Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LAND SOUTH OF WETHERDEN ROAD
ELMSWELL
SUFFOLK

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

ASE Project No: 180565
Site Code: EWL 037

ASE Report No: 2019142
OASIS ID: 326814

July 2019

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to conduct an open-area excavation on land south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk. The archaeological project was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the fourth phase of fieldwork to take place on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey and two phases of trial-trench evaluation. For this fourth phase of fieldwork, four areas of the site were investigated, targeting the results from previous trial trenching.

A small assemblage of residual struck flints suggest only transitory use of the site during earlier prehistoric periods (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). Two pits dated to the Earlier Iron Age suggest a degree of permanent occupation, of a limited nature.

In the Early Roman period (AD 60-100) the site was a focus for pottery production. Two adjacent kilns and an associated well were constructed close to the suggested course of a Roman road that corresponds to the eastern boundary of the site. The kilns were of similar clay construction, incorporating a 'tongue' pedestal. There were two principal kiln products – flagons in a distinctive white/buff fabric and coarse wares, especially black-surfaced jars. A large pottery assemblage, comprised mostly of wasters, was recovered from the kilns and the well, together with fragments of kiln furniture and associated environmental evidence. Two ditched enclosures and scattered pits in the same area of the site provide some evidence for contemporary occupation. Two Early Roman pits (also containing pottery wasters) at the west end of the site demonstrate more widespread occupation during the same period.

Pottery production ceased towards the end of the 1st century, after which the site seems to have been abandoned. A small pit containing pottery dated AD 150-300+ suggests that there was occasional use of the site during the mid/late Roman period.

During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th-7th century), a small settlement was established in the western half of the site. The settlement was represented by three definite and four possible sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), some associated pits (relatively rich in environmental evidence) and a possible boundary ditch.

A possible timber building (of earth-fast post construction) with an associated hearth was located north of the SFBs. Associated fragments of fired clay/daub with wattle and post impressions suggest destruction by fire. Currently undated, the postulated building might have been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead.

Evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and possible medieval occupation was sealed by a site-wide deposit of 'subsoil', probably the result of natural accumulation during a period of abandonment, with subsequent reworking during cultivation (medieval/early post-medieval). More recent (post-medieval) agriculture was represented by a series of north/south ditches, corresponding to field boundaries shown on 19th- and earlier 20th-century maps.

Post-medieval field boundaries were removed in the 1960s/1970s, and modern agriculture was represented by a site-wide layer of ploughsoil, forming the current ground surface.

This report conforms to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE),

Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England, 2008). It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed (at local and regional levels) and recommendations are made for the dissemination of the results of the project.

It is proposed that, following further targeted analysis, a detailed final archive report is prepared. A publication report, describing the most significant aspects of the site will be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate journal.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Elmswell is a large village, approximately six miles east of Bury St Edmunds, in Mid Suffolk District. The archaeological site was located on the south eastern edge of the village (NGR: TL 99500 63160; Figure 1). It was bounded by Wetherden Road to the north, by agricultural land to the east and south, and by the back gardens of houses on Mill Gardens to the west.

1.1.2 The overall development site included parcels of land to the north and south of Wetherden Road. The parcel to the south of the road (the excavation site) measured approximately 8.3 hectares and consisted of a single field, which was under cultivation until 2018.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as Crag Group – *Sand* (BGS 2019). This is overlaid by superficial deposits of the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member – *Sand and Gravel*, with Head – *Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel* accumulated on the lower slope along the northern edge of the site. To the north of the site, the surface geology is dominated by Lowestoft Formation – *Diamicton*.

1.2.2 The site is located on the gentle, north-facing slope of a hill. Ground level falls from *c.* 70m OD along the southern boundary of the site to *c.* 62m OD on the northern frontage of the site.

1.2.3 There are no major watercourses in the immediate vicinity, the closest being the Black Bourn river approximately two miles to the west of the site. According to local knowledge, there is a natural spring line just to the north of the site, to the rear of properties on Wetherden Road. Presumably, this corresponds to the interface of the free-draining sands and gravels (Croxton deposits) with the underlying chalky till (Lowestoft Formation).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, defined by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Given this potential, archaeological investigations were undertaken to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development on two parcels of land to the north and south of Wetherden Road. The proposal was for up to 240 dwellings, with associated works including vehicular and pedestrian accesses, pedestrian links, infrastructure, open space, landscaping, community parkland and green infrastructure. The archaeological work included a desk-based assessment (Pegasus 2016), a geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and a trial-trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016).

1.3.2 Outline planning permission (4911/16/OUT) was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC) in March 2018. Given the results of the preceding archaeological investigations, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisers to the Local Planning Authority, recommended a programme of mitigation be undertaken

in advance of construction-related works. Consequently, Conditions 17 and 18 of the outline consent stated:

"17: No development shall take place within each phase area until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

18: No building shall be occupied in each phase of development until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that phase, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition."

1.3.3 To fulfil these planning conditions, ASE was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake a second phase of trial trenching on land to the north and south of Wetherden Road (Figure 2). This was designed to increase the coverage of the archaeological evaluation from a 2% sample to a 4% sample of the total area of the development site. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (SCCAS 2018) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2018a).

1.3.4 The evaluation had positive archaeological results (ASE 2018b), and was followed by a phase of open-area excavation, described in this report. This phase of work was undertaken in accordance with a new WSI (ASE 2018c). Four areas were investigated, in the field to the south of Wetherden Road, targeting the positive results of the preceding trial trenching. The results of the trial-trench evaluation on the parcel of land to the north of Wetherden Road were considered insufficient to require further archaeological investigation in that area of the proposed development.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Fieldwork

1.4.1 The open-area excavation was commissioned by CgMs Ltd on behalf of their client, Crest Nicholson.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was carried out by ASE in accordance with a WSI (ASE 2018c) that was approved by SCCAS.

1.4.3 A Method Statement for the excavation was prepared (ASE 2018d) and the fieldwork took place between 28 August and 29 October 2018.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 Four areas of the site were investigated (Figure 2): Area A (4421m^2), Area B (2651m^2), Area C (4274m^2) and Area D (395m^2). These had a combined area of 11741m^2, or 14% of the total site area of 8.3 hectares.

1.5.2 Within each excavation area, topsoil and subsoil stripping took place under archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket. A dump truck was used to transport the excavated soils to designated spoil heaps. Where possible, topsoil and subsoil deposits were stored separately.

1.5.3 Mechanical excavation of the topsoil and undifferentiated subsoil proceeded in shallow spits until archaeological deposits were reached or the surface of the underlying natural stratum was exposed; generally, this occurred at the same level.

1.5.4 Subsequent excavation and recording of the site was done in accordance with standard ASE methodologies, which generally follow the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (MoLAS 1994).

1.5.5 Archaeological deposits and features were excavated by hand. Pits were mostly half-sectioned, while postholes and significant structural features (such as kilns and sunken-featured buildings) were excavated fully. Ditches were sample excavated by means of 1m-wide segments, deployed in sufficient quantity to characterise them. A well in Area C was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 3.5m, with the use of a mechanical excavator to reduce the surrounding natural strata in stages. Below this depth, the fills of the well were sampled using a hand auger.

1.5.6 Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were recorded using unique sequences of *context numbers* in the ranges 1000–1204 (Area A), 2000–2053 (Area B), 3000–3186 (Area C) and 4000–4032 (Area D). The features were mostly planned by GPS, but some of the more significant remains, or those requiring more precise recording, were planned by hand at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. All drawings were made on various sizes of gridded drafting film and were later digitised. Spot heights on plans and sections were recorded by GPS. Written records (context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* Context Record Sheets.

1.5.7 Selected (sealed) deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

1.5.8 A comprehensive photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (JPGs) taken with a compact camera.

1.5.9 Within each excavation area, topsoil and subsoil deposits were scanned with a metal detector, prior to stripping. The fills of individual features were scanned also, prior to excavation.

1.5.10 Finds retrieval and subsequent treatment was carried out in accordance with ASE guidelines and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIFA 2014a).

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England, 2008).

1.6.2 The principal aims of this PXA are as follows:

- Quantify the excavation archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Summarise the results of the archaeological excavation (with reference also to the preceding evaluation)
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the WSI
- Consider the potential of the archive to answer additional research aims suggested by this assessment
- Consider the significance of the data in relation to the Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and in relation to the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.7 Textual Conventions used in this Report

1.7.1 The basic stratigraphic unit used during the fieldwork to identify individual deposits or features was the *context number;* these have been used in the report where very specific reference is required, and are shown thus: [1000]. A complete list of contexts is included as Appendix 1.

1.7.2 During the initial assessment of the results of the fieldwork, individual contexts were amalgamated into *subgroups* of related contexts; for example, a pit and its primary (usage) fill, or an excavated ditch segment and its fill(s). In this report subgroup numbers are shown thus: SG1.

1.7.3 Subsequently, subgroups were amalgamated into *groups*. Examples of groups include clusters of related pits, or all of the component segments (and associated fills) of a ditch. Groups are shown in the report thus: G1. The most significant groups are described in the text and comprehensive group descriptions are included as Appendix 2. The groups have been assigned to site-specific and provisional *Periods*, numbered 1 (Earlier Iron Age) to 8 (Modern).

1.7.4 Note that deposits and features recorded in evaluation trenches to the north of Wetherden Road (and therefore excluded from the subsequent open-area excavation) have not been assigned subgroup/group numbers.

1.7.5 Significant finds have been given *Registered Find* numbers and these are referenced in this report thus: RF<1>.

1.7.6 Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, thus: Sample <1>.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General background

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the DBA (Pegasus 2016) and the reports for the two phases of trial-trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016; ASE 2018) and is supported by readily available historic mapping. SHER references are located on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

2.1.2 Neolithic flint flakes were recovered from a gravel pit, some 500m south of the site (SHER: WDN 002).

2.1.3 Three small, shallow pits, a possible posthole and two ditches or gullies have been found 470m to the southeast of the site, during a trial-trench evaluation in advance of gravel extraction. One of the pits contained Iron Age pottery and the possible posthole contained a moderate amount of burnt flint (SHER: WDN 013).

Roman

2.1.4 The parish boundary (also the modern boundary between East and West Suffolk) that runs along the eastern edge of the site, has been suggested as the former course of a Roman road, although this is as yet unproven (SHER: EWL MISC).

2.1.5 The remains of a Roman pottery kiln (SHER: EWL 003) were found in Elmswell during construction work in 1964. It was located east of Church Cottages and approximately 800m northwest of the site. According to the excavator, Basil Brown, this was a pedestal kiln of the Wattisfield type. A significant amount of pottery was recovered from the kiln (probably from the stokehole), as well as from the surrounding area, dated to the 3rd/4th century (Wilson 1964).

2.1.6 An excavation on land off Gardeners Walk, approximately 650m northwest of the site, identified three Roman ditches, one of which probably formed part of an enclosure (SHER: EWL 013).

2.1.7 Roman find spots near the site include pottery and metal artefacts (SHER: EWL 004), a coin (SHER: EWL 005) and coins and a bronze ring (SHER: EWL MISC).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.1.8 A metal detector survey (SHER: EWL 025), approximately 850m west of the site, produced a small scatter of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts, including a mount from an Early Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl that may be indicative of a cemetery site. Further metal-detected finds have been made in the vicinity of the parish church (SHER: EWL 010, 014).

2.1.9 An archaeological monitoring near Oliver House, approximately 600m west of the site, produced two sherds of medieval pottery and two medieval buckles (SHER: EWL 021).

2.1.10 To the northeast of the site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches (SHER: WDN 017) along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall (SHER: WDN 005). Warren lodge (SHER: EWL 015) is located approximately 630m southeast of the site and is recorded on 16th-century maps, in an area subsequently quarried.

2.1.11 The eastern boundary of the site corresponds with the parish boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden, which coincides with the modern administrative boundary between East and West Suffolk. Known as the Franchise Bank (or the Hundred Mere), this boundary is marked as 'the old ditch' on a map of *c*.1568, dividing the Franchise of St Edmund to the west, from the Geldable land to the east (SHER: EWL 016). The boundary is probably medieval or earlier in date.

Post-medieval

2.1.12 A 16th-century map marks a boundary ditch and track at Woolpit Heath (SHER: WPT 028), 630m to the south of the site. This may have been a boundary of Haughley Park, with its Grade I Listed early 17th-century house (SHER HGH 011; List No. 1181268). An associated icehouse (SHER: WDN 006) is marked on a 1957 Ordnance Survey map.

2.1.13 A windmill (SHER: WPT 027) is shown on a map of *c*.1568 on Woolpit Heath, approximately 750m south of the site. Another windmill, known as Warren Mill (SHER: WDN 009), was located 80m southeast of the site and was shown on 19th-century maps.

2.1.14 The Kiln Lane brick works (SHER: WPT 022), approximately 800m southwest of the site, and Elmswell railway station (SHER: EWL 020), northwest of the site, are shown on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps.

2.1.15 19th- and earlier 20th-century mapping shows that the site was in agricultural use, being divided into four fields by a series of north–south boundaries. These field boundaries were extant from at least the time of the 1843 tithe map until the early 1970s. By 1973, the four fields had been combined to form one large field that remained in agricultural use until 2018.

2.2 Site specific background

Geophysical survey

2.2.1 The site has been subject to geophysical survey (GSB 2016), but no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected.

Evaluation, Phase 1

2.2.2 An initial phase of trial-trench evaluation took place in 2016 (Cotswold Archaeology 2016). Twenty-two trenches were excavated on two parcels of land either side of Wetherden Road, representing approximately 2% of the proposed development site (Figure 2).

2.2.3 The evaluation revealed a possible ditched enclosure containing a probable kiln of early Roman date in the southern land parcel, corresponding to the subsequent excavation site.

2.2.4 In the western part of the southern land parcel, a possible sunken-featured building, two pits and a tree-throw pit were identified, dated by pottery to the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period.

2.2.5 Some post-medieval or modern ditches were interpreted as probable field boundaries.

Evaluation, Phase 2

2.2.6 A second phase of trial trenching took place in 2018 (ASE 2018b), with thirty-nine trenches being excavated in the same two land parcels, to north and south of Wetherden Road (Figure 2).

2.2.7 Some undated pits and ditches in the eastern half of the southern parcel were thought to have been associated with the early Roman kiln and possible enclosure identified during the first phase of evaluation.

2.2.8 No direct evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation was encountered during the second phase of trial trenching. An undated ditch was recorded close to the possible sunken-featured building found during the earlier evaluation.

2.2.9 Some post-medieval or modern ditches were found, corresponding to field boundaries shown on historic mapping.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Original Research Aims (ORA) of the excavation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2018c, 2.7) and were designed to provide a better understanding of the evidence for Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity obtained from the preceding evaluations. In addition, some areas of potential study relating to regional research topics (Medlycott 2011) were identified.

3.2 Original Research Aims

- *ORA 1: Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?*
- *ORA 2: Are there any further features within the Roman ditched enclosure?*
- *ORA 3: Can anything further be added to our understanding of the kiln structure found during trenching and its use?*
- *ORA 4: Are there any outlying features associated with the Roman enclosure?*
- *ORA 5: Is the putative Saxon SFB in isolation or is it part of a settlement or related to any other nearby features?*
- *ORA 6: Is the site related or linked in any way to other sites in Elmswell or beyond?*
- *ORA 7: Are there any similarities between the kiln and other Roman kiln structures in the area (notably EWL 003)?*

3.3 Regional Research Topics

Roman

3.1 How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott 2011, 46).

3.2 What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47).

Anglo-Saxon

3.3 Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott 2011, 57).

3.4 What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 57).

4.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the fieldwork are presented in this report under provisional period headings; these periods are derived mainly from the dating of finds (especially the pottery) but also through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships existed. All features with associated dating evidence (actual or inferred) have been assigned to one of these provisional periods. The provisional period headings and assigned dates are shown in Table 1. They are summarised below (4.2) and described in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report (4.4 to 4.11). Several features could not be dated and could not obviously be assigned to one of the provisional periods. These undated and un-phased features are also described (4.12).

Period	Description	Approximate date range
0	Prehistoric	*c*. 3400–300 BC
1	Earlier Iron Age	*c.* 800–300 BC
2	Early Roman	AD 60–100
3	Mid/Late Roman	AD 150–300+
4	Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon	*c.* 5th–7th century
5	Anglo-Saxon/medieval	*c.* 5th–15th century
6	Medieval/early post-medieval	*c.* 11th–18th century
7	Post-medieval	*c.* 17th–19th century
8	Modern	20th–21st century

Table 1: Summary of site-specific periods

4.2 Summary of the results

4.2.1 A small assemblage of residual struck flints suggests only transitory use of the site during earlier prehistoric periods (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age; Period 0). Two pits dated to the Earlier Iron Age (Period 1) indicate a localised area of occupation.

4.2.2 In the Early Roman period (AD 60–100; Period 2) the site was a focus for pottery production. Two adjacent kilns and an associated well were constructed close to the suggested course of a Roman road, corresponding to the eastern boundary of the site. The kilns were of similar clay construction, incorporating a 'tongue' pedestal. There were two principal kiln products – flagons in a distinctive white/buff fabric and coarse wares, especially black-surfaced jars. A large pottery assemblage, comprised mostly of wasters, was recovered from the kilns and the well, together with fragments of kiln furniture and associated environmental evidence. Two ditched enclosures and scattered pits provide some evidence for contemporary occupation, of a limited nature. Two adjacent pits at the west end of the site demonstrate more widespread occupation during Period 2.

4.2.3 Pottery production ceased towards the end of the 1st century, after which the site area seems to have been abandoned. A small pit containing parts of a greyware jar and a samian dish (dated AD 150–300+) suggests occasional use of the site during the mid/late Roman period (Period 3).

4.2.4 During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th–7th century; Period 4), a small settlement was established in the western half of the site. It was

represented by three definite and four possible sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) , some associated pits (relatively rich in environmental evidence) and a possible boundary ditch.

4.2.5 A possible timber building (of earth-fast post construction) perhaps with a hearth (Period 5) was located north of the SFBs. Associated fragments of fired clay/daub with wattle and post impressions suggest destruction by fire. Currently undated, the postulated building might have been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead.

4.2.6 Evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and possible medieval occupation was sealed by a site-wide deposit of 'subsoil', probably the result of natural accumulation during a period of abandonment (Medieval/early post-medieval; Period 6). Subsequent reworking of the subsoil and underlying deposits, presumably by ploughing, was demonstrated by the wide date range of artefacts (prehistoric to post-medieval) recovered from the subsoil. More recent agriculture (Post-medieval; Period 7) was represented by a series of north/south ditches, corresponding to field boundaries shown on 19th- and earlier 20th-century maps.

4.2.7 Post-medieval field boundaries were removed in the 1960s/1970s, to create a single, large field. Modern agriculture was represented by a site-wide layer of ploughsoil, forming the current ground surface (Period 8).

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 Natural strata G49 (SG3, SG114, SG147, SG231, SG248) varied from loose orangey brown sand and gravel with patches of soft, light greyish brown silty sand, to more compact, orangey brown slightly clayey sand with occasional pebbles. These heterogeneous deposits were broadly consistent with the superficial geology (Croxton Sand and Gravel Member) mapped at this location by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019).

4.3.2 Within these deposits were many natural erosion features (linear channels and localised hollows), some of which were recorded archaeologically. These natural features are listed below and illustrated on the figures, but further details are confined to the Group Descriptions (Appendix 3).

SG24/SG25/SG42/SG47/SG49 – shallow north/south channel in Area A.

SG54/SG270 – shallow north/south channel in Area A, interpreted previously as a ditch in Trench 46

SG44 – shallow and irregular hollow, in Area A

SG116 – shallow hollow, in Area B

SG177 – shallow, elongated hollow, in Area C

SG178 – shallow hollow, in Area C

SG193 – moderately deep and well-defined north/south channel, in Area C

SG272 – probable hollow, interpreted previously as a ditch, in Trench 47

SG273/SG274/SG275 – probable hollows, interpreted previously as ditches, in Trench 48

SG283 – probable hollow, interpreted previously as a ditch, in Trench 59

SG284 – probable hollow, interpreted previously as a ditch, in Trench 60

4.4 Period 0: Prehistoric (*c*. 3400–300 BC)

4.4.1 A small assemblage of mostly undiagnostic struck flint (thirteen flakes, a blade, two blade-like flakes and two retouched flakes) provide slight evidence for exploitation of the site area during the later prehistoric period. The flints have been dated broadly to the Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, although the blade could be of Mesolithic date.

4.4.2 Most of the flints were found residually in later (Roman and Anglo-Saxon) deposits. A few came from topsoil or subsoil deposits, or were collected from the surface of the natural stratum. No features or deposits of demonstrable pre-Iron Age date were identified in any of the excavation areas.

4.4 Period 1: Earlier Iron Age (*c*. 800–300 BC)

Figures 6 and 12

4.4.1 Small amounts of earlier Iron Age pottery from two small pits in Area B suggest limited occupation of the site area during that period. There was no evidence for associated buildings and structures, fields or enclosures, indicative of a permanent settlement or of the nature of wider land use.

4.4.2 The pits (G1) were approximately 28m apart in the southern half of Area B. They contained small amounts of pottery, fired clay/daub and charcoal, but provided no indication of their function.

4.4.3 Pit [2004] (SG115) was sub-circular, measuring 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base (Figure 15, Section 1; Figure 17, photograph). Single fill [2003] (SG115) was firm, mid brownish grey, mottled dark grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced one sherd (22g) of flint-tempered pottery, probably dating to the earlier Iron Age (*c*. 800–300 BC), and two fragments (84g) of fired clay.

4.4.4 Pit [2053] (SG144) was oval, measuring 0.64m x 0.57m x 0.17m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 15, Section 2). Single fill [2052] (SG144) was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal. It produced eight sherds (96g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (*c*. 500–300 BC).

4.5 Period 2: Early Roman (AD 60–100)

Figures 3, 8, 9, 11 and 13

4.5.1 Permanent occupation of the site area began in the early Roman period, possibly following the construction of a suggested north–south road, corresponding with the eastern boundary of the current site (2.1.4). Roman

features were found mainly in Area C, in the south-eastern part of the site. Two pits in Area A indicated another possible focus of occupation in the western part of the site. Activity in Area C was principally related to pottery production, with no clear evidence for contemporary settlement. Part of a ditched enclosure, perhaps part of a field system, in Area C provided slight evidence for early Roman agriculture, which is supported by a rich assemblage of charred cereal remains and other environmental evidence for crop production.

4.5.2 Two pottery kilns (G9 and G11), approximately 5m apart, were found in Area C, on relatively high ground in the south-eastern part of the site. Associated, or at least broadly contemporary, features in the same area included a well (G8), scattered pits (G12) and two ditched enclosures (G3 and G5), of uncertain function. Kiln G9 was originally identified during the first phase of evaluation on the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2016; 1910, Trench 19).

Pottery kiln G9

Method of construction (SG183)

4.5.3 The kiln was built in construction pit [3045], measuring 3.42m x 2.46m x 0.39m deep, with moderate to very steep sides and an undulating or stepped base. The kiln occupied the western half of the pit, and the eastern half was used subsequently as the stokehole. The surviving structure consisted of a horseshoe-shaped outer wall [3048]/[3053]/[3064]/[3065], an internal floor [3054]/[3066] and a longitudinal 'tongue' pedestal [3049].

4.5.4 The outer wall was built against the construction cut and had very steep to vertical faces, except on parts of the inner face where it had collapsed or been eroded. The wall was generally about 0.25m–0.30m thick, increasing to *c*. 0.55m at the east end of the structure, either side of the flue. This thickening was presumably designed to support an arch over the flue, which had not survived. The kiln wall survived to a maximum height of *c*. 0.30m. It was built of firm, mid greyish yellow natural boulder clay, with occasional small fragments of chalk and rare reused fragments of fired clay. The outer edges of the wall [3065] (against the construction cut) were unaffected by subsequent firing of the kiln, but the inside face of the wall [3048]/[3053] (and all internal surfaces of the kiln) was fired to a hard, 'mortar-like' consistency with a light greyish white colour. This was caused by salts leaching out onto the surface and becoming vitrified by the intense heat (Jude Plouviez, *pers comm*). The core of the wall [3064] was scorched to a dark pink colour and had a friable texture (Figure 15, Section 3; Figure 17, photograph).

4.5.5 The 'tongue' pedestal [3049] measured 1.42m long x 0.24m wide x 0.25m high and had vertical faces; the width increased to *c*. 0.40m at the west end, where it met the outer wall. It was built of two or three courses of clay blocks, with average dimensions of 240mm x 170mm x 70mm. The clay blocks were fired to a light red or pinkish white colour and had the same greyish white vitrified surface [3048] as the outer wall. It was unclear if the pedestal was built free-standing or was bonded with the kiln wall.

4.5.6 Floor [3054]/[3066] was a layer of clay, *c*. 70mm thick, covered the base of the kiln chamber and flue, and extending partially into the stokehole. The clay was scorched dark red, with a vitrified upper surface [3048]. It was

unclear if the floor was put down before or after the outer wall and pedestal. The natural sand below this deposit was scorched also.

Possible usage deposit (SG184)

4.5.7 [3050] was a charcoal-rich deposit confined to the flue area and possibly representing debris resulting from the final firing of the kiln. It was friable to firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal, moderate fragments of fired clay/daub and some pebbles. It produced forty sherds (579g) of Roman pottery (AD50–80), including some wasters. Environmental Sample <57> contained identifiable *prunus* (plum, pear etc.) and oak charcoal, some partially vitrified.

Disuse (SG185 and SG186)

4.5.8 The collapse/backfilling of the kiln was represented by a deposit of slumped natural sand [3052] (SG185) against the sides of the stokehole (containing one fragment of earlier Roman pottery), and two distinct episodes of deliberate backfilling [3047] and [3051] (SG186).

4.5.9 Lower backfill [3051], up to 0.21m thick, was confined mainly to the stokehole and flue. It was charcoal-rich and contained a large assemblage of 700 sherds (7454g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including many wasters. There was also a large amount of fired clay/daub fragments (including kiln debris and probable kiln furniture)), and small amounts of animal bone, fire-cracked flint and residual prehistoric flint flakes. Environmental Sample <58> contained identifiable oak charcoal (some partially vitrified), some charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

4.5.10 Upper backfill [3047], up to 0.23m thick, extended throughout the interior of the kiln and the flue, and partially into the stokehole. It was composed mainly of red or yellow fired clay/daub fragments (70%), mixed with sandy soil, and contained 164 fragments (2400g) of ceramic material, mostly Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including many wasters. Some of the ceramic material might be kiln furniture rather than vessel. There were small amounts of fire-cracked flint and animal bone.

Pit G10

4.5.11 Pit [3186] (SG207) measured 1.70m x 1.40m x 0.50m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Lower fill [3185] was loose, mixed yellowish brown and brownish grey sand, 0.25m thick, with occasional flecks and small lenses charcoal, but no finds. Upper fill [3163] was a mixed and indurated deposit of clay lumps (some fired or scorched) and sand (some scorched), up to 0.20m thick, containing twelve sherds (44g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters. There was no scorching of the underlying fill, indicating that this material was heated elsewhere, possibly in nearby kiln G9.

4.5.12 Pit [3186] was truncated and partially removed to the south-west by the construction cut [3164] for kiln [3162] (G11). The significance of the pit therefore is that it provides a possible chronology for kilns G9 and G11.

Pottery kiln G11

Method of construction (SG208)

4.5.13 Construction cut [3164] was an irregular oval, measuring 4.10m x 2.90m x 0.75m deep. It had a stepped profile, with gentle or moderately steep upper sides, becoming vertical lower down. The base of the cut, where seen, was irregular, with a general slope down to the south. [3184] was a deposit of sandy soil filling the upper part of the construction cut, where it sloped away from the kiln structure; lower down, the kiln wall was built tight against the vertical edge of the construction cut. Fill [3184] produced one sherd (2g) of earlier Roman pottery.

4.5.14 The kiln was an oval, clay-built structure [3162], with an arched flue at the south end and incorporating a longitudinal 'tongue' pedestal. It had overall dimensions of *c*. 1.60m x 1.30m x 0.70–0.80m deep. The outer wall varied in thickness from 0.20m–0.45m and was generally vertical, apart from on the west side where it was concave on its inner face. On the west side on the flue, the wall had an irregular thickening, up to 0.65m wide, this being part of the support for the flue arch. The wall was constructed of natural chalky boulder clay, mostly fired pinkish red, with a thin inner surface fired more intensely to a 'mortar-like' consistency with a light grey colour. The outer face of the wall, where it abutted the construction cut, retained localised areas that were not affected by scorching. The thickened area of kiln wall to the west of the flue incorporated lumps of fired clay, chalk fragments and patches of unfired clay, suggesting some haphazard rebuilding/repair (Figure 15, Section 4; Figure 17, photograph).

4.5.15 The arched flue at the south end of the kiln was 0.55m wide x 0.40m high. Some large fragments of brick and roof tile in fill [3181], within the flue area, might have derived from a collapsed or demolished masonry arch. Both types of material had been subjected to intense heat.

4.5.16 There was no clear evidence for a continuous clay floor (as seen in the chamber and flue of the G9 kiln) although there was a small area of intensely fired clay (not numbered) at the rear of kiln G11, on the east side of the pedestal.

4.5.17 The 'tongue' pedestal [3161] was made of mid reddish grey, fired clay, measuring 0.78m long x 0.35m wide x 0.48m high, running centrally down the long axis of the kiln chamber. The structure was apparently amorphous with no clear indication of obvious pre-formed blocks, but this was possibly due to erosion/weathering of the surviving surfaces. A small gap between the pedestal and the inner face of the north wall of the chamber suggests that the pedestal was built free standing against the outer wall, rather than as an integral part of the structure (Figure 15, Section 5).

4.5.18 Two probable postholes dug into the upper part of the stokehole on either side of the flue, are interpreted as possible evidence for a lean-to roof or other structure above the stokehole. [3178] (SG212) was sub-circular, measuring 0.32m wide x at least 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. [3180] (SG213) was circular, measuring 0.44m wide x at least 0.30m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The postholes were filled with similar deposits of undated sandy soil, with no evidence for post-pipes.

Scorching associated with use (SG209)

4.5.19 The natural sand [3158] in the area of the flue was scorched red – this scorching extended partially into the stokehole and kiln chamber. There was no suggestion of deposits that might have represented the final firing of the kiln.

Disuse (SG210 and SG211)

4.5.20 Slumping/erosion during the use or disuse of the kiln was represented by [3156] (SG210) – a deposit of sandy soil confined to the outer edge of the stokehole. It produced sixty-five sherds (618g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a few fragments of fired clay/daub.

4.5.21 Backfill deposits [3155], [3157], [3159], [3160] and [3181] (SG211) came from the stokehole, kiln chamber and below the flue arch, but it was not possible to determine if those areas were backfilled separately. The fills were all charcoal-rich deposits of dark grey or reddish brown sandy silt. A large fragment of charred timber was recorded in backfill [3181], below the flue arch; the timber was heavily decayed and could not be retrieved intact. In combination, the backfill deposits contained a large assemblage (2151 fragments, 30708g) of pottery (AD 60/70-100), including many wasters. Environmental Sample <47> (fill [3159]) contained charred cereal remains. Sample <48> (fill [3140]) contained charred cereal remains, flax and weed seeds. Sample <49> contained identifiable oak, *prunus* (cherry, plum etc.), hazel, elm and maple charcoal, and charred cereal remains and weed seeds. Sample <54> contained identifiable oak charcoal and charred cereal remains.

Well G8

Construction

4.5.22 Well shaft [3100] (SG215) was probably sub-square with vertical sides originally, measuring approximately 1.30m wide. However, erosion of the top of the cut and collapsing of the sides lower down generally resulted in an oval plan with areas of considerable undercutting, and a maximum observed width of 2.50m (Figure 15, Section 6). The shaft was hand-excavated to a depth of approximately 3.5m, and subsequent testing with a hand auger suggested a likely original depth of at least 5.8m.

Disuse

4.5.23 Primary deposits (such as waterlain silts) were not encountered, and the observed fills can be divided into two broad phases of disuse. The earlier recorded fills (SG216 to SG224) consisted of natural sands and gravels slumping from the sides of the well shaft ([3168], [3171], [3173], [3175], [3182], [3183]), alternating with dumped deposits of soil or thin bands of charcoal representing the occasional use of the well for the disposal of fuel waste, perhaps from the nearby kilns ([3167], [3169], [3170], [3172], [3174], [3176]). Only one of these deposits produced any finds: [3176] (SG217) contained six large sherds (1132g) from early Roman storage jars. Environmental Samples <51> (fill [3167]) and <52> ([3170]) both contained identifiable oak charcoal, cereal remains and weed seeds. These lower fills

displayed pronounced slumping, characteristic of all the recorded fills of the well.

4.5.24 The upper part of the well contained a sequence of six thicker deposits ([3099], [3120], [3165], [3166], SG225; [3119], SG226; [3118], SG227) that are thought to have represented the deliberate backfilling of the well with midden material containing waste pottery from nearby kilns (Figure 17, photograph). One of the upper fills ([3119], SG226) consisted of finely laminated sands that probably accumulated gradually though natural processes. In combination, the upper fills produced a large assemblage (1930 fragments, 24689g) of Roman pottery with a latest date of AD70–100. It was composed mainly of wasters from the nearby kilns and was notable from the preponderance of flagon fragments. Smaller assemblages of fired clay fragments and animal bone were recovered also. The latter included a near complete adult dog skeleton from fill [3120] (SG225). Sample <37> (fill [3119]) contained charred cereal remains and weed seeds. Sample <38> (fill [3120]) contained charred cereal remains and weed seeds. Sample <50> (fill [3165]) contained a wide range of identifiable charcoal, including oak, hazel, elm, *prunus* and *maloideae*, as well as charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

4.5.25 Steep interfaces between deposits demonstrated the extent to which the well fills had slumped/subsided, post-deposition. Extensive collapsing of the sides (particularly at a depth of *c*. 2m below current ground level) suggests that any original well lining of timber or wattle had decayed or been removed.

Pits and other features (G12) adjacent to pottery kilns G9 and G11

4.5.26 Several earlier Roman pits and at least one posthole in the central part of Area C were broadly contemporary with the two nearby kilns, although the precise functions of these features are generally not known. Most of them contained pottery (including wasters) that was probably made in one of the kilns. Some of the pits were undated, but have been included in this group because of their proximity to the kilns. The features are described comprehensively in Appendix 2, and the more significant features are highlighted below.

4.5.27 Pit [3109] (SG194) was sub-circular, measuring 0.67m wide x 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 15, Section 7). Single fill [3108] was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal (concentrated at the base of the deposit) and pebbles (some fire cracked). It produced 117 sherds (760g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters, and a small amount of fired clay/daub. Scorching of the underlying natural, together with the nature of its fill suggests that this might have been a fire pit or cooking/roasting pit. Environmental Sample <59> contained identifiable oak, maple and elm charcoal, as well as charred cereal remains, weed seeds and hazel nut shell fragments.

4.5.28 Pit [3129] (SG200) was oval, measuring 1.28m x 1.08m x 0.42m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking fairly sharply into an irregular base (Figure 15, Section 8; Figure 17, photograph). It contained a sequence of three fills, [3126], [3127] and [3128]. Between them, the fills produced 243 sherds (2304g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including many wasters.

There were also smaller amounts of fired clay and animal bone. Upper fill [3126] contained a copper alloy brooch (RF<1>). Environmental Sample <60> (from [3127] and [3128]) contained a small amount of charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

4.5.29 Pit [3113] (SG196) was oval, measuring 1.62m x 1.15m x 0.28m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Charcoal-rich fill [3112] produced forty-four sherds (344g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters. There was also a small amount of animal bone. Pit [3113] cut ditch segment [3115] (SG197, G6).

4.5.30 Pit [3113] was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016), when it was misinterpreted as part of a ditch (1905, Trench 19). Fills 1906 and 1907 produced 415 sherds (3855g) of earlier Roman pottery, including wasters.

4.5.31 Pit [3111] (SG195) was oval, measuring 2.00m x 1.55m x 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Single fill [3110] contained no finds. However, the same feature was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016; 1913, Trench 19) when it produced six sherds (27g) of earlier Roman pottery.

Enclosure ditch G3

4.5.32 This small, square, ditched enclosure was located approximately 14m east of the kilns, in the eastern half of Area C. The enclosed area was approximately 19m square, and the bounding ditch had a maximum surviving width of 0.97m and a maximum surviving depth of only 0.23m; on its west side, part of the enclosure ditch had been removed completely, by subsequent ploughing or natural erosion. There was a slight suggestion of an entrance gap on the east side of the enclosure.

4.5.33 The enclosure ditch was investigated at eleven locations, revealing a variable profile but generally producing few or no finds. Segment [3058], at the north-east corner of the enclosure, contained twenty-nine sherds (304g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery, mostly from the same vessel. One sherd in a different fabric was probably produced in one of the nearby kilns.

Interior of enclosure G3 (G4)

4.5.34 Activity within enclosure G3 was suggested by a group of six pits ([3013], [3016], [3038], [3040], [3068], [3074]; G4), of various shapes and dimensions. The density of pits inside the enclosure contrasted strongly with the relative lack of contemporary features in the immediately surrounding area. At least one of the internal features was positioned close to the enclosure ditch, suggesting that any associated bank would have been external to the ditch. Most of the pits were undated, although pit [3016] contained a single sherd of (probable) earlier Roman pottery.

