weathered off-white chalk.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during their closely-monitored machine-removal. Features were generally clearly visible once the overburden was removed, though the extents of some features were less clearly distinguished in the natural deposit. Where present, all recorded archaeological features were found below the subsoil and were cut directly into the natural deposit.

4.3.4 Most of the smaller linear features contained single, light brownish grey silty clay fills, indicative of natural infilling/accumulation during use. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

4.4 Residual Prehistoric Material

4.4.1 No archaeological features of demonstrably prehistoric date were identified within the Phase 2 excavation area. A relatively small amount of prehistoric material, consisting only of worked flint of Neolithic to Early Iron Age date, and a small number of burnt flints of possible prehistoric date, was recovered. All is judged to be residual within later (Period 1) features, being recovered from medieval, or probably medieval, ditch, pit, posthole and kiln/oven features from across the excavation area.

4.5 Residual Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Material

4.5.1 Potentially Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman material was very sparse across the site, limited to the recovery of seventeen sherds of St Neots and Thetford-type ware pottery from ten features. Whilst it is perhaps possible that some of the boundaries originated in this period, the paucity of material of this date, and its occurrence in features mostly also containing later-dated medieval pottery (albeit in similarly small quantities), is more suggestive of it being residual nature as opposed to indicating a tangible period of land use. The fourteen sherds of St Neots ware were recovered from ditches G39, G42, G51, G62, G92, G97 and G98, oven kiln G88 [1399], pits G91 [1695] and G92 [1780], and posthole G98 [1768]. The three sherds of Thetford-type ware came from ditches G51 and G63 and pit G91 [1820].

4.6 Period 1: Medieval

4.6.1 The medieval period was the only episode of tangible archaeological land use activity identified within the Phase 2 excavation area. The recorded remains predominantly comprised linear ditches, with scattered pits and postholes interspersed between them (Fig. 4). The ditches were predominantly aligned north/south and occupied a distinct area towards the west of the excavation area. A relatively major linear boundary, which corresponded to one of the few geophysical anomalies detected and comprised a sequence of recut ditches, formed the western edge and curved towards the east at its southern end. The pits were scattered across the site, though were often demonstrated to either cut, or to be cut by, ditches. In the north of the site was a large area of intercutting pits, though located within the bounds defined by the ditches. The bases of kiln/oven structures were found overlying differing phases of boundary ditches at two locations within the excavation area.

4.6.2 Definitive dating of the recorded features is limited, with the small quantity of diagnostic artefacts recovered indicating a span of activity from the 11th–13th centuries, though a majority date to the late 12th – early 13th century. Most features containing dating evidence only produced one or two pottery sherds, the largest quantity from a single context being thirty-five sheds. Other recovered finds, mostly animal bone and fired clay/daub, was similarly limited to a few fragments from each context, with only a few producing more substantial quantities and other finds such as tile, stone and ironwork fragments.

4.6.3 The paucity of artefactual material, and the limited instances of resolved intercut stratigraphic relationships have made the identification of the

development of the medieval period landscape difficult. The large number of similar linear ditches clearly indicates a continuum of shifting (seemingly generally westwards) of a significant boundary in the landscape, which eventually becomes fixed at its westernmost recorded position. It is particularly significant that this final position of the boundary coincides with that of the east edge of Cattishall Green as depicted on the 1802 enclosure map (SRO ref. E18/100/4/2; Fig. 3). On the basis of the available evidence, five broad phases or episodes of medieval land use/change, as defined by demonstrated or inferred development/shift of the linear boundary features, are discerned. These are based primarily on alignments and on intercut relationships, but also deduced from spatial trends – primarily the perceived shift of boundaries from east to west. Discrete features such as pits and postholes cannot generally be confidently placed within this phased medieval land use, although most, if not all, are almost certainly associated. Where not phased (i.e. only accorded a general Period 1 date), such features are discussed separately from the phased development of the various boundary ditches.

Phase 1.1 (Fig. 5)

4.6.4 The Phase 1.1 landscape is discerned to comprise multiple parallel north/south ditches – either indicating the highly fluid nature and regular alteration/repositioning of the boundary, or else their broadly simultaneous use – that collectively define a broad band or zone, up to 26m wide, of roughly parallel trenches down the middle of the excavation area. The ditches identified as being of potential Phase 1.1 date have been selected on their shared N/S to NNE/SSW orientation (parallel with later ditch G50 and recut G42 in the north, but often becoming more north/south at their south), their close intercut association with one another, and their clear conflicting alignment with succeeding/truncating Phase 1.2 ditches. It is clear that at least some replacement of these ditches took place, as evidenced by their frequent re-cutting. However, they do not form a single consistent regular patterning across the excavation area, are often intermittent, and of ambiguous alignment upon each other, and therefore difficult to discern a coherent sequence of development amongst. It is not possible to confidently identify a trend of successive replacement from east to west, for example, and some ditches may have constituted contemporaneous boundaries. It is, however, possible to suggest some principal alignments and trends within this multitude of parallel features that may be meaningful. For convenience and regularity, apparent groupings of the Phase 1.1 ditches are described from east to west, below.

Ditches G20, G26, G27, G36, G55/G56/G57/G58, G65/G90, G61/G97:

4.6.5 At the east of this ditch complex, a number of intermittent roughly parallel ditches seem to converge southwards to form a distinct boundary / boundary cluster. Some elements appear to be parallel with the later adjacent Phase 1.3 ditch (G50/G82 *et al*), suggesting that they influenced its alignment and positioning. In the north of the excavation area, these comprise three parallel, regularly-spaced, boundaries: G55/G56/G57/G58, G65/G90 and G61/G97.

4.6.6 At the north end of the excavation area, a boundary formed by three intercutting ditches G56, G57 and G58, denoting its repeated re-cutting, extended southwards for 20m before being cut by G91 pits [1843] and [1820/1822]. The original ditch cut (or an underlying earlier pit?) G58 (seg [1729]) was heavily truncated by the subsequent recuts (G57 segs [1731, 1748]; G56 segs [1727, 1750]), each measuring up to 1.30m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 12, section 17). These contained single fills of greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The G57 fill yielded eighteen sherds of late 12th-century pottery, twenty bone fragments and five pieces of fired clay, the majority being collected from seg [1731]. The G56 fill produced two late 12th-century pottery sherds, a residual flint, a bone fragment and fifteen small lava quern fragments (226g). Beyond the truncating pits, the boundary continued south as ditch G55 (segs [1689, 1691, 1824] for another 19.5m. Although narrower here, it contained a similar greyish brown silty sand fill. No finds were recovered from it.

4.6.7 The G57 ditch cut a small ditch G59 on its eastern edge, which in turn cut a similarly small ditch G60. Ditch G60 was a 6m-long gully/ditch orientated north/south. It had rounded terminals at either end and where investigated in segs [1666 and 1714] was 0.57-0–.90m wide and 0.11–0.24m deep, being more bulbous toward its southern end. It contained a single fill of brownish orange silty sand with occasional charcoal, but produced no finds. Gully/ditch G59 (segs [1716, 1746]) was 7.4m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10–0.20m deep. Its single fill was a dark greyish brown silty sand from which four sherds of 12th-century pottery and two fragments of bone were retrieved, as well as a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery (from seg [1716]). Although undated, these minor ditch//gullies seem to have greatest affinity with the surrounding Phase 1.1 north/south ditches, including G56/G57 that clearly post-dates them.

4.6.8 Ditch G90 (segs [1686, 1688, 1805) similarly comprised two intercutting ditches, one the recut replacement of the other, though these could not be clearly distinguished other than at their northern termini. Here, each contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill that produced no finds. Traced south for *c.*14m, it was cut by large G91 pit [1685/1810]. Beyond this truncation, the southern continuation of the ditch was recorded (G65; seg [1738]). This contained a similar greyish brown sandy silt and extended for a further *c.*12m, narrowing and shallowing to an indistinct terminal.

4.6.9 West of G90, interrupted ditch G61/G97 extended for 30m north/south. Ditch G61 ran for 22m north/south, increasing northwards from 0.40m–1.05m wide and from 0.22–0.46m deep. Its three excavated slots [1592, 1622, 1624] contained single fills of dark orange brown silty sand. Ten sherds of 11th-century pottery, two bone fragments and a residual worked flint and fragment of Romano-British pottery were recovered. To the north, G97 appears to mark the bulbous end of the same linear boundary. About 3.6m long, up to 0.97m wide and 0.28m deep, its greyish brown single fill also produced three sherds of 11th-century pottery.

4.6.10 The three ditched boundaries described above (G55/G56/G57/G58, G65/G90 and G61/G97), although broadly parallel with one another, gradually converged southwards toward a further four consecutive aligned ditch lengths G20 (segs 1104, 1106]), G26 (segs [1177, 1187]), G27 (seg

[1199] and G36 (segs [1229, 1266, 1301, 1384]). Although intermittent, they defined a boundary extending over a further *c.*67m down the excavation area. All the cuts had gradually sloping sides, becoming slightly deeper southwards, particularly in more substantial ditch G36, which was up to 1.36m wide and 0.28m deep at its southern terminal (Fig. 11, section 7). These each contained a consistent single fill, except for the southern terminus of G36 (seg [1384]) which had an additional fill. Finds were only retrieved from ditch G36, which comprised a single sherd of late 12th-century pottery, fragments of animal bone and a flint flake.

Ditches G21, G23, G24, G25, G35:

4.6.11 Parallel ditches G21 (segs [1078, 1080, 1094]), G23 (segs [1042, 1074]), G24 (segs [1048, 1068]) and G25 (segs [1046, 1066, 1070] were north/south aligned and each measured *c.*14m in length. They had similar profiles of straight sides leading to slightly rounded bases (Fig. 12, section 18). Some 42m to the south of these, roughly aligned with ditch G23, was similar ditch G35 (segs [1235, 1255, 1257]). This ditch had a similar length and profile and contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt that produced no finds. The diminutive but consistent length of these ditches, and their positioning between two more extensive boundary ditch trends, suggests a differing function for these shorter parallel features.

Ditches G28/G29, G38/G39/G40, G62/G66:

4.6.12 Perhaps the most prominent of the Phase 1.1 boundaries was that defined (north to south) by ditches G66, G62, G28/G29 and G38/G39/G40. This intermittent boundary was located west of boundary G20 *et al*, and extended down much of the north/south length of the excavation area, recuts along its length evidencing repeated replacement. Its precise relationship with Phase 1.2 east/west ditch G34 was not discernible due to disturbance by evaluation Trench 25; while the Phase 1.1 boundary was recorded during the evaluation as [EV/1045], no evidence of the Phase 1.2 ditch had been identified. Phase 1.1 ditch G40 had an unclear intersecting relationship with Phase 1.4 boundary ditch G31/G41, though on-site it was judged to cut it. Reassessment during post-ex analysis has resulted in this relationship being reversed, as it is thought more likely that the G31/G41 boundary was a precursor to the Phase 1.5 boundary and therefore later that the Phase 1.1 boundary.

4.6.13 At the north end of the excavation area, ditches G66 and G62 are judged to form a single feature, disrupted and obscured by intercut pit cluster/quarry G89. Ditch G66 ran into large quarry pit complex G89 and is thought to cut it, though, due to the variety of fills present across the feature, its course could not be traced. Although slightly misaligned with boundary ditch G62 identified to the south of quarry pit G89, it is likely that they are parts of the same feature. Ditch G66 (segs [1560, 1603]) was traced for 14m north of the G89 pits. The 1.23m wide and 0.30–0.44m deep cut contained two fills from which no finds were recovered. Ditch G62 was recorded for a distance of 18m, narrowing southwards from the G89 pits. It was noted to cut into the top of G89, though its full extent could not be established due to similarities in fills. Investigated in segs [1572 and 1704], it measured up to 1.52m wide and 0.20m deep and had a mid to dark brownish grey clay silt fill. The

sampled fill of G62 ditch seg [1704] (<22>) yielded a moderate assemblage of charred plant macrofossils dominated by hulled barley and free-threshing wheat, with some oat and a single indeterminate cultivated legume.

4.6.14 Ditch G29 and its recut G28 constitute the southwards continuation of the same boundary, after a gap of *c*.8m. G29 was recorded for a distance of 20m, being truncated and probably overlain/replaced by G28 to the north. Where investigated in segments [1154 and 1213] it was shallow, at a maximum of 0.35m in depth, with concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single reddish-brown silty sand fill from which no finds were recovered.

4.6.15 Ditch G28 was the longest part of the boundary, at *c*.50m long. It largely overlay, and clearly replaced, earlier ditch G29. Where excavated in segments [1036, 1044, 1120, 1152 and 1215] it varied between 0.79–1.25m wide and up to 0.43m deep. The ditch generally contain a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay, with seg [1120] containing an additional basal fill [1121] of light brown silt clay. No finds were recovered from these fills. The ditch was probably recorded as [EV/1045] in Trench 25, which had a similar fill that contained only fragments of animal bone. It is speculated that both G29 and G28 ditch terminated immediately after Trench 25. The G28 ditch was also investigated within Trench 32, as [EV/3010], though it contained no finds.

4.6.16 To the south, the G29/G28 boundary continued as ditches G38, G39 and G40. Ditch G38 (segs [1227, 1237, 1253, 1324, 1350?]) was overlain and evidently replaced by G39 (segs [1239, 1251, 1322]), and together these probably constituted the interrupted continuation of G29, extending over a distance of *c*.30m and terminating before reaching the Phase 1.5 ditched boundary to its south (Fig. 10, section 16). Ditch G38 was up to 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep, while G39 was up to 0.76m wide and 0.31m deep. Each contained a similar fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal. Four sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from the fills of segs [1251] and [1322] of ditch G39, with a single further sherd recovered from terminus seg [1227] of ditch G38. A few residual worked flints, animal bone and fired clay were also recovered, particularly from the fill of seg [1251].

4.6.17 The G28 ditch probably continued to the south as ditch G40. The ditch ran immediately alongside G28/G29 and terminated at the same northward extent, and is considered to have replaced them. Traced over a distance of 12m, it is judged to have been truncated and removed by the Phase 1.4 ditched boundary G31/G41. Where investigated in segs [1211 and 1241], ditch G40 was of fairly consistent 0.89m width. Its depth varied between 0.21–0.34m deep, with a single mid reddish to orange brown silty sand fill recorded in each segment (Fig. 12, section 16). No finds were recovered from it.

Ditches G69/70:

4.6.18 Towards the northwest of the excavation area, north/south intercutting ditches G69 and G70 continued beyond the northern limit and their southern extents were obscured by the large quarry pit complex G89; the ditches are

thought to have cut the pits but, due to the homogeneity of the deposits here, this could not be verified. Both ditches were traced for *c.*6m. Although not identified in the field to extend beyond the southern limit of G89, it is speculated that a corresponding southward projection evident in the planned pit complex in fact constitutes the ends of these ditches. Ditch G69 was 1.10–1.32m wide and up to 0.75m deep, with between one and three sandy clay fills evident along its length. Ditch G70 evidently cut G69 and was its direct replacement. G70 (segs [1369, 1611]) was up to 1.98m wide and 1.03m deep, with very steep, straight sides leading to a flat base (Fig. 11, section 6). No finds were recovered from either ditch; however, bulk soil samples from G69 ditch segment [1634] (<20 and 21>) produced sporadic remains of hulled barley, free-threshing wheat, oat and possible rye. Weed seeds were also present in low numbers.

Ditches G30, G63 and G32, G33:

4.6.19 The westernmost Phase 1.1 boundary is identified to be formed by ditches G63 and G30, with a lesser ditch-line G32/G33 alongside. These conform to the same orientation as the various ditched boundaries previously described and G30 and G32 were truncated by differently-aligned Phase 1.4 ditch G31/G41.

4.6.20 Ditch G63 was traced for a distance of 30m, though its northern end was obscured within the G89 pit complex. While it was thought to cut across the pits, it did not continue to their north. Where investigated in segs [1053, 1456, 1507, 1529 and 1571], the ditch was up to 1.33m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand fill, with three segments containing an additional primary fill of orange brown silty sand and sandy clay. Pottery sherds (total 70 sherds), predominantly of late 12th-century date, were recovered from all of the excavated G63 ditch segments, with the largest quantity (36 sherds) being collected from fill [1458] of seg [1456]. After a *c.*3m gap, the southward continuation of the boundary was defined by ditch G30. It was recorded for 22m, being truncated at its south end by later ditch G31/G41. It was also truncated along its length by Phase 1.4 kiln/oven G93. Investigated in segs [1035, 1089 and 1125] (Fig. 12, section 15), it was 0.66–0.86m wide and up to 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, from which only a single bone fragment was recovered.

4.6.21 Minor north/south ditches G32/G33 formed a single interrupted boundary alongside, and similarly aligned with, ditch G30. Northern ditch G33 (segs [1138, 1142]) was *c.*4m long, with a broader sub-square southern terminal and tapering plan to a narrow northern terminal. At 0.45-0.66m wide and 0.06-0.20m deep, it was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered. Southern ditch G32 (segs [1158, 1159]) was recorded for a distance of 10m before being truncated at its south end by Period 1.4 ditch G31/G41. It was 0.39-0.54m wide and 0.09-0.14m deep, and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. A single lava quern fragment was retrieved from fill [1160] in ditch seg [1159].

Phase 1.2 (Fig. 6)

4.6.22 The second phase of medieval land boundaries/division is considered to be represented by two WNW/ESE aligned boundaries, defined by ditch G34 in the south and ditches G67 and G71 in the north. These run contrary to the prevailing alignments of all earlier and later phases of medieval land use in the Phase 2 excavation area. As such, their position in the land use sequence is slightly incongruous though appears to be supported by recorded stratigraphic relationships.

4.6.23 The southern of these Phase 1.2 ditches, G34, was recorded to be cut by north/south ditches G42 (Phase 1.3), G77 and probably G31/41 (both Phase 1.4). Its relationship with the various Phase 1.1 ditches had possibly been disturbed by evaluation and could not be determined. Ditch G34 (segs [1201, 1217, 1233]) was traced for 35.6m across the site, though its eastern end contained no clear terminus and appeared to gradually peter out, possibly as a result of later truncation by agricultural land use. The ditch had moderate concave sloping sides and was 0.94–0.97m wide and up to 0.30m deep (Fig. 11, section 1). Each of its excavated segments contained a single fill of mid orange-brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. Significantly, the ditch continued beyond the western limit of the Phase 2 excavation area, and aligns with ditch [EX/2073] in the Phase 1 excavation area, which is considered to be the westward continuation of the same ditch. There was no dating material from the Phase 1 ditch either, though it was thought to cut north/south ditch [EX/2065] of broad 12th- to 14th-century date.

4.6.24 The parallel northern Phase 1.2 boundary was located *c.*92m north of ditch G34 and was formed of two shorter ditch lengths, G67 and G71. The eastern ditch cut G67 (segs [1606, 1721, 1723]) had steep straight sides and a rounded base, and measured up to 0.74m wide and 0.40m deep. Its eastern end was indistinct where it intersected with north/south ditch G90, and did not continue beyond it. Towards its western end the ditch was recorded to cut north/south ditch G66, though the fills across all of these ditches were very similar mid greyish brown silty sand, which made differentiating the separate features difficult. Beyond this, G67 tapered to a narrow, rounded western terminal, ending 1.15m short of the end of ditch G71. The ditch fills produced six sherds of mixed 12th-century pottery, recovered from fill [1608] seg. [1606] and fill [1724] seg. [1723]. A single prehistoric flint was recovered from fill [1721], seg [1722]. However, this dating evidence was retrieved from segments excavated at ditch intersections and it is equally possible that some or all of these sherds could be intrusive or residual in nature. The western ditch length G71 (segs [1513, 1540, 1699]) had a rounded base with straight steeply-sloping sides and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand fill and measured up to 1.00m wide and 0.58m deep (Fig. 11, section 6). The relationships between the east end of the ditch and north/south ditches G69 and G70 were obscured in the top of quarrying activity G89. While fills of all three were similar, east/west ditch G71 was recorded to cut both of these Phase 1.1 north/south ditches.

4.6.25 The western terminus of ditch G71 was truncated by a large rounded feature, [1515] (G99), probably a tree-throw, which may have been broadly contemporary and to have grown/been planted at the end of this active

boundary. The tree throw contained the same mid greyish brown silty sand fill as the ditch, with no finds being retrieved from it. Adjacent posthole [1511] also cut the top of the ditch and may be contemporary with [1515], containing a similar mid greyish brown silty sand fill (Fig. 11, section 2).

Phase 1.3 (Fig. 7)

4.6.26 A significant change in layout of the enclosed landscape appears to be denoted by the Phase 1.2 east/west boundary system being replaced by a new boundary system that reverts to a NNE/SSW orientation. Curiously, as previously noted, this new boundary is parallel with the northern part of the Phase 1.1 ditch complex and perhaps is deliberately placed just east of it. This easternmost boundary within the Phase 2 excavation area was defined by variously recut and modified ditches G42, G50, G51, G52, G53, G54 and G82. Up to four sub-phases in the evolution of this boundary are identified, collectively extending down the entire north/south length of the Phase 2 excavation area. In overview, it cuts Phase 1.2 WNW/ESE boundary ditch G34 and, at is south end, is in turn cut by the multi-recut Phase 1.5 curvilinear boundary defined by G43/G44/G45/G81/G88. This Phase 1.3 boundary is described in perceived stratigraphic sequence of its development, below.

Ditch phase 1:

4.6.27 It is postulated that the Phase 1.3 boundary was probably originally a single, mostly straight, ditch that extended across the site and beyond. Although much of it was obscured or removed by later recut G42, parts of the northern and southern ends survived as ditches G50 and G82, respectively. Ditch G50 was recorded for a length of 26.5m, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. Where excavated in segments [1707, 1709, 1756, 1801 and 1845], it measured up to 0.96m wide and 0.46m deep and had straight steep-sloping sides leading to a flat base. All but seg [1845] contained single fills of mid greyish brown to mid orange brown sandy silt, with segment [1845] containing an additional basal fill of mid brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the ditch. Ditch G82, *c.*115m to the south, probably constitutes the southern continuation of the same ditch. It was partially truncated along its recorded length by ditch G42 and investigated in segments [1424] and [1437], but could be discerned to have a similar profile of steep straight sides as G50, and contained a single mottled mid brown clay sand fill. Only a single prehistoric flint flake was recovered from it. Interestingly, it extended south of its truncation by Phase 1.5 ditches G80/G81 *et al* and although it continued beyond the southern limit of excavation it can be discerned from the geophysical survey plot to have turned eastwards thereafter.

Ditch phase 2:

4.6.28 A short length of curving ditch (G52), measuring 6m long, was visible at the southern end of G50, cutting across it. The ditch was in turn truncated by ditch G42, so its further extent southwards is unknown but is assumed to have run along the same line as G42. The surviving part of the ditch, where investigated in seg [1799], measured 0.35m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 12, section 8). The surviving cut had a straight moderately steep northward side

and contained a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt from which a single fragment of late-12th century pottery, a fragment of animal bone and a piece of fire-cracked flint were recovered. Due to the truncation of the feature, it is possible that these finds may derive from one of the adjacent ditches. The G52 ditch appears to represent the earliest modification of the original G50/G82 boundary, creating a curving eastward deviation in its route at its northern end – the reason for which is unclear. The ditch seemingly terminated at its northernmost recorded point and it is possible that, after a gap of *c*.19m, it resumed as ditch G54; though equally G54 could be regarded as the interrupted continuation of the subsequent manifestation of this boundary, G42/G53 (see 4.6.14). It could, of course, relate to both.

Ditch phase 3:

4.6.29 Presumed to have directly replaced ditch G52 along all but the northernmost part of its course, ditch G42 was the most extensively-surviving component of this modified boundary. It was traced for *c.*130m NNE/SSW across the excavation area and continued off the southern baulk, here truncating earlier ditch G82. At its north end, it truncated ditch G52, following its curvature and seeming to constitute the extension of this curving deviation of the original boundary further northwards toward ditch G54. Where investigated in segs [1090, 1096, 1098, 1204, 1231, 1258, 1378, 1422, 1428, 1744, 1797 and 1802], the ditch cut had steep sharp sides, sometimes stepped, and a rounded base (Fig. 11, section 7; Fig. 12, section 8). It varied in depth along its length, measuring 0.32–0.84m, with the deepest part of the ditch being identified towards its middle, within segments [1258 and 1204]. The ditch contained up to three fills of mid reddish brown and mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, though the majority of the excavated slots ([1096, 1098, 1231, 1428, 1744, 1797 and 1802]) contained a single deposit. Finds were retrieved from only a single segment, [1378], which contained a single sherd of St Neots ware pottery and three worked flints (a backed knife and two flakes) in its uppermost fill [1375]. The G42 ditch was clearly cut by the Phase 1.5 boundary to its south (G80/G81, *et al*). At its northern end it was cut by ditch G51. However, G53 gully/ditch to its northeast likely constitutes the continuation and termination G42 boundary. The G53 cut (seg [1740]) was very shallow and had a different profile, measuring just 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep but could have simply been diminishing toward the terminal. The terminus was also cut by the curving ditch G51, though was not very distinct in plan.

4.6.30 As previously mentioned, the G42/G53 boundary could be construed to have resumed after a gap of *c*.10m in the form of north/south ditch G54, which was only exposed for a length of 4.3m before extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. The ditch, as recorded in seg [1733], was 0.45m wide and 0.07m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay, from which no finds were retrieved.

4.6.31 Short ditch / intercut line of pits G92 ([1754, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1783]) define a NE/SW aligned linear arrangement recorded for a distance of 6.5m. This appears to be parallel with ditch G52 and G53 (or both?) and may have been contemporary with one or other. Their NE end was cut by ditch G50. Collectively, these intercut features produced two sherds of Late Saxon St Neots ware and one sherd of later medieval pottery and six animal

bone fragments. Fill [1781] of pit [1780] (<25>) produced a large charred assemblage of hulled barley and free-threshing wheat grains, with oat, rye and cultivated legumes also present. The presence of both small- and large-headed weed seeds indicates an early crop processing stage.

Ditch phase 4:

4.6.32 The latest stratigraphic episode of the Phase 1.2 boundary development was defined by ditch G51. As exposed within the excavation area, this seems to have been a fairly localised modification, essentially blocking the gap(s) between G52/G53 and G54. The G51 ditch was recorded for a distance of 27m, extending beyond the northern edge of excavation, truncating the G54 terminus and the curving northern end of G42/G53. Where investigated in segs [1735, 1742, 1795, 1848], the ditch cut measured 0.30–1.20m wide and was up to 0.55m deep, with straight steep-sloping sides and a rounded base (Fig. 12, section 8). It contained up to four fills, predominantly comprised of mid grey and dark grey brown silty sand and sandy silts. The fills of segments [1795 and 1848] produced a combined total of nine pottery sherds of 12th-century date as well as fifteen bone fragments and forty-two fragments of fired clay. Soil samples from the upper fills of ditch seg [1795] (<23 and 24>) produced a range of crop and wild taxa, primarily comprising hulled barley with free-threshing wheat and oats. A large quantity of cultivated legumes and a small amount of flax were also identified. Accompanied by large-headed weed seeds, these assemblages appear to represent late crop processing debris, after fine sieving had removed all the small headed seeds but prior to hand-sorting. Although ditch G51 evidently blocked the gap and replaced parts of the ditches to either side, the majority of the boundary defined by ditch G42 is assumed to have persisted. The boundary was clearly cut by the G88 kiln/ovens and associated pit towards its southern end. The earliest of these has been radiocarbon dated to AD1027–1155, further indicating that the ditch can be no later than the mid 12th century itself.

4.6.33 To the east of the gap in the boundary, and its subsequent blockage, were four shorter, generally curving, ditches or gullies (G46–G49). Their curvature, alignment and positioning all suggest that they were associated and contemporary with some or all of the modifications to the north end of the boundary. Nearest the boundary gap/blockage, ditch G46 (segs [1759, 1770, 1832]) was aligned NNE/SSW and was parallel with both G50 and the majority of G42. It was 8.35m in length, up to 0.91m wide, 0.23m deep and had rounded terminals at either end. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill of light orange brown silty sand from which no finds were retrieved. The ditch was offset *c.*6m to the east of the curving boundary and may perhaps be best construed to have accompanied the gap between G53 and G54, being of similar length.

4.6.34 Further east, ditch G47 (segs [1813, 1826]) was *c.*9m long, up to 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. It is speculated that further ditch G49 (seg [1752]), which extended off the northern edge of the excavation area, was its interrupted continuation. The ditch was exposed for a length of only 2.5m and contained a single light greyish brown silty sand fill with no finds. Together, G47 and G49 could be regarded as forming a curving intermittent boundary that broadly follows the

curvature of the major boundary. Furthermore, the gap between them could perhaps also be seen to relate to offset ditch G46.

4.6.35 To its immediate southwest was a curvilinear ditch G48 (segs [1811, 1828, 1830]). The curve of the ditch also mirrors that of G51/G53/G54 to its west, and is therefore also thought to be contemporary. The ditch had straight sides leading to a rounded base and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt, but produced no finds. Together ditch/gullies G46–G49 perhaps constitute some kind of system of livestock control in front of the gap in the major boundary.

4.6.36 To the east of the main Phase 1.3 boundary was a group of seven postholes and an elongated pit ([1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1294, 1298, 1300]) which form a rectangular structure suggestive of a building (G84), seemingly similarly orientated similarly to it. The postholes defined a 3.20m x 4.50m rectangular structure, with the postholes generally measuring 0.30–0.50m wide and up to 0.29m deep, and containing mid brown and mid orange brown silty sand fills (Fig. 12, sections 9–14). Posthole [1298] was larger, measuring 1.05m by 0.88m, and was 0.31m deep. On the northern side of the structure there were four postholes, with intercutting [1270 and 1272] having a comparable size to opposing posthole [1298], perhaps indicating that the latter may have originally been formed of two such features. Two sherds of pottery of 11th to mid 12th-century date as well as a fragment of CBM and a flint flake were recovered. At the western side of the structure, perhaps defining the end wall, was elongated pit [1277], 1.63m by 0.78m and 0.30m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill of mid brown silty sand, and an upper fill of mid orange brown silty sand, from which two pottery sherds (8g) of 12th-century date were recovered. No evidence for an east wall was discerned.

Phase 1.4 (Fig. 8)

4.6.37 Phase 1.4 ditches are distinguished from those of Phases 1.1 and 1.3 on the basis of their differing, more distinctly north/south (or perhaps even slightly NNW/SSE) alignment and their later stratigraphic relationships – some demonstrated, some inferred. Amounting to two adjacent extensive parallel boundaries (G31/G41 and G77) and a smaller outlier (G22), these represent a westward migration and seem to be the forerunner of the final Phase 1.5 boundary.

4.6.38 Ditch G31/41, as exposed, was recorded for a distance of 86m, from its rounded northern terminal to the southern edge of the Phase 2 excavation area. Its northern part G31, where investigated within segs [1033, 1123, 1156 and 1292], had straight sides leading to a round base (Fig. 12, section 15; Fig. 13, section 24). Width varied between 0.85-1.28m and depth 0.19-0.40m. The excavated segments each contained a single fill of greyish brown to reddish brown sandy silt, with a single sherd of late 12th-century pottery recovered from the fill of seg [1123]. Toward the southern end of the ditch was a possible terminus [1292] immediately before/connecting with the northern end of ditch G41, with the overall ditch continuing in plan but having very different profiles to either side – perhaps representing the later extension of the ditch, or its partial re-cutting. Alternatively, this may have

been the result of a surviving part of Phase 1.1 ditch G40 underlying the G41 ditch.

4.6.39 The southern part of the boundary, G41 (segs [1243, 1286, 1330, 1345]), was *c*.0.85m wide and generally deeper than the G31 ditch, measuring being up to 0.45m deep (Fig. 12, section 16). It contained a similar mid brownish grey and reddish brown silty sand fill throughout. A single late 12th-14th century pottery sherd was recovered from the fill of seg [1286]. As previously stated, the ditch had an unclear on-site relationship with G40, but is construed here to cut it. As currently recognised, the ditch extended beyond the southern limit of excavation and was truncated by the Phase 1.5 boundary ditches. A slight kink is apparent towards the northern end of the G31/G41 boundary; this is interpreted as the purposeful avoidance by the boundary of adjacent pit/kiln/oven G93, which, as a consequence, is postulated to be broadly contemporary.

4.6.40 Ditch G77 lay parallel with and to the immediate west of ditch G31/41. It was traced from its rounded northern terminal southwards for 48m until being truncated by Phase 1.5 ditch G74 and by intervening G76 pit [1164]. Investigated within segs [1134, 1136, 1162 and 1170], the ditch broadened southwards, measuring 0.88–1.54m wide and 0.16–0.50m deep (Fig. 11, section 25). It contained a similar fill to the adjacent G31/G41 ditch, of mid greyish brown and mid orange brown silty clay and sandy silt. Nine sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, a single worked flint and a bone fragment were recovered from the fill of seg [1136].

4.6.41 Eastern outlier ditch G22 is included in Phase 1.4 primarily on its similarity of orientation to G31/G41 and G77 and markedly differing orientation to all ditches around it. At only 7.5m in length, this ditch admittedly has little else in common with them. Where excavated in segs [1072 and 1076] it was shallow with straight sides, being 0.97–1.10m wide and 0.20m deep, and contained a single fill of mid to dark greyish brown silty sand. Six pottery sherds of late 12th-century date were recovered from across the ditch fill.

4.6.42 Pit/kiln/oven G93 is the only discrete feature which is confidently identified as being contemporary with the Phase 1.4 ditches. The feature truncated the top of infilled Phase 1.1 ditch G30 and was a roughly square cut [1085] with rounded corners in plan, measuring 2.65m by 2.40m and 0.28m deep. It was investigated in quadrants, and totally excavated. The cut had concave (Fig. 9) moderately-sloping sides leading to a flat base (Fig. 12, sections 19 and 20). At the base of the pit was a burnt deposit [1084] of dark blackish brown charcoal with occasional silt. This burnt layer was 1.42m x 1.40m in plan, roughly oval in shape, and confined to the base of the NW quadrant of the cut. Bulk soil sample <2> collected from deposit [1084] was dominated by hulled barley, but also contained oats, wheat and small headed seeds suggesting that the crops were at an early stage of crop processing when they became charred. The fill [1083] immediately overlying this burnt deposit was a compacted yellow boulder clay including animal bone and fired clay fragments, possibly the remnants of a later lining. It also overlay three possible postholes [1087, 1101 and 1103] that were cut into the base of the feature. These measured 0.40–0.78m by 0.27–0.56m and were up to 0.26m in depth. They contained mid brownish grey clay silt or yellow brown clay fills, though no finds. Their significance in relation to the overall crop

processing structure is unclear. The upper fill [1082], a mid grey brown clay silt, filled the remainder of the cut and contained eleven sherds of 12th-century pottery as well as animal bone and flints.

Phase 1.5 (Fig. 10)

4.6.43 The final phase of medieval land enclosure was in the form of a significant north/south boundary extending down the west edge of the Phase 2 excavation area, its southern end curving eastwards. The boundary was identified by the geophysical survey of the site, and was encountered within evaluation Trenches 24, 25, 27, 32 and 33, where it was investigated within Trenches 24, 25 and 27 as ditches [EV/1051, EV/1053, EV/1057, EV/1060 and EV/1066].

4.6.44 The boundary was broadly parallel with enclosure ditch [EX/2125] recorded in the Phase 1 excavation area to the west, and formed by multiple ditch cuts. In the Phase 1 excavation, the ditch was also thought to constitute the latest phase of enclosure during the medieval period. Together, these latest Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavation area boundaries are identified to define each side of Cattishall Green as depicted on the 1802 enclosure map.

4.6.45 The overall Phase 1.5 boundary was formed of multiple ditches and recuts cumulatively extending north/south down the site for *c.*136m, before curving to the east for *c.*18m at which point it terminated. A total of twenty-two excavated segments through the boundary sequence revealed multiple cuts, recuts and varying profiles, demonstrating a relatively high degree of intercut complexity. As such, it has not been possible to correlate all of the ditch cuts consistently along the length of the ditch, probably due to the intermittent and localised extents of some of the recuts. The boundary comprises an identified approximately fifteen distinct ditch lengths, some of which can be traced and equated along the ditch length. In overview, the boundary was formed of between two and five ditches defining a sequence of intercutting/re-cutting episodes. Much of its central portion appears to only have comprised a fairly large cut and a single recut (G74 and G73 respectively), but its northern and southern ends display greater recut complexity with a proliferation of smaller ditch cuts recorded (G72/G105, G86, G100, G101, G103/G106, G104 in the north; G43, G44, G45, G78, G80, G81 in the south).

4.6.46 The central length of the boundary is definable as two distinct cuts in its northern part, ditch G74 and its replacement G73, but this distinction becomes lost southwards and the boundary is consequently identified here as ditch G81. Cumulatively, these extend for over 80m of the exposed boundary extent; while they can be reasonably correlated with some of the recuts further south, such matching is far less apparent at the north end.

Central boundary:

4.6.47 Ditch G74 (segs [1009, 1022, 1150, 1169, 1183, 1219]) can be traced as a distinct entity for *c.*28m where not obscured/removed by its recut, G73. Further north, it may equate with ditches G86 and/or G101 (see 4.6.55) and at the south end of the Phase 1.5 boundary it almost certainly re-emerges as G81 (see 4.6.59). Where investigated, its greatest surviving width was

1.40m (seg. [1219], though it may originally have been over 2m wide. Its greatest recorded depth was 0.70m (seg [1009]) (Fig. 13, sections 25 and 31). It was filled by up to three deposits: an occasional primary deposit of orangey grey sandy silt, with overlying deposits of mid and dark brown grey sandy silts. Finds in these were rare, with single pieces of late 12th-century pottery, bone and fire-cracked flint being recovered from the single fill of seg [1009] and a single bone from seg [1183].

4.6.48 Recut ditch G73 (segs [1005, 1019, 1025, 1109, 1172, 1181, 1190, 1222]) can be traced for *c.*45m down the boundary. The ditch was generally consistent along its length, measuring 2.10m–3.22m wide and up to 0.97m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and rounded base (Fig. 13, sections 25 and 30). It generally contained two dark blackish brown sandy silt and silty sand fills. Finds were more frequent than in G74, with a cumulative total of twenty-one sherds of 12th/13th-century pottery being recovered from the various segments, along with small quantities of CBM, animal bone, burnt flints, fired clay and residual worked flints. Although lost in the top of G74 southwards beyond seg [1222], it is likely that it re-emerges at the south end of the excavation area as eastwards curving recut ditch G80, albeit narrower and shallower (see 4.6.60).

Northern boundary:

4.6.49 Parts of at least six cuts were recorded at the north end of the Phase 1.5 boundary (G72/G105, G86, G100, G101, G103/G106, G104). These comprised parallel, narrow and relatively shallow, intercutting ditch cuts that merged southwards into G73/G74. Section 29 infers a general trend of replacement from east to west, ditch G100 perhaps being the earliest and G86 the latest (Fig. 13, section 29).

4.6.50 Ditch G100 (segs [1481, 1500, 1579, 1638]) was traced from a narrow northern terminal near the limit of excavation for 24m before being truncated by ditch G101. The ditch appeared to widen southwards, though much of its west side was removed, being at least 0.72m wide and 0.34m deep. Its single fill of orangey to grey brown sandy clay fill produced ten sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery, all from segment [1579].

4.6.51 Ditch G101 ([segs 1443, 1477, 1496, 1517, 1550, 1586]) extended from the northern limit of excavation for *c.*34m, truncating the west edge of G100 and itself being truncated by G103 along its western side (Fig. 11, section 4; Fig. 13, section 28). Like G100, it was narrow at its northern end, which extended beyond the edge of excavation. Where less truncated, the ditch survived up to 1.40m wide and 0.72m deep. Mostly filled with a single greyish brown sandy silt, eight conjoining sherds of mid 12th-century pottery were retrieved from the fill of seg [1477].

4.6.52 Ditch G103 (segs [1441, 1475, 1494, 1519, 1548]) was only traced for *c.*10m and became increasingly shallow northwards, reducing from 0.54m to 0.13m in depth. This may in fact rather be a mix of merging ditches G103, G104 and G105 at its south. The ditch possibly continued further south as G106 (seg [1351]), but was generally fairly indistinguishable from G104 and G105. As recorded, it survived up to 0.84m wide and 0.50m deep and contained a single fill of brown grey sandy silt (Fig. 11, section 4; Fig. 13, section 28).

Nine sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery and five bone fragments were retrieved from seg [1494] only. Soil sample <17> from the fill of ditch segment [1495] produced over two hundred cereal grains, the majority being barley, followed by free-threshing wheat. Oat and rye caryopses were present in moderate amounts and, alongside the cultivated legumes, they could have represented a contaminant or accidental inclusion in the main barley and wheat assemblages. The majority of the weed seeds present were roughly the same size as the cereal grains, indicating that this plant assemblage represents a fine-sieving product that had not yet undergone hand sorting.

4.6.53 Ditch G104 segs [1521, 1546] was only identifiable for a length of 11m, before merging with G103 and G105. Where it's not truncated or obscured at its north end, it was 0.63m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered (Fig. 11, section 4).

4.6.54 Ditches G72 (seg 1544]) and G105 ([seg. 1488]) define a further, interrupted, element of the Phase 1.5 boundary. Only a small portion of its northern end, was discernible prior to it merging with G103 and G104. G72 was less truncated/obscured and was 0.58m wide though only 0.13m deep, while G105 reached a depth of 0.30m. No finds were recovered from their single fills.

4.6.55 Ditch G86 (segs [1439, 1473, 1486, 1490, 1532]) was the westernmost recut in the Phase 1.5 boundary ditch sequence. Truncating the western edge of ditch G105, or else the merged G103/G104/G105 further south, it was traced for a distance of *c*.37m before itself merging into them. The ditch varied between 0.87–1.10m wide and was generally 0.30–0.35m (Fig. 11, section 4; Fig. 13, section 28). It contained a single fill of grey brown sandy silt from which a single sherd of 13th-century pottery, two pieces of CBM, fired clay and a residual worked flint were recovered.

Southern boundary:

4.6.56 South of the homogenous mass of undifferentiated ditches G73/G74, greater feature clarity allowed the identification of a number of component recut ditches that collectively define the eastward curving southern end of the Phase 1.5 boundary (G43, G44, G45, G78, G80, G81). All cut across both Phase 1.3 ditch G42 and Phase 1.4 ditch G41. These are described in approximate stratigraphic sequence below.

4.6.57 Ditches G78 (seg [1318]), G43 (segs [1408, 1426]) and G45 (seg [1394]) appear to have been the earliest cuts in this southern part of the boundary sequence. All were short and slightly curving in order to define the cornering of the boundary, and truncated by ditch G44. Although heavily truncated by later ditches in this boundary sequence, ditch G78 (seg. [1318]) survived as a 0.99m wide and 0.21m deep cut containing two fills of mid brown and yellow brown silty and clay sand, which were similar to adjacent ditch fills (Fig. 13, section 30). A single residual worked flint was recovered from it. Ditch G43 (segs [1408, 1426]) was a *c*.8.6m long, shallow gully/ditch with narrowing rounded terminals at either end. It contained a grey brown silty sand fill from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch G45 (seg [1394]) was largely truncated by later ditches, with only its western part surviving to a width of 0.67m and 0.26m deep. No finds were recovered from its mid brown silty sand fill.

4.6.58 Ditch G44 (segs [1320, 1348, 1392, 1406, 1434]) seemed to be a slightly longer version of G43, G45 and G78, and evidently replaced them. Approximately 28m long and slightly curving, it had a rounded northward end and varied in width toward an eastward terminal that had been removed by truncating ditch G80. At its broadest, the ditch was 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep, though it narrowed considerably down to 0.44m toward its north-west, before slightly widening to a 0.40m-deep rounded terminal. Its sides were variably sloping down to a rounded base (Fig. 13, section 30). Filled by grey brown sandy silt, six small fragments of lava quern, animal bone, a burnt flint and a residual worked flint were recovered.

4.6.59 As previously mentioned, it is likely that ditch G81 (segs [1315, 1343, 1390 and 1432]) constitutes the continuation of G74. Largely obscured and truncated by its later recut G80, this curved eastwards toward a presumed terminal. It was recorded to cut the northern end of curving G44 and probably also cut it at its eastward end. At its northernmost-traced extent the ditch was 1.68m wide and 0.25m deep, possibly narrowing south and eastwards (Fig. 13, sections 26, 27 and 30). It was filled by a primary silting deposit of yellow brown silty sand overlain by mid brown silty sand. Only residual worked flints were retrieved from it.