4.5.35 The pits provide no real indication of the nature of land use in the enclosed area. Pit [3013] contained a charcoal-rich fill that included identifiable oak and gorse/broom charcoal but no charred plant macrofossils (Sample <55>). Pit [3074] was relatively large with a shallow, irregular profile, and might have been a tree throw hollow.

Enclosure ditch G5

4.5.36 Ditch G5 had a maximum surviving width of 1.00m and a maximum surviving depth of only 0.31m. It defined a large, probably rectangular, enclosure in the western part of Area C that measured at least 29m across, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the west and south. No further evidence for this enclosure was found in nearby evaluation trenches, although it should be noted that the enclosure ditch was not recognised in Trench 19. There was no clear evidence for activity in the enclosed area, suggesting that it might have been in agricultural use, perhaps as part of a field system. Only one undated feature ([3086], G46) was found within the enclosure, and this might have been a pit, tree throw hollow or geological feature.

4.5.37 The enclosure ditch was investigated at nine locations, revealing a reasonably consistent single fill of soft, light to mid brownish grey silty sand. This produced a small assemblage of 1st-century pottery, including some wasters from the nearby kilns. Small amounts of fired clay/daub, fire-cracked flint, residual prehistoric struck flint and an iron nail fragment were recovered also.

4.5.38 A short, undated gully [3028] (seemingly an integral part of G5) appears to have drained into the enclosure ditch on its north side.

Possible drainage ditch G6

4.5.39 East–west ditch G6 (excavated in two segments [3102] and [3115], and in test slot [3131]) seems to have drained into enclosure ditch G3, on its east side. It was possibly dug to channel rainwater away from the area of the nearby pottery kilns. The ditch was parallel with the long axis of kiln G9, and apparently aligned on kiln G11.

4.5.40 Ditch G6 measured 5.12m long x up to 0.66m wide and 0.29m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [3114] produced eleven sherds (62g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), mostly derived from one of the nearby kilns and including some wasters. There was also some fired clay/daub and animal bone.

Possible ditch G7

4.5.41 [3153] was a short, ditch-like feature (parallel and adjacent to possible drainage ditch G6), measuring 3.55m long x 0.54m wide x 0.23m deep. It was oriented east–west and had a rounded terminus at each end. The sides were steep, breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3152] produced sixty-eight sherds (438g) of early Roman pottery (AD50–80) that included some possible wasters from one of the nearby kilns. There was also a piece of fired clay/daub and a copper alloy brooch pin (RF<14>).

Final disuse and infilling of kilns and associated features (G16)

4.5.42 Thin deposits of soil filling the upper parts of kilns G9 and G11 were probably more extensive originally, but were removed with the overlying subsoil during machining. A similar deposit filled a shallow depression over backfilled well G8. These deposits represent the final stages of disuse and infilling of these features.

4.5.43 [3046] (SG187) was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand, 50mm thick, filling the upper part of kiln G9. It produced forty-seven sherds (354g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate assemblage of fired clay/daub, and some fragments of possible lava quern.

4.5.44 [3154] (SG214) was friable, light brownish grey sandy silt, 80mm thick, filling the upper part of kiln G11. It produced 177 sherds (3160g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–80, and moderate amount of fired clay/daub and some animal bone.

4.5.45 [3117] (SG228) was an oval depression over backfilled well G8. It measured 3.50m x 2.80m x 0.10m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Single fill [3116] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Two adjacent pits G2

4.5.46 Two adjacent pits, 2.5m apart at the south end of Area A, provide the only evidence for Roman occupation in the western part of the site. Pottery dating indicates that they were broadly contemporary with the kilns recorded at the east end of the site, in Area C. This is reinforced by the presence of wasters in both pits, although it is not possible to be certain that they came from kilns G9 and G11.

4.5.47 Pit [1107] was oval, measuring 2.30m x 1.37m x 0.18m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1106] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, containing a moderate assemblage (38 sherds, 1382g) of early Roman pottery (*c.* AD 50–80) that included probable kiln waste.

4.5.48 Pit [1173] was oval, measuring 2.30m x 1.30m x 0.36m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1172] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, producing sixteen sherds (166g) of early Roman pottery (*c.* AD 50–80) that included probable kiln waste. There was also a residual flint blade, of probable Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date.

4.6 Period 3: Mid/Late Roman (AD 150–300+)

Figure 8 and 13

4.6.1 There is little to suggest that the site area continued in use after pottery production ceased in the late 1st century. A single, small pit near the eastern edge of Area C indicates some form of activity on the site during the mid/late Roman period.

Pit G15

4.6.2 In the mid to late Roman period a small pit was dug into the backfilled enclosure ditch G3, on the south side of the probable entrance and close to the line of a postulated north–south Roman road. This suggests that the enclosure ditch remained as a feature in the landscape, and that it was originally much more substantial than was suggested by its surviving dimensions.

4.6.3 Pit [3036] (SG156) was oval, measuring 0.86m x 0.79m x 0.13m deep, with gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3035] was firm, light brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced thirty-

five sherds (620g) of pottery, mostly from the same grey ware jar dated broadly to the mid/later Roman period. A fragment (or fragments?) from a Samian dish are dated AD 150+.

4.7 Period 4: Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon (5th–7th century)

Figures 3–7, 10, 11, 12, and 14

4.7.1 During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period, a small settlement was established in the western half of the site (Areas A and B). It was represented by three definite sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and a further four possible SFBs, some associated pits and a possible boundary ditch. A probable Anglo-Saxon pit in Area D (in the eastern half of the site) suggests that the settlement, or at least activities associated with it, might have been more widespread. Apart from the buildings and associated pits, there was no stratigraphic evidence from surrounding areas (such as field systems or enclosures) for the wider landscape. However, plant macrofossil remains and good animal bone assemblages provide some indication of the economy of the settlement and its local environment.

Sunken-featured building G17

4.7.2 The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub-rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([1053], [1063], [1077], [1086]; SG38). It measured 5.5m north–south x 4.6m east–west x up to 0.27m deep. The sides of the pit were generally steep, breaking sharply or gradually into an undulating base. The corners of the pit were sub-square or rounded (Figures 3 and 4, plan; Figure 15, Section 10; Figure 17, photograph).

4.7.3 There was a large posthole placed centrally at each gable end of the building, within the pit ([1051], SG34; [1069], SG36). Smaller postholes were positioned at each corner of the pit [1049], SG26; [1088], SG30; [1094], SG28; [1097], SG32). An additional, small posthole ([1071], SG46) was positioned centrally on the west side of the pit. None of the postholes exhibited obvious post pipes, suggesting that timbers were removed when the building went out of use.

Posthole descriptions

4.7.4 [1049] (south-west corner) – Sub-circular, measuring 0.22m x 0.20m x 0.17m deep, with steep sides tapering to a concave base. Single fill [1048] (SG27) was friable, light greyish brown silty sand, containing charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.7.5 [1051] (central, south end) - Irregular oval, measuring 0.56m x 0.32m x up to 0.28m. It had moderate to steep sides and an irregular base. At the deeper west end, the sides break fairly sharply into a flat base. The eastern half was shallower, with sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. The irregular shape and profile might be the result of demolition/removal, or the replacement of the post (Figure 15, Section 9). Single fill [1050] (SG35) was friable, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.7.6 [1069] (central, north end) - Irregular oval, measuring 0.90m x 0.60m x 0.40m, with mostly steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The south side was stepped and less steep (Figure 15, Section 10). Single fill

[1068] (SG37) was friable, light to mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It produced one sherd (2g) of residual Roman pottery (1st century AD).

4.7.7 [1071] (central, west side) - Circular, measuring 0.22m wide x 0.38m deep, with near vertical sides tapering to a flat base (Figure 15, Section 10). Single fill [1070] (SG46) was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced two sherds (4g) of residual mid to late Roman pottery (AD 150–410).

4.7.8 [1088] (north-west corner) - Oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.38m x 0.32m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1087] (SG31) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds.

4.7.9 [1094] (north-east corner) - Circular, measuring 0.37m wide x 0.23m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1093] (SG29) was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and a small assemblage of very decayed bone.

4.7.10 [1097] (south-west corner) - Oval, measuring 0.25m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base; this posthole was truncated out of sequence. Single fill [1096] (SG33) was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional decayed bone and a small fragment of fired clay/daub.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

4.7.11 The SFB pit was backfilled with a single fill ([1052]/[1062]/[1076]/[1085], SG39), numbered and described separately in each of the four quadrants. This was a light to mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate to frequent pebbles and occasional to frequent charcoal flecks. It was rarely possible to distinguish these deposits from the fills of underlying postholes.

4.7.12 Few finds were recovered from the fill of SFB G17. Fill [1052] (south-east quadrant [1053]) produced one sherd (13g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (*c.* 5th–7th century), and a small assemblage of indeterminate large mammal bone. [1062] (north-west quadrant [1063]) contained four sherds (30g) of Early/Middle Saxon date (*c.* 5th–7th century) and three residual sherds of earlier Roman pottery. There were also twenty-five fragments of animal bone (including sheep/goat and horse) and two residual prehistoric flints. [1085] (south-west quadrant [1086]) contained nine sherds (34g) of Early/Middle Saxon date (*c*. 5th–7th century) and three residual sherds of earlier Roman pottery. There was also a large assemblage (244 fragments) of abraded animal bone (including pig and possible sheep/goat) and one piece each of fire-cracked flint and fired clay/daub. Environmental Sample <12> ([1085]) contained charred cereal remains. Sample <10> (from [1076]) contained no significant environmental remains.

Three pits close to SFB G17 (G18)

4.7.13 Three pits were located close to SFB G17 and were probably associated with the occupation of that building. Small pits [1055] (SG40) and [1061] (SG43) were undated. Pit [1075] (SG48) was oval, measuring 1.58m x 1.50m x 0.31m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a

slightly concave base. Single fill [1074] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand containing one large sherd (38g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (*c*. 5th–7th century) and twenty-eight fragments of animal bone (including indeterminate medium and large mammal). Environmental Sample <9> contained identifiable hazel charcoal, charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

4.7.14 Larger, circular pit [1075] was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016), when it was misinterpreted as part of a possible SFB (1503, Trench 15). Fill 1504 produced two sherds (22g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Sunken-featured building G19

4.7.15 The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub-rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([1123], [1182], [1191], [1194]; SG91). The south-west quadrant had been largely destroyed, presumably by ploughing. The SFB pit measured 5.0m WNW/ESE x 4.7m NNE/SSW x 0.18m deep (Figures 3 and 4, plan; Figure 15, Section 11 and Figure 16, Section 12; Figure 17, photograph). The sides were generally moderately steep, breaking gradually or imperceptibly into an undulating base. The base was stepped on the west side, suggesting that originally there might have been a platform along that edge. The corners of the pit were mostly rounded, with the north-west corner being cut more squarely.

4.7.16 There was a large posthole placed centrally on each of the west, north and east sides of the SFB pit ([1171], SG92; [1181], SG94; [1184], SG96). A smaller posthole [1169] (SG98) was positioned centrally. In addition, five possible stakeholes ([1196], SG100; [1198], SG101; [1200], SG102; [1202], SG103; [1204], SG104) were identified cutting the base of the SFB pit, although these had no obviously coherent structural function. None of the postholes exhibited obvious post-pipes, suggesting that timbers were removed when the building went out of use.

Posthole descriptions

4.7.17 [1169] (centre of pit) - Oval, measuring 0.36m x 0.33m x 0.16m deep, with vertical side to south and moderately steep/stepped side to north, breaking fairly sharply into a flat base (Figure 15, Section 11). Single fill [1168] was soft, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.7.18 [1171] (central, east side) - Pear-shaped, measuring 0.60m x 0.53m x 0.50m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 15, Section 11). Single fill [1170] (SG93) was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles but no finds. Environmental Sample <40> contained some charred cereal remains.

4.7.19 [1181] (central, west side) - Sub circular, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.36m deep, with mostly steep sides (moderately steep/stepped on south side, probably over-excavated), breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 16, Section 12). Single fill [1180] (SG95) was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Sample <39> produced no significant environmental remains.

4.7.20 [1184] (central, north side) - Circular, measuring 0.52m wide x 0.44m deep, with near vertical sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base (Figure 16, Section 12). Single fill [1183] (SG97) was loose, light to mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles (increasing near base) and charcoal flecks, and frequent small fragments of unidentifiable bone. Environmental Sample <36> contained some charred cereal remains.

Possible stakeholes

4.7.21 Five possible stakeholes ([1196], [1198], [1200], [1202] and [1204]) were excavated, mainly in the south-east quadrant [1123]. They varied between 90mm to 0.15m in dimeter and between 90mm to 0.12m in depth. Fills were similar deposits of light greyish brown silty sand, with no finds.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

4.7.22 The SFB pit contained a sequence of two distinct fills (SG105 and SG106), consisting of a thin, compacted deposit below a thicker, less compact fill; these were separated by a reasonably clear interface. They were numbered and described separately in each of the four segments. They were difficult to distinguish from the fills of underlying postholes.

4.7.23 Lower fill [1167]/[1179]/[1190]/[1193] (SG105) was compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 80mm to 0.10m thick, with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks to small fragments of charcoal and fired clay. [1179] (north-west quadrant) contained moderate small fragments of bone (including sheep/goat). Environmental sample <34> (from [1179]) produced some charred cereal remains and weed seeds. [1190] (north-east quadrant) contained a moderate assemblage of small fragments of bone (including cattle and sheep/goat) and a copper alloy dress pin (RF<13>). Sample <35> (from [1190]) produced no significant environmental remains. Sample <41> (from fill [1193], south-west quadrant) produced no significant environmental remains.

4.7.24 Upper fill [1166]/[1178]/[1189]/[1192] (SG106) was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.12m to 0.15m thick, with moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks, the latter concentrated in the south-east quadrant, where there was a slight depression in the base of the SFB. [1166] (south-east quadrant) contained a small amount of unidentifiable animal bone. Environmental Sample <14> (from [1166]) produced some charred cereal remains and weed seeds. [1178] (north-west quadrant) contained two sherds (12g) of Early/Middle Saxon date (*c*. 5th–7th century), a moderate assemblage of animal bone (including sheep) and a nail fragment RF<15>. Environmental Sample <29> (from [1178]) produced some charred cereal remains. [1189] (north-east quadrant) produced two sherds (12g) of Early/Middle Saxon date (*c*. 5th–7th century) and part of an iron knife blade RF<11>.

Four pits close to SFB G19 (G20)

4.7.25 Four undated pits were located close to SFB G19, seemingly arranged in an arc to its north, and were probably associated with the occupation of that building (Figures 3 and 4).

4.7.26 Pit [1031] (SG17) was oval, measuring 3.21m x 2.20m x 0.19m deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptible into an irregular base. Single fill [1030] was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and

charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds (8g) of probable earlier Roman pottery (assumed to have been residual) and a moderate assemblage of bone (including cattle and possible sheep/goat).

4.7.27 Pit [1102] (SG59) was oval, measuring 1.90m x 1.70m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Single fill [1103] was loose, light to mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal. It produced a moderate amount of bone (including pig and indeterminate large mammal) and six fragments of fired clay.

4.7.28 Pit [1165] (SG107) was oval, measuring 1.98m x 1.40m x 01.8m deep, with shallow to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Single fill [1164] was loose, dark brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks. It produced a small amount of animal bone (including cattle).

4.7.29 Pit [1175] (SG109) was oval, measuring 1.30m x 1.00m x 0.15m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a sloping base, deeper to the north-west. Single fill [1174] was loose, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Possible sunken-featured building G21

4.7.30 Possible SFB pit [1090] (SG52) was sub-rectangular with rounded corners, measuring 4.27m x 2.40m x 0.16m deep, with very shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into an irregular base (Figures 3 and 5; Figure 17, photograph). Single fill [1089] (SG53) was friable, dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced one sherd (22g) from an Early/Middle Saxon jar (*c*. 5th–7th century), a large amount of animal bone (mostly small fragments, and including cattle, horse, sheep, pig and rodent), a residual worked flint, a copper alloy dress pin RF<8> and an iron strip fragment RF<9>. Environmental Sample <44> contained a rich assemblage of identifiable oak, hazel, maple and *prunus* (cherry, plum, etc.) charcoal, and charred cereal remains, legumes, flax and weed seeds. The pit had no associated postholes or other structural elements.

Six pits close to possible SFB G21 (G22)

4.7.31 Six pits ([1037], [1039], [1041], [1043], [1084] and [1101]) were located close to possible SFB G21 (Figures 3 and 5). They were poorly dated, but some contained relatively large amounts of animal bone, in association with much burnt material, suggestive of nearby occupation and consumption.

4.7.32 Pit [1039] (SG20) was oval, measuring 1.62m x 1.28m x 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a sloping base, lower to the north (Figure 17, photograph). Single fill [1038] contained occasional chalk flecks and pebbles but no finds. This pit was possibly truncated by pit [1037], unless it was actually part of the same feature.

4.7.33 Pit [1037] (SG21) was sub circular, measuring 2.00m x 1.95m x 0.21m deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 17, photograph). Single fill [1036] contained one small sherd (2g) of 1st-century Roman pottery, a large amount of animal bone (mostly small fragments from an environmental sample, and including pig and large mammal) some fired

clay and three large fragments of fire-cracked flint. Environmental Sample <61> contained some charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

4.7.34 Pit [1041] (SG22) was oval, measuring 1.60m x 1.40m x 0.18m deep, with steep to near vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly undulating base. Single fill [1040] contained frequent ash and charcoal, and a large amount of abraded bone (some burnt and including cattle, pig and sheep/goat). Environmental Sample <62> contained identifiable oak, hazel, *prunus* (plum, cherry etc.) and *maloideae* (apple, pear etc.) charcoal, charred cereal remains and hazel nut shell.

4.7.35 Small pit (or possible posthole) [1043] (SG23) was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.13m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1042] reportedly contained occasional bone and a metal object (finds subsequently lost).

4.7.36 Pit [1101] (SG58) was oval, measuring 1.02m x 0.86m x 0.14m deep, with shallow and irregular sides and an irregular base. Single fill [1100] produced no finds. This pit was removed to the east by pit [1084] (SG51).

4.7.37 Pit [1084] (SG51) was sub-rectangular with rounded corners, measuring 1.60m x 1.40m x 0.32m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a sloping base, lower to the north-west (Figure 16, Section 13). The pit had two distinct fills. Lower fill [1083] contained no finds. Upper fill [1082] contained a large assemblage of animal bone (mostly small and highly decayed, and including pig, cattle and sheep/goat) and dense patches of charcoal. Environmental Sample <11> contained identifiable oak, hazel/alder and *maloideae* (apple/pear etc.) charcoal, and charred cereal remains, weed seeds, hazel nut shell fragments and possible fruit.

Possible boundary ditch G23

4.7.38 This ditch was located 3m north-west of possible SFB G21 and associated pits G22. It is spectulated to have formed the boundary to occupation in that direction (Figures 3 and 5), though no evaluation trenches were appropriately positioned to trace its further extent, beyond Area A.

4.7.39 Ditch [1105] (SG60) / [1188] (SG111) was oriented NNE/SSW, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the SSE and with a rounded, slightly tapering, terminus to the NNE. It measured >6.7m long x up to 1.00m wide x 0.34m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 16, Section 14). Fill [1104] / [1187] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Possible sunken-featured building G24

4.7.40 Possible SFB pit [1033] (SG18) was oval, measuring 3.10m long x >1.30m wide x 0.14m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figures 3 and 5, plan; Figure 17, photograph). It extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west. Single fill [1032] was loose, dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal and a moderate amount of bone (including large mammal) only.

4.7.41 Posthole [1035] (SG19) was *recognised* in the base of possible SFB pit [1033]. It was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.15m deep, with steep to

vertical sides breaking sharply into a concave base. Single fill [1034] was loose, dark grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles. It produced two sherds (6g) of Early/Middle Anglo Saxon pottery (*c*. 5th–7th century) and a moderate amount of bone (mostly indeterminate medium and large mammal, but including one sheep bone).

Possible sunken-featured building G25

4.7.42 Possible SFB pit [2026] (SG126) was an irregular oval, measuring 3.58m x 3.11m x 0.20m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking gradually into a gently undulating base. Two opposing quadrants were excavated, each containing a single fill of loose, very dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal, and some possible lenses/patches of ash (Figures 6 and 7, plan; Figure 17, photograph). Fill [2025] (SG127, north-east quadrant) produced three sherds (18g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (*c.* 5th–7th century) and a small amount of degraded bone (including cattle and pig). Environmental Sample <27> contained identifiable oak, hazel nut shell and *maloideae* (apple/pear, etc.) charcoal, and charred cereal remains. Fill [2027] (SG127, SW quadrant) produced a larger amount of animal bone (including cattle, sheep and pig). Environmental Sample <28> contained identifiable oak charcoal, and charred cereal remains and weed seeds. No associated postholes or other structural elements were identified in the excavated quadrants of this pit.

Sunken-featured building G26

4.7.43 The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub-rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([2031], [2037], [2045], [2047]; SG130). The south and east sides of the SFB was inadvertently removed during machining. To the west it had been removed by evaluation Trench 40 and was not found to continue beyond this. The SFB pit measured >5.50m east–west x >4.00m north–south x up to 0.38m deep. The surviving sides were gently sloping to moderately steep, breaking gradually into an undulating base (Figures 6 and 7, plan; Figure 17, photograph).

4.7.44 'Gully' [40/005] corresponded with the northern edge of the SFB pit, and might have had a structural function though it was not identified east of the evaluation trench. It was 0.41m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Single fill [40/004] was firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with no finds.

4.7.45 Five large postholes were dug into the base of the SFB, at least some positioned at its edges. However, because the full extent of the SFB is not known it is difficult to determine exactly how they were all positioned within the original structure.

Posthole descriptions

4.7.46 [2033] (near south side of SFB?) – Oval, measuring 0.62m x 0.45m x 0.37m, with steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. As recorded, this posthole cut through backfill [2030], although this seems unlikely. Single fill [2032] was firm, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.7.47 [2035] (east end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.64m x 0.54m x 0.46m deep, with steep/stepped sides breaking fairly sharply into a concave base. As

recorded in section, this posthole cut through backfill [2030], although this seems unlikely. Single fill [2034] was firm, dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles, small fragments of fired clay/daub and some small charcoal patches. Posthole [2035] had an uncertain relationship with intercutting posthole [2039]. Environmental Sample <45> contained a wide range of identifiable charcoal, including ash, hazel/alder, oak and maple.

4.7.48 [2039] (east end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.65m x 0.34m x 0.48m deep, with very steep sides (shallower at the top), breaking gradually into a small, concave base. Single fill [2038] was firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and some small fragments of fired clay/daub. Uncertain relationship with intercutting posthole [2035].

4.7.49 [2043] (near west end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.66m x 0.54m x 0.31m deep, with steep sides tapering to a small, concave base. Single fill [2042] was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay/daub. Environmental Sample <46> contained charred cereal remains and weed seeds, and hazel nut shell.

4.7.50 [2049] (against north edge of SFB) - Circular, measuring 0.56m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2048] was friable, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

4.7.51 The SFB pit was backfilled with a single fill (SG141), excavated as four quadrants [2030] (SE), [2036] (NW), [2044] (SW) and [2046] (NE). Generally, the fill was friable, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional to frequent pebbles. [2036] produced two sherds (8g) of residual later Roman pottery (AD 250–410) and a few small fragments of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <42> (fill [2044]) contained charred cereal remains. [2046] produced one sherd (4g) of residual earlier Roman pottery and a few small fragments of fired clay/daub. Environmental Sample <43> contained identifiable oak and holly charcoal, and charred cereal remains and hazel nut shell.

Possible sunken-featured building G27

4.7.52 Possible SFB pit [2029] (SG128) was sub rectangular, measuring >3.82m NW/SE x 3.40m SW/NE x 0.22m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 6, plan; Figure 17, photograph). Single fill [2028], excavated in two opposing quadrants, was friable, mid brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds (19g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (*c*. 5th–7th century) and two sherds of residual Roman pottery. There was also a small amount of fired clay/daub and an iron nail. Environmental Sample <33> contained some charred cereal remains.

Two pits adjacent to possible SFB G27 (G28)

4.7.53 Two, undated pits (Figure 6, plan; Figure 17, Sections 15 and 16) were located adjacent to possible SFB G27 and might have been associated with the use of this postulated building.

4.7.54 Pit [2041] (SG142) was an irregular oval, measuring 2.20m x 1.50m x 0.30m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Single fill [2040] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.

4.7.55 Pit [2051] (SG143) was sub-circular, measuring 1.25m x 1.21m x 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2050] was loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional pebbles, but no finds.

Pit G29

4.7.56 Pit [4019] (SG239; Area D) was sub-circular, measuring 2.90m wide x 0.37m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 10, plan; Figure 17, photograph). It contained two distinct fills. Lower fill [4020] was soft, dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.16m thick, with occasional pebbles, some lava stone quern fragments and a polished sandstone boulder that was possibly used for food processing. Upper fill [4018] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate fired clay fragments, and part of an Anglo-Saxon loomweight RF<17>. Sample <56> (from [4018]) produced the largest assemblage of charred cereal grains from an Anglo-Saxon deposit on site (up to 250 individuals). Weeds were uncommon in this assemblage and no chaff was recorded.

4.7.57 This pit was partially excavated in evaluation Trench 44 ([44/007]). The fill [44/006] contained one sherd of Roman pottery, small amounts of fire-cracked flint and some hammerscale.

4.7.58 The finds and environmental evidence suggest that food processing and textile working took place near to pit G29, but there was no other clear evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation nearby. G29 was part of a cluster of small to large, shallow pits in Area D; the other pits (G47) were all undated, with negligible finds.

4.8 Period 5: Anglo-Saxon/medieval (*c.* 5th–15th century)

Figures 3, 4 and 11

4.8.1 Provisional Period 5 is represented by a possible timber building G30 and associated hearth G31, at the north end of Area A. Currently undated, the possible building might have been broadly contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon SFBs found in the same area of the site. Alternatively, it might have been part of a later, medieval farmstead. Its remains were sealed by subsoil deposits, assumed to have been of medieval/post-medieval date (Period 6).

Possible timber building(s) G30

4.8.2 A possible timber building (or buildings) was suggested by a group of twenty-nine postholes (or possible postholes) concentrated in a rectangular area measuring 7m x 6m, at the north end of Area A (Figs. 3 and 4, plan). Some probable lines of postholes (possible wall lines?) were apparent on the south, east and north sides of the posthole cluster, but not on the west side.

4.8.3 A possible hearth G31 (4.8.6) was located within this concentration of postholes, near the south side of the postulated building.

4.8.4 The postholes were generally oval or circular in plan, with considerable variability in profile. Dimensions varied from 0.30m to 0.60m in width and from 80mm to 0.40m in depth. There was a slight suggestion of possible re-cutting/replacement of some of the postholes. Most of the postholes were *recognised* below subsoil layer [1003] (Period 6), although in retrospect it is possible that some of them cut that layer.

4.8.5 Posthole fills contained varying amounts of charcoal and fired clay/daub flecks and fragments, but no datable finds. There was no conclusive evidence for post-pipes. Twelve of the posthole fills were sampled for environmental analysis, with limited results. Sample <22> (fill [1158]) and Sample <23> (fill [1145]) contained identifiable oak charcoal. Sample <15> ([1108]), Sample <24> ([1149] and Sample <26> ([1153]) contained charred cereal remains.

4.8.6 Three 'postholes' recorded in evaluation Trench 7 ([705], [707] and [709]), to the west of the possible building, might have been associated with G30. They were sub-circular, with steep sides and flat base, typically measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from these features.

Possible hearth in building G30 (G31)

4.8.7 This feature has been interpreted provisionally as a possible hearth or fire pit associated with possible building G30.

4.8.8 Pit [1099] (SG55) was oval, measuring 1.90m x 0.92m x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base. It contained a sequence of four distinct fills.

4.8.9 Fill [1186] (SG55) was firm, light reddish yellow (scorched?) clay, 0.12m thick, covering part of the base of the pit, on its south-east side. It contained frequent ash, occasional charcoal and flecks of fired clay/daub, and part of a large mammal tooth. It has been interpreted as a possible hearth lining, due to the apparent scorching of the clay. However, the scorching was relatively slight, and there was no clear indication of associated burning *in situ*. Sample <32> produced no significant environmental remains.

4.8.10 Fill [1185] (SG55) was loose, mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick, with frequent charcoal and occasional fragments of fired clay/daub. This deposit sealed fill [1186] and was itself overlaid by burnt timber remains [1095]. Sample <30> produced some charred cereal remain and weed seeds.

4.8.11 [1095] (SG56) consisted of two charred timbers (or one timber split into two fragments) lying at a slight angle in the upper part of pit [1099], between deposit [1098] and fill [1185]. The timbers measured 290mm x 180mm x 4mm–8mm and 330mm x 180mm x 2mm–8mm. If this was a hearth, this timber might have been fuel. Alternatively, it represents part of the collapsed remains of building G30.

4.8.12 [1098] (SG57) was a localised deposit of fired clay/daub fragments in a greyish brown sandy silt matrix, 0.16m thick. It probably filled the upper part of pit [1099], overlying burnt timber [1095]. Many of the fired clay fragments

had at least one flat and whitewashed surface. There were occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, and a small assemblage of bone (including medium mammal). Sample <13> produced no significant environmental evidence.

4.9 Period 6: Medieval/early post-medieval (*c*. 11th–18th century)

4.9.1 Subsoil deposits (G32, G34, G36, G37 and G38) were found across the site, forming a homogenous layer below the ploughsoil and sealing most of the archaeological features. Formation processes are unclear: the subsoil probably accumulated through natural processes during a period of abandonment or limited activity on the site. It is likely that it was amended by cultivation, perhaps during the later medieval or early post-medieval period. This is suggested by the wide date range of artefacts recovered from the subsoil during metal detecting and hand collection.

4.9.2 Subsoil deposits were described separately in each of the excavation areas and evaluation trenches, but typically consisted of compact, light or mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles. The interface between overlying ploughsoil and underlying natural sands were generally well defined. Boundaries between the subsoil and the fills of underlying archaeological features were not so obvious. The thickness of the subsoil varied between excavation areas, but was generally greater on the lower ground at the north end of the site.

4.9.3 Subsoil [1001] (Area A): Thickness 0.15m (south end), 0.30m (north end). Finds recovered by metal detecting included a Roman coin of Augustus (2 BC–13 AD; RF<3>), an Anglo-Saxon scutiform/disc pendant (AD 450–800; RF<5>), an Edward I penny (1279–1307; RF<4>) and a Nuremburg jetton (1550–1650; RF<2>). Fragments of CBM were noted but not collected during machining.

4.9.4 Subsoil [1003] (Area A) was effectively the same deposit as [1001], but was confined to an irregular area overlying possible timber building G30 (Period 5). The subsoil produced two sherds (14g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (*c.* 5–7th century), a prehistoric flint, a fragment of bone and a moderate amount of fired clay/daub.

4.9.5 Subsoil [2001] (Area B): Thickness 0.25m (south end), 0.40m (north end). It produced a sherd of post-medieval pottery (late 17th- to 18th century) and three prehistoric flints.

4.9.6 Subsoil [3001] (Area C): Thickness 0.20m. A Roman brooch (AD 50–70; RF<16>) was recovered by metal detecting. Due to a processing error, some pottery assigned this number was actually from either [3047] or [3051].

4.9.7 Subsoil [4001] (Area D): Thickness 0.20m. It produced a sherd of Roman pottery.

4.10 Period 7: Post-medieval (17th–19th century)

Figures 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13

4.10.1 During the post-medieval period, the site was under cultivation and was divided into at least four separate fields by north/south boundary ditches; these boundaries are shown on the Elmswell tithe map of 1843, and survived until the 1970s (Pegasus 2016, 21). The ditches were identified during the both evaluation phases (Cotswold Archaeology 2016; ASE 2018b; ASE 2018c, fig. 2). Two east/west ditches, not shown on historic mapping, might have been temporary/minor sub-divisions of existing fields or part of an earlier field system.

Probable agricultural ditch G33

4.10.2 In Area A, ditch G33 was linear, oriented approximately east/west, and was excavated at three segments ([1023], [1057] and [1081]). It petered out to the east and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The ditch measured >30.3m long x up to 1.52m wide and 0.48m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. The ditch cut subsoil layer [1001] (SG32, Period 6) but did not extend far into the underlying natural sand. The only recovered find was a residual Roman coin (RF<6>) from fill [1080] of segment [1081].

4.10.3 The ditch is not shown as a field boundary on historic maps of the 19th century, suggesting that it *might* have predated the later post-medieval field pattern.

Probable agricultural ditch G35

4.10.4 In Area B, ditch G35 was linear, oriented approximately east/west and petering out in both directions. It was excavated at three segments ([2010], [2012] and [2016]). The ditch measured >18.9m long x up to 1.16m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It was *recognised* below subsoil [2001] (Period 6) but, in retrospect, it almost certainly cut that deposit. No finds were recovered, but occasional fragments of brick were noted in the top of the fill during machining.

4.10.5 The ditch was not shown as a field boundary on historic maps of the 19th century, suggesting that (like ditch G33 in Area A) it *might* have predated the later post-medieval field pattern.

Field boundary ditch G39

4.10.6 Ditch [51/005] was located west of the southwest corner of Area A (Fig. 2). It was oriented north/south, measuring >1.80m by 1.60m and 0.50m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was identified as being cut through the subsoil. Its fill produced two fragments of post-medieval CBM and three fragments of modern glass.

4.10.7 The ditch broadly corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps. It is possible that ditch 2202, recorded in Trench 22 of the first phase evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016) was part of the same ditch.

Field boundary ditch G40

4.10.8 Ditch [33/005]/[47/005] was located in that part of the site in between excavation Areas A and B. It was oriented approximately north/south, measuring >122m long by up to 2.33m and 0.79m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch cut through subsoil deposits. Its fills produced a piece of post-medieval CBM, a neck fragment from a glass bottle (late 19th/early 20th century) and two iron strips fragments.

4.10.9 The ditch broadly corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps.

Field boundary ditch G41

4.10.10 Ditch [35/005]/[56/005]/[56/007] was recorded in evaluation trenches in between Areas B and C/D. It was on a broadly north/south alignment. It measured >220m long by up to 2.10 wide and 0.60m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Note that [56/005] was interpreted originally as a re-cut of [56/007], but was probably just a curving interface between lower and upper fills. Its fills produced small amounts of post-medieval pottery, CBM, one piece of late post-medieval/modern glass and an iron nail.

4.10.11 The ditch broadly correlated with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps. The ditch was also recorded as 2003 in previous evaluation Trench 20 (Cotswold Archaeology 2016), although it was not identified in Trenches 13, 18 and 42.

Probable quarry pit G42

4.10.12 Pit [3060]/[3063] was located in the northeast corner of Area C. This was an irregular oval, measuring 4.20m x 2.30m x 0.83m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fills contained small amounts of coal, charcoal and CBM (not retained). The size and irregularity of the pit, and the nature of its fills (mostly redeposited natural sand and gravel), suggests that this was a small quarry pit.

Pit G43

4.10.13 Pit [40/007] was oval, measuring 0.68m x 0.44m x 0.28m, with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill [40/006] was firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, containing a tiny fragment of CBM. Although the dating evidence is inconclusive, the pit did cut 'gully' [40/005], which was part of probable SFB G26.

4.11 Period 8: Modern (20th–21st century)

4.11.1 Agricultural land use begun during the post-medieval period (Period 7) continued, essentially unchanged, into the 20th century. Cartographic evidence shows that field boundaries originating in the 18th- or 19th century were removed in the 1960s/1970s to create a single, large field.

4.11.2 The principal evidence for recent agriculture was a site-wide layer of ploughsoil G48, approximately 0.30m thick and forming the current ground surface. Three localised areas of root disturbance (some burnt *in situ*) in Area B (G50) are assumed to have been relatively recent events.

4.12 Undated/un-phased features

4.12.1 Several features contained no cultural material, and could not be assigned to one of the provisional periods on the basis of their form, possible function or location. Many of them were of uncertain origin and were not necessarily the result of human activity. These features are summarised below, with further details available in Appendix 2.

Undated/un-phased features in Area A (G44)

4.12.2 Small pit (or natural feature) [1015] (SG9); Pit (or tree throw) [1017] (SG10); Small pit (or posthole) [1019] (SG11); Probable tree throw [1021] (SG12); Tree throw [1025] (SG14); Tree throw [1027] (SG15); Tree throw [1029] (SG16); Tree throw [1067] (SG45); Pit (or natural feature) [1176] (SG110); Pit (or natural feature) [48/010] (SG276)

Undated/un-phased features in Area B (G45)

4.12.3 Pit (or natural feature) [48/010] (SG276); Pit [2008] (SG117); Pit [35/007] (SG263), re-excavated as [2014] (SG121); Tree throw [2024] (SG125);

Undated/un-phased features in Area C (G46)

4.12.4 Tree throw [3044] (SG172); Possible pit [3056] (SG173); Pit, tree throw or geological feature [3076] (SG180); Pit, tree throw or geological feature [3086] (SG182); Possible pit [59/005] (SG281); Possible pit [60/009] (SG286)

Undated/un-phased features in Area D (G47)

4.12.5 Small pit (or natural feature) [4004] (SG232); Pit [4009] (SG234); Pit [4011] (SG235); Small pit [4013] SG236); Small pit [4015] (SG237); Pit [4017] (SG238); Pit [4022] (SG240); Pit [4024] (SG241); Pit [4026] (SG242); Pit [4028] (SG243); Pit [4030] (SG244); Pit [4032] (SG245)

Undated/un-phased features containing industrial residues

4.12.6 Two undated features from the second evaluation phase (ASE 2018b) were sampled, producing small amounts of industrial residues.

4.12.7 Probable tree throw [40/009] (SG267, G47) was irregular in plan, measuring 1.46m x 1.10m x 0.25m deep, with irregular sides and an undulating base. Single fill [40/008] was loose, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with no datable finds. Sample <7> produced a small amount of slag and hammerscale. Note that this feature was located close to probable SFB G26.

4.12.8 Small pit [44/005] (SG268, G47) was circular, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill [44/004] was friable, light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Sample <5> contained fire-cracked flint and hammerscale. This pit was re-excavated as [4006] (SG233).

5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction and methodology

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the second phase of evaluation and subsequent excavation on this site. 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 by type in Table 2 and quantified by context and type in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 4. Information on material recovered during the first phase of evaluation carried out by Cotswold Archaeology can be found in a prior evaluation report (Cotswold Archaeology 2016). The finds from the second phase of evaluation, carried out by ASE, are reported on in the evaluation report (ASE 2018b). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only that Phase 2 evaluation material that is considered relevant. Twenty-one finds were assigned unique Registered Find numbers, detailed in section 5.13. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014a).

Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Worked flint	27	324
Pottery	6162	80390
CBM	25	10481
Stone	64	6925
Iron	22	739
Metal	121	1180
Bone	1295	3135
Heat-altered flint	31	1761
Fired clay/daub	1667	86225
Glass	6	58
Other	11	25
Shell	1	1

Table 2: Finds quantification, by type (both fieldwork phases)

5.2 Worked flint and heat-altered flint by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 In total, eighteen pieces of struck flint weighing 200g were recovered from thirteen contexts ([23/005], [26/016], [44/001], [1003], [1062], [1072], [1089], [1172], [2001], [3002], [3045], [3077] and [3091]) and as unstratified material. The artefacts were retrieved through hand-collection and from environmental Sample <1> during the second phase of evaluation. No diagnostic implements were retrieved and, based on morphological and technological traits, only a broad Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date can be attributed to the flintwork. In addition, just over 12kg of unworked, heat-altered flint were also recovered during the second phase of evaluation and subsequent excavation.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further

information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded, and where possible dating was attempted. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarised in Table 3. The heat-altered flint was quantified but not examined for pieces of worked flint.

Flakes	Blade	Blade-like flakes	Retouched flakes	Total
13	1	2	2	**18**

Table 3: Quantification of the struck flint, by type

The worked flint

5.2.3 The small assemblage of worked flint comprises thirteen flakes, a blade, two blade-like flakes and two retouched flakes. A mixed hammer mode was noted. The bulk of the débitage displays characteristics of a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) flake-orientated industry, but a few pieces could be earlier. For instance, the blade from (Roman) pit fill [1172] (G2) may be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. Two retouched flakes were recovered; one was found unstratified and one came from fill [1089] of an Anglo-Saxon SFB (G21). Based on technological grounds, the flakes are likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

5.2.4 The condition of the flints varies. While some pieces display only slight edge damage, the majority exhibit more pronounced signs of weathering. These are likely the result of post-depositional disturbance. Seven pieces are broken. The raw material selected to produce the lithics is a mid-grey or brown flint with a stained cortex.

The heat-altered flint

5.2.5 The heat-altered flint fragments came from nineteen contexts. Most contexts contained small quantities of heat-altered flint, but pits [26/007] and [26/017] (located to the north of Wetherden Road and therefore not grouped) produced 8260g and 2266g respectively. These fragments were heavily calcined to a light-mid grey colour, but they were very small, measuring only up to 35mm. Overall, the remaining fragments were subject to low levels of heat: most of them displayed only a few cracks and a reddish tinge.

Discussion of the worked and heat-altered flint

5.2.6 The flint assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence at the site. However, the assemblage is small (18 pieces), and the flints were thinly distributed with no context producing more than three pieces. Most of the flints are residual in later contexts. Only two undated features [26/007] and [26/017] contained significant amounts of heat-altered flint, and they were located outside of the area covered by this report. Consequently, the assemblages of worked flint and heat-altered flint do not have any potential for further analysis.

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

Introduction

5.3.1 A total of 6105 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 80.05kg, was recovered during the excavation. A tiny component of earlier Iron Age

pottery was noted, which was considered *in situ* in two features. Most of the pottery is of *c*. later 1st century AD date, with a likely emphasis on the Neronian/early Flavian period. A large proportion of the sherds display obvious signs of misfiring and, combined with the very narrow range of fabrics and forms, this evidence suggests that the vast majority of the pottery was produced on site: either within the two excavated kilns or in other kiln structures in the immediate vicinity. Two principle on-site fabric categories were defined, a buff/white ware principally associated with flagons and a coarse sandy ware, which appears to be deliberately fired in both black-surfaced and red oxidised variants. These fabrics were generally associated with cordoned jars and lids and occasionally with other forms including bowls, platters and beakers. A very small quantity of later Roman pottery was also noted, some of which was residual in Early Anglo-Saxon features.

Methodology

5.3.2 The prehistoric pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number on *pro forma* records and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series using the guideline of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 4).

Fabric	Description
FLQU1	Moderate flint of 0.2mm-2.5mm and moderate/common quartz of c.0.4mm-0.6mm
FLQU2	Rare/sparse flint of 0.2mm-1mm and moderate/common quartz of c.0.4mm-0.6mm
FLQU3	Sparse flint 0.5mm-3.5mm and moderate/common quartz of c.0.4mm-0.6mm
QUAR1	Moderate/common quartz of c.0.4mm-0.6mm; rare voids of up to 2mm can appear on surfaces

Table 4: Prehistoric pottery fabric definitions

5.3.3 With regards to the Roman pottery, the aim of the current assessment is to characterise the broad range of fabrics and forms, especially those potentially produced on site, and define an appropriate methodology for full recording prior to analysis and publication. It also aims to identify areas of research potential and define any additional scientific methods of analysis that may be necessary. With this in mind, each context group was briefly examined and spot-dated with notes made on the range of fabrics and forms using fabric codes from the unpublished fabric series developed at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and form codes from Hawkes and Hull (1947) and Going (1987). Selected sherds of the probable kiln fabrics were examined using a x20 binocular microscope in order to make some preliminary definitions of kiln fabrics. It must emphasised that the pottery has not been fully recorded and quantified according to a fabric and form type-series but provision for this work has been set out in the following sections of this report. Roman pottery from the evaluation carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (2016) has not been re-examined as part of this assessment. This assemblage, totalling 431 sherds, weighing 4.07kg, appears to be of very similar character to the excavation pottery. It is proposed that it should be obtained for full recording and integration into the project pottery dataset as part of further analysis work.

Period 1: Iron Age pottery

5.3.4 Just ten sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 120g, were recovered, quantified by fabric type in Table 5. These are considered *in situ* in fill [2052] of pit [2053] and fill [2003] of pit [2004] (both G1); a single sherd appeared to be residual in a Roman feature [3016] (G4). The only small group, from fill [2052], contained a range of fabrics which are predominately sandy wares containing sparse/moderate flint (FLQU1, FLQU2 and FLQU3) with some examples of purely sandy wares (QUAR1). These are suggestive of an Early to transitional Early/Middle Iron Age date. No diagnostic rim sherds are present but one of the sandy ware sherds is from a long-necked vessel with a row of fingernail impressions on a well-defined shoulder. These form and decorative elements are fairly typical of assemblages from around the 6th-4th centuries BC. The single sherds from the other two contexts are similar to some of the sandy flint-tempered wares in [2052] and could be contemporary or slightly earlier but probably still fall within the earlier part of the Iron Age.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight	ENV
FLQU1	2	52	2
FLQU2	2	3	2
FLQU3	3	33	2
QUAR1	3	32	2
Total	*10*	*120*	*8*

Table 5: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

Period 2: Early Roman pottery

Overview of context and deposition

5.2.5 A total of 6060 sherds of early Roman pottery were recorded, weighing 79.31kg. Of these, *c.* 97% were considered well-stratified in features belonging to Period 2. It is estimated that at least 90% of the pottery from early Roman features comprises fabrics produced on or near to the site. This locally produced material dates to the latter half of the 1st century AD, with a probable emphasis on the Neronian/earlier Flavian period. The vast majority of the pottery originated from just a few features or deposits. Each of the pottery kilns produced large assemblages, with kiln G11 containing over 2000 sherds (>30kg) of pottery and kiln G9 producing over 900 sherds (>10kg). Fairly large groups were retrieved from slumped deposits in the top of the kilns (G16). In addition, well G8 produced a large proportion of the total assemblage (nearly 2000 sherds, weighing over 25kg). These groups tended to feature large sherds and occasional examples of partially complete vessel profiles although no individual vessel appeared more than *c.* quarter complete. There is no clear evidence that this represents a dump of wholly misfired vessels from a single firing. The assemblage more likely derives from a midden of broken or imperfect vessels from a sustained period of kiln use, dumped into the kilns and other cut features, perhaps at the end of a production season.

5.3.6 The remainder of the assemblage is similar to that from the kilns and the well, in that it is dominated by probable kiln fabrics; however, these groups are notably more fragmented. For example, although a few of the pits near to kilns (G12) produced substantial quantities of pottery (243 sherds from pit [3129] and 117 sherds from pit [3109]) overall pottery from this pit group had

an average sherd weight of just 8g (compared to 14g in kiln G11, for example).

Kiln products

5.3.7 Two principle fabric variants were noted, both of which displayed extensive evidence of misfiring, including sherds that are overfired, warped, cracked or spalled on surfaces or with large air bubbles in vessel walls. At present, the fabrics have been loosely defined and it is envisaged that more refined sub-divisions may be characterised when the assemblage is recorded in detail at the analysis stage. It is worth noting that, while the assemblage from well G8 has a preponderance of the buff flagon fabric, both kilns were associated with large quantities of both major fabric variants. As already noted, there is no clear evidence that the backfill of the kilns represents *in situ* abandoned material from a single firing. It is possible that both ware types were produced within the same kiln structures, although as discussed below (7.4.6) there is some evidence that Colchester-type rectangular kilns are more likely to be associated with specialist products like flagons. It is also certainly possible that more than two kilns existed in the immediate vicinity.

5.3.8 The most distinctive kiln product is a buff fabric which appears macroscopically fairly similar to Colchester white/buff ware (COLB; Tomber and Dore 1998 COL WH). A range of firing colours from (obviously misfired) grey to pale pinkish orange was noted but most examples are off white/pale yellowish white. For the most part, the matrix is fine with no individually discernible quartz grains at x 20 magnification (though a few slightly coarser fabric variants were noted with some sparse quartz up to 0.4mm). The presence of rare white rounded calcareous(?) and/or brown iron-rich grains, both of up to 1mm, is fairly characteristic. In the few examples of *mortaria* associated with this fabric, the trituration grits comprise moderate rounded quartz (and rarer calcined flint) of 1mm-2mm. Obvious signs of misfiring are a little less common amongst the white/buff wares than in the coarse fabrics described below; however, there are certainly enough misfired examples to determine that this is almost certainly an on-site product. Moreover, buff/white wares typically make *c*. 1% of typical rural settlement assemblages. Some groups in the current site were almost entirely made-up of this fabric, especially those from fills [3099] and [3165] of well [3100] (G8), so the sheer quantity of this fabric type is good evidence that it was produced at this location.

5.3.9 The white/buff kiln fabric is associated with a narrow range of forms, of which the vast majority are flagons. A particularly recurrent form type is the ring necked flagon with a straight to slightly flaring ring neck and slightly dominant top ring, similar to Going's (1987) J3.2 or Cam. 155. This form is considered closely dated and suggests that flagon production on site may largely post-date *c.* AD 55/60. Also present in smaller quantities, often within the same context groups and in deposits associated with both kilns, are pulley wheel rim flagons (Going J2.2/Cam. 143) which have an overlapping but slightly earlier date range ending around AD 80. A variant of this form, which is somewhat distinctive, has a more upright bead and horizontal flange which it is more difficult to parallel exactly in standardised typologies. Also represented are plain necked flagons (broadly analogous to Going J4) and a single example of a disc mouth flagon (J6/ Cam.148). These latter forms

are both broadly consistent with production in the 1st century AD. Many flagon handles were also noted and these tended to be quite consistent in terms their size and shape in section, being *c*. 30mm in width, 10mm in depth, often with two grooves running down the length of the handle. A few other forms were associated with the buff kiln fabric, and represented by a few separate examples, including a convex profile platter with a beaded rim (Going A4.3) and a bead and flange bowl (Going C1.2/ Cam. 46), loosely related to the samian form Ritterling 12/Curle 11. Occasional fragmentary *mortarium* bodysherds were also noted amongst the probable kiln products.

5.3.10 Of note is a flat circular object, associated with the buff/white firing fabric, found in fill [3047] of kiln [3045] (G9). Made up by several non-conjoining pieces, it was clearly manufactured on a wheel but is fairly flat in profile and of extremely large diameter (440mm), with a thickness of >25mm (though one surface has flaked away). The size and profile of the object makes it seem unlikely that it represents part of a pottery vessel. It is clearly not part of the flange of a large *mortarium*, for example, and does not appear quite flat enough to have functioned as a base. It seems much more finely made than any of the kiln furniture from the site so it is perhaps possible that this object represents a piece of potting equipment or part of larger structural object. At the Colchester kiln sites, the white/buff firing fabric was associated with various non-pottery artefacts, including votive objects and a slab interpreted as a pottery-making palette (Hull 1963, 108-9, plates XVII-XIX).

5.3.11 The other kiln products are coarse wares, which are predominantly black-surfaced though, in section, they tend to feature red oxidised cores or margins. Some examples are fully oxidised on surfaces and, while this might be due to accidental oxidisation in some cases, a smaller number of vessels appear to be deliberately fired to a red hue. Although a few examples look more grey hued, these tend to be obviously misfired so it appears less likely that grey wares were being deliberately manufactured. These fabrics typically feature silty background matrixes with moderate coarse quartz grains of around 0.4mm-0.6mm although there is some variability in coarseness. There are few distinctive inclusions associated with this ware though rare black iron rich grains were sometimes observed, together with rare examples of very coarse quartz up to 2mm on visible on surfaces.

5.3.12 This fabric is very typical of black surfaced wares (BSW) and coarse red wares (RX) which tend to predominate in 1st century assemblages from the region. These fabrics would not necessarily be distinctive enough to recognise specifically, were they found away from the kiln site itself. Overall though, the very high levels of misfiring and homogeneity of these fabrics suggests that the vast majority were produced on or very near to the current site. For the most part, the forms associated with the coarse ware products are also fairly generic in character, with cordoned jars (of Goings types G16-G20/ Cam 218-221) and lids (K3) being most common. Although the production of coarse wares is probably contemporary or at least overlapping with that of the buff flagons, there are some hints that the coarse ware production could have started marginally earlier. Some potentially very early Roman elements include a jar with a simple out-turning rim broadly similar to Cam. 256 and a narrow-necked, round shouldered jar similar to Cam. 231/232. Amongst the few table ware vessels are loose imitations of Gallo-Belgic forms, including one possibly derived from girth/pedestal beaker forms (Cam. 73-85) and another plain butt-beaker imitation (Going H7), as

well as bowls which appear related to the samian forms Dragendorff 29 and 30 (Going C14). Having said this, one form which is particularly associated with red-firing fabric variants, the reeded-rim, carinated bowl (Going C16/ Cam. 246) is probably Flavian in date.

Non-kiln products

5.3.13 As already noted, the 1st-century features are dominated by probable kiln fabrics, which generally make up *c*. 90% or more of each context group. A small quantity of pottery in dissimilar fabrics was observed, however, and this is entirely in keeping with the 1st-century date proposed for this period of activity as a whole. These include sparely grog-tempered black surfaced wares (GROG/BSW), micaceous grey and black surfaced wares (GMG, GMB), unsourced grey and black surfaced wares (GX, BSW), storage jar fabrics (STOR), south Gaulish samian ware (SASG) and Baetican amphorae (ABAET). Few diagnostic forms were recorded. Of note however, was an unsourced white ware bead and flange *mortarium* (similar to Going D1.4/ Cam. 192) of clearly different fabric to the kiln products, featuring a complete stamp, possibly reading 'DIVF.I'. A black surfaced ware platter (Going A1.1/Cam. 24) also features a highly abraded, illiterate stamp.

Period 3: Mid/later Roman pottery

5.3.14 A single pottery group from fill [3035] of pit [3036] (G15), containing thirty-five sherds, weighing 620g, was clearly of later date than the majority of the assemblage. This group is largely made up by sherds of one vessel, a broadly mid/later Roman wide mouth jar in an unsourced grey ware fabric, together with a sherd from a Dragendorff 31 dish in a central Gaulish fabric, dating to *c.* AD 150-200 (but which may well have been curated into the 3rd century). This group is also notable for its lack of probable kiln fabrics, which appeared in every other Roman feature.

5.3.15 A few other sherds of mid or later Roman date were noted as residual elements in Anglo-Saxon or later features, including a bodysherd of east Gaulish samian ware and two fragments of Hadham red ware. It is possible that late Roman red wares of the latter type, which were found in fill [2036] of SFB [2037] (G26) and fill [1046] of ditch [1047] (G49) may have survived in use or been curated as broken sherds in the Early Saxon period, as suggested at West Stow (West 1985, 122, 167). Evidence for curation and/or reuse of Roman artefacts in Saxon contexts has also been identified elsewhere, e.g. Saxmundham (Clarke 2016, 103).

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised thirty-four sherds with a total weight of 252g. It was mostly of early/middle Anglo-Saxon date, although a single post-medieval sherd was also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 6.

	F1		F2		F3		EST		
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1003	1	6			1	9			E/MSAX
1034	2	6							E/MSAX
1052					1	13			E/MSAX
1062	2	10			2	20			E/MSAX
1074	1	38							E/MSAX
1085					9	34			E/MSAX
1089	1	22							E/MSAX
1178					2	12			E/MSAX
1189					2	12			E/MSAX
2001							1	6	L17th C
2025	1	5			2	13			E/MSAX
2027	1	12			1	7			E/MSAX
2028					3	19			E/MSAX
2044			1	8					6th C
Total	*9*	*99*	*1*	*8*	*23*	*139*	*1*	*6*	

Table 6: Quantification of post-Roman pottery, by context and fabric type

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon pottery

5.4.2 The following fabrics were noted:

F1: Sparse Organic. Very fine sandy matrix, Sparse to Moderate organic voids up to 5mm, sparse very fine silver mica. Nine sherds, 99g.

F2: Quartz. Sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, rare white flint up to 1mm. One sherd, 8g.

F3: Fine Sandy. Moderate to dense fine sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, most 0.2mm or less. Twenty-three sherds, 139g

The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region (e.g. West 1985). The assemblage mostly comprises plain body sherds, but includes a single stamped sherd and four rimsherds. Three of the rimsherds were from small jars (pit fill [1074], G18; possible SFB fill [1089], G21; possible SFB fill [2027], G25) and the other was probably from a bowl (subsoil [1003], G32).

5.4.3 The dating of Early Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is mainly reliant on the presence of decorated sherds which are largely of 5th- to 6th-century date, with 7th century pottery being largely plain (Myres 1977, 1). However, it cannot be said with certainty that an assemblage that produces only plain sherds is of 7th-century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery comprises just 5% or less of domestic assemblages, as was the case at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993, 51). The picture is slightly different at sites in East Anglia, where the rise of the Ipswich Ware industry meant that hand-built pottery was rare in the region from the early 8th century onwards (Blinkhorn 2012).

5.4.4 A single decorated sherd occurred here, from fill [2044] of SFB G26. The sherd has a number of small, segmented circle stamp impressions, in at least four rows, and probably came from a vessel with stamped pendant triangle decoration. This type of decoration was typical of the 6th century

(Myres 1977). Overall, the Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage is in good condition and appears reliably stratified.

Period 7: Post-medieval pottery

5.4.5 A single sherd (6g) of post-medieval pottery was noted:

EST: English Stoneware, late 17th- to 18th century (Mountford 1971).

The ware is a common find in the East Anglian region. It was retrieved from subsoil [2001] in Area B.

Discussion of the post-Roman pottery

5.4.6 The Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage is small and comprised mainly of undiagnostic, plain body sherds, with a range of fabric types that is typical of contemporary sites in the region. The post-medieval pottery assemblage consists of a single fragment of common stoneware. Consequently, the post-Roman pottery assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronological occupation of the site.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Rae Regensberg

Introduction

5.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 7,141g was collected from the site. There were thirteen individual fragments, all identified as Roman.

Methodology

5.5.2 The CBM was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and then recorded on ASE standard recording forms. These records were then entered into a Microsoft Excel database. The fabric was identified using a x 20 binocular microscope. Site specific codes have been employed using the following conventions: frequency of inclusion (sparse, moderate, common, abundant), and size of inclusions; fine (< 0.25mm), medium (0.25mm- 0.5mm), coarse (0.5mm-1.0mm), and very coarse (> 1.0mm).

The assemblage

5.5.3 The CBM amounted to thirteen individual fragments from five contexts in Area C: [3099], [3119], [3130], [3155] and [3181]. These fragments were made up of nine pieces of Roman brick, and four *tegula* (roof tile) fragments. There were two fabrics present in the CBM; R1 and R2. The R1 fabric has an orange colour, and has common quantities of fine, sugary quartz inclusions, sparse calcareous inclusions of varying sizes, and sparse, fine, black iron oxide flecks. The R2 fabric is similar to R1 with an orange colour, common sugary quartz inclusions, but the fabric has cream streaking and some sparse, fine micaceous material.

Roman brick and tegula

5.5.4 Three contexts contained Roman bricks: [3181] (G11, kiln), [3130] (not grouped) and [3099] (G8, well). There were seven Roman brick fragments in kiln fill [3181]. These fragments fitted closely together, and are clearly from the same brick (one of the fragments was broken post excavation). The brick

has been completely reduced to a dark grey colour, almost completely vitrified, but the fabric can still be identified as R1. Fill [3181] came from the area of the kiln flue and the brick might have been part of a supporting arch; this accords with the highly reduced condition of the brick fragments. A sample of this brick has been retained. Context [3130] (mixed fill from a test slot) had one fragment of R1 Roman brick. The brick was heavily abraded along one edge and only weighs 141g; it has, however, been retained as a sample of the R1 fabric. The Roman brick fragment from well fill [3099] had an R2 fabric and was quite small, weighing only 47g. This is the only piece of R2 CBM from the site, and has therefore been retained.

5.5.5 Four *tegula* fragments were collected from the site, all of which were in fabric R1. Three of these *tegula* fragments had no distinguishing features, and have been identified as *tegula* based on their thickness (all were <21mm). Two of these fragments were found in well fill [3119] (G8), and the other piece was found in stokehole fill [3155] (G11, kiln). The fourth *tegula* fragment came from fill [3181] (G11, kiln), and was completely reduced, although not as close to vitrified as the Roman brick fragments that came from the same context. As with the brick (5.5.4), the *tegula* fragments from G11 might have been incorporated in a masonry arch supporting the kiln flue. The fragment from [3181] included a section of flange, and had a two arc signature mark on the upper surface. A section of lower cutaway was also present on the *tegula* fragment, which was retained as a form example.

Discussion of the CBM

5.5.6 This is a small sample of CBM, which does not allow for extensive interpretation. There is little that can be ascertained from this collection beyond confirmation of a Roman period date. The bricks and *tegulae* in the collection do not have diagnostic features that can refine the date further. In short, the CBM supports a Roman date, but does not provide for further interpretation. The completely reduced brick and *tegula* fragments from [3181] do, however, support the identification of this context as kiln backfill.

5.6 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

Introduction

5.6.1 A large assemblage of fired clay consisting of 1665 pieces weighing a total of 86.219kg was recovered during the excavation. The material derives principally from the excavation of two kiln structures and other features of 1st-century date in Area C; there is also a small amount of material from Anglo-Saxon features in Areas A, B and D. Material produced from Roman features consists almost exclusively of kiln structure and portable kiln furniture while the fired clay from Anglo-Saxon features is represented by wattle impressed daub fragments associated with a probable post-built structure; similar daub fragments were also recovered from medieval subsoil. Table 7 shows an overview of the assemblage by period, as a percentage of the total assemblage by weight and fragment count. It demonstrates a high degree of fragmentation during later phases.

Period	Count	Wt (g)
0	0.99%	0.21%
1	0.06%	0.10%
2	64.14%	92.97%

Period	Count	Wt (g)
4	4.68%	1.10%
5	16.94%	2.44%
6	12.82%	2.80%
8	0.37%	0.38%
Total	*100%*	*100%*

Table 7: Overview of the fired clay assemblage, by period

Methodology

5.6.2 The fired clay assemblage was quantified by fragment count, weight and fabric on pro forma records and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Contexts [3047], [3051] and [3159] produced in excess of 10kg of material; a 50% subsample of these contexts was selected for assessment. Fabric assessment was carried out by eye and using a x10 magnification hand lens. The assessment was carried out fairly rapidly and fabrics were assigned to widely encompassing groups which can be broadly defined as '*Sandy fabrics with no chalk*' '*Predominantly sandy fabrics with chalk*' and '*Predominantly chalky fabrics*' at this stage. There is a high proportion (*c.* one-third of the assemblage by weight) of vitrified, reduced and overfired material for which fabric assessment was not attempted. Approximately 5% of the assemblage was identified as either CBM or stone at assessment.

Period 1: Earlier Iron Age

5.6.3 Pit [2003] (G1) produced two fragments in a densely sandy fabric which is similar to those found in later, Roman, contexts and may be intrusive within this pit. The fragments are not diagnostic of form or function.

Period 2: Early Roman

5.6.4 Over 92% of the assemblage was recovered from features of this period. The largest proportion of Period 2 material came from kiln G9 (42% by weight), followed by kiln G11 (38% by weight) and well G8 (12% by weight). The assemblage includes large, rectangular kiln bricks and fragments thereof from the tongue pedestal in kiln G9, as well as other portable kiln furniture such as a trapezoidal kiln bar, rectangular blocks or bricks, and flat, plate-like pieces with curved edges (dome plate fragments), kiln wall and structural fired clay. The majority of recognisable support elements were recovered from kiln G9 and although fewer portable kiln furniture pieces were evident from kiln G11 there are some similar forms present, as well as possible pyramidal or cylindrical supports and wedge-like pieces with support impressions in the upper surfaces which are absent from kiln G9 and may indicate an alternative kiln technology.

5.6.6 Conjoining pieces of trapezoidal kiln bar and pieces recognisable as the central wall structure of kiln G9 kiln were found in the backfills of kiln G9 and well G8, indicating that destruction debris from this kiln was also deposited in the well.

5.6.7 The range of fabrics present within this period encompass dense, quartz sand-tempered fabrics used for portable kiln furniture, as well as chalky fabrics utilised for more permanent structural elements, which often have large pebble inclusions. There is also a group of fabrics with organic straw

or grass temper employed in the construction of plates, which can be paralleled at Mile Bottom, Thetford (Bates and Lyons 2003, 88).

5.6.8 Outside of these three main features, the assemblage is similar in character, albeit more fragmented. Pit G10, which pre-dated kiln G11, contained some pieces of possible structural daub with split withy impressions of *c*. 20mm diameter. This is indicative of a wooden-framed structure that may relate to kiln G9.

Periods 4 to 6: Anglo-Saxon to medieval

5.6.9 Very little fired clay was associated with Period 4 features, and that which was recovered is largely undiagnostic and abraded. Two pieces from pit G29 (Area D) exhibit two parallel wattle impressions, and there are a small number of residual CBM fragments among the general debris. This could indicate that Anglo-Saxon structures did not utilise wattle and daub in their construction, or that the structures were not destroyed by fire.

5.6.10 Period 5 features G30 (possible timber building) and G31 (possible hearth in G30), all in Area A, produced wattle impressed daub fragments in the same chalky fabric as those from overlying subsoil G32 (Period 6). This material totals 4.5kg altogether and almost certainly derives from possible timber building G30. The daub exhibits wattle marks of varying complexity with horizontal wattles of 7-20mm diameter and upright or post impressions up to 30mm. Pieces from both [1098] (possible hearth G31) and [1003] (subsoil G32) exhibit lime-washed flat surfaces.

5.7 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single fragment of glass weighing 2g was recovered from ploughsoil [3000] in Area C. The piece is from a cobalt blue prismatic bottle of 19th-century date, and is probably part of a poison bottle.

5.7.2 As the assemblage comprises an isolated bottle fragment of no inherent interest, it is not considered to be of potential for further work.

5.8 Geological material by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.8.1 The site produced 207 pieces of geological material, weighing 14,811g, from twenty-one individually numbered contexts. These totals include 155 pieces (1441g) from one of ten environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets by stone type for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table 8 by type and site period.

Period/type	***Unphased***	**Roman**	**Anglo-Saxon**
Locally available/till deposits			
2a Yorkshire-type Sandstone (red)	1/6500g	2/662g	
2b Yorkshire-type Sandstone(off-white)		5/2882g	
2c Yorkshire-type Sandstone (orange)		1/582g	
3a Flint		6/460g	
7a Chert		1/10g	

8a Iron concretion	69/186g		
Imported			
1a German lava	19/1934g	38/1388g	40/136g
4a Fine-grained calcareous mid grey S'stone		1/60g	
5a Shale	3/1g	1/4g	
6a Coal	8/2g	8/3g	4/1g
Total	*100/8623g*	*63/6051g*	*44/137g*

Table 8: Summary of geological material

Locally available stone

5.8.2 The assemblage includes many cobbles and cobble fragments in flint, chert and various sandstones, the latter originating in the areas of Yorkshire and the Midlands and certainly arriving in the Suffolk area through glacial transportation. The vast majority of these stones are unmodified, although a few examples show signs of having been scorched.

5.8.3 Two stones appear to have been utilised for grinding/polishing. A 6,500g boulder in Type 2a from possible Anglo-Saxon pit [4019] (G29) has a fine all-over naturally formed polish, although no differential wear to suggest human use. However, the piece is in a reasonably hard stone that would only show use-wear if used for a long period and/or for the processing of hard materials/foodstuffs. As such, it is possible this convenient boulder was utilised for grinding softer substances. More definite is the cobble fragment in Type 2b from Roman well [3100] (G8). This cobble has clear differential wear-polish on the centre of both upper and lower faces showing it to have been utilised for circular grinding or polishing.

5.8.4 Roman kiln fill [3154] (G16) produced the only piece of fine-grained Type 4a sandstone; although whether this is a humanly imported type or something that could have derived from glacial till is uncertain. Essentially, an elongated cobble has sheared to top and bottom along horizontal bedding planes. However, the original surfaces along the sides show a very fine polish suggestive of sharpening use.

Imported stone

5.8.5 Material definitely humanly imported to the site includes the tiny pieces of shale, although none has any original surfaces remaining. The coal is only present as tiny granules from the residues and is certainly intrusive, later post-medieval, material. The German lava is the most common type of imported stone and all pieces are undoubtedly derived from rotary querns. This type is most common in the early Roman period and, as such, the material is very much in keeping with the site dating. The pieces from Anglo-Saxon deposits are probably residual or re-used pieces of Roman origin. The material is typically very fragmented and usually present as amorphous lumps. The largest piece, measuring 56mm thick and with part of the grinding face surviving, was recovered from Roman kiln fill [3046] (G9); this was one of four fragments with a combined weight of 1344g. A larger group of fragments (19/1934g) came from possible Anglo-Saxon pit [4019] (G29).

Discussion of the geological material

5.8.6 The geological material consists of locally available types and very small pieces of deliberately imported stone, though all consist of small somewhat

featureless pieces. All of the types are well known for their periods. The material is not considered to require any further analysis.

5.9 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The site produced just 239g of material initially classified as slag. All was recovered from the magnetic fraction of fifty-four environmental sample residues. No hand-collected slag was recovered during the fieldwork. Each residue was carefully scanned at x10 magnification in order to establish the presence/absence of micro-slags. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on *pro forma* slag sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for the digital archive.

5.9.2 The vast majority of the magnetic fractions consisted of magnetic fines (234g). This material is composed of ferruginous stone granules and clay that have had their magnetic properties enhanced through burning. The material is not diagnostic of any industrial process as such heating can be formed by domestic activities including hearths and bonfires. Details of the quantities of magnetic fines by context are housed in the archive.

5.9.3 The only true slag from the site consists of tiny quantities of hammerscale from iron smithing (<5g) all found in Anglo-Saxon deposits. Hammerscale flakes, between 2mm-3mm across, were recovered from SFB posthole [1181] (G19), pits [1041], [1090] (G21) and [2026] (G25) and SFB quadrant [1123] (G19). However, no individual context produced more than ten flakes and most produced less than five. The hammerscale might indicate smithing activity on or close to the site area in the Anglo-Saxon period, although the small quantities and lack of associated evidence for industry suggests that the material might have been intrusive.

Discussion of the metallurgical remains

5.9.4 The slag assemblage is very small and suggests very small-scale iron smithing activity in the Early Saxon period in the general area. This is not unexpected for the period. As such the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has duly been discarded.

5.10 Metal detected finds by Trista Clifford
(with ammunition identification by Justin Russell)

5.10.1 The metal detecting survey produced sixty-eight objects from ploughsoil and subsoil deposits. An overview of the post-medieval and modern objects is given in Table 9. Objects labelled as from 'topsoil' were probably found outside the four excavation areas. Nine significant objects recovered by metal detector (mostly of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date) were allocated Registered Find numbers and are reported on in Section 5.13.

Context	Object	No	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
1001	Rod	1	13	IRON	L39mm	
1001	?Buckle frame	1	6	IRON	Square 30mm x 30mm x 3mm	
1001	Hooked rod	1	7	IRON	Rod with hooked end L61mm	

Context	Object	No	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
2000	Piping	1	24	Metal alloy	Diameter 12mm. Single hole in wall, blocked end	Modern
2000	Unknown	1	11	COPP	Curving flat fragment with recesses and four holes along inner edge L52mm	Modern
2000	Stud chape	1	5	COPP	From a shoe buckle L30mm	17-18th
2000	Offcuts	1	12	LEAD	Rectangular L24mm W19.5mm	
4000	Disc	1	3	COPP	Possible coin Dia24mm	Late PM
4000	Fitting	1	2	COPP	Metal plate with domed rivet L24mm	Med/PM
Topsoil	Ring	1	6	COPP	Circular section Dia26.5mm Thickness 4.7mm	
Topsoil	Hinge	1	37	COPP	Pinned L75mm, W16mm	PM
Topsoil	?Token	2	1	COPP	Illegible circular, Dia20mm	PM
Topsoil	Coin	1	5	COPP	George V halfpenny Dia25mm	Modern
Topsoil	Buckle	1	9	COPP	D shaped buckle L30mm	18-19th
Topsoil	Bag Seal	1	6	LEAD	Obv: J.F&C[o], Rev: [EASTERN UNI]ON MILLS [IPSWI]CH around a crown; Dia17mm	19-20th
Topsoil	Unknown	2	23	LEAD	Puddle/ strip	
Topsoil	Coin	1	8	COPP	?Victoria halfpenny Di28.5mm	19th
Topsoil	Button	1	6	COPP	Hollow sheet metal Dia22mm	20th
Topsoil	Machine made parts	5	55	COPP		Modern
Topsoil	Offcuts	8	444	LEAD	Offcuts, puddle and strip fragments	
Topsoil	Sheet	5	15	COPP	Irregular sheet fragments max L47mm W20mm Th0.5mm	Modern
Topsoil	Lid	1	2	Metal alloy	Distorted fragment	Modern
Topsoil	Sheet	5	23	Metal alloy	Fragments max L55mm W40mm	Modern
Topsoil	Loop	1	11	IRON	Oval loop with flattened section, incomplete L61mm W25mm	Med/PM
Topsoil	Unknown	1	23	COMP	Rectangular frame with two slits, strips of white metal within slots L60 W20mm	Modern
Topsoil	Rod	1	6	COPP	Rod fragment, rectangular section, L38mm W6mm Th4mm	
Topsoil	Button	1	2	COPP	Flat disc, 25% remaining. White metal coating original diameter c.30mm	18-19th
Topsoil	Fitting	1	9	COPP	Fragment. Two rectangular plates joined at one end by a single rivet, plates have rectangular recessed. L29mm W12mm Th9.5mm	Med/PM
Topsoil	Nail	1	3	IRON	Stem fragment L32mm	
Topsoil	Button	1	1	Metal alloy	Four hole machine pressed Dia15.7mm	Modern
Topsoil	Cufflink	1	2	COPP	Oval with machine pressed decorative motif and white metal coating L27mm, W15mm	Modern

Context	Object	No	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
Topsoil	Button	1	2	COPP	Domed circular, stamped coat of arms, wire loop Dia14.5mm	Late PM
Topsoil	Shotgun case base	1	6	COPP	12 gauge, fired. Headstamp: KYNOCH No. 12 BIRMINGHAM	E20th
Topsoil	Shotgun case base	1	6	COPP	12 gauge, fired. Headstamp: ELEY LONDON No. 12 GASTIGHT	E20th
Topsoil	Shotgun case base	1	6	COPP	12 gauge sporting shotgun case base, fired. Headstamp: ELEY-KYNOCH 12 ICI 12	Mid 20th
Topsoil	Shotgun case base	1	6	COPP	12 gauge, fired. Headstamp: WINCHESTER No. 12 RANGER	Mid 20th
Topsoil	BB (Bullet Breech) rimfire case	1	3	COPP	9mm No. 3, fired. Headstamp: Embossed “E” (for Eley Bros)	L19th
Topsoil	Nail	1	2	LEAD	Circular head L38mm	PM

Table 9: Overview of the post-medieval and modern metal detected finds

Dress accessories

5.10.2 Three buckles were recovered. The earliest is the copper alloy stud chape from a 17th- or 18th-century shoe buckle ([2000]); a D-shaped copper alloy buckle of probable 18th-19th century date may be a harness buckle. An undated iron square buckle were also recovered ([1001]).