4.6.60 Recut G80 (segs [1312, 1328, 1340, 1387, 1404, 1430]) was cut into the top of G81, following the eastward curvature of the earlier ditch and ending in a slightly tapering terminal at its eastward extent. Recorded over a distance of *c*.33m, it is likely that this was the continuation of ditch G73. At its north end, it was recorded to be 0.90m wide and 0.48m deep, broadening and shallowing toward its eastern end to 1.45m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 13, sections 26, 27 and 30). A yellow brown primary silting deposit was present in some excavated segments, though the majority were filled with a single infill deposit of mid brown silty sand. A single sherd of 12th-century pottery, together with small quantities of ironwork, fired clay, animal bone and residual worked flints, was recovered from this recut ditch.

Other features:

4.6.61 As well as the numerous ditches forming the Phase 1.5 boundary, there were a number of pits along its length which are considered likely to have been part of it. Pits G75 and G76 were all similarly aligned with the boundary and cut by it, which might suggest that they represent an earlier manifestation of it. Truncated by ditch G73 and by later G83 pit [1178], only fragments of the west side of G75 pit [1012/1194] survived. It seems to have been an elongated oval shape, at least 8.7m long north/south and 0.80m deep. It contained a yellow brown primary silt overlain by a dark grey brown silty sand .The upper deposit yielded five sherds of late 12th-century pottery. Similarly truncated by ditch G73 and by later G83 pit [1119/1146], only a small part of the north end of G75 pit [1116] survived. Containing a sequence of three fills, four sherds of late 12th-century pottery and a fragment of bone were collected from it. G76 pit [1164] was clear in plan as cutting Phase 1.4 ditch G77 (Fig. 13, section 25), but had an indistinct edge with Phase 1.5

ditch G74, which was thought to cut it. Probably oval, and at least 5m long and 0.26m deep, most of the pit had been removed by the latter ditch. Its single fill [1011] was a dark greyish black silty sand that contained no finds.

4.6.62 Like the G75 and G76 pits described above, G96 pits [1468/1506], [1484] and [1502] were cut by the Phase 1.5 ditched boundary. Pit [1468/1506] was *c*.2m-wide north/south and up to 0.30m deep. Possibly originally sub-square, it contained a sequence of four fills (Fig. 13, section 29) the bottom and top fills being distinctly black to reddened charcoal-rich sandy clays while the middle fills were light and mid grey brown sandy clays. Five late 12th-century pottery sherds and a small quantity of animal bone were retrieved from the pit. The charcoal fills were sampled as <18> and <19>, with lower fill [1469] being the richest in plant macrofossils; free-threshing wheat and rye were fairly abundant, though barley was still represented. Cultivated pulses were present in low numbers and included two tentatively identified peas. Weed taxa represented by small-headed seeds were indicative of a coarse sieving product. Top fill [1472] contained only a small quantity of cereal grains, including barley and rye, but over forty weed seeds – perhaps representing crop processing waste rather than the cleaned cereal product itself. Fishbone and an iron nail fragment were retrieved from sample <18>. The surviving part of pit [1484] was 1.40m wide north/south and 0.30m deep. It contained a light brown sandy silt that contained a few bone and fired clay fragments and a residual worked flint. Pit [1502] was largely removed by ditches G100 *et al*. Probably originally oval, it was c.1.5m wide north/south and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill of mottled grey and orange brown sandy clay that produced no finds.

4.6.63 Two large pits, G83 pits [1119/1146] and [1178], cut the top of Phase 1.5 boundary ditch G73 and are considered to represent activity along the functioning, though infilled, boundary as they contained similar dating material. These two large sub-oval pits were spaced *c.*3m apart. Northernmost pit [1119/1146] measured 6.81m by 4.64m and was 0.96m deep. Where excavated at its northern and southern sides, it had moderately concave sides and a flat base. It contained fills of mid greyish brown sandy silt and mid orange brown silty sand. A total of twelve sherds of late 12th-century pottery was recovered from the two excavated segments. Southern pit [1178] was 6.30m by 4.00m and 0.66m deep, with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 31). It contained two fills of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, from which thirty-eight sherds of probably late 12th century pottery were recovered.

Period 1 general:

4.6.64 The majority of dated discrete features, mostly pits of varying scale but also three oven/kiln features, contained very similarly 12th-century finds assemblages to the ditches described above and had few informative stratigraphic relationships with them too. As a result, it is difficult to assign these features to a site phase with any confidence. All are considered to relate to the general medieval period of land use evidenced within the Phase 2 excavation area and are described/discussed below.

Pits:

4.6.65 Pits of varying sizes were scattered across the excavation area. Although some have recorded intercut relationships with the various phases of ditches described above, these discrete features produced dating evidence of similar medieval date to the ditches.

4.6.66 The main focus of pitting activity seems to have been across the north of the excavation area. A large irregular-shaped complex of intercutting pits (G89), extended across an area *c.*20m by 22m. However, the homogeneous nature of the fills of the individual pits made it difficult to distinguish individual cut features. A machine-excavated trench measuring 10.60m long by 1.80m wide (recorded as [1785/1788) was cut across much of the middle of the complex to a depth of 1.2m, with the component pits generally extending below the trench base (Fig. 11, section 5). Hand-excavated slots were investigated around the edge of the complex, particularly in order to ascertain its relationships with the various north/south ditches that intersected with it (i.e. G61/G97, G62/G66, G63, G69/G70). These ditches, all assigned to Phase 1.1, are generally thought to cut the top of the complex, being vaguely observed to encroach upon its peripheries but their further courses not being visible in plan due to the similarity of fills. If indeed the case, this pit complex would appear to predate the earliest (Phase 1.1) medieval land division here.

4.6.67 Collectively, the excavated segments ([1538, 1588, 1616, 1618, 1630, 1637, 1640, 1642, 1647, 1652, 1702, 1711, 1713, 1718, 1815]) established that the G89 complex comprised multiple cut features, the majority having steep sloping sides towards the base, though the bottom of some (e.g. [1642, 1815]) was not reached. Where at least partially distinguished in plan (e.g. [1630, 1647, 1815, 1834, 1839]), the individual pits appeared to be circular to oval and some perhaps up to 1.25m or more deep. Being seemingly cut by the Phase 1.3 ditches, it is assumed that the pit complex dates to Phase 1.1 or Phase 1.2. As previously noted, the southern protrusion recorded as [1640] may in fact have been the terminals of Phase 1.3 ditches G69 and G70. It is conjectured that the G89 complex may constitute a quarry. However, its component pits were evidently infilled with clayey and sandy silts that included a small quantity of finds, an animal burial and cereal processing waste. A fill of pit [1815] ([1817] <26>) produced hulled barley, free-threshing wheat and oat grains, with some rye also present. A limited chaff content and both small- and large- headed weed seeds indicates that the assemblage derived from an early stage of crop processing, prior to fine sieving. The same sample also produced small animal bones including fish, bird and frog/toad, while the articulated remains of a juvenile cow were found in fill [1587] in pit [1588]. A number of pits produced late 12th-century pottery (particularly [1588, 1640, 1652]) and small quantities of unarticulated animal bone, fired clay, and from [1652], a fragment of lava quern.

4.6.68 Further possible quarry pitting was also present in the northwest corner of the excavation area, recorded as pit G87 [1451 / 1467 / 1534 / 1609]. This pit is likely to have been contemporary with nearby G89 and continued off the northern and western excavation limit. As exposed, it measured *c.*9m x 7.5m and was machine-excavated along its northern edge to a depth of 1.56m. The feature had variable undulating/stepped sides (Fig. 11, sections

3 and 4). It contained up to three fills, with a darker brownish grey sandy silt basal fill and a mid greyish brown sandy silt upper fill, with reddish brown sandy silt also encountered at the eastern edge of the feature. No finds were recovered from any of the excavated slots or from the surface of the feature. The adjacent G87 pit [1530] was thought likely to be contemporary and be part of the quarrying episode. The pit had an indistinct intercut relationship with [1534], though in the field was thought to be cut by it. It was also cut by Phase 1.5 ditch G86 (Fig. 11, section 4) and probably less distinctly by G72, G104 and G103. Pit [1530] had very steep straight sides and was excavated up to 1.93m in depth, though the base not reached. The similarities of fill with adjacent G87 pit [1534], greyish brown sandy silt, are suggestive of their contemporary date, though no finds were recovered. Lacking stratigraphic relationships with any of the ditches, the G87 pits are assumed to be contemporary with G89 and to therefore date to probably pre-date Phase 1.1.

4.6.69 Six further pits (G91; [1526/1661/1663, 1559, 1695/1810, 1820, 1822, 1843]) were also present in the north of the excavation area. These may have simply been outliers of the same quarrying activity as G87 and G89, though at least some were demonstrated to cut Phase 1.1 ditches and so be of later date. The pits were similar in size, and roughly oval where visible in plan, but mostly contained few finds. Pit [1559] was truncated by the Phase 1.5 ditched boundary, but also by the G89 quarry pits; it contained a sequence of mid orange brown to dark brown sandy silt fills from which sixty sherds of late 12th-century pottery and a small quantity of animal bone were retrieved (though the finds appear to have been assigned the cut number). Adjacent irregular oval pit [1526/1661/1663] was thought to be formed of multiple cuts, with [1661] possibly an earlier cut, from which no finds were recovered. Pits [1695/1810], [1820/1822] and [1843] were located to the east of the G89 complex, all three clearly cutting Phase 1.1 north/south ditches. Pit [1695/ 1810] had very steep, straight sides and contained a sequence of four fills, of mid orange and mid grey brown silty sands, from which a total of twenty-nine pottery sherds of 11th- and late 12th-century date was recovered from both excavated slots. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1.53m, with both excavated slots containing differing profiles. The easternmost of large pits thought to be associated with quarrying, was formed of up to three intercutting pits [1820, 1822, 1843], with the earliest [1822] thought to be largely truncated by later, overlying pit [1820], though it is possible they comprise a single feature. Pit [1820] was a large oval feature over Phase 1.1 ditch G55/G56 *et al*, measuring 3.38m by 2.86m and 0.46m deep. Its single charcoal-rich fill produced six sherds of 12th-century pottery, animal bone, fired clay, a burnt cobble and a few scorched unworked flints. Smaller, rounded, pit [1843] cut the north end of [1820]. No finds were recovered from its single grey brown silty clay fill.

4.6.70 A distinct cluster of small pits and/or postholes G85 [1040, 1050, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1128, 1129, 1131, 1446, 1448, 1454] was evident at the south end of Phase 1.1 ditch G63, a few being cut by it. Generally oval to sub-oval shape in plan, these varied in size between 0.4m and 1.05m wide but were mostly less than 0.2m deep. Amongst this perceived cluster were parallel, elongated pits [1055] and [1128] that look more associated with the end of ditch G63, [1055] being cut by it and perhaps being a precursor of the ditch itself. These may also have been associated with

minor ditch G64 a short distance to the north, which may also be an earlier manifestation of G63. One of the largest in the cluster, pit [1040], appears to be positioned just off the south terminal of ditch G63, perhaps purposefully so. The majority of these pits produced small quantities of pottery sherds, almost exclusively of late 12th-century date, with a few ([1050, 1129, 1131]) yielding slightly larger assemblages of seven to twelve sherds, some also including pottery of early/mid 13th-century date. Other recovered finds were minimal, being limited to a few small fragments of animal bone, fired clay/daub and CBM. The sampled fills of [1050] (<1>), [1129] (<3>) and [1131] (<4>) all produced charred cereal caryopses, predominantly barley and wheat, with some oat and a small quantity of rye also identified. The presence of similarly-sized weed remains indicates that the cereal assemblage was partially cleaned.

4.6.71 G102 pit [1225] was a distinctly elongated oval cut located just north of the terminal of Phase 1.1 ditch G35, 2.03m x by 0.95 and 0.26m deep. Its lower fill was a dark grey-black charcoal-rich sandy silt from which six sherds of 12th-century pottery and a fragment of animal bone were recovered. The upper fill was a mid brown silty sand that produced twelve similarly-dated pottery sherds, a tile fragment, two pieces of lava quern and a residual worked flint. But for its finds content, pit [1225] could perhaps be interpreted as a tree-throw.

Crop processing structures:

4.6.72 Toward the south of the excavation area, truncating the Phase 1.3 boundary ditch G42, were the remains of two adjacent crop processing structures and an associated pit (G88) (Fig. 9). These formed an intercut complex, but had no intercut relationships with any other features and so can only be considered as being of broadly Phase 1.4 to 1.5 date. All three were investigated in quadrants and totally excavated.

4.6.73 Evidently the earlier of the two structures, [1278] was a shallow, slightly oval cut, measuring 2.10m x 1.94m and 0.18m deep that contained a 0.11m-thick lining of pale yellow clay [1279] (Fig. 12, section 22). The lining defined a shallow 'dish-shape' hollow in its top, which was filled by a deposit of reddish brown silty clay [1280], containing common charcoal, that also covered the top rim of the lining. No finds were recovered from either the lining or the overlying fill. Bulk soil samples were collected from each of the excavated quadrants of fill [1280] (<7–10>). These produced charred barley, wheat and oat grains as well as a number of weed remains, suggesting an early stage of crop processing for the assemblage. Radiocarbon dating of cereal grains produced a date of AD1027–1155 at 95% probability (see 7.2).

4.6.74 Adjacent oven [1281] cut the eastern edge of [1278], suggesting it was later in date and perhaps its direct replacement. Oven [1281] comprised an oval cut measuring 2.57m by 2.05m and 0.41m deep that contained two fills (Fig. 12, sections 21 and 22). A thin primary fill of mid orange brown silty sand [1402] lined part of the moderately-sloping east side of the cut, and an upper deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal [1282] filled the remainder. There was no sign of *in situ* burning or scorching of the cut or its fills and no finds were recovered. The infilled feature was subsequently recut, by centrally-positioned, smaller, oval cut [1399], measuring 1.48m by

1.36m and 0.38m deep. It had steeply sloping straight sides down to a flat base. This contained a sequence of three fills, with the lowest fill [1400] a light yellow silty clay indicative of a possible lining (similar to [1279] in oven [1278]. Middle fill [1401] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal. A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery, animal bones and a possible daub fragment were retrieved from it, with bulk soil samples (<11–14>) producing a low incidence of charred plant remains, with barley being dominant. The samples also contained small bones, including anuran and rodent. Upper fill [1283] was thin deposit of dark black brown silty clay with yellow/red mottles and charcoal inclusions, only 0.08m thick. Due to the shallow nature of this uppermost deposit, it was not sampled for environmental remains.

4.6.75 Pit [1262] to the immediate south of the ovens was likely closely associated with their functioning. It was a large irregular sub-oval shape in plan, measuring 4.36m long by 2.96m wide and 0.32m deep. The pit contained an intermittent primary fill of mid grey brown sand [1263], overlain by a main fill of dark blackish brown silty sand with very common charcoal [1264]. Three sherds of late 12th-century pottery were recovered from the upper fill, along with twenty-two daub fragments (338g), six burnt flints and fifteen pieces of animal bone. Bulk soil samples collected from fill [1264] (<5, 6, 12, 14>) produced the usual range of charred grains (wheat, oats, rye) with a low presence of chaff, suggesting the assemblage was fully processed. Radiocarbon dating of cereal remains provided a date range of AD 1030–1185 across the two samples analysed (7.2).

4.6.76 While the G88 features can only be dated as being later than Phase 1.3 within the site sequence, it is possible that they were contemporary with G93 to the northwest and were perhaps therefore in use during Phase 1.4.

4.7 Period 0: Undated

4.7.1 Undated pits, lacking any meaningful/resolved stratigraphic relationships and finds dating evidence, were scattered across the excavated area. Given the absence of any remains of demonstrable non-medieval date, it is suspected that these undated features are also of medieval (Period 1) date. As such, they could have been contemporary with any of the identified medieval site phases, or indeed earlier or later.

4.7.2 Thirteen undated pits were scattered across the south of the excavation area (G94; [1013, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1189, 1197, 1296, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1326, 1332]). The pits were generally circular or oval in plan and relatively small, measuring between 0.47–1.80m by 0.40–1.44m in width and length, and up to 0.50m deep. Small pits [1013, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1030] formed possible clusters in the southeast, east of Phase 1.3 ditched boundary G42 and north of possible building G84. A line of three small pits/postholes [1303, 1305, 1307] is noted to be similarly aligned with the perceived west end of building G84. Located *c*.10m to its west, it may be too much to speculate that they constitute a further part of the same structure. Similar posthole [1203] nearby could be associated with them, but as it cut Phase 1.1 ditch G36 it is currently in G95, described below).

4.7.3 A small number of undated pits (G95: [1140, 1203, 1209, 1381]) scattered across the southern half of the excavation area were recorded to cut Phase 1.1 ditches. Pit [1140] was a smallish, roughly oval, feature that cut ditch G33. Measuring 0.90m x 0.78m and 0.13m deep, its single mid brownish grey clay silt fill produced no finds. Pit [1203] was a small round feature, possibly a posthole, cut into ditch G36. Measuring 0.50 diameter and 0.19m deep its single dark greyish brown silty sand fill yielded no finds. Pit [1209] was a larger tapering oval feature that cut the northern terminal of ditch G40. Measuring 2.55m x 0.82m and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mottled dark bluish black/orange silty sand containing frequent charcoal, it was speculated to be a tree-throw. No finds were recovered from it. Pit [1381] was an oval feature that cut the southern terminal of Phase 1.1 ditch G36 and was in turn cut by Phase 1.3 ditch G42. Measuring 2.00m x 0.73m+ and 0.26m deep, in contained two fills. Primary fill [1380] was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt and upper fill [1379] a mid brown silty sand. The latter produced a sherd of late 12th-century pottery, seventeen animal bone fragments and a fire-cracked flint.

4.7.4 The undated pits in the north (G98; [1444, 1453, 1459, 1509, 1574, 1625, 1653, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1768]) were similarly scattered and mostly small to medium sized, the majority measuring between 0.80–2.58m by 0.64–1.72m and up to 0.40m in depth. Pit [1509] was a particularly shallow example (Fig. 11, section 32). The pits had varying mid greyish brown, mid orange brown and mid yellowish brown fills of silty sand, with some clay deposits also present. Small pits [1761, 1763, 1765 and 1768] formed small clusters in the northeast of the excavation area, perhaps significantly to the east of ditched boundary G42/G50, amongst the minor Phase 1.3 ditches with which they may have been associated. Pit [1653] looks purposely positioned just off the end of ditched boundary G90, at the northern edge of the excavation area. An irregular rounded shape, this cut was *c*.2.0m diameter and 0.9m deep. It contained five fills of similar grey brown silty sand with varying degrees of yellow mottling. A single sherd of 11th-century pottery was recovered from its bottom fill [1668]. It is possible that this was the remains of a tree hole.

4.7.5 Toward the southern end of the site was short ditch G37, on a roughly ENE/WSW alignment. Some 8m long, only its rounded westward terminal was excavated. This was 0.37m wide and 0.13m deep, and filled with a dark grey-brown silty sand fill from which a single sherd of mid 12th-century pottery was recovered. While it is on a contrasting alignment to all other ditches within the excavation area, it was clearly cut by Phase 1.1 ditches G35 and G36 and by Phase 1.3 ditch G42.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 2 evaluation and excavation on Land East of Moreton Hall. Information regarding the finds from the evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd can be found in a prior evaluation report (Edwards 2017). In addition to the material from the excavation, the current report incorporates only that Phase 2 evaluation material considered relevant to the Phase 2 excavation.

5.1.2 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. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 95 pieces of worked flint weighing 1,466g and 27 fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 2,974g were recovered during the Phase 2 excavation (Table 1). The assemblage comprises a leaf arrowhead that indicates a Neolithic presence. The remaining material contains few chronologically distinctive types. The unmodified débitage is dominated by flakes that are reminiscent of a flake-orientated industry. This suggests a broad late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date. A few earlier pieces were also present.

Category	Total
Flake	66
Blade	6
Bladelet	1
Blade-like flake	10
Irregular waste	2
Single platform flake core	1
Multiplatform flake core	1
End scraper	1
End-and-side scraper	1
Piercer	1
Backed knife	1
Leaf arrowhead	1
Retouched flake	2
Miscellaneous retouched piece	1
Total	*95*

Table 1: Flintwork quantification, by category

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight and were individually classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Inizan *et al* 1999). Dating was attempted where possible. All data was directly entered into an Excel spreadsheet, and is

summarised by artefact types in Table 1. Further data, ordered by context, is presented in Appendix 4. The burnt unworked flints have been checked for pieces of struck flint before being discarded. These are listed in Appendix 5.

Raw material and condition

5.2.3 The collected pieces of worked flint are manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint with a thin stained cortex. In total, thirty-two pieces displayed various degrees of recorticatication. Most pieces displayed only incipient traces of light blue or white surface discolouration, but several pieces were entirely recorticated to a light milky blue colour. The flints display moderate to heavy edge modification that implies a certain degree of post-depositional movement. A total of forty-three pieces were recorded as broken.

The assemblage

5.2.4 The worked flint pieces were thinly spread across the site. Three pieces came from unstratified deposits, and the remaining ninety-two pieces came from forty-seven numbered contexts; sixty-six pieces derived from medieval ditches and pits including boundary ditches and quarry pits, and twenty-six pieces derived from archaeological features that are undated. Most, if not all, of the flints are likely to represent residual material incidentally incorporated into the fills of later features.

5.2.5 Except for eight retouched pieces, the assemblage consists entirely of knapping waste. The pieces of flint débitage comprise sixty-six flakes, six blades, a bladelets, ten blade-like flakes and two pieces of irregular waste. Most blade components are not actual products of blade-orientated industry and seems to be the result of knapping accidents. The exception is a bladelet from medieval quarry pit fill [1564], a broken blade from the fill [1313] of a medieval ditch and a blade-like flake from the fill [1250] of an another medieval ditch. The recorticated bladelet indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The mesial blade fragment from [1313] displays parallel ridges and lateral edges. The blade-like flake from [1250] exhibits blade removal scars on the dorsal face. The blade fragment and the blade-like flake indicate a Mesolithic / Neolithic date.

5.2.6 The flakes are irregular. They have been struck using a mixed hammer mode. Whilst most platforms are plain and unprepared, a few flakes are more carefully worked. Given the absence of large groups, the flakes are difficult to date precisely, but examples from contexts [1388] and [1024] are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age. Two cores were present; a single platform flake core from context [1416] and a multiplatform flake core from context [1399]. The latter displays an area with multiple points of percussion. Both cores reflect an emphasis on flake production.

5.2.7 The assemblage contained a diagnostic tool that can be dated to the Neolithic period; a leaf arrowhead (RF<01>) from the fill [1620] of a medieval ditch. It is crudely worked and in a poor condition. It is made on a flake with a cortical platform and pronounced bulb of percussion, and it displays incipient traces of milky blue surface discolouration. The point weights 15g. It measures 47mm in length, 33.6mm in width, and it is 8.4mm thick. The

arrowhead is like Green Type 1A (Green 1980), but it may also be unfinished.

5.2.8 Both the unstratified end scraper and the end-and-side scraper from context [1719] could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The backed knife from context [1375] made on a blade-like flake with a plain platform suggests a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date. None of the remaining tools (a piercer, two retouched flakes and a miscellaneous retouched piece) can be dated with certainty.

Conclusion

5.2.9 The excavation has revealed evidence for prehistoric presence at the site with tool-using activities and limited knapping activities represented. No concentrations were found, and most of the flints are likely to be residual in later contexts. Based on technological and morphological grounds, the flints seem to represent a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) assemblage, although a few earlier pieces (less than five) were also present. A Neolithic diagnostic leaf arrowhead was found. The piece is crudely worked and may have been abandoned before being finished. The assemblage is in keeping with the small assemblages recovered during other phases of work undertaken to the south of the Phase 2 excavation area (ASE 2019).

5.3 **Pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

5.3.1 The recovered pottery assemblage comprises 677 sherds with a total weight of 6,364g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference is 4.09. This mostly consists of material of late 12th- to early 13th-century date, along with a smaller quantity of Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman material and a few sherds of largely residual Romano-British wares. The assemblage has been recorded using the codes and chronology of the Suffolk County Council type series (unpubl.), with the following fabrics identified:

BCSW: **Bury Coarse Sandy Ware**, late 12th–14th century. 64 sherds, 627g, EVE 0.54.
BMCW: **Bury Medieval Coarseware**, late 12th–14th century. 467 sherds, 4583g, EVE 2.71.
BMGW: **Bury Medieval Gritty Ware**, late 12th–14th century. 38 sherds, 489g, EVE 0.50.
EMW: **Early Medieval Ware**, 11th–early 13th century. 45 sherds, 174g, EVE 0.16.
GRIM: **Grimston Ware**: 13th–15th century. 1 sherd, 2g, EVE 0.
HCW: **Hollesley Coarse Ware**, 13th–14th century. 5 sherds, 50g, EVE 0.
HFW: **Hedingham Fine Ware,** late 12th–14th century. 1 sherd, 1g, EVE 0.
MCW: **Hedingham Coarseware,** late 12th–14th century. 24 sherds, 222g, EVE 0.16.
MSDW: **Shell-Dusted Ware**, 11th–12th century. 7 sherds, 46g, EVE 0.02.
MSHW: **Medieval Shelly Ware**, AD1100-1400. 3 sherds, 13g, EVE 0.
RB: **All Romano-British**. 4 sherds, 41g.
STAMC: **Developed Stamford Ware**, early 12th–13th century. 1 sherd, 8g, EVE 0.
STNE: **St Neots Ware**, 10th–12th century. 14 sherds, 49g, EVE 0.
THET: **Thetford-type ware**, 10th–12th century. 3 sherds, 59g, EVE 0.

5.3.2 The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The Romano-British pottery is all greywares, other than a single shelly sherd.

5.3.3 The assemblage is dominated by unglazed wares of earlier medieval date, with glazed pottery represented by just three sherds (fabrics HFW, GRIM and STAMC), and common late medieval wares of the 15th–16th century (e.g. Anderson *et al* 1996) are entirely absent. Small quantities of late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman wares are present, but the main period of activity within the Phase 2 excavation site in terms of ceramic deposition was very short-lived, with the bulk of the pottery dating to the late 12th– early/mid-13th century. This was also the case at the neighbouring Phase 1 site (see 'Overview and Discussion', below).

5.3.4 The assemblage is on the whole fairly highly fragmented, with the overall mean sherd weight (9.4g) low for medieval assemblages, although the presence of small quantities of friable pottery such as STNE and EMW may be partly to blame. Certainly, most of the context-specific groups consist of just a few small sherds, with much of the pottery appearing to be the product of secondary deposition. Larger groups are rare, as are well-represented vessels. No complete pots have been noted, and only one survives to a full profile, a shallow bowl (Fig. BR3), although a near-profile of a large jar is also noted (Fig. BR2). Given that the mid-13th century saw the importance of wool in the English economy rising to its peak (Bell *et al.* 2007, 1), it may be that the assemblage represents a more or less single episode of site clearance, and that the land was being turned over to pasture for sheep, as the complete lack of any later pottery would be highly unusual on plough-lands as it was invariably deposited on them mixed with domestic manure.

Chronology

5.3.5 Each stratified, context-specific pottery assemblage was given a ceramic phase ('CP') date based on the range of ware and vessel types present, and adjusted according to the site stratigraphy. The chronology, defining wares and the amount of pottery per phase is shown in Table 2. The occurrence of the major fabrics per ceramic phase is shown in Table 3. The dating for CP M2 is based on the fact that 13th – 14th century pottery is extremely scarce, suggesting that this area of the site fell out of use early in that time-span.

Phase	Defining wares	Date	Sherd No	Sherd Wt	Mean Sherd Wt
LSAX	STNE, THET	10th C	5	13g	2.6g
SN	EMW, MSDW	11th – L 12th C	36	137g	3.8g
M1	BMCW, BMGW, BCSW, MCW	L 12th C	584	5583g	9.6g
M2	HCW, GRIM	E-M 13th C	51	623g	12.2g
		*Total**	*676*	*6356g*	

Table 2: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Pottery Occurrence and Defining Wares
(* does not include the single RB sherd from context 1833)

Fabric	LSAX	SN	M1	M2
STNE	100%	8.0%	0.4%	0
THET	0	0	1.1%	0
EMW	-	70.8%	1.3%	0.3%
MSDW	-	9.5%	0.6%	0
BMCW	-	-	72.6%	85.1%
BMGW	-	-	1.1%	4.5%
BCSW	-	-	11.0%	1.8%
MCW	-	-	4.0%	0
HCW	-	-	-	8.0%
GRIM	-	-	-	0.3%
Total sherd wt	13	137	5583	623

Table 3: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by fabric type, expressed as a percentage of the total wt per phase, major fabrics only
(shaded cells = residual material)

5.3.6 The data in Table 2 shows that the bulk of the activity at the site was limited the later 12th–13th century. Earlier material was present, but in very small quantities, and the sherds were generally quite small. The material from CP M1 and M2, although generally larger, was still of fairly poor quality. The mean sherd weights for the assemblages of that date are rather low, suggesting that much of the material is the product of secondary deposition, and was brought in from elsewhere as backfill material. This is further suggested by the lack of reconstructable vessels, although the fact that so little of each of the linear features was excavated means any primary dumps of material are very likely to have been missed.

5.3.7 The data in Table 3 shows a fairly typical pattern for the occurrence of the various pottery types, and also that there was not much residual material, indicating that there was very little disturbance of underlying strata.

The Pottery

Ceramic Phase LSAX, 10th century. 5 sherds, 13g, EVE = 0

5.3.8 Four contexts produced pottery of this date, [1375, 1401, 1769, and 1781], and it was all St Neots Ware (fabric STNE). Each produced just a single sherd, other than [1781] which yielded two. The sherds are all very small, with the mean sherd weight just 2.6g, although it should be noted that St Neots Ware is generally very friable and low mean sherd weights such as these are not unheard of for the material. For example, at North Raunds in Northamptonshire, some of the much larger groups of stratified St Neots Ware had mean sherd weights of under 5g, with residual material having similar and sometimes higher values (Blinkhorn 2009, Table 6.10), so it is entirely possible that at least some, if not all of this material is reliably stratified. No rim sherds were noted.

Ceramic Phase SN, 11th – late 12th century. 36 sherds, 137g, EVE = 0.16.

5.3.9 Nine contexts produced pottery of this date. Most of the groups are fairly small, with only contexts [1623] (seven sherds) and [1693] (fifteen sherds) producing more than four sherds. The mean sherd weight is once again very

low (3.8g), although this again may be at least in part due to the friability of some of the pottery, as much of the EMW is both thin-walled and somewhat low-fired.

5.3.10 The assemblage is dominated by EMW (70.8% of the assemblage by weight), with the rest of it made up of MSDW (9.5%) and STNE (8.0%), the latter of which was still current at that time. The only other pottery present is a residual sherd of Romano-British material weighing 16g, from context [1621]. Just two rimsherds are present, both from jars in EMW, and both with simple everted rim profiles which is typical of the tradition (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, fig. 85). No decorated sherds were noted.

Ceramic Phase M1, late 12th century. 584 sherds, 5583g, EVE = 3.83.

5.3.11 Most of the context-specific pottery groups recovered from the Phase 2 site are of this date. The assemblage is dominated by BMCW (72.6% by weight) along with BCSW (11.0%) and small quantities of MCW (4.0%), EMW (1.3%), BMGW (1.1%) and MSDW (0.6%). The other contemporary pottery types present are three sherds of MSHW (13g) and the only glazed pottery from the CP in the form of a tiny sherd of HFW (weight = 1g), and another of DSTAM (8g). A total of 1.5% of the CP assemblage is residual STNE and THET, and two residual Romano-British sherds (17g) are also noted.

5.3.12 A total of 49 rimsherds are identified, of which 44 are from jars (EVE = 3.46), three from bowls (EVE = 0.20) and two from jugs (EVE = 0.17). Most of the jar rims (27 examples, EVE = 2.46) are in fabric BMCW, with seven in BCSW (EVE = 0.47), five in BMGW (EVE = 0.35), four in MCW (EVE = 0.16), and one in MSDW (EVE = 0.02). These rims mostly have simple upright and slightly everted forms with triangular, squared, rounded or hammerhead forms. Five thumbed 'piecrust' examples, a form typical of the Saxo-Norman and early medieval period (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, fig. 85), are also noted; three in fabric BMCW and one each in BCSW and MSDW. A lot of these bear traces of sooting on the outer surface and some have lime-scale on the inner, both suggesting their use for cooking or similar. One of the rimsherds in BMGW has a hole just below the rim which has been made pre-firing.

5.3.13 Two of the bowls are in BMCW (EVE = 0.17) and the other is in BMGW. One of the former survives to a full profile. The two jug rims are in BMCW (EVE = 0.12) and BMGW (EVE = 0.05). The latter has a simple, perfunctory strap handle and a fairly wide mouth which is more typical of a Saxo-Norman or early medieval pitcher than of a 'developed' medieval jug (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, no. 233). A strap handle fragment in the same fabric occurs in context [1471].

5.3.14 Decoration is scarce. Two vessels in BMCW have finger-grooved shoulders, including a fairly well-preserved rim, and a sherd from the shoulder of a BMCW jar with incised wavy lines is also noted. Four sherds are noted with thumbed applied strip decoration. One is a small fragment of a residual Thetford Ware vessel, most likely a pitcher or storage jar, from context [1821], with the other three being rimsherds. One is a jar in BMCW with a vertical strip and the other, in the same fabric, is an example with an horizontal strip. A third, small fragment from context [1179] has a vertical

strip. An EMW bodysherd with a horizontal thumbed strip on the shoulder occurs in context [1269].

Ceramic Phase M2, early-mid 13th century. 51 sherds, 623g, EVE = 0.10.

5.3.15 The small assemblage of pottery from this CP derives from a total of five contexts [1130, 1275, 1458. 1485 and 1614]. Most of the material (36 sherds, 509g) occurs in context [1458], and includes a fragment of a large jar in fabric BMCW with vertical thumbed applied strip decoration which survives almost to a full profile and had just the rim missing. No other decorated sherds are noted. This vessel has probably skews the data somewhat, as BMCW makes up 85.1% of the pottery from this CP by weight, with the rest being HCW (8.0%), BMGW (4.5%), BCSW (1.8%), along with one sherd each of EMW and GRIM. Just two rimsherds are noted, both from jars. One is in BMCW (EVE = 0.03) and the other in BCSW (EVE= 0.13).

Overview and Discussion

5.3.16 The group of medieval pottery from this phase of the Moreton Hall excavations suggest very strongly that activity at this area of the site was somewhat short-lived, with the bulk of the pottery (635 sherds, 6206g; 97.5% by weight) coming from the Ceramic Phases covering the late 12th–13th centuries, with the paucity of CP M2 material suggesting it did not continue long into the latter. Fairly common late medieval (15th–16th century) fabric types are entirely absent. Earlier activity is evidenced by the presence of small quantities of late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman Wares in the form of STNE, THET and EMW. However, only 41 sherds (150g) date to CP LSAX and CP SN, although six sherds (25g) of STNE and all the THET was redeposited in late features, suggesting that there had been at least some disturbance of strata of this date later in the medieval period.

5.3.17 The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the area, being dominated by unglazed wares of probably fairly local origin, although their exact place of manufacture is unknown. The rimsherd evidence shows that the vast bulk of the assemblage (EVE = 3.72) was from jars, with the only other types present being bowls (EVE = 0.20) and jugs (EVE = 0.17). This is supports the proposed dating for the bulk of the pottery, as it is a pattern very typical of earlier medieval sites, with jugs not generally becoming common until the 13th–14th centuries and beyond. Furthermore, one of the two medieval ‘jug’ rims from the site is from a pitcher (Fig. BR4), a form more typical of the Saxo-Norman period. The more ‘developed’ vessel forms associated with the storage, preparation, transportation and consumption of food and drink which are generally very rare before the mid to late 14th/15th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 107–115) are entirely absent.

5.3.18 The assemblage is similar in many ways to the material from Phase 1 of the Moreton Hall excavations, which produced over 2,000 sherds of medieval pottery (Thompson 2019). The range of fabrics is very similar, with BMCW also dominating that assemblage (Thompson 2019, table 17), but there is far more Hedingham Fine Ware (fabric HFW), with 136 sherds making up 5.9% of the total assemblage. While it is possible that status and function may be considerations, the simple vagaries of archaeological sampling seem more likely to be the cause of the discrepancy, especially given that

only very small samples of the linear features here were excavated, and it seems very likely that the two sites are of a very similar date. Certainly, the interpretation of the material from Phase 1 of Moreton Hall was that it is of the same general date, *i.e*. late 12th–13th century (Thompson 2019, 41), with the range of decoration on the HFW vessels and a total absence of GRIM suggesting that activity there also did not go beyond the mid-13th century *(ibid*.). GRIM, although known in the Bury region in the 13th century, appears not to have arrived there in quantity until the 14th century, when it all but replaced HFW (*ibid*. 41). Another difference worthy of note is the complete absence of STNE and THET from the Phase 1 excavations, and EMW was relatively scarce there (ten sherds *versus* forty-five, despite the Phase 1 assemblage being three times larger than Phase 2), showing that this site did have earlier activity, in the 10th–11th/12th century, albeit at a fairly low level, whereas the area covered by the Phase 1 excavations is purely medieval in date.

5.3.19 Excavations at Moreton Hall East (*op. cit. ibid*.) also produced large quantities of HFW (28.7%) as well as a reasonably large assemblage of glazed GRIM (65 sherds) and an imported mid-13th–14th century Saintonge sherd, suggesting that that site was slightly longer-lived, although there were again no LMT wares, indicating that it did not last beyond the 14th century.

5.3.20 The vessel occurrence at the Moreton Hall Phase 1 excavations is similar to that from here, with the rimsherd assemblage being dominated by jars in a similar range of rim-forms (112 examples) with a few more bowls *pro rata* (26 examples), and a similarly low occurrence of jugs, despite there being much more HFW (five examples). Also, like here, many of the jars were externally sooted. The assemblage also included what is clearly the handle from a curfew or fire-cover (*ibid*. fig. 25.12), although this was mistakenly interpreted as the handle from a large cooking-pot lid. (*ibid*. 36). Curfews often occur in small numbers on medieval sites of all types and were a basic safety device to allow fires to be left burning overnight in thatched wooden structures without the risk of conflagration (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 117). The holes at the ends of the handle, such as the example in Phase 1 has, are typical, and are to allow oxygen to enter and keep the fire burning (eg. *ibid*. fig. 205, no. 1384).

5.3.21 The range of decoration on the unglazed wares from Moreton Hall Phase 1 was similar to Phase 2 and mostly comprised thumbed applied strips, although sherds with thumb-impressed shoulders were also noted (Thompson 2019, 38). Such decoration was not noted here, although it often occurs on unglazed medieval pottery in Suffolk (*ibid*.), with its absence again most likely due to the vagaries of archaeological sampling. A small number of thumbed ‘piecrust’ jar rimsherds were also present. Overall, therefore, it would seem that the assemblage from this site is more or less the same as that from the Moreton Hall Phase 1 excavations, other than for small variations due to sampling and the fact that there was activity here in the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. Given the shortness of the main period of activity and the highly fragmented nature of the assemblage, it seems very likely that it represents a single, fairly rapid episode of site clearance and consolidation at a time when wool production was reaching its pinnacle, with the cut features back-filled with material brought in from domestic middens and the like, and the land converted to pasture.

5.3.22 Nine fragments of pottery, displaying distinctive or diagnostic characteristics have been chosen to include in the publication stage of work. Eight of the sherds are from ceramic phase M1 (BR1, 3–9), while one sherd is from ceramic phase M2 (BR2). The pottery sherds chosen are as follows:

Ceramic phase M1

Fig. BR1: Context [1510], fabric BMGW. Rimsherd with pre-firing hole. Brown fabric with dark grey outer surface.

Fig. BR3: Context [1705], fabric BMCW. Full profile of bowl. Brown fabric with dark grey outer surface.

Fig. BR4: Context [1073], fabric BMGW. Pitcher rim and handle. Grey fabric with orange-brown surfaces.

Fig. BR5: Context [1528], fabric BMCW. Jar rim, finger-grooved shoulders. Brown fabric with dark grey, fairly heavily-sooted outer surface.

Fig. BR6: Context [1510], fabric BMCW. Shoulder sherd with incised wavy lines. Uniform grey fabric.

Fig. BR7: Context [1478], fabric BMCW. Rim from jar with applied strip decoration. Brown-red fabric with brown-surfaces, grey core. Thick patches of sooting on outer body and rim, inner surface thickly lime-scaled.

Fig. BR8: Context [1051], fabric BMCW. Rim from a jar with an horizontal thumbed applied strip on the shoulder. Uniform grey fabric, thick patch of sooting on the outer surface.

Fig. BR9: Context [1269], fabric EMW. Bodysherd with horizontal applied strip. Yellowish-brown fabric with orange-red patches on the outer surface.

Ceramic phase M2

Fig. BR2: Context [1458], fabric BMCW. Near-full profile of large jar with applied strip decoration. Brown fabric with dark grey outer surface.

5.4 **Ceramic Building Material** by Rae Regensburg

5.4.1 A small assemblage of twenty-five pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 696.5g, was collected from thirteen contexts. A large portion of the CBM was too heavily abraded and/or too small to identify. The CBM assemblage is quantified by context in Appendix 7.

Methodology

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with site specific codes, which use 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). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 4.

Fabric	Description
R1	Micaceous orange fabric with common to abundant medium quartz and occasional cream streaks.
B1	Deep orange to red fabric with abundant medium quartz, sparse cream/tan streaks, occasional coarse and very coarse flint and ironstone inclusions.
T1	Very micaceous orange fabric with sparse medium quartz.
CBM1	Orange fabric with cream streaks/ripples, common to abundant medium quartz, sparse coarse calcareous material, sparse fine black oxidised material and occasional very coarse flint chips.
CBM2	Creamy pink sterile fabric, possibly unprocessed clay.

Table 4: Ceramic building material fabric descriptions

5.4.3 Three fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from posthole fill [1293] and ditch fill [1003]; both features are phased as medieval. The pieces in [1003] consisted of two small fragments, one of which was 15mm thick and had flat regular surfaces. The piece from [1293] was 30mm thick, which suggests it is a tegula fragment. It also has an abraded notch across a broken surface, suggesting reuse, and reduction on broken edges. The Roman CBM is most probably residual, perhaps being reused in the medieval period.

5.4.4 Ten fragments of brick, all in the same quartz rich-red fabric, were collected from contexts [1024, 1165, 1180, 1331 and 1543] – all fills of medieval ditches and pits. Barring two pieces from [1543], all the brick fragments were heavily abraded fragments with no form features present. The conjoining brick pieces from [1543] had rounded arrises, creased stretchers, and distinctive strike marks on the upper surface. This suggests a medieval to early post-medieval date range. Without more diagnostic features it is not possible to refine the date further.

5.4.5 One piece of abraded roof tile was recovered from fill [1223] of medieval pit [1225] (G102). It was 11mm thick and quite abraded. This also has a broad date range, from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

5.4.6 There were also several fragments, or crumbs, of CBM (from fills [1108, 1273, 1274, 1344, 1455], all phased as medieval) which had distinctive fabrics but no other diagnostic features with which to categorise them.

5.5 Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

5.5.1 A total of 1,764.5g of fired clay was recovered. This comprised of *c*.179 fragments from thirty-five contexts in thirty-four features. The assemblage consists almost entirely of abraded amorphous fragments, with only a small number (29 pieces, 405.5g) being identified as daub or possible daub, and the rest having no diagnostic elements present to provide evidence for interpretation. The fired clay assemblage is identified and quantified by context in Appendix 8.

Methodology

5.5.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic

characteristics indicating form and/or function and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets. Fabrics were identified using a x20 magnification binocular microscope. Three site specific fabrics were identified (Table 5).