5.10.3 Four buttons were recovered from the topsoil. They consist of part of a 18th/19th-century flat disc button with white metal plating, a domed copper alloy button with stamped coat of arms motif of probable 19th-century date, a three piece hollow dress button of later 19th to 20th-century date and a metal alloy pressed four-hole button which is of early 20th-century date. Additionally, one link from a machine-made oval cufflink with white metal coating was also recovered.

Structural fittings

5.10.4 A copper alloy pinned hinge of probable post-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil. A lead nail is of the type used to affix roofing slates during the 19th century. An iron general-purpose nail stem fragment was also recovered.

Coins and commerce

5.10.5 The topsoil produced two possible jettons, although they are in such poor condition that this identification is very tentative. A copper alloy disk with a diameter of 20mm is probably a farthing of post-medieval date that cannot be identified to ruler. A possible Victoria halfpenny and a George V halfpenny were also recovered. A lead cloth bag seal, labelled J.F&C[o] on the obverse and [EASTERN UNI]ON MILLS [IPSWI]CH around a crown on the obverse, is of mid-19th to early 20th-century date.

Other finds

5.10.6 The remaining metal detecting finds consist of large number of lead offcuts, modern shotgun casings and unidentified modern pieces.

Discussion of the metal detected finds

5.10.7 The metal detected finds assemblage (excluding the nine Registered Finds) is dominated by lead offcuts and objects of uncertain function. Those that could be identified date from *c*.1650 to the present day and represent a narrow range of functional categories. The assemblage is therefore of limited significance to the site narrative. All objects have been recorded for the archive, and there is no potential for further work; it is recommended that the assemblage is disposed of prior to archiving.

5.11 Nails by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A small assemblage of seven iron nails was recovered. General purpose nails (L.38mm-50mm) with circular heads were recovered from early Roman deposits: kiln fill [3051] (G9), enclosure ditch fill [3103] (G5), pit fill [3112] (G12) and posthole [3132] (G12). A complete heavy-duty nail (L70mm) with circular head was recovered from possible Anglo-Saxon SFB fill [2028] (G27). A large headless nail (L66mm) was recovered from subsoil [1001].

Discussion of the nails

5.11.2 The assemblage consists of a small number of isolated finds from disparate contexts therefore is of minimal significance. The nails have been recorded in full for the site archive. There is no potential for further work.

5.12 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

Introduction

5.12.1 The excavation produced a moderate assemblage of faunal remains consisting of 3,810 fragments. The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal bone, with small quantities of domestic fowl and wild small mammalian taxa also present. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from the Anglo-Saxon period, predominantly from pit fills. A moderate quantity of faunal remains were recovered from early Roman and Anglo-Saxon/medieval contexts. Small quantities of bone were also retrieved from medieval/early post-medieval and modern contexts. The second phase of evaluation recovered just six bones, including three calcined indeterminate undated bone fragments and three fragments of butchered horse pelvis from a post-Medieval context (ASE 2018b).

Methodology

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible, bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as ‘Large’, ‘Medium’ or ‘Small’ mammal. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). Sheep have been positively identified within the assemblage; there is no evidence of goat, although it may be possible that a small goat population was present on the site. The

identification of domestic fowl has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Tomek and Bocheński (2009), and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Small mammals and rodents have been separated with identifiable elements recorded where possible to taxa. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) and converted using Hambleton (1998). The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

Assemblage

5.12.3 The assemblage contains 3,810 fragments weighing approximately 3,203g, of which 1616 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 10). The majority of the assemblage (n=1616) has been retrieved through hand-collection (n=1135), as well as recovering bone from bulk samples (n=481). The majority of the bones recovered are in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion evident. The majority of the bones are fragmented, only a small number are complete.

Period		No. Frags	NISP	Preservation		
				Good	Moderate	Poor
2	Early Roman	486	225	47%	38%	15%
4	Anglo-Saxon	3180	1355	2%	42%	56%
5	Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	138	30		100%	
6	Medieval/Early Post-Medieval	1	1		100%	
8	Modern	2	2	50%	50%	
UD	Undated	3	3	67%	33%	
	Total	*3810*	*1616*			

Table 10: Total number of bone fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP

5.12.4 A limited range of faunal taxa has been identified (Table 11). Of the three main domesticates, cattle dominate the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat and pig. Other domesticates include horse, dog and domestic fowl, with wild taxa represented by rodents and small mammals. Large and medium mammals have been recorded in greater quantities due to high levels of fragmentation affected by taphonomic processes.

	Period					
Taxa	**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**UD**
Cattle	27	55			1	3
Sheep	1	7				
Sheep/goat	5	37				
Pig	3	32	1			
Horse	-	8				
Dog	92					
Large Mammal	39	683	7	1		
Medium Mammal	55	531	22		1	
Small Mammal		1				
Chicken	1					

	Period					
Taxa	**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**UD**
Rodent	2	1				
Total	*225*	*1355*	*30*	*1*	*2*	*3*

Table 11: Number of bone fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count by taxa and site-specific period

Period 2: Early Roman

5.12.5 The early Roman period produced a moderate assemblage consisting of 225 fragments of faunal remains recovered from thirteen contexts associated with well G8 (n=176; SG223 and SG225), kiln G9 (n=24; SG184, SG186, SG211 and SG214), ditch G6 (n=16; SG197) and pit group G12 (n=9; SG194, SG196 and SG200). Six bulk samples (<6>, <38>, <47>, <49>, <50>, <52>) produced thirty-six identifiable bone fragments with the remainder of the assemblage retrieved through hand-collection. Of the three main domesticates cattle are the most prevalent; however, of all the domesticate species, dog dominates the assemblage due to the presence of a near complete skeleton in Roman well G8 (Table 11). Birds are represented by a single domestic fowl and wild taxa are represented by rodents. The lack of wild mammalian taxa implies that they were not exploited as a dietary supplement. Analysis of the epiphyseal fusion data and tooth wear available indicates that adult animals represent the majority of the assemblage.

5.12.6 Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage, which suggests that primary butchery and carcass dressing occurred on site. A moderate quantity of butchered taxa were present within the assemblage, consisting of large mammals, medium mammals, cattle and pig. Butchery marks consistent with smashing, possibly for marrow extraction were observed in a pig humerus from kiln G9 (fill [3047], SG186), a cattle metatarsal from well G8 (fill [3120], SG225), a large mammal long bone fragment from kiln fill [3154] (SG214, G16) and a medium mammal long bone fragment from kiln G11 (fill [3157], SG211). Chop marks suggestive of marrow extraction were noted in five large mammal long bone fragments from well G8 (fill [3120], SG225). Evidence of carcass dismemberment was recorded in a chopped acetabulum from a large mammal pelvis fragment from well G8 (fill [3120], SG225). Cut marks consistent with carcass dressing and portioning were noted in three large mammal rib fragments from well G8 (fill [3120], SG225) and a large mammal rib fragment from pit fill [3128] (SG200, G12).

5.12.7 Calcined bone is the result of burning at high temperatures. Small quantities of calcined faunal bone was recovered from three environmental samples; these consisted of six medium mammal rib fragments from Sample <38> (well G8, fill [3120]) and another from Sample <52> (well G8, fill [3170]), and two large mammal fragments from Sample <49> (kiln G11, fill [3155]). A single hand-collected medium mammal rib fragment from well fill [3099] (SG225, G8) was also calcined. Gnawing by canid was noted in a single butchered cattle metatarsal proximal shaft fragment from well fill [3120] SG225, G8) suggesting bones were scavenged by, or fed to, dogs before being disposed of.

5.12.8 A near complete single adult dog skeleton was recovered from well G8 (fill [3120], SG225). Pathological lesions suggestive of trauma were observed in the right radius, but these pathologies show signs of healing and bone remodelling suggesting the animal was alive for a time. No skinning marks were noted, but only a small number of extremities were recovered indicating the animal could have been exploited for its fur before being disposed of in the well. However, due to the small size of the extremities these elements may have been missed during the excavation. A withers height has been estimated as *c.* 54cm, in line with dogs from other Roman assemblages (Harcourt 1974).

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon

5.12.9 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage produced the largest quantity of faunal remains consisting of 1355 bones recovered from twenty-one contexts, retrieved predominantly from pit fills [1030], [1103] and [1165] (G20), possible SFB fill [1032] (G24), pit fills [1036] and [1040] (G22), pit fill [1074] (G18), SFB fills [1082] [1089] (G19), and possible SFB fills [2025] and [2027] (G25). Smaller quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from SFB fills [1052], [1062] and [1085] (G17), SFB fills [1178], [1179], [1190] and [1193] (G19), possible SFB posthole fills [1034] and [1035] and SFB posthole fill [1050] (G17).

5.12.10 Taxa that have been identified include the three main domesticates of cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, and pig as well as horse (Table 11). Large and medium mammal bone fragments dominate the assemblage considerably. Wild taxa consisting of rodents and small mammals are represented by single specimens only. Eleven bulk samples produced a moderate quantity of 424 identifiable faunal remains predominantly containing medium and large mammal bone fragments, as well as sheep/goat, pig, cattle, small mammal and rodent. Analysis of the limited fusion data available shows both adult and juvenile individuals are present within this phase.

5.12.11 Element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage, which suggests primary butchery and carcass dressing occurred on site. A moderate quantity of butchered taxa were present within the assemblage, consisting of large mammals, medium mammals, cattle and sheep. Butchery marks consistent with marrow extraction were observed in a cattle tibia fragment from pit fill [1082] (SG51, G22) as well as twelve large mammal long bone fragments. A cattle radius fragment from possible SFB fill [1089] (SG53, G21) and seven large mammal long bone fragments from SFB fills [1178] (SG106, G19) and [1190] (SG105, G19) and possible SFB fill [2025] (SG127, G25) were also butchered, possibly for marrow. Butchery marks consistent with carcass dressing and portioning were noted in a medium mammal mandible fragment and a sheep mandible fragment from pit fill [1040] (SG22, G22).

5.12.12 Small quantities of charred and calcined cranial and post-cranial faunal bone were recovered from three bulk samples; <7> ([40/008]), <8> ([44/006]) and <11> ([1082]) totalling thirty-one fragments of medium mammal, large mammal, pig and cattle bones.

5.12.13 Thirteen hand-collected medium and large mammal long bone fragments were recovered from possible SFB posthole fill [1035] (SG19, G24) and pit

fill [1082] (SG51, G22). The presence of a male pig has been identified by canine morphology from pit fill [1103] (SG59, G20). Two ageable mandibles consisting of a sheep from pit fill [1040] (SG22, G22) and a pig from pit fill [1103] (SG59, G20) were recorded with tooth wear stages of 37, (*F Young adult* for sheep and *E 21-27th months* for pig).

Period 5: Anglo-Saxon/medieval

5.12.14 The Anglo-Saxon/medieval assemblage produced a small collection of thirty faunal remains from six contexts associated with possible timber building G30 and hearth G31. The deposits included posthole fills [1108] (SG62), [1145] (SG81) and [1158] (SG88), and possible hearth fills [1095] (SG56), [1186] (SG55) and [1098] (SG57). The majority of the faunal remains were recovered from Samples <1>, <13>, <15>, <22>, <23> and <32>. Medium mammal post-cranial and cranial elements dominate this small assemblage (Table 11). Large mammals are represented by a small quantity of post-cranial and cranial bones and a single unfused distal pig metapodial epiphysis fragment, of prime meat age, was recovered.

5.12.15 The Period 5 assemblage including fragments of calcined bone, comprising a medium mammal skull fragment from Sample <22> (posthole fill [1158], SG88, G30) and a long bone from Sample <23> (posthole fill [1145], SG81, G30) as well as a large mammal long bone fragment from Sample <15> (posthole fill [1108], SG62, G30). A hand-collected large mammal long bone fragment from possible hearth fill [1095] (SG56, G30) showed evidence of localised charring. The condition of the large mammal long bone fragments from [1095] and [1098] suggest they may have been cooked or heated, the latter possibly smashed for marrow extraction.

Period 6: Medieval/early post-medieval

5.12.16 The Period 6 assemblage contains just one large mammal long bone fragment recovered from Area A subsoil layer [1003] SG2 (G32). Evidence of butchery in the form of fracture fragmentation was observed in this specimen, suggestive of domestic kitchen waste refuse.

Period 8: Modern

5.12.17 The Period 8 assemblage produced just two bones recovered from ploughsoil [3000] SG145 (G48), in Area C. The bones have been identified as a first cattle phalanx fragment and a medium mammal butchered and calcined radius fragment.

Undated/unphased

5.12.18 Three cattle elements consisting of tooth fragments from tree throw [1020] SG12 (G44) and sub-adult tibia fragments from test slot [3130] SG201 (not grouped) were recovered from undated features.

Discussion of the animal bone

5.12.19 The identified faunal assemblage is small in size and consists primarily of domestic refuse and kitchen waste. Periods 2 and 4 contain the greatest concentration of animal bone, with Period 5 producing a small quantity and Periods 6 and 8, and undated/un-phased features, producing negligible amounts. However, due to the small sample size, bone fragmentation,

preservation and limited diversity, very little additional information could be drawn from further analysis. No further work on the animal bone is required.

5.13 **Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 A small assemblage of twenty-one objects, recovered during excavation or as part of the metal-detecting survey, were given Registered Find numbers. The assemblage includes dress accessories, tools and household objects as well as coins, predominantly of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date. An overview is given in Table 12, where 'MD' in the notes column indicates a metal detected find.

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date range	Notes
1	3126	COPP	BROOCH	2	AD 43-100	Nauheim derivative. Mackreth Type 3.a1 L41.6mm
2	1001	COPP	JETTON	1	1550	Nuremburg Jetton Probably Rose/ Orb type Hanns Krauwinkel II (MD)
3	1001	SILVER	COIN	4	2 BC-AD13	Silver Denarius Augustus Lyon 2 BC - ca 13 AD; RIC 207 DAM 3 (MD)
4	1001	SILVER	COIN	2	1279	EDWARD I Penny Class 4b/c Bury Mint (Hadelie) (MD)
5	1001	COPP	PENDANT	2	AD 450-800	Scutiform/disc pendant. Repousse central boss with four equidistant bosses around periphery linked by incised cruciform (flower petal); loop missing Di29.3mm (MD)
6	1080	COPP	COIN	8	AD 71	Vespasian As Rome AD71 RIC482 DAM?7
8	1089	COPP	DRESS PIN	1	AD 500-800	Ross type L Disc headed L32.5mm+
9	1089	IRON		4		Strip fragment L35.3mm+
10	1098	CERA	DAUB	30		
11	1189	IRON	KNIFE	17	AD 450-800	Blade edge in line with tang Blakelock type (*)3 L94.1mm+
12	3120	IRON	SPOKESHAVE	36	AD 43-410	Bladed tool with flat tang at either end L98.4mm+
13	1190	COPP	DRESS PIN	1	AD 500-800	Ross type LIi Superior looped disc head L42mm
14	3152	COPP	BROOCH PIN	1	AD 43-410	Fragment with right angled end, tapers to point L29.1mm+
15	1178	IRON	NAIL	6		Stem fragment
16	3001	COPP	BROOCH	2	AD 50-70	Colchester derivative Hull T92 Small foot at bow terminal as Fig 438.134 Elms Road L28.2mm
17	4018	CERA	LOOM WEIGHT	134	AD 450-800	Bun shaped, c. 30%. Estimated diameter 100mm, H48mm
18	2000	COPP	BROOCH	10	AD 43-200	Probable Polden Hill type Colchester derivative L32.8mm+ (MD)
19	2000	COPP	MOUNT	3	1500-1700	Tudor rose mount, two attachment spikes to reverse Di16.7mm (MD)
20	1000	COPP	COIN	8	1701	George III Halfpenny 1701 Di28.1mm DAM 6 (MD)
21	1000	COPP	COIN	8	AD 43-200	Dupondius or As Di25.8mm (MD)

Table 12: Registered finds

Dress accessories

Roman

5.13.2 Three Roman brooches and a brooch pin fragment (RF<14>, ditch fill [3153], G7) were recovered.

5.13.3 RF<1> (pit fill [3126], G12) is a one-piece Nauheim derivative belonging to Mackreths type 3a1, typified by a bow which narrows suddenly at the top of the catch plate to a thin, pointed terminal (Mackreth 2011, 16) although in this case the taper is somewhat asymmetric appearing more gradual on the right hand side. Brooches of this type have a mid 1st-century date; this one falls outside the usual Sussex / Hampshire distribution, although related brooches of type 3b have a wider distribution. Of similar date is a small two piece Colchester derivative RF<16> (subsoil [3001], G36), another insular brooch type recovered from early post-Conquest levels at Colchester and St Albans (Hull T92; Bayley and Butcher 2004, 157). The brooch is one of a small group with a footed terminal, which has parallel at Elms Farm (Crummy 2015 no 134). Lastly, a worn but substantial T-shaped brooch fragment RF<18> (ploughsoil [2000], G34) is *perhaps* of the Polden Hill group, characterised by the housing of the spring within a cylindrical head. X-radiography will aid in the identification of the exact type. T-shaped brooches have a Flavian or later date.

Anglo-Saxon

5.13.4 Anglo-Saxon features produced two copper alloy dress pins: RF<8> from possible SFB fill [1089] (G21) and RF<13> from SFB fill [1190] (G19). A disc/scutiform pendant RF<5> was recovered from the subsoil in Area A [1001] (G32).

5.13.5 RF<8> is an incomplete short pin of Ross type Lia, 'Kingston disc headed pins' (Ross 1991, 226 fig 5.22a/b). It is un-hipped and does not exhibit the mouldings beneath the head or low down on the shaft that are common with the type, although as the shaft is incomplete these may be missing. The complete length was probably *c.* 40mm. The straight shaft and lack of mouldings suggest a date early in the type's range of late 6th- to first half of the 7th century. RF<13> is a similarly sized pin of Ross type LIi, Superior looped disc headed type. The pin measures >42mm in length with a disc head of 4.5mm diameter; the tip of the pin is missing. The loop is set at right angles to the disc. In some examples, a wire ring is extant through the loop, although this is not present in this example. The pin shaft exhibits two incised lines close to the point at which it begins to taper to a point, in similarity with a pin from Kingston (Ross 1991, 236) but lacks the beaded collar below the head. Such pins have a distribution confined to Kent Essex and East Anglia and are thought to be a 7th-century type (*ibid*).

5.13.6 The disc/scutiform pendant also recovered may be of similar date. It is formed from thin sheet copper alloy with a small repousse boss at the centre. Four slightly smaller bosses are placed at 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock positions around the perimeter of the disc. These are joined to the central boss by incised curvilinear petal shapes forming a cross. The suspension loop is missing but would have consisted of a strip looped backwards and soldered to the reverse of the pendant. The edges of the disc are ragged and broken. Scutiform pendants were introduced in the Anglian region during the early

6th century and continued in use until the later 7th century (Hines 1984, 225-243). The majority were made of silver but a sizeable minority of copper alloy examples are also recorded.

5.13.7 A bun-shaped, ceramic loomweight fragment, RF<17>, was recovered from pit fill [4018] (G29). The form is the later type, with a height equal to half the diameter and a central perforation diameter of one-third the diameter or less (Walton Rogers 2007, 30).

Tools and household

5.13.8 Period 2 well fill [3120] (G8) produced a bladed iron tool (RF<12>) measuring 98.4mm+ in length. The blade has a curved back and cutting edge and is recessed from a thick, flat tang at one end; the opposite end is less well preserved but appears to have also been tanged. The form is reminiscent of a hog-backed spokeshave blade. A small, incomplete iron knife blade, RF<11>, was recovered from SFB fill [1189] (G19). Fragments of lime washed daub RF<10> from possible hearth deposit [1098] (G31) are discussed in Section 5.6, with the rest of the fired clay/daub.

Coins

5.13.9 Six coins were recovered, predominantly from the subsoil. The earliest is RF<3> ([1001, G32), a silver denarius of Augustus minted in Lyon between 2 BC and AD 13 (RIC 207). A copper alloy *as* of Vespasian RF<6>, minted in Rome AD71, was found residually in Period 7 ditch fill [1081], G33). A second *dupondius* or *as* RF21, of 1st- to 2nd-century date came from the ploughsoil ([1000], G48). Medieval issues include a Class 4b/c silver penny of Edward I, RF<4>, minted at Bury St Edmunds ([1001], G32) and a pierced Nuremburg jetton RF<2>, dating to 1562-1635 ([1001], G32). The latest issue is a half penny of George III RF<20>, struck in 1701 ([1000], G48).

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Fifty-three samples (<9> to <62>) were taken during the excavation phase of work, for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood, charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Periods represented include Early Roman (Period 2), Anglo-Saxon (Period 4) and Anglo-Saxon/Medieval (Period 5). Eight samples (<1> to <8>) taken during the preceding (second phase) evaluation produced very few charred plant remains (Vitolo 2018) and some of the sampled features were recorded as undated. The first phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016) encountered notable Roman pottery assemblages, a probable kiln as well as a later possible sunken-featured building; however, no samples were processed during this phase of work (*ibid*, 9) and the site cannot be compared with our current assemblages.

6.1.2 The following report assesses the preservation of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal from the excavation samples and considers the significance of these assemblages within the region and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy, fuel selection and use, particularly in reference to the kilns, and the local vegetation environment of the site.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Bulk samples (ranging from 10L to 40L in volume) were processed by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. Sample residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.

6.2.2 The majority of samples were processed in their entirety; however, two litre subsamples were extracted from four samples for wet sieving prior to flotation as they were from possible waterlogged deposits or deposits that may have been waterlogged at one time. These subsamples were passed through graded geological sieves (4mm, 2mm, 500µm and 250µm) with the aid of water and each fraction retained in bottles with water. Fragments of burnt timber were extracted from small one litre samples, <31>, from fill [1095] in possible hearth [1099] (G31), and from fill [1012] in pit [1013] (RF<7>, G30), for which no corresponding bulk sample was taken.

6.2.3 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Provisional identifications of macrobotanical remains, based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure, are made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004) and modern reference specimens. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997), for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Flots measuring more than 100ml were subsampled and 100ml scanned. The wet sieved samples were also scanned under a stereozoom microscope and as no uncharred plant macrofossils were noted and their contents were

consistent with the corresponding flots and residues, they have not been recorded further at this stage.

6.2.4 Up to ten fragments of charcoal were extracted from the heavy residues of each sample containing more than fifty fragments in the >4mm fractions, and fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Notes have also been made on the presence of round wood and state of preservation. Latin names are given at first mention and, with the exception of the Maloideae group taxa are subsequently referred to by their English common names. The Maloideae group is a subfamily that includes apple, whitebeam, rowan, and hawthorn which cannot be consistently differentiated on the basis of their wood anatomy.

6.3 Results

Period 2: Early Roman

Charred plant remains

6.3.1 Samples dated to the Early Roman occupation were all taken from features in Area 3. Sample <55> [3012] was taken from pit [3013] (G4), within enclosure G3. All the remaining samples came from an area to the west of the enclosure. They derived from well [3100] (G8), kilns G9 and G11, and from pits [3109] and [3129] (G12) located to the east of the kilns. The majority of samples dated to this occupation produced moderate to large assemblages of charred plant macrofossils and the remains were generally well preserved with exceptional preservation evident in samples from well [3100] (G8). Exceptions to this pattern were Sample <55> [3012] from pit [3013] and Sample <57> [3050], from kiln G9. Sample <55> produced no charred plant macrofossils, and only a single indeterminate cereal caryopsis fragment was noted in Sample <57>. Charcoal fragments were significantly more abundant in these samples (see below).

6.3.2 The charred plant remains within well G8 appear to have burnt in optimum conditions with almost no evidence for puffing, abrasion, or fragmentation that can result from charring in high temperatures with fluctuating oxygen levels and/or post depositional taphonomic processes. Samples <37>, <38>, <50>, <51> and <52> from backfill/dumping deposits within the well produced large quantities (>1000s) of charred cereal caryopses, including glume wheats spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), and oat (Avena sp.), and associated chaff (including spelt/emmer glume wheat bases, spikelet forks and rachis fragments as well as grass culms, nodes and other chaff). The weed assemblage includes large grass caryopses (Poaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*),

knotweed/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* p.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), small legumes such as vetches and wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Large grass caryopses were abundant, particularly in Sample <52> [3170] in which brome (*Bromus* sp.) appears to be the most common grass seed, however other large seeded grasses may also be represented.

6.3.3 Samples from kilns G9 and G11, and from pits [3109], and [3129] (G12) located near the kilns, also produced moderate assemblages of charred cereal caryopses, weeds and chaff that are broadly similar to the assemblages from well G8. Although many of the remains were not as well-preserved as in the well deposits, the array of cultivated cereal caryopses was similar. In addition, many of the barley grains in Sample <48> appear smaller than average. Brome grass and other large grass seeds were less prominent in these samples than in well deposits. Possible flax (*Linum* sp.) seeds were also recorded and provide the only evidence for non-cereal crops for this occupation. Glume bases and spikelet forks were particularly abundant in Samples <47> and <48> and within these assemblages spelt wheat can be positively identified on the basis of glume base morphology.

Charcoal

6.3.4 Wood charcoal fragments were moderately abundant in many of the samples from Early Roman features. Larger fragments were often retained in the sample residues although in some instances fragments >4mm were abundant in both the residues and flots, or primarily in the flots. Preservation was generally good with little evidence of sediment encrusting and infiltration that can obscure or damage anatomical features and hamper identification.

6.3.5 An array of taxa were identified, including oak (*Quercus* sp.), gorse/broom (Leguminosae), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), Maloideae group taxa and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Gorse/broom was represented by fragments of roundwood often with between three and five growth rings visible; these were noted in pit [3013] (G4) and in deposits from well G8 but were not recorded in any of the assemblages from the kilns. The roundwood fragments were small, all measuring <30mm and often <10mm in diameter. The oak assemblage was more variable and although it also contained some roundwood many were from fragments of unknown original size and diameter. Fragments displaying little ring curvature were also prominent and many displayed tightly spaced growth rings, suggesting a slow rate of growth as is often observed in mature wood and timber. Some of the oak fragments in Samples <57> and <58> from kiln G9 were partially vitrified/glassy. It does not appear from the assessment that vitrification was extensive within the assemblage and where apparent it was not detrimental to obtaining identifications. Experimental work undertaken by McParland *et al*. (2010) to examine the relationships between the occurrence of vitrified charcoal and heat, length of exposure to heat, and the use of green wood demonstrated no correlations and the causes of vitrification remain unclear.

6.3.6 Early Roman samples also produced small quantities of bone, including some burnt bone; however, no other environmental remains were recovered. Deposits [3119], [3120] and [3165] in well [3100] (G8) produced pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. Two further

deposits [3167] and [3170] from the well also produced similar finds assemblages but with the notable absence of pottery wasters that are so prominent in the other (upper?) deposits. This is interesting to note because these deposits contain the largest quantities of charred plant remains and distinctive charcoal assemblages with gorse/broom roundwood being a prominent component. The absence of pottery wasters suggests distinctly different episodes of deposition and hints that the charred plant remains-rich assemblages may not derive from kiln waste but are likely to have originated from elsewhere within the site perhaps associated with domestic activities.

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon

Charred plant remains

6.3.7 Samples dated to the Anglo-Saxon occupation derived primarily from backfill deposits and postholes within sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), or from pits located near the SFBs. Charred plant macrofossils were infrequent in almost all of the samples dating to this occupation and particularly in SFBs G17, G19, G26 and G27, pit [1075] (G18) located near SFB G17 and in pit/SFB [2026] (G25) located to the north of SFB G26. These assemblages amounted to individual poorly preserved cereal caryopses and occasional weed taxa such as goosefoot, dock, small grasses and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.).

6.3.8 Slightly larger and better preserved assemblages were noted in fill [1089] from possible SFB G21 (Sample <44>), and from an adjacent group G22 of large pits, [1084] (Sample <11>), [1037] (Sample <61>) and [1041] (Sample <62>). These comprised cereal caryopses of wheat, possible glume wheats, barley and oat as well as occasional non-cereal crops such as legumes and flax. Dock and goosefoot provide the only evidence for weed taxa although these remains were infrequent. Hazel nut shell fragments were extracted from the sample residues together with occasional cereal caryopses. Possible SFB G21 (Sample <44>) also produced large quantities of very small tuber-like swellings. Such remains were sporadically recorded in other features, such as pit [1084] (G22, Sample <11>) and SFB G19 (Sample <34>) and may prove more abundant on the site as a whole once the flots are sieved for analysis.

6.3.9 Sample <56> [4018] from pit [4019] (G29), in Area D, produced the largest assemblage of cereal caryopses from an Anglo-Saxon deposit (up to 250 individuals). Wheat caryopses, including some spelt/emmer glume wheat, were dominant with some oat/brome and possible bread-type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum* sl.) caryopses also noted. Weeds were uncommon in this assemblage and no chaff was recorded. Sample <8> [44/006] was taken during the evaluation from the western edge of the same pit feature; however the evaluation sample produced no charred plant macrofossils (Vitolo 2018).

Charcoal

6.3.10 Wood charcoal fragments were infrequent in many of the samples dating to the Anglo-Saxon occupation. No identifications were obtained for charcoal from deposits associated with SFB G17, pit group G18, SFB G19, possible SFB G27 and pit G29. Fragments were more abundant in possible SFB G21 and the adjacent pit group G22, as well as in possible SFB G25 and SFB G26. There is very little evidence for sediment encrusting or percolation and

no vitrified pieces were recorded. As in the Roman assemblages a broad range of taxa were represented in most of the samples in varying combinations. These include hazel, oak, field maple, cherry/blackthorn and maloideae group taxa. Within SFB G26, backfill deposit [2046] provided the only evidence at the site for holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) while posthole [2035] produced some fragments of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in addition to the more typical array of taxa outlined above.

Period 5: Anglo-Saxon/medieval

Charred plant remains

6.3.11 Sixteen samples were attributed to the Anglo-Saxon/medieval period and derived from possible timber building(s) G30, and possible associated hearth G31. Although some charred plant macrofossils were moderately well preserved they were uncommon in all of the samples and generally only represented by individual occurrences. The assemblages contained infrequent cereal caryopses of wheat and barley, small legumes and grasses, goosefoot, sedge, dock, knotgrass and seeds from the daisy (Asteraceae) family. No chaff was recorded in any of the deposits.

Charcoal

6.3.12 Wood charcoal was scarce in the majority of samples dating to the Anglo-Saxon/medieval period, although two posthole features, [1159] and [1146] (G30) contained sufficient charcoal for identification. Oak was the only taxon noted in each. Both assemblages also produced charcoal fragments that were superficially very similar and displayed distinctive fracture patterns, fragmenting along the rays and growth rings, to produce flakes and blocky fragments. There was very little evidence for rounding of the fragments although some sediment encrusting and percolation was apparent. This is often a result of episodes of repeated saturation caused by fluctuating ground water conditions.

6.3.13 A further sample of oak charcoal was collected from possible hearth G31 and was recorded on site as a possible charred timber/plank (RF<7>). Although charcoal fragments were scarce in bulk samples <30> and <32>, taken from the fills of possible hearth G31, two large fragments of oak wood charcoal (Sample <31>) was recovered from upper deposit [1095] in the same feature. Identification work confirms that both pieces display fairly closely spaced growth rings and little visible ring curvature, suggesting they derive from large original pieces of wood which is eminently suited to use as timber.

7.0 POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

7.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims (ORA)

ORA 1: Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?

7.1.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric struck flints, mostly found residually in later features, suggests that the site area was exploited occasionally from at least the Middle Neolithic, and perhaps as early as the Mesolithic period.

7.1.2 Two pits containing small amounts of earlier Iron Age pottery, in Area B, suggest limited occupation of the site area during that period.

ORA 2: Are there any further features within the Roman ditched enclosure?

7.1.3 The enclosure mentioned in ORA 2 and ORA 4 references a 'putative ditched-enclosure containing a probable kiln of early Roman date' identified in Trench 19 of the first phase evaluation (CA 2016, 2). The excavation demonstrated that feature 1905, interpreted as part of a possible enclosure ditch, was actually part of pit [3113] (SG196, G12). Consequently, the kilns were not obviously enclosed, although they did occur between two identified enclosures.

7.1.4 The 'probable kiln' identified during the first phase evaluation was confirmed by the excavation as a 1st-century pottery kiln (G9), and another kiln of similar construction (G11) was found nearby. Neither of the kilns was contained within an enclosure. Several pits and other features (G12) and a well (G8) in the general area the kilns represented associated activity.

7.1.5 Two ditched enclosures (G3 and G5) were found in Area C, close to the Roman kilns. The ditches were of probable first-century date and therefore broadly contemporary with the kilns, if not directly associated with pottery production on the site.

ORA 3: Can anything further be added to our understanding of the kiln structure found during trenching and its use?

7.1.6 Full excavation of kiln G9 has provided additional information on its method of construction, use and disuse. Nearby kiln G11 was of similar construction, and slightly more intact. Both structures were sufficiently well preserved to allow them to be compared and contrasted with other Roman kilns in Suffolk and the wider East Anglian region.

ORA 4: Are there any outlying features associated with the Roman enclosure?

7.1.7 As stated above (7.1.3), the 'Roman enclosure' mentioned in this ORA was shown by excavation to have been a misinterpretation of the evidence from evaluation Trench 19. Despite this, it remains the case that most of the evidence for Roman activity on the site was found in Area C, near to the pottery kilns. Notable features included well G8, some pits and other features that might have been associated with the use of the kilns (G12) and two ditched enclosures G3 and G5 that were broadly contemporary with the kilns.

7.1.8 Beyond Area C, there was little evidence for activity in the Roman period. Two adjacent pits (G2) found at the south end of Area A, approximately 200m northwest of the kilns, contained moderate amounts of 1st-century Roman pottery that included probable kiln waste. These pits suggest a possible focus of occupation, contemporary with the period of pottery production, towards the west end of the site. However, this was not supported by the (mostly negative) evidence from evaluation trenches in the same area.

ORA 5: Is the putative Saxon SFB in isolation or is it part of a settlement?

7.1.9 The 'putative Saxon SFB' refers to a large, shallow pit 1503, found at the southeast end of Trench 15 during the first phase evaluation and interpreted as a possible sunken-featured building (CA 2016, 13). The excavation indicated that this was in fact part of pit [1075] (SG48, G18), in Area A.

7.1.10 However, at least two SFBs (G17 and G19) and associated pits were found in Area A, close to pit [1075], and at least one SFB (G26) and contemporary features were found in Area B. Consequently, there is clear evidence for an Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement (or settlements) at the west end of the site area.

ORA 6: Is the site related or linked in any way to other sites in Elmswell or beyond?

7.1.11 The remains of a Roman pottery kiln (SHER: EWL 003) were found in 1964, east of Church Cottages and approximately 800m northwest of the site. This was a pedestal kiln of the Wattisfield type, and was probably used to make greyware cooking pots in the 3rd/4th century. This kiln was therefore significantly later in date that the examples from the current site. However, it does suggest that there was a tradition of pottery manufacture in the area, with suitable clay available nearby, together with ready supplies of fuel and water.

7.1.12 Some ditches found at Gardeners Walk, approximately 650m northwest of the site, produced small amounts of pottery that can be dated only broadly to the Roman period. Occasional stray finds of pottery and coins have been made in the general area.

7.1.13 The parish boundary that runs along the eastern edge of the site has been suggested as the former course of a Roman road (SHER: EWL MISC). If correct, this might account for the location of the kilns, approximately 60m west of the road. Enclosure G3, with its probable east-facing entrance, would have been even closer to the road, at approximately 25m.

ORA 7: Are there any similarities between the kiln and other Roman kiln structures in the area (notably EWL 003)?

7.1.14 The two early Roman kilns found in Area C were of similar fired clay construction, with 'tongue' pedestals running centrally along the long axis of the kiln chamber. The pottery kiln found near Church Cottages, Elmswell (EWL 003) was different, being of the Wattisfield type with a central, free-standing pedestal. It was probably used to make greyware cooking pots in the 3rd/4th century, and was therefore significantly later in date that the examples from the current site.

7.2 Post-excavation review

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

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary archive

Task 02: Computer database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of photographic images

Task 04: Contexts allocated to subgroups

Task 05: Subgroups allocated to groups

Task 06: Groups allocated to provisional periods

Task 07: Context database updated to include subgroup/group/period data

Task 08: Digital survey data processed

Task 09: Scanning of sections

Task 10: Digital plans checked and updated

Task 11: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 12: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

Task 13: Computer database of the finds archive

Task 14: Computer database of the environmental archive

7.3 General discussion of potential

7.3.1 The site archive has the potential to address research objectives dependant on land use, settlement types and patterns, pottery manufacture and artefact studies, with particular relevance to the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

7.3.2 A small assemblage of residual struck flints suggests transitory use of the site area during earlier prehistoric periods (Period 0). Two pits dated to the Earlier Iron Age (Period 1) provide slight evidence for occupation during that period. Overall, the evidence for prehistoric activity on the site is limited and has no potential for further analysis.

7.3.3 Permanent occupation began in the Early Roman period (AD 60–100; Period 2) when the site was a focus of pottery production. Two adjacent kilns and an associated well were constructed close to the suggested course of a Roman road, corresponding to the eastern boundary of the site. The kilns were reasonably well preserved, allowing much of the constructional detail to be recorded. Furthermore, a considerable amount of demolition rubble and kiln furniture was recovered from backfill deposits in the kilns and the well. Further analysis of the site records and fired clay assemblage will allow some degree of reconstruction of the kiln interiors, leading to comparison of these structures with Roman kilns at other production centres in the East Anglian region.

7.3.4 A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from Period 2 features, notably the two kilns and the nearby well. Much of this material consisted of ‘wasters’

from the kilns, and there is considerable potential for further analysis of the pottery and comparison with similar assemblages in the region (7.4.2). The environmental assessment indicates that further analysis of the samples from selected Period 2 features will enhance the study of pottery production at this site.

7.3.5 The evidence for Roman activity on the site (Period 3) after pottery production had ceased (*c.* AD 100) is negligible and has no potential for further analysis.

7.3.6 During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (*c*. 5th–7th century; Period 4), a settlement was established in the western half of the site area. It was represented by three definite sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and four possible SFBs, some associated pits (relatively rich in environmental evidence) and a possible boundary ditch. The SFBs displayed a range of forms (re. post placement, etc.) and dimensions. The potential of the Anglo-Saxon evidence lies mainly in drawing comparisons between this settlement, its constituent buildings and associated find and environmental assemblages with other settlements in Suffolk and the wider East Anglian region. Radiocarbon dating of selected samples from Period 4 features might help to refine the dating of the settlement, which at present is based only on a small and mostly undiagnostic pottery assemblage.

7.3.7 A possible timber building with associated hearth (Period 5) was located north of the SFBs. Currently undated, the postulated building might have been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead. This might be resolved if suitable material for radiocarbon dating could be identified. Further analysis of the stratigraphic archive, looking in particular at posthole morphology, depth, etc., might help to better define the plan of the building, which would allow it to be compared with contemporary buildings elsewhere in the region.

7.3.8 Site-wide deposits of subsoil and ploughsoil represented a probable period of abandonment during the medieval/early post-medieval periods (Period 6) followed by increasingly intensive agriculture during the post-medieval (Period 7) and modern periods (Period 8). These reworked deposits have little potential for further analysis.

7.4 Potential of the stratigraphic archive

7.4.1 For the purposes of this post-excavation assessment a low level of analysis (to grouping level) has been applied to the stratigraphic archive and this, in conjunction with the dating of artefacts (principally the pottery), has allowed a simplified site sequence to be determined (provisional periods). Further analysis of the site records for Periods 2, 4 and 5, incorporating the results of existing and proposed work on the finds and environmental remains, would lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its local and regional significance.

7.4.2 For the Roman period, there is considerable potential for comparing the evidence for pottery production with that from other kiln sites in the region. With regard to location and landscape settings, in Suffolk pottery kilns have been found on most of the major Roman settlements such as Coddenham (*Combretovium*), Hacheston, Icklingham and Pakenham (Moore *et al*., 1988,

60). Other kiln sites, such as the large number in the Wattisfield area, were obviously located to exploit particularly good supplies of suitable clay. Some kiln sites were apparently in relatively isolated locations (similar to Elmswell) but were close to roads and navigable rivers.

7.4.3 One of the nearest contemporary production sites to Elmswell was found in 1978 at Victoria Road, Stowmarket (SHER ref: SKT 008; Plouviez 1989); this kiln was sited close to the River Gipping and a postulated road connecting the military sites and major settlements at Coddenham and Pakenham. Two well preserved pottery kilns approximately 42m apart, and the truncated remains of a third kiln, has been found relatively recently at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (SHER refs: HGH 052 and HGH 055; Haskins 2013, 28; Bull and Mustchin 2016). These kilns were also located close to the River Gipping, within a system of rectangular enclosures that also contained corn driers and an infant inhumation.

7.4.4 The two kilns at Elmswell were reasonably well preserved, allowing them to be compared with other kilns in the region. The examples from this site both had 'tongue' pedestals that probably supported raised floors. It has been suggested (7.5.6) that this type of kiln was associated with the Roman army. One of the kilns at Chilton Leys (S1676) was of similar construction, with a 'tongue' pedestal supporting a perforated clay floor. At the same site, kiln S1145 (which had two distinct phases of construction/use) was in its original form equipped with a central pedestal; this type of construction is considered more typical in Suffolk, with large numbers recorded in the Wattisfield area. The kiln at Victoria Road, Stowmarket had a (less usual) double pedestal supporting a solid floor with vents (Moore *et al*. 1988, fig. 63).

7.4.5 Other aspects of kiln construction and use that might be compared include the form, number and placement of flues and stokeholes, the presence of associated structures (such as wind breaks or shelters) and evidence for kiln furniture.

7.4.6 For the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period, the potential of the stratigraphic archive relates mainly to the SFBs, with regard to their landscape setting, disposition within the settlement, form and possible function. All of these aspects could be compared with the considerable evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Suffolk area and the wider region.

7.4.7 Key sites for the study of SFBs are listed by Tipper (2004, 22) and in Suffolk these include Bloodmoor Hill, Bramford, Brandon, Ipswich, West Row and West Stow. Other important Suffolk sites for the study of Anglo-Saxon settlement include Flixton Park quarry, Gallows Hill, Barking and RAF Lakenheath (Medlycott 2011, 52). It is likely that many other Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement sites have come to light more recently. For example, at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, three widely dispersed SFBs were found, as well as an inhumation cemetery that was thought to have served a larger settlement located beyond the excavated area (Bull and Mustchin 2016, 33–41). Other recent Saxon settlement discoveries include sites at Saxmundham (Clarke 2016) and Snape (Archaeological Solutions 2014 and ASE 2016); also Gislingham, Kentford Lodge and Culford (all in prep).

7.5 Potential of the finds and environmental archives

7.5.1 The finds have been quantified and recorded by count and weight and detailed catalogues have been made of the struck flint, heat-altered flint, pottery, CBM, fired clay, glass, geological material, metallurgical remains, metal finds, animal bone and registered finds. Most categories of finds have been recorded and described adequately in the site archive and in preceding sections of this report, and the following have no potential for further analysis or discussion:

- Worked flint
- Heat-altered flint
- Prehistoric pottery
- Ceramic Building Material
- Glass
- Geological material
- Metallurgical remains
- Metal detected finds
- Iron objects
- Animal bone

Potential of the Roman pottery

7.5.2 In general, eastern England is a region with relatively well-published Roman pottery production evidence (Perrin 2011, 29) although it has been noted that the nature and extent of manufacture requires further study (Medlycott 2011, 30). Elmswell itself appears to be fairly isolated from other contemporary kiln sites. A single structure is recorded just under a kilometre to the west-north-west (SHER reference EWL 003; Owles and Smedley 1964), although this seems to be several hundred years later in date, with products recorded in Vivian Swan's (1984) gazetteer as 3rd-4th century grey wares. The coarse fabrics from the current site also appear fairly dissimilar to those from the Wattisfield group located *c.* 10km to the north and north-east, lacking the distinctive micaceous matrix that characterises Wattisfield products.

7.5.3 Two principle ware types have been identified through preliminary examination of the pottery. The first of these is a specialist ware type, a white/buff firing fabric predominantly associated with the production of flagons. The second is a coarse fabric which appears to have been fired in both reducing and oxidising conditions to produce black-surfaced and coarse red fabric variants. Although it does not seem likely that the pottery assemblage represents the *in situ* remnants of a single firing, the very large size of the assemblage indicates reasonably intensive use of the kilns. The mix of some typically early Roman forms and a small amount of probably Flavian material implies at least some longevity of production, perhaps over a decade or more. This more evident among the coarse ware products however, and it is certainly possible that flagon production was more short lived.

7.5.4 It is worth considering the probable markets for the products of the kilns. Jars, which are the principle forms associated with the coarse wares, are

generally associated with utilitarian cooking and storage functions and might equally be used in rural and urban settlements. Swan (1984) suggest that most coarse wares were distributed fairly narrowly around their production sites, suggesting an average distribution zone of *c.* 16-24 km. White wares, however, tend to be associated with more specialised forms of production. While flagons, the main form associated with the buff/white firing fabrics at Elmswell, were certainly used occasionally on rural settlements, especially as funerary vessels, the primary markets for these wares would be urban or military. Indeed, regional synthetic study suggests that a high proportion of flagons is one of the defining elements of an urban/military style of consumption, presumably reflecting the practice of drinking wine at table (Doherty 2013, 130).

7.5.5 Several early flagon producing kiln sites have been identified elsewhere in the region that have been linked to the establishment of forts either in the immediate vicinity or in locations easily accessible along major Roman roads (e.g. Anderson and Woolhouse 2016, 66-7; Gill *et al* 2001, 29). One of the nearest potentially contemporary kilns in the area, at Stowmarket, was also located in an area which at first glance appears isolated. It is likely, however, that this kiln, which produced a generally similar range of coarse ware jars but no specialist wares or flagons, lay along the route of a Roman road linking important military and major settlement sites at Pakenham and *Combretovium* near Coddenham (Plouviez 1989, 9-10). On the other hand, early flagon production has not always been interpreted as military in origin. It has been argued, for example, that mixed production of flagons and coarse wares at the Greenhouse Farm and Cherry Hinton kilns, which are probably somewhat earlier than the flagon production at Elmswell, were located in liminal areas during a period where Iron Age tribal boundaries were still in effect (Gibson and Lucas 2002, 110-7).

7.5.6 Interestingly, the shape of kiln G9 with its elongated central tongue support for the raised kiln floor appears to be typical of the Claudian to early Flavian rectangular kilns defined by Swan (1984, 83-85). This appearance of this kiln form in Britain appears strongly associated with the movement of *Legio* XX, similar kiln types having been identified at *Noveasium* (Neuss) in the Rhineland and at Colchester, strongly suggesting that kiln technology moved with legionary potters (*ibid*). At Elmswell, both kilns appeared to contain similar quantities of coarse and white/buff firing sherds and there was no clear evidence that the pottery was *in situ* in either structure; however rectangular Colchester type kilns have been strongly identified with specialised pottery production, including the manufacture of flagons. This is perhaps because their more spacious capacity allowed for firing of these closed, narrow and, asymmetrical vessels, which could not be stacked as easily as most other vessel forms (*ibid*, 85). Interestingly, at Colchester it was suggested that all of the rectangular kilns were probably pre-Boudican; indeed, several appeared to have been destroyed in AD60/61 (Bidwell 1999, 491). At Elmswell, however, there are reasons to suggest that kiln G9 is very slightly later. Although some of the flagon forms produced on site – most notably the pulley wheel rim form – could well pre-date the AD60s, the most recurrent form type is the ring-necked form with dominant top ring. There is some limited evidence for ring-necked flagons in pre-Boudican layers in London and Colchester; however, assemblages where these forms predominate tend to be more characteristic of the later Neronian/Flavian period. Furthermore, if we accept that the kilns at Elmswell were probably

sited where they are because of demand from the military, then it is clearly significant that the nearby fort at Pakenham is thought to have been established in the immediate post-Boudican period.

7.5.7 With this in mind, it is perhaps no coincidence that the buff/white wares from the site bear a close resemblance to Colchester buff wares in terms of fabric and that most of the forms can be well paralleled in the corpus of oxidised forms from the city (Symonds & Wade 1999). Although the relative isolation of the current kilns makes it seem less likely that they were directly controlled by the military, it seems more than possible that they were operated by civilian potters who had previously worked in Colchester.

7.5.8 One clear avenue for further research is the sourcing of clays used in the two main fabric types. Given the possible military connections of flagon production outlined above, sourcing the white/buff firing clay is a particular area of research potential. The availability of clay and sand, along with other resources such as water and fuel, were key to the siting of Romano-British pottery industries and these factors probably explain why most kilns are located in river valleys where alluvial deposits are readily available (Swan 1984, 3). Although Head and alluvial deposits are available very nearby to the west, with clay and silt of the Woolpit Beds to the south, and river terrace deposits to the west, there is no obvious source of white firing iron-free clays in the area. Such clays are rarer geological resources and have historically influenced the locations of potteries, particularly around deposits of Jurassic clays. Given the possibility that the flagon production, in particular, may have been serving a primarily military/urban market, it appears possible that clays could have been brought in from sources outside the immediate region.

7.5.9 The Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery Objectives 2 and 7 specifically recommends using scientific analysis on assemblages from kiln sites. Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, 1.3.3) also suggest making provision for a number of samples of each fabric type to be thin-sectioned. This document also notes that chemical analysis may be more appropriate for fabrics with finer pastes (*ibid*, 26). Techniques of this type may be particularly appropriate for the white/buff firing flagon fabrics. It has been noted that thin-sectioning has previously been unsuccessful at distinguishing macroscopically similar white wares from south-eastern Britain and north Gaul. Chemical analysis techniques such as inductively coupled spectroscopy have, however, been more successful in distinguishing and sourcing these fabrics (Tomber and Dore 1998, 133).

7.5.10 More generally there is potential to compare the assemblage with pottery from other published 1st-century production sites in the wider region such as Wherstead, Swavesey, Stowmarket, Greenhouse Farm, Addenbrooke's Duxford and Capel St Mary (Symonds 2001; Willis *et al* 2008; Plouviez 1989; Evans *et al* 2008; Gibson and Lucas 2002; Anderson and Woolhouse 2016; Benfield in prep) and to examine consumption sites in the vicinity to determine whether any similar fabrics or forms could be identified. If possible, it would be useful to obtain any available data on the unpublished assemblage from Pakenham.

Potential of the fired clay

7.5.11 The Anglo-Saxon and later fired clay assemblage is small and homogenous, consisting almost solely of structural wattle and daub pieces. It is of local significance, but is limited in potential to provide further information on the form of the postulated timber building due to the fragmentary nature. No further work is proposed on this material.

7.5.12 The kiln furniture and structural fired clay assemblage provides evidence for ceramic firing technology during the 1st century AD. The construction of kiln G9 included an integral central 'tongue' support, partially constructed using rectangular clay blocks, a method paralleled at Morely St Peter, Norfolk (Swann 1989, 84). This form of kiln is associated with the military; kilns of similar construction are recorded at Colchester and the Rhineland where the use of clay blocks is also noted (Swann 1989, 84-5). The tongue supported a raised, integral floor, part of which was possibly noted in context [3047].

7.5.13 The fill of the G9 kiln included several forms of portable furniture including further rectangular blocks and plates, and tapering kiln bar(s). The construction of kiln G11 also incorporating an integral tongue support which was possibly built up with unformed clay into the desired shape rather than made from preformed bricks. In this case, tile, brick and fired clay seems to have been incorporated into the fabric of the walls. This form of kiln is more widespread than G9, and several examples are listed by Swann (*ibid*, 87).

7.5.14 The presence of several forms of kiln furniture within the fills of both kilns provides potential to attempt a reconstruction of the internal structure of both kilns and to compare this with other excavated examples within the wider region.

Potential of the Registered Finds

7.5.15 This is a small group of objects with a fairly limited range of functions. The Roman assemblage is confined to coins, brooches and an unusual bladed tool which requires some further research in order to identify it fully but may be related to woodworking. The Augustus denarius (RF<3>) is an unusual occurrence in a rural context and is of potential significance in relation to the Roman pottery production here (Jude Plouviez *pers. com*.) The brooches have a general post-conquest date which is supported by the coin dating.

7.5.16 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is also small and of probable late 6th- to 7th-century date. Some of the objects recovered are of recognised Anglian types, which have the potential to elucidate the nature of activity during this period. Dress accessories are most often recovered from burial contexts and as such their presence on a settlement site could be considered unusual and adds to the growing corpus of evidence for personal adornment from non- burial contexts. The loomweight fragment suggests localised textile production and is a fairly typical find from Early Anglo-Saxon settlements.

Potential of the environmental archive

7.5.17 Uncharred, modern plant remains such as rootlets and occasional seeds as well as the shells of modern burrowing land snails were infrequent in the majority of samples. The low occurrence of such remains was particularly notable in the flots from Early Roman assemblages and suggests the

deposits have not been subject to significant levels of bioturbation or other disturbances. The site is dominated by features that have potential to contain primary deposits (such as in the kilns, SFBs and hearths) or that appear closely associated with such features (such as adjacent pits, posthole clusters) and may relate to their use or in some instances disuse and abandonment. Such features also often contain secondary or even tertiary deposits and may have been used as middens after abandonment. The presence of large, well preserved and in some instances fairly homogeneous assemblages of botanical remains is therefore highly significant as it suggests either primary use deposits or discrete dumps of waste that have not been transported considerable distances or contaminated.

Period 2: Charred plant macrofossils

7.5.18 Plant macrofossils were present in almost all of the Early Roman samples with particularly notable concentrations in some of the kiln and well deposits. A search of other local sites reveals few comparable Early Roman assemblages within Suffolk. Of note, are impressions of botanical remains observed in clay from a Roman pottery kiln lining in Stowmarket (Murphy 1989). Charred plant remains recovered from the stokehole and furnace floor of the kiln also provide evidence for spelt, oat and barley cereal processing 'waste' being used, probably as kindling (Murphy, in Plouviez 1989). Greenhouse Farm, Cambridge (Ballantyne 2000) may also contain comparable assemblages although this report is yet to be seen. In Norfolk, Murphy (2003) recorded considerable assemblages of charred plant remains from kiln deposits and notably these also contain what might in many circumstances be considered waste or by-products. However, such 'by-products' probably also formed an important part of the Roman economy (Van der Veen 1999; Murphy 2003) providing fuel for the kilns. Further afield at Catterick, Huntley (1996) recorded an assemblage dominated by spelt wheat glumes with lesser quantities of grain. Due to the disproportionately high ratio of glumes to grain this assemblage was interpreted as deriving from fuel used in the kiln (Huntley 1996) but with the suggestion made that the kiln may also have been used for parching spelt wheat to aid de-husking.

7.5.19 It is plausible that botanicals found within kiln deposits at Elmswell also fulfilled the function of kindling or fuel. Chaff is certainly a prominent component of many of the deposits and together with other cereal processing waste it would have been eminently suited to this purpose. Initial indications are that glumes and other chaff do not appear as dominant as in the Catterick assemblages, however, and there appears to be a predominance of grass seeds, although this requires further investigation through analysing the samples and drawing together information regarding sample composition, their locations within the kilns, stratigraphic and structural kiln evidence. It will also be important to draw upon evidence from other artefacts. Notable assemblages of ceramics (showing distinct signs of misfiring) were present in the kilns and in some of the well and pit deposits. Preliminary work suggests they are most likely discarded pot wasters from multiple kiln firings rather than the in situ waste relating directly to the kiln use. This has implications for interpreting both the charred plant remains and charcoal arising from the kilns as it is probable that the associated botanical remains also derive from multiple kiln events, representing amalgams of material rather than waste from single events. The vast majority of artefactual material does, however, appear to derive from or be closely

associated with the kiln rather than other external activities at the site and it is therefore reasonable to hypothesise that the botanicals may also be associated with the kiln activities.

7.5.20 Preliminary assessment work and stratigraphic information suggests the richest well deposits contain the remains of a deliberate dump of cereal waste that is quite separate from the deposits rich in pot wasters. Initial indications are that these deposits consist almost purely of charred plant remains and are dominated by glume wheat caryopses and chaff (most likely spelt on the basis of the chaff) and large seeded grasses (primarily brome grass) with lesser occurrences of other crops seeds of possible emmer wheat, barley and oat as well as some arable weeds. Elements of chaff are prominent and some grains still reside within the spikelets suggesting the charring event may have taken place prior to final de-husking, perhaps while stored in spikelets. The prominence of large grass seeds of comparable size to cultivated cereals also suggests the assemblage was only part processed, as such seeds are difficult to separate from the main crop and would still have remained once semi-cleaned (Hillman 1981). On the basis of evidence in Late Iron Age assemblages at Danebury, Campbell (2000) suggests chess grass seed may have been tolerated alongside the main crop and this may also have been true in the early Roman period. Comparably large Early Roman assemblages have not been found at sites in the immediate vicinity of Elmswell although those from the kilns in Norfolk (Murphy 2003) are similar. In Essex, Carruthers (2007) records an assemblage of similar composition (albeit with far fewer individual items) from a posthole at A120 Bypass Site 50, in which brome is a prominent weed occurring with glume wheat grains. As noted above, the kiln at Catterick (Huntley 1996) also produced a comparable assemblage also with brome and a similar array of weed plants to those at Elmswell.

7.5.21 Botanical assemblages from the early Roman kiln and well deposits have potential to contribute evidence for arable and domestic activities at or in the near vicinity of the site. As they derive from a site and deposits dominated by pottery manufacture they also have potential to inform on the use of cereal processing ‘by-products’ as fuel for the kilns and are comparable to assemblages from sites in Norfolk (Murphy 2003), Catterick (Huntley 1996) and may be comparable with Greenhouse Farm (Ballantyne 2000).

7.5.22 Beyond the current assemblages, the remains from the well appear to be unparalleled locally in the available literature on the basis of preservation quality, the sheer volume of material preserved, its apparent lack of post depositional disturbance and the lack of admixture with other discarded waste. If all of the pot waster deposits overlie this grain-rich deposit the charred plant remains also hold potential to provide an absolute date that may predate kiln activity at the site. The deposit is also therefore of significance for comparison with the kiln assemblages, either as a contemporary deposit or as a precursor to the kiln activity. The assemblage has potential to inform on crop husbandry, specifically the weed taxa may yield information about areas under cultivation while the assemblage composition may suggest harvesting practices and provide information about crop storage.

Period 2: Charcoal

7.5.23 The large assemblages of charcoal from the Early Roman kiln, well and some pit deposits are noteworthy and, as noted for the plant macrofossils, there are some apparent differences between these assemblages suggesting they may derive from different origins. The charcoal assemblages are almost certainly intrinsically linked to the plant macrofossils or at least to the events which led to their charring. On the whole charcoal fragments were well preserved with little evidence of sediment infiltration or encrusting that is associated with fluctuating ground water levels. Many of the fragments also appear relatively fresh, especially the gorse roundwood, which implies they have not been subject to considerable post-depositional taphonomic disturbances.

7.5.24 Taxa represented suggest fuel may have been sourced from a range of habitats, including mixed deciduous woodland, the woodland margins, more open scrub and possibly hedgerow vegetation. There is also evidence for gorse/broom which is more typical of heathland vegetation. Roundwood fragments are particularly abundant in the well deposits G8 and in the enclosure pit G4, especially in the gorse/broom assemblages from both features. While this is likely to result in some part from the intrinsic sizes of wood produced by these small trees/shrubs, the composition of these assemblages differ markedly to those from the Early Roman kiln deposits and associated pit features. Gale (2003) recorded abundant roundwood fragments of gorse/broom and heather in kiln deposits at Heath Farm, Postwick and Two Mile Bottom, Thetford, respectively and notes that the use of small roundwood of these taxa maybe associated with controlling the heat within the kiln by changing the ratio between the surface area and atmospheric oxygen. Burning small roundwood would have the effect of rapidly increasing the temperature. In addition, gorse is a very dense wood with a high calorific value, burning at very high temperatures (Edlin 1949). Currently, the assessment data from Elmswell does not provide strong evidence for such roundwood dominated assemblages within the kiln deposits but instead they are present within the well deposits and this requires further investigation to establish whether any connections can be drawn between the charcoal and plant macrofossils assemblages arising from these different features.

Period 4: Charred plant macrofossils

7.5.25 By comparison with the Roman samples, the majority of Anglo-Saxon samples produced very small quantities of plant macrofossils and are more in keeping with findings of the evaluation phase of work at the site (Vitolo 2018). On the whole, these assemblages have less potential than those associated with the Early Roman occupation, although there are some exceptions to this. Pit [4019] G29 in Area D, which produced the largest Anglo-Saxon assemblage, together with samples from SFB G21 and adjacent pits G22 in Area A hold some local significance.

7.55.26 Assessment data suggests that glume wheat, specifically spelt wheat may be prominent, if not dominant, within the largest of the assemblages from pit [4019] G29. The assemblage appears to contain very few weeds or chaff suggesting it may represent a clean grain product or a late stage of processing once the grain is almost completely cleaned of contaminants. Work by McKerracher (2019) found that assemblages dominated by glume wheats that could also be attributed to a crop processing stage were

uncommon in the region in the Early Anglo-Saxon period and that many deposits containing significant quantities of glume wheat, represented mixed deposits, that is, those that contain amalgams of remains, rather than primary deposits or single dumps of material from an isolated event. This assemblage may add important data for the region, depending on the date of the deposit within the Anglo-Saxon period.

7.5.27 Botanical assemblages from SBFs are frequently small, poorly preserved and result from secondary or even tertiary dumps of material being redeposited as backfill within the building at abandonment. Although the assemblage from G21 is reasonably small, the adjacent pits, G22, contain moderate quantities of grain and other remains including hazel nut shell fragments. These deposits are more likely to contain amalgams of waste than the assemblage from pit [4019] G29; however, they present an opportunity to examine data from associated features and provide comparative material for pit [4019]. They also have potential to provide information regarding arable agriculture and food use at the site during the Anglo-Saxon period that can be compared with the larger Early Roman assemblages and with other contemporary sites in the region. Local sites that are broadly contemporary include Thurston (Adams 2019a) and Great Blakenham (Adams 2019b), although further analogous sites should be sought if the dating of the deposits can be refined.

Period 4: Charcoal

7.5.28 Possible SFB G25 and SFB G26 produced the largest concentrations of wood charcoal and are of greatest significance for characterising fuel acquisition and the local woodland habitats from which this fuel was likely to have derived during the Anglo-Saxon occupation. The assemblages reveal the use of a range of taxa, similar to those noted in the Early Roman period and initial indications suggest there was no clear preference for a single taxon or type of wood. The broad range of taxa noted may be a result of the charcoal assemblages containing fuel waste that derives from multiple activities. Such assemblages are of use for characterising habitats from which wood was sought and possible fuel and wood preferences although they cannot provide evidence for fuel selection in relation to specific activities. Of note, however, is the inclusion of holly in SFB G26, a taxon that is not often recorded in charcoal assemblages. Holly was widespread in the past and although it is commonly considered a shrub today, it can grow to a considerable sized tree. It is also common in hedges, at field boundaries and as woodland understorey. It was sought after for its timber and fuel while the leaves were used for winter cattle fodder (Peterken & Lloyd 1967, Radley 1961, Taylor 1981) and the tree was browsed by sheep (Evelyn 1664). As such, it may have been brought to the site for several purposes. These assemblages present the opportunity for comparison with those from the early Roman period at the current site to examine evidence for changes in fuel selection and the vegetation environment while also contributing data for comparison with contemporary assemblages from sites in the region such as Norton Road, Thurston (Adams 2019a) and Ipswich (Murphy 1987).

Period 5: Charred plant macrofossils

7.5.29 Assemblages from Period 5 Anglo Saxon/Medieval features are considered of low significance due to the paucity of remains and hold no potential for further analysis.

Period 5: Charcoal

7.5.30 Large charcoal assemblages from postholes [1159] and [1146] provide strong evidence for the use of oak from what appears to be slow-grown mature wood. A quick scan of both assemblages suggests the vast majority of remaining fragments are also of oak displaying similar growth patterns. Such wood may have been preferred for timber and given their location within postholes relating to a possible timber building it is tempting to hypothesise that they derive from this structure. There are, however, insufficient large comparable assemblages dating to this phase of land use to be certain that such fragments are only concentrated in features relating to this structure. Although these assemblages are sufficiently large for further analysis the value of such analysis may be limited.

7.5.31 However, it would be desirable to extract suitable pieces of charcoal for radiocarbon dating, given that the Period 5 timber building is currently undated.

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

8.1 Local significance

Prehistoric

8.1.1 The discovery of two Earlier Iron Age pits on this site contributes to the limited dataset for prehistoric occupation in the Elmswell area (2.1.2 and 2.1.3), and is therefore of minor local significance.

Roman

8.1.2 Although the eastern boundary of the site has been suggested as corresponding to the route of an important (perhaps early military) Roman road, prior to the current excavation there was little evidence for Roman occupation in the Elmswell area (2.1.4 to 2.1.7). The identification of a 1st-century pottery production centre on the site is, therefore, of great local significance. It suggests that the 3rd/4th-century pottery kiln (EWL 003) found at the west end of the village was the culmination of a long tradition of pottery manufacture in this area, presumably based of the availability of local resources.

Anglo-Saxon

8.1.3 Apart from stray finds (2.1.8), including metal detected finds in the proximity of the church (over 1km distant from the site), there was previously no substantive archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Elmswell area; the discovery of an Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement at the west end of the site is therefore of considerable local significance. It is likely that the settlement was located beside the east/west route between Elmswell and Wetherden (modern Wetherden Road), rather than the postulated north/south Roman road at the east end of the site.

Medieval and Post-medieval

8.1.4 The evidence for activity on the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods relates mainly to agricultural land use, and has negligible significance.

8.2 Regional Significance

8.2.1 In this section the potential significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered in relation to the Eastern Counties Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000), the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) and the Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011).

Roman

8.2.2 Regional research topics for the Roman period include *Food: consumption and production* and *Landscapes* (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21), and within those topics the following research questions might be addressed by the data from this site:

Sufficient work has been done to characterise some 'typical' crop assemblages, which will permit more informed assessment, focusing attention on atypical or unusually informative ones for analysis.

Environmental samples from the Roman well are particularly rich in well-preserved cereal remains and other plant macrofossils, and the assemblage is considered unparalleled locally and worthy of further study to determine its regional significance.

How well wooded was the landscape and has the detailed distribution of woodland changed?

The environmental data (particularly relating to fuel used in the kilns) might contribute towards the study of local woodland as a fuel source.

More research on the Roman road network is needed.

A possible connection has been proposed between flagon production at this site and the Roman military (7.4.5). If this connection can be substantiated, the function of the site might be usefully considered in relation to the wider understood network of roads and routeways. This might include consideration of whether or not the site and its pottery production were purposefully located in relation to the (postulated) route of a nearby Early Roman road (see 2.1.4, 7.5.5). Alternatively, was this activity instead focused on a different routeway in the landscape (possibly pre-Roman in origin), perhaps running between Coddenham and Pakenham?

8.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 47–48) reinforces the importance of research into Roman *Rural Settlements and Landscapes* and highlights the need for further research into *Manufacturing and Industry*, and *Finds Studies*. The most significant result of the excavation has been the identification of the Early Roman kilns, which will make an important contribution to regional studies into the pottery industry. The evidence for pottery manufacture at this site, in terms of its landscape setting, access to local resources and proximity to a probable Roman road will contribute to the research topic: *How does industry relate to topography and natural resource and how does this affect the infrastructure?*

8.2.4 The Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery (Willis 2004; Perrin 2011) contains two key research themes: *Trade, supply and distribution* and *Roman pottery production and other Roman industries.* The important Roman pottery assemblage from this site clearly has regional significance in relation to those themes. Furthermore, it is proposed that additional research and fabric analysis may confirm the hypothesis that pottery production was either organised by or primarily tailored towards the Roman army, perhaps involving procurement of raw material from outside the local area. If this is the case the assemblage may have some national significance, relating to the theme: *Pottery and the organisation of the Roman army (ibid)*.

Anglo-Saxon

8.2.5 Regional research topics for the Anglo-Saxon period include the *Characterisation of settlement forms and functions* and the *Creation of settlement diversity models* (Wade 2000, 25). Clearly, the evidence from this site can contribute towards those areas of research. Further analysis will aim to determine if the Elmswell SFBs and associated features were typical for

the region, in terms of their forms, potential functions and disposition within the settlement. The significance of the settlement evidence would be enhanced if the possible timber building (Period 5) was radiocarbon dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. This would indicate that the settlement included a range of building types, perhaps with differing functions.

8.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 57) reinforces the importance of research into *Settlement distribution, Rural landscapes and settlements* and *Economy*. Particular areas of study that might be addressed by the data from this site include the following:

What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

The Elmswell settlement included several SFBs, and potentially a larger building of ground-fast post construction (Period 5). Analysis will attempt to attribute functions to the various buildings, based on their dimensions, forms and associated finds and environmental assemblages, and by comparison with contemporary sites elsewhere in the region.

Are there regional or landscape-related variations in settlement location, density or type?

The landscape setting of the Elmswell settlement and its location in relation to local infrastructure will be compared with other Anglo-Saxon settlements in Suffolk and the East Anglian region.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis to establish how a landscape was used, the economy and status of a settlement, and changes both over time and in the agricultural economy.

Further analysis of the artefacts, ecofacts and environmental assemblage will shed some light on the economy and status of the Elmswell settlement. The significance of this data will be enhanced by comparing the material with assemblages from contemporary sites in the region.

9.0 ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Revised Research Aims

9.1.1 This section combines those Original Research Aims (ORA) that the site archive has the potential to address with new research objectives identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of Revised Research Aims (RRA) that will guide and inform any further analysis of the site data.

9.1.2 Two over-arching research objectives have emerged from the assessment process, relating to the Early Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

9.1.3 The evidence for Early Roman pottery manufacture is the most significant result of the excavation. Consequently, subsequent analysis and research will consider this evidence in its wider context, and in doing so will make an important contribution to regional research into the Roman pottery industry.

9.1.4 The discovery of an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site has provided some insight into the possible origins of Elmswell village. Further analysis and research will allow this evidence to be considered in its wider context, and in doing so will contribute to regional research into Anglo-Saxon settlement morphology and distribution, status, economy and environment.

9.1.5 With these over-arching research objectives in mind, the following site-specific research aims are proposed:

Roman

9.1.6 RRA 1: How do the kiln structures compare with others in the region?

RRA 2: Is it possible, through further analysis of the intact kiln structures, demolition debris and kiln furniture, to get a better understanding of the form of the kilns and their method of operation?

RRA 3: Are the nearby well, pits and other features directly associated with pottery production?

RRA 4: Is there any evidence to suggest that other kilns were located adjacent to Roman roads?

RRA 5: Although the two kilns were of similar construction, they were oriented differently. Is there any significance to this? Might it have related to the types of pottery being produced in each kiln?

RRA 6: What were the connections between the kiln site and military consumption sites? Can any kiln products be identified in local assemblages, especially at Pakenham, Ixworth and Stanton?

RRA 7: Can subdivisions in the two principle fabric types be distinguished either by closer examination of the assemblage with a x20 microscope or by petrographic/chemical analysis?

RRA 8: Can we suggest clay sources for the pottery fabrics through scientific analyses? And can further work prove the hypothesis that white firing fabrics were brought in from outside the area?

RRA 9: How does the Roman pottery compare with assemblages from other 1st-century production sites in the region?

RRA 10: Do the environmental assemblages from well and kiln deposits differ with regards to their composition? If so, does this suggest that the well was backfilled with material from a source other than the nearby kins.

RRA 11: Is there compelling evidence to suggest that the remains derive from kiln fuel, crop 'waste' or parching crops (suggesting multiple functions of the kilns) and how does this compare with other contemporary assemblages from Roman pottery kiln sites?

RRA 12: Currently, roundwood is seen as a component of the environmental assemblage from the well but not from the kilns. Given that roundwood was an important fuel source, is it present in kiln deposits? If so, what taxa are represented?

RRA 13: What are the implications for fuel collection and woodland management or the use of roundwood to control heat for example?

RRA 14: Are the environmental assemblages from the well, kiln and associated pits contemporary? (radiocarbon dates may be needed to verify this).

RRA 15: How do the Elmswell charcoal assemblages compare with contemporary assemblages from the region and with kiln associated features in the wider landscape?

Anglo-Saxon

9.1.7 RRA 16: How do the Anglo-Saxon SFBs compare to others in the region, in terms of size, morphology and building types/function?

RRA 17: What is the distribution of Anglo-Saxon settlements in this part of Suffolk and how does this settlement at Elmswell fit into that pattern?

RRA 18: How does the associated finds assemblage compare with those from contemporary sites in the region?