Fabric	Description
F1	Sandy clay with common medium quartz, sparse rounded chalk < 3mm, rare flint fragments < 6mm and very rarely < 12mm, and plate-like and irregular voids suggesting leeched out shell and limestone.
F2	Fine silty clay with no inclusions
F3	Fine silty clay with sparse rounded stones 1 - 5mm

Table 5: Site-specific fired clay fabric descriptions

Discussion

5.5.3 Fabric F1 was the most prevalent in the assemblage (170 pieces, 1,616.6g), with Fabrics F2 (6 pieces, 112.5g) and F3 (2 pieces, 21.5g) being recovered from only six contexts ([1032, 10056, 1311, 1531, 1614, 1694]).

5.5.4 The Fabric F1 fragments from [1264], the fill of G88 medieval pit [1262], identified to be structural daub (22 pieces, 338.5g), featured either wattle impressions of approximately 5mm, 10mm or 25mm diameter or a notably flat surface. There was no evidence to indicate what type of wattle and daub structure these pieces may have come from; however, the pit was in close association with G88 oven/kilns [1278] and [1281/1399].

5.5.5 Possible daub was identified from fills of pit [1119], quarry pit [1178], ditch [1190], kiln/oven [1399] and ditch [1529] (total 7 pieces, 67g), but due to the abraded and fragmented condition of the pieces more confident identification and interpretation is not possible.

5.5.6 The amorphous fired clay was recovered from a range of features, including ditches and pits, from across the excavation area. These generally produced only a few fragments, with only two contexts yielding more than ten pieces. Fill [1250] in Phase 1.1 G39 ditch segment [1251] produced fifteen pieces (92g). Fill [1791] in Phase 1.3 G51 boundary ditch segment [1795] produced sixty-three fragments (700g).

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The Phase 2 excavation recovered ninety-two pieces of stone, weighing 1,897g, from seventeen contexts. All of the assemblage was recovered by hand, with no material subsequently collected from bulk soil sample residues. None of the stone has currently been allocated a Registered Finds (RF) number despite there being a number of quern fragments present. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets by stone type for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel spreadsheet. The data is presented in context order in Appendix 9. Where dated, the assemblage is all from medieval deposits. It is likely that the majority, or all, of the undated stone-producing contexts are also of this general period. As such, the assemblage is considered as a whole for this report.

5.6.2 By far the most numerous stone type present is German lava (86 pieces weighing 1518g). This was recovered from general Period 1 (pit [1225]), Phase 1.1 (gully [1159], ditch [1456], pit [1463] and ditch [1750]), Phase 1.4 (kiln/oven [1085]) and Phase 1.5 (ditch [1392]) deposits. This material is all identified to derive from rotary querns, though the pieces are worn and often amorphous in form. A few have complete thicknesses (22 to 40mm) and partial worn grinding faces. It would appear that both upper and lower stones are present, but little further can be said. German lava querns are common in the medieval period and not unexpected here. The remaining thirty-one pieces of German lava rotary quern from undated/unphased deposits are all totally amorphous. It is however likely that they are also of medieval date.

5.6.3 The remaining recovered stone includes a burnt chert pebble (2g) from Phase 1.4 kiln/oven [1085] (G93) and a worn piece of chert from broadly medieval pit [1810] (G91). Pit [1810] also produced a piece of ferruginous carstone. This, as with the chert, probably derived from Greensand beds to the north-west. A burnt piece of Carboniferous-type limestone (29g) was recovered from broadly medieval pit [1468] (G96) and is suspected of being a piece of intrusive post-medieval aggregate. The other two stone types, a fossiliferous limestone (Phase 1.5 ditch [1494], G103) and a burnt cobble fragment of oolitic limestone (medieval pit [1820], G91) probably originate in the Lincolnshire area. As such, with the exception of the German lava and probable Carboniferous limestone fragment, the stone assemblage is probably natural to the site following glacial and/or fluvial transportation. With the exception of some probably unintentional heating, none of these pieces appears to have been worked.

5.7 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The Phase 2 excavation recovered just 160g of material initially categorised as slag, or potential slag, from nineteen contexts. This total consists of 24g (five pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from twenty-six bulk soil sample residues (several contexts having more than one sample being taken from them). The residue material consists of only magnetic fractions – all were carefully scanned at x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical *pro forma* sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive. The assemblage is identified and quantified by context in Appendix 10.

Magnetic Fines

5.7.2 Nearly the entire assemblage is composed of magnetic material extracted from soil sample residues. These account for 136g of the total site assemblage. Despite careful searching, no slag was noted in these residues. Instead, the magnetic fraction was entirely composed of ‘magnetic fines’. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone or ooliths (the latter sometimes still in a ferruginous matrix) that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. Interestingly, there is no notable increase in the quantity of magnetic fines soil samples

deriving from the kiln/ovens – some ditches containing equal or greater quantities.

Fuel Ash Slag

5.7.3 Five pieces (24g) of hard, brittle, aerated and glassy fuel ash slag were recovered from medieval ?quarry pit [1467], fill [1465] (G87). This waste contains embedded pieces of burnt flint and has frequent green staining from copper alloy. This sort of slag can be created in domestic hearths as well as during industrial heating. Although copper alloy working cannot be ruled out, the isolated nature of the material suggests a copper alloy item was perhaps accidentally incorporated within the fire and that a domestic origin is still most likely.

5.7.4 The complete absence of any other slag is notable, especially considering that the majority of features are thought to be of medieval date. It would appear that no metalworking was undertaken at the site.

5.8 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage comprising twenty-one fragments of ironwork, with a combined weight of 61g, was recovered from eight contexts from the Phase 2 excavation; all of medieval date. The assemblage is quantified by context in Appendix 11.

5.8.2 The assemblage mostly comprises approximately eight complete or fragmentary general purpose nails, all of which have square-sectioned shanks. Surviving heads are rectangular (12x15mm and 16x17mm) or circular (diam. 18mm).

5.8.3 An iron strip fragment was recovered from medieval quarry pit [1788] (fill [1789], G89). The fragment (L49mm+) is of rectangular section, measuring 9mm wide and 2.65mm thick.

5.9 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.9.1 An assemblage of 702 animal bones weighing approximately 6,149g in total was analysed from the Phase 2 excavation. Material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts. All dated specimens were from medieval period contexts.

5.9.2 The preservation of the assemblage was variable (Table 6), with medium and large mammal bones often incredibly poorly preserved. These specimens were affected by severe root etching and (possibly related) acidic erosion of cortical surfaces and articulations, which made surface modifications like butchery and pathology particularly difficult to identify. On the other hand, there was good preservation of microfaunal specimens, allowing for the identification of many taxa, and is unusual considering the poor preservation of the larger specimens.

Period		N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
1	Medieval	570	441	129	517	31.9	46.8	21.2
0	Undated	132	128	4	101	83.3	12.9	3.8
Total		*702*	*569*	*133*	*618*	*41.6*	*40.5*	*17.9*

Table 6: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period, showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

5.9.3 Different methodologies were applied to the material depending on its origin. Hand-collected bone and identifiable bone from environmental samples have been fully analysed (Appendix 12).

5.9.4 The hand-collected assemblage and identifiable specimens from environmental samples have been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Identification of microfaunal mammals followed Johnson (2016). 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).

5.9.5 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition were recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle, ovicaprid and pig teeth, with age determinations following Halstead (1985) and Jones and Sadler (2009) for cattle and Payne (1973) for ovicaprids. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have been studied for signs of non-metric traits and pathology.

5.9.6 Modifications to bone surfaces were recorded where observed. Butchery was recorded by type of mark and location based on bone zone. Similarly, evidence of heat exposure was recorded by type and location where the whole bone was not affected. Fracture analysis was undertaken on broken long bones through recording the type(s) of fracture (fresh, dry, mineralised and new) observed on each specimen. Evidence of taphonomic agents such as gnawing, weathering, erosion, abrasion and metal staining were also noted.

Results

5.9.7 A total of 404 bones were identifiable to taxa or family, and a further 214 to

taxa size and type (Table 7). The specimens will be discussed by period and taxa below, with reference to specific contexts where appropriate. For all taxa, the NISP is given, followed by the number of specimens if refits are counted as one specimen.

Taxa	NISP	Period	
		Medieval	Undated
Cattle	161	103	58
Ovicaprid	58	57	1
Sheep	1	0	1
Pig	19	18	1
Horse	80	65	15
Dog	30	28	2
Cat c.f.	1	1	0
Mole	6	6	0
Mouse sp.	2	2	0
Vole sp.	3	3	0
Mouse/ vole sp.	5	5	0
Rodent	2	2	0
Small rodent	1	1	0
Large mammal	100	88	12
Medium mammal	39	32	7
Small mammal	1	1	0
Microfauna	33	30	3
Anuran	16	15	1
Bird	6	6	0
Small bird	4	4	0
Herring c.f.	36	36	0
Ray sp.	2	2	0
Fish	12	12	0
Indeterminate	84	53	31
Total	*702*	*570*	*132*

Table 7: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages by NISP (A full itemisation of taxa per context can be found in Appendix 12)

Period 1: Medieval

5.9.8 A total of 570 specimens derived from contexts dated to the medieval period. The main food and non-food domesticates were common, but wild taxa were relatively well-represented by microfauna and fish.

Cattle

5.9.9 Cattle (NISP=103/53) were represented by a mix of cranial and postcranial elements. A total of forty-four cattle specimens derived from G89 quarry pit fill [1587], which contained an associated bone group (ABG; Morris 2008;

2011) of a juvenile cow. This ABG comprised the fragmented cranium, vertebral column, ribs and upper fore- and hind-limbs of a juvenile cow. Age-at-death analysis yielded a discrepancy between postcranial fusion ageing, likely under 10 months old based on the lack of fusion of the scapula and pelvis, but dental ageing at the lower end of 18–0 months. Whilst on top of the other bones, the skull was not clearly articulated with the rest of the bones, and the difference in age dating suggests that it may be from a separate individual. However, some carcass processing evidence was identified on the ABG in the form of a chop mark on the femoral head, suggesting some disarticulation before burial – and certainly, the whole individual is not represented in this partly-excavated context as no carpals, tarsals, metapodia or phalanges were identified. Occasional unrelated specimens were identified in this pit, including a pig radius and larger cattle metacarpal diaphysis. Thus it is possible that the mandible and cranium represents a second individual.

5.9.10 Aside from context [1587], fifty-eight specimens constituting twenty-one bones were identified as cattle. These specimens represented the mandible and mandibular teeth, the forelimb, and the distal hindlimb. Metapodia were the most common elements (n = 6). All bones with fusion information were fused (n=5). Four mandibles from medieval-dated contexts were suitable for age-at-death analysis, giving ages of 8–18 months from G89 quarry pit fill [1789] and G23 ditch fill [1039] and Adult, 40 months–6.5 years from G91 quarry pit fill [1821] and G44 ditch fill [1391]. One cattle metacarpal was measured.

Ovicaprids

5.9.11 Ovicaprid specimens (NISP=57/44) were hardly less well-represented than cattle when looking at the number of refitting specimens. Elements represented included particularly the forelimb and metapodia. Of six fusion surfaces, two late-fusing were unfused. One mandible was aged at 4–6 years from G74 boundary ditch fill [1008]. Calculus was identified on the teeth in two mandibles, one of which also had mild periosteal new bone formation.

Pig

5.9.12 Pigs (NISP=18/15) were represented by mostly cranial elements including four tusks identifying male animals. Three of the postcranial bones were fused, with one that was unfused.

Horse

5.9.13 Horse (NISP=65/30) specimens were almost entirely from the head (n=62), resulting from one very fragmented mandible from the upper fill [1842] of G89 quarry pit [1839]. This mandible was aged based on tooth eruption as cap remained on P4 at 2.5 - 3.5 years (Silver 1969). A maxillary tooth row was also present with a possibly pathological bulge in the third molar, perhaps an odontoma. Other specimens included a pelvis acetabulum, a humerus diaphysis and a distal scapula that were all fused.

Dog and cat

5.9.14 Dog (NISP=29; MNI=1) specimens represented cranial, axial and appendicular elements probably deriving from disturbed deposits of articulated material. One dog humerus was measured. Dig remains were collected from G83 pit fill [1118], G89 pit fill [1559] and G51 ditch fill [1849].

5.9.15 One possible cat specimen was identified, the diaphysis of a humerus, although it was very small in size and the identification should be confirmed through comparison with a reference collection. This was retrieved from G71 ditch fill [1620].

Microfauna

5.9.16 Microfaunal bones derived from a number of contexts, but particularly from fills of the G88 kiln/oven-associated pit, G85 postholes, G89 pit complex and G51 boundary ditch. The most likely interpretation for these incidences of microfaunal bone is that they represent accidental inclusions of animals trapped by pitfalls or bioturbation. Pitfall animals are likely those identified as anuran (n=15), species of mouse (n=2) and vole (n=3) and small rodents (n=8). Mole, likely *Talpa europaea*, was represented by five specimens, all likely from the same individual that may have burrowed into upper fill [1264] of G88 pit [1262].

Birds

5.9.17 No bird bones were identifiable to species, although both chicken-sized taxa and passerine-size taxa were present in the assemblage. Single specimens of bird bones were retrieved from G73 ditch fill [1003], G85 posthole/pit fill [1051], G96 ditch fill [[1483], G103 ditch fill [1495], G57 ditch fill [1732] and GG51 ditch fill [1791].

Fish

5.9.18 Fish specimens were preliminarily identified as herring and species of ray. These were retrieved from G85 pit/posthole fills [1091] and [1132], G88 pit fill [1264] and G89 quarry pit fill [1817]. Some fish specimens were burnt – particularly notable was a deposit of twenty-nine probable herring vertebrae from context [1469] <18>, the basal fill of G96 pit [1468], which were all burnt at high temperatures (calcined or approaching calcined). This likely represents the remains of a meal disposed of in a hearth, the clearance of which ended up in this pit. The presence of marine fish species in this assemblage indicates the exploitation of coastal waters and trade links with the coast, ~50km away.

Surface modifications

5.9.19 Marks on the bone surface can give insights into carcass processing, deposition and disturbance and archaeological site formation. For this section values refer to refitting fragments as a single specimen.

5.9.20 Butchery was identified on ten elements, affecting cattle long bone and horn core fragments, pig and ovicaprid humeri and large mammal rib fragments. The majority were cut marks likely resulting from filleting. However, butchery

was likely under-represented given the taphonomic surface modifications described below.

5.9.21 Aside from the burnt herring bone discussed above, high temperature burning was identified on two other fish bone fragments and one indeterminate fragment, and lower temperature burning (roasting and scorching) was identified on a large mammal long bone fragment and a pig distal scapula. Further burning was present on material retrieved from environmental samples, summarised below (Table 8).

Context	Sample	Roasted	Carbonised	Calcined (grey)	Calcined (white)
1051	1	X	X		
1084	2				X
1264	12		X		X
1264	14	XX		X	X
1495	17			X	X
1472	19		X		
1791	23			X	X
1792	24			X	
1817	26	X	X	X	X

Table 8: Assessment of burning on indeterminate bone fragments from medieval period environmental samples (X= 1-10 fragments, XX= 10-50 fragments)

5.9.22 Fracture analysis was undertaken on marrow-bearing bones including the mandible, humerus, radius, femur, tibia and metapodia, and indeterminate long bone fragments. Peri-mortem fracture likely indicative of marrow exploitation was identified on eleven elements, largely medium mammals (n=7). Dry (n=22) and mineralised (n=4) fracture were relatively common, suggesting depositional or post-depositional disturbance to bone once it had dried. Recent fracture, which was recorded on all bone specimens where present, was common (n=92) and reflects the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and its poor preservation.

5.9.23 Taphonomic agents were commonly identified in the medieval period assemblage. The most common taphonomic modification was root etching and/or erosion of the cortical surface, affecting at least ninety-seven specimens. This webbed acidic erosion obscured and destroyed cortical surfaces, and further erosive action was found destroying and exposing the cancellous bone on articular surfaces. This led to difficulties identifying elements to species and made butchery and pathological analysis particularly problematic. Some weathering was also identified in the assemblage (n=2), suggesting bones had been lying on the surface before deposition.

5.9.24 Canid gnawing was identified on eight long bone fragments of cattle and ovicaprid, and was likely responsible for missing epiphyses on more specimens but was obscured by other taphonomic action.

Undated

5.9.25 Undated material was of a similar nature to the medieval period assemblage. It contained cattle (NISP=58/17), largely represented by mandibular fragments and metapodia. Of nine articulations with fusion information, five were unfused. A mandible from G94 pit fill [1196] was adult, between 40 months–6.5 years at death.

5.9.26 Ovicaprids were minimally represented by just two long bone specimens, one of which was a metatarsal identified as a sheep using Boessneck (1969). Both specimens were fused. One pig incisor was recovered.

5.9.27 Horse specimens (NISP=15/7) comprised fragments of dentitia and three long bone fragments, all of which were fused. Dogs were represented by two metapodia in quarry pit fill [1531].

5.9.28 Some microfaunal specimens were present (n=4), although only anurans were identified.

5.9.29 In terms of surface modifications, similar patterns to the medieval period assemblage were identified. Butchery was present on two specimens, but no heat exposure was identified. A mix of fresh and dry fractures were identified on marrow-bearing bones (n=6). Many bones were affected by root etching and/or erosive action (n=34) which likely reduced the prevalence of butchery marks and identification potential.

Conclusions

5.9.30 This poorly preserved and highly fragmented animal bone assemblage can nonetheless offer some insights into medieval activity on the site. It is likely that waste was deposited here in disused, convenient locations, particularly the large quarry and kiln/oven-related pits. The waste likely represents some domestic food preparation and consumption, particularly for the cattle, ovicaprid, pig and fish remains on the site. The fish remains also indicate trade between the site and the coast.

5.9.31 The assemblage may also represent non-food waste. This may be the case with the cattle associated bone group, given that it was deposited largely in articulation, and unbutchered horse and dog bones, some of which may be from disturbed articulated depositions.

5.9.32 Finally, the faunal material may include specimens deposited by non-human agency – i.e. microfauna that may have entered the assemblage through pitfalls and bioturbation. In the case of pitfalls, this does indicate that archaeological features were likely open for enough time to allow small animals to fall in.

5.10 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 A small assemblage of eleven shells/shell fragments, weighing 107.6g, was recovered during the Phase 2 excavation. The assemblage includes marine mollusc and land snail. The assemblage is quantified by context in Appendix 13.

5.10.2 A single edible oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from G73 ditch fill [1021], G83 quarry pit fills [1179] and [1180] and G106 ditch fill [1493], as well as from G89 quarry pit fill [1703], which also contained a mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) valve.

5.10.3 Garden snail (*Cornu aspersum*) shells were recovered from G74 ditch fill [1008], G85 posthole/pit fill [1455], G91 pit fill [1662], and G84 posthole [1272] contained two fossilised oyster shell fragments.

5.10.4 The recovered shell assemblage suggests that oyster and mussel was consumed as a minor part of the diet. Along with the fish bone, its presence indicates coastal trade links. The fossilised shell may have been curated, but is natural to the Crag geology of the area.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Twenty-six bulk soil samples were collected during the Phase 2 in order to retrieve environmental remains, such as charred plant macrofossils, charcoal and faunal remains and to provide information on diet and agrarian economy at the site. The samples were taken from a number of features, mostly from the G88 kiln/ovens and pit and from kiln/oven G93. Several discrete features, particularly pits, dated to Period 1 were also the subject of sampling, as were the fills of linear ditches. Charcoal was present in all samples in only minimal amounts and in fragmentary state. As such, the recovered charcoal was not deemed to have the potential to inform us on fuel selection strategies and vegetation environment at the site.

<1>: fill [1051] of pit [1050], G85, general Period 1
<2>: fill [1084] of kiln [1085], G93, Phase 1.4
<3>: fill [1130] of pit [1129], G85, general Period 1
<4>: fill [1132] of pit [1131], G85, general Period 1
<5, 6, 12, 14>: quadranted fill [1264] of pit [1262], G88, Phase 1.4–1.5
<7–10>: fill [1280] in kiln [1278], G88, Phase 1.4–1.5
<11, 13, 15, 16>: quadranted fill [1401] of kiln [1399], G88, Phase 1.4–1.5
<17>: [fill [1495] of ditch [1494], G103, Phase 1.5
<18>: fill [1469] of pit [1468], G96, general Period 1
<19>: fill [1472] of pit [1468], G96, general Period 1
<20>: fill [1632] of ditch seg [1634], G69, Phase 1.1
<21>: fill [1633] of ditch seg [1634], G69, Phase 1.1
<22>: fill [1705] of ditch seg [1704], G62, Phase 1.1
<23>: fill [1791] of ditch seg [1795], G51, Phase 1.3
<24>: fill [1792] of ditch seg [1795], G51, Phase 1.3
<25>: fill [1781] of pit [1780], G92, Phase 1.3
<26>: fill [1817] of pit [1815], G89, pre- Phase 1.1

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Flots were initially scanned under a low-power microscope to ascertain presence of plant macrofossils and their state of preservation. All samples were found to contain a degree of cereal and non-cereal remains and were therefore analysed. When needed, flots were sub-sampled using a riffle box. The flots were subsequently passed through graded sieves and then sorted under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications. Macrobotanical remains were identified through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004) and a modern botanical reference collection. Nomenclature used follows Stace for the wild plants (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the cereals. Most weed ecology information is sourced from Stace (1997) and Grime *et al* (1988).

6.2.2 For the caryopses of cereals, only embryo ends were counted. Identifications of the wheat remains to species have only been given when identifiable chaff was preserved. Given the poor state of preservation, it was not possible to calculate ratios of straight to twisted barley grains. Hence, only definite twisted barley grains have been recorded separately and the rest is to be considered as indeterminate. Glume bases and spikelet forks

were counted and recorded separately. For legume seeds each cotyledon was counted as half, in order to provide a minimum number of individuals. Macrobotanical taxa are listed in Appendix 14.

6.3 Results

General period 1 (unphased)

6.3.1 Three samples were taken from features in posthole/small pit cluster G85 (<1, 3, 4>). These features yielded moderate to abundant amount of charred plant remains. Pit [1050] was particularly rich, containing over five hundred cereal caryopses. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) appeared to be dominant in all three pits. The majority of the barley caryopses were hulled and a moderate number of twisted grains indicate the presence of six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ssp *vulgare*). A number of barley caryopses were recorded as indeterminate as the hull was not visible. Naked barley could have been present, but no caryopsis with the typical round cross section were recorded. Free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) were also abundant in these G85 features. Rachis remains of the hexaploid bread-type wheat *Triticum aestivum* were present, alongside a glume base of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Oat was the third most common cereal in this group of features; two identifiable floret bases indicate the presence of cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*). Finally, rye was also present, but in far smaller amounts. Cultivated legumes of the vetch/tare/pea type (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp.) were recorded throughout the group of features but had lost their hilum and were not identifiable to genus. Sample composition was different in the three features. All three samples contained a fair number of weed seeds; the majority were, however, large-headed indicating the presence of partially cleaned cereal assemblages, where only the weeds of a similar size to the cereals remained, whilst the smaller weeds had been removed through fine sieving. The most common weeds in the pit cluster were large grasses (Poaceae), including brome (*Bromus* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), fat-hen (Chenopodium album), henbane (*Hyosciamus niger*). Other weeds occurred in lower amounts and included thistles (*Centaurea* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.).

6.3.2 G96 pit [1468] was sampled in two different fills; [1469] <18> and [1472] <19>. Each sample measured 20L. Lower fill [1469] was the richest in plant macrofossils. Unlike the rest of the sampled features on site, free-threshing wheat was dominant over barley and even rye was relatively abundant in fill [1469]. This deposit also contained the only evidence of tetraploid rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum*) from the whole site. Cultivated pulses were present in low numbers and included two tentatively identified peas. The weed taxa present are indicative of a coarse sieving product, given the presence of a number of small headed seeds. Upper fill [1472] contained only seven cereal grains, including barley and rye, and over forty weed seeds. This sample could be the only representation on site of a crop processing by-product, containing mostly the waste from the cleaning of the crops and only a few accidentally included cereals.

6.3.3 The fill of pit [1815] (<26>), part of quarry pit complex G89 that probably predated Phase 1.1, produced over three thousand cereal grains; the largest assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 excavation. The sample was again

largely dominated by hulled barley, including twisted and sprouted caryopses. The sprouting is likely due to accidental rather than purposeful germination with the intent of malting. Free-threshing wheat and oat grains were also numerous, whilst rye was the most sporadic cereal. Chaff was largely limited to indeterminate rachis fragments and stem fragments with culm nodes. Coleoptiles (sprouts) and detached embryos are further evidence of germination. Indeterminate vetches constituted an accidental inclusion, with a small number also presenting a sprout. Just under one thousand weed seeds were recorded. The assemblage originates from an early stage of crop processing, prior to fine sieving, as small headed seeds, such as poppy (*Papaver* sp.), eyebrights/bartsias (*Euphrasia/Odontites* sp.) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) were present alongside other taxa characterised by large headed seeds. The latter group consists in a large number of brome and field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), as well as a fair amount of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), including a 'bundle' of seeds of the latter species that had burnt and sort of fused together.

Phase 1.1:

6.3.4 Soil samples taken from the fills of ditch G69 segment [1634] (<20 and 21>), were rather small (20L and 5L) and produced only sporadic remains, including hulled barley, free-threshing wheat, oat and possible rye. A single coleoptile indicates that a grain had germinated; this was almost certainly accidental. Weed seeds were also present in low numbers and within the same range of taxa recorded from other features.

6.3.5 The fill of G62 ditch seg [1704] (<22>) yielded a moderate assemblage of charred plant macrofossils dominated by mostly hulled barley and free-threshing wheat followed by oat and a single indeterminate cultivated legume. The weed assemblage was fairly small and included corncockle and darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

Phase 1.3

6.3.6 The two uppermost fills of G51 ditch seg [1795] (<23 and 24>) produced the same range of crop and wild taxa. Hulled barley was dominant with no definite twisted caryopses found. However, rachis internodes indicate the presence of six-row barley. A number of barley caryopses had lost their hull and were recorded as indeterminate. Free-threshing wheat followed barley as the most common cereal crop in the feature. Four wheat glume bases, possibly of either spelt or emmer, were recovered from one of the fills, Given their low number, it is unlikely that spelt or emmer were purposefully cultivated and these are more likely to consist in remains of a contaminant , possibly a weed, among the main wheat crop. Oats were present but less frequent than either wheat or barley. A large number of cultivated legumes were other crops recovered from the same feature. These included common pea and vetch. A small amount of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) was also present.

6.3.7 Weed taxa included mostly those characterised by large headed seeds. These tend to remain with cereal assemblages for the longest, as they are the same size as cereal caryopses and are therefore harder to separate. This indicates that both samples represent a late crop processing stage,

after fine sieving had removed all the small headed seeds and prior to hand sorting.

6.3.8 Weed taxa included large grasses, such as brome; as well as black bindweed, dock, field gromwell, fescue/rye grass and knotgrass. Small headed seeds, such as redeye/bartsia, were also present but far less common. Indicators of heavy clay soils (stinking chamomile) were present alongside those typical of lighter, chalky soils (cornsalad and scentless mayweed). Fat-hen indicates soils rich in nitrogen, whereas clover/medicks are usually associated with poorer soils. Seeds of elders and thorns could have derived from shrubs growing nearby, perhaps as part of material used for fuel.

6.3.9 The fill of G92 pit [1780] (<25>) produced a very large assemblage of cereal grains, particularly hulled barley, followed by free-threshing wheat. The preservation was fairly poor and quite a large number of wheat and barley caryopses could not be narrowed down to genus level. Oat rye and cultivated legumes were present in lower numbers and were likely to be an intrusion in the main barley and wheat crops. The majority of legumes were not identifiable, although four presented the diagnostic hilum of common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). The weed assemblage contained a mixture of large and small headed seeds, an indication of an early crop processing stage. A fair number of elder seeds (Sambucus nigra) were recorded. Elder is not a typical arable weed and these seeds alongside the vast amount of thorns recovered from this sample could have derived either from shrubs growing nearby or from fuel material such as twigs.

Phase 1.4

6.3.10 The lowest, burnt, fill of G93 oven/kiln [1085], [1084] (<2>), produced an assemblage largely dominated by hulled barley, including a number of twisted caryopses. Oat followed in numbers, of which only grains and no chaff were recovered. Free-threshing wheat was present in much smaller amounts alongside two caryopses of rye. The assemblage contained a number of small headed seeds, indicating the crops had not gone through the fine sieving process and were therefore at an early stage of crop processing when they became charred. The weed assemblage included wild grasses of various size, such as the large brome, the medium rye grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* type.) and the small meadow grasses (*Poa/Phleum* type). Stinking chamomile and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) also occurred in large numbers, whilst chickweed (*Stellaria media*), fat-hen and thistles were recorded in small amounts.

Phase 1.5

6.3.11 The sample from the fill of G103 ditch segment [1495] (<17>) produced over two hundred cereal grains, the majority being barley, followed by free-threshing wheat. Oat and rye caryopses were present in moderate amounts and alongside the cultivated legumes they could have represented a contaminant or accidental inclusion in the main barley and wheat assemblages. The majority of the weed taxa represented are characterised by seeds that are roughly the same size as the cereal grains, indicating a fine-sieving product that had not yet undergone hand sorting.

G88 kilns and pit complex (Phases 1.4–1.5)

6.3.12 Pit [1262], associated with contemporary kiln/ovens, was excavated and sampled in quadrants. Sample composition was similar across the quadrants of main fill [1264] (<5, 6, 12, 14>). Hulled barley grains, including a small number of twisted and occasionally sprouted caryopses, dominated the assemblage. Free-threshing type wheat and oat caryopses were also abundant. Rye grains were more sporadic. The preservation was generally poor, as attested by the large number of indeterminate barley as well as by the wheat/barley grains. The low presence of unidentifiable chaff remains indicates the presence of a fully processed grain assemblage. Non cereal crops included cultivated legumes, mostly without their hilum and therefore not identifiable. Common vetch was identified. Weed seeds were also present in a lower ratio to crops, with many small- as well as large-headed seeds present. This indicates a product of coarse sieving.

6.3.13 Kiln/oven [1278] was also excavated in quadrants, with as many samples being taken from fill [1280] (<7, 8, 9, 10>), all of a similar composition in terms of their plant macrofossil content. The density of plant remains was much lower in this feature than in pit [1262]. Hulled six-row barley, free-threshing wheat and oat grains were the most common crops, accompanied by occasional rye, flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) and an indeterminate legume. The ratio of crops to weeds indicate a less processed crop assemblage, not entirely clean of impurities. The presence of small-headed as well as large-headed seeds indicates an early crop processing stage, prior to fine sieving which eliminates all the weeds that are smaller than cereals.

6.3.14 The fill of kiln [1399] was also excavated and sampled in quadrants (<11, 13, 15, 16>), and had a similarly low density of charred plant remains and the same range of taxa. Barley was again the dominant crop, mostly in its hulled form and with occasional twisted caryopses. The rest of the barley was indeterminate. As in other kiln/ovens, barley was followed by free-threshing wheat, oat and in a smaller measure, rye. Interestingly, a spelt glume base was recovered among the sporadic chaff. Unlike the other sampled G88 features, all crops from fill [1401] were of cereal taxa. Weed taxa greatly outnumbered crops, indicating a cereal assemblage not entirely clean of infestants. Range of taxa was similar to that of the contemporary kiln/ovens, with the addition of ivy leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*).

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The most common crop recovered from sampled deposits across the Phase 2 excavation area was hulled barley. At least some of this barley belonged to the six-row subspecies as highlighted from the presence of twisted grains and diagnostic chaff. In six row barley, twisted grains are present in a ratio of 2:1 to straight grain. Clearly, twisted caryopses are present in a much lower ratio in the Moreton Hall assemblage. Although this could be due at least partly to preservation, it is likely that six-row was mixed with two-row barley, which only has straight grains. Barley was a common fodder crop in the past; however its dominance in the assemblage suggests that it was an important crop in the human diet at the site. Barley could be used to make a cheaper bread than wheat as well as added to pottage. It was also the

preferred ingredient for ale. Ale was consumed in large amounts in the medieval period, both in monasteries and in households (Stone 2006). The evidence for possible malting at the site (sprouted grains, detached coleoptiles and cereal embryos) is, however, too scant to suggest anything other than accidental germination.

6.4.2 Free-threshing wheat was the second-most common crop on site. Wheat caryopses do not present diagnostic characteristics that permit to separate species. However, rachis internodes of both the tetraploid rivet and the hexaploid bread wheat were present in the assemblage. These were the most common types of wheat consumed on medieval sites. Rivet wheat is poor in gluten and was therefore used for soups and stews; the hexaploid species on the other hand was the best for making bread. Those who could not afford bread made of pure wheat, would eat bread made of a mixture of different grains. Occasional glume wheat chaff was recovered. Glume wheats ceased to be regularly cultivated in England after the Roman period; nevertheless, the occasional finding of glume wheat remains on medieval sites is not uncommon. Glume bases recovered on Saxon or medieval sites could be residual from earlier activity, or could indicate an accidental inclusion, perhaps from spelt growing as a weed.

6.4.3 Other cereals, such as oat and rye, appeared in the majority of the samples but were generally present in much lower amounts. All samples contained a mixture of different cereal species. In the medieval period, different cereals were often mixed and sometimes they were grown together. Examples would be so-called *maslins* (rye and wheat) and *dredges* (barley and oat). Such practices were fairly common in the medieval period because, as explained above, many people could not afford wheat. Mixed crops are, however, hard to detect in archaeobotanical assemblages as grains of different species can simply have become mixed during deposition.

6.4.4 Cultivated pulses were present in most of the sampled contexts. The majority had lost their *hila* and were unidentifiable; however common vetch, possibly pea and Celtic bean were recorded. Legumes are likely to have integrated the cereal based subsistence by adding protein to the human diet. They are also likely to have been used in systems of crop rotation to restore nitrogen to depleted soils. The assemblage has also provided evidence for the use of fibre crops, such as flax and hemp at the site. Again, their cultivation seemed to have been of a minor importance compared to cereals.

6.4.5 All samples mostly contained a mixture of crops and arable weeds. There were also remains of other types of wild plants which could have ended up in the assemblage from shrubs or wetlands surrounding the fields or as fuel material, although these were less common. Examples of the latter are the seeds of elder and great fen sedge and the indeterminate thorns. Given that they all are rather mixed, no sample represents a completely clean cereal product. In regards to crop processing stages represented, most samples contain a product of either coarse or fine sieving. The former is carried out to eliminate large pieces of straw and other chaff, whilst the latter removes the seeds that are on average smaller than the crops. The only way to remove larger seeds is through hand-sorting, which is the final stage (Hillman 1992). The only sample that could contain a by-product rather than a product of crop processing is sample <19>, where the weeds far

outnumber the crops. Chaff is overall ubiquitous but present in small amounts. This is partly due to preservation biases during charring associated to chaff remains (Boardman and Jones 1990). It is also due to the species of cereals represented in the assemblage. All of the cereals recovered from site are 'naked' or free-threshing. Unlike for example glume wheats, these cereals are easily separated from the enclosing chaff through winnowing, an operation that is often carried out in the fields. Carrying the resulting chaff back to the settlement is not necessary, unless the material needed for fuel or fodder. As a consequence, chaff from barley and free-threshing wheat has fewer chances to become charred with the grains and preserve.

6.4.6 The range of weed seeds was fairly uniform throughout the phases. There is strong evidence for the cultivation of heavy clay soils, given by the ubiquitous presence of stinking chamomile. Lighter soils, even on the chalks, were probably also under cultivation but less intensively so. The weed evidence also suggests that efforts to enrich soils were made. Free-threshing wheats are high yielding crops and therefore became more suited to the needs of a growing population. They also required more output in terms of resources as they need richer soils to thrive. Weeds of nitrogen rich soils, such as fat-hen and black bindweed occurred nearly ubiquitously indicating that such efforts were in place. It is likely that measures to restore soil fertility included systems of crop rotation (with pulses or with flax); although different systems such as involving the use of manure cannot be ruled out. Not all cereals required fertile soils and barley and rye, for example, are more resilient to poorer conditions. Non cultivated vetches, eyebright as well as the clover/medick type taxa, are all weeds that can grow on less fertile soils and they occur in many of the sampled contexts. This disparity in soil and habitat conditions of the weed assemblage is likely to indicate that a range of different soils were under cultivation. It is probable that they were destined to different crops and that perhaps efforts and measure to replenish the soils were reserved for the most prized ones, such as wheat.

6.4.7 Some of the weeds identified in the assemblage traditionally accompany certain crops; for example, sheep's sorrel is a traditional weed of flax, whilst darnel was a common infestant of wheat fields. Darnel has intoxicating properties and due to the notorious difficulty to separate the weed from legitimate crops, it often ended up being baked into bread. Corncockle was poisonous for animals and humans; despite that, the weed was often used for animal feed (Firnbank 1988). Other weeds, such as brome and fat-hen, could be safely consumed by humans and therefore it is possible that the farmers did not mind them being left them in their crops after processing.

6.4.8 Previous work on archaeobotanical assemblages from the kiln/ovens at the Phase 1 Moreton Hall excavations (Summers 2019) has produced comparable results in terms of range of crops and their relative importance, as well as regards crop husbandry practices. The predominance of barley over wheat at both Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations is surprising as it is not mirrored at other similar sites in East Anglia (Summers 2019). This suggests that the kiln/ovens could have been used to dry grains for lower status households or to be used as rent payments.

7.0 RADIOCARBON DATING

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Given the sparsity of diagnostic artefactual evidence from some of the features, particularly the G88 kiln/ovens, a targeted programme of radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to help clarify the chronology of land use. As part of post-excavation analysis, a review of the available dating evidence and of the presence of suitable material for sampling for radiocarbon analysis was carried out and the following contexts identified as the most appropriate candidates:

- Cereal grain (Hordeum vulgare) from fill [1264] of pit [1262]
- Cereal grain (Triticum sp.) from fill [1264] of pit [1262]
- Cereal grain (Hordeum vulgare) from fill [1280] of kiln [1278]
- Cereal grain (Triticum sp.) from fill [1280] of kiln [1278]

7.1.2 This context selection aimed to clarify/corroborate the ceramic dating evidence (where present), to provide corroborated dating for primary cereal processing assemblages and to ascertain if the kiln/ovens were contemporary with those within the Phase 1 excavation to the west. Pottery dating was in fact only retrieved from the pit immediately adjacent to the kiln/ovens, though it was assumed to be contemporary with their use and to indicate a mid 12th-century date for their functioning.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 Radiocarbon dating analysis was undertaken by the University of Bristol. A summary of the results is presented in Table 9, with certificates provided in Appendix 15.

Lab ID	Context description	Dating material	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Date (@ 95% prob)
BRAMS-3547	Fill 1264 of pit [1262]	cereal grain, *Hordeum vulgare*	911 ±25	1035–1185calAD
BRAMS-3548	Fill 1264 of pit [1262]	cereal grain, *Triticum sp*.	919 ±25	1030–1169calAD
BRAMS-3549	Fill 1280 of kiln [1278]	cereal grain, *Hordeum vulgare*	968 ±25	1017–1155calAD
BRAMS-3550	Fill 1280 of kiln [1278]	cereal grain, *Triticum sp*.	945 ±25	1027–1155calAD

Table 9: Radiocarbon dating summary

7.2.2 In overview, the results of the radiocarbon dating programme verified the general medieval phasing of the recorded features and their finds assemblages. However, as the radiocarbon date ranges are comparable to or broader than the dating provided by the recovered pottery it is not possible to create a more detailed dating/phasing of these features within the 11th to 12th centuries.

7.2.3 The radiocarbon dating of the two samples from pit [1262] broadly corresponds with the small quantity of pottery recovered from it (3 sherds, mid 12th century), with a date range of 1030–1185cal AD being obtained.

7.2.4 The radiocarbon dating of the two samples from kiln/oven [1278] provide a combined date range of 1017–1155cal AD, similar to that for associated pit [1262]. In the absence of recovered artefactual dating evidence, this confirms its identification as a medieval feature, probably of 12th-century date, but cannot provide further clarification within this.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 The Phase 2 excavation at Moreton Hall / Lark Grange has largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological investigation by investigating and recording all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation area. The majority of the deposits and features have been dated/phased through the establishment of stratigraphic relationships and through the grouping of undated features with similar/related, dated, features. A single period of tangible land use activity has been established, which has been divided into a sequence of five consecutive phases in an attempt to understand and demonstrate landscape development. The combined paucity and homogeneity of diagnostic artefactual material recovered from the investigated features has made the made the allocation of dating of the various site development phases unfeasible within the general 12th-century span of activity indicated by the pottery.

8.1.2 The excavation results are discussed below, by period and phase, taking into consideration their significance in terms of the wider context of the site – particularly that of the Phase 1 excavation.

Pre-medieval

8.1.3 The few pieces of residual worked flint of broadly Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age recovered from the excavation provide evidence of a limited and probably transitory presence in the landscape at this time. The immediate wider landscape would appear to be similarly sparsely occupied / minimally exploited in the prehistoric period, with the evaluation (Edwards 2017) and the Phase 1 excavation (Mustchin and Monahan 2019) also producing a small quantity of residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flints. Further afield, prehistoric activity has been recorded, within the Phase 3, 4 and 5 Lark Grange development areas to the south (ASE 2018b). Here, a small number of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ditches, pits and possible hearth pits were encountered. Middle Iron Age remains, including a significant boundary ditch, were also recorded. As the boundary can be possibly traced across the landscape to the northwest of the site it suggests that, while the Phase 1 and 2 excavation areas shows no sign of utilization, there was at least small-scale occupation of the wider landscape in the Iron Age.

8.1.4 The four sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved singly from fills of medieval ditches and pits, and therefore clearly residual. Similarly, a single residual Roman sherd was recovered from a ditch in the Phase 1 excavation. Presumably part of a general light scatter of Roman debris across the land surface here, no evidence of Roman-period land use was evidenced by either of the Phase 1 or 2 excavations.

8.1.5 Evidence for Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman land use activity was limited to the retrieval of a number of pottery sherds which were likely residual in later contexts. While there is evidence of Saxon activity within the wider vicinity of the site, the absence of demonstrably Saxon features within the Phase 2

excavation suggests this location was not actively utilised during this period – beyond that of simple cultivation or grazing, perhaps.

Medieval

8.1.6 The recorded medieval features constitute the only identified period of land use activity encountered within the Phase 2 excavation area. Very small quantities of 11th- to 12th-century pottery sherds were recovered from the majority of excavated features. The sparsity and homogeneity of this ceramic assemblage, combined with the lack or ambiguity of intercutting stratigraphic relationships, makes the precise dating of this activity difficult. Radiocarbon dating undertaken on selected crop-processing features does not usefully contribute to achieving further clarity of the medieval chronology, though does confirm its likely 12th-century span.

8.1.7 Five, broad, Phase 2-specific phases of landscape development, as defined by ditched boundaries, have been identified using the criteria of stratigraphic relationship, spatial patterning/alignment and morphological similarity (Fig. 12). These are to some extent postulated and tentative in terms of the sequence of the phases. A number of features are undated/unphased, but are considered to be very probably contemporary with this medieval period land use. Collectively, the Phase 2 excavation remains likely represent part of a wider medieval agricultural landscape with associated activities. The rapidly changing and relatively complex development of this medieval landscape is readily apparent. Dominated by seemingly successive systems of linear ditches that define constantly recut, modified and replaced north/south boundaries, a general trend of landscape movement from east to west is perceived, until finalised as the Phase 1.5 boundary located at the western edge of the Phase 2 excavation area, which seemingly endures into the 19th century.

8.1.8 Although the sequence of development and change as evidenced by the various phases of ditches is reasonably well defined, their interpretation in terms of meaningfully understanding the nature of medieval land use is not. The earliest (Phase 1.1) seems to occupy a hitherto open landscape in which localized quarrying(?) had been carried out. The multiple parallel and discontinuous ditch lines form a broad, north/south, band of boundaries that are discerned to converge and terminate at their south – perhaps significantly, approximately where the later edge of Cattishall Green corners. Whether they constitute a constantly shifting and replaced single boundary, or cumulatively and broadly simultaneously a wider boundary zone is uncertain. It is not considered that these ditches in themselves define a narrow enclosure or cultivation system such as strip fields or ridge-and-furrow.

The east/west orientated Phase 1.2 ditches mark a very distinct change in layout of the landscape. A similar disruption, though perhaps more partial, is evident within the adjacent Phase 1 excavation and includes the sole linking feature (i.e. Phase 1 ditch [2073] and Phase 2 ditch G34) between the two investigation areas. Defined only by two parallel boundaries within the Phase 2 area, a rectilinear enclosure system of fairly large fields can only be conjectured.

Phase 1.3 land use is largely represented by a single north/south boundary, albeit recut and also modified at its northern exposed extent. It could be

construed that it was positioned in relation to the Phase 1.1 boundary system, being broadly parallel with it and seemingly placed along its eastward side. This ditched boundary also therefore reinstates the orientation and converging nature of the earlier boundaries and, significantly, is demonstrated by the geophysical survey to corner eastwards just to the south of the excavation area. This is perhaps the first formal manifestation of the corner of the later Cattishall Green.

Whether the Phase 1.4 ditches constitute a distinct replacement and westward shift of the Phase 1.3 boundary is unclear; the two could perhaps have overlapped/co-existed in the landscape for a while. It is notable that These later ditches similarly run along the western edge of the Phase 1.1 'boundary zone', though less extensively so, and again are part of the southward converging trend. Together, the Phase 1.3 and 1.4 ditched boundaries could be regarded as framing/bracketing the earliest north/south system. However, the Phase 1.4 ditches also appear to pre-empt the position and orientation of the major Phase 1.5 boundary and so are considered to be a distinct landscape development leading to the eventual final fixing of the succeeding boundary. The Phase 1.4 boundary ditch G31 appears to respect the location of the G93 pit/kin/oven, while the G88 complex of kilns and associated pit overlie the infilled Phase 1.3 boundary. It is likely that, in the Phase 2 excavation, all these crop processing structures functioned in site Phase 1.4.

The establishment of the final, Phase 1.5, ditched boundary clearly denotes a significant modification and fairly emphatic fixing of the layout of the landscape, with the multiple recuts along its length suggesting it was maintained for a relatively prolonged period of time. Perhaps significantly, this is the only medieval north/south boundary to curve eastwards within the excavation area though, as previously noted, this cornering is pre-empted by the Phase 1.3 boundary. The boundary ran roughly parallel with the final phase of recut boundary within the Phase 1 excavation (i.e. ditches [2135/2125/2129/2133], to the west, and the two are likely of contemporary date. Positioned *c*.70m apart, these boundaries roughly correspond to the bounds of Cattishall Green as depicted on the 1802 Great Barton enclosure map and it is probable that these mark the establishment of Cattishall Green as a defined entity.

8.1.9 While the broad development of boundary features is reasonably-well understood, the dating, association and function of the discrete features amongst them – mainly pits of varying shape and size – is less easily discerned and placed within this phased sequence. Most contain very small and uninformative artefact assemblages, if any, though some have produced environmental remains indicative of cereal production and processing, as have some ditches. Other pits have been speculated to be the remains of quarrying, though this is somewhat speculative and not particularly convincing. The three kiln/ovens confirm the processing of crops, most likely cereals within this agricultural setting. However, their positioning and association within the perceived sequence of medieval landscape development is not particularly well defined or understood.

8.1.10 As has already been well and convincingly argued for the Phase 1 excavation (Mustchin and Monahan 2019), the Phase 2 excavation medieval activity could have been primarily associated with the administrative hundred court held at Cattishall, to the immediate north of the site. The

Hundred Courts at Cattishall are well-documented, with dates noted throughout the 13th century (Breen in Mustchin and Monahan 2019); the courts sessions often lasting several weeks and also hosting other activities as they had a role in regulating trade (Baker and Brooks 2015, 9). The scale of these meetings would conceivably have required additional infrastructure to accommodate people attending, and associated outbuildings such as stables. It is evident that a significant aspect of its trade- or tax-related activities may have been the collection, storage and/or redistribution of crops provided as payment of rents owing to the Abbey as landowner.

8.1.11 The three kiln/ovens, most likely dating to site Phase 1.4, are of central interest in the consideration and interpretation of the nature of land use here and of its relevance to the dealings of the nearby courts. Radiocarbon dating from G88 kiln/oven [1278] and associated pit [1262], the latter possibly used for raking-out waste fuel and/or residual contents of the kiln/ovens into, provides a date range of 1130–1185cal AD. This correlates with the radiocarbon dating obtained for the Phase 1 excavation kiln/ovens and suggests that both the general sequence of land use and the processing of crops within both excavation areas were broadly concurrent and functioned within a single agricultural locality with its own distinct land use.

8.1.12 Within the Phase 2 excavation area, the recovered plant remains comprise a range of material resulting from various stages of crop processing, including possible waste product rich in weeds. This may demonstrate that unprocessed or only partly-processed crops were being brought to the site for processing, further refinement and drying prior to being stored or distributed. Presumably occurring on site as discarded surplus/spillages, spoilt or burnt residues, or waste product, it is evident that this material derives from the excavated kiln/ovens and perhaps from others undiscovered in the immediate vicinity. While likely used for simply drying cereals, it is possible that these structures had wider functions:
"*Corn-driers were multi-functional ovens used to dry and ripen grain, to harden it for milling and threshing, in the preparation of seed corn, for fumigation and to reduce moisture content*." (Atkins and Webster 2012, 275).
The incidence of lava quern fragments at the Phase 2 excavation may be significant, perhaps hinting that the ovens//kilns may also have been used to prepare cereals prior to conversion into flour and that this milling may have been carried out in close proximity.

8.1.13 The limited dating across the site suggests that once the final Phase 1.5 boundary was established there was little change to the site use, with no evidence of activity later in the medieval period. It is possible that this corresponded with the move of the hundred Court from Cattishall to Hennow, possibly in 1302, with the site thereafter losing its crop processing function and having a more regular agricultural use.

Post-medieval

8.1.14 No demonstrable post-medieval features were identified within the Phase 2 excavation. Although, as mentioned previously, the Phase 1.5 boundary matches that of the east side of Cattishall Green as shown on the 1802 Great Barton enclosure map (SRO ref. E18/100/4/2), no significantly late element of the ditch was evident. Indeed, no post-medieval artefacts were recovered

from the top of its fills or from the surrounding vicinity. It is possible that by the post-medieval period this boundary was marked by a hedge. The 1741 Warren and 1783 Hodkinson maps depict the green extending north/south between the roads running into Bury St Edmunds from Thurston and Great Barton. On the earlier, it is marked as Lower and Upper Green, though by the later map it is labelled as 'Catshall Green'. Also, from these maps it is evident that Cattishall Green forms a northward spur off the much more substantial Blowthorn Heath.

8.1.15 The 1802 enclosure map in fact appears to show that the narrowing/loss of the green was perhaps already underway by this time. There is little of the green formally depicted; its eastern edge and southeast corner seem to be lightly sketched on the map, within properties under varying ownership. This said, it is clear that the outward curvature/cornering of the southern edges of Cattishall Green, as depicted on historic mapping, detected by geophysical survey and recorded by archaeological excavation, constitutes the point of its merging into Blowthorn Heath.

8.1.16 By the 1880s, with the loss of Blowthorn Heath to agriculture, OS mapping shows the green has been reduced to a narrow lane bisected by the railway line, though still with some linear properties and enclosures alongside probably reflecting the former width of the green.

Comparison with Phase 1 excavation

8.1.17 As described in the final archive report (Mustchin and Monahan 2019), Phase 1 excavation area land use was characterised by a system of medieval rectilinear enclosure ditches that displayed re-cutting and development of its individual boundaries. Activity within the enclosures appears almost exclusively associated with the processing of grain, as evidenced by eight drying kilns/ovens (or possible remains thereof), clustered towards the centre and south of the excavation. A posthole structure (S2248) and stone-lined well (S2072) were also present in this part of the site and are thought to have been directly associated with the use of the kilns/ovens.

8.1.18 The Phase 2 excavation medieval land use is broadly similar, though also different in a number of ways. It would seem that there may have been a real division in the landscape separating these two investigation areas. The most obvious difference is the nature, layout and evolution of ditch systems between the two; overall, Phase 1 being more rectilinear and regular and Phase 2 being predominantly linear and shifting. Despite this, there is one direct linkage across them, indicating that their functioning was broadly concurrent. As previously noted, pottery and radiocarbon dating evidence corroborates this and indicates a broadly 12th-century date for this land use. The existence of this ditch suggests that a medieval forerunner of Cattishall Green did not exist until at least the final reorganisation of the landscape – i.e. in excavation Phase 1, site Phase 3 / excavation Phase 2, site phase 1.5.

8.1.19 The kiln/ovens and the evidence of their being used for crop processing activities are the primary shared traits of the two excavation areas. The types of kilns employed evidently varied; it is unclear whether this reflects

technological changes through time, different usage or personal preferences of those constructing and operating them. The G88 kiln/ovens are relatively basic drier forms, consisting of clay-lined bases with associated fire-pits/rake-out pits; while a clay superstructure is presumed, there is only minimal evidence for this in the recovered artefact record. Some of the Phase 1 excavation kilns/ovens seem to be of similar basic form, with kilns 2056/2082/2107 having increased similarity with Phase 2 kiln/oven [1278] by being purposefully located over/in the top of a redundant boundary ditch. None of the Phase 2 kiln/ovens reach the apparent sophistication of structure 2045/2248 with its internal kilns, although rectangular pit/kiln/oven G93 might be a lesser variant of it or at least of kiln 2057.

The five Phase 1 kiln/oven locations, with their multiple replacements, suggests that the crop processing activity that they represent was perhaps more intensive and/or of longer duration that that undertaken in Phase 1. The relatively sophisticated structure of 2045/2248 and the presence of a well might add weight to this. However, analysis of recovered plant macrofossil remains indicates that similar crop processing activities were being undertaken. Perhaps the most different aspect of the Phase 1 excavation is the occurrence of the significantly more artefactually-rich infill deposits in 2045 and pits 2033 and 2083. These may indicate that the Phase 1 excavation was closer to domestic occupation (perhaps even the court buildings?) postulated to be located nearby.

8.1.20 In conclusion, it is clear that the two excavation areas are varying but complimentary sites that together inform upon the nature of medieval land use, agricultural practice and relationships with ecclesiastical landlords in the hinterland of Bury St Edmunds.

9.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

8.1 Publication need/rationale

9.1.1 It is judged that the preceding description and discussion of this Moreton Hall/Lark Grange Phase 2 excavation data set demonstrates that the recorded medieval features (Period 1) are of moderate local to regional significance. The medieval kiln/oven remains have increased significance/ group value when considered in conjunction with the medieval remains in the Phase 1 development area to the west of (Mustchin and Monahan 2019).

9.1.2 It is not considered that further analysis, other than that of comparative research into medieval field systems and crop processing structures in the region is required beyond that already carried out for this Final Report. The digital version of the final report will be made available via the ADS 'grey literature' library and a hard copy will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

9.1.3 Additionally, as an example of medieval agricultural practise in the East of England region, particularly in view of its probable association with the assize court for the royal justices and hundred court for the Abbots of Bury St Edmunds, it is judged that it merits dissemination by means of a publication. It is proposed that this is publication amalgamates the results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations.

9.1.4 A publication proposal, including a synopsis, task list and programme of delivery will be presented to SCCAS-CT in due course, following their approval of this final archive report.

9.2 Archive deposition

8.2.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014d) and the SCCAS *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

8.2.2 The site archive is currently held at the ASE Witham office. Following completion of post-excavation work, permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Depository.

8.2.3 The contents of the primary archive are tabulated below (Tables 8 and 9).

Description	Type	Quantity
Context register	A4 paper	24
Context sheets	A4 paper	799
Drawing register	A4 paper	10
Section and Plan sheets	Permatrace sheets 1:10	44
Photos	Digital images	737
Environmental sample register	A4 paper	2
Environmental sample sheets	A4 paper	26
Photographic register	A4 paper	19

Table 8: Site archive quantification

Description	Quantity
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	11 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	26
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 9: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context Data

Context	Type	Parent	Interpretation	Comments	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Phase
1001	Layer	1001	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand						
1002	Layer	1002	Natural	Yellow/orangey brown sand/gravel, silty sand/chalk						
1003	Fill	1005	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		2.1	0.6	73	1	1.5
1004	Fill	1005	Fill, basal	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.6	0.22	73	1	1.5
1005	Cut	1005	Ditch, boundary		1	2.1	0.82	73	1	1.5
1006	Fill	1007	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt		0.3	0.8	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1007	Cut	1007	Ditch, boundary		1	0.3	0.8	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1008	Fill	1009	Fill, single	Light greyish brown sandy silt		0.8	0.7	74	1	1.5
1009	Cut	1009	Ditch, boundary		1	0.8	0.7	74	1	1.5
1010	Fill	1012	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.75	0.71	75	1	Pre- 1.5
1011	Fill	1012	Fill, basal	Mottled yellow/mid greyish brown sandy gravel		0.64	0.11	75	1	Pre- 1.5
1012	Cut	1012	Pit		1	0.75	0.8	75	1	Pre- 1.5
1013	Cut	1013	Pit	Probably natural feature	0.69	0.81	0.5	94	0	-
1014	Fill	1013	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.43	0.4	94	0	-
1015	Fill	1013	Fill, upper	Mid reddish brown sand		0.81	0.5	94	0	-
1016	Cut	1016	Pit	Probably natural feature	0.54	0.5	0.45	94	0	-
1017	Fill	1016	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.3	0.21	94	0	-
1018	Fill	1016	Fill, upper	Reddish brown silty sand		0.5	0.24	94	0	-
1019	Cut	1019	Ditch, boundary		1	2.5	0.96	73	1	1.5
1020	Fill	1019	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.94	0.38	73	1	1.5
1021	Fill	1019	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		2.5	0.58	73	1	1.5
1022	Cut	1022	Ditch, boundary		1	0.88	0.58	74	1	1.5
1023	Fill	1022	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.88	0.58	74	1	1.5

1024	Fill	1025	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		3.22	0.72	73	1	1.5
1025	Cut	1025	Ditch, boundary			3.22	0.72	73	1	1.5
1026	Cut	1026	Pit	Probably natural feature	0.5	0.6	0.28	94	0	-
1027	Fill	1026	Fill, single	Reddish brown sandy silt		0.6	0.28	94	0	-
1028	Cut	1028	Pit	Probably natural feature	0.47	0.54	0.11	94	0	-
1029	Fill	1028	Fill, single	Reddish brown sandy silt		0.54	0.11	94	0	-
1030	Cut	1030	Pit	Probably natural feature	0.5	0.4	0.25	94	0	-
1031	Fill	1030	Fill, single	Reddish brown sandy silt		0.4	0.25	94	0	-
1032	Fill	1033	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.85	0.26	31	1	1.4
1033	Cut	1033	Ditch terminus		1.1	0.85	0.26	31	1	1.4
1034	Fill	1035	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare charcoal		0.86	0.2	30	1	1.1
1035	Cut	1035	Ditch terminus		1.18	0.86	0.2	30	1	1.1
1036	Cut	1036	Ditch terminus		1.62	1.13	0.23	28	1	1.1
1037	Fill	1036	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		1.13	0.23	28	1	1.1
1038	Cut	1038	Ditch		1	1.25	0.16	23	1	1.1
1039	Fill	1038	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		1.25	0.16	23	1	1.1
1040	Cut	1040	Pit		1.4	1.12	0.15	85	1	-
1041	Fill	1040	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty clay		1.12	0.15	85	1	-
1042	Cut	1042	Pit		1.4	1.05	0.14	23	1	1.1
1043	Fill	1042	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		1.05	0.14	23	1	1.1
1044	Cut	1044	Ditch		1	0.84	0.3	28	1	1.1
1045	Fill	1044	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.84	0.3	28	1	1.1
1046	Cut	1046	Ditch terminus		1.63	0.65	0.15	25	1	1.1
1047	Fill	1046	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal		0.65	0.15	25	1	1.1
1048	Cut	1048	Ditch		1.1	0.75	0.16	24	1	1.1
1049	Fill	1048	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty clay		0.75	0.16	24	1	1.1

1050	Cut	1050	Pit		0.57	0.52	0.22	85	1	-
1051	Fill	1050	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown clay silt		0.52	0.22	85	1	-
1052	Fill	1053	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown clay silt, rare charcoal		0.85	0.24	63	1	1.1
1053	Cut	1053	Gully		1.26	0.85	0.24	63	1	1.1
1054	Fill	1055	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty clay, rare charcoal		1.11	0.5	85	1	-
1055	Cut	1055	Pit		2.48	1.11	0.5	85	1	-
1056	Fill	1057	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt, occ. charcoal		0.62	0.36	85	1	-
1057	Cut	1057	Pit		1	0.62	0.36	85	1	-
1058	Fill	1059	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt, mod. charcoal		0.73	0.17	85	1	-
1059	Cut	1059	Pit		0.7	0.73	0.17	85	1	-
1060	Fill	1061	Fill, single	Mid orangey grey silty clay, occ. charcoal		0.6	0.17	85	1	-
1061	Cut	1061	Pit		0.8	0.6	0.17	85	1	-
1062	Fill	1063	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty clay		0.36	0.23	85	1	-
1063	Cut	1063	Pit		0.41	0.36	0.23	85	1	-
1064	Fill	1065	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt, occ. charcoal		0.6	0.15	85	1	-
1065	Cut	1065	Pit		0.62	0.6	0.15	85	1	-
1066	Cut	1066	Ditch terminus		1	0.71	0.09	25	1	1.1
1067	Fill	1066	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.71	0.09	25	1	1.1
1068	Cut	1068	Ditch		1	1.12	0.39	24	1	1.1
1069	Fill	1068	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		1.12	0.39	24	1	1.1
1070	Cut	1070	Gully		1	0.58	0.13	25	1	1.1
1071	Fill	1070	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.58	0.13	25	1	1.1
1072	Cut	1072	Ditch		1	1.1	0.2	22	1	1.4
1073	Fill	1072	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		1.1	0.2	22	1	1.4
1074	Cut	1074	Ditch terminus		1	0.62	0.17	23	1	1.1
1075	Fill	1074	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.62	0.17	23	1	1.1

1076	Cut	1076	Ditch terminus		1	0.97	0.21	22	1	1.4
1077	Fill	1076	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.97	0.21	22	1	1.4
1078	Cut	1078	Ditch		1	0.49	0.19	21	1	1.1
1079	Fill	1078	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.49	0.19	21	1	1.1
1080	Cut	1080	Ditch terminus		1	0.45	0.25	21	1	1.1
1081	Fill	1080	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.45	0.25	21	1	1.1
1082	Fill	1085	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown clay silt, occ. charcoal		2.4	0.21	93	1	1.4
1083	Fill	1085	Fill	Yellow clay, rare charcoal		1.6	0.13	93	1	1.4
1084	Fill	1085	Fill, basal	Dark blackish brown charcoal/silt, freq. charcoal		1.4	0.05	93	1	1.4
1085	Cut	1085	Kiln		2.65	2.4	0.28	93	1	1.4
1086	Fill	1087	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt		0.56	0.21	93	1	1.4
1087	Cut	1087	Pit		0.78	0.56	0.21	93	1	1.4
1088	Fill	1089	Fill, single	Light orangey grey clay silt		0.66	0.23	30	1	1.1
1089	Cut	1089	Gully		1	0.66	0.23	30	1	1.1
1090	Cut	1090	Ditch, boundary		1	0.99	0.47	42	1	1.3
1091	Fill	1090	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.32	0.11	42	1	1.3
1092	Fill	1090	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.44	0.22	42	1	1.3
1093	Fill	1090	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.99	0.2	42	1	1.3
1094	Cut	1094	Ditch terminus		1	0.54	0.23	21	1	1.1
1095	Fill	1094	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.54	0.23	21	1	1.1
1096	Cut	1096	Ditch, boundary		1	0.78	0.32	42	1	1.3
1097	Fill	1096	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.78	0.32	42	1	1.3
1098	Cut	1098	Ditch, boundary		1	0.84	0.49	42	1	1.3
1099	Fill	1098	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.84	0.49	42	1	1.3
1100	Fill	1101	Fill, single	Yellow clay		0.27	0.26	93	1	1.4
1101	Cut	1101	Posthole		0.4	0.27	0.26	93	1	1.4

1102	Fill	1103	Fill, single	Yellow clay		0.4	0.22	93	1	1.4
1103	Cut	1103	Posthole		0.46	0.4	0.22	93	1	1.4
1104	Cut	1104	Ditch terminus		1	0.7	0.16	20	1	1.1
1105	Fill	1104	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.7	0.16	20	1	1.1
1106	Cut	1106	Ditch terminus		1	0.57	0.15	20	1	1.1
1107	Fill	1106	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.57	0.15	20	1	1.1
1108	Fill	1109	Fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt				73	1	1.5
1109	Cut	1109	Ditch					73	1	1.5
1110	Fill	1109		Mid blackish brown sandy silt				73	1	1.5
1111	Void									
1112	Void									
1113	Fill	1116	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Same as 1143				75	1	Pre- 1.5
1114	Fill	1116	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Same as 1144				75	1	Pre- 1.5
1115	Fill	1116	Fill, basal	Mid orange grey silty sand. Same as 1145				75	1	Pre- 1.5
1116	Cut	1116		Probably the same as 1146				75	1	Pre- 1.5
1117	Fill	1119	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.84	83	1	post- 1.5
1118	Fill	1119	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.5	83	1	post- 1.5
1119	Cut	1119	Pit		6.81	4.64	0.96	83	1	post- 1.5
1120	Cut	1120	Ditch, boundary		1	1.12	0.37	28	1	1.1
1121	Fill	1120	Fill, basal	Light brown silty clay		0.37	0.1	28	1	1.1
1122	Fill	1120	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		1.12	0.27	28	1	1.1
1123	Cut	1123	Ditch		1	1.28	0.34	31	1	1.4
1124	Fill	1123	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.28	0.34	31	1	1.4
1125	Cut	1125	Ditch		1	0.68	0.17	30	1	1.1
1126	Fill	1125	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.68	0.17	30	1	1.1
1127	Fill	1128	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown clay silt		0.66	0.16	85	1	-

1128	Cut	1128	Pit		2.07	0.66	0.16	85	1	-
1129	Cut	1129	Pit		0.84	1.28	0.48	85	1	-
1130	Fill	1129	Fill	Mottled reddish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		1.28	0.48	85	1	-
1131	Cut	1131	Pit		1.05	0.95	0.16	85	1	-
1132	Fill	1131	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal		0.95	0.16	85	1	-
1133	Fill	1134	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.88	0.16	77	1	1.4
1134	Cut	1134	Ditch terminus		1.41	0.88	0.16	77	1	1.4
1135	Fill	1136	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		1.08	0.33	77	1	1.4
1136	Cut	1136	Ditch		1.06	1.08	0.33	77	1	1.4
1137	Fill	1138	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare charcoal		0.66	0.2	33	1	1.1
1138	Cut	1138	Ditch terminus		1.1	0.66	0.2	33	1	1.1
1139	Fill	1140	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt		0.78	0.13	95	1	post- 1.1
1140	Cut	1140	Pit		0.9	0.78	0.13	95	1	post- 1.1
1141	Fill	1142	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.45	0.06	33	1	1.1
1142	Cut	1142	Gully		0.4	0.45	0.06	33	1	1.1
1143	Fill	1146	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silt			0.10-0.25	83	1	post- 1.5
1144	Fill	1146	Fill	Mid brownish grey clay silt			0.12-0.22	83	1	post- 1.5
1145	Fill	1146	Fill, basal	Mid orangey grey silty sand			0.10-0.15	83	1	post- 1.5
1146	Cut	1146	Pit, quarry		6.81	4.64	0.78	83	1	post- 1.5
1147	Fill	1119	Fill, upper	Mottled mid orangey brown sandy silt			0.25	83	1	post- 1.5
1148	Fill	1150	Fill, upper	Mid brownish grey silty clay		0.78	0.3	74	1	1.5
1149	Fill	1150	Fill, basal	Dark brownish grey clay silt		1.1	0.12	74	1	1.5
1150	Cut	1150	Ditch, boundary		1	1.1	0.36	74	1	1.5
1151	Fill	1152	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey clay silt		0.79	0.28	28	1	1.1
1152	Cut	1152	Ditch terminus		1	0.79	0.28	28	1	1.1
1153	Fill	1154	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy silt		0.55	0.08	29	1	1.1

1154	Cut	1154	Gully		1.02	0.55	0.08	29	1	1.1
1155	Fill	1156	Fill, single	Mid greyish/orangey brown silty clay		1.1	0.4	31	1	1.4
1156	Cut	1156	Ditch		1.06	1.1	0.4	31	1	1.4
1157	Fill	1158	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.54	0.14	32	1	1.1
1158	Cut	1158	Gully		1.08	0.54	0.14	32	1	1.1
1159	Cut	1159	Gully		1	0.34	0.09	32	1	1.1
1160	Fill	1159	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare charcoal		0.34	0.09	32	1	1.1
1161	Fill	1162	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy silt		1.54	0.5	77	1	1.4
1162	Cut	1162	Ditch		1	1.54	0.5	77	1	1.4
1163	Fill	1164	Fill, single	Mottled dark greyish black silty sand, freq. charcoal		0.96	0.26	76	1	Pre- 1.5
1164	Cut	1164	Pit		1	0.96	0.26	76	1	Pre- 1.5
1165	Fill	1190	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, freq. charcoal		2.1	0.6	73	1	1.5
1166	Fill	1169	Fill	Mid orangey grey sandy silt		1.8	0.62	74	1	1.5
1167	Fill	1169	Fill	Dark blackish grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal		1.88	0.8	74	1	1.5
1168	Fill	1169	Fill, primary	Mid yellowish brown silty sand, freq. charcoal		1.2	0.2	74	1	1.5
1169	Cut	1169	Ditch, boundary	full extent unknown - ditch? - cut by [1190]	1	2.1	0.66	74	1	1.5
1170	Cut	1170	Ditch		1	0.5	0.48	77	1	1.4
1171	Fill	1170	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.5	0.48	77	1	1.4
1172	Cut	1172	Ditch		1	2.65	0.97	73	1	1.5
1173	Fill	1172	Fill, primary	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		0.82	0.35	73	1	1.5
1174	Fill	1172	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand		0.5	0.26	73	1	1.5
1175	Fill	1172	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		2.65	0.68	73	1	1.5
1176	Fill	1177	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown gravel sand	1	0.95	0.3	26	1	1.1
1177	Cut	1177	Ditch		1	0.95	0.3	26	1	1.1
1178	Cut	1178	Pit, quarry			4.34	0.66	83	1	post- 1.5
1179	Fill	1178	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		3.74	0.34	83	1	post- 1.5

1180	Fill	1178	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		4.34	0.3	83	1	post- 1.5
1181	Cut	1181	Ditch, boundary		1	0.7	0.48	73	1	1.5
1182	Fill	1181	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.7	0.48	73	1	1.5
1183	Cut	1183	Ditch, boundary		1	0.84	0.46	74	1	1.5
1184	Fill	1183	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.42	0.2	74	1	1.5
1185	Fill	1183	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.84	0.28	74	1	1.5
1186	Fill	1187	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown gravel sand		0.43	0.11	26	1	1.1
1187	Cut	1187	Ditch terminus		1.3	0.43	0.11	26	1	1.1
1188	Fill	1189	Fill, single	Dark reddish brown gravel silt		0.55	0.39	94	0	-
1189	Cut	1189	Pit	Possible natural feature	0.6	0.55	0.39	94	0	-
1190	Cut	1190	Ditch		1.1	2.1	0.6	73	1	1.5
1191	Deposit	1192	Natural	Mid brownish grey sandy silt		0.7	0.42	-	-	-
1192	Deposit	1192	Natural			0.7	0.42	-	-	-
1193	Deposit	1193	Natural	Natural deposit - Dark greyish brown sandy silt				-	-	-
1194	Cut	1194	Pit	Heavily truncated		0.2	0.29	75	1	Pre- 1.5
1195	Fill	1194	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.2	0.29	75	1	Pre- 1.5
1196	Fill	1197	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown gravel sand		1.25	0.17	94	0	-
1197	Cut	1197	Pit		1.26	1.25	0.17	94	0	-
1198	Fill	1199	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown gravel sand		0.44	0.12	27	1	1.1
1199	Cut	1199	Ditch		1	0.44	0.12	27	1	1.1
1200	Fill	1201	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.97	0.21	34	1	1.2
1201	Cut	1201	Ditch		1	0.97	0.21	34	1	1.2
1202	Fill	1203	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.26	0.19	95	1	post- 1.1
1203	Cut	1203	Posthole		0.5	0.26	0.19	95	1	post- 1.1
1204	Cut	1204	Ditch, boundary		1	1.76	0.84	42	1	1.3
1205	Fill	1204	Fill, basal	Mid brown silty sand		0.32	0.21	42	1	1.3

1206	Fill	1204	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		0.74	0.21	42	1	1.3
1207	Fill	1204	Fill, upper	Mid brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		1.76	0.46	42	1	1.3
1208	Fill	1209	Fill, single	Mottled dark bluish black/orange silty sand, freq. charcoal		0.82	0.28	95	1	post- 1.1
1209	Cut	1209	Tree throw?		2.55	0.82	0.28	95	1	post- 1.1
1210	Fill	1211	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand, mod. charcoal		0.85	0.21	40	1	1.1
1211	Cut	1211	Gully	Length unknown due to truncation		0.85	0.21	40	1	1.1
1212	Fill	1213	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy silt		1.15	0.35	29	1	1.1
1213	Cut	1213	Ditch		1	1.15	0.35	29	1	1.1
1214	Fill	1215	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy silt		1.25	0.43	28	1	1.1
1215	Cut	1215	Ditch		1	1.25	0.43	28	1	1.1
1216	Fill	1217	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.94	0.2	34	1	1.2
1217	Cut	1217	Ditch		1	0.94	0.2	34	1	1.2
1218	Fill	1219	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.4	0.52	73	1	1.5
1219	Cut	1219	Ditch		1.47	1.4	0.52	73	1	1.5
1220	Fill	1222	Fill, upper	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.56	0.64	74	1	1.5
1221	Fill	1222	Fill, basal	Mid greenish brown sandy clay, mod. charcoal		0.47	0.06	74	1	1.5
1222	Cut	1222	Ditch		1.47	1.56	0.64	74	1	1.5
1223	Fill	1225	Fill, upper	Mid brown silty sand		2.3	0.18	102	1	-
1224	Fill	1225	Fill, basal	Dark greyish black sandy silt, freq. charcoal		0.9	0.08	102	1	-
1225	Cut	1225	Pit		0.95	2.3	0.26	102	1	-
1226	Fill	1227	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, mod. charcoal		0.45	0.22	38	1	1.1
1227	Cut	1227	Ditch terminus		1	0.45	0.22	38	1	1.1
1228	Fill	1229	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.65	0.24	36	1	1.1
1229	Cut	1229	Ditch terminus		1	0.65	0.24	36	1	1.1
1230	Fill	1231	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.55	0.37	42	1	1.3
1231	Cut	1231	Ditch		0.93	1.55	0.37	42	1	1.3

1232	Fill	1233	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy silt		0.53	0.3	34	1	1.2
1233	Cut	1233	Ditch			0.53	0.3	34	1	1.2
1234	Fill	1235	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.75	0.36	35	1	1.1
1235	Cut	1235	Gully		1	0.75	0.36	35	1	1.1
1236	Fill	1237	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.39	0.11	38	1	1.1
1237	Cut	1237	Ditch		1	0.39	0.11	38	1	1.1
1238	Fill	1239	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.48	0.28	39	1	1.1
1239	Cut	1239	Ditch		1	0.48	0.28	39	1	1.1
1240	Fill	1241	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.89	0.34	40	1	1.1
1241	Cut	1241	Ditch		1	0.89	0.34	40	1	1.1
1242	Fill	1243	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey silty sand, mod. charcoal		0.82	0.45	41	1	1.4
1243	Cut	1243	Ditch		1.18	0.82	0.45	41	1	1.4
1244	Void									
1245	Void									
1246	Void									
1247	Void									
1248	Void									
1249	Void									
1250	Fill	1251	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.76	0.31	39	1	1.1
1251	Cut	1251	Ditch terminus		1	0.76	0.31	39	1	1.1
1252	Fill	1253	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.28	0.2	38	1	1.1
1253	Cut	1253	Ditch		1.05	0.28	0.2	38	1	1.1
1254	Fill	1255	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.45	0.12	35	1	1.1
1255	Cut	1255	Ditch terminus		1.53	0.45	0.12	35	1	1.1
1256	Fill	1257	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.45	0.08	35	1	1.1
1257	Cut	1257	Ditch terminus		1	0.45	0.08	35	1	1.1

1258	Cut	1258	Ditch, boundary		1.1	1.47	0.7	42	1	1.3
1259	Fill	1258	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.37	0.14	42	1	1.3
1260	Fill	1258	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand		1.05	0.17	42	1	1.3
1261	Fill	1258	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		1.47	0.4	42	1	1.3
1262	Cut	1262	Pit		4.36	2.96	0.32	88	1	Post- 1.3
1263	Fill	1262	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown sand		1.27	0.2	88	1	Post- 1.3
1264	Fill	1262	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown/black silty sand, freq. charcoal		2.96	0.32	88	1	Post- 1.3
1265	Fill	1266	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.41	0.13	36	1	1.1
1266	Cut	1266	Ditch	Length is exc length only	1	0.41	0.13	36	1	1.1
1267	Fill	1268	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		0.4	0.12	84	1	1.3
1268	Cut	1268	Posthole		0.32	0.4	0.12	84	1	1.3
1269	Fill	1270	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.4	0.17	84	1	1.3
1270	Cut	1270	Posthole		0.62	0.4	0.17	84	1	1.3
1271	Fill	1272	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		0.5	0.29	84	1	1.3
1272	Cut	1272	Posthole		0.45	0.5	0.29	84	1	1.3
1273	Fill	1274	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		0.3	0.13	84	1	1.3
1274	Cut	1274	Posthole		0.29	0.3	0.13	84	1	1.3
1275	Fill	1277	Fill, upper	Mid orangey brown silty sand		1.63	0.15	84	1	1.3
1276	Fill	1277	Fill, basal	Mid brown silty sand		1.43	0.18	84	1	1.3
1277	Cut	1277	Pit		0.78	1.63	0.3	84	1	1.3
1278	Cut	1278	Kiln/oven		1.94	2.1	0.11	88	1	Post- 1.3
1279	Fill	1278	Lining	Light yellow clay	1.94	2.1	0.11	88	1	Post- 1.3
1280	Fill	1278	Fill	Reddish brown silt, charcoal		1.63	0.14	88	1	Post- 1.3
1281	Cut	1281	Pit		2.05	2.57	0.41	88	1	Post- 1.3
1282	Fill	1281	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare charcoal		2.57	0.41	88	1	Post- 1.3
1283	Fill	1399	Fill	Mottled yellow/reddish/black brown silty clay, charcoal		1.15	0.08	88	1	Post- 1.3

1284	Fill	1399	Fill	sealing deposit? pos upper fill of [1399] - Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.63	0.04	88	1	Post- 1.3
1285	Fill	1286	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.83	0.32	41	1	1.4
1286	Cut	1286	Ditch terminus	relationship lost	1	0.83	0.32	41	1	1.4
1287	Void									
1288	Void									
1289	Void									
1290	Void									
1291	Fill	1292	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy silt		0.94	0.19	31	1	1.4
1292	Cut	1292	Ditch terminus	relationship lost		0.94	0.19	31	1	1.4
1293	Fill	1294	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.88	0.45	0.22	84	1	1.3
1294	Cut	1294	Posthole		0.88	0.45	0.22	84	1	1.3
1295	Fill	1296	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		1.18	0.43	94	0	-
1296	Cut	1296	Tree throw		1.8	1.18	0.43	94	0	-
1297	Fill	1298	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		1.05	0.31	84	1	1.3
1298	Cut	1298	Pit		0.88	1.05	0.31	84	1	1.3
1299	Fill	1300	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1	0.26	84	1	1.3
1300	Cut	1300	Pit		0.8	1	0.26	84	1	1.3
1301	Cut	1301	Ditch					36	1	1.1
1302	Fill	1301	Fill, single	Brownish grey silty sand				36	1	1.1
1303	Cut	1303	Pit		0.5	0.47	0.22	94	0	-
1304	Fill	1303	Fill, single	Brownish grey silty sand		0.47	0.22	94	0	-
1305	Cut	1305	Pit					94	0	-
1306	Fill	1305	Fill, single	Brownish grey silty sand				94	0	-
1307	Cut	1307	Pit		0.92	0.72	0.18	94	0	-
1308	Fill	1307	Fill, single	Brownish grey silty sand		0.72	0.18	94	0	-
1309	Fill	1312	Fill, upper	Mid brown silty sand		0.68	0.3	80	1	1.5

1310	Fill	1312	Fill	Mid brown silty sand		0.79	0.42	80	1	1.5
1311	Fill	1312	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown clay sand		0.59	0.15	80	1	1.5
1312	Cut	1312	Ditch		1	0.89	0.48	80	1	1.5
1313	Fill	1315	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sand		1.68	0.36	81	1	1.5
1314	Fill	1315	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		0.43	0.13	81	1	1.5
1315	Cut	1315	Ditch		1	1.68	0.36	81	1	1.5
1316	Fill	1318	Fill, upper	Mid brown silty sand		0.65	0.15	78	1	1.5
1317	Fill	1318	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown clay sand		0.73	0.2	78	1	1.5
1318	Cut	1318	Gully		1	0.99	0.21	78	1	1.5
1319	Fill	1320	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.86	0.4	44	1	1.5
1320	Cut	1320	Ditch terminus		0.48	0.86	0.4	44	1	1.5
1321	Fill	1322	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.22	0.11	39	1	1.1
1322	Cut	1322	Gully		1	0.22	0.11	39	1	1.1
1323	Fill	1324	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.33	0.11	38	1	1.1
1324	Cut	1324	Gully		1	0.33	0.11	38	1	1.1
1325	Fill	1326	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.55	0.1	94	0	-
1326	Cut	1326	Pit		0.66	0.55	0.1	94	0	-
1327	Fill	1328	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.85	0.2	80	1	1.5
1328	Cut	1328	Ditch, enclosure		1	0.85	0.2	80	1	1.5
1329	Fill	1330	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand	1	0.85	0.23	41	1	1.4
1330	Cut	1330	Ditch, boundary			0.85	0.23	41	1	1.4
1331	Fill	1332	Fill, single	Dark brownish grey sand	1.55	1.44	0.14	94	0	-
1332	Cut	1332	Pit			1.44	0.14	94	0	-
1333	Fill	1334	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.37	0.13	37	1	1.2
1334	Cut	1334	Gully		0.8	0.37	0.13	37	1	1.2
1335	Void									

1336	Void									
1337	Void									
1338	Void									
1339	Fill	1340	Fill	Mid brown silty sand		0.69	0.31	80	1	1.5
1340	Cut	1340	Ditch		1	0.69	0.31	80	1	1.5
1341	Fill	1343	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.11	0.26	81	1	1.5
1342	Fill	1343	Fill, basal	Mid brown sandy silt		1.68	0.28	81	1	1.5
1343	Cut	1343	Ditch, boundary		1	1.68	0.28	81	1	1.5
1344	Fill	1345	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		0.69	0.23	41	1	1.4
1345	Cut	1345	Ditch			0.69	0.23	41	1	1.4
1346	Fill	1348	Fill, upper	Mid reddish brown sandy silt		0.29	0.08	44	1	1.5
1347	Fill	1348	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.35	0.12	44	1	1.5
1348	Cut	1348	Gully		1	0.44	0.18	44	1	1.5
1349	Fill	1350	Fill, single	Mid brown sandy silt		0.45	0.8	39	1	1.1
1350	Cut	1350	Ditch terminus		1	0.45	0.8	39	1	1.1
1351	Cut	1351	Ditch		1	1.04	0.32	106	1	1.5
1352	Void									
1353	Void									
1354	Void									
1355	Void									
1356	Void									
1357	Void									
1358	Void									
1359	Void									
1360	Void									
1361	Void									

1362	Void									
1363	Void									
1364	Void									
1365	Void									
1366	Void									
1367	Fill	1369	Fill, upper	Mottled mid greyish yellow/orangey brown silt/clay/sand		1.5	0.41	70	1	1.1
1368	Fill	1369	Fill, basal	Mid orangey brown sandy silt		1.98	0.67	70	1	1.1
1369	Cut	1369	Ditch, boundary		1	1.98	1.03	70	1	1.1
1370	Fill	1372	Fill, upper	Mottled mid greyish yellow/orangey brown silt/clay/sand		1.23	0.51	69	1	1.1
1371	Fill	1372	Fill, basal	Mid orangey brown sandy clay			0.22	69	1	1.1
1372	Cut	1372	Ditch, boundary		1	1.32	0.64	69	1	1.1
1373	Fill	1374	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.44	0.24	68	1	1.1
1374	Cut	1374	Gully			0.44	0.24	68	1	1.1
1375	Fill	1378	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.37	37	42	1	1.3
1376	Fill	1378	Fill	Mid brown silty sand		1.07	0.46	42	1	1.3
1377	Fill	1378	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		0.64	0.39	42	1	1.3
1378	Cut	1378	Ditch, boundary		1	1.37	0.63	42	1	1.3
1379	Fill	1381	Fill, secondary	Mid brown silty sand		0.73	0.21	95	1	post- 1.1
1380	Fill	1381	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		0.69	0.2	95	1	post- 1.1
1381	Cut	1381	Pit		2	0.73	0.26	95	1	post- 1.1
1382	Fill	1384	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.36	0.16	36	1	1.1
1383	Fill	1384	Fill, primary	Mid brown silty sand		1.11	0.16	36	1	1.1
1384	Cut	1384	Ditch		1	1.36	0.28	36	1	1.1
1385	Fill	1387	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.18	0.25	80	1	1.5
1386	Fill	1387	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		1.15	0.51	80	1	1.5
1387	Cut	1387	Ditch		1	1.22	0.53	80	1	1.5

1388	Fill	1390	Fill	Mid brown silty sand		0.65	0.42	81	1	1.5
1389	Fill	1390	Fill, primary	Light yellowish brown silty sand		0.64	0.4	81	1	1.5
1390	Cut	1390	Ditch		1	0.69	0.5	81	1	1.5
1391	Fill	1392	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.76	0.25	44	1	1.5
1392	Cut	1392	Ditch		1	1.76	0.25	44	1	1.5
1393	Fill	1394	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		0.67	0.26	45	1	1.5
1394	Cut	1394	Gully		1	0.67	0.26	45	1	1.5
1395	Fill	1396	Fill	Mid reddish brown sand		0.96	0.58	-	-	-
1396	Deposit	1396	Natural	Probable natural feature	0.17	0.96	0.58	-	-	-
1397	Fill	1398	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.17	0.47	-	-	-
1398	Deposit	1398	Natural	Probable natural deposit in hollow?		0.17	0.47	-	-	-
1399	Cut	1399	Kiln/oven	Poss recut	1.36	1.48	0.38	88	1	Post- 1.3
1400	Fill	1399	Fill, basal	Mottled light yellowish grey silty clay		1.3	0.2	88	1	Post- 1.3
1401	Fill	1399	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.46	0.28	88	1	Post- 1.3
1402	Fill	1281	Fill, primary	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.44	0.1	88	1	Post- 1.3
1403	Fill	1404	Fill, single	Mid brown silty sand		1.4	0.25	80	1	1.5
1404	Cut	1404	Ditch		1	1.4	0.25	80	1	1.5
1405	Fill	1406	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.57	0.18	44	1	1.5
1406	Cut	1406	Ditch		1	0.57	0.18	44	1	1.5
1407	Fill	1408	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.6	0.11	43	1	1.5
1408	Cut	1408	Ditch terminus		1	0.6	0.11	43	1	1.5
1409	Fill	1415	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.85	0.15	95	1	post- 1.1
1410	Fill	1415	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		1.41	0.28	95	1	post- 1.1
1411	Fill	1415	Fill	Light brownish yellow sand		0.57	0.28	95	1	post- 1.1
1412	Fill	1415	Fill	Mottled light yellow sandy clay		1.05	0.31	95	1	post- 1.1
1413	Fill	1415	Fill	Mid greyish brown loam silt		1.17	0.34	109	1	1.4-1.5