General

9.1.8 RRA 19: Is it possible to characterise the composition of the environmental assemblages, establishing proportions of cereal, non-cereal crops, weeds and chaff?

RRA 20: What are the differences between the Early Roman and Anglo-Saxon environmental assemblages? What inferences can be made regarding the arable economy and land under cultivation during the different occupations? How do the assemblages compare with contemporary sites in the region?

9.2 Proposed further analysis and reporting

9.2.1 It is proposed that, following targeted analysis, a detailed archive report ('grey literature' report) will be prepared. A further report for publication, concentrating on the most significant aspects of the site (notably the evidence for Roman pottery production and the Anglo-Saxon settlement) will be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate journal.

9.2.2 This analysis and archive reporting stage will include the integration of the relevant stratigraphic and finds data from both phases of evaluation with that of the excavation. The archive from the first phase evaluation (undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology) will be obtained to facilitate this.

9.3 Archive report task sequence

9.3.1 The following tasks are identified as being required to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis and to produce a full archive report. These are summarised in Table 13. The resultant archive report will include description of the site sequence, with full context details (inc. feature dimensions and fill descriptions) in appendix, and discussion that considers the results in both their local and wider regional context. Full finds catalogues will also be included.

Stratigraphic

9.3.2 Further analysis of the stratigraphic archive (especially with regard to the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods) is required in order to better define the site sequence. This will be achieved through the determination of Land Use Entities and further analysis of the available dating (including proposed C14 dating) in order to finalise the site chronology. Subsequent research in relation to Roman pottery production and Anglo-Saxon settlement in Suffolk will allow the evidence from this site to be considered in a broader (local and regional) context. This will include a wider HER data search of the parish as a whole.

- Integration of Phase 1 evaluation data into project dataset (2 days)
- Stratigraphic analysis (8 days)
- Researching comparable sites (4 days)

Total: 14 days

Roman pottery

9.3.3 The Roman pottery assemblage requires full recording, including the 431 sherds from the Cotswolds evaluation phase. A standard recording methodology will be followed, using regional typologies and recording fabrics, forms, decoration and quantifying by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and estimated vessel number (ENV). In addition detailed fabric descriptions will be developed for each of the fabrics and further work will establish whether there are further meaningful subdivisions within the main fabric types described above. Care will be taken to record the dimensions and form of elements like handles and bases and any distinctive technological features (PCRG *et al* 2016 *et al*, Appendix 1, A3; HE 2015). Following recommendations of the Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery that kiln fabrics should be

published in an accessible format, photographs of sections and thin-sections will be published (Perrin 2011). Evidence of particular types of production faults such as spalling, warping, surface cracks and air pockets in vessel walls, will be recorded and quantified. A programme of external petrographic and chemical analysis will be commissioned and a full analysis report on the kiln assemblage will be prepared. To summarise, the following tasks have been identified:

- Full recording of *c*. 6500 sherds of pottery (including both evaluation phase assemblages). (9 days)
- Data entry. (2 days)
- Petrographic analysis (*c.* nine thin-sections). (External specialist, Fee)
- Chemical analysis, comparison with samples of Colchester white ware. (External specialist, Fee)
- Comparison with other 1st-century production sites in the wider region. (2 days)
- Research on local consumption sites for evidence of kiln products, including, if possible, unpublished data from Pakenham (also Ixworth and Stanton?). (2 days)
- Research on military vs lower status rural consumption. (2 days)
- Preparation of analysis report. (2 days)
- Extract material for illustration, prepare catalogue. (3 days)

Total: 22 days

Saxon pottery

9.3.4 Further analysis and reporting will incorporate the 14 sherds of Early/Middle Saxon pottery recovered during the first phase of evaluation. This will include concordance of the material with the fabric type series for the region as developed by Sue Anderson.

- ID/catalogue of phase 1 evaluation pottery. (0.5 days)
- Concordance of assemblage with regional type series. (1 day)
- Preparation of analysis report. (0.5 days)

Fired clay

9.3.5 Further work will concentrate on the Roman fired clay assemblage. Full recording and analysis of fabrics will be carried out in order to determine any variation between kiln assemblages and a number of samples for petrological analysis submitted to determine the origin of the clay sources and comparison to the pottery fabrics. The kiln furniture will be recorded in detail and drawn or photographed for publication. A literature search will be carried out in order to locate suitable comparative production sites and full analysis report on the Roman material produced for publication. Finally, selection of material to be retained for archive will be undertaken in line with the local museum guidelines.

- Full recording and fabric analysis of the material from Period 2 (*c*. 80.5kg). (7 days)
- Data entry. (1 day)

- Petrographic analysis of selected samples. (External specialist, Fee)
- Research and literature search. (2 days)
- Text and catalogue for archive report. (4 days)

Total: 14 days

Registered Finds

9.3.6 A short report on the Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds is proposed, drawing comparison from proximate contemporary excavations. Further x-ray and investigative work is required for bladed tool RF<12> in order to identify it. Up to ten objects are suitable for illustration.

- *X ray and conservation.* (External specialist, Fee)
- Report and catalogue. (2 days)

Total: 2 days

Environmental

Charred plant macrofossils

9.3.7 It is recommended that some of the plant macrofossils and charcoal (see below) from well and kiln pit deposits are dated to verify the contemporaneity of the Early Roman charred assemblages. A total of thirteen samples (nine dated to the Early Roman occupation and four from Anglo-Saxon deposits) are recommended for analysis. Samples selected are: <38>, <50>, <51>, <52> (Well G8); <47>, <48>, <49>, <54> (Kiln G11); <59> (Pit G12); <44> (SFB G21); <11>, <61> (SFB G22) and <56> (Pit G29). Analysis will entail sub-sampling (100ml) of the richest assemblages, sieving and sorting for plant macrofossils and identifying the remains through comparison with modern reference material.

Charcoal

9.3.8 It is recommended that charcoal fragments from a total of thirteen samples (9 samples dated to the Early Roman occupation and 4 samples from Anglo-Saxon deposits) are analysed. Samples selected are: <55> (Enclosure pit G4); <38>, <50>, <51>, <52> (Well G8); <57>, <58>, (Kiln G9); <48>, <49> (Kiln G11); <27>, <28> (SFB G25) and <43>, <45> (SFB G26). It may be pertinent to obtain C14 dates on some of the short lived, non-oak taxa to establish contemporaneity within and between the well and kiln deposits.

9.3.9 In addition to the above, a suitable charcoal sample (or samples) should be selected (by the environmental specialist at an early stage of analysis) for potential radiocarbon dating of the possible Period 5 building.

- Sieving, sorting and identification (large samples <51> and <52>). (4 days)
- Sieving, sorting and identification (remaining 11 samples). (6 days)
- Visit to Fort Cumberland (specifically for ID of grass seed and chaff). (1 day)
- Refining identifications, quantification, data entry, table and graph production. (1.5 days)

- Data entry, report and table production, literature consultation (macrofossils). (4 days)
- Identification of up to 100 charcoal fragments per sample for up to 13 samples. (6.5 days)
- Data entry, report and table production (charcoal). (2 days)

Total: 25 days

Radiocarbon dating

9.3.10 Radiocarbon dating of suitable carbonised material from selected features/deposits to refine dating/phasing.

- Selection of samples suitable for C14. Number of samples to be determined in consultation with stratigraphic specialist at an early stage of analysis; estimated 10 samples. (1 day)
- Where suitable material is present, the selected dating samples are likely to be selected from:
  - Roman well G8
  - Roman kilns G9 and G11
  - G12 Roman pits
  - Saxon SFBs G17, G19, G21, G24?, G25, G26, G27
  - Saxon pits G18, G22, G29
  - Undated (Saxon/medieval) post-hole building G30
  - Plus maximum of four contingency samples to answer further dating queries identified during analysis
- Prepare and dispatch sample material to external radiocarbon dating contractor. (1 day)
- Dating by external contractor. (Fee)

Total: 2 days

Graphics/Illustration

9.3.11 The following illustration tasks have been identified:

- Production of draft plans of land-use entities and finalised periods. (1 day)
- Production of report graphics. (5 days)
- Illustration of *c.* 100 kiln products. (10 days)

  Illustration of stamped sherd from [2044]. (0.25 day)
- Illustration of 10-20 fired clay objects. (2 days)
- Illustration of up to ten Registered Finds. (1 day)
- Checking of report plans and sections. (1 day)

Total: 20.25 days

Photographic

9.3.12 The following photographic tasks have been identified:

- Photograph main pottery fabric types at x20. (2 days)

- Selection/preparation of site photographs for report. (0.5 day)

Total: 2.5 days

Final Archive Report

9.3.13 The following archive report production tasks have been identified:

- Write draft report. (10 days)

  Review of report text. (2 days)
- Corrections following review. (3 days)

Total: 15 days

Project Management

9.3.14 The following project management tasks have been identified:

- General project management. (2 days)
- Proof reading and final editing of archive report. (2 days)

Total: 4 days

Archiving

9.3.15 Collation of the project archive will be undertaken following completion of the final archive report. See 9.6, below.

- Archive checking & collation (1 day)
- Archive deposition (0.25 days)
- Box charges (fee)

Total: 1.25 days

Timetable

9.3.16 Analysis and archive reporting will be completed within 12 months of the approval of this PXA and UPD by SCCAS.

Task Description	**Time**	**Staff**
Stratigraphic analysis and research		
Integration of Phase 1 evaluation strat data	2 days	KH
Stratigraphic analysis (Land Use, etc)	8 days	KH
Researching Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites	4 days	KH
Subtotal	***14 days***	
Specialist analysis and reporting		
Roman pottery	22 days + fees	AD
Saxon pottery	2 days	SA
Fired clay	14 days + fee	TC
Registered finds	2 days + fee	TC
Environmental	25 days	LA
Radiocarbon dating	2 days + fee	external
Subtotal	***66.5 days + fees***	
Graphics/Illustration		
Draft plans, report figures and checking	7 days	AL

Finds illustration	13.25 days	FG/LG
Subtotal	***20.25 days***	
Photographic		
Pottery photography	2 days	AR
Selection of site photographs for report	0.5 days	KH
Subtotal	***2.5 days***	
Archive Report and editing		
Write draft report	10 days	KH
Collate, Review and corrections	5 days	KH
Subtotal	***15 days***	
Project management		
General project management	2 days	MA
Proof reading and editing	2 days	MA
Subtotal	***4 days***	
Archiving		
Archive checking & collation	1 day	KH/MB
Archive deposition	0.25 days	MB
Box charges	fee	
Subtotal	***1.25 days***	

Table 13: Summary of tasks for production of analytical report

Key: Project participants:

AD: Anna Doherty (Prehistoric & Roman pottery specialist, ASE)

AL: Andrew Lewsey (Digital illustrator, ASE)

AR: Antonio Reis (Photographer, ASE)

FG: Fiona Griffin (Senior illustrator, ASE)

KH: Kieron Heard (Stratigraphic specialist & principal author, ASE)

LA: Lucy Allott (Environmental specialist, ASE)

LG: Lauren Gibson (Illustrator, ASE)

MA: Mark Atkinson (PX manager, ASE)

MB: Mike Bazley (Archivist, ASE)

SA: Sue Anderson (Saxon pottery Specialist, freelance)

TC: Trista Clifford (Fired clay, metalwork & registered finds specialist, ASE)

9.4 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

9.4.1 Following the production of a full archive report, a further report or reports will be prepared for submission to a suitable journal. The precise nature of the publication and the tasks required for its completion cannot be determined until the proposed analysis has been completed. However, it is clear that the report will concentrate on the evidence for Roman pottery production at the site, and (depending on the perceived significance following analysis and C14 dating) the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Possible outlets include the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History, *Britannia*, or as an East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper.

9.4.2 As a minimum, an article will be prepared for publication in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.* This report is anticipated to include the following sections:

Introduction
Geology and topography
General site summary
Roman pottery production, incorporating finds and environmental evidence
Anglo-Saxon settlement, incorporating finds and environmental evidence
Discussion of significance
Bibliography

9.4.3 However, it may be more appropriate to prepare separate articles covering the Roman pottery production and Early Saxon settlement evidence to appear in different publications. Alternatively, it may be more suitable to prepare a broader overview of all site periods in an article for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History,* with a specialist kiln and pottery focused article prepared for inclusion in the *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*, for example.

9.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

9.5.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines contained in the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014b) and SCCAS' Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2019).

9.5.2 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Depository, subject to the consent of the legal land owner.

9.5.3 The current contents of the archive are summarised below (Tables 14 and 15). Selective discard of artefact assemblages is likely to reduce the archive size.

Description	Number	Type
Evaluation		
Trench recording sheets	39	A4 paper
Context sheets	77	A4 paper
Drawing register	2	A4 paper
Section sheets	9	290mm x 320mm drafting film
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	8	A4 paper
Photograph register	6	A4 paper
Digital images	212	High resolution JPGs
Excavation		
Context register	16	A4 paper
Context sheets	454	A4 paper
Drawing register	9	A4 paper
Plans and sections	33	Various sizes of drafting film
Environmental sample register	3	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	53	A4 paper
Registered find register	1	A4 paper
Photograph register	4	A4 paper
Digital images	478	High resolution JPGs

Table 14: Quantification of the fieldwork archive (both phases)

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 bag)	31 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	21
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	53
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 15: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context to Period concordance table

N = Natural deposits and features; U = Undated/unphased features

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1000	Layer		1	ploughsoil in Area A	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
1001	Layer		2	subsoil in Area A	32	Subsoil in Area A	6
1002	Deposit		3	natural in Area A	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1003	Layer		2	subsoil in Area A	32	Subsoil in Area A	6
1004	Fill	1005	4	pit/posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1005	Cut	1005	4	pit/posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1006	Fill	1007	5	pit/posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1007	Cut	1007	5	pit/posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1008	Fill	1009	6	small pit and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1009	Cut	1009	6	small pit and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1010	Fill	1011	7	small pit and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1011	Cut	1011	7	small pit and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1012	Fill	1013	8	pit/posthole and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1013	Cut	1013	8	pit/posthole and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1014	Fill	1015	9	small pit and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1015	Cut	1015	9	small pit and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1016	Fill	1017	10	pit and undated fill, function unknown	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1017	Cut	1017	10	pit and undated fill, function unknown	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1018	Fill	1019	11	pit/posthole and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1019	Cut	1019	11	pit/posthole and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1020	Fill	1021	12	tree throw and fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1021	Cut	1021	12	tree throw and fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1022	Fill	1023	13	ditch segment and single, undated fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1023	Cut	1023	13	ditch segment and single, undated fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1024	Fill	1025	14	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1025	Cut	1025	14	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1026	Fill	1027	15	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1027	Cut	1027	15	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1028	Fill	1029	16	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1029	Cut	1029	16	tree throw and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1030	Fill	1031	17	pit and fill, function unknown	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1031	Cut	1031	17	pit and fill, function unknown	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1032	Fill	1033	18	pit and fill, function unknown	24	Possible SFB	4
1033	Cut	1033	18	pit and fill, function unknown	24	Possible SFB	4
1034	Fill	1035	19	possible posthole and fill	24	Possible SFB	4
1035	Cut	1035	19	possible posthole and fill	24	Possible SFB	4
1036	Fill	1037	21	pit (refuse) and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1037	Cut	1037	21	pit (refuse) and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1038	Fill	1039	20	pit and undated fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1039	Cut	1039	20	pit and undated fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1040	Fill	1041	22	pit (refuse) and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1041	Cut	1041	22	pit (refuse) and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1042	Fill	1043	23	pit/posthole and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1043	Cut	1043	23	pit/posthole and fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1044	Fill	1045	24	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1045	Cut	1045	24	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1046	Fill	1047	25	natural channel segment and single fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1047	Cut	1047	25	natural channel segment and single fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1048	Fill	1049	27	single fill of posthole SG26	17	SFB	4
1049	Cut	1049	26	posthole at SE corner of SFB	17	SFB	4
1050	Fill	1051	35	single fill of posthole SG34	17	SFB	4
1051	Cut	1051	34	posthole, in centre of gable end (S) of SFB	17	SFB	4
1052	Fill	1053	39	backfill of SFB pit SG38	17	SFB	4
1053	Cut	1053	38	SFB pit	17	SFB	4
1054	Fill	1055	40	pit/posthole and fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1055	Cut	1055	40	pit/posthole and fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1056	Fill	1057	41	ditch segment and single undated fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1057	Cut	1057	41	ditch segment and single undated fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1058	Fill	1059	42	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1059	Cut	1059	42	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1060	Fill	1061	43	small pit and undated fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1061	Cut	1061	43	small pit and undated fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1062	Fill	1063	39	backfill of SFB pit SG38	17	SFB	4
1063	Cut	1063	38	SFB pit	17	SFB	4
1064	Fill	1065	44	small natural hollow and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1065	Cut	1065	44	small natural hollow and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1066	Fill	1067	45	tree throw and fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1067	Cut	1067	45	tree throw and fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1068	Fill	1069	37	single fill of posthole SG36	17	SFB	4
1069	Cut	1069	36	posthole, in centre of gable end (N) of SFB	17	SFB	4
1070	Fill	1071	46	posthole and fill	17	SFB	4
1071	Cut	1071	46	posthole and fill	17	SFB	4
1072	Fill	1073	47	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1073	Cut	1073	47	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1074	Fill	1075	48	pit and fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1075	Cut	1075	48	pit and fill	18	Three pits near SFB G17	4
1076	Fill	1077	39	backfill of SFB pit SG38	17	SFB	4
1077	Cut	1077	38	SFB pit	17	SFB	4
1078	Fill	1079	49	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1079	Cut	1079	49	natural channel segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1080	Fill	1081	50	ditch segment and single fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1081	Cut	1081	50	ditch segment and single fill	33	Probable agricultural ditch	7
1082	Fill	1084	51	pit (refuse) and fills	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1083	Fill	1084	51	pit (refuse) and fills	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1084	Cut	1084	51	pit (refuse) and fills	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1085	Fill	1086	39	backfill of SFB pit SG38	17	SFB	4
1086	Cut	1086	38	SFB pit	17	SFB	4
1087	Fill	1088	31	single fill of posthole SG30	17	SFB	4
1088	Cut	1088	30	posthole at NW corner of SFB	17	SFB	4
1089	Fill	1090	53	fill of pit (SFB?) SG52	21	Possible SFB	4
1090	Cut	1090	52	large shallow pit (SFB?)	21	Possible SFB	4
1091	Fill	1092	54	natural gully and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1092	Cut	1092	54	natural gully and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
1093	Fill	1094	29	single fill of posthole SG28	17	SFB	4
1094	Cut	1094	28	posthole at NE corner of SFB	17	SFB	4
1095	Timber	1099	56	charred timber, upper part of possible hearth SG55	31	Possible hearth assoc G30	5
1096	Fill	1097	33	single fill of posthole SG32	17	SFB	4
1097	Cut	1097	32	posthole at SW corner of SFB	17	SFB	4
1098	Deposit		57	upper fill of SG55, or remains of collapsed wall	31	Possible hearth assoc G30	5
1099	Cut	1099	55	possible hearth - cut, lining and usage fill	31	Possible hearth assoc G30	5
1100	Fill	1101	58	pit and undated fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1101	Cut	1101	58	pit and undated fill	22	Six pits near SFB G21	4
1102	Cut	1102	59	pit and fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1103	Fill	1102	59	pit and fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1104	Fill	1105	60	ditch terminus and single undated fill	23	Boundary ditch	4
1105	Cut	1105	60	ditch terminus and single undated fill	23	Boundary ditch	4
1106	Fill	1107	61	pit and fill	2	Two adjacent pits	2
1107	Cut	1107	61	pit and fill	2	Two adjacent pits	2
1108	Fill	1109	62	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1109	Cut	1109	62	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1110	Fill	1120	63	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1111	Fill	1112	64	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1112	Cut	1112	64	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1113	Fill	1121	65	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1114	Fill	1116	66	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1115	Fill	1116	67	possible post pipe and fill in SG66	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1116	Cut	1116	66	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1117	Fill	1122	68	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1118	Fill	1119	69	posthole and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1119	Cut	1119	69	posthole and fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1120	Cut	1120	63	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1121	Cut	1121	65	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1122	Cut	1122	68	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1123	Cut	1123	91	SFB pit	19	SFB	4

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1124	Fill	1125	70	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1125	Cut	1125	70	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1126	Fill	1127	71	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1127	Cut	1127	71	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1128	Fill	1129	72	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1129	Cut	1129	72	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1130	Fill	1131	73	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1131	Cut	1131	73	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1132	Fill	1133	74	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1133	Cut	1133	74	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1134	Fill	1136	76	possible post pipe and fill in SG75	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1135	Fill	1136	75	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1136	Cut	1136	75	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1137	Fill	1138	77	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1138	Cut	1138	77	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1139	Fill	1140	78	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1140	Cut	1140	78	possible posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1141	Fill	1142	79	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1142	Cut	1142	79	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1143	Fill	1144	80	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1144	Cut	1144	80	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1145	Fill	1146	81	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1146	Cut	1146	81	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1147	Fill	1148	82	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1148	Cut	1148	82	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1149	Fill	1150	83	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1150	Cut	1150	83	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1151	Fill	1152	84	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1152	Cut	1152	84	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1153	Fill	1154	85	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1154	Cut	1154	85	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1155	Fill	1156	86	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1156	Cut	1156	86	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1157	Fill	1159	87	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1158	Fill	1159	88	possible inclined post pipe and fill in SG87	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1159	Cut	1159	87	posthole and undated construction fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1160	Fill	1161	89	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1161	Cut	1161	89	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1162	Fill	1163	90	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1163	Cut	1163	90	posthole and undated fill	30	Possible timber building(s)	5
1164	Fill	1165	107	pit and undated fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1165	Cut	1165	107	pit and undated fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1166	Fill	1123	106	backfill of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1167	Deposit	1123	105	compacted layer/fill at base of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1168	Fill	1169	99	single fill of posthole SG98	19	SFB	4
1169	Cut	1169	98	posthole in centre of SFB	19	SFB	4
1170	Fill	1171	93	single fill of posthole SG92	19	SFB	4
1171	Cut	1171	92	posthole on E side of SFB	19	SFB	4
1172	Fill	1173	108	pit and fill	2	Two adjacent pits	2
1173	Cut	1173	108	pit and fill	2	Two adjacent pits	2
1174	Fill	1175	109	pit and undated fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1175	Cut	1175	109	pit and undated fill	20	Four pits near SFB G19	4
1176	Cut	1176	110	small pit and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1177	Fill	1176	110	small pit and undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
1178	Fill	1182	106	backfill of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1179	Deposit	1182	105	compacted layer/fill at base of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1180	Fill	1181	95	single fill of posthole SG94	19	SFB	4
1181	Cut	1181	94	posthole on W side of SFB	19	SFB	4
1182	Cut	1182	91	SFB pit	19	SFB	4
1183	Fill	1184	97	single fill of posthole SG96	19	SFB	4
1184	Cut	1184	96	posthole on N side of SFB	19	SFB	4
1185	Fill	1099	55	possible hearth - cut, lining and usage fill	31	Possible hearth assoc G30	5
1186	Fill	1099	55	possible hearth - cut, lining and usage fill	31	Possible hearth assoc G30	5
1187	Fill	1188	111	ditch segment and single undated fill	23	Boundary ditch	4

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
1188	Cut	1188	111	ditch segment and single undated fill	23	Boundary ditch	4
1189	Fill	1191	106	backfill of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1190	Deposit	1191	105	compacted layer/fill at base of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1191	Cut	1191	91	SFB pit	19	SFB	4
1192	Fill	1194	106	backfill of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1193	Deposit	1194	105	compacted layer/fill at base of SFB pit SG91	19	SFB	4
1194	Cut	1194	91	SFB pit	19	SFB	4
1195	Fill	1196	100	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1196	Cut	1196	100	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1197	Fill	1198	101	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1198	Cut	1198	101	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1199	Fill	1200	102	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1200	Cut	1200	102	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1201	Fill	1202	103	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1202	Cut	1202	103	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1203	Fill	1204	104	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
1204	Cut	1204	104	possible stakehole and fill, in SFB	19	SFB	4
2000	Layer		112	ploughsoil in Area B	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
2001	Layer		113	subsoil in Area B	34	Subsoil in Area B	6
2002	Deposit		114	natural in Area B	49	Natural deposits and features	N
2003	Fill	2004	115	small pit and fill	1	Two pits	1
2004	Cut	2004	115	small pit and fill	1	Two pits	1
2005	Fill	2006	116	shallow pit/natural hollow and undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
2006	Cut	2006	116	shallow pit/natural hollow and undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
2007	Fill	2008	117	small pit and undated fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
2008	Cut	2008	117	small pit and undated fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
2009	Fill	2010	118	ditch segment and single undated fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2010	Cut	2010	118	ditch segment and single undated fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2011	Fill	2012	119	ditch segment and single undated fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2012	Cut	2012	119	ditch segment and single undated fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2013	Fill	2014	121	re-excavation of pit 35/007	45	Undated features in Area B	U
2014	Cut	2014	121	re-excavation of pit 35/007	45	Undated features in Area B	U

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
2015	Fill	2016	120	ditch segment and single fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2016	Cut	2016	120	ditch segment and single fill	35	Probable agricultural ditch	7
2017	Fill	2018	122	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2018	Cut	2018	122	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2019	Fill	2020	123	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2020	Cut	2020	123	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2021	Fill	2022	124	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2022	Cut	2022	124	localised root disturbance	50	Modern features	8
2023	Fill	2024	125	probable tree throw and fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
2024	Cut	2024	125	probable tree throw and fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
2025	Fill	2026	127	single fill of pit/SFB SG126	25	Possible SFB	4
2026	Cut	2026	126	large shallow pit or SFB	25	Possible SFB	4
2027	Fill	2026	127	single fill of pit/SFB SG126	25	Possible SFB	4
2028	Fill	2029	129	single fill of pit/SFB SG128	27	Possible SFB	4
2029	Cut	2029	128	large shallow pit or SFB	27	Possible SFB	4
2030	Fill	2031	141	backfill of SFB pit SG130	26	SFB	4
2031	Cut	2031	130	SFB pit	26	SFB	4
2032	Fill	2033	132	single undated fill of posthole SG131	26	SFB	4
2033	Cut	2033	131	posthole in SE quadrant of SFB SG130	26	SFB	4
2034	Fill	2035	134	single fill of posthole SG133	26	SFB	4
2035	Cut	2035	133	posthole towards E side of SFB SG130	26	SFB	4
2036	Fill	2037	141	backfill of SFB pit SG130	26	SFB	4
2037	Cut	2037	130	SFB pit	26	SFB	4
2038	Fill	2039	136	single fill of posthole SG135	26	SFB	4
2039	Cut	2039	135	posthole towards E side of SFB SG130	26	SFB	4
2040	Fill	2041	142	pit and undated fill	28	Two pits near possible SFB G27	4
2041	Cut	2041	142	pit and undated fill	28	Two pits near possible SFB G27	4
2042	Fill	2043	138	single fill of posthole SG137	26	SFB	4
2043	Cut	2043	137	posthole towards W edge of SFB SG130	26	SFB	4
2044	Fill	2045	141	backfill of SFB pit SG130	26	SFB	4
2045	Cut	2045	130	SFB pit	26	SFB	4
2046	Fill	2047	141	backfill of SFB pit SG130	26	SFB	4

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
2047	Cut	2047	130	SFB pit	26	SFB	4
2048	Fill	2049	140	single undated fill of posthole SG139	26	SFB	4
2049	Cut	2049	139	posthole in NE quadrant of SFB SG130	26	SFB	4
2050	Fill	2051	143	pit and undated fill	28	Two pits near possible SFB G27	4
2051	Cut	2051	143	pit and undated fill	28	Two pits near possible SFB G27	4
2052	Fill	2053	144	pit and fill	1	Two pits	1
2053	Cut	2053	144	pit and fill	1	Two pits	1
3000	Layer		145	ploughsoil in Area C	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
3001	Layer		146	subsoil in Area C	36	Subsoil in Area C	6
3002	Deposit		147	natural in Area C	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3003	Fill	3004	149	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3004	Cut	3004	149	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3005	Fill	3006	151	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3006	Cut	3006	151	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3007	Fill	3008	152	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3008	Cut	3008	152	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3009	Fill	3011	153	ditch segment and two undated fills	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3010	Fill	3011	153	ditch segment and two undated fills	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3011	Cut	3011	153	ditch segment and two undated fills	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3012	Fill	3013	158	large pit and undated fills	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3013	Cut	3013	158	large pit and undated fills	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3014	Fill	3013	158	large pit and undated fills	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3015	Fill	3016	159	small pit and fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3016	Cut	3016	159	small pit and fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3017	Fill	3018	160	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3018	Cut	3018	160	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3019	Fill	3020	161	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3020	Cut	3020	161	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3021	Fill	3022	162	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3022	Cut	3022	162	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3023	Fill	3024	165	pit and undated fill	14	Two adjacent pits	2
3024	Cut	3024	165	pit and undated fill	14	Two adjacent pits	2

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3025	Fill	3026	167	pit and undated fill	14	Two adjacent pits	2
3026	Cut	3026	167	pit and undated fill	14	Two adjacent pits	2
3027	Fill	3028	166	short ditch/gully and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3028	Cut	3028	166	short ditch/gully and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3029	Fill	3031	168	pit and undated fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3030	Fill	3031	168	pit and undated fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3031	Cut	3031	168	pit and undated fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3032	Fill	3034	169	pit and fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3033	Fill	3034	169	pit and fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3034	Cut	3034	169	pit and fills	13	Two adjacent pits	2
3035	Fill	3036	287	small pit and fill	15	Pit, later than enclosure G3	3
3036	Cut	3036	287	small pit and fill	15	Pit, later than enclosure G3	3
3037	Fill	3038	170	pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3038	Cut	3038	170	pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3039	Fill	3040	171	pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3040	Cut	3040	171	pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3041	Fill	3042	155	ditch terminus and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3042	Cut	3042	155	ditch terminus and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3043	Fill	3044	172	tree throw and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3044	Cut	3044	172	tree throw and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3045	Cut	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3046	Fill	3045	187	upper backfill of kiln (slumped in?)	16	Slumped deposits, top of kilns	2
3047	Fill	3045	186	backfill of kiln and stoke hole	9	Pottery kiln	2
3048	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3049	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3050	Fill	3045	184	possible last use of kiln	9	Pottery kiln	2
3051	Fill	3045	186	backfill of kiln and stoke hole	9	Pottery kiln	2
3052	Fill	3045	185	probable slumping of stoke hole	9	Pottery kiln	2
3053	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3054	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3055	Fill	3056	173	pit and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3056	Cut	3056	173	pit and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3057	Fill	3058	154	ditch segment and single fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3058	Cut	3058	154	ditch segment and single fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3059	Fill	3060	175	backfills of quarry pit SG174	42	Probable quarry pit	7
3060	Cut	3060	174	quarry pit	42	Probable quarry pit	7
3061	Fill	3063	175	backfills of quarry pit SG174	42	Probable quarry pit	7
3062	Fill	3063	175	backfills of quarry pit SG174	42	Probable quarry pit	7
3063	Cut	3063	174	quarry pit	42	Probable quarry pit	7
3064	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3065	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3066	Structure	3045	183	kiln structure and construction cut	9	Pottery kiln	2
3067	Fill	3068	176	small pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3068	Cut	3068	176	small pit and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3069	Fill	3070	177	probable natural feature	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3070	Cut	3070	177	probable natural feature	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3071	Fill	3072	178	probable natural feature	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3072	Cut	3072	178	probable natural feature	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3073	Fill	3074	179	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3074	Cut	3074	179	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	4	Interior of enclosure G3	2
3075	Fill	3076	180	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3076	Cut	3076	180	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3077	Fill	3078	181	small pit and fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3078	Cut	3078	181	small pit and fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3079	Fill	3080	163	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3080	Cut	3080	163	ditch segment and single undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3081	Fill	3082	150	ditch segment and single fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3082	Cut	3082	150	ditch segment and single fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3083	Fill	3084	148	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3084	Cut	3084	148	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3085	Fill	3086	182	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3086	Cut	3086	182	pit/tree throw/natural feature and undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
3087	Fill	3088	188	ditch segment and single, undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3088	Cut	3088	188	ditch segment and single, undated fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3089	Fill	3090	189	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3090	Cut	3090	189	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3091	Fill	3092	164	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3092	Cut	3092	164	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3093	Fill	3094	190	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3094	Cut	3094	190	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3095	Fill	3096	156	ditch terminus and undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3096	Cut	3096	156	ditch terminus and undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3097	Fill	3098	157	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3098	Cut	3098	157	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
3099	Fill	3100	225	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3100	Cut	3100	215	well shaft	8	Well	2
3101	Fill	3102	191	ditch segment and single undated fill	6	Ditch, assoc with ditch G5	2
3102	Cut	3102	191	ditch segment and single undated fill	6	Ditch, assoc with ditch G5	2
3103	Fill	3104	192	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3104	Cut	3104	192	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
3105	Fill	3107	193	natural erosion gully and fills	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3106	Fill	3107	193	natural erosion gully and fills	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3107	Cut	3107	193	natural erosion gully and fills	49	Natural deposits and features	N
3108	Fill	3109	194	possible cooking pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3109	Cut	3109	194	possible cooking pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3110	Fill	3111	195	pit and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3111	Cut	3111	195	pit and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3112	Fill	3113	196	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3113	Cut	3113	196	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3114	Fill	3115	197	ditch segment and single fill	6	Ditch, assoc with ditch G5	2
3115	Cut	3115	197	ditch segment and single fill	6	Ditch, assoc with ditch G5	2
3116	Fill	3117	228	slumped area over well SG215, and fill	16	Slumped deposits, top of kilns	2
3117	Cut	3117	228	slumped area over well SG215, and fill	16	Slumped deposits, top of kilns	2
3118	Fill	3100	227	backfill of well SG215 (uppermost)	8	Well	2
3119	Fill	3100	226	backfill of well SG215 (gradual silting/infilling)	8	Well	2
3120	Fill	3100	225	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3121	Fill	3123	198	small pit/posthole and fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3122	Fill	3123	198	small pit/posthole and fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3123	Cut	3123	198	small pit/posthole and fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3124	Fill	3125	199	pit (tree throw?) and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3125	Cut	3125	199	pit (tree throw?) and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3126	Fill	3129	200	pit and three fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3127	Fill	3129	200	pit and three fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3128	Fill	3129	200	pit and three fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3129	Cut	3129	200	pit and three fills	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3130	Fill	3131	201	test slot and (mixed) fill			
3131	Cut	3131	201	test slot and (mixed) fill			
3132	Fill	3133	203	fill of probable posthole	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3133	Cut	3133	202	probable posthole	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3134	Fill	3135	204	possible ditch/gully and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3135	Cut	3135	204	possible ditch/gully and single undated fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3136	Void						
3137	Void						
3138	Void						
3139	Void						
3140	Void						
3141	Void						
3142	Void						
3143	Void						
3144	Void						
3145	Void						
3146	Void						
3147	Void						
3148	Void						
3149	Void						
3150	Fill	3151	205	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3151	Cut	3151	205	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
3152	Fill	3153	206	short ditch and single fill	7	Ditch, near ditch G6	2

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3153	Cut	3153	206	short ditch and single fill	7	Ditch, near ditch G6	2
3154	Fill	3164	214	upper backfill of kiln (slumped in?)	16	Slumped deposits, top of kilns	2
3155	Fill	3164	211	backfill of kiln structure and stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3156	Fill	3164	210	probable slumping of stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3157	Fill	3164	211	backfill of kiln structure and stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3158	Fill	3164	209	scorched sand in kiln flue	11	Pottery kiln	2
3159	Fill	3164	211	backfill of kiln structure and stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3160	Fill	3164	211	backfill of kiln structure and stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3161	Structure	3164	208	kiln, construction cut and construction backfill	11	Pottery kiln	2
3162	Structure	3164	208	kiln, construction cut and construction backfill	11	Pottery kiln	2
3163	Fill	3186	207	pit and two fills	10	Pit, predates kiln G11	2
3164	Cut	3164	208	kiln, construction cut and construction backfill	11	Pottery kiln	2
3165	Fill	3100	225	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3166	Fill	3100	225	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3167	Fill	3100	223	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3168	Fill	3100	224	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3169	Fill	3100	223	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3170	Fill	3100	223	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3171	Fill	3100	222	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3172	Fill	3100	221	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3173	Fill	3100	220	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3174	Fill	3100	219	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3175	Fill	3100	218	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3176	Fill	3100	217	backfill of well SG215 (dumping)	8	Well	2
3177	Fill	3178	212	probable posthole and fill (assoc kiln SG208)	11	Pottery kiln	2
3178	Cut	3178	212	probable posthole and fill (assoc kiln SG208)	11	Pottery kiln	2
3179	Fill	3180	213	probable posthole and fill (assoc kiln SG208)	11	Pottery kiln	2
3180	Cut	3180	213	probable posthole and fill (assoc kiln SG208)	11	Pottery kiln	2
3181	Fill	3164	211	backfill of kiln structure and stoke hole	11	Pottery kiln	2
3182	Fill	3100	216	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3183	Fill	3100	216	backfill of well SG215 (collapse)	8	Well	2
3184	Fill	3164	208	kiln, construction cut and construction backfill	11	Pottery kiln	2