1414	Fill	1415	Fill, primary	Mid brown clay silt		0.57	0.18	109	1	1.4-1.6
1415	Cut	1415	Pit			1.61	0.59	109	1	1.4-1.7
1416	Fill	1422	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		1.15	0.3	42	1	1.3
1417	Fill	1422	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.46	0.25	42	1	1.3
1418	Fill	1422	Fill	Mid greyish brown silt, occ. charcoal		0.51	0.18	42	1	1.3
1419	Fill	1422	Fill	Mottled mid reddish/yellowish brown loam/gravel		1.57	0.53	42	1	1.3
1420	Fill	1422	Fill	Mid brown clay sand		0.62	0.39	42	1	1.3
1421	Fill	1422	Fill, primary	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		0.27	0.16	42	1	1.3
1422	Cut	1422	Ditch, boundary		1	1.92	0.72	42	1	1.3
1423	Fill	1424	Fill, single	Mottled mid brownish grey clay sand, occ. charcoal		0.61	0.26	82	1	1.3
1424	Cut	1424	Gully		1	0.61	0.26	82	1	1.3
1425	Fill	1426	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.35	0.07	43	1	1.5
1426	Cut	1426	Gully		1	0.35	0.07	43	1	1.5
1427	Fill	1428	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.42	0.2	42	1	1.3
1428	Cut	1428	Ditch			0.42	0.2	42	1	1.3
1429	Fill	1430	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.08	0.45	80	1	1.5
1430	Cut	1430	Ditch		1.35	1.08	0.45	80	1	1.5
1431	Fill	1432	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.76	0.38	81	1	1.5
1432	Cut	1432	Ditch			0.76	0.38	81	1	1.5
1433	Fill	1434	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		1.8	0.28	44	1	1.5
1434	Cut	1434	Ditch		1.25	1.8	0.28	44	1	1.5
1435	Fill	1437	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.4	0.2	82	1	1.3
1436	Fill	1437	Fill, basal	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.25	0.21	82	1	1.3
1437	Cut	1437	Ditch		2.55	0.4	0.39	82	1	1.3
1438	Fill	1439	Fill, single	Light greyish brown sandy silt		0.87	0.56	86	1	1.5
1439	Cut	1439	Ditch, boundary		1	0.87	0.56	86	1	1.5

1440	Fill	1441	Fill, single	Light brownish grey sandy silt		1.35	0.48	103	1	1.5
1441	Cut	1441	Ditch, boundary		1	1.35	0.48	103	1	1.5
1442	Fill	1443	Fill, single	Light greyish brown sandy silt		0.7	0.16	101	1	1.5
1443	Cut	1443	Gully		1	0.7	0.16	101	1	1.5
1444	Cut	1444	Pit		2.58	1.32	0.16	98	0	-
1445	Fill	1444	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.32	0.16	98	0	-
1446	Cut	1446	Pit	Prob Tree Bowl	0.33	0.41	0.8	85	1	-
1447	Fill	1446	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey sandy silt		0.41	0.8	85	1	-
1448	Cut	1448	Posthole		0.45	0.46	0.31	85	1	-
1449	Fill	1448	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey silty sand		0.46	0.31	85	1	-
1450	Fill	1451	Fill, single	Light brown sand		1.3	0.33	87	1	pre- 1.1
1451	Cut	1451	Pit	Same as 1467	1.3	1.3	0.33	87	1	pre- 1.1
1452	Fill	1453	Fill, single	Light brown sandy silt		1.75	0.2	98	0	-
1453	Cut	1453	Pit		1.75	1.6	0.2	98	0	-
1454	Cut	1454	Pit		0.4	0.4	0.16	85	1	-
1455	Fill	1454	Fill, single	Brownish grey silty sand		0.4	0.16	85	1	-
1456	Cut	1456	Ditch		1	1.33	0.41	63	1	1.1
1457	Fill	1456	Fill, primary	Brownish grey sandy silt		0.9	0.33	63	1	1.1
1458	Fill	1456	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt		1.3	0.9	63	1	1.1
1459	Cut	1459	Pit		1.35	1	0.24	98	0	-
1460	Fill	1459	Fill, upper	Mid brownish grey silty sand		1	0.2	98	0	-
1461	Fill	1459	Fill, primary	Mid yellowish brown silty sand		0.92	0.08	98	0	-
1462	Fill	1456	Fill, primary	Mottled brownish grey/orange silty sand		0.35	0.06	63	1	1.1
1463	Cut	1463	Pit	possible terminus	0.6	0.5	0.15	64	1	1.1
1464	Fill	1463	Fill, single	Brownish grey sandy silt		0.5	0.15	64	1	1.1
1465	Fill	1467	Fill, upper	Light greyish brown sandy silt	2.75	2.35	0.37	87	1	pre- 1.1

1466	Fill	1467	Fill, basal	Dark brownish grey sandy silt			0.55	87	1	pre- 1.1
1467	Cut	1467	Pit	Measurements part of much larger pit. Same as [1451]	2.75	2.35	0.7	87	1	pre- 1.1
1468	Cut	1468	Pit	length of slot not feature - same as [1506]	1.2	1.4	0.36	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1469	Fill	1468	Fill, basal	Black sandy clay, freq. charcoal		0.6	0.18	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1470	Fill	1468	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay		0.7	0.14	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1471	Fill	1468	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		1	0.36	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1472	Fill	1468	Fill	Black/dark reddish brown sandy clay, charcoal		0.5	0.12	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1473	Cut	1473	Ditch		1.2	0.9	0.32	86	1	1.5
1474	Fill	1473	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.9	0.32	86	1	1.5
1475	Cut	1475	Ditch		1.2	2	0.54	103	1	1.5
1476	Fill	1475	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		2	0.54	103	1	1.5
1477	Cut	1477	Ditch		1.2	1.4	0.72	101	1	1.5
1478	Fill	1477	Fill, single	Light greyish brown sandy clay		1.4	0.72	101	1	1.5
1479	Cut	1479	Ditch	Not located on plan?	1.2	0.4	0.36	-	-	-
1480	Fill	1479	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy clay		0.4	0.36	-	-	-
1481	Cut	1481	Ditch		1.2	0.72	0.34	100	1	1.5
1482	Fill	1481	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		0.72	0.34	100	1	1.5
1483	Fill	1484	Fill, single	Light brown sandy silt		1.5	0.25	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1484	Cut	1484	Pit		1.4	1.1	0.3	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1485	Fill	1486	Fill, single	Dark brown sand		1.1	0.3	86	1	1.5
1486	Cut	1486	Ditch		1.5	1.1	0.3	86	1	1.5
1487	Fill	1488	Fill	Light brown sand		0.45	0.3	105	1	1.5
1488	Cut	1488	Ditch terminus		0.7	0.45	0.3	105	1	1.5
1489								103	1	1.5
1490	Cut	1490	Ditch		1	1	0.35	86	1	1.5
1491	Fill	1490	Fill, upper			0.78	0.12	86	1	1.5

1492	Fill	1490	Fill			1.06	0.35	86	1	1.5
1493	Fill	1351	Fill, basal	Brownish grey silt/sand/clay		1.04	0.32	106	1	1.5
1494	Cut	1494	Ditch terminus		1	0.84	0.5	103	1	1.5
1495	Fill	1494	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty clay, mod. charcoal		0.84	0.5	103	1	1.5
1496	Cut	1496	Ditch		1	1.3	0.62	101	1	1.5
1497	Fill	1496	Fill, single	Greyish brown silt/sand/clay		1.3	0.62	101	1	1.5
1498	Cut	1498	Ditch	Not located on plan?	1	0.3	0.16	-	-	-
1499	Fill	1498	Fill	Orangey brown sandy clay		0.3	0.16	-	-	-
1500	Cut	1500	Ditch		1	0.39	0.27	100	1	1.5
1501	Fill	1500	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay		0.39	0.27	100	1	1.5
1502	Cut	1502	Pit		1	0.83	0.38	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1503	Fill	1502	Fill	Mottled greyish/orangey brown sandy clay		0.83	0.38	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1504	Fill	1506	Fill, upper	Pos upper fill of 1506, though could be separate overlying deposit - Mottled dark brown/black/red clay, charcoal		1.92	0.07	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1505	Fill	1506	Fill	Light brown sandy silt		0.75	0.25	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1506	Cut	1506	Pit	Length of exc slot	0.7	0.75	0.25	96	1	Pre- 1.5
1507	Cut	1507	Ditch, boundary		1	1.08	0.38	63	1	1.1
1508	Fill	1507	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy clay		1.08	0.38	63	1	1.1
1509	Cut	1509	Pit		2.52	1.72	0.08	98	0	-
1510	Fill	1509	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.72	0.08	98	0	-
1511	Cut	1511	Posthole		0.2	0.2	0.2	99	1	1.2
1512	Fill	1511	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.2	0.2	99	1	1.2
1513	Cut	1513	Gully		1	0.4	0.3	71	1	1.2
1514	Fill	1513	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.4	0.2	71	1	1.2
1515	Cut	1515	Tree throw		0.8	0.9	0.2	99	1	1.2
1516	Fill	1515	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.9	0.2	99	1	1.2

1517	Cut	1517	Gully		1	0.28	0.06	101	1	1.5
1518	Fill	1517	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.28	0.06	101	1	1.5
1519	Cut	1519	Gully		1	0.28	0.22	103	1	1.5
1520	Fill	1519	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.28	0.22	103	1	1.5
1521	Cut	1521	Gully		1	0.63	0.2	104	1	1.5
1522	Fill	1521	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.63	0.2	104	1	1.5
1523	Fill	1524	Fill	Dark black/brown silty sand, freq. charcoal		0.68	0.09	108	1	pre- 1.1
1524	Cut	1524	Pit		0.49	0.68	0.09	108	1	pre- 1.1
1525	Fill	1526	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.73	0.21	91	1	Post- 1.1
1526	Cut	1526	Pit	Dimensions of exc slot	0.9	0.73	0.21	91	1	Post- 1.1
1527	Fill	1529	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.64	0.19	63	1	1.1
1528	Fill	1529	Fill, basal	Dark orangey brown silty sand		0.64	0.3	63	1	1.1
1529	Cut	1529	Ditch	Length of exc slot	1.56	0.64	0.5	63	1	1.1
1530	Cut	1530	Pit, quarry	base not reached	1	2.7	1.93	87	1	pre- 1.1
1531	Fill	1530	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, mod. charcoal		2.7	1.4	87	1	pre- 1.1
1532	Cut	1532	Ditch, boundary		1	0.87	0.3	86	1	1.5
1533	Fill	1532	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.87	0.3	86	1	1.5
1534	Cut	1534	Pit, quarry		1	1.56	1.22	87	1	pre- 1.1
1535	Fill	1534	Fill, basal	Mid reddish brown silty sand		0.46	0.26	87	1	pre- 1.1
1536	Fill	1534	Fill	Mottled mid reddish/yellowish brown silty sand		0.72	0.28	87	1	pre- 1.1
1537	Fill	1534	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.08	0.48	87	1	pre- 1.1
1538	Cut	1538	Pit, quarry		0.75	1	0.9	89	1	pre- 1.1
1539	Fill	1538	Fill, basal	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	0.75	1	0.38	89	1	pre- 1.1
1540	Cut	1540	Ditch		2	1	0.58	71	1	1.2
1541	Fill	1540	Fill, basal	Light greyish brown sandy clay		0.2	0.07	71	1	1.2
1542	Fill	1513	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.4	0.2	71	1	1.2

1543	Fill	1640	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt		3.54	0.4	89	1	pre- 1.1
1544	Cut	1544	Ditch		1	0.58	0.13	72	1	1.5
1545	Fill	1544	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.58	0.13	72	1	1.5
1546	Cut	1546	Ditch		1	0.48	0.18	104	1	1.5
1547	Fill	1546	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.48	0.18	104	1	1.5
1548	Cut	1548	Ditch		1	0.43	0.13	103	1	1.5
1549	Fill	1548	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.43	0.13	103	1	1.5
1550	Cut	1550	Ditch		1	0.81	0.21	101	1	1.5
1551	Fill	1550	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.81	0.21	101	1	1.5
1552	Fill	1534	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.56	0.22	87	1	pre- 1.1
1553	Fill	1530	Fill, basal	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.64	0.3	87	1	pre- 1.1
1554	Fill	1559	Fill, upper	Mottled mid orangey brown silty sand, abundant charcoal		2.1	0.16	91	1	Post- 1.1
1555	Fill	1559	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay		2.25	0.49	91	1	Post- 1.1
1556	Fill	1559	Fill	Light yellow sand/clay		2.21	0.12	91	1	Post- 1.1
1557	Fill	1559	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand		2.43	0.33	91	1	Post- 1.1
1558	Fill	1559	Fill	Dark yellow sand		1.06	0.12	91	1	Post- 1.1
1559	Cut	1559	Pit, quarry			2.45	0.69	91	1	Post- 1.1
1560	Cut	1560	Ditch		1	1.23	0.44	66	1	1.1
1561	Void								-	-
1562	Fill	1560	Fill, basal	Mid yellow brown silty sand		0.88	0.18	66	1	1.1
1563	Fill	1588	Fill	Yellow brown chalky clay				89	1	pre- 1.1
1564	Fill	1588	Fill, basal	Mid orange brown clay sand				89	1	pre- 1.1
1565	Fill	1560	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.1	0.29	66	1	1.1
1566	Void								-	-
1567	Fill	1568	Fill, single	Dark orangey brown silty sand		1.22	0.21	108	1	pre- 1.1
1568	Cut	1568	Pit		0.82	0.81	0.21	108	1	pre- 1.1

1569	Fill	1571	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		1.46	0.3	63	1	1.1
1570	Fill	1571	Fill, basal	Dark orangey brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.42	0.2	63	1	1.1
1571	Cut	1571	Ditch	slot width = 0.83	1.2	1.46	0.5	63	1	1.1
1572	Cut	1572	Ditch terminus		1	0.65	0.16	62	1	1.1
1573	Fill	1572	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.65	0.16	62	1	1.1
1574	Cut	1574	Pit		1	0.66	0.11	98	0	-
1575	Fill	1574	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey sandy silt		0.66	0.11	98	0	-
1576	Fill	1577	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.67	0.34	-	-	-
1577	Cut	1577	Ditch	not located on plan	1	0.67	0.34	-	-	-
1578	Fill	1579	Fill, single	Light orangey clay/sand		1.56	0.6	100	1	1.5
1579	Cut	1579	Ditch		1	1.56	0.6	100	1	1.5
1580	Fill	1583	Fill	Mottled light orangey brown clay/sand		0.9	0.66	107	1	1.5
1581	Fill	1583	Fill	Mottled light red sandy clay, abundant charcoal		0.87	0.27	107	1	1.5
1582	Void								-	-
1583	Cut	1583	Ditch		1	2	0.65	107	1	1.5
1584	Fill	1586	Fill	Mid yellow clay/sand		0.8	0.43	101	1	1.5
1585	Fill	1586	Fill	Light orangey clay/sand		0.28	0.14	101	1	1.5
1586	Cut	1586	Ditch			0.8	0.43	101	1	1.5
1587	Fill	1588	Fill	Mid brown silty sand		1.51	0.61	89	1	pre- 1.1
1588	Cut	1588	Pit, quarry		1	1.51	0.61	89	1	pre- 1.1
1589	Cut	1589	Ditch terminus		1	0.97	0.28	97	1	1.1
1590	Fill	1589	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		0.97	0.28	97	1	1.1
1591	Fill	1592	Fill, single	Dark orangey/reddish brown silty sand		0.73	0.17	61	1	1.1
1592	Cut	1592	Ditch		1.24	0.73	0.17	61	1	1.1
1593	Cut	1593	Ditch terminus		1	0.46	0.2	97	1	1.1
1594	Fill	1593	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.46	0.2	97	1	1.1

1595	Fill	1586	Fill, single	Dark grey clay/sand, abundant charcoal		0.45	0.26	101	1	1.5
1596	Void								-	-
1597	Fill	1559	Backfill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay		1.53	0.23	91	1	Post- 1.1
1598	Fill	1559	Backfill	Mid orange sandy clay		0.62	0.23	91	1	Post- 1.1
1599	Fill	1559	Backfill	Mid orangey brown silty sand		1.72	0.4	91	1	Post- 1.1
1600	Fill	1559	Backfill	Mid orangey brown silty sand		1.25	0.4	91	1	Post- 1.1
1601	Fill	1559	Backfill	Mid brown silty sand		0.55	0.15	91	1	Post- 1.1
1602	Void								-	-
1603	Cut	1603	Ditch		1	1.2	0.3	66	1	1.1
1604	Fill	1603	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand		1.2	0.2	66	1	1.1
1605	Fill	1603	Backfill	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.2	0.15	66	1	1.1
1606	Cut	1606	Ditch		1	0.6	0.4	67	1	1.2
1607	Fill	1603	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Same as 1604		0.5	0.2	66	1	1.1
1608	Fill	1606	Backfill	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.6	0.4	67	1	1.2
1609	Cut	1609	Pit, quarry	Slot dimensions	1.5	4.5	1.56	87	1	pre- 1.1
1610	Fill	1609	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		4.5	1.56	87	1	pre- 1.1
1611	Cut	1611	Ditch		6	1.3	1	70	1	1.1
1612	Fill	1611	Fill, basal	Light reddish brown sandy clay		0.3	0.44	70	1	1.1
1613	Fill	1611	Fill, intermediate	Dark greyish brown silty clay		1.3	0.35	70	1	1.1
1614	Fill	1611	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		1.3	0.8	70	1	1.1
1615	Fill	1538	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, rare charcoal		1	0.45	89	1	pre- 1.1
1616	Cut	1616	Pit, quarry		0.8	0.65	1.25	89	1	pre- 1.1
1617	Fill	1616	Fill, basal	Light brownish grey sandy clay		0.65	0.25	89	1	pre- 1.1
1618	Deposit	1618		Mid greyish brown sandy clay	1	0.85	0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1619	Fill	1540	Fill, intermediate	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, rare charcoal		0.62	0.2	71	1	1.2
1620	Fill	1540	Fill, upper	Mid brownish grey sandy clay		1	0.65	71	1	1.2

1621	Fill	1622	Fill, single	Dark orangey brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		1.05	0.49	61	1	1.1
1622	Cut	1622	Ditch terminus		2.12	1.05	0.46	61	1	1.1
1623	Fill	1624	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.41	0.22	61	1	1.1
1624	Cut	1624	Ditch terminus		0.9	0.41	0.22	61	1	1.1
1625	Cut	1625	Pit		0.85	0.91	0.4	98	0	-
1626	Fill	1625	Fill, basal	Mid orangey brown silty clay, rare charcoal		0.54	0.16	98	0	-
1627	Fill	1625	Fill, intermediate	Mid orangey brown clay		0.74	0.16	98	0	-
1628	Fill	1625	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.91	0.21	98	0	-
1629	Fill	1630	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown clayey sand		1.3	0.5	89	1	pre- 1.1
1630	Cut	1630	Pit	Length unknown, minimum width from section		1.3	0.5	89	1	pre- 1.1
1631	Fill	1634	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.56	69	1	1.1
1632	Fill	1634	Fill, intermediate	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay			0.23	69	1	1.1
1633	Fill	1634	Fill, basal	Mottled pinkish red/black burnt clay			0.1	69	1	1.1
1634	Cut	1634	Ditch		1.44		0.75	69	1	1.1
1635	Fill	1637	Fill, upper	Mottled grey/yellow/brown sand/silt/clay			0.75	89	1	pre- 1.1
1636	Fill	1637	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.47	89	1	pre- 1.1
1637	Cut	1637	Pit, quarry		2	1.44	0.86	89	1	pre- 1.1
1638	Cut	1638	Gully		1	0.43	0.2	100	1	1.5
1639	Fill	1638	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, rare charcoal		0.43	0.2	100	1	1.5
1640	Cut	1640	Pit, quarry		5.1	3.78	0.77	89	1	pre- 1.1
1641	Fill	1642	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	2.7	1.5	0.67	89	1	pre- 1.1
1642	Cut	1642	Pit, quarry	slot dimensions - full extent unknown	2.7	1.5	0.63	89	1	pre- 1.1
1643	Fill	1642	Fill	base not reached - Mid greyish yellow silty clay, occ. charcoal			0.63	89	1	pre- 1.1
1644	Fill	1647	Fill, upper	Mid reddish brown silty sand		1.25	0.44	89	1	pre- 1.1
1645	Fill	1647	Fill	Mottled light reddish brown silty sand		2.15	0.65	89	1	pre- 1.1
1646	Fill	1647	Fill, basal	Mid reddish brown silty clay/sand		2.1	0.35	89	1	pre- 1.1

1647	Cut	1647	Pit, quarry		1	2.49	1	89	1	pre- 1.1
1648	Fill	1652	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal			0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1649	Fill	1652	Fill, intermediate	Mid greyish brown silty sand			0.45	89	1	pre- 1.1
1650	Fill	1652	Fill, intermediate	Dark greyish brown silty sand			0.15	89	1	pre- 1.1
1651	Fill	1652	Fill, basal	Mottled light reddish brown silty sand			0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1652	Cut	1652	Pit, quarry	same as [1640]? - full width c.5m?	1	1.8	1.2	89	1	pre- 1.1
1653	Cut	1653	Pit		2	2	90	98	0	-
1654	Fill	1640	Fill, upper	Mid grey brown sandy silt		3.8	0.22	89	1	pre- 1.1
1655	Void							-	-	-
1656	Void							-	-	-
1657	Fill	1640	Fill, basal	Mid grey brown sandy silt		3.05	0.34	89	1	pre- 1.1
1658	Cut	1658	Pit			1.32	0.27	89	1	pre- 1.1
1659	Fill	1658	Fill	Reddish brown sandy silt		1	0.15	89	1	pre- 1.1
1660	Fill	1658	Fill	Reddish brown sandy silt		1.32	0.18	89	1	pre- 1.1
1661	Cut	1661	Pit	part of [1526]?		1	0.6	91	1	Post- 1.1
1662	Fill	1661	Fill, single	Mid/dark brown clay, occ. charcoal		1	0.6	91	1	Post- 1.1
1663	Cut	1663	Pit	part of [1526]?		2.3	0.56	91	1	Post- 1.1
1664	Fill	1663	Fill, upper	Mid/dark brown clay		2.3	0.5	91	1	Post- 1.1
1665	Fill	1663	Fill, basal	Orangey brown clay - redeposited natural?		1.3	0.06	91	1	Post- 1.1
1666	Cut	1666	Ditch terminus		1	0.57	0.11	60	1	1.1
1667	Fill	1666	Fill, single	Mid brownish orange silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.57	0.11	60	1	1.1
1668	Fill	1653	Fill, basal	Mid greyish brown silty sand, mottled with yellow white				98	0	-
1669	Fill	1653	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				98	0	-
1670	Fill	1653	Fill	Mid greyish yellow chalky clay				98	0	-
1671	Fill	1653	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				98	0	-
1672	Fill	1653	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand				98	0	-

1673	Void							-	-	-
1674	Void							-	-	-
1675	Void							-	-	-
1676	Void							-	-	-
1677	Void							-	-	-
1678	Void							-	-	-
1679	Void							-	-	-
1680	Void							-	-	-
1681	Void							-	-	-
1682	Void							-	-	-
1683	Void							-	-	-
1684	Void							-	-	-
1685	Void							-	-	-
1686	Cut	1686	Ditch terminus		1	0.9	0.25	90	1	1.1
1687	Fill	1686	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		0.9	0.25	90	1	1.1
1688	Cut	1688	Ditch terminus		1	1.15	0.26	90	1	1.1
1689	Cut	1689	Gully		1.2	0.52	0.1	55	1	1.1
1690	Fill	1689	Fill, single	Light greyish brown silty sand		0.52	0.1	55	1	1.1
1691	Cut	1691	Gully		1	0.57	0.08	55	1	1.1
1692	Fill	1691	Fill, single	Light greyish brown silty sand		0.57	0.08	55	1	1.1
1693	Fill	1695	Fill, upper	Dark orangey brown silty sand		0.87	1.02	91	1	Post- 1.1
1694	Fill	1695	Fill, basal	Dark grey/orangey brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.87	0.55	91	1	Post- 1.1
1695	Cut	1695	Pit, quarry	Slot dimensions - same as 1810?	0.87	2.7	1.53	91	1	Post- 1.1
1696	Fill	1688	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty sand		1.15	0.26	90	1	1.1
1697	Cut	1697	Ditch		1.5	1.1	0.62	69	1	1.1
1698	Fill	1697	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey sandy clay		1.1	0.62	69	1	1.1

1699	Cut	1699	Ditch		1.67	1	0.53	71	1	1.2
1700	Fill	1699	Fill, basal	Dark brownish grey sandy clay			0.2	71	1	1.2
1701	Fill	1699	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy clay			0.38	71	1	1.2
1702	Cut	1702	Pit, quarry		1	3.7	0.44	89	1	pre- 1.1
1703	Fill	1702	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare charcoal		3.7	0.44	89	1	pre- 1.1
1704	Cut	1704	Ditch		1	1.52	0.2	62	1	1.1
1705	Fill	1704	Fill, single	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.52	0.2	62	1	1.1
1706	Fill	1707	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare. charcoal		0.9	0.26	50	1	1.3
1707	Cut	1707	Ditch		1	0.9	0.26	50	1	1.3
1708	Fill	1709	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt		0.35	0.14	50	1	1.3
1709	Cut	1709	Ditch terminus		0.5	0.35	0.14	50	1	1.3
1710	Fill	1711	Fill, single	Mottled mid brown silty sand		0.35	0.56	89	1	pre- 1.1
1711	Cut	1711	Pit			0.35	0.56	89	1	pre- 1.1
1712	Fill	1713	Fill, single	Dark orangey/reddish brown silty sand, freq. charcoal		1.14	0.47	89	1	pre- 1.1
1713	Cut	1713	Pit	NB not full extent	1.55	1.14	0.47	89	1	pre- 1.1
1714	Cut	1714	Ditch		1.5	0.9	0.24	60	1	1.1
1715	Fill	1714	Fill, single	Light orangey brown silty sand		0.9	0.24	60	1	1.1
1716	Cut	1716	Gully		1	0.4	0.1	59	1	1.1
1717	Fill	1716	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty sand		0.4	0.1	59	1	1.1
1718	Cut	1718	Pit, quarry	NB not full extent - base not reached		2.74	0.57	89	1	pre- 1.1
1719	Fill	1718	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.14	0.21	89	1	pre- 1.1
1720	Fill	1718	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		2.74	0.28	89	1	pre- 1.1
1721	Cut	1721	Ditch terminus		1	0.5	0.3	67	1	1.2
1722	Fill	1721	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.5	0.3	67	1	1.2
1723	Cut	1723	Ditch		1	0.74	0.11	67	1	1.2
1724	Fill	1723	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey sandy silt		0.74	0.11	67	1	1.2

1725	Cut	1725	Ditch		1	1.15	0.18	90	1	1.1
1726	Fill	1725	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		1.15	0.18	90	1	1.1
1727	Cut	1727	Ditch		1	1.3	0.48	56	1	1.1
1728	Fill	1727	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.3	0.48	56	1	1.1
1729	Cut	1729	Ditch		1	0.46	0.42	58	1	1.1
1730	Fill	1729	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.46	0.42	58	1	1.1
1731	Cut	1731	Ditch		1	1.05	0.55	57	1	1.1
1732	Fill	1731	Fill, single	Mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.05	0.55	57	1	1.1
1733	Cut	1733	Ditch terminus		0.7	0.45	0.07	54	1	1.3
1734	Fill	1733	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.45	0.07	54	1	1.3
1735	Cut	1735	Ditch		1.4	1.2	0.42	51	1	1.3
1736	Fill	1735	Fill, basal	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay		0.45	0.27	51	1	1.3
1737	Fill	1735	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, rare charcoal		1.2	0.23	51	1	1.3
1738	Cut	1738	Ditch		1	0.45	0.12	65	1	1.1
1739	Fill	1738	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.45	0.12	65	1	1.1
1740	Cut	1740	Gully terminus		1	0.28	0.05	53	1	1.3
1741	Fill	1740	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy clay		0.28	0.05	53	1	1.3
1742	Cut	1742	Gully		1	0.3	0.09	51	1	1.3
1743	Fill	1742	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.3	0.09	51	1	1.3
1744	Cut	1744	Ditch		1	1.3	0.5	42	1	1.3
1745	Fill	1744	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown clay		1.3	0.5	42	1	1.3
1746	Cut	1746	Ditch terminus		1	0.4	0.2	59	1	1.1
1747	Fill	1746	Fill, single			0.4	0.2	59	1	1.1
1748	Cut	1748	Ditch		1	0.95	0.47	57	1	1.1
1749	Fill	1748	Fill, single	Mottled greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal		0.37	0.47	57	1	1.1
1750	Cut	1750	Ditch		1	0.65	0.33	56	1	1.1

1751	Fill	1750	Fill, single	Mid brown silty clay, mod. charcoal		0.65	0.33	56	1	1.1
1752	Cut	1752	Ditch terminus		0.93	1	0.14	49	1	1.3
1753	Fill	1752	Fill, single	Light greyish brown silty sand		1	0.14	49	1	1.3
1754	Cut	1754	Gully		0.6	0.4	0.2	92	1	1.3?
1755	Fill	1754	Fill, single	Mottled mid reddish brown sandy clay, rare charcoal		0.4	0.2	92	1	1.3?
1756	Cut	1756	Ditch		0.6	0.55	0.3	50	1	1.3
1757	Fill	1756	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.55	0.3	50	1	1.3
1758	Layer	1758		Dark greyish brown sandy clay			0.03	50	1	1.3
1759	Cut	1759	Gully terminus		1.2	0.91	0.23	46	1	1.3
1760	Fill	1759	Fill, single	light orangey brown silty sand		0.91	0.23	46	1	1.3
1761	Cut	1761	Pit		0.99	0.92	0.14	98	0	-
1762	Fill	1761	Fill, single	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		0.92	0.14	98	0	-
1763	Cut	1763	Pit		0.8	0.81	0.27	98	0	-
1764	Fill	1763	Fill, single	Mid grey/orange brown sandy silt		0.81	0.27	98	0	-
1765	Cut	1765	Ditch terminus		1	0.64	0.24	98	0	-
1766	Fill	1765	Fill, basal	Light yellowish brown silty sand		0.55	0.11	98	0	-
1767	Fill	1765	Fill, upper	Light greyish brown silty sand		0.64	0.16	98	0	-
1768	Cut	1768	Posthole		0.35	0.28	0.14	98	0	-
1769	Fill	1768	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.28	0.14	98	0	-
1770	Cut	1770	Gully terminus		1.1	0.44	0.13	46	1	1.3
1771	Fill	1770	Fill, single	Light orangey brown silt sand		0.44	0.13	46	1	1.3
1772	Cut	1772	Gully		1.15	0.7	0.16	92	1	1.3?
1773	Fill	1772	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, rare charcoal		0.7	0.16	92	1	1.3?
1774	Cut	1774	Pit		1.15	0.75	0.22	92	1	1.3?
1775	Fill	1774	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		0.75	0.22	92	1	1.3?
1776	Cut	1776	Pit		1.2	0.75	0.28	92	1	1.3?

1777	Fill	1776	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy clay		0.75	0.28	92	1	1.3?
1778	Cut	1778	Pit		1.1	0.65	0.2	92	1	1.3?
1779	Fill	1778	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		0.65	0.2	92	1	1.3?
1780	Cut	1780	Pit		0.9	0.85	0.2	92	1	1.3?
1781	Fill	1780	Fill, basal	Dark brownish grey sandy clay, abundant charcoal		0.7	0.1	92	1	1.3?
1782	Fill	1780	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, freq. charcoal		0.85	0.12	92	1	1.3?
1783	Cut	1783	Pit		0.4	0.4	0.11	92	1	1.3?
1784	Fill	1783	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, freq. charcoal		0.4	0.11	92	1	1.3?
1785	Cut	1785	Pit, quarry	Intercut pit complex				89	1	pre- 1.1
1786	Fill	1785	Fill	Mottled orangey/yellowish brown silty sand		3.24	0.6	89	1	pre- 1.1
1787	Fill	1785	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		4	0.44	89	1	pre- 1.1
1788	Cut	1788	Pit, quarry	no. for multiple intercutting pits unclear in plan	1.8	10.6	0.48-1.10	89	1	pre- 1.1
1789	Fill	1788	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		10.6	0.48	89	1	pre- 1.1
1790	Layer		Fill	Top fill of pit group. Dark greyish brown sandy silt, mod. charcoal		15.5	0.74	89	1	pre- 1.1
1791	Fill	1795	Fill, upper	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		0.75	0.13	51	1	1.3
1792	Fill	1795	Fill, intermediate	Dark greyish/black brown sandy silt, abundant charcoal		0.68	0.02	51	1	1.3
1793	Fill	1795	Fill, intermediate	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		0.65	0.22	51	1	1.3
1794	Fill	1795	Fill, basal	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.3	0.24	51	1	1.3
1795	Cut	1795	Ditch		1	0.75	0.55	51	1	1.3
1796	Fill	1797	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		0.47	0.28	42	1	1.3
1797	Cut	1797	Ditch		1	0.47	0.25	42	1	1.3
1798	Fill	1799	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		0.35	0.26	52	1	1.3
1799	Cut	1799	Ditch		1	0.35	0.26	52	1	1.3
1800	Fill	1801	Fill, single	Mid orangey brown sandy silt		0.95	0.3	50	1	1.3
1801	Cut	1801	Ditch		1	0.95	0.3	50	1	1.3
1802	Cut	1802	Ditch		1	0.8	0.45	42	1	1.3

1803	Fill	1802	Fill, single	Mid brown silty clay		0.8	0.45	42	1	1.3
1804	Fill	1805	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.78	0.38	90	1	1.1
1805	Cut	1805	Ditch		1	0.78	0.39	90	1	1.1
1806	Fill	1810	Fill, upper	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt		2.44	0.3	91	1	Post- 1.1
1807	Fill	1810	Fill, intermediate	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare charcoal		2.12	0.36	91	1	Post- 1.1
1808	Fill	1810	Fill, intermediate	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.86	0.4	91	1	Post- 1.1
1809	Fill	1810	Fill, basal	Mid brown sandy silt		1.08	0.4	91	1	Post- 1.1
1810	Cut	1810	Pit, quarry	slot dimensions	1.48	2.44	1.26	91	1	Post- 1.1
1811	Cut	1811	Gully terminus		1	0.4	0.1	48	1	1.3
1812	Fill	1811	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.4	0.1	48	1	1.3
1813	Cut	1813	Gully terminus		1	0.36	0.1	47	1	1.3
1814	Fill	1813	Fill, single			0.36	0.1	47	1	1.3
1815	Cut	1815	Pit, quarry	not fully exposed - base not reached	1	4.9		89	1	pre- 1.1
1816	Fill	1815	Fill	Mid grey silty clay		1.7	0.15	89	1	pre- 1.1
1817	Fill	1815	Fill	Dark grey clay silt		1.7	0.23	89	1	pre- 1.1
1818	Fill	1815	Fill	Light brown clay silt		1.7	0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1819	Fill	1815	Fill, upper	Mid brownish grey clay silt		0.35	0.17	89	1	pre- 1.1
1820	Cut	1820	Pit		3.38	2.86	0.46	91	1	Post- 1.1
1821	Fill	1820	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty clay, freq. charcoal		2.86	0.46	91	1	Post- 1.1
1822	Cut	1822	Pit	unsure about dimensions	3.9	1.82	0.7	91	1	Post- 1.1
1823	Fill	1822	Fill, single	Mottled brown silty clay, occ. charcoal		1.82	0.7	91	1	Post- 1.1
1824	Cut	1824	Ditch		0.5	1.06	0.24	55	1	1.1
1825	Fill	1824	Fill, single	Dark greyish brown silty clay		1.06	0.24	55	1	1.1
1826	Cut	1826	Gully terminus		1	0.6	0.17	47	1	1.3
1827	Fill	1826	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.6	0.17	47	1	1.3
1828	Cut	1828	Gully		1	0.56	0.18	48	1	1.3

1829	Fill	1828	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.56	0.18	48	1	1.3
1830	Cut	1830	Gully terminus		1	0.67	0.23	48	1	1.3
1831	Fill	1830	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.67	0.23	48	1	1.3
1832	Cut	1832	Gully		1	0.48	0.07	46	1	1.3
1833	Fill	1832	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown sandy silt		0.48	0.07	46	1	1.3
1834	Cut	1834	Pit	not full extent	0.5	0.05	0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1835	Fill	1834	Fill, single	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal		0.05	0.3	89	1	pre- 1.1
1836	Cut	1836	Pit, quarry	exposed extent in plan	1.2	1.35	0.65	89	1	pre- 1.1
1837	Fill	1836	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown sandy silt		1	0.4	89	1	pre- 1.1
1838	Fill	1836	Fill, upper	Mottled light yellowish/orangey brown sandy silt		0.49	0.28	89	1	pre- 1.1
1839	Cut	1839	Pit, quarry		3	2.4	1.09	89	1	pre- 1.1
1840	Fill	1839	Fill, basal	Dark greyish brown sandy silt		1.14	0.43	89	1	pre- 1.1
1841	Fill	1839	Fill, intermediate	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		1.66	0.62	89	1	pre- 1.1
1842	Fill	1839	Fill, upper	Mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal		1.79	0.35	89	1	pre- 1.1
1843	Cut	1843	Pit		2.34	2.3	0.48	91	1	Post- 1.1
1844	Fill	1843	Fill, single	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare charcoal		2.3	0.48	91	1	Post- 1.1
1845	Cut	1845	Ditch		1	0.96	0.46	50	1	1.3
1846	Fill	1845	Fill, basal	Mid brown silty clay, rare charcoal		0.32	0.24	50	1	1.3
1847	Fill	1845	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare charcoal		0.96	0.28	50	1	1.3
1848	Cut	1848	Ditch		1	0.84	0.37	51	1	1.3
1849	Fill	1848	Fill, basal	Mottled orangey/greyish brown silty sand		0.28	0.08	51	1	1.3
1850	Fill	1848	Fill, upper	Mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. charcoal		0.84	0.3	51	1	1.3

Appendix 2: Group List

Group	Group Description	Contents	Period	Period Description	Phase
1-19		*Used in Phase 3-5 fieldwork under same site code*			
20	N/S field boundary	1104, 1106	1	Medieval	1.1
21	N/S field boundary	1078, 1080, 1094	1	Medieval	1.1
22	N/S field boundary	1072, 1076	1	Medieval	1.4
23	N/S field boundary	1038, 1042, 1074	1	Medieval	1.1
24	N/S field boundary	1048, 1068	1	Medieval	1.1
25	N/S field boundary	1046, 1066, 1070	1	Medieval	1.1
26	N/S field boundary	1177, 1187	1	Medieval	1.1
27	N/S field boundary	1199	1	Medieval	1.1
28	Boundary ditch	1036, 1044, 1120, 1152, 1215	1	Medieval	1.1
29	Boundary ditch	1154, 1213	1	Medieval	1.1
30	N/S field boundary	1035, 1089, 1125	1	Medieval	1.1
31	N/S field boundary (=G41?)	1033, 1123, 1156, 1292	1	Medieval	1.4
32	N/S field boundary	1158, 1159	1	Medieval	1.1
33	N/S field boundary	1138, 1142	1	Medieval	1.1
34	WNW/ESE field boundary	1201, 1217, 1233	1	Medieval	1.2
35	N/S field boundary	1235, 1255, 1257	1	Medieval	1.1
36	N/S field boundary	1229, 1266, 1301, 1384	1	Medieval	1.1
37	NE/SW boundary	1334	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.1
38	N/S boundary ditch	1227, 1237, 1253, 1324, 1350?	1	Medieval	1.1
39	N/S boundary ditch	1239, 1251, 1322, 1350?	1	Medieval	1.1
40	Boundary ditch (=G28?)	1211, 1241	1	Medieval	1.1

Group	Group Description	Contents	Period	Period Description	Phase
41	Boundary ditch (=G31?)	1243, 1286, 1330, 1345	1	Medieval	1.4
42	NNE/SSW boundary ditch	1090, 1096, 1098, 1204, 1231, 1258, 1378, 1422, 1428, 1744, 1797, 1802	1	Medieval	1.3
43	NW/SE ditch	1408, 1426	1	Medieval	1.5
44	NW/SE boundary	1320, 1348, 1392, 1406, 1434	1	Medieval	1.5
45	NW/SE ditch	1394	1	Medieval	1.5
46	N/S boundary	1759, 1770, 1832	1	Medieval	1.3
47	N/S boundary	1813, 1826	1	Medieval	1.3
48	Field boundary	1811, 1828, 1830	1	Medieval	1.3
49	Ditch	1752	1	Medieval	1.3
50	NNE/SSW boundary (=G82?)	1707, 1709, 1756, 1801, 1845	1	Medieval	1.3
51	Curvilinear boundary	1735, 1742, 1795, 1848	1	Medieval	1.3
52	Ditch?	1799	1	Medieval	1.3
53	Ditch? (=G42?)	1740	1	Medieval	1.3
54	Ditch?	1733	1	Medieval	1.3
55	N/S field boundary (=G56/58?)	1689, 1691, 1824	1	Medieval	1.1
56	N/S field boundary	1727, 1750	1	Medieval	1.1
57	N/S field boundary	1731, 1748	1	Medieval	1.1
58	Pit/ditch	1729	1	Medieval	1.1
59	N/S field boundary	1716, 1746	1	Medieval	1.1
60	N/S field boundary	1666, 1714	1	Medieval	1.1
61	N/S field boundary	1592, 1622, 1624	1	Medieval	1.1
62	N/S field boundary	1572, 1704	1	Medieval	1.1
63	N/S field boundary	1053, 1456, 1507, 1529, 1571	1	Medieval	1.1

Group	Group Description	Contents	Period	Period Description	Phase
64	N/S ditch?	1463	1	Medieval	1.1
65	N/S ditch (=G90)	1738	1	Medieval	1.1
66	N/S field boundary	1560, 1603	1	Medieval	1.1
67	WNNW/ESE boundary	1606, 1721, 1723	1	Medieval	1.2
68	N/S ditch	1374	1	Medieval	1.1
69	N/S ditch	1372, 1634, 1697	1	Medieval	1.1
70	N/S ditch	1369, 1611	1	Medieval	1.1
71	WNW/ESE field boundary	1513, 1540, 1699	1	Medieval	1.2
72	N/S ditch (=G105?)	1544	1	Medieval	1.5
73	Enclosure ditch recut	1005, 1019, 1025, 1109, 1190, 1172, 1181, 1222	1	Medieval	1.5
74	Enclosure ditch	1009, 1022, 1150, 1169, 1183, 1219	1	Medieval	1.5
75	Pits under G73/G74 boundary	1012/1194, 1116	1	Medieval	Pre-1.5
76	Pit	1164	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.5
77	N/S boundary ditch	1134, 1136, 1162, 1170	1	Medieval	1.4
78	Ditch	1318	1	Medieval	1.5
79	void	-	-	-	-
80	Enclosure ditch recut	1312, 1328, 1340, 1387, 1404, 1430	1	Medieval	1.5
81	Enclosure ditch	1315,1343, 1390, 1432	1	Medieval	1.5
82	NNE/SSW ditch (=G50?)	1424, 1437	1	Medieval	1.3
83	Large pits cut into G73	1119/1146, 1178	1	Medieval	Post- 1.5
84	Posthole structure?	1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1294, 1298, 1300	1	Medieval	1.3
85	Posthole/small pit cluster	1040, 1050, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1128, 1129, 1131, 1446, 1448, 1454	1	Medieval	-
86	Enclosure recut	1439, 1473, 1486, 1490, 1532	1	Medieval	1.5

Group	Group Description	Contents	Period	Period Description	Phase
87	Quarry pits	1451/1467/1534/1609, 1530	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.1?
88	Kiln/ovens & assoc pit	1262, 1278, 1399 + pit 1281	1	Medieval	Post- 1.3
89	Large intercut quarry pit complex	1538, 1588, 1616, 1618, 1630, 1637, 1640?, 1642, 1647, 1652, 1658, 1702, 1711, 1713, 1718, 1785, 1788, 1815, 1834, 1836, 1839	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.1
90	N/S boundary ditch (=G65)	1686, 1688, 1725, 1805	1	Medieval	1.1
91	Northern ?quarry pits	1526/1661/1663, 1559, 1695, 1810, 1820/1822, 1843	1	Medieval	Post- 1.1
92	NE/SW boundary with pits	1754, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1783	1	Medieval	1.3?
93	Kiln/oven?	1085, 1087, 1101, 1103	1	Medieval	1.4
94	Undated southern pits	1013, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1189, 1197, 1296, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1326, 1332	0	(prob medieval)	-
95	Pits cutting Phase 1.1 ditches	1140, 1203, 1209, 1381	1	Medieval	Post- 1.1
96	Pits under main boundary	1007, 1468/1506, 1484, 1502	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.5
97	N/S field boundary	1589, 1593	1	Medieval	1.1
98	Undated northern pits	1444, 1453, 1459, 1509, 1574, 1625, 1653, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1768	0	(prob medieval)	-
99	Pits cutting G71	1511, 1515	1	Medieval	1.2
100	N/S enclosure ditch	1481, 1500, 1579, 1638	1	Medieval	1.5
101	N/S enclosure ditch	1443, 1477, 1496, 1517, 1550, 1586	1	Medieval	1.5
102	Pit	1225	1	Medieval	-
103	N/S enclosure ditch	1441, 1475, 1494, 1519, 1548	1	Medieval	1.5
104	N/S enclosure ditch	1521, 1546	1	Medieval	1.5
105	N/S field boundary (=G72?)	1488	1	Medieval	1.5
106	N/S field boundary	1351	1	Medieval	1.5
107	N/S field boundary	1583	1	Medieval	1.5
108	Pits underlying G63	1524, 1568	1	Medieval	Pre- 1.1
109	Pit cutting G42 ditch	1415	1	Medieval	1.4-1.5

Appendix 3: Finds Quantification

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
us	2	10	9	80											4	18								
1003			12	100	2	24									1	2			1	12				
1004	2	50																						
1008	5	28	1	10											1	46							1	2
1010			5	42																				
1021	2	66	3	12											11	18			1	10			1	14
1024	3	18			4	144					2	14			12	82					4	26		
1032																					1	8		
1034											1	14									1	4		
1037	1	4													1	40								
1039															25	228								
1045															2	6					2	6		
1051			5	88																				
1052			2	24											1	6								
1054			2	12											2	78					3	18		
1056																					1	4		
1058			5	100																				
1060			1	6																	2	8		
1073	1	8	6	78											8	30					9	66		
1075															2	10								
1077			1	6																				
1079															2	8								
1082	1	8	10	78			2	96							1	2					1	6		

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1083							1	2							12	52								
1088															1	88								
1095			1	2																				
1108			5	26	1	10																		
1114			4	16											1	32								
1117			4	72											2	14								
1118	1	2	7	126											8	108					3	22		
1122															2	28								
1124			1	2											5	52								
1127			1	32																				
1130	1	14	9	100											1	22								
1132			16	96																				
1135	1	4	9	92											1	6								
1144			1	16							1	4			1	30								
1160							1	66																
1165			1	20	2	84							1	2	1	8					1	4		
1179			19	340																	2	10	1	16
1180	3	16	20	338	1	10									12	62							1	8
1182			1	4											2	4								
1185															1	32								
1196															5	336								
1200	1	2																						
1207															2	4								
1220															2	10								

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1223	1	2	13	132	1	18	2	294																
1224			6	30											1	8								
1226	3	16	1	10																				
1228															1	12								
1250	3	46	3	28											19	448					10	94		
1264			3	6							2	44			15	146			6	428	20	340		
1269			1	26																				
1272	1	12																					2	54
1273					2	<2																		
1274					5	10																		
1275			2	8																				
1279	1	4																						
1285			1	2											1	8								
1293					1	140																		
1297			1	4																				
1302			1	18																				
1306															1	16								
1310	3	108	1	6															1	4				
1311																					1	2		
1313	7	38																	2	764				
1316	1	18																						
1321	4	48	1	2																				
1325	1	6																						
1327	2	14																						

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1329															9	80								
1331					1	<2																		
1333			2	14																				
1339	4	100									12	64												
1341	1	<2																						
1344	4	16			1	8																		
1346	1	10																	1	6				
1375	3	46													3	6								
1379			1	1											17	40			1	4				
1382	1	36													18	146								
1385	1	2																						
1388	2	4																						
1391							6	30							6	88								
1401			1	4											10	140					1	14		
1403															3	4								
1410	1	2																						
1411	1	4																						
1413	1	38																						
1416	2	210																						
1417	4	206																						
1423	1	<2																						
1433															5	38								
1447			3	14																				
1455	1	24	1	6	2	2									1	2							1	2

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1458			36	518			1	90							1	94								
1464							29	76																
1465	3	140							5	26	1	26							2	86				
1471			2	44											7	98								
1472			1	12			1	28																
1478			8	162																				
1483	1	10													2	2					2	6		
1485	1	6	1	4																	3	4		
1493			1	8							1	8			6	72							1	4
1495			9	64			1	32							5	10								
1504																			2	50				
1508			3	22																				
1510			10	116																				
1512			1	2																				
1527			20	56																				
1528			10	162																	1	16		
1531	14	92	7	76			1	10							15	320					2	94		
1533					2	256																		
1543			16	88											3	24					3	10		
1559			60	420											10	18								
1564	1	<2																						
1569			6	18																	3	10		
1570			10	38																	2	2		
1573			8	34																	5	20		

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1578			12	106																				
1582			1	8																				
1587			7	76											80	646								
1594			4	20																				
1608			1	4																				
1614			4	6											1	<2					1	4		
1620	1	11	1	2											1	2								
1621	1	6	4	30											2	92								
1623			8	28																				
1641			53	334			6	138			3	30												
1643			1	8																				
1648			37	376			2	74							2	12	1	2			1	<2		
1650															2	80								
1654			5	28																				
1662	6	84	17	132																			2	4
1668			1	2																				
1679															2	28								
1685	1	6																						
1693			14	36																				
1694			3	8											1	12					1	22		
1698			1	2											2	4								
1701											2	4												
1703			2	20											3	6							1	4
1705			23	264											7	90					1	4		

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1717			7	50											2	102								
1719	2	22	5	28																				
1720			1	10																				
1722	1	24																						
1724			5	8																				
1728	1	2	2	14											1	8								
1730			1	12											1	40								
1732			16	76											20	26					5	24		
1749			2	4																				
1751							15	228																
1760															6	82								
1769			1	<2																				
1775															2	4								
1782			1	10																				
1789	1	14					9	92			1	6			23	290								
1790	2	12	38	310											6	66								
1791			4	44											1	8					42	734		
1796																					1	8		
1798			1	2											1	24			1	6				
1806	2	10	17	46			10	136							8	270					6	112		
1816															1	20					2	12		
1817			1	18											1	4								
1821			6	40			1	292							23	214			13	1874	2	32		
1823							5	142							17	206			3	652	2	38		

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone		Slag		Iron		Metal		Bone		Charcoal		FCF		F.Clay/Daub		Shell	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1833			1	8																				
1840			1	4																				
1842			23	140											36	378								
1849			1	4											14	36								
1899			1	14																				
Total	*117*	*1679*	*751*	*6427*	*25*	*706*	*93*	*1826*	*5*	*26*	*26*	*214*	*1*	*2*	*557*	*6032*	*1*	*2*	*34*	*3896*	*146*	*1770*	*11*	*108*

Appendix 4: Worked Flint Data

Context	Parent	Group	Flint type	Total no.	Burnt no.	Broken no.	Recort-icated	Wgt (g)	Comments	Utilised?	Date Range
1004	1005	73	Flake	1				35	plain plat with pronounced point of percussion; thin flake removal scars on dorsal face	N	M>EBA
1008	1009	74	Flake	2			1	29	1x cortical platform; 1x platform recorticated light blue	N	M>LBA/EIA
1021	1019	73	Flake	2				67	1x plain obtuse platform	N	M>LBA/EIA
1024	1025	73	Flake	3		1	2	18	1x entirely recorticated milky blue, punctiform plat; 1x incipient traces of light blue surface discolouration; 2 x plain plat	N	M>EBA
1037	1036	28	Flake	1				5		N	M>LBA/EIA
1073	1072	22	Flake	1				9	plain obtuse plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1082	1085	93	Blade-like	1				9	multi-directional flake scars on dorsal face	N	M>LBA/EIA
1180	1178	83	Blade-like	1				7	cortical plat; not a true blade product	N	M>LBA/EIA
1180	1178	83	Flake	2		2		12		N	M>LBA/EIA
1200	1201	34	Flake	1				2		N	M>LBA/EIA
1226	1227	38	Blade-like	1		1		3	prox end absent; rs absent; not a true blade product	N	M>LBA/EIA
1226	1227	38	Flake	1		1		2	prox end absent	N	M>LBA/EIA
1250	1251	39	Blade-like	1				3	thin with blade removal scar on dorsal face	N	M>LBA/EIA
1250	1251	39	Flake	1			1	29	plain thick plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1250	1251	39	Piercer	1		1		14	made on a flake; abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch on ls forming a point	N	M>LBA/EIA
1250	1251	39									
1272	1272	84	Blade	1				12	thick blade, obtuse plat but some plat abrasion; narrow blade removal scar on dorsal face	N	M>LBA/EIA
1279	1278	88	Flake	1		1	1	4	ds end absent; recorticated white / milky blue	N	M>LBA/EIA
1310	1312	80	Flake	3		2	1	108	1x cortical plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1313	1315	81	Blade	1		1		2	medial part	N	M>N
1313	1315	81	Flake	5		1	3	32	irregular	N	M>LBA/EIA

Context	Parent	Group	Flint type	Total no.	Burnt no.	Broken no.	Recort-icated	Wgt (g)	Comments	Utilised?	Date Range
1313	1315	81	Irregular waste	1		1		5		N	M>LBA/EIA
1316	1318	78	Retouched flake	1		1		18	direct abrupt retouch on ls; rs damaged; plain unprep plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1321	1322	39	Flake	2		1	2	45	1x cortical platform; 1x large flake with hinge termination; recorticated to a creamy colour, some dark marks on dorsal face	N	M>LBA/EIA
1325	1326	94	Flake	1			1	7	recorticated white/light grey	N	M>LBA/EIA
1327	1328	80	Flake	2		1		13	1x obtuse plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1339	1340	80	Flake	2				29		N	MN>LBA/EIA
1339	1340	80	Multiplatform flake core	1				75	one area with multiple points of percussion	N	M>LBA/EIA
1341	1343	81	Flake	1		1		<1		N	M>LBA/EIA
1344	1345	40	Blade	1			1	2	Recorticated millky blue, thin, dark marks along left edge	N	M>EBA
1344	1345	40	Blade-like	1				7	hinge termination; winge plat	N	M>EBA
1346	1348	44	Retouched flake	1		1	1	10	recorticated light blue; break and recent retouch indicate original colour of flint was dark grey; ds end absent; minimal retouch on rs	N	M>LBA/EIA
1375	1378	42	Backed knife	1				34	made on a blade-like flake; plain platform; left side with abrupt retouch and r ds end left unretouched	N	M>LBA/EIA
1375	1378	42	Flake	2		1		13	1x plain obtuse platform; 1x prox end absent	N	M>LBA/EIA
1382	1384	36	Flake	1				36	cortical plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1385	1387	80	Flake	1		1		<1		N	M>LBA/EIA
1388	1390	81	Flake	2		2	2	4	thin flakes	N	M>LBA/EIA
1410	1415	109	Flake	1		1		2		N	M>LBA/EIA
1411	1415	109	Blade-like	1			1	4	recorticated light blue; not a product od blade technology	N	M>LBA/EIA
1413	1415	109	Flake	1				38	Cortical plat; poss usewear ds end	Y	M>LBA/EIA
1416	1422	42	Irregular waste	1		1		16		N	M>LBA/EIA
1416	1422	42	Single platform flake core	1				196	platform recorticated white/milky blue	N	M>LBA/EIA

Context	Parent	Group	Flint type	Total no.	Burnt no.	Broken no.	Recort-icated	Wgt (g)	Comments	Utilised?	Date Range
1417	1422	42	Blade-like flake	1		1	1	24	not true blade technology; Hertzian cone; ds end recorticated light blue	N	M>LBA/EIA
1417	1422	42	Flake	2		1	1	51	1x recorticated light blue fragment; 1x pronounced bulb of percussion	N	M>LBA/EIA
1423	1424	82	Flake	1		1		<1		N	M>LBA/EIA
1455	1454	85	Flake	1				26	thin blade removal scars on dorsal face; platform with mutiple points of percussion and several small cones of percussion present	N	M>EBA
1465	1467	87	Flake	1				133	edge damage; V-shaped nick; prox end absent	N	M>LBA/EIA
1483	1484	96	Flake	1		1	1	9	recorticated light blue; plain obtuse plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1485	1486	86	Flake	1			1	7	recorticated platform (light blue); several cones of percussion; scar of flake with hinge termination	N	M>LBA/EIA
1531	1530	87	Blade	2			1	13	1 x prox end absent	N	M>EBA
1531	1530	87	Flake	11		6	4	67	various edge condition; where present plain unprep platform	N	M>LBA/EIA
1531	1530	87	Misc retouched piece	1		1		14	natural fragment with minimal retouch	N	M>LBA/EIA
1564	1588	89	Bladelet	1		1	1	<1	prox end absent, recorticated milky blue, parallel ridges on dorsal face	N	M>EN
1620	1540	71	Flake	1			1	12	unprep plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1620	1540	71	Leaf arrowhead	1			1	15	poor condition; crudely made (poss unfinished); incipient traces of milky blue surface discolouration; made on a flake with a cortical platform and pronounced bulb of percussion; 47mm in length; 33.6mm in width; 8.4mm thick similar to Green Type 1A	N	N
1621	1622	61	Blade-like	1		1	1	6	medial part; recorticated milky blue	N	M>EBA
1685			Flake	1		1		8	fragment; poss usewear along one edge	N	M>LBA/EIA
1719	1718	89	End-and-side scraper	1				16	made on a flake; direct semi-abrupt and invasive retouch; mostly concave edge, also convex on ls	N	M>LBA/EIA
1719	1718	89	Flake	1		1		5	prox end damage	N	M>LBA/EIA
1722	1721	67	Flake	1				24	Plain plat	N	M>LBA/EIA
1789	1788	89	Flake	1			1	14	plain obtuse plat	N	M>LBA/EIA

Context	Parent	Group	Flint type	Total no.	Burnt no.	Broken no.	Recort-icated	Wgt (g)	Comments	Utilised?	Date Range
1790		89	Blade-like	1		1	1	4	prox and ds ends absent; recorticated millky blue	N	M>LBA/EIA
1790		89	Flake	1		1		<1	poor condition	N	M>LBA/EIA
1806	1810	91	Blade-like	1		1		4	ds end absent; parallel ridges on dorsal face	N	M>EBA
1806	1810	91	Flake	1		1		7		N	M>LBA/EIA
u/s			End scraper	1					not seen - from eval report by AS		N>EBA
u/s			Blade	1				6		N	M>LBA/EIA
u/s			Flake	1		1		4		N	M>LBA/EIA
Totals				*95*	*0*	*43*	*32*	*1425*			

Appendix 5: Burnt flint data

Context	Ct	Weight (g)	Comments
1021	1	9	Slightly burnt to a light grey colour
1264	6	425	Heavily calcined to a light mid grey colour; fragments up to 90mm
1310	1	4	Slightly burnt to a reddish colour, 15mm
1346	1	7	Slightly burnt to a reddish tinge
1379	1	5	slightly burnt to a reddish colour, 20mm
1798	1	5	Slightly burnt to a mid grey colour
1821	13	1879	fragments only slightly burnt to a reddish tinge
1823	3	640	only slightly burnt; fragment up to 140mm
Totals	*27*	*2974*	

Appendix 6: Pottery data

	RB		STNE		THET		BMCW		BMGW		HCW		BCSW		EMW		MCW		MSDW		HFW		MSHW		GRIM		STAMC		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1003							9	85	2	14																			M1
1008							1	10																					M1
1010							4	33	1	9																			M1
1021							2	10													1	1							M2
1051							4	27	1	8							2	63											M1
1052					1	14			1	10																			M1
1054																			1	13									SN
1058							4	87					1	14															M1
1060							1	5																					M1
1073									3	60							1	11	1	8									M1
1077																	1	6											M1
1082							11	81																					M1
1108							5	26																					M1
1114							3	7	1	9																			M1
1117							1	9	3	61																			M1
1118							4	61	2	60					1	4													M1
1124																	1	2											M1
1127							1	32																					M1
1130							7	73	1	1	2	28																	M2
1132							10	107	1	6							1	10											M1
1135							9	90																					M1
1144							1	16																					M1
1165							1	21																					M1
1179							18	339																					M1
1180							17	277	3	58																			M1
1182									1	5																			M1
1223							10	96					2	35															M1

	RB		STNE		THET		BMCW		BMGW		HCW		BCSW		EMW		MCW		MSDW		HFW		MSHW		GRIM		STAMC		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1224							6	27									1	3											M1
1226							1	10																					M1
1250			1	8			1	10					1	9															M1
1264							2	10							1	1													M1
1269							1	25																					M1
1275											1	6																	M2
1285													1	2															M1
1297															1	4													SN
1302																	1	17											M1
1310									1	6																			M1
1321													1	3															M1
1333							1	12																					M1
1351							8	75																					M1
1375			1	3																									LSAX
1379																	1	1											M1
1400															1	1													SN
1401			1	4																									LSAX
1447							1	13																					M1
1455																	1	6											M1
1458							33	457	1	27	1	14	1	11															M2
1471							2	45																					M1
1472							3	17																					M1
1478							8	162																					M1
1485																									1	2			M2
1493																											1	8	M1
1495							6	37	2	8							1	16											M1
1508							1	5									1	18											M1
1510							8	88	1	20					1	7													M1
1527			1	3			10	25					7	26															M1

	RB		STNE		THET		BMCW		BMGW		HCW		BCSW		EMW		MCW		MSDW		HFW		MSHW		GRIM		STAMC		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1528							3	159					1	4															M1
1543							14	78											1	9									M1
1559							44	243					16	177															M1
1569													3	16															M1
1570							1	1					3	23	2	12													M1
1573							2	4					3	10			1	9	2	8									M1
1578							10	107																					M1
1582							1	6																					M1
1587							4	69	2	6																			M1
1594			1	6											2	14													SN
1608																	1	4											M1
1614											1	2			2	2													M2
1620																	1	1											M1
1621	1	16													3	13													SN
1623															7	25													SN
1641							53	343																					M1
1643													1	8															M1
1648							35	363					1	2															M1
1654																	5	27											M1
1662							10	80	1	20			5	38					1	6									M1
1668															1	3													SN
1693			2	5											13	30													SN
1694															3	7													SN
1698																	1	2											M1
1703									1	15			1	4															M1
1705			1	1			14	178	3	48			1	31	1	3													M1
1717	1	14											3	27	1	35													M1
1719							4	21					1	7															M1
1720									1	11																			M1

	RB		STNE		THET		BMCW		BMGW		HCW		BCSW		EMW		MCW		MSDW		HFW		MSHW		GRIM		STAMC		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1724									2	4					3	4													M1
1728							1	11											1	2									M1
1730													1	13															M1
1732							13	64					2	7									1	5					M1
1749							1	3					1	2															M1
1769			1	1																									LSAX
1781			2	5																									LSAX
1782																	1	9											M1
1790							35	302	1	8																			M1
1791			2	2	1	35	1	2					2	8															M1
1792							1	3	1	1																			M1
1798							1	1																					M1
1806	1	3	1	11			8	20									1	10											M1
1817													1	17															M1
1821					1	10	2	9					1	7			1	7					1	5					M1
1833	1	8																											RB
1840							1	3																					M1
1842													3	126	2	9							1	3					M1
1849							3	3																					M1
1899									1	14																			M1
Total	4	41	14	49	3	59	467	4583	38	489	5	50	64	627	45	174	24	222	7	46	1	1	3	13	1	2	1	8	

Appendix 7: CBM data

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	L (mm)	Br (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Comments
1003	R1	Roman tile	2	22			15	Rd	grey core reduction, a bit thin for tegula but not unknown, flat regular form
1024	B1	brick	4	142					very abraded conjoined pieces
1108	CBM2	unknown	1	11					abraded lump, possibly a piece of unprocess clay?
1165	B1	brick	2	83					very abraded chunks
1180	B1	brick	1	9					abraded, nice flat surface present suggests regular form
1223	T1	tile	1	17			11	Rd	abraded
1273	CBM1	unknown	2	1					too small to ID
1274	CBM1	unknown	5	9					crumbly crumbs. Not necessarily Roman
1293	R1	tegula	1	138			30	Rd Ru	abraded, has an abraded notch on broken edge, has reduction on broken surfaces i.e. post breakage exposure
1331	B1	brick	1	0.5					crumb
1344	CBM2	unknown	1	7					abraded lump, possibly a piece of unprocessed clay?
1455	CBM1	unknown	2	2					crumbs
1543	B1	brick	2	255			60		abraded, rounded arrises, creased stretchers, strike marks present, nice flat base
			25	*696.5*					

Appendix 8: Fired clay data

Context	Parent	Fabric	Count	Wt (g)	Form	Condition	Comments
1024	1025	F1	4	26	AMOR	O	Finger impression on one fragment
1032	1033	F2	1	8	AMOR	O	Odd fossil(?) former shell inclusion
1034	1035	F1	6	22.5	AMOR	A, O	
1045	1044	F1	2	5	AMOR	A, O	
1054	1055	F1	3	18	AMOR	A, O, OFS?	Possible external part slightly browned
1056	1057	F2	1	4	AMOR	A, O	
1060	1061	F1	2	7.5	AMOR	A, O	
1073	1072	F1	9	66	AMOR	A, O, OFS?	As (1054)
1082	1085	F1	1	6	AMOR	A, O	
1118	1119	F1	2	22.5	DAUB?	A, O, W	
1165	1190	F1	1	4	DAUB?	A, O, OFS	
1179	1178	F1	2	10	DAUB?	A, O, OFS	As (1054)
1250	1251	F1	15	92	AMOR	A, O	
1264	1262	F1	22	338.5	DAUB	A, O, OFS, W	Varying wattle thicknesses; 5mm, 10mm and 25mm
1311	1312	F2	1	2.5	AMOR	A, O	
1401	1399	F1	1	14	DAUB?	OFS	Finger-wiping on single flat surface
1483	1484	F1	2	6.5	AMOR	A, O	
1485	1486	F1	2	3	AMOR	A, O	
1528	1529	F1	1	16.5	DAUB?	A, O, OFS	
1531	1530	F2	2	93	AMOR	A, O	
1543	1640	F1	3	10	AMOR	A, O	
1569	1571	F1	3	9.5	AMOR	A, O, OFS	
1570	1571	F1	2	2.5	AMOR	A, O	
1573	1572	F1	5	19.5	AMOR	A, O	

1614	1611	F2	1	5	AMOR	A, O	
1648	1652	F1	1	1	AMOR	A, O	
1694	1695	F3	2	21.5	AMOR	A, O	
1705	1704	F1	1	2.5	AMOR	A, O	
1732	1731	F1	5	23.5	AMOR	A, O, OFS	Some reduction on three pieces, so have been near heat
1791	1795	F1	63	700	AMOR	A, O	
1796	1797	F1	1	10	AMOR	A, O, OFS	
1806	1810	F1	6	111	AMOR	A, O	
1816	1815	F1	2	11.5	AMOR	O	
1821	1820	F1	2	33	AMOR	A, O	
1823	1822	F1	2	38.5	AMOR	A, O	

Key:

A	Abraded
Ox	Oxidised
Rd	reduced
V	Vitrified
OFS	One flat surface
PFS	Parallel flat surfaces
AFS	Adjoining flat surfces
W	Wattle impressions

Appendix 9: Geological material

Context	Parent	Group	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
1082	Kiln 1085	93	1a German lava	2	96	23mm thick. Worn/amorphous
1083	Kiln 1085	93	2a Chert pebble	1	2	Burnt
1160	Gully 1159	32	1a German lava	1	65	35mm thick
1223	Pit 1225	102	1a German lava	2	294	40mm thick. Part worn grinding face
1391	Ditch 1392	44	1a German lava	6	30	Amorphous
1458	Ditch 1456	63	1a German lava	1	90	38mm thick
1464	Pit 1463	64	1a German lava	28	77	Amorphous
1472	Pit 1468	96	3a Carboniferous-type lmst	1	29	Burnt orange
1495	Ditch 1494	103	4a Fossiliferous lmst	1	32	Pale grey. Fossil ?amonite fragment
1531	Pit 1530	87	1a German lava	1	11	Amorphous
1641	Pit 1642	89	1a German lava	6	136	Amorphous
1648	Pit 1652	89	1a German lava	1	46	Amorphous
1751	Ditch 1750	49	1a German lava	15	226	Amorphous
1789	Pit 1788	89	1a German lava	8	92	Amorphous
1806	Pit 1810	91	1a German lava	10	112	Amorphous
1806	Pit 1810	91	2b Chert	1	12	Worn
1806	Pit 1810	91	5a carstone	1	12	Worn
1821	Pit 1820	91	6a oolitic lmst	1	292	Cobble frag. Burnt. Lincs
1823	Pit 1822	91	1a German lava	4	155	Amorphous
1823	Pit 1822	91	1b Open textured German lave	1	88	Amorphous

Appendix 10: Metallurgical and Magnetic Material data

Context	Sample	Type	Parent	Group	No	Wgt (g)	Comments
1051	1	Magnetic fines	Pit 1050	85		2	Ferruginous silt & sandstone. Well rounded, some 'ooliths'
1084	2	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1085	93		1	
1130	3	Magnetic fines	Pit 1129	85		1	
1132	4	Magnetic fines	Pit 1131	85		2	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1264	5	Magnetic fines	Pit 1262	88		8	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1264	6	Magnetic fines	Pit 1262	88		7	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1264	12	Magnetic fines	Pit 1262	88		8	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1264	14	Magnetic fines	Pit 1262	88		11	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1280	7	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1278	88		3	
1280	8	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1278	88		10	Occ ooliths
1280	9	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1278	88		7	Occ ooliths
1280	10	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1278	88		5	Occ ooliths
1400	16	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1399	88		4	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1401	11	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1399	88		2	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1401	13	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1399	88		1	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1401	15	Magnetic fines	Kiln 1399	88		3	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1465	-	Fuel ash slag	Pit 1467	87	5	24	Glassy, aerated, brittle with embedded FCF & Cu alloy green staining
1469	18	Magnetic fines	Pit 1468	96		10	Quite a bit of burnt clay
1472	19	Magnetic fines	Pit 1468	96		17	Quite a bit of burnt clay
1495	17	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1494	103		5	Occ ooliths
1632	20	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1634	69		2	Occ ooliths
1633	21	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1634	69		4	Occ ooliths
1705	22	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1704	62		2	Some ooliths (in matrix too)
1781	25	Magnetic fines	Pit 1780	92		6	
1791	23	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1795	51		6	Occ ooliths
1792	24	Magnetic fines	Ditch 1795	51		3	Occ ooliths
1817	26	Magnetic fines	Pit 1815	89		6	occ ooliths & burnt clay

Appendix 11: Bulk metalwork data

Context	Parent	Interpretation	Group	No	Wgt (g)	Object	Material	Nail length (mm)	Head size (mm)	Comments
1024	1025	ditch	73	2	11	GP Nail	Iron	71	12x15	Complete, MN=1
1144	1146	pit (quarry)	83	1	3	GP Nail	Iron	51+		
1465	1467	pit (quarry)	87	1	24	GP Nail	Iron	81	16x17	
1469	1468	pit	96	1	<1	Nail	Iron			shank frag, from sample <18>
1493	1351	ditch	106	10	7	Nail	Iron			frags; MN=1
1641	1642	pit (quarry)	89	1	4	GP Nail	Iron			with part of head (undiagnostic shape)
1641	1642	pit (quarry)	89	1	4	GP Nail	Iron	22+	18	circular head
1701	1699	ditch	71	3	3	GP Nail	Iron			shank frags, MN=1
1789	1788	pit (quarry)	89	1	5	Strip	Iron			frag; L49mm+, W9.1mm, Th 2.65mm

Appendix 12: Animal bone data

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1003		AVES	LBF			1	M	1													S
1008		SG	MAND	R		1	G	1									4			X	CR
1021		MM	LBF			1	M	1					RE								S
1021		MM	CRAN			11	M	11													CR
1021		P	MAND			1	M	1													CR
1021		P	TUSK			1	M	1											M		TTH
1024		SG	ULNA	L	D00	3	M	1				C	RE	X							FL
1024		SG	HUM	L	D00	2	M	1				C		X							FL
1024		SG	RAD	L	D00	1	M	1				C		X							FL
1024		MM	LBF			1	M	1						X							S
1024		SG	HUM	L	F01	3	M	1						X							FL
1024		SG	AX			1	M	1						X							V
1024		SG	RAD	L	E10	1	M	1													FL
1037		C	RAD	L	F01	1	P	1				C	RE								FL
1039		C	MAND	L		22	P	1					RE	X			6				CR
1039		LM	LBF			2	P	2					RE	X							S
1039		C	MC	R	A11	1	P	1					RE, ACIDIC EROSION								MP
1039		U	F			1	P	1						X							IND
1045		SG	TIB		D00	2	P	1					RE								HL

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1051	1	FISH	F			1	G	1			CAL										IND
1051	1	ANURAN	HUM			1	G	1													FL
1051	1	ANURAN	LBF			3	G	3													S
1051	1	AVES	F			1	G	1													IND
1051	1	FISH	F			4	G	4													IND
1051	1	SG	INC			1	G	1													TTH
1051	1	ANURAN	TIBFIB			2	G	2													HL
1051	1	HERRING CF	VCAU			1	G	1													V
1051	1	MF	TIB		D00	1	G	1													HL
1051	1	MF	V			4	G	4													V
1051	1	MOUSE SP	MAND	R		1	G	1													CR
1052		LM	RIB			1	M	1	cut												RI
1054		C	HC			2	M	1	cut	dors, base of hc				X							CR
1073		LM	V		FR	6	M	6						X							V
1073		LM	LBF			2	G	2													S
1075		U	F			2	P	2					RE/ ER								IND
1079		LM	CRAN		FR	2	P	2													CR
1082		LM	COST CART			1	P	1													RI
1083		SG	MAND	R	D00	1	M	1					RE							X	CR
1083		MM	LBF			1	M	1					RE	X							S

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1083		SG	HUM		D00	1	M	1					RE	X							FL
1083		SG	MC		D00	1	M	1					RE								MP
1083		SG	MT	L	D00	1	M	1					RE								MP
1083		SG	MT	L	D00	1	M	1					RE								MP
1083		SG	MT	R	D00	1	M	1					RE								MP
1083		MM	LBF			1	M	1					RE								S
1083		SG	RAD	R	D00	1	M	1					RE								FL
1083		SG	ULNA			1	M	1													FL
1088		C	MC	L	A11	1	M	1	cut	s; me			RE, ACIDIC EROSION								MP
1114		H	MX M			1	P	1					RE					W			TTH
1117		LM	RIB			1	P	1													RI
1117		P	TUSK			1	G	1											M		TTH
1118		LM	RIB			1	G	1												X	RI
1118		MM	LBF			1	M	1					ER/ AB - FRACTURE SURFACE ROUNDED								S
1118		D	HUM	R	B01	1	M	1						X							FL
1118		D	MAND	L		1	G	1						X							CR
1118		D	RAD		D00	1	G	1													FL
1118		D	AX		A11	1	G	1													V
1118		D	VC		A11	1	G	1													V
1118		SG	SCAP	L	B01	1	G	1													FL

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1122		SG	RAD	R	D00	1	M	1													FL
1122		C	AST			1	P	1													CT
1124		C	MC	R	C13	2	M	1					RE	X							MP
1124		C	TIB		H20	2	M	1						X							HL
1124		LM	CRAN		FR	1	P	1													CR
1130		LM	RIB			1	G	1	cut												RI
1130	3	MF	F			2	G	2													IND
1130	3	MF	MP		A11	2	G	2													MP
1130	3	MF	TIB			1	G	1													HL
1132	4	SG	HUM	R	B01	2	M	1	cut	s; me			RE	X							FL
1132	4	ANURAN	HUM		B01	1	G	1													FL
1132	4	FISH	F			2	G	2													IND
1132	4	MF	LBF			3	G	3													S
1132	4	HERRING CF	VCAU			2	G	2													V
1132	4	RAY SP	BUCKLER SPINE			2	G	2													V
1135		MM	LBF			1	P	1					RE								S
1144		H	MX M			1	M	1					RE					W			TTH
1165		SG	RAD	R	D00	1	M	1						X							FL
1180		SG	HUM	L	D00	1	M	1					RE	X							FL
1180		MM	RIB		FR	1	M	1					RE								RI
1180		SG	RAD	L	D00	1	M	1						X							FL

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1180		LM	VT			1	M	1						X							V
1180		LM	V		FR	1	P	1						X							V
1180		LM	RIB		FR	4	P	4						X							RI
1180		MM	LBF			1	G	1													S
1180		SG	TIB		D00	1	G	1													HL
1180		MM	CRAN		FR	1	M	1													CR
1182		SG	FEM		D03	2	M	1													HL
1185		SG	RAD	R	C13	1	G	1													FL
1196		C	MAND	L	D00	4	P	1					RE/ ER	X			8				CR
1196		C	MC	L	E10	1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							MP
1196		C	MT	L	C10	1	M	1					RE/ ER	X							MP
1196		U	F			1	P	1													IND
1207		SG	MC		D00	1	P	1					RE								MP
1207		U	F			4	P	4						X							IND
1220		H	INC			1	G	1									W				TTH
1220		MM	LBF			1	M	1						X							S
1224		LM	LBF			1	G	1			RO/ SCO										S
1228		SG	RAD	R	E10	1	M	1													FL
1250		H	HUM	L	B01	1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							FL
1250		C	RAD	R	E10	1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							FL
1250		H	MAX			1	P	1					RE/ ER								CR

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1250		H	MAND			4	P	1					RE/ ER	X							CR
1250		LM	LBF			1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							S
1250		U	F			10	P	10					RE/ ER	X							IND
1250		P	INC			1	G	1													TTH
1264		LM	TIB			1	G	1					RE	X							HL
1264		SG	TIB		D00	2	M	1					RE	X							HL
1264		SG	MC		C10	1	M	1					RE								MP
1264		SG	MC		D00	1	M	1					RE								MP
1264		MM	LBF			1	M	1						X							S
1264		MM	LBF			1	G	1													S
1264		SG	MT		D00	1	M	1													MP
1264		P	SCAP		F01	2	G	1			RO/ SCO										FL
1264		LM	SAC		FR	1	M	1													V
1264		LM	VL			1	M	1													V
1264		U	F			3	M	3													IND
1264	5	MF	LBF			1	G	1													S
1264	5	MOUSE/VOLE	HUM	L	B01	1	G	1													FL
1264	5	HERRING CF	V			1	G	1													V
1264	6	MF	RIB		A11	1	G	1													RI
1264	6	MF	V			2	G	2													V
1264	6	MF	V			2	G	2													V

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1264	6	MOLE	FEM	L	F01	1	G	1													HL
1264	6	MOLE	FEM	R	C10	1	G	1													HL
1264	6	MOLE	RAD	R	A11	1	G	1													FL
1264	6	MOLE	RAD	L	A11	1	G	1													FL
1264	6	MOLE	TTH			2	G	2													TTH
1264	6	MOUSE/VOLE	HUM	L	B31	1	G	1													FL
1264	6	MOUSE/VOLE	TIB		B01	1	G	1													HL
1264	6	RODENT	INC			1	G	1													TTH
1264	12	MF	V			1	G	1													V
1264	12	P	MAX	L		3	G	3													CR
1264	12	P	MD P			1	G	1													TTH
1264	12	MOUSE/VOLE	AST	R	A11	1	G	1													CT
1264	12	S RODENT	TIB		B01	1	G	1													HL
1264	14	FISH	V			1	G	1													V
1264	14	VOLE SP	PEL	L	A11	1	G	1													HL
1271		P	TIB	R	D03	1	M	1													HL
1285		U	F			1	P	1					RE								IND
1306		S	MT	L	A11	1	G	1					WARPING, CRACKING - weathering?			1					MP
1329		P	MAND	L	D00	3	M	1					RE	X			2				CR
1329		C	MAND			2	P	1													CR

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1329		U	MAND			4	P	4													CR
1375		LM	V		FR	3	P	3													V
1379		H	CRAN		FR	18	P	18													CR
1382		C	MAND	R		3	P	1						X							CR
1382		H	INC			4	P	1						X							TTH
1382		U	F			11	P	11						X							IND
1391		C	MAND	L		6	P	1						X			3				CR
1401		C	MAND	L		10	P	1					RE/ ER	X							CR
1401	11	MF	LBF			1	P	1													S
1401	13	ANURAN	LBF			4	G	4													S
1401	13	MOUSE SP	MAX	R		1	G	1													CR
1401	15	MF	LBF			1	G	1													S
1401	15	MF	V			1	M	1													V
1401	15	MOUSE/VOLE	TIB		B01	1	G	1													HL
1401	15	RODENT	INC			1	G	1													TTH
1401	15	VOLE SP	MAND			2	G	1													CR
1403		SG	MP		D00	2	P	1					RE/ ER	X							MP
1433		C	MC		D03	5	P	1						X							MP
1455		MM	RIB			1	P	1													RI
1458		H	SCAP	R	B01	1	M	1													FL
1469	18	HERRING CF	V			29	M	29			ACAL/ CAL										V

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1471		C	HUM	R	D00	1	M	1				C									FL
1471		LM	VL			1	P	1													V
1471		LM	V		FR	5	P	5													V
1483		AVES	LBF			1	P	1					RE								S
1483		D	CAN			1	M	1					RE								TTH
1493		MM	LBF			1	P	1					RE/ ER								S
1493		H	MX M			1	P	1										W			TTH
1493		LM	VT		FR	1	P	1													V
1493		SG	MAND	L	D00	1	P	1													CR
1493		SG	MX M			2	P	2										W			TTH
1495		SG	MAND	R	D00	4	M	1						X							CR
1495		U	F			1	M	1			CAR/ CAL										IND
1495		U	F			1	M	1													IND
1495	17	HERRING CF	V			1	M	1			CAL										V
1495	17	ANURAN	LBF			3	G	3													S
1495	17	AVES	F			1	G	1													IND
1495	17	HERRING CF	V			1	G	1													V
1495	17	SG	MD D4			1	M	1									W				TTH
1531		MM	LBF			1	P	1					RE	X							S
1531		MM	LBF			2	P	2													S
1531		D	MP		D00	1	P	1					RE	X							MP

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1531		D	MP		B01	1	P	1					RE	X							MP
1531		LM	LBF			3	P	1					RE /ER	X							S
1531		H	MT		C10	1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							MP
1531		H	RAD	L	A11	3	P	1					WE/ RE	X							FL
1531		U	F			3	P	3						X							IND
1543		LM	LBF			3	M	3					RE	X							S
1559		D	CRAN		FR	6	P	6					RE	X							CR
1559		SG	MT		D00	1	P	1					RE	X							MP
1559		D	MAX			2	M	2													CR
1559		D	MX M1			1	M	1													TTH
1587		C	FEM	L	D00	3	M	1					RE	X	X						HL
1587		C	HUM	L	D33	1	M	1					RE	X	X						FL
1587		C	HUM	R	D33	1	M	1					RE	X	X						FL
1587		C	TIB	L	D33	1	M	1					RE	X	X						HL
1587		C	MAND	R	A11	4	G	1					RE		X		7				CR
1587		C	MAX		FR	1	M	1					RE		X						CR
1587		LM	RIB		FR	2	M	2					RE		X						RI
1587		C	PEL	L	H33	1	M	1					RE		X						HL
1587		C	PEL	R	H33	1	M	1					RE		X						HL
1587		C	PEL	R	H33	1	M	1					RE		X						HL
1587		C	SCAP	R	D03	4	M	1					RE		X						FL

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1587		C	SCAP	L	D03	4	M	1					RE		X						FL
1587		C	VT			6	M	6					RE		X						V
1587		C	MC		D00	1	M	1	cut	s; po		C									MP
1587		P	RAD	L	E10	1	P	1													FL
1587		C	FEM	L	E20	2	M	1	cho	1					X						HL
1587		C	CRAN		FR	4	M	4							X						CR
1587		C	FEM	R	D30	1	M	1							X						HL
1587		C	HUM		H20	1	M	1							X						FL
1587		C	MAX	R	FR	2	G	1							X						CR
1587		LM	RIB		E10	1	M	1							X						RI
1587		LM	V		FR	2	M	2							X						V
1587		LM	RIB		FR	20	M	20							X						RI
1587		U	F			12	M	12													IND
1587		C	PEL		H33	1	M	1							X						HL
1587		C	PEL	L	H33	1	M	1							X						HL
1587		C	ULNA	R	D30	1	M	1							X						FL
1587		C	VC		H33	1	M	1							X						V
1587		C	VT			2	M	2							X						V
1614		SM	RIB			1	M	1													RI
1620		CF CAT	HUM	R	D00	1	G	1													FL
1621		C	MC	R	C10	1	P	1				C	RE/ ER								MP

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1621		LM	SCAP		FR	1	P	1					RE/ ER	X							FL
1648		MM	RIB			2	M	2					RE	X							RI
1650		C	MC	L	A11	2	M	1	cut	8; me			RE, ACIDIC EROSION			2					MP
1679		C	TIB		E10	1	M	1													HL
1679		LM	RIB		FR	1	M	1													RI
1694		P	RAD	L	E10	1	P	1					RE/ ER								FL
1698		MM	LBF			2	P	2						X							S
1703		SG	MAND		FR	1	M	1						X							CR
1703		SG	MAND		FR	2	M	2						X							CR
1703		SG	MD M			1	G	1										W			TTH
1705		C	ULNA	R	D00	1	P	1				C	RE/ ER								FL
1705		MM	TIB			1	P	1					WE								HL
1705		LM	LBF			2	P	1						X							S
1705		LM	LBF			2	P	1						X							S
1705		LM	LBF			1	P	1						X							S
1717		C	RAD	L	C10	2	P	1	cut	5,6; an			RE, WE	X							FL
1728		LM	LBF			1	P	1													S
1730		C	AST	L		1	P	1					RE								CT
1732		AVES	LBF			1	M	1					RE								S
1732		LM	LBF			3	P	3						X							S
1732		P	TUSK			1	M	1											M		TTH

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1732		U	F			15	P	15													IND
1732		P	TUSK			1	M	1											M		TTH
1760		C	MT	L	C13	5	P	1					RE, ACIDIC EROSION OF SHAFT?	X							MP
1760		C	MAND			1	P	1													CR
1775		U	F			2	M	1						X							IND
1781	25	ANURAN	TIBFIB			1	M	1													HL
1781	25	MF	LBF			1	G	1													S
1781	25	MF	V			1	G	1													V
1781	25	MF	FEM		D00	1	M	1													HL
1789		H	MX M3	L		1	M	1									W			X	TTH
1789		C	MAND	L		9	P	1					RE	X			9				CR
1789		LM	CRAN		FR	7	P	7					RE	X							CR
1789		C	TIB	R	B01	1	M	1					RE								HL
1789		MM	LBF			1	P	1						X							S
1789		H	MX P4	L		1	M	1									W				TTH
1789		H	MX M1	L		1	M	1									W				TTH
1789		H	MX M2	L		1	M	1									W				TTH
1789		H	MX P4	R		1	M	1									W				TTH
1790		C	MT	R	D00	6	P	1						X							MP
1791	23	AVES	V			1	G	1													V

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1791	23	HERRING CF	V			1	G	1													V
1792	24	MF	V		A11	1	G	1													V
1798		C	ULNA	R	D00	1	M	1													FL
1806		H	HUM	L	D00	1	P	1					RE	X							FL
1806		H	PEL	R	H11	1	P	1						X							HL
1806		U	F			6	P	6						X							IND
1806		MM	LBF			1	M	1													S
1816		P	HUM	R	D00	1	M	1	cut	s nr art; me											FL
1817		MM	RIB			1	M	1													RI
1817	26	ANURAN	RADUL			1	G	1													FL
1817	26	MF	F			4	M	4													IND
1817	26	FISH	V			1	G	1													V
1817	26	FISH	F			3	G	3													IND
1817	26	MF	V			2	G	2													V
1817	26	MBIRD	TMT		D33	1	M	1													MP
1817	26	MBIRD	V			1	G	1													V
1817	26	MBIRD	F			2	M	2													IND
1821		C	MT	R	A11	5	P	1					RE/ ER	X							MP
1821		LM	V		FR	3	P	3					RE/ ER	X							V
1821		C	MC		C10	3	P	1					RE/ ER								MP