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
3185	Fill	3186	207	pit and two fills	10	Pit, predates kiln G11	2
3186	Cut	3186	207	pit and two fills	10	Pit, predates kiln G11	2
4000	Layer		229	ploughsoil in Area D	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
4001	Layer		230	subsoil in Area D	37	Subsoil in Area D	6
4002	Deposit		231	natural in Area D	49	Natural deposits and features	N
4003	Fill	4004	232	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4004	Cut	4004	232	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4005	Fill	4006	233	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4006	Cut	4006	233	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4007	Fill	4009	234	pit and two undated fills	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4008	Fill	4009	234	pit and two undated fills	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4009	Cut	4009	234	pit and two undated fills	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4010	Fill	4011	235	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4011	Cut	4011	235	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4012	Fill	4013	236	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4013	Cut	4013	236	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4014	Fill	4015	237	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4015	Cut	4015	237	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4016	Fill	4017	238	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4017	Cut	4017	238	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4018	Fill	4019	239	pit and two fills	29	Pit	4
4019	Cut	4019	239	pit and two fills	29	Pit	4
4020	Fill	4019	239	pit and two fills	29	Pit	4
4021	Fill	4022	240	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4022	Cut	4022	240	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4023	Fill	4024	241	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4024	Cut	4024	241	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4025	Fill	4026	242	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4026	Cut	4026	242	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4027	Fill	4028	243	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4028	Cut	4028	243	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4029	Fill	4030	244	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
4030	Cut	4030	244	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4031	Fill	4032	245	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
4032	Cut	4032	245	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
27/001	Layer	27/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
27/002	Layer	27/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
27/003	Layer	27/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
28/001	Layer	28/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
28/002	Layer	28/002	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
29/001	Layer	29/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
29/002	Layer	29/002	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
29/003	Layer	29/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
30/001	Layer	30/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
30/002	Layer	30/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
30/003	Layer	30/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
31/001	Layer	31/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
31/002	Layer	31/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
31/003	Layer	31/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
32/001	Layer	32/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
32/002	Layer	32/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
32/003	Layer	32/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
33/001	Layer	33/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
33/002	Layer	33/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
33/003	Layer	33/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
33/004	Fill	33/005	262	ditch segment and single fill	40	Field boundary ditch	7
33/005	Cut	33/005	262	ditch segment and single fill	40	Field boundary ditch	7
34/001	Layer	34/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
34/002	Layer	34/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
34/003	Layer	34/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
35/001	Layer	35/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
35/002	Layer	35/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
35/003	Layer	35/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
35/004	Fill	35/005	264	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
35/005	Cut	35/005	264	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7
35/006	Fill	35/007	263	pit and single undated fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
35/007	Cut	35/007	263	pit and single undated fill	45	Undated features in Area B	U
36/001	Layer	36/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
36/002	Layer	36/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
36/003	Layer	36/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
37/001	Layer	37/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
37/002	Layer	37/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
37/003	Layer	37/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
38/001	Layer	38/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
38/002	Layer	38/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
38/003	Layer	38/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
39/001	Layer	39/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
39/002	Layer	39/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
39/003	Layer	39/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
40/001	Layer	40/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
40/002	Layer	40/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
40/003	Layer	40/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
40/004	Fill	40/005	265	ditch/gully segment and single undated fill	26	SFB	4
40/005	Cut	40/005	265	ditch/gully segment and single undated fill	26	SFB	4
40/006	Fill	40/007	266	pit and single fill	43	Pit	7
40/007	Cut	40/007	266	pit and single fill	43	Pit	7
40/008	Fill	40/009	267	pit/tree throw and undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
40/009	Cut	40/009	267	pit/tree throw and undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
41/001	Layer	41/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
41/002	Layer	41/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
41/003	Layer	41/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
42/001	Layer	42/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
42/002	Layer	42/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
42/003	Layer	42/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
43/001	Layer	43/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
43/002	Layer	43/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
43/003	Layer	43/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
44/001	Layer	44/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
44/002	Layer	44/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
44/003	Layer	44/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
44/004	Fill	44/005	268	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
44/005	Cut	44/005	268	pit and single undated fill	47	Undated features in Area D	U
44/006	Fill	44/007	269	pit and single fill	29	Pit	4
44/007	Cut	44/007	269	pit and single fill	29	Pit	4
45/001	Layer	45/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
45/002	Layer	45/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
45/003	Layer	45/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
46/001	Layer	46/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
46/002	Layer	46/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
46/003	Layer	46/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
46/004	Fill	46/005	270	natural erosion gully segment and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
46/005	Cut	46/005	270	natural erosion gully segment and fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
47/001	Layer	47/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
47/002	Layer	47/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
47/003	Layer	47/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
47/004	Fill	47/005	271	ditch segment and single fill	40	Field boundary ditch	7
47/005	Cut	47/005	271	ditch segment and single fill	40	Field boundary ditch	7
47/006	Fill	47/006	272	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
47/007	Cut	47/007	272	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/001	Layer	48/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
48/002	Layer	48/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
48/003	Fill	48/004	273	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/004	Cut	48/004	273	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/005	Fill	48/006	275	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/006	Cut	48/006	275	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/007	Fill	48/008	274	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/008	Cut	48/008	274	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
48/009	Fill	48/010	276	pit and single undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
48/010	Cut	48/010	276	pit and single undated fill	44	Undated features in Area A	U
48/011	Layer	48/011	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
49/001	Layer	49/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
49/002	Layer	49/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
49/003	Layer	49/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
50/001	Layer	50/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
50/002	Layer	50/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
50/003	Layer	50/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
51/001	Layer	51/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
51/002	Layer	51/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
51/003	Layer	51/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
51/004	Fill	51/005	277	ditch segment and single fill	39	Field boundary ditch	7
51/005	Cut	51/005	277	ditch segment and single fill	39	Field boundary ditch	7
52/001	Layer	52/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
52/002	Layer	52/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
52/003	Layer	52/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
53/001	Layer	53/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
53/002	Layer	53/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
53/003	Layer	53/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
54/001	Layer	54/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
54/002	Layer	54/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
54/003	Layer	54/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
55/001	Layer	55/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
55/002	Layer	55/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
55/003	Layer	55/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
56/001	Layer	56/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
56/002	Layer	56/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
56/003	Layer	56/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
56/004	Fill	56/005	278	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7
56/005	Cut	56/005	278	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7
56/006	Fill	56/007	279	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7
56/007	Cut	56/007	279	ditch segment and single fill	41	Field boundary ditch	7

Context	Type	Parent	Subgroup	Subgroup Description	Group	Group Description	Period
57/001	Layer	57/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
57/002	Layer	57/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
57/003	Layer	57/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
57/004	Fill	57/005	280	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
57/005	Cut	57/005	280	ditch segment and single fill	5	Large ditched enclosure	2
58/001	Layer	58/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
58/002	Layer	58/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
58/003	Layer	58/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
59/001	Layer	59/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
59/002	Layer	59/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
59/003	Layer	59/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
59/004	Fill	59/005	281	pit and single undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
59/005	Cut	59/005	281	pit and single undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
59/006	Fill	59/007	282	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
59/007	Cut	59/007	282	pit and single fill	12	Pits and other features near kilns	2
59/008	Fill	59/009	283	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
59/009	Cut	59/009	283	ditch segment and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
60/001	Layer	60/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
60/002	Layer	60/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
60/003	Layer	60/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N
60/004	Fill	60/005	284	ditch/gully and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
60/005	Cut	60/005	284	ditch/gully and single undated fill	49	Natural deposits and features	N
60/006	Fill	60/007	285	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
60/007	Cut	60/007	285	ditch segment and single undated fill	3	Small, ditched enclosure	2
60/008	Fill	60/009	286	pit and single undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
60/009	Cut	60/009	286	pit and single undated fill	46	Undated features in Area C	U
61/001	Layer	61/001	246	topsoil, all evaluation trenches	48	Modern ploughsoil	8
61/002	Layer	61/002	247	subsoil, all evaluation trenches	38	Subsoil, all evaluation trenches	6
61/003	Layer	61/003	248	natural, all evaluation trenches	49	Natural deposits and features	N

Appendix 2: Group descriptions

Cut numbers in italics

Group 1: Two pits (Earlier Iron Age, *c*. 800–300 BC)
Contexts: 2003, *2004*, 2052, *2053*
Subgroups: 115, 144

Two small pits, approximately 28m apart in the southern half of Area B, provided slight evidence for occupation of the site area during the prehistoric period.

Pit [2004] was sub circular, measuring 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Single fill [2003] was firm, mid brownish grey, mottled dark grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced one sherd (22g) of flint-tempered pottery, probably dated to the earlier Iron Age (*c*. 800–300 BC), and two fragments (84g) of fired clay.

Pit [2053] was oval, measuring 0.64m x 0.57m x 0.17m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2052] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal. It produced eight sherds (96g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (*c*. 500–300 BC).

Group 2: Two pits (Roman, *c*. AD 50–80)
Contexts: 1106, *1107*, 1172, *1173*
Subgroups: 61, 108

Two adjacent pits, 2.5m apart at the south end of Area A, provide the only evidence for Roman occupation in the western part of the site.

Pit [1107] was oval, measuring 2.30m x 1.37m x 0.18m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides (less steep to the west) breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1106] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles. It produced a moderate assemblage (38 sherds, 1382g) of early Roman pottery (*c.* AD 50–80) that included probable kiln waste.

Pit [1173] was oval, measuring 2.30m x 1.30m x 0.36m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1172] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, producing sixteen sherds (166g) of early Roman pottery (*c.* AD 50–80) that included probable kiln waste. There was also a residual flint blade, of probable Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date.

Group 3: Enclosure ditch (Roman, *c*. AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: 3003, *3004*, 3005, *3006*, 3007, *3008*, 3009, 3010, *3011*, 3041, *3042*, 3057, *3058*, 3081, *3082*, 3083, *3084*, 3095, *3096*, 3097, *3098,* 60/006*, 60/007*
Subgroups: 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 285

Group 3 was a small, square-ditched enclosure, approximately 19m wide, in the eastern half of Area C. The ditch had a maximum surviving width of 0.97m and a maximum surviving depth of 0.23m; in places, the ditch had been removed completely by ploughing. There was a slight suggestion of an entrance on the east side. The ditch was investigated at eleven segments, as follows:

Segment [3004] – 0.46m wide x 0.21m deep, with steep sides and an irregular base. Single fill [3003] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced one sherd (46g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery, a waster derived presumably from one of the nearby kilns.

Segment [3006] – 0.89m wide x 0.23m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3005] was soft, mid grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3008] – 0.62m wide x 0.10m deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3007] was soft, mid grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3011] – 0.91m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Lower fill [3010] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [3009] was a thin (3mm) deposit of soft, dark brown charcoal-rich silty sand; there were no finds.

Segment [3042] – 0.57m wide x 80mm deep, with a possible rounded terminus to the south, and gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. This ditch segment might have defined the north side of an entrance on the east of the enclosure. Single fill [3041] was firm, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3058] – At its NE corner, the enclosure ditch measured 0.70m wide x 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Single fill [3057] was friable, light yellowish grey silty sand, with moderate pebbles. It produced twenty-nine sherds (304g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery, mostly from the same vessel. One sherd in a different fabric was probably produced in one of the nearby kilns.

Segment [3082] – At its SW corner, the enclosure ditch measured 0.97m wide x 0.20m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Single fill [3081] was loose, light greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced two sherds (2g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery.

Segment [3084] – 0.36m wide x 70mm deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. The ditch petered out to the east, due to subsequent truncation. Single fill [3083] was friable, light yellowish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3096] – 0.70m wide x 0.17 deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3095] was friable, light reddish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3098] – 0.82m wide x 0.16m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The ditch petered out to the south, due to subsequent truncation. Single fill [3097] was friable, light reddish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Segment [60/007] – 0.48m wide x 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill [60/006] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with no finds.

Group 4: Interior of enclosure (Roman, *c.* AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: 3012, *3013*, 3014, 3015, *3016*, 3037, *3038*, 3039, *3040*, 3067, *3068*, 3073, *3074*
Subgroups: 158, 159, 170, 171, 176, 179

Activity within the enclosure (Group 3) was represented by a group of six pits, of various forms and dimensions. Although most of the pits were undated, they are assumed to have been of earlier Roman date, particularly as there were relatively few features in the area immediately surrounding the enclosure. The pits provide no real indication of the nature of land use in the enclosed area.

Pit [3013] was oval, measuring 2.63m x 1.50m x 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into an uneven base. Lower fill [3014], confined the edges of the pit, was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, up to 0.16m thick. It contained occasional pebbles but no finds, and is interpreted as weathered natural. Upper and principal fill [3012] was soft, mid to dark grey silty sand mottled with brownish grey clayey sand. It contained frequent charcoal and pebbles but no finds. Environmental sample <55> contained oak and gorse/broom charcoal but no charred plant macrofossils.

Pit [3016] was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.45m x 0.13m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Single fill [3015] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with

occasional pebbles. It produced one sherd (*c.* 13g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery and one tiny sherd (*c.* 1g) of probable earlier Iron Age pottery (c. 800–300 BC).

Pit [3038] was oval, measuring 0.56m x 0.51m x 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3037] was firm, light brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [3040] was oval, measuring 1.16m x 0.90m x 0.31m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Single fill [3039] was firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [3068] was circular, measuring 0.58m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3067] was soft, mid to dark brown silty sand with moderate pebbles but no finds.

'Pit' [3074] was oval, measuring 3.10m x 1.90m x 0.36m deep, with gently sloping and irregular sides breaking imperceptibly into an irregular base. Single fill [3073] was loose, light brownish grey sand with frequent pebbles but no finds. The form of this feature and the nature of its fill suggest that it might have been a natural feature or a tree throw, rather than a deliberately dug pit.

Group 5: Enclosure ditch (Roman, 1st century AD)
Contexts: 3017, *3018*, 3019, *3020*, 3021, *3022*, 3027, *3028*, 3079, *3080*, 3087, *3088*, 3089, *3090*, 3091, *3092*, 3093, *3094*, 3103, *3104*, 57/004, 57/*005*
Subgroups: 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 188, 189, 190, 192, 280

Group 5 was a large, ditched enclosure in the western part of Area 3. It measured at least 29m E-W x 29m N-S, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the west and south. There was no evidence for occupation in the enclosed area, suggesting that it might have been in agricultural use. The bounding ditch had a maximum surviving width of 1.00m and a maximum surviving depth of 0.31m. It was investigated at nine segments, as follows:

Segment [3018] – 0.80m wide x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3017] was soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3020] – 0.50m wide x 0.12m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3019] was soft, mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3022] – 0.60m wide x 0.23m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3021] was soft, mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Segment [3080] – 0.96m wide x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Single fill [3079] was friable, light brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and rare charcoal flecks, but no finds.

Segment [3090] – 1.00m wide x 0.31m deep, with steep side breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3089] was friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. It produced two sherds (4g) of (probable) earlier Roman pottery.

Segment [3092] – 0.93m wide x 0.28m deep, with moderately steep side breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3091] was friable, light orangey brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds (14g) of (probable earlier Roman pottery, including one that was probably produced in one of the nearby kilns. There was also a residual flint flake, of Mesolithic to Early Iron Age date.

Segment [3094] – 0.65m wide x 0.21m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base. Single fill [3093] was soft, mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal. It produced one sherd (6g) of 1st-century Roman pottery and small amounts of fire-cracked flint and fired clay.

Segment [3104] – 1.00m wide x 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3103] was soft, dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal. It produced nine sherds (68g) of 1st-century Roman pottery (most of which was probably produced in one of the nearby kilns) and an iron nail fragment.

Segment [57/005] – 0.65m wide x 0.15m deep, with shallow sides and a concave base. Single fill [57/004] was firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles. It produced a piece of fired clay/daub and part of a possible whetstone.

Included with enclosure ditch G5 is a short gully [3028] coming off the N edge of the main ditch, on the N side of the enclosure. This was linear, oriented approximately SW-NE and with a rounded terminus to the NE. It was 1.90m long x 0.74m wide x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3027] was soft, mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Gully [3028] was probably contemporary with the enclosure ditch, and was cut by pit [3026].

Group 6: Ditch (Roman, 1st century AD)
Contexts: 3101, *3102*, 3114, *3115*
Subgroups: 191,197

Ditch [3102]/[3115] (excavated in two segments) was linear, oriented east/west and with a rounded terminus to the east. It measured 5.12m long x up to 0.66m wide and 0.29m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fills [3101] and [3114] were similar deposits of soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [3114] produced eleven sherds (62g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), mostly derived from a nearby kiln and including some wasters. There was also some fired clay/daub and animal bone.

This ditch had an uncertain but probably contemporary relationship with enclosure ditch G5. It was cut by pit [3113].

Group 7: Ditch (Roman, (AD50–80)
Contexts: 3152, *3153*
Subgroup: 206

[3153] was a short, ditch-like feature measuring 3.55m long x 0.54m wide x 0.23m deep. It was oriented east/west and had a rounded terminus at each end. The sides were steep, breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3152] was soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks. It produced sixty-eight sherds (438g) of Roman pottery (AD50–80) that included some possible wasters from a nearby kiln. There was also a piece of fired clay/daub and a copper alloy pin.

This short ditch was parallel to and just north of ditch G6.

Group 8: Well (Roman, *c.* AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: 3099, *3100*, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3182, 3183, 3184
Subgroups: 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227

Subgroup	Contexts	Interpretation	Date
215	3100	Well shaft	
216	3182, 3183	Collapse	

217	3176	Occasional dumping	Earlier Roman
218	3175	Collapse	
219	3174	Occasional dumping	
220	3173	Collapse	
221	3172	Occasional dumping	
222	3171	Collapse	
223	3167, 3169, 3170	Occasional dumping	
224	3168	Collapse	
225	3099, 3120, 3165, 3166	Deliberate backfilling	70-100
226	3119	Natural accumulation	60/70-100
227	3118	Deliberate backfilling	60/70-100

Well shaft [3100] (SG215) was probably sub square with vertical sides originally, measuring approximately 1.30m wide. However, erosion of the top of the cut and collapsing of the sides lower down generally resulted in an oval plan with areas of considerable undercutting, and a maximum observed width of 2.50m. The shaft was hand-excavated to a depth of approximately 3.5m, and subsequent testing with a hand auger suggested a likely original depth of at least 5.8m.

There were no deposits (such as waterlain silts) associated the primary function of the well, and the observed fills can be divided into two broad phases of disuse. The earlier recorded fills (SG216 to SG224) consisted of natural sands and gravels slumping from the sides of the well shaft, alternating with dumped deposits of soil or thin bands of charcoal. These probably represented the occasional use of the well for the disposal of burnt timber or refuse. The upper part of the well contained a sequence of six thicker deposits (SG225 to SG227) that are thought to have mostly represented the deliberate backfilling of the well with soil and discarded pottery from nearby kilns. One of these fills (SG226) consisted of finely laminated sands that probably accumulated gradually though natural processes.

Steep interfaces between deposits demonstrated the extent to which these fills had slumped/subsided, post deposition. Extensive collapsing of the sides suggests that any original well lining of timber or wattle had decayed or been removed.

Gradually infilling and collapse of the sides

[3182] and [3183] (SG216): Deposits of loose yellow sand (collapsed natural), with occasional charcoal flecks in [3183]. No finds.

[3176] (SG217): Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, at least 0.25m thick, containing frequent pebbles. It produced six large sherds (1132g) of (probable) earlier Roman storage jars.

[3175] (SG218): loose, light yellow sand (collapsed natural), with no finds.

[3174] (SG219): Thin (30mm) band of crushed charcoal, with no finds.

[3173] (SG220): Loose, mid orange sand and gravel (collapsed natural), up to 0.45m thick, with no finds.

[3172] (SG221): Dump of crushed charcoal, up to 0.14m thick, with no finds.

[3171] (SG222): Loose, mid orange sand and gravel (collapsed natural), up to 0.44m thick, with no finds.

[3167], [3169] and [3170] (SG223): [3170] was a thin (70mm) band of crushed charcoal. Environmental sample <52> contained identifiable oak charcoal, cereal remains and weed seeds. [3169] was a thin (60mm) band of firm, mid grey silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks but no finds. [3167] was another thin (20mm) band of crushed charcoal. Environmental sample

<51> contained identifiable oak charcoal, cereal remains and weed seeds. No finds from any of these deposits.

[3168] (SG224): Loose, mid orange sand and gravel (collapsed natural), with no finds.

Deliberate backfilling

[3166] (SG225) was soft, mid grey silty sand, up to 0.60m thick, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. It produced ten sherds (364g) of Roman pottery (*c.* AD 60/70–100), including some wasters.

[3165] (SG225) was loose, mid reddish brown silty sand, up to 0.37m, with frequent charcoal. It produced a large assemblage (206 sherds, 3727g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), mostly flagons produced in the nearby kilns. There was also a moderate assemblage of fired clay/daub, probably kiln debris. Environmental sample <50> contained a wide range of identifiable charcoal, including oak, hazel, elm, *prunus* and *Maloideae*, as well as charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

[3120] (SG225) was compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal. It produced 953 sherds (13370g) of Roman pottery (*c.* AD 70–100), mostly derived from nearby kilns. There were smaller assemblages of animal bone and fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <38> contained charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

[3099] (SG225) was compact, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal. It produced 557 sherds (5584g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), mostly flagons produced in the nearby kilns. There was also a moderate assemblage of fired clay/daub, probably kiln debris, and some animal bone.

[3119] (SG226): Compact, light grey sand with many fine horizontal lenses (1–2mm thick) of mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. It produced 158 sherds (1280g) of Roman pottery (*c.* AD 70–100), mostly derived from nearby kilns and including some wasters. There was also a small assemblage of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <37> contained charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

[3118] (SG227): The uppermost fill of the well was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and pebbles. It produced forty-six sherds (364g) of Roman pottery (*c.* AD 70–100), mostly derived from nearby kilns and including some wasters. There was also a fragment of fired clay/daub.

Group 9: Pottery kiln (Roman, *c.* AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: *3045*, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3064, 3065, 3066
Subgroups: 183, 184, 185, 186

Subgroup	Contexts	Interpretation	Date
183	3045, 3048, 3049, 3053, 3054, 3064, 3065 3066	Kiln structure and cut	
184	3050	Final use?	50–80
185	3052	Slumping of stokehole	EROM
186	3047, 3051	Collapse/backfilling	60/70–100

The kiln structure (SG183)

Construction cut [3045] was a mushroom-shaped pit, measuring 3.42m E-W x 2.46m N-S x 0.39m deep. The kiln was built in the western half of the cut, and the eastern half remained open for use as the stokehole. The sides of the pit varying from moderate to very steep, and at the east end they were irregular/stepped due to erosion and slumping in the stoke hole area. The base of the pit was undulating/stepped.

The kiln structure consisted of a horseshoe-shaped outer wall [3048]/[3053]/[3064]/[3065], an internal floor [3054]/[3066] and a longitudinal 'tongue' pedestal [3049].

The outer wall was built against the construction cut and generally had very steep to vertical faces, except on parts of the inner face where it had collapsed or been eroded. The wall was generally about 0.25m–0.30m thick, increasing to *c*. 0.55m at the east end of the structure, either side of the flue. The wall survived to a maximum height of *c*. 0.30m. It was built of firm, mid greyish yellow natural boulder clay, with occasional small fragments of chalk and rare reused fragments of fired clay. The outer edges of the wall [3065] (against the construction cut) were unaffected by subsequent firing of the kiln, but the inside face of the wall [3048]/[3053] (and all internal surfaces of the kiln) was fired to a hard, 'mortar-like' consistency with a light greyish white colour. This was caused by salts leaching out onto the surface and becoming vitrified by the intense heat (Jude Plouviez, *pers comm*). The middle section of the wall [3064] was scorched to a dark pink colour and had a crumbling texture. The boundaries between the zones of different intensities of scorching were reasonably distinct.

The tongue pedestal [3049] measured 1.42m long x 0.24m wide x 0.25m high and had vertical faces; the width increased to c. 0.40m at the west end, where it met the outer wall. It was built of two or three courses of clay blocks, with average dimensions of 240mm x 170mm x 70mm. The clay blocks were fired to a light red or pinkish white colour and had the same 'vitrified' surface [3048] as the outer wall.

Floor [3054]/[3066] was a layer of clay, *c*. 70mm thick, covered the base of the kiln chamber and flue, and extending partially into the stokehole. The clay was scorched dark red, with a 'vitrified' upper surface [3048]. It was unclear if the floor was put down before or after the outer wall and pedestal. The natural sand below this deposit was scorched also.

Possible usage deposit (SG184)

[3050] was a charcoal-rich deposit confined to the flue area and possibly representing the final firing of the kiln. It was friable to firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal (Sample <57> included identifiable oak and prunus), moderate fragments of fired clay/daub and some pebbles. It produced forty sherds (579g) of Roman pottery (AD50–80), including some wasters.

Disuse (SG185 and SG186)

The collapse/backfilling of the kiln was represented by a deposit of slumped natural sand [3052] (SG185) against the sides of the stokehole, and two distinct episodes of deliberate backfilling [3047] and [3051] (SG186).

[3052] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced a single sherd (8g) of earlier Roman pottery.

Lower backfill [3051], up to 0.21m thick, was confined mainly to the stokehole and flue. It was firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt with some pockets of clay, containing frequent charcoal. It produced a large assemblage of 700 sherds (7454g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters. There was also a large amount of fired clay/daub fragments (including some possible soft-fired bricks), and lesser amounts of animal bone, fire-cracked flint and residual prehistoric flint flakes. Environmental sample <58> contained identifiable oak charcoal (some partially vitrified), some charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

Upper backfill [3047], up to 0.23m thick, extended throughout the interior of the kiln and the flue, and partially into the stokehole. It was friable to firm, mid brownish red silty sand (30%) and red or yellow fired clay/daub fragments (70%), with occasional pebbles. It produced 164 fragments (2400g) of ceramic material, mostly Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters. Some of the ceramic material might be kiln furniture rather than vessel. There were lesser amounts of fired clay/daub, fire-cracked flint and animal bone.

Group 10: Pit (Roman, *c.* AD 60/70–100)

Contexts: 3163, 3185, *3186*
Subgroup: 207

Pit [3186] (SG207) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.70m x 1.40m x 0.50m deep. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Lower fill [3185] was loose, mixed yellowish brown and brownish grey sand, 0.25m thick, with moderate pebbles, occasional flecks and small lenses charcoal, but no finds. Upper fill [3163] was a mixed and indurated deposit of clay lumps (some fired or scorched) and sand (some scorched), up to 0.20m thick. There was no scorching of the underlying fill. [3163] produced twelve sherds (44g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70–100), including some wasters.

This pit was removed to the SW by the construction cut [3164] for kiln [3162] (G11).

Group 11: Pottery kiln (Roman, *c.* AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, *3164*, 3177, *3178*, 3179, *3180*, 3184
Subgroups: 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213

Subgroup	Contexts	Interpretation	Date
208	3161, 3162, 3164, 3184	Kiln structure and cut	EROM
209	3158	Scorched associated with use	
210	3156	Slumping of stokehole	60/70–100
211	3155, 3157, 3159, 3160, 3181	Collapse/backfilling	70–100
212	3177, 3178	Probable posthole and fill	
213	3179, 3180	Probable posthole and fill	

The kiln structure SG208

Construction cut [3164] was an irregular oval, measuring 4.10m NS x 2.90m EW x 0.75m deep. It had a stepped profile, with gentle or moderately steep upper sides, becoming vertical lower down. The base of the cut, where seen, was irregular, with a general slope down to the south.

The kiln was an oval, clay-built structure [3162] with an arched flue at the south end and incorporating a longitudinal 'tongue' pedestal. The kiln had overall dimensions of *c*. 1.60m NS x 1.30m EW x 0.70-0.80m deep. The outer wall varied in thickness from 0.20m-0.45m and was generally vertical, apart from the W side where it was concave on its inner face. At the SW end the wall has an irregular projection, up to 0.65m wide, this being part of the support for the flue arch. The wall was constructed of natural chalky boulder clay, mostly fired pinkish red, with a thin inner surface fired more intensely to a mortar-like consistency with a light grey colour. The outer face of the wall, where it abutted the construction cut retained localised areas that were not affected by scorching. The projection at the SW end of the wall incorporated lumps of fired clay, chalk fragments and patches of unfired clay, suggesting some haphazard rebuilding/repair.

The arched flue at the S end was 0.55m wide x 0.40m high. Some large fragments of brick and *tegulae* in fill [3181], within the flue area, might have derived from a collapsed masonry arch.

There was no clear evidence for a continuous clay floor (as seen in the G9 kiln) although there was a small area of intensely fired clay (not numbered) at the rear of the kiln, on the east side.

The tongue pedestal [3161] was made of mid reddish grey, fired clay, measuring 0.78m long x 0.35m wide x 0.48m high, running N-S centrally down the long axis of the kiln chamber. The structure was apparently amorphous with no clear indication of obvious pre-formed blocks, but this was probably due to erosion/weathering of the surviving surfaces. A small gap between the pedestal and the inner face of the N wall of the chamber suggests that the pedestal was built free standing against the outer wall, rather than as an integral part of the structure.

[3184] was soft, mottled light yellowish brown and light greyish brown sand with occasional pebbles, filling the upper part of the construction cut. It produced one sherd (2g) of earlier Roman pottery.

Two probable postholes dug into the upper part of the stokehole on either side of the flue, are interpreted as possible evidence for a lean-to roof or other structure above the stokehole.

Possible timber structure (SG212 and SG213)

[3178] (SG212) was sub circular, measuring 0.32m wide x at least 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3177] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds. There was no evidence of a post pipe.

[3180] (SG213) was circular, measuring 0.44m wide x at least 0.30m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3179] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. There was no evidence of a post pipe.

Scorching associated with use (SG209)

The natural sand in the flue area [3158] was scorched red – this scorching extended partially into the stokehole and kiln chamber. There was no suggestion of deposits that might have represented the final firing of the kiln.

Disuse (SG210 and SG211)

Slumping/erosion during the use or disuse of the kiln was represented by [3156] (SG210) – a deposit of soft, mottled yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles, charcoal, and flecks of flecks of fired clay, confined to the outer edge of the stokehole. It produced sixty-five sherds (618g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a few fragments of fired clay/daub.

Backfill deposits (SG211) were recorded in the stokehole ([3155] and [3157]), kiln chamber ([3159] and [3160]) and below the flue arch ([3181]), but it is unclear if those areas were backfilled separately.

[3155]: The upper fill of the stokehole area was firm, very dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal. It produced 1125 sherds (16076g) of Roman pottery (AD 70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate amount of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <49> contained identified oak, *prunus* (cherry, plum etc.), hazel, elm and maple charcoal, and charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

[3157]: The lower fill of the stokehole area was friable, very dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal. It produced sixteen sherds (168g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate amount of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <54> contained identifiable oak charcoal and charred cereal remains.

[3160] the lower fill of the kiln chamber was firm, dark greyish brown sandy clay/silt with frequent charcoal. It produced 416 sherds (5846g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate amount of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <48> contained charred cereal remains, flax and weed seeds.

[3159]: The upper fill of the kiln chamber was friable to compact, very dark grey/reddish brown sandy clay/silt with frequent charcoal. It produced 536 sherds (7442g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate amount of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <47> contained charred cereal remains.

[3181]: The fill below the arch of the flue was comprised of mixed sandy silts, with small pockets of redeposited natural chalky clay and lenses of charcoal. It produced fifty-eight sherds (1176g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), seven fragments (6432g) of CBM and two large fragments

(3024g) of fired clay/daub. A large fragment of charred timber, heavily decayed, could not be retrieved intact.

Group 12: Pits and other features in the area of the kilns (Roman AD 60/70–100)
Contexts: 3077, *3078*, 3108, *3109*, 3110, *3111*, 3112, *3113*, 3121, 3122, *3123*, 3124, *3125*, 3126, 3127, 3128, *3129*, 3132, *3133*, 3134, *3135*, 3150, *3151*, 59/006, *59/007*
Subgroups: 181, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 282

A number of earlier Roman pits and at least one posthole in the central part of Area C were broadly contemporary with the two nearby kilns, although the precise functions of these features are generally not known. Most of them contained pottery (including wasters) that was probably made in one of the kilns. Some of the pits were undated, but have been included in this group because of their proximity to the kilns.

Pit [3109] (SG194) was sub circular, measuring 0.67m wide x 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3108] was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal (concentrated at the base of the deposit) and pebbles (some fire cracked). It produced 117 sherds (760g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a small amount of fired clay/daub. Scorching of the underlying natural, together with the nature of its fill suggests that this might have been a fire pit or cooking/roasting pit. Environmental sample <59> contained identifiable oak, maple and elm charcoal, as well as charred cereal remains, weed seeds and hazel nut fragments.

Pit [3129] (SG200) was oval, measuring 1.28m x 1.08m x 0.42m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking fairly sharply into an irregular base. It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

Lower fill [3128] was firm, mid greyish green sandy clay, up to 0.35m thick, with frequent charcoal and occasional flecks of fired clay. It produced nine sherds (82g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a small amount of animal bone and one piece of shell. Environmental Sample <60> (from [3127] and [3128]) contained a small amount of charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

Middle fill [3127] was soft, dark reddish grey clayey sand, up to 0.11m thick, with frequent charcoal and flecks of fired clay, but no finds.

Upper fill [3126] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, up to 0.20m thick, with moderate pebbles. It produced 234 sherds (2222g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including a few wasters. There was also a moderate amount of fired clay/daub, and a copper alloy brooch (RF<1>).

Pit [3151] (SG205) was oval, measuring 1.32m x 0.80m x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3150] was friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal. It produced nine sherds (96g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters.

Pit [3113] (SG196) was oval, measuring 1.62m x 1.15m x 0.28m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3112] was soft, very dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate pebbles. It produced forty-four sherds (344g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a small amount of animal bone. Pit [3113] cut ditch segment [3115] (SG197, G6).

This pit was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology), when it was misinterpreted as part of a ditch (1905, Trench 19). Fills 1906 and 1907 produced 415 sherds (3855g) of earlier Roman pottery, including wasters.

Possible posthole [3133] (SG202) was oval, measuring 0.46m x 0.29m x >19m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3132] (SG203) was compact, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks. It produced eight sherds

(40g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a fragment of fired clay/daub and an iron nail. Posthole [3133] probably cut ditch [3153] (SG206, G7).

Small pit or possible posthole [3123] (SG198) was circular, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.48m deep, with very steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a slightly concave base. It contained two fills. Lower fill [3122] was compact, light grey sand, 0.23m thick, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay/daub. Upper fill [3121] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pottery (subsequently lost), fired clay and pebbles.

Pit [3111] (SG195) was oval, measuring 2.00m x 1.55m x 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Single fill [3110] was soft, mottled light to mid grey and light yellowish brown mixed sands, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

This pit was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology) as 1913 (at the north end of Trench 19). It had two fills 1914 and 1915. Upper fill 1915 produced six sherds (27g) of earlier Roman pottery.

[3135] (SG204) was a possible ditch/gully oriented E-W and with a rounded terminus to the west. It measured >0.80m long x 0.33m wide x 40mm deep, with very shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3134] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds. The intercutting relationship between this feature and pit [3111] (SG195) was not determined.

Small pit [3078] (SG181) was oval, measuring 0.56m x 0.43m x 80mm deep, with gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3077] was friable, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles. It produced a worked flint (probably MNEO-EIA) which is assumed to have been residual.

Pit [3125] (SG199) was oval, measuring 2.10m x 1.60m x 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3124] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [59/007] (SG282) was oval, measuring 0.80m x 0.65m x 0.16m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. Single fill [59/006] was friable, mid brownish grey silty sand. It produced four sherds of pottery identified as either medieval or Roman. Given the proximity of the pit to the Roman kilns and other earlier Roman features, pit [59/007] has been assigned to G12.

Group 13: Two adjacent pits (undated, but probably early Roman)
Contexts: 3029, 3030, *3031*, 3032, 3033, *3034*
Subgroups: 167, 168, 169

Pit [3031] (SG168) was oval, measuring 1.17m x 1.14m x 0.23m deep, with moderately steep/stepped sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It contained two fills. Lower fill [3030] was soft, light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.11m thick, with occasional pebbles and charcoal but no finds. Upper fill [3029] was soft, dark grey silty sand, 0.14m thick, with frequent charcoal and moderate pebbles but no finds.

Pit [3034] (SG169) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.14m x 0.88m x 0.22m deep. The NE side was moderately steep breaking gradually into a concave base, while the SE side was gently sloping, breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. It contained two fills. Lower fill [3033] was soft, light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.18m thick, with moderate pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [3032] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.15m thick, with frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles. It produced one sherd (2g) of probable earlier Roman pottery.

Group 14: Two adjacent pits (undated, but probably early Roman)
Contexts: 3023, *3024*, 3025, *3026*,
Subgroups: 165, 167

Pit [3024] (SG165) was oval, measuring 2.50m x 1.10m x 0.55m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3023] was soft, mid to dark brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds. The stratigraphic relationship between this pit and ditch segment [3022] (SG162, G5) could not be determined. However, it is considered more likely that the pit cut the ditch, given that there were no other features pre-dated enclosure G5.