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1821		LM	LBF			1	P	1					RE/ ER								S
1821		LM	CRAN			3	P	3					RE/ ER								CR
1821		U	F			3	P	3					RE/ ER								IND
1821		SG	RAD		D00	1	P	1					RE/ ER, severe	X							FL
1821		C	MD M1	R		1	P	1									5				TTH
1821		C	MD M2	R		1	P	1									5				TTH
1821		C	MD M3	R		1	P	1									5				TTH
1823		LM	LBF			3	P	1					RE/ ER	X							S
1823		C	MT	R	C10	1	P	1					RE/ ER								MP
1823		SG	MT	L	C10	1	P	1					RE/ ER								MP
1823		U	F			1	P	1	cut												IND
1823		C	MAND	L		6	P	1													CR
1823		LM	V		FR	1	P	1													V
1823		U	F			3	P	3													IND
1842		H	MAND	L		36	M	1					RE	X			1				CR
1849		D	CAN			2	G	2													TTH
1849		D	HUM	L	A11	1	M	1								3					FL
1849		D	INC			3	G	3									W				TTH
1849		D	MAND		FR	3	M	3													CR
1849		D	MP			1	G	1													MP
1849		D	TTH			1	G	1													TTH

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Side	Fusion/ completeness	Count	Preservation	MNE (if refit)	butchery	btch zone	Burning	Gnawing	Taphonomy	New	ABG	MSR code	TW code	Age-at-death	Sex	Pathology	Type
1849		D	ULNA	L		1	M	1													FL
1849		D	ULNA	R		1	M	1													FL
US		C	2ND	R	B31	1	M	1	cut	5,6; an											PH
US		LM	CRAN			1	M	1													CR
US		MM	RIB			3	P	3													RI

Appendix 13: Shell data

Context	Species	No	Wt (g)	Comments	MNI
1021	Ostrea edulis	1	13.8	upper valve	1
1179	Ostrea edulis	1	15.5	upper valve	1
1180	Ostrea edulis	1	8.6	upper valve	1
1493	Ostrea edulis	1	4.3	lower valve	1
1703	Mytilus edulis	1	4.2	left valve	1
1272	Fossilised oyster	2	53.6	lower valve	1
1455	Cornu aspersum	1	1.5		1
1008	Cornu aspersum	1	1.3		1
1662	Cornu aspersum	2	3.9		2
		11	*106.7*		*10*

Appendix 14: Environmental Sample Data

Sample Number	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**26**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**20**	**21**	**5**	**6**	**12**	**14**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**15**	**16**	**22**	**17**	**18**	**19**
Period/Phase	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	Pre-1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.1	1.5	Pre-1.5	Pre-1.5
Group	85	93	85	85	89	51	51	92	69	69	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	62	103	96	96
Context Number	**1051**	**1084**	**1130**	**1132**	**1817**	**1791**	**1792**	**1781**	**1632**	**1633**	**1264**	**1264**	**1264**	**1264**	**1280**	**1280**	**1280**	**1280**	**1401**	**1401**	**1401**	**1401**	**1705**	**1495**	**1469**	**1472**
Parent Context	1050	1085	1129	1131	1815	1795	1795	1780	1634	1634	1262	1262	1262	1262	1278	1278	1278	1278	1399	1399	1399	1399	1704	1494	1468	1468
Feature Type	Pit	Kiln	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Sample Size (l)	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	40	20	5	40	40	40	40	30	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	20
Cereal grains																										
Triticum turgidum/aestivum type - free-threshing wheat	100	9	15	26	636	176	60	152	3		148	36	68	44			4	3		5	4	3	20	59	238	
Triticum sp. - wheat														8											8	
Hordeum vulgare L.- hulled barley	216	118	16	53	1924	640	364	736	2		980	368	832	808	2	3	14	4	14	4	8	10	22	67	38	3
Hordeum vulgare L. - sprouted barley					20									4												
Hordeum vulgare ssp vulgare L.- twisted barley	14	14		5	72			8			36	32	12	32			2			4		2			1	
Hordeum sp.- barley	38	42	13	21	64	60	60	148			344	52	108	188			3		5	1	2	1	10	33		
Triticum/Hordeum sp.	104	26	22	19	196	404	144	356	4		152	136	100	128	2	3	11		7	3	5	8	25	25	33	
Avena sp. - oat	62	29	9	10	416	32	96	16	1		152	36	116	12		2	(1)	2		5	3		7	28	8 (3)	
Avena sp. -sprouted oat																				1						
Secale cereale L. - rye	8	1 (1)	(1)	(1)	76			20		(2)	4	(4)	(12)	4				2			2	(1)		11 (5)	42	4
Chaff																										
Triticum dicoccum/spelta L. emmer/spelt glume base							4																			
Triticum spelta L. - spelt glume base			1																1							
Triticum aestivum type - hexaploid wheat rachis	2		1																							

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	26	23	24	25	20	21	5	6	12	14	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	16	22	17	18	19
Triticum turgidum type - tetraploid wheat rachis																									1	
Hordeum vulgare ssp vulgare L. - 6-row barley rachis							4																			
Hordeum vulgare L. - indeterminate barley rachis	2	1				16	20					4														
Avena sativa L. - cultivated oat floret	2																									
Secale cereale L. - rye rachis								32																		1
Cerealia indet.- indeterminate rachis			3	1	20			56			12															
Non-cereal crops																										
Vicia faba L. - Celtic bean						(2)																				
Pisum sativum L. - common pea						4 (8)	4 (4)																		(2)	
Vicia sativa L. – common vetch						4		4					8													
Vicia/Lathyrus /Pisum sp.	14	3	3	3	16	144	36	28			84	8	24	20	1								1	8	4	2
Vicia/Lathyrus /Pisum sp. - sprouted					4																					
Linum usitatissimum L. - flax						4										3	1	8								
Cannabis sativa L. - hemp						4																				
Wild plants																										
Papaver sp.- poppy			(1)		12			4			4	(4)			(2)	6					7					2
Chenopodium album L.- fat-hen	50	1	2	8	8	20	20	28			108	24	140	116	1	11	(1)	3	5	5	4		1	1		
Chenopodium sp.- goosefoots						8			2				8								1					
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp. – goosefoot-orache		1		5	4			36			80	8		52				1			8	2				

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	26	23	24	25	20	21	5	6	12	14	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	16	22	17	18	19
Agrostemma githago L.- corncockle single seeds					28	4						4		12									1			
Agrostemma githago L. – 'bundle' of seeds					1																					
Silene sp. - campion					8						(4)	4		12				1			2					
Spergula arvensis L. – corn spurrey		1			8									4												
Stellaria media (L.) Vill – common chickweed		2		1	4							4		8												
Stellaria graminea L.- lesser stitchwort								4																		
Cerastium fontanum Baugm – common mouse ear													4								1					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á Löve - black bindweed				2		20	24	24			8		16	8										2		
Polygonum aviculare L. - knotweed					4	16		8			4		8	16									(1)			
Persicaria maculosa/amphibia/lapathifolia – redshank/persicaria				2	8																					
Polygonum/Rumex sp.	4	1	2			8	8	4	1					12			1							2	1	1
Rumex sp.- dock	8	7			88	20	36	128			28	36	80	40					1			2	1	3	4	
Rumex acetosella Raf. – sheep'sorrel					4			20	2		24	4		8						1						
Malva sp. - mallow																										1
Viola sp -violet				(1)	4	12		4	(1)		12	12	4	12							1	1	1		2	1
Raphanus raphanistrum L. - wild radish																							1	2		
Trifolium/Medicago sp. – clover/medick		31	3			20		20						4			1	2					1			1
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. – vetch/tare	16			1	12						20			12	1				1					10	17	
Apiaceae – Carrot family					8																					

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	26	23	24	25	20	21	5	6	12	14	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	16	22	17	18	19
Daucus carota L. – wild carrot						4						4	4	(4)		(3)										
Hyoscyamus niger L. - henbane	52		4	1																			1			
Lithospermum arvense L.- field gromwell	10				60	12	4	20	1		96	8	100	136										4	2	1
Mentha sp. - mints					36							4														
Stachys sylvatica L. – hedge woundwort					4																					
Plantago lanceolata L. – ribwort plantain												4		4				2			4					
Plantago media L. – hoary plantain																					1					
Veronica hederifolia L. ivy-leaved speedwell									1			4									1	1				
Galium sp. - bedstraw							8	4														1		2	1	
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort.-red bartsia		6																								
Euphrasia sp.- redeye					12															2						
Euphrasia/Odontites sp.		3	1		8	16	16	20			28		8				1			1	56				1	1
Sambucus nigra L. -elder		1					4	12			40	12	56	56					1	2		1		1		
Scabiosa columbaria L. – small scabious	3					12		4			16		8	20						1		2				
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich – cornsalad		1		1		4		12			12	8														
Asteraceae – daisy family	6	15		2	112	8	8	60			28					5					6		1		2	9
Centaurea sp. - thistles	6	5	2	1	60	16	4	12	(1)		20	4	24	20									3	2		
Sonchus oleraceus L.- smooth sow-thistle														(4)												
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip. – scentless mayweed	2					16	12		1		4										1				3	
Anthemis cotula L.- stinking chamomile	36	74	7	11	328	264	120	216	3		80	16	168	148	1		5	1	3	7	17	9	15	2	16	13
Anthemis arvensis L. – corn chamomile		5										16		4												

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	26	23	24	25	20	21	5	6	12	14	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	16	22	17	18	19
Potamogeton sp. - pondweed								8																		
Cladium mariscus L. – great fen-sedge	1																									
Poaceae –large grass	102	34	12	16	84	136	8	52	2		140	36	296	136			11		2	6	7	6	8	16	2	
Lolium/Festuca type - fescue/rye grass		5				8							16	40									1			
Bromus sp.- brome	18	1	2		152	16	8	12			68	8	52	48			1			2	2		1	4	2	
Lolium temulentum L. - darnel											(4)		4										1	3	1	
Poa/Phleum type – meadow grasses/cats tails		1						8	1		28					2	2	6	1						2	7
Inteterminate Plant parts																										
Tuber																										3
Thorns		1		1	4	28	40	244			12			4												
Nutshell/fruit stone frags																	2									
Stem fragments				3	12	20	24	28						16										1	1	
Culm nodes	6	3		1	24	28	12	8			8	8		8						2				2	3	3
Twisted awns				1		8	4				4	4														
Coleoptile	6				8					1						1			1							
Detached embryo	4		1		36	12					8															

Appendix 15: Radiocarbon dating certificates

University of BRISTOL

brams
Bristol Radiocarbon Accelerator Mass Spectrometer
43 Woodland Road,
BRISTOL, BS8 1UU,
UK

Monday, 10 February 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-3547

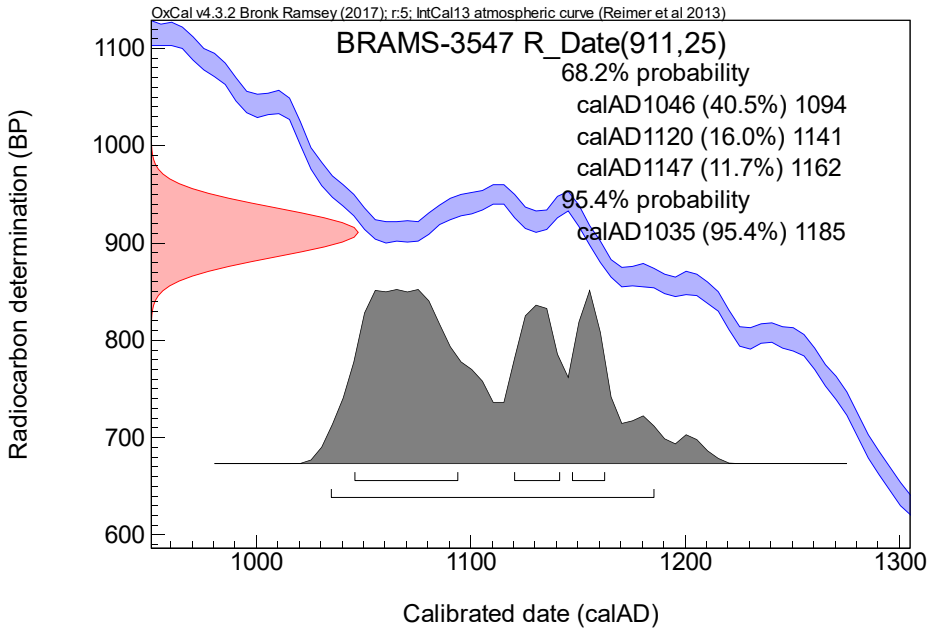
Submitter:	Mariangela Vitolo
Submitter's Code:	ASE DS716
Project:	Moreton Hall, Suffolk
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.89 ± 0.27 %**
Result	**911 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-25.4 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmosphric calibration curve



.....

Dr. Timothy Knowles
BRAMS Manager

University of BRISTOL

brams
Bristol Radiocarbon Accelerator Mass Spectrometer
43 Woodland Road,
BRISTOL, BS8 1UU,
UK

Monday, 10 February 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-3548

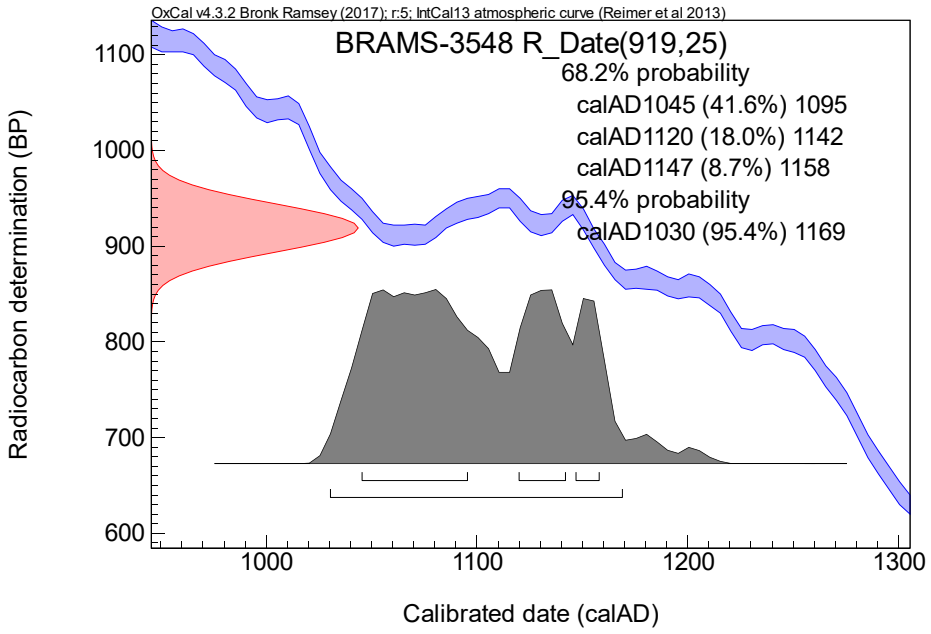
Submitter:	Mariangela Vitolo
Submitter's Code:	ASE DS717
Project:	Moreton Hall, Suffolk
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	A

$F^{14}C$	**0.89 ± 0.27 %**
Result	**919 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-23.6 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmosphric calibration curve



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UK

Monday, 10 February 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-3549

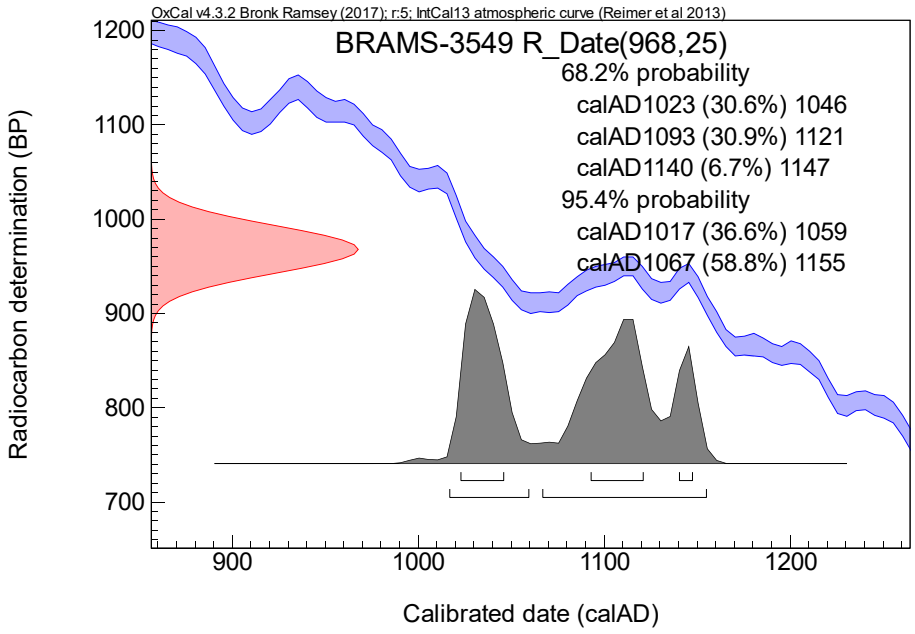
Submitter:	Mariangela Vitolo
Submitter's Code:	ASE DS718
Project:	Moreton Hall, Suffolk
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.89 ± 0.27 %**
Result	**968 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-28.8 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmosphric calibration curve



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UK

Monday, 10 February 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-3550

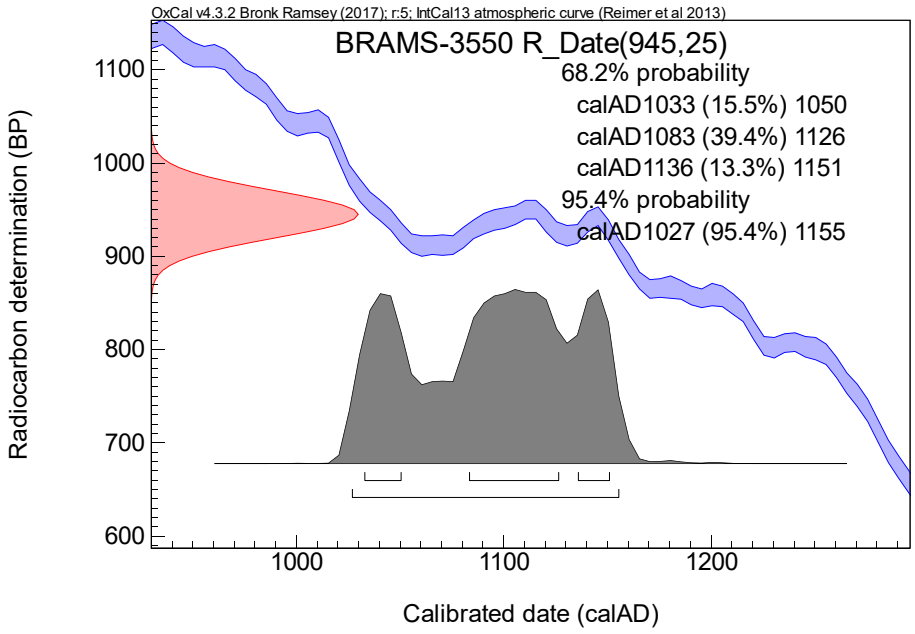
Submitter:	Mariangela Vitolo
Submitter's Code:	ASE DS719
Project:	Moreton Hall, Suffolk
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.89 ± 0.27 %**
Result	**945 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-31.1 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmosphric calibration curve



Dr. Timothy Knowles
BRAMS Manager

Appendix 18: SHER Summary

Site Code	BRG 077							
Site Name & Address	Land East of Moreton Hall (aka Lark Grange) – Phase 2, Bury St Edmunds							
County, District	Suffolk, West Suffolk							
OS Grid Ref	TL 88609 65001							
Geology	Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) over chalk bedrock							
ASE Project No	180082							
Type of Fieldwork	Excavation							
Type of Site	Residential development of former agricultural land							
Dates of Fieldwork	13 February – 11 May 2018							
Sponsor/Client	RPS Consulting Services Ltd, for developer							
Project Manager	Andy Leonard							
Project Supervisor	Angus Forshaw							
Period	~~N~~	~~BA~~	~~IA~~	~~RB~~	~~SAX~~	MED	~~PM~~	~~MOD~~

Summary:
Preceding geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluation of the site in 2015 and 2018 established the presence of archaeological remains. An excavation area, totalling 0.91ha, was subsequently targeted on these remains in order to mitigate the impact of the forthcoming development. This was located adjacent to an excavation in the adjacent Phase 1 development area, which recorded remains of multi-phase medieval agricultural land use.

The great majority of recorded archaeological features were indicative of medieval (11th to 13th century) land use activity, comprising at least five possible phases of development and culminating in a large ditched boundary delineating the edge of the historic Cattishall Green. Earlier ditches are likely a result of agricultural activity and show the gradual movement of the boundary from east to west. Within this agricultural landscape area were pits and three oven/kilns, the latter likely used for grain processing. Sampling of their fills and of fills of some ditches and pits attests to the medieval-period cultivation of wheat, oats and rye crops in the vicinity and to their cleaning/processing and probable drying.
This medieval agricultural land use was of similar date and nature as that recorded within the Phase 1 excavation area to the west.

No remains of land use post-dating the medieval period were identified within the excavation area.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

Archaeological Solutions, 2017. *Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk, Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Phases 1 & 2)*, unpubl AS Rep, 5415

Archaeological Solutions, 2019. *Phase 1, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation: Research Archive Report*, unpubl AS Rep. 5708

ASE, 2018b. *Archaeological Evaluation: Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,* unpubl ASE Rep. 2018364

ASE, 2019. *Archaeological Mitigation Excavations: Phases 3, 4 and 5. Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,* unpubl ASE Rep 2019133

Stratascan, 2014. *Geophysical Survey Report. Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk.* Job Ref. J6961

Appendix 17: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-308221

Project details	
Project name	Land east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road - Phase 2 excavation
Short description of the project	The great majority of recorded archaeological features were indicative of medieval (11th- to 13th-century) land use activity, comprising at least five possible phases of development and culminating in a large ditched boundary delineating the edge of the historic Cattishall Green. Earlier ditches are likely a result of agricultural activity and show the gradual movement of the boundary from east to west. Within this agricultural landscape area were pits and three oven/kilns, the latter likely used for grain processing. Sampling of their fills and of fills of some ditches and pits attests to the medieval-period cultivation of wheat, oats and rye crops in the vicinity and to their cleaning/processing and probable drying. This medieval agricultural land use was of similar date and nature as that recorded within the Phase 1 excavation area to the west.
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2018 End: 11-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	180082 - Contracting Unit No. BRG 077 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Medieval DITCH Medieval KILN Medieval POST STRUCTURE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval CBM Medieval FLINT Neolithic ANIMAL BONE Medieval SHELL Medieval QUERNSTONE Medieval
Investigation type	''Open-area excavation''
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road
Postcode	IP32 7BJ
Study area	0.91 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 88609 65001 52.250341803043 0.763355484392 52 15 01 N 000 45 48 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE/RPS Group
Project manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Miscellaneous Material'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section''

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation. Land east of Moreton Hall - Phase 2, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other biblio. details	ASE rep. 2020094
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4 size PDF format, approx 200 pages inc. text, tables, figures and appendices.

Appendix 18: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land east of Moreton Hall – Phase 2
Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds.
NGR: TL 884 649

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/1881/HYB

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

ASE Project no: 180082
Site Code: BRG 077

February 2018

Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
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Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land east of Moreton Hall – Phase 2
Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds.
NGR: TL 884 649

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/1881/HYB

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

ASE Project no: 180082
Site Code: BRG 077

February 2018

Prepared by:	Ellen Heppell	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	5th February 2018		
Revision 2:	8th February 2018		
Revision 3	13th February 2018		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological excavation at land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 884 649).

1.2 The excavation area is located within Phase 2 of a larger residential development area (Planning Application Ref. DC/14/1881/HYB) situated to the north-east of the centre of Bury St Edmunds between Mount Road and the Cambridge-Ipswich railway line. Previous archaeological works have been undertaken in advance of the residential development; including desk based assessment of this and land to the south of Mount Road, geophysical survey, trial-trenching (Phases 1 and 2; Monahan 2015) and Phase 1 excavation. The results of these investigations, where relevant, have been incorporated into the archaeological background (section 3 below).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site is situated on a slightly undulating plateau on the northern side of the valley of the River Lark at c.58-60m OD. The excavation area is located within a field which is defined by Mount Road to the south and the railway to the north. A road/track, Green Lane, runs along the west side of the field, separating it from Phase 1 of the development. There is no physical boundary along the eastern side of the development area.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online[1], the solid geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation). The superficial geology of the site is variable comprising a band of Head (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) and deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (a chalky till with outwash sands, gravels silts and clays) of Anglian date. The underlying geology results in a calcerous, clayey, loamy soil of the Swaffam Prior and Melford soil associations (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2.1.3 The archaeological evaluation report (Monahan 2015) described the topsoil/ploughsoil in Trenches 24-27 of the Phase 2 development area as a dark brown friable, slightly silty sand (up to c.0.40m thick) over a subsoil of mid-reddish brown friable silty sand with moderate chalk and flint (between c.0.3m and 0.5m thick).

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Hybrid planning permission (DC/14/1881/HYB) has been gained from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the residential development of land to the east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, pre-determination archaeological investigation works were recommended by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) and

[1] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 31/01/18.

trial trenching (Monahan 2015) were undertaken and established that there were archaeological remains within the development area. On this basis planning consent was granted subject to a condition relating to archaeology and the historic environment. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology and the historic environment. Subsequently mitigation was carried out in the Phase 1 area which recorded significant medieval industrial remains.

2.2.2 Condition B16 of the planning decision notice (dated 26 February 2016) states that ;

(1) No works on site involving any ground disturbance shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted by the applicant, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

And

(2) No dwelling shall be occupied until the site investigation and post-excavation assessment has been completed, submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set-out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, approved under part 1 of this condition and provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

2.2.3 The residential development is being undertaken in multiple phases; Phase 1 to the west has been completed archaeologically and Phase 2 to the east, to which this WSI relates. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the archaeological excavation which is to be undertaken within the Phase 2 development area. The requirement for and scope of the archaeological excavation is outlined in a brief of works prepared by SCCAS (Abraham, 25 January 2018). Further phases of the development south of Mount Road will be subject to separate WSIs.

2.2.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with these documents, as well as with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017, the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment (Peachey 2013), undertaken in relation to the wider development area, the report on the pre-determination trial trenching (Monahan 2015), the brief of works (Abraham 2018) and nearby ASE works (Heard 2015). An additional Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be obtained in

advance of reporting in order that the results of any more recent works can be incorporated into the results and discussions as appropriate.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Suffolk is well known for its Palaeolithic sites, such as that at Hoxne (c. 2.7km north-west of Bury St Edmunds, and at Lowestoft on the Suffolk coast. Artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been located in the Bury St Edmunds area and are considered to indicate that the area was also utilised during these early prehistoric periods.

3.2.2 Neolithic archaeological remains have also been located within the Bury St Edmunds area, such as a buried soil and pottery (SHER RGH044). Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by scatters of flintwork recorded during fieldwalking (e.g. SHER BRG043) and metalwork (SHER BRG009).

3.2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded in the Moreton Hall area, with 'prehistoric ditches' having been found on a site to the south of the railway line (SHER BRG 027) and west of Phase 1.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 Earlier Iron Age remains have been located to the north of the site (Heard 2015). Middle Iron Age archaeological remains, including ditches and pits, have been recorded in the area to the south of the site (SHER RGH066).

3.3.2 A site known as the Cattishall Tumulus (SHER BRG 001) is located to the north of the site. An excavation in 1957 produced 1st-century AD (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) artefacts in what was described as a 'midden'. Late Iron Age/Roman remains have also been recorded to the north of the site and include a system of ditched rectilinear enclosures, pits and one inhumation burial (Heard 2015). Dispersed Roman remains and find spots are recorded at Moreton Hall and in the wider area around the site.

3.4 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

3.4.1 Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been recorded in the general vicinity of the site, particularly to the north and north-west. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late 7th–early 8th century AD) was found on an excavation (SHER BRG 027) immediately west of Phase 1.

3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.5.1 A circuit court was held at Cattishall from the late 12th century. Although the exact location of the court is unknown it was probably held in a shire hall located in the vicinity of Tyburn Barn and the Cattishall Tumulus to the north of the site. Medieval artefacts have been found in fields to the north-west of the site, and excavations west of Phase 1 have produced evidence for industrial activity (BRG 026) and various features including ovens (BRG 027) as well as ditches associated with field systems. The site also borders a medieval green.

3.5.2 Until the early 19th century much of the site consisted of open fields, with only limited settlement in the vicinity of Cattishall Farm and Tyburn Barn, to the north of the site. The open fields in the area were enclosed in 1805, establishing a

pattern of land use that has to some extent survived until the present day. The site lay in agricultural land to the south of 'Catsale Green'. Reference to early 19th century mapping shows it was part of the Bunbury Estates (e.g. Peachey 2013, fig. 5). Sir William of Bunbury had acquired estates in the area by 1746 and they remained in this family until 1915.

3.5.3 The railway to the north of the site was constructed by the Eastern Union Railway and opened in 1846.

3.5.4 Rougham Airfield lay to the south of the site. It was constructed in 1941-2 and was a significant USAAF airbase. It was disposed of by the military in 1948. It has since largely returned to agriculture.

3.6 Summary of Results of Previous Trial Trenching in the Development Area

3.6.1 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken across Phase 1 and Phase 2 development areas in 2014 with the excavation of 30 trenches. Trenches 24, 25 and 27 lie within the Phase 2 excavation site. The results of the trial trenching (Monahan 2015) can be summarised as follows:

- Twenty six features were recorded, principally ditches;
- Ditches in Trench 24 were associated with a series of ditches traceable in Trenches 24, 25, and 27 – part of a series of boundary features;
- Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15), F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24) were of medieval (12th – 14th century) date;
- A possible kiln was recorded in Tr. 15;
- Undated features were located in Tr. 3, 7, 18, 24, 30;
- These included an undated pit F1008 (Tr.3) and an undated posthole F1062 (Tr.24); and
- Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3) were modern.

3.6.2 Additional trenches were excavated in August 2017. The results of this work are summarised on the site plan and brief of works (Abraham 2018 and Fig. 2). Trenches 31, 32, 33 and 42 are located within the Phase 2 excavation site. Ditches were identified in Trenches 32 and 33 which are likely to link to those previously recorded in Trenches 24, 25, and 27. These ditches are associated with Anglo-Saxon and medieval features (Abraham 2018).

3.6.3 Green edge ditches have been identified in Phases 1 & 2, with associated green edge activity.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.

- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understanding how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in the Suffolk. An updated HER search will be undertaken to inform the PXA of recent local discoveries.

4.2 Site specific Objectives

4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.
- Attempt to understand the nature of the green edge settlement in this area and how remains at this site relate to those identified in Phase 1 on the other side of the green, as well as to other remains identified in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The project will aim to address the following research questions:

- What is the nature of the Saxon and medieval activity on the site, revealed during the evaluation, and what is its extent?
- Can the archaeological features be more closely dated?
- Can the ditches on the site and nearby characterise the nature of the field systems in the wider area?
- Can the archaeological evidence gleaned from the site be used to better understand the relationship between settlements and their associated field systems in the archaeological periods evidenced on site?
- Can geological and/or topographical influences on the field system be discerned?
- Can the information revealed during the excavation be used to answer any research questions raised in the most recent framework for the region (Medlycott 2011)?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the full excavation of the area defined in the brief of works (Figure 2) with a contingency in place for further excavation should archaeological remains extend beyond this area (until a 10m buffer zone with no archaeological remains present is exposed). The excavation area will be clearly marked out and no tracking will take place until

formally signed off by SCCAS. Provision will be made to extend into the contingency zone around the excavation area dependent on the results of the initial stripping. Any extension will only be undertaken with the agreement of SCCAS and CgMs.

5.1.2 An OASIS record has been initiated for the project and parish code requested from SCCAS HER for the excavation. This code will be the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the Phase 2 excavation. Archaeological Solutions will be contacted to ensure duplication of context numbers is avoided.

5.1.3 ASE will adhere to the CIfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.*

5.1.4 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and disturbances.

5.1.6 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

5.1.7 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.1.8 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation. A log of its use will be kept. Roy Damant will undertake regular metal detecting visits on behalf of ASE. Any metal or small finds will have their location recorded by GPS.

5.1.9 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and CgMs.

5.1.10 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be excavated in full. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may also be requested during the project.

5.1.11 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – CgMs will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCC as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).

5.1.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.

5.1.13 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

5.1.14 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.1.15 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.1.16 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c) All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.1.17 Environmental samples will be taken from deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate.

5.1.18 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to CgMs (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

5.2.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of the site works a brief summary of the results and a timetable for the production of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to SCCAS and CgMs. Within a maximum of six months of the completion of fieldwork the full post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or

subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.

- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/ publication of results.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- TIMETABLE. A task list with assigned personnel and number of days allocated will be included in the PXA, as well as consideration of any updated research aims.

5.2.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and CgMs in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and CgMs a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

5.2.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with CgMs and SCCAS. At this review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with CgMs and SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within two years of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design. The archive and publication report will integrate the results of both Phases 1 and 2.

Archive

5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2017) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition).*

5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, CgMs and their client and SCCAS.

5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.

7.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).

7.3 CgMs will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner / Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle and Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)

Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material / worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone including fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ed Blinkhorn / Alice Dowsett (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal and waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE).
Historic Buildings	Dr Michael Shapland (ASE)
WW2 Archaeology	Justin Russell (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. More specifically, specialists who worked on the Phase 1 work will be consulted to ensure parity across the two phases of work. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. CgMs will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs.

8.3 CgMs will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. CgMs will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas and no areas will be returned to the Principal Contractor until signed off by SCCAS.

9 INSURANCE

9.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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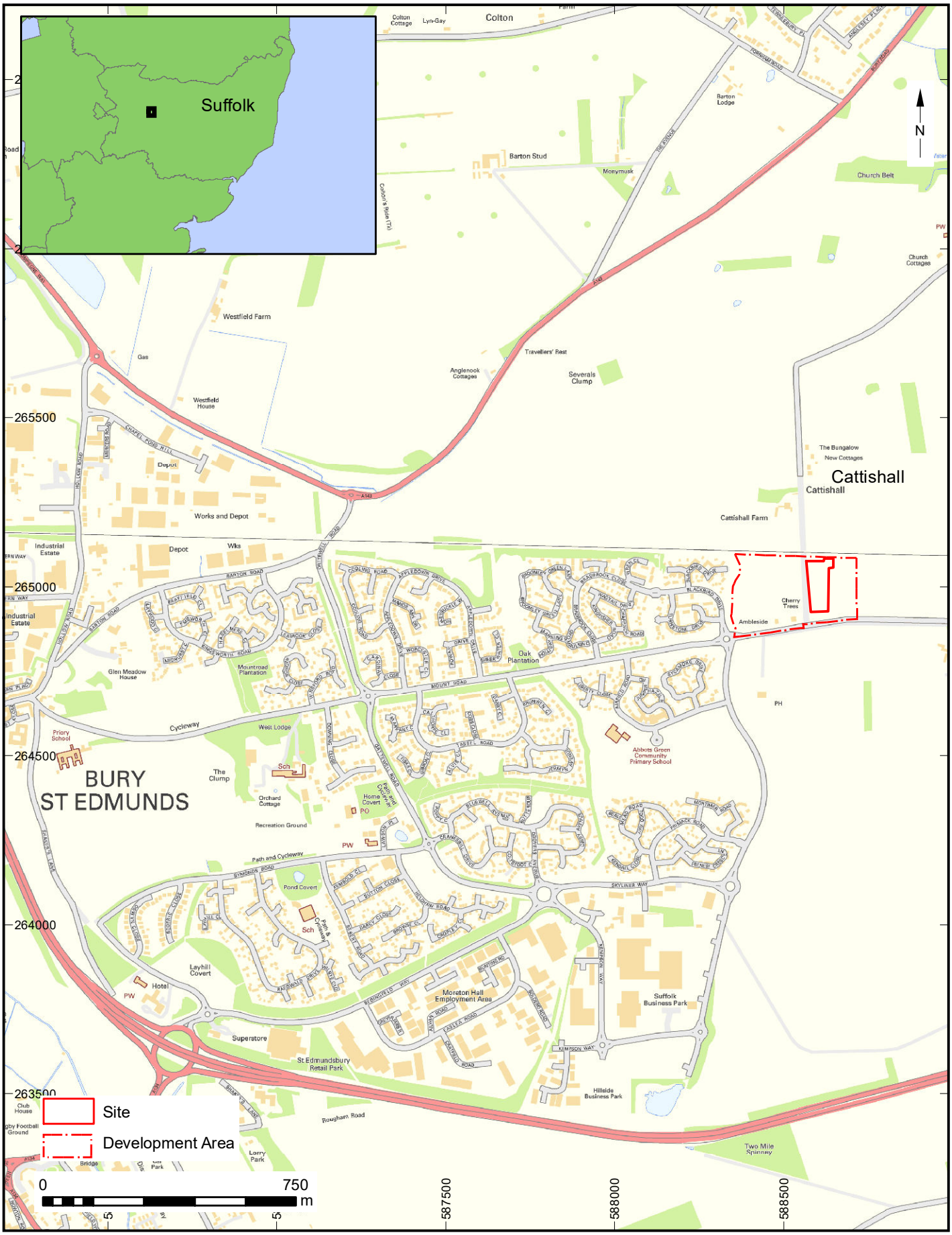
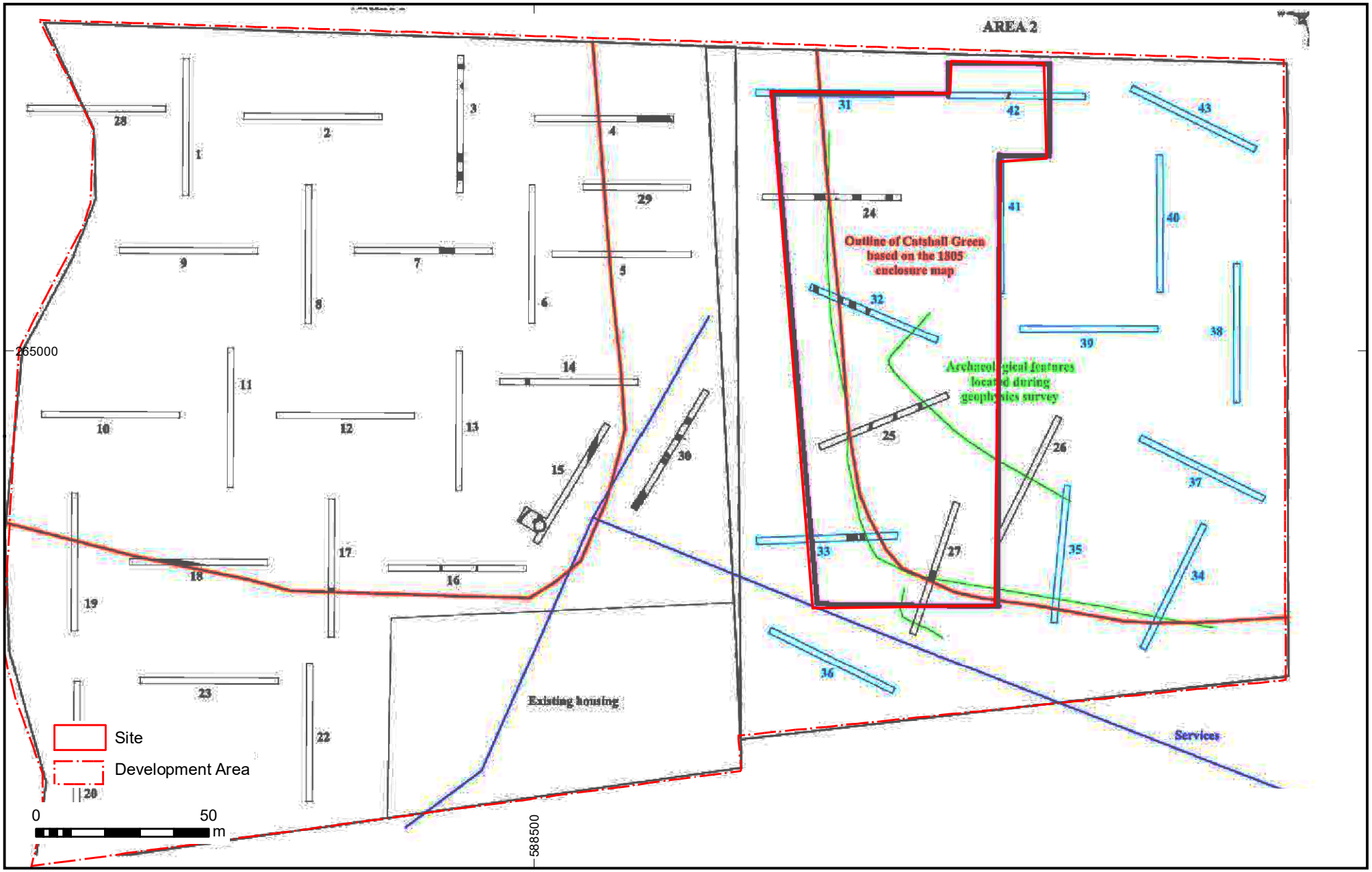


© Archaeology South-East		Land to the east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180082	Jan 2018	Site Location	
Report Ref. WSI	Drawn by: EH		



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180082	Jan 2018	Excavation Area and previous evaluation trenches	
Report Ref. WSI	Drawn by: EH		

Sussex Office
Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

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Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office
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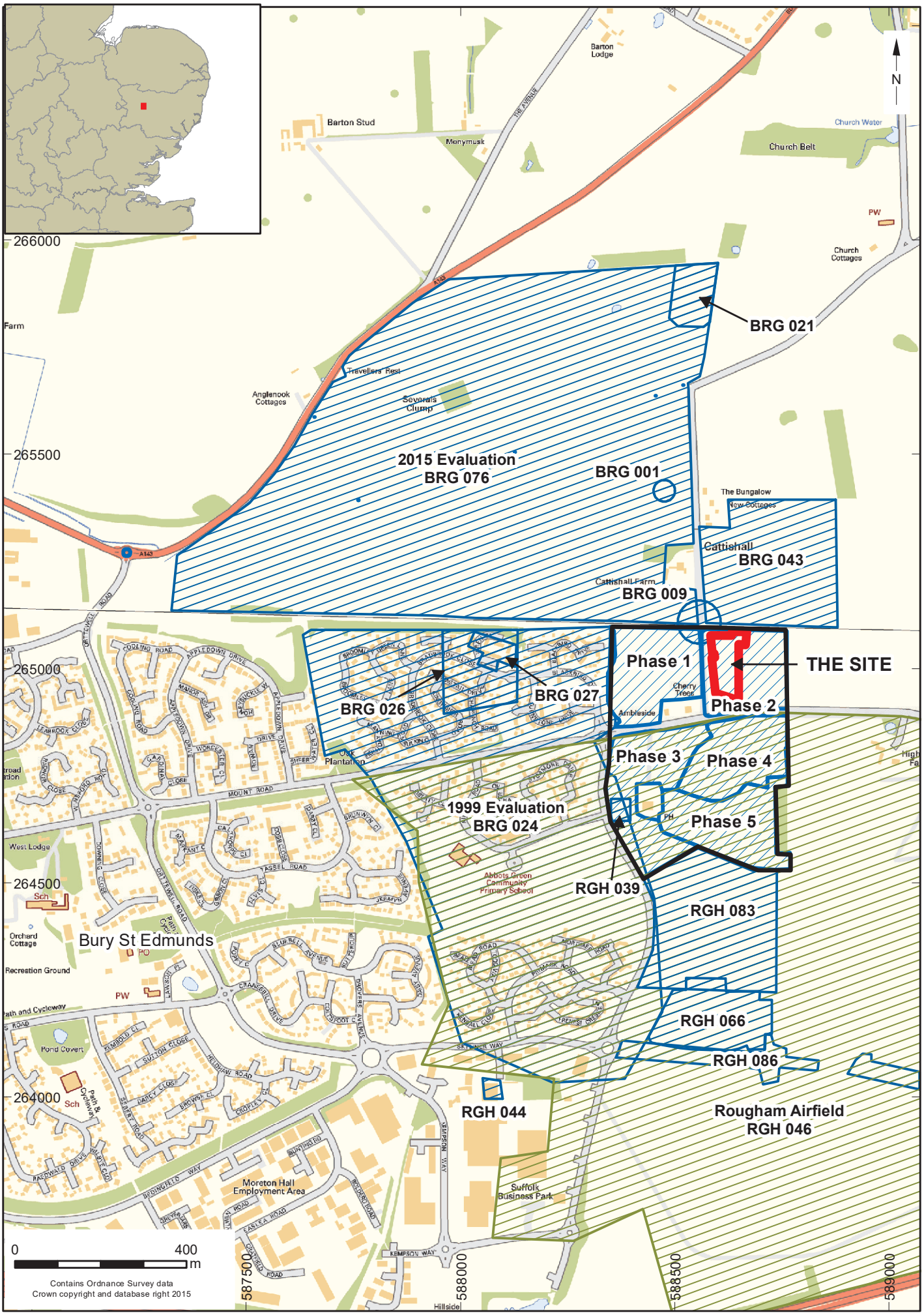
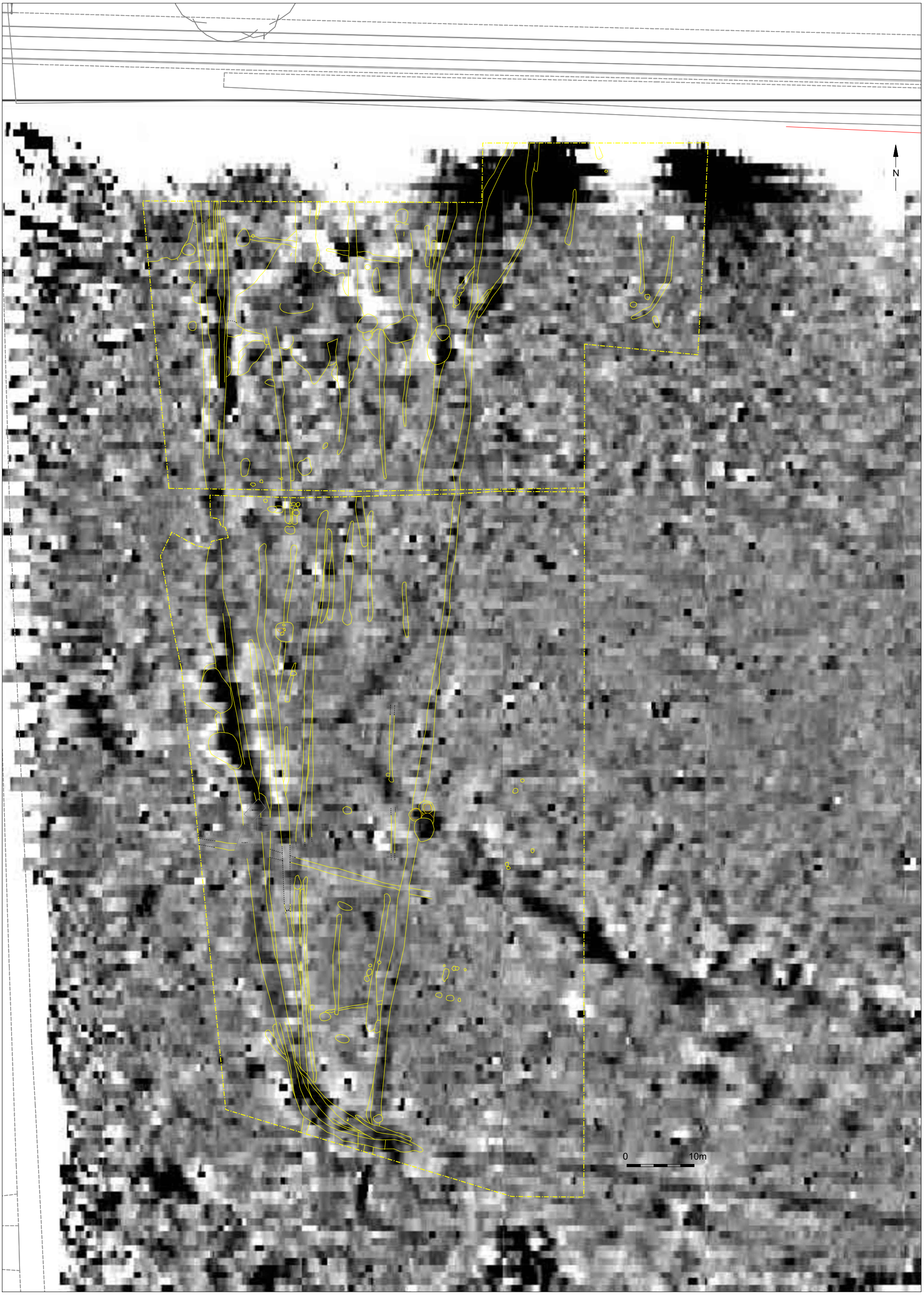
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Site plan with geophysical survey greyscale plot	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

N

Outline of Cattishall Green shown on 1802 enclosure map

Ambleside

Cherry Trees

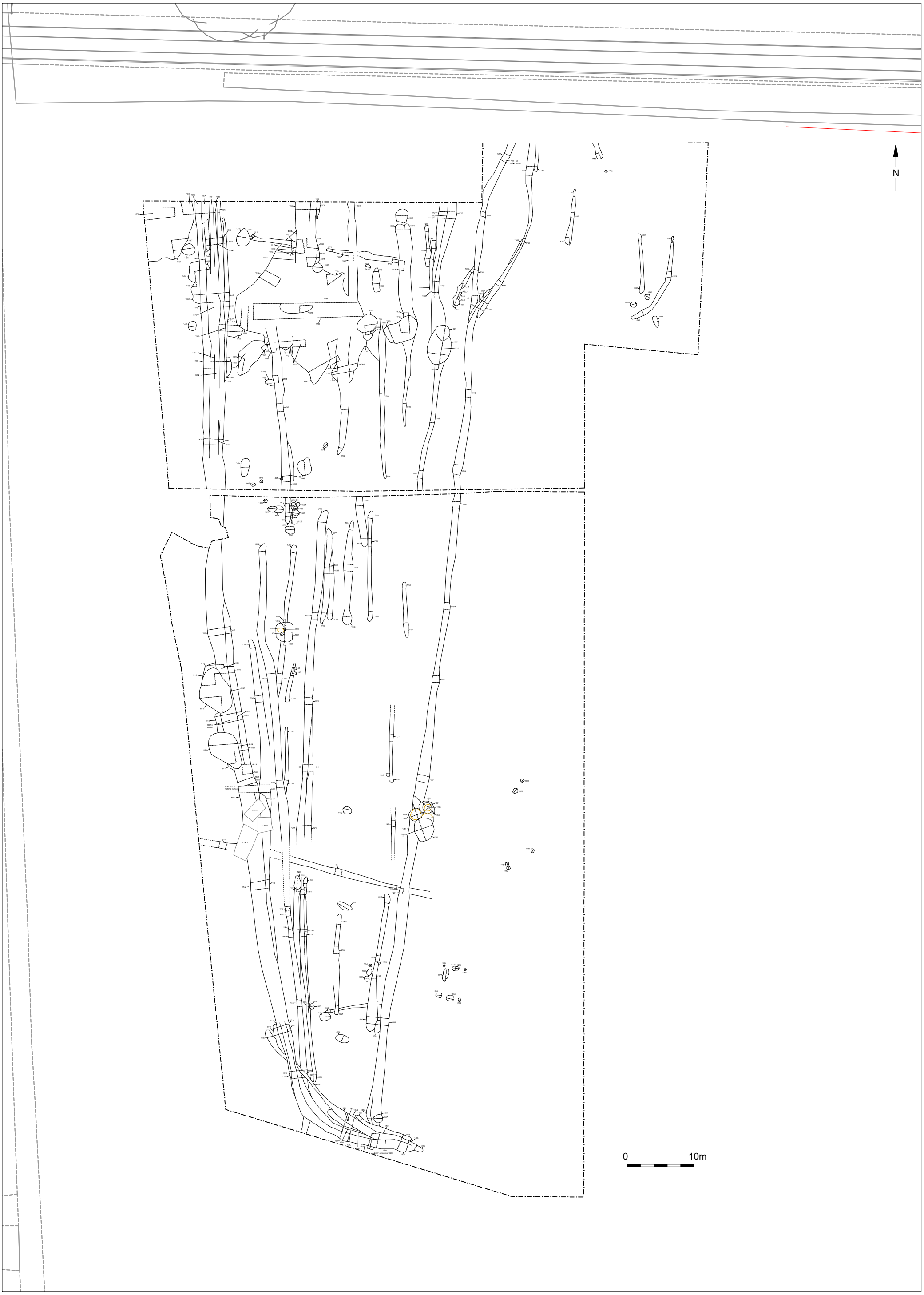
T31

T32

T33

T34

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	The Site with previous evaluation, excavation and geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

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Section 4
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Section 3
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Section 16
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Section 7
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Pre-Phase 1.1
Phase 1.1
Period 1 general
Undated

Section 16

Section 17

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Phase 1.1	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

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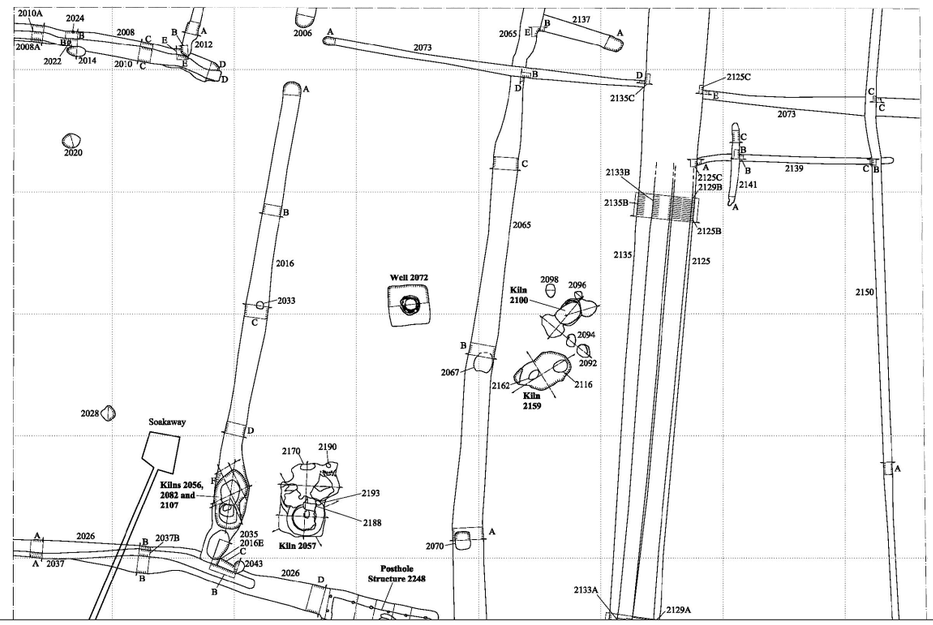
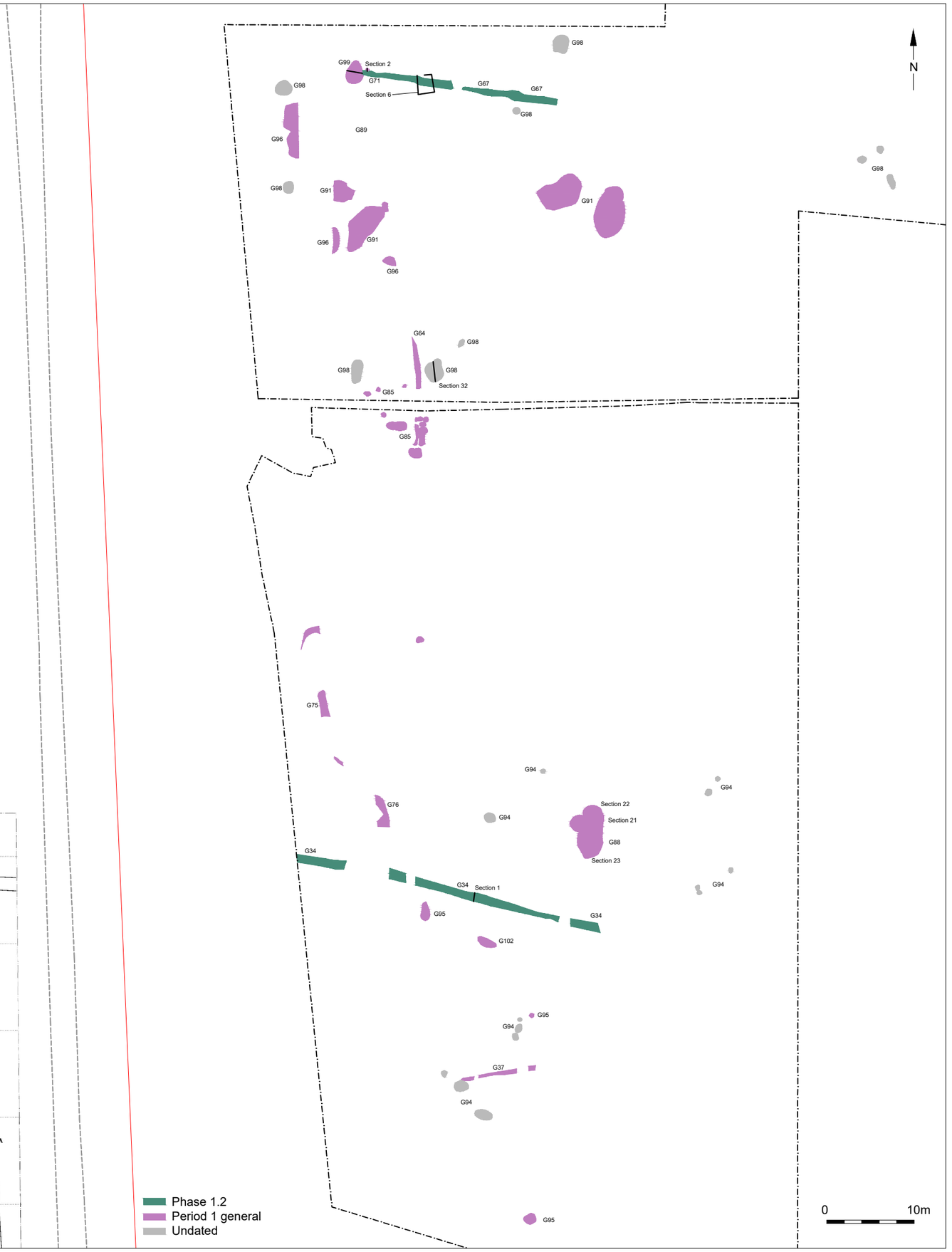
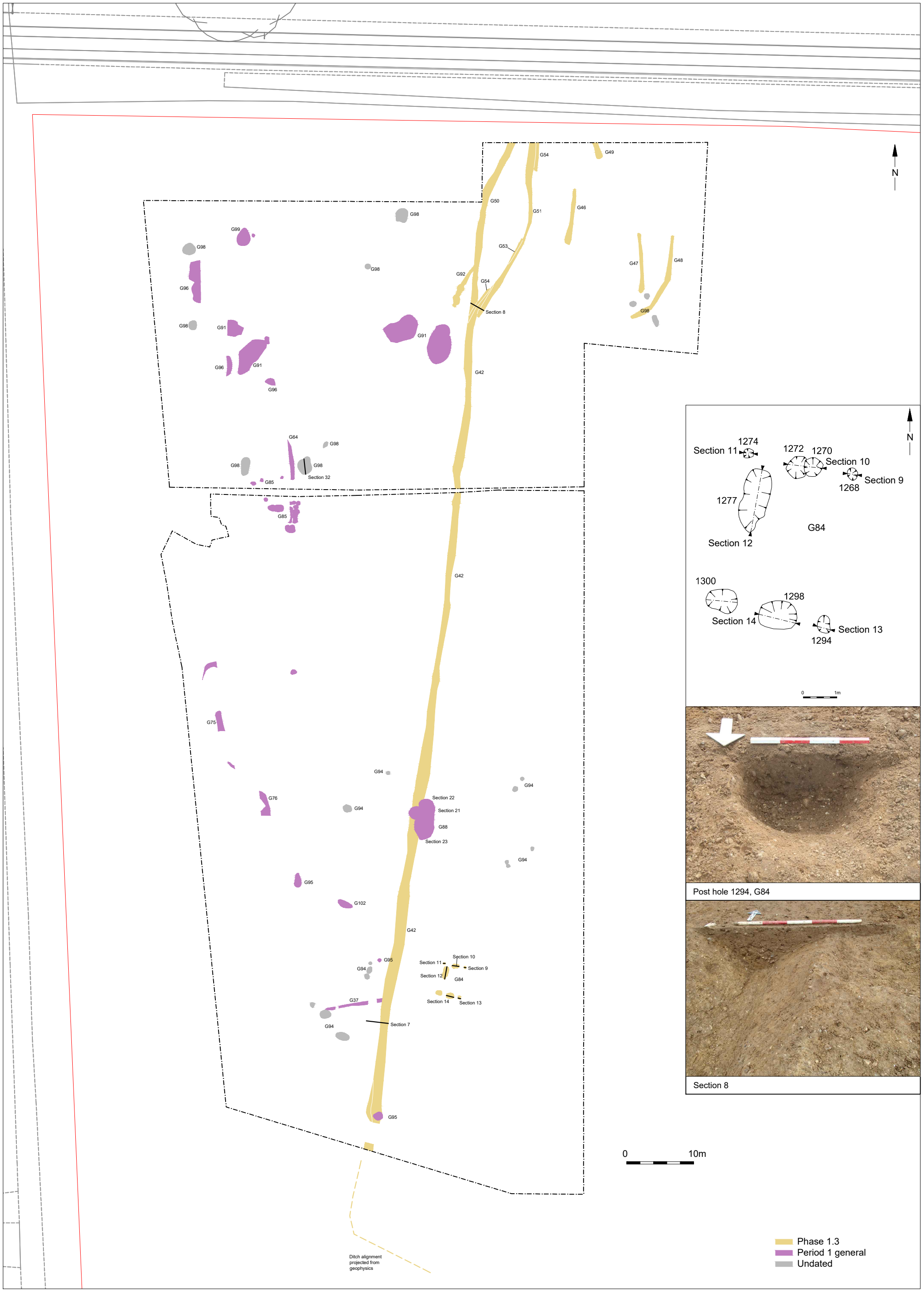
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Phase 1.2	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

Quarry pits G87

Quarry pits G89 and ditch G71







Post hole 1294, G84

Section 8

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Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Phase 1.3	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

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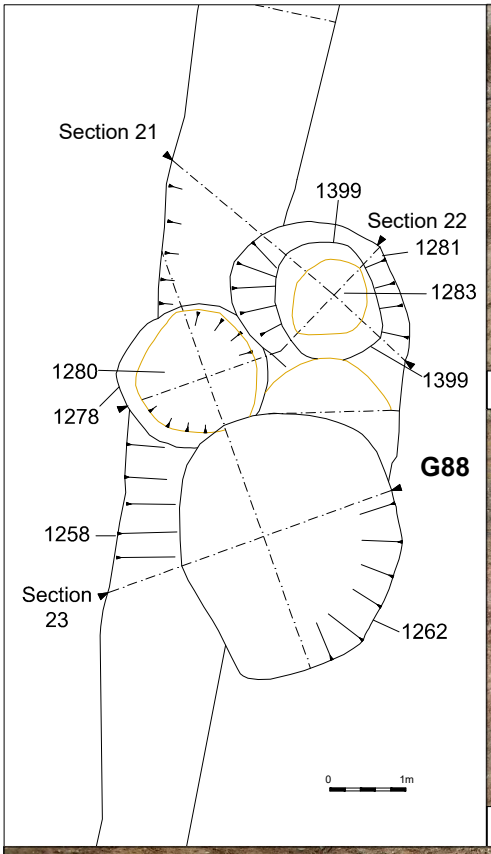
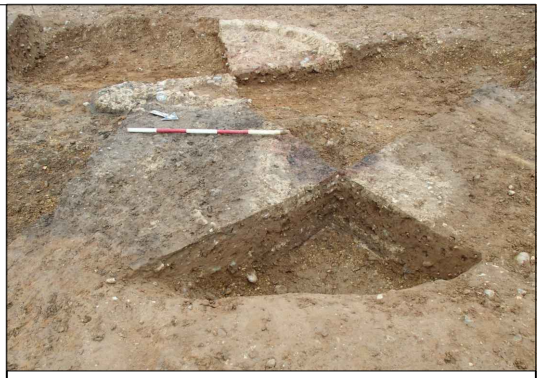
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Phase 1.4	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

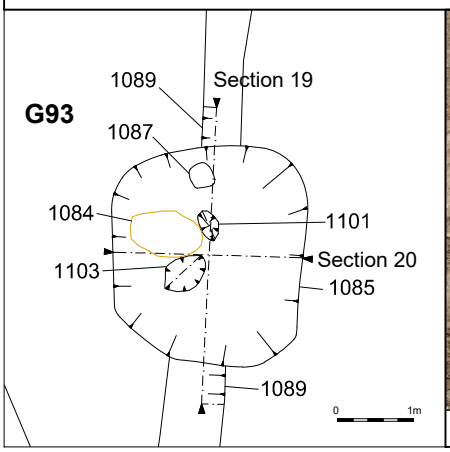




G88, kiln 1281 / 1399

G88, pit 1262

G88, kiln 1278



Kiln G93, north-west quadrant looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Kilns G88 and G93 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

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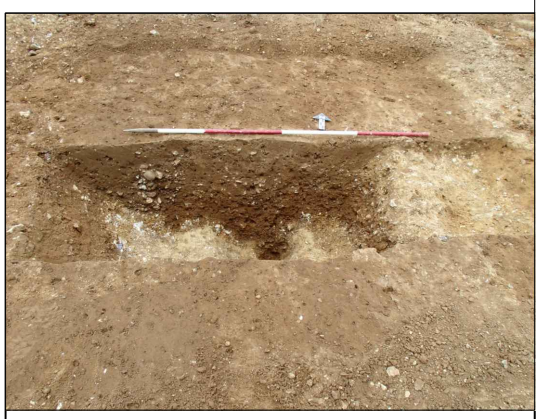

Section 28

Section 30

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Phase 1.5
Post Phase 1.5
Period 1 general
Undated

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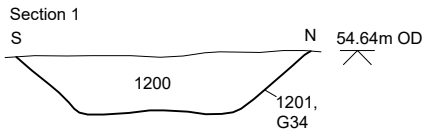
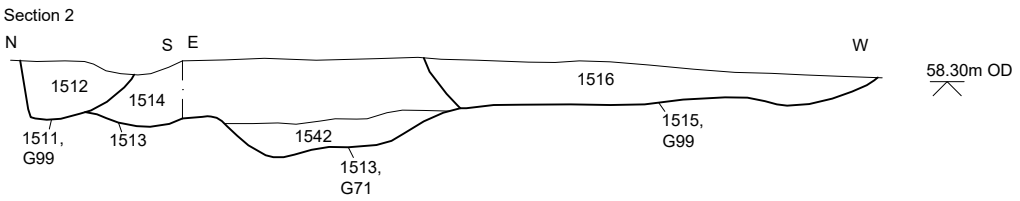
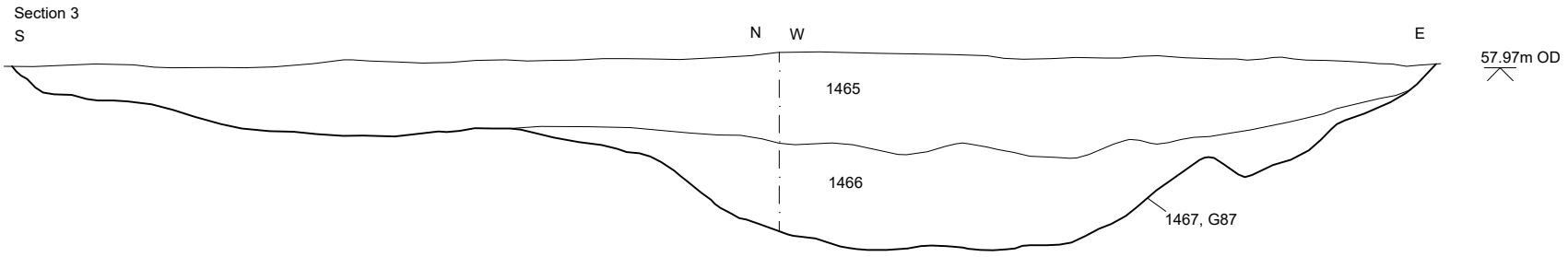
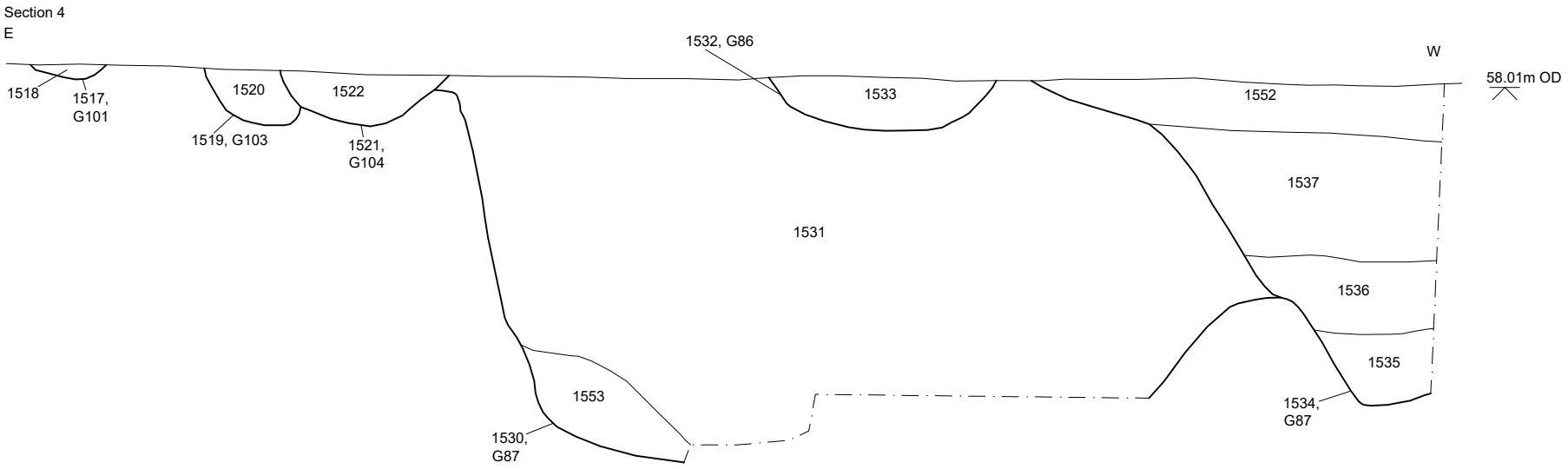
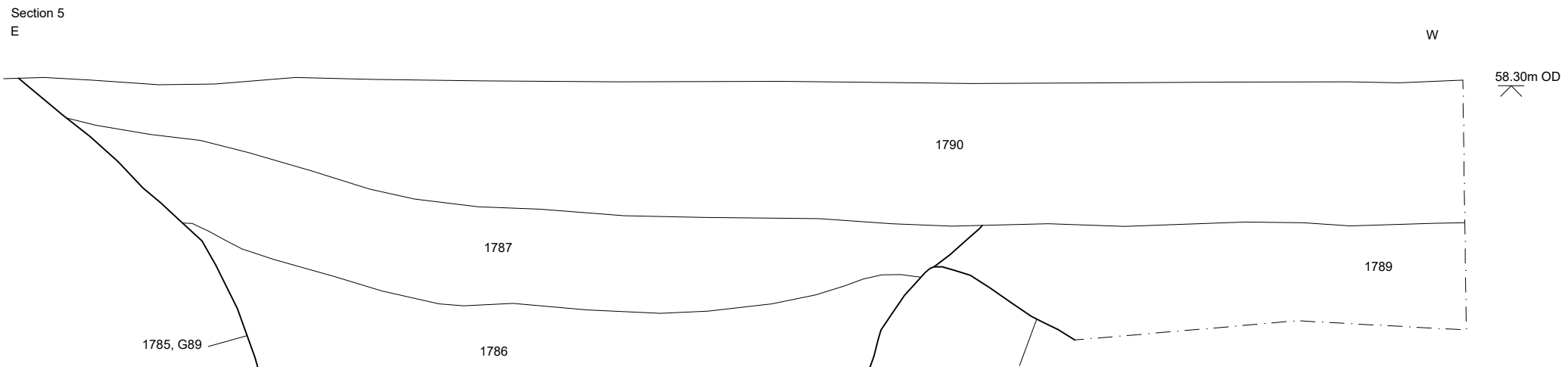
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Phase 1.5	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

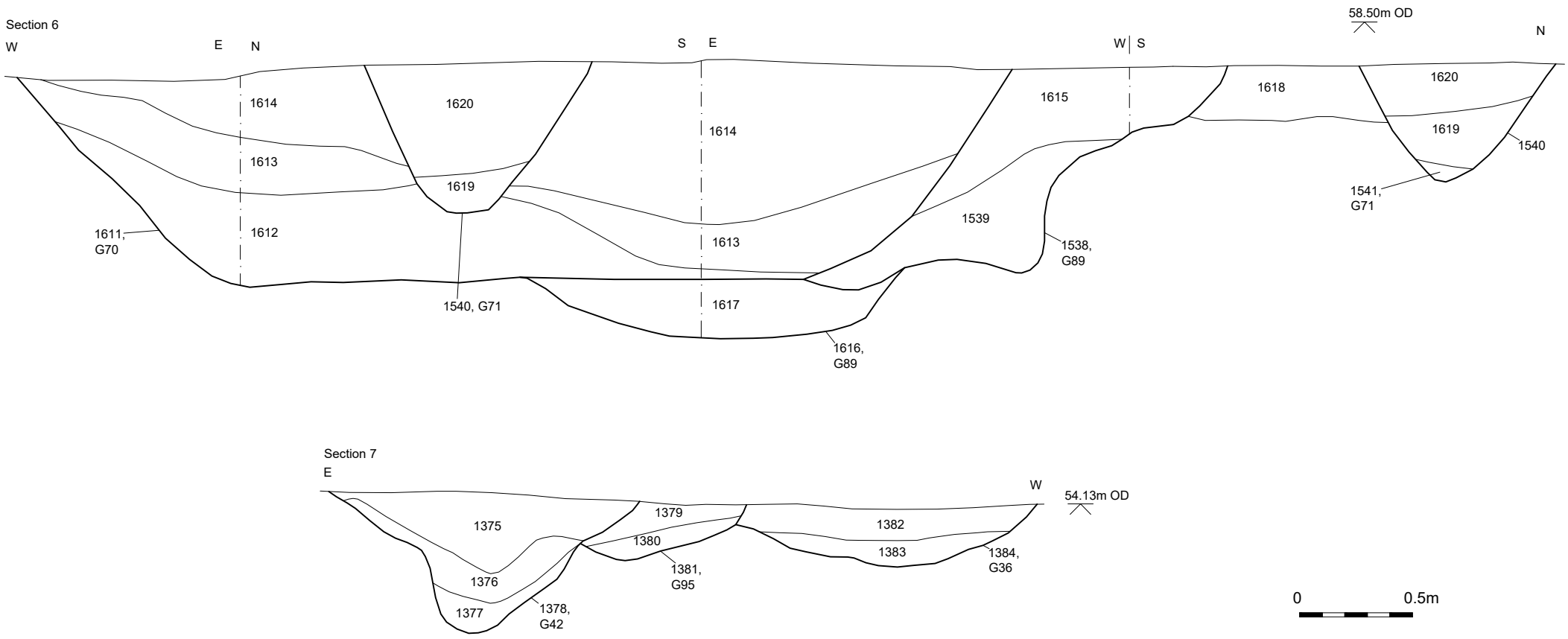












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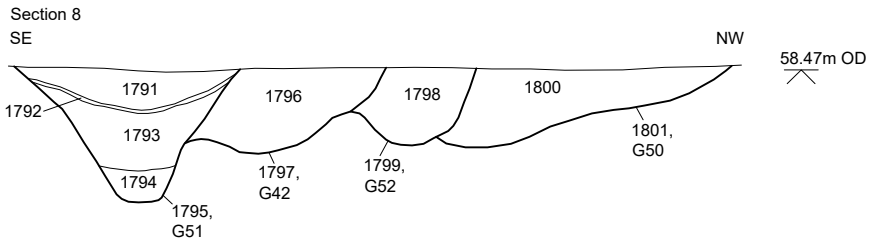
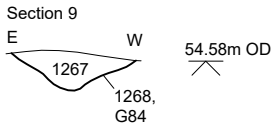
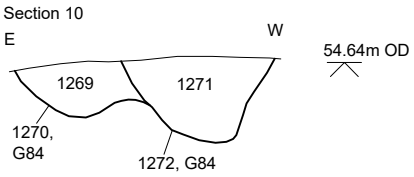
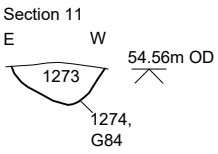
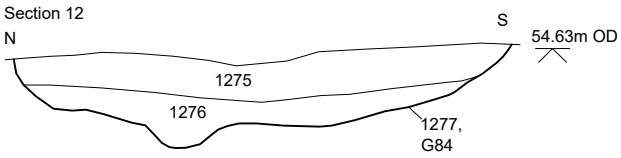
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Sections 1 - 7	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

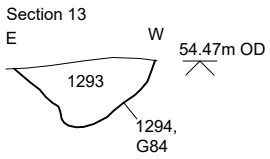


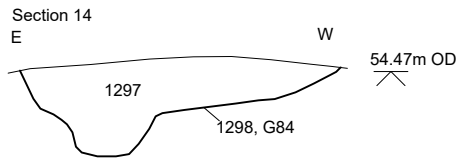


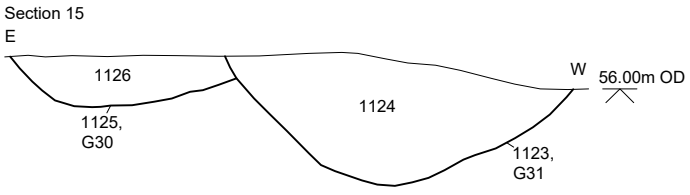


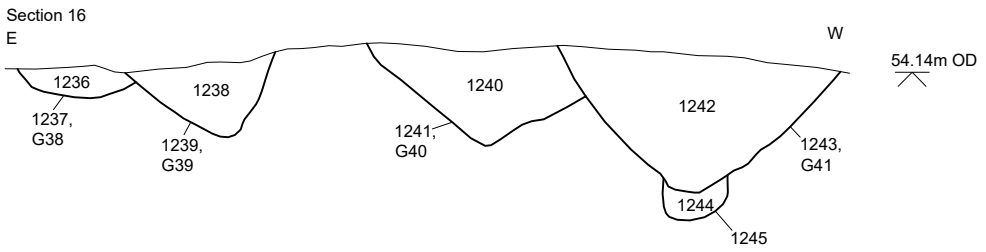


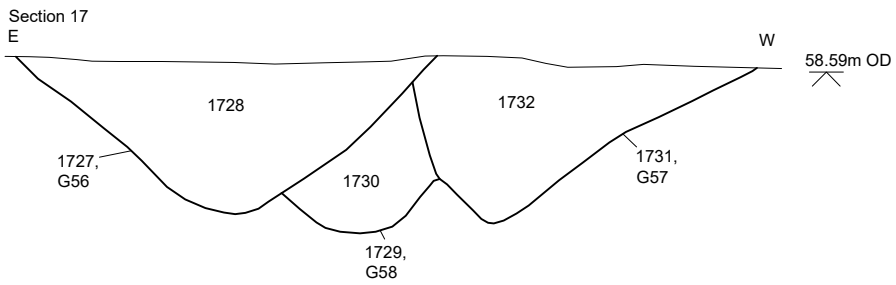


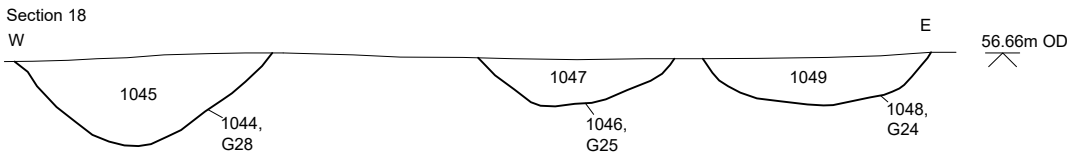


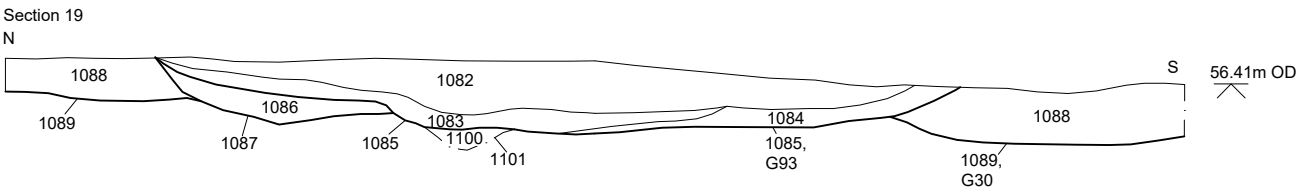


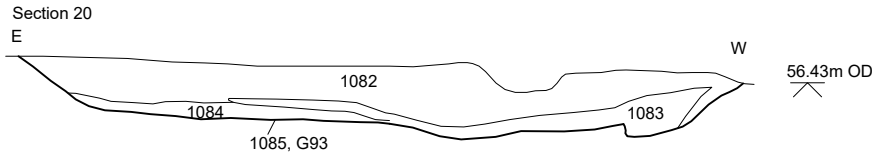


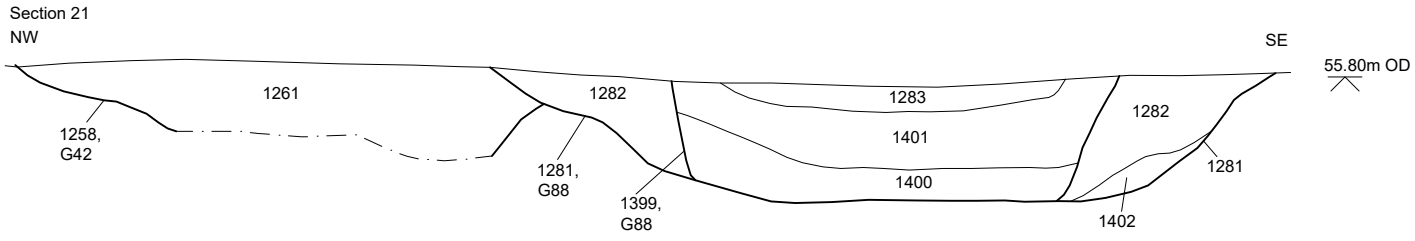


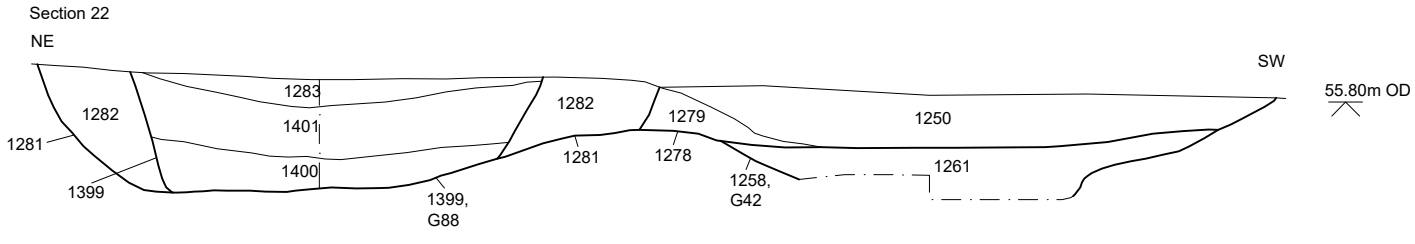












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© **Archaeology South-East**		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Sections 8 - 22	
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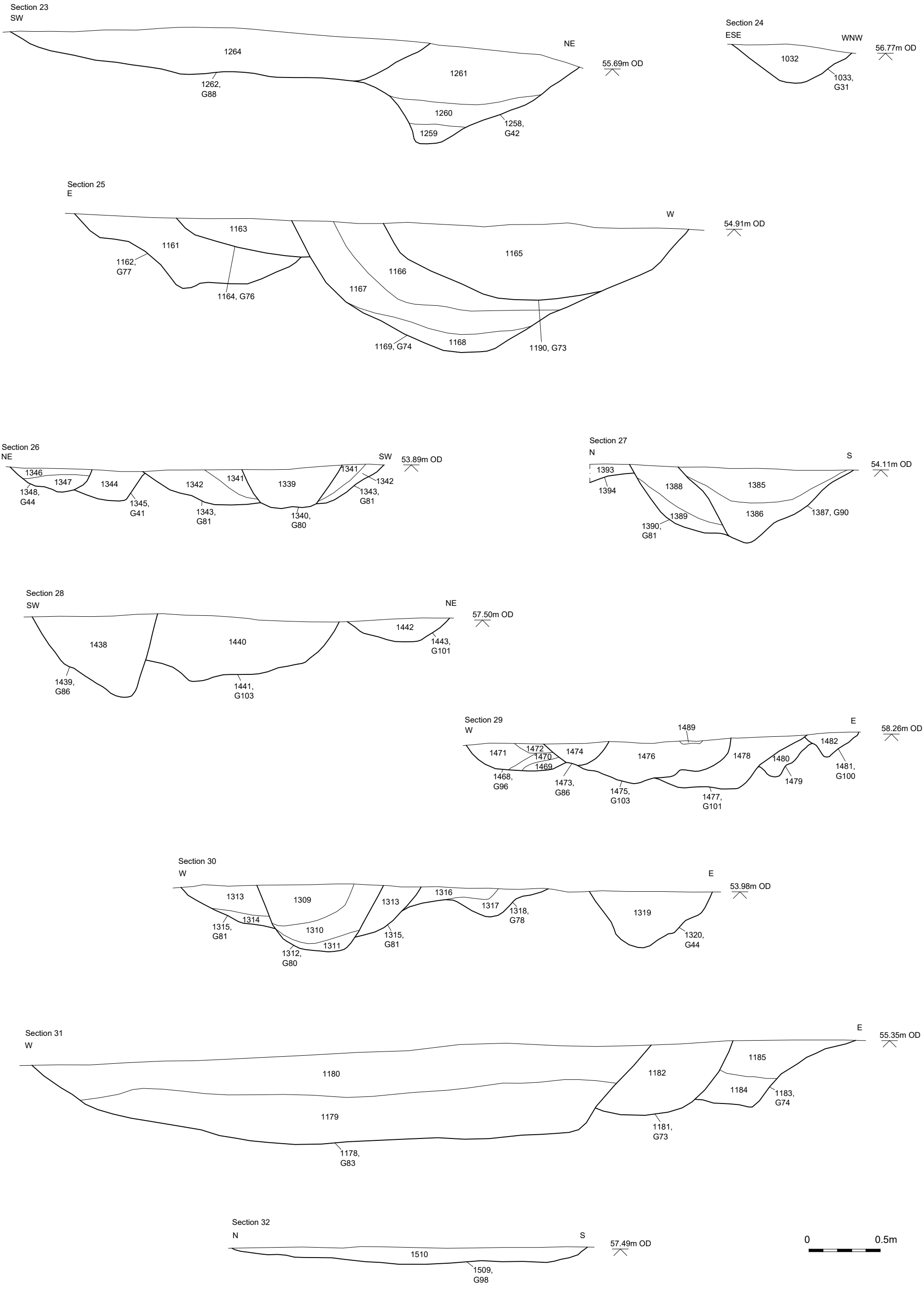

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Sections 23 - 32	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 180082	Aug 2020	Site plan - all phases	
Report Ref: 2020094	Drawn by: APL		

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