Pit [3026] (SG167) was sub circular, measuring 0.75m x 0.73m x 0.32m deep, with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base. Single fill [3035] was soft, mid orangey brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds. This pit cut ditch/gully [3028] (SG166, G5).

Group 15: Pit (Roman, AD 150–300+)
Contexts: 3035, 3036
Subgroup: 287

Pit [3036] (SG156) was oval, measuring 0.86m x 0.79m x 0.13m deep, with gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3035] was firm, light brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced thirty-five sherds (620g) of pottery, mostly from the same grey ware jar dated broadly to the mid/later Roman period. A fragment (or fragments?) from a Samian dish are dated AD 150+.

This pit cut ditch segment [3098] (SG157), at the probable eastern entrance to ditched enclosure G5. The pit is the only clear evidence for Roman activity on the site after the 1st century AD.

Group 16: Slumped deposits (Roman, AD 50–100)
Contexts: 3046, 3154, 3116, 3117
Subgroups: 187, 214, 228

Thin deposits of soil filling the upper parts of both kilns were probably more extensive originally but were removed by machine along with subsoil and topsoil deposits. A similar deposit filled a shallow depression over the backfilled well.

[3046] (SG187) was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand, 50mm thick, with occasional pebbles. It produced forty-seven sherds (354g) of Roman pottery (AD 60/70-100), including some wasters. There was also a moderate assemblage of fired clay/daub, and some fragments of possible lava quern.

[3154] (SG214) was friable, light brownish grey sandy silt, 80mm thick, with occasional pebbles. It produced 177 sherds (3160g) of Roman pottery (AD 50–80, and moderate amount of fired clay/daub and some animal bone.

[3117] (SG228) was an oval depression over backfilled well G8. It measured 3.50m x 2.80m x 0.10m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Single fill [3116] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Group 17: Sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th C)
Contexts: 1048, *1049,* 1050, *1051,* 1052, *1053,* 1062, *1063,* 1068*, 1069, 1070, 1071,* 1076, *1077,* 1085, *1086,* 1087, *1088,* 1093, *1094,* 1096, *1097*
Subgroups: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46

The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([1053], [1063], [1077], [1086]; SG38). It measured 5.5m NS x 4.6m EW x up to 0.27m deep. The sides were generally steep, breaking sharply or gradually into an undulating base. The corners of the pit were sub square or rounded.

There was a large posthole placed centrally at each gable end of the building, within the pit ([1051], SG34; [1069], SG36). Smaller postholes were positioned at each corner of the pit [1049], SG26; [1088], SG30; [1094], SG28; [1097], SG32). An additional posthole ([1071], SG46) was positioned centrally on the W side of the pit.

Posthole descriptions

[1049] (SW corner) - Sub circular, measuring 0.22m x 0.20m x 0.17m deep, with steep sides tapering to a concave base. Single fill [1048] (SG27) was friable, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

[1051] (Central, S end) - Irregular oval, measuring 0.56m x 0.32m x up to 0.28m. It had moderate to steep sides and an irregular base. At the deeper W end, the sides break fairly sharply into a flat base. E half is shallower, with sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Irregular shape and profile might be the result of demolition/removal, or the replacement of the post. Single fill [1050] (SG35) was friable, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.

[1069] (Central, N end) - Irregular oval, measuring 0.90m x 0.60m x 0.40m, with mostly steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The S side was stepped and less steep. Single fill [1068] (SG37) was friable, light to mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. It produced one sherd (2g) of Roman pottery (1st century).

[1071] (Central, W side) - Circular, measuring 0.22m wide x 0.38m deep, with near vertical sides tapering to a flat base. Single fill [1070] (SG46) was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced two sherds (4g) of mid to late Roman pottery (AD 150–410).

[1088] (NW corner) - Oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.38m x 0.32m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1087] (SG31) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds.

[1094] (NE corner) - Circular, measuring 0.37m wide x 0.23m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1093] (SG29) was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, and a small assemblage of very decayed bone.

[1097] (SW corner) - Oval, measuring 0.25m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base; this posthole was truncated out of sequence. Single fill [1096] (SG33) was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles, decayed bone and a small fragment of fired clay/daub.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

The SFB pit was backfilled with a single fill (SG39), numbered and described separately in each of the four segments, as follows:

[1052] (SE quadrant [1053]) - Friable, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. It produced one sherd (12g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century), a small assemblage of animal bone and an iron object.

[1062] (NW quadrant [1063]) - Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles and flecks/ small fragments of charcoal, and occasional small fragments of chalk. It produced eleven sherds (48g) of pottery, mostly of Early/Middle Saxon date (c. 5th–7th century) but with three residual sherds of earlier Roman pottery. There was also a moderate assemblage of animal bone and two residual prehistoric flints.

[1076] (NE quadrant [1077]) - Loose, light to mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal, but no finds. Environmental sample <10> contained no significant environmental remains.

[1085] (SW quadrant [1086]) - Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small patches of clay and frequent pebbles. It produced eleven sherds (42g) of pottery, mostly of Early/Middle Saxon date (c. 5th–7th century) but with three residual sherds of earlier Roman

pottery. There was also a moderate assemblage of animal bone and one piece each of fire-cracked flint and fired clay/daub.

Group 18: Three pits close to SFB G17 (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th C)
Contexts: 1054, *1055*, 1060, *1061*, 1074, *1075*
Subgroups: 40, 43, 48

Three pits were located close to SFB G17 and were probably associated with the occupation of that building.

Small pit or possible posthole [1055] (SG40) was oval, measuring 0.63m x 0.49m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [1054] was soft, mid orangey brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Small pit [1061] (SG43) was oval, measuring 0.85m x 0.69m x 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1060] was compact, dark greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments chalk, but no finds.

Pit [1075] (SG48) was oval, measuring 1.58m x 1.50m x 0.31m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. Single fill [1074] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced one large sherd (38g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century) and one large piece of animal bone. Environmental sample <9> contained identifiable hazel charcoal, charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

This pit was partially excavated during the original phase of evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology), when it was misinterpreted as part of a possible SFB (1503, Trench 15). Fill 1504 produced two sherds (22g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Group 19: Sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th C)
Contexts: *1123*, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, *1171*, 1178, 1179, 1180, *1181*, *1182*, 1183, *1184*, 1189, 1190, *1191*, 1192, 1193, *1194*, 1195, *1196*, 1197, *1198*, 1199, *1200*, 1201, *1202*, 1203, *1204*
Subgroups: 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106

The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([1123], [1182], [1191], [1194]; SG91). The SW quadrant had been largely destroyed, presumably by ploughing. The SFB pit measured 5.0m WNW/ESE x 4.7m NNE/SSW x 0.18m deep. The sides were generally moderately steep, breaking gradually or imperceptibly into an undulating base. The base was stepped in some areas, suggesting that originally there might have been a discontinuous platform around the edges. The corners of the pit were mostly rounded, with the NW corner being squarer cut.

There was a large posthole placed centrally on each of the W, N and E sides of the SFB pit ([1171], SG92; [1181], SG94; [1184], SG96). A smaller posthole [1169] (SG98) was positioned centrally. In addition, five possible stakeholes ([1196], SG100; [1198], SG101; [1200], SG102; [1202], SG103; [1204], SG104) were identified cutting the base of the SFB pit, although these had no obviously coherent structural function.

Posthole descriptions

[1169] (Centre of pit) - Oval, measuring 0.36m x 0.33m x 0.16m deep, with vertical side to S and moderately steep/stepped side to N, breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Single fill [1168] was soft, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

[1171] (Central, E side) - Pear-shaped, measuring 0.60m x 0.53m x 0.50m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1170] (SG93) was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles but no finds. Environmental sample <40> contained some charred cereal grains.

[1181] (Central, W side) - Sub circular, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.36m deep, with mostly steep sides (moderately steep/stepped on S side, probably over-excavated), breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1180] (SG95) was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Sample <39> produced no significant environmental remains.

[1184] (Central, N side) - Circular, measuring 0.52m wide x 0.44m deep, with near vertical sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Single fill [1183] (SG97) was loose, light to mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles (increasing near base) and charcoal flecks, and occasional small fragments of bone. Environmental sample <36> contained some charred cereal grains.

Possible stakehole descriptions

[1196] (SG100) - Circular, measuring 0.13m wide x 90mm deep, with very steep sides tapering to a small, rounded base. Single fill [1195] (SG100) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.

[1198] (SG101) - Circular, measuring 0.14m wide x 0.11m deep, with very steep sides tapering to a small, rounded base. Single fill [1197] (SG101) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.

[1200] (SG102) - Circular, measuring 0.15m wide x 0.12m deep, with very steep sides tapering to a small, rounded base. Single fill [1199] (SG102) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.

[1202] (SG103) - Oval, measuring 0.10m x 80mm x 0.10m deep, with steep sides tapering to a pointed base. Single fill [1201] (SG103) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.

[1204] (SG104) - Oval, measuring 90mm x 70mm x 90mm deep, with steep sides tapering to a pointed base. Single fill [1203] (SG104) was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

The SFB pit contained a sequence of two distinct fills (SG105 and SG106), consisting of a thin, compacted deposit below a thicker, less compact fill; these were separated by a reasonable clear interface. They were numbered and described separately in each of the four segments, as follows:

[1167] (Lower fill, SE quadrant [1123]) - Compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 80mm thick, with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks to small fragments of charcoal and fired clay.

[1166] (Upper fill, SE quadrant [1123]) - Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick, with moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks (latter concentrated in SE area), and occasional small to medium fragments of bone. Environmental sample <14> produced some charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

[1179] (Lower fill, NW quadrant [1182]) - Compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.10m thick, with moderate pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay, and some small fragments bone. Environmental sample <34> produced some charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

[1178] (Upper fill, NW quadrant [1182]) - Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick, with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. It produced two sherds (12g) of

Early/Middle Saxon date (c. 5th–7th century), a moderate assemblage of animal bone and an iron object. Environmental sample <29> produced some charred cereal grains.

[1190] (Lower fill, NE quadrant [1191]) - Compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.10m thick, with moderate pebbles, occasional flecks charcoal and fired clay, a moderate assemblage of bone and a copper alloy dress pin (RF<13>. Sample <35> produced no significant environmental remains.

[1189] (Upper fill, NE quadrant [1191]) - Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick, with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. It produced two sherds (12g) of Early/Middle Saxon date (c. 5th–7th century) and part of a possible iron blade.

[1193] (Lower fill, SW quadrant [1194]) - Compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 80mm thick, with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay. Sample <41> produced no significant environmental remains.

[1192] (Upper fill, SW quadrant [1194]) - Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick, with moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks. It was removed by truncation to the W and S.

Group 20: Four pits close to SFB G19 (mostly undated, but assumed AS)
Contexts: 1030, *1031*, *1102*, 1103, 1164, *1165*, 1174, *1175*
Subgroups: 17, 59, 107, 109

Four pits were located close to SFB G19 and were probably associated with the occupation of that building.

Pit [1031] (SG17) was oval, measuring 3.21m x 2.20m x 0.19m deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptible into an irregular base. Single fill [1030] was friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds (8g) of probable earlier Roman pottery (assumed to have been residual) and a moderate assemblage of bone.

Pit [1102] (SG59) was oval, measuring 1.90m x 1.70m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Single fill [1103] was loose, light to mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal. It produced a moderate amount of bone and six fragments of fired clay.

Pit [1165] (SG107) was oval, measuring 1.98m x 1.40m x 01.8m deep, with shallow to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Single fill [1164] was loose, dark brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks. It produced a small amount of animal bone.

Pit [1175] (SG109) was oval, measuring 1.30m x 1.00m x 0.15m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a sloping base, deeper to the NW. Single fill [1174] was loose, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Group 21: Possible sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th century)
Contexts: 1089, 1090
Subgroups: 52, 53

Possible SFB pit [1090] (SG52) was sub rectangular with rounded corners, measuring 4.27m x 2.40m x 0.16m deep, with very shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into an irregular base. Single fill [1089] (SG53) was friable, dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced one sherd (22g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century), a moderate amount of animal bone, a residual worked flint and a copper alloy dress pin. Environmental sample <44> contained a rich assemblage of identifiable oak, hazel, maple and *prunus* (cherry, plum etc.) charcoal, and charred cereal grains, legumes, flax and weed seeds.

There were no associated postholes or other structural elements.

Group 22: Six pits close to possible SFB G21 (mostly undated, assumed Anglo-Saxon)
Contexts: 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, *1043*, 1082, 1083, *1084*, 1100, *1101*
Subgroups: 20, 21, 22, 23, 51, 58

Six pits were located close to possible SFB G21. They were poorly dated, but contained relatively large amounts of animal bone in associated with much burnt material, suggestive of nearby occupation.

Pit [1039] (SG20) was oval, measuring 1.62m x 1.28m x 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a sloping base, lower to the N. Single fill [1038] was friable, dark grey sandy silt, with occasional chalk flecks and pebbles but no finds. This pit was possibly truncated by pit [1037], unless it was actually part of the same feature.

Pit [1037] (SG21) was sub circular, measuring 2.00m x 1.95m x 0.21m deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1036] was friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt, occasional pebbles. It produced one small sherd (2g) of 1st-century Roman pottery, moderate amounts of animal bone and fired clay and three large fragments of fire-cracked flint. Environmental sample <61> contained some charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

Pit [1041] (SG22) was oval, measuring 1.60m x 1.40m x 0.18m deep, with steep to near vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly undulating base. Single fill [1040] was friable, dark grey silty sand with frequent ash, charcoal and pebbles, and a moderate amount of bone (some burnt). Environmental sample <62> contained identifiable oak, hazel, *prunus* (plum, cherry etc.) and *maloideae* (apple, pear etc.) charcoal, charred cereal remains and hazel nut shells.

Small pit (or possible posthole) [1043] (SG23) was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.13m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1042] was friable, mid grey silty sand with frequent pebbles, occasional bone and a metal object (finds subsequently lost).

Pit [1101] (SG58) was oval, measuring 1.02m x 0.86m x 0.14m deep, with shallow and irregular sides and an irregular base. Single fill [1100] was friable, dark grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds. This pit was removed to the east by pit [1084] (SG51).

Pit [1084] (SG51) was sub rectangular with rounded corners, measuring 1.60m x 1.40m x 0.32m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a sloping base, lower to the NW. The pit contained two fills. Lower fill [1083] was compact, light greyish brown silty sand, 0.27m thick, with moderate pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [1082] was generally loose (but cemented in places), mid to dark brownish grey with patches of light greyish brown mixed sands/sandy silts, 0.28m thick. It contained moderate pebbles, small to medium fragments of bone (highly decayed) and charcoal (concentrated in places). Environmental sample <11> contained identifiable oak, hazel/alder and *Maloideae* (apple/pear etc) charcoal, and charred cereal grains, weed seeds, hazel fragments and possible fruit.

Group 23: Boundary ditch (Undated, but assumed Anglo-Saxon)
Contexts: 1104, *1105*, 1187, *1188*
Subgroups: 60, 111

This ditch was located just to the W of possible Anglo-Saxon SFB G21 and associated pits G22. It is assumed to have formed the boundary to occupation in that direction.

Ditch [1105] (SG60) / [1188] (SG111) was oriented NNE/SSW, extending beyond the LOE to the SSE and with a rounded terminus to the NNE. It measured >6.7m long x up to 1.00m wide x 0.34m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Fill [1104] / [1187] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Group 24: Possible sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th century)
Contexts: 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035

Subgroups: 18, 19

Possible SFB pit [1033] (SG18) was oval, measuring 3.10m long x >1.30m wide x 0.14m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It extended beyond the LOE to the NW. Single fill [1032] was loose, dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal and a moderate amount of bone.

Posthole [1035] (SG19) was *recognised* in the base of possible SFB pit [1033]. It was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.15m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a concave base. Single fill [1034] was loose, dark grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles. It produced two sherds (6g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century) and a moderate amount of bone.

Group 25: Possible sunken-featured building ((Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th century)
Contexts: 2025, *2026*, 2027
Subgroups: 126, 127

Possible SFB pit [2026] (SG126) was an irregular oval, measuring 3.58m x 3.11m x 0.20m deep, with steep to vertical sides breaking gradually into a gently undulating base (much root/animal disturbance). Two opposing quadrants were excavated, each containing a single fill of loose, very dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal, and some possible lenses/patches of ash. Fill [2025] (SG127, NE quadrant) produced three sherds (20g) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century) and a small amount of degraded bone. Environmental sample <27> contained identifiable oak, hazel and *Maloideae* (apple/pear etc.) charcoal, and charred cereal grains. Fill [2027] (SG127, SW quadrant) produced a larger amount of animal bone. Environmental sample <28> contained identifiable oak charcoal, and charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

Group 26: Sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th century)
Contexts: 2030, *2031*, 2032, *2033*, 2034, *2035*, 2036, *2037*, 2038, *2039*, 2042, *2043*, 2044, *2045*, 2046, *2047*, 2048, *2049*, 40/004, 40/005
Subgroups: 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141

The SFB was represented primarily by a large, sub rectangular pit, excavated as four quadrants ([2031], [2037], [2045], [2047]; SG130). The south and east sides of the SFB was inadvertently removed during machining and to the west it had been removed by evaluation trench 40. The SFB pit measured >5.50m E/W x >4.00m N/S x up to 0.38m deep. The surviving sides were gently sloping to moderately steep, breaking gradually into an undulating base.

'Gully' [40/005] corresponded with the northern edge of the SFB pit, and might have had a structural function. It was 0.41m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Single fill [40/004] was firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with no finds.

Five large postholes were dug into the base of the SFB. However, because the full extent of the SFB is not known it is difficult to determine exactly how they were positioned within the original structure.

Posthole descriptions

[2033] (near S side of SFB?) – Oval, measuring 0.62m x 0.45m x 0.37m, with steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. As recorded, this posthole cut through backfill [2030], although this seems unlikely. Single fill [2032] was firm, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

[2035] (east end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.64m x 0.54m x 0.46m deep, with steep/stepped sides breaking fairly sharply into a concave base. As recorded in section, this posthole cut through backfill [2030], although this seems unlikely. Single fill [2034] was firm, dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles, small fragments of fired clay/daub and some small charcoal patches. Posthole [2035] had an uncertain relationship with intercutting posthole

[2039]. Environmental sample <45> contained a wide range of identifiable charcoal, including ash, hazel/alder, oak and maple.

[2039] (east end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.65m x 0.34m x 0.48m deep, with very steep sides (shallower at the top), breaking gradually into a small, concave base. Single fill [2038] was firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and some small fragments of fired clay/daub. Uncertain relationship with intercutting posthole [2035].

[2043] (near west end of SFB?) - Oval, measuring 0.66m x 0.54m x 0.31m deep, with steep sides tapering to a small, concave base. Single fill [2042] was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <46> contained charred cereal grains and weed seeds, and hazel.

[2049] (against north edge of SFB) - Circular, measuring 0.56m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2048] was friable, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.

Backfilling of the SFB pit

The SFB pit was backfilled with a single fill (SG141), numbered and described separately in each of the four segments, as follows:

[2030] (SE quadrant) - Firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles.

[2036] (NW quadrant) - Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles It produced two sherds (8g) of later Roman pottery (AD 250–410), assumed to have been residual. There were also a few small fragments of fired clay/daub.

[2044] (SW quadrant) - Firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. Environmental sample <42> contained charred cereal grains.

[2046] (NE quadrant) - Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles and moderate flecks of charcoal> It produced one sherd (4g) of earlier Roman pottery and a few small fragments of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <43> contained identifiable oak and holly charcoal, and charred cereal grains and hazel.

Group 27: Possible sunken-featured building (Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th century)
Contexts: 2028, 2029
Subgroups: 128, 129

Possible SFB pit [2029] (SG128) was sub rectangular, measuring >3.82m NW/SE x 3.40m SW/NE x 0.22m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [2028], excavated in two opposing quadrants, was friable, mid brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (c. 5th–7th century) and two sherds of residual Roman pottery. There was also a small amount of fired clay/daub and an iron nail. Environmental sample <33> contained some charred cereal grains.

Group 28: Two pits adjacent to possible SFB G27 (undated, assumed Anglo-Saxon)
Contexts: 2040, *2041*, 2050, *2051*
Subgroups: 142, 143

Pit [2041] (SG142) was an irregular oval, measuring 2.20m x 1.50m x 0.30m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Single fill [2040] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.

Pit [2051] (SG143) was sub circular, measuring 1.25m x 1.21m x 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2050] was loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional pebbles, but no finds.

Group 29: Pit (probably Anglo-Saxon)
Contexts: 4018, 4019, 4020, 44/006, *44/007*
Subgroup: 239

Pit [4019] (SG239) was sub circular, measuring 2.90m wide x 0.37m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. It contained two fills. Lower fill [4020] was soft, dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.16m thick, with occasional pebbles, some lava stone quern fragments and a polished sandstone boulder that was possibly used for food processing. Upper fill [4018] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, some fired clay fragments, and an Anglo-Saxon loom weight. Sample <56> (from [4018]) produced the largest assemblage of charred cereal grains from an Anglo-Saxon deposit (up to 250 individuals). Weeds were uncommon in this assemblage and no chaff was recorded.

This pit was partially excavated as [44/007]. The fill [44/006] contained one sherd of Roman pottery, small amounts of fire-cracked flint and some hammerscale.

Group 30: Possible timber building(s) (Undated, probably Anglo-Saxon or medieval)
Contexts: 1004, *1005*, 1006, *1007*, 1008, *1009*, 1010, *1011*, 1012, *1013*, 1108, *1109*, 1110, 1111, *1112*, 1113, 1114, 1115, *1116*, 1117, 1118, 1119, *1120*, *1121*, *1122*, 1124, *1125*, 1126, *1127*, 1128, *1129*, 1130, *1131*, 1132, *1133*, 1134, 1135, *1136*, 1137, *1138*, 1139, *1140*, 1141, *1142*, 1143, *1144*, 1145, *1146*, 1147, *1148*, 1149, *1150*, 1151, *1152*, 1153, *1154*, 1155, *1156*, 1157, 1158, *1159*, 1160, *1161*, 1162, *1163*
Subgroups: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90

A group of twenty-nine postholes (or possible postholes) concentrated in a rectangular area measuring 7m x 6m, at the north end of Area A. Some probable lines of postholes (wall lines) are apparent on the S, E and N sides of the rectangle, less so on the W side. Interpreted provisionally as a possible timber building (or buildings), some of the 'postholes' are less convincing that others. Also, some apparent re-cutting/replacement of some of the postholes is considered dubious, at best. Most of the postholes were recognised below layer [1003], although in retrospect it is possible that some of them will have cut that layer.

Possible hearth G31 was located within this concentration of postholes, near the S side of the postulated building.

Further analysis is required. In the meantime, the individual postholes are described below:

Small pit or posthole [1005] (SG4) was circular, measuring 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1004] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Small pit or posthole [1007] (SG5) was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.35m x 80mm deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1006] was loose, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

[1009] (SG 6) was an elongated oval pit (or part of a linear feature) measuring at least 1.10m long x 0.60m wide x 0.13m deep. It had gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1008] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional fired clay and charcoal fleck but no finds.

Small pit or posthole [1011] (SG7) was oval, measuring 0.35m x 0.30m x 0.14m deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1010] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

Small pit or posthole [1013] (SG8) was oval, measuring 1.06m x 0.80m x 0.30m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1012] was compact, dark brown silty sand (20%) and small to large fragments daub (70%), with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal (including a possible plank fragment), occasional small fragments of chalk and bone (burnt?). Some of the daub was apparently applied to the charred plank.

Posthole [1109] (SG62) was circular, measuring 0.56m wide x 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a small, concave base. Single fill [1108] was loose, dark bluish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, and occasional pebbles and flecks of fired clay/daub. Environmental sample <15> contained some charred cereal and weed seeds.

Posthole [1112] (SG64) was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a small, concave base. Single fill [1111] was loose, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and small fragments of fired clay/daub. Sample <16> produced no significant environmental remains. This posthole probably cut/replaced posthole [1120] (SG63).

Posthole [1116] (SG66) was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.50m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Construction fill [1114] (SG66) was loose, light brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds. A possible central post pipe, 0.30m wide, was filled by [1115] (SG67) - loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, and small fragments of fired clay/daub. This posthole probably cut/replaced posthole [1121] (SG65). Sample <17> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1120] (SG63) was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.25m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. Single fill [1110] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay/daub.

Posthole [1121] (SG65) was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.30m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1113] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1119] (SG69) was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.50m x 0.18m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1118] was loose, light greyish brown sandy silt, moderate flecks of fired clay/daub, occasional charcoal and pebbles. This posthole probably cut/replaced posthole [1122] (SG68). Sample <18> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1122] (SG68) was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.345m x 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1117] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1125] (SG70) was oval, measuring 0.45m x 0.35m x 90mm deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [1124] was loose, light brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1127] (SG71) was oval, measuring 0.45m x 0.40m x 0.11m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [1126] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1129] (SG72) was circular, measuring 0.40m wide x 0.11m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Single fill [1128] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

Posthole [1131] (SG73) was circular, measuring 0.30m wide x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1130] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of fired clay and charcoal.

Posthole [1133] (SG74) was an irregular oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.34m x 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Single fill [1132] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of fired clay but no finds.

Posthole [1136] (SG75) was oval, measuring 0.65m x 0.50m x 0.18m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It contained two fills. Possible construction backfill/packing [1135] (SG75) was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of fired clay but no finds. Fill [1134] (SG76), possibly filling a central post pipe, was loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent flecks of fired clay/daub (especially near the surface) and occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds. Sample <20> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1138] (SG77) was circular, measuring 0.50m wide x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1137] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds. Sample <21> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1140] (SG78) was circular, measuring 0.31m x wide x 90mm deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [1139] was loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

Posthole [1142] (SG79) was circular, measuring 0.35m wide x 0.13m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Single fill [1141] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1144] (SG80) was sub circular, measuring 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Single fill [1143] was loose, light brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Sample <25> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1146] (SG81) was circular, measuring 0.36m wide x 0.15m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Single fill [1145] was loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional flecks of fired clay/daub and pebbles. This posthole possible cut/replaced posthole [1148] (SG82). Environmental sample <23> contained some oak charcoal.

Posthole [1148] (SG82) was oval, measuring 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.12m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1147] was loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1150] (SG83) was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.35m x 0.15m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Single fill [1149] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks and a small fragment of fired clay/daub, charcoal flecks and pebbles. This posthole possible cut/replaced posthole [1152] (SG84). Environmental sample <24> contained some charred cereal grains.

Posthole [1152] (SG84) was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.30m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1151] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds.

Posthole [1154] (SG85) was oval, measuring 0.55m x 0.45m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1153] was loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds. This posthole possible cut/replaced posthole [1156] (SG86). Environmental sample <26> contained some charred cereal grains and weed seeds.

Posthole [1156] (SG86) was oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.20m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1155] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay/daub and pebbles, but no finds.

Posthole [1159] (SG87) was sub circular, measuring 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Possible post packing [1157] (SG87) was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments of fired clay/daub. Fill [1158] (SG88) filling a possible inclined post pipe, was loose, dark bluish grey silty sand (20%) and charcoal (80%), with no finds. Environmental sample <22> contained some oak charcoal and charred cereal grains.

Posthole [1161] (SG89) was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.18m deep, with mostly steep sides breaking sharply into a narrow, flat base. Single fill [1160] was loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds. This posthole possible cut/replaced posthole [1163] (SG90). Sample <19> produced no significant environmental remains.

Posthole [1163] (SG90) was circular, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [1162] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no finds.

Group 31: Possible hearth in building G30 (Anglo-Saxon or medieval)
Contexts: 1095, 1098.1099, 1185, 1186
Subgroups: 55, 56, 57

Subgroup	Contexts	Description
55	1099	Pit
55	1185	Secondary fill of pit or usage fill of hearth
55	1186	Lower fill of pit (hearth lining?)
56	1095	Charred timber (collapsed structural timber?)
57	1098	Fired clay/daub (collapsed wall?)

This feature was interpreted on site as a possible hearth or fire pit. In retrospect, the evidence is less compelling.

Pit [1099] (SG55) was oval, measuring 1.90m x 0.92m x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flattish base.

Fill [1186] (SG55) was firm/stiff, light reddish yellow (scorched?) clay, 0.12m thick, covering part of the base of the pit, on its SE side. It contained frequent ?ash, occasional charcoal and flecks of fired clay/daub. It has been interpreted as a possible hearth lining, due to the apparent scorching of the clay. However, the scorching was relatively slight, and there was no clear indication of associated burning *in situ*. Sample <32> produced no significant environmental remains.

Fill [1185] (SG55) was loose, mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick, with frequent charcoal, occasional fragments of bone and fired clay/daub. This deposit sealed fill [1186] and was itself overlaid by burnt timbers [1095]. Sample <30> produced some charred cereal grain and weed seeds.

[1095] consisted of two charred timbers (or one timber split into two fragments) lying at a slight angle in the upper part of pit [1099], between deposit [1098] and fill [1185]. The timbers measured 290mm x 180mm x 4-8mm and 330mm x 180mm x 2-8mm. If this was a hearth, this timber might have been fuel. Alternatively, it represents part of the collapsed remains of building G30. This deposit was given an environmental sample number <31>, in error.

[1098] was a localised deposit of fired clay/daub fragments in a mid greyish brown sandy silt matrix, 0.16m thick. It probably filled the upper part of pit [1099], overlying burnt timber [1095]. Many of the fired clay fragments had at least one flat and whitewashed surface. There were occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, and a small fragment of bone. Sample <13> produced no significant environmental evidence.

G32: Subsoil in Area A (Medieval or earlier post medieval)
Contexts: 1001, 1003
Subgroup 2

Subsoil [1001] extended throughout Area A, sealing all of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon features, and most, if not all, of the undated/unphased features. It was compact, light or mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles. The thickness of the subsoil was 0.15m at the higher, south end of Area A, increasing to 0.30m at the lower, north end. It produced occasional metal objects (through metal detecting), and CBM was observed, but not collected, during machining.

Subsoil [1003] was effectively the same deposit as [1001], but was confined to an irregular area overlying possible timber building G30. It produced two sherds (14g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (c. 5-7th century), a prehistoric flint, a fragment of bone and a moderate amount of fired clay/daub.

Group 33: Probable agricultural ditch (Medieval or post-medieval)
Contexts: 1022, *1023*, 1056, *1057*, 1080, *1081*
Subgroups: 13, 41, 50

The ditch was linear, oriented WNW-ESE, petering out to the E and extending beyond the LOE to the W. It measured >30.3m long x up to 1.52m wide and 0.48m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. It was excavated at three segments ([1023], [1057] and [1081]). The ditch cut subsoil layer [1001] (SG32) but did not extent far into the underlying natural.

Fill [1022] of segment [1023] was friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with some lenses of light yellowish brown sand. It contained moderate pebbles but no finds.

Fill [1056] of segment [1057] was friable, mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Fill [1080] of segment [1081] was loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles, a contained a residual Roman coin.

The ditch was not shown as a field boundary on historic maps of the 19th century, suggesting that it *might* have predated the later post-medieval field pattern.

Group 34: Subsoil in Area B (Medieval or earlier post-medieval)
Context: 2001
Subgroup: 113

Subsoil [2001] extended throughout Area B, sealing all of the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon features, and most, if not all, of the undated/unphased features. It was compact, light or mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles. The thickness of the subsoil was 0.25m at the higher, south end of Area A, increasing to 0.40m at the lower, north end. It produced a sherd of post-medieval pottery (L17th-18th century) and three prehistoric flints.

Group 35: Probable agricultural ditch (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 2009, *2010*, 2011, *2012*, 2015, *2016*
Subgroups: 118, 119, 120

The ditch was linear, oriented WNW-ESE, petering out in both directions. It measured >18.9m long x up to 1.16m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. It was excavated at three segments ([2010], [2012] and [2016]). It was *recognised* below subsoil but in retrospect, it almost certainly cut that deposit.

The fill ([2009], [2011] and [2015]) was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds. However, occasional fragments of brick were noted in the top of the fill during machining.

The ditch was not shown as a field boundary on historic maps of the 19th century, suggesting that (like ditch G33 in Area A) it *might* have predated the later post-medieval field pattern.

Group 36: Subsoil in Area C (Medieval or earlier post-medieval)
Context: 3001
Subgroup: 146

Subsoil [3001] extended throughout Area C, sealing all of the Roman features, and most, if not all, of the undated/unphased features. It was compact, light or mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles. It was approximately 0.20m thick. It produced occasional metal objects (through metal detecting). Due to a processing error, some pottery assigned this number was actually from either [3047] or [3051].

Group 37: Subsoil in Area D (Medieval or earlier post-medieval)
Context: 4001
Subgroup: 230

Subsoil [4001] extended throughout Area D, sealing all of the features in this trench. It was compact, light or mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles. It produced a sherd of Roman pottery.

Group 38: Subsoil in all evaluation trenches (Medieval or earlier post-medieval)
Contexts: 27/002, 30/002, 31/002, 32/002, 33/002, 34/002, 35/002, 36/002, 37/002, 38/002, 39/002, 40/002, 41/002, 42/002, 43/002, 44/002, 45/002, 46/002, 47/002, 48/002, 49/002, 50/002, 51/002, 52/002, 53/002, 54/002, 55/002, 56/002, 57/002, 58/002, 59/002, 60/002, 61/002
Subgroup: 247

Compact, mid orangey brown silty sand.

Group 39: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 51/004, 51/005
Subgroup: 277

Ditch [51/005] was oriented north/south, measuring >1.80m by 1.60m and 0.50m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was identified as being cut through the subsoil. Its single fill, [51/004], was a loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles. It produced two fragments of post-medieval CBM and three fragments of modern glass.

The ditch broadly correlates with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century historic OS maps. It is also possible that ditch [2202] recorded in Trench 22 to the south during the previous evaluation phase may be part of the same ditch.

Group 40: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 33/004, *33/005*, 47/004, *47/005*
Subgroups: 262, 271

Ditch [33/005] / [47/005] was oriented approximately north/south, measuring >122m long by up to 2.33m and 0.79m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch cut through subsoil deposits. Fill [33/004] was compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing a single piece of post-medieval CBM and two iron strips fragments. Fill [47/004] was firm, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions. It produced a neck fragment from a glass bottle dating to the late 19th/early 20th century.

The ditch broadly corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-centuy historic OS maps. Note that the ditch was not recorded in previous evaluation Trenches 17 and 21 further southwards.

Group 41: Field boundary ditch (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 35/004, *35/005*, 56/004, *56/005*, 56/006, *56/007*
Subgroup: 264, 278, 279

Ditch [35/005]/[56/005]/[56/007] was on a broadly north/south alignment. It measured >220m long by up to 2.10 wide and 0.60m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Note that [56/005] was interpreted originally as a re-cut of [56/007], but was probably just a curving interface between lower and upper fills.

Fill [35/004] was friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, from which two sherds of post-medieval pottery, one fragment of post-medieval CBM and one piece of late post-medieval/modern glass were recovered.

Fill [56/004] was compact, light orangey brown silty sand containing one sherd of post-medieval pottery and an iron nail.

Fill [56/006] was compact, mid orangey brown silty sand. Three sherds of late post-medieval pottery and one fragment of post-medieval CBM were recovered from the fill.

The ditch broadly correlated with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century historic OS maps. The ditch was also recorded as [2003] in previous evaluation Trench 20, though it was not identified in Trenches 13, 18 and 42.

Group 42: Probable quarry pit (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 3059, *3060*, 3061, 3062, *3063*
Subgroups: 174, 175

Pit [3060]/[3063] was an irregular oval, measuring 4.20m x 2.30m x 0.83m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Lower fill [3062] was loose, light yellowish grey sandy gravel with lenses of sand, 0.40m thick, with occasional fragments of coal and charcoal. Upper fill [3061] was firm, mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.48m thick, with occasional pebbles, CBM (not retained), coal and charcoal. [3059] was a localised fill against the upper SW edge of the pit. It was friable, mid to dark grey silty sand with bands of redeposited natural, containing frequent pebbles but no finds.

The size and irregularity of the pit, and the nature of its fills, suggests that this was a small quarry pit.

Group 43: Pit (Post-medieval)
Contexts: 40/006, 40/007
Subgroup: 266

Pit [40/007] was oval, measuring 0.68m x 0.44m x 0.28m, with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill [40/006] was firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, containing a tiny fragment of CBM. The pit cut gully [40/005], which was part of probable SFB G26.

Group 44: Uncertain/undated features in Area A (undated)
Contexts: 1014, *1015*, 1016, *1017*, 1018, *1019*, 1020, *1021*, 1024, *1025*, 1026, *1027*, 1028, *1029*, 1066, *1067*, 1176, *1177*, 48/009, 48/010
Subgroups: 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 45, 110, 276

Small pit (or natural feature) [1015] (SG9) was sub circular, measuring 0.54m x 0.50m x 0.14m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base (deeper to the E). Single fill [1014] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit (or tree throw) [1017] (SG10) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.40m x 0.95m x 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Single fill [1016] was friable, light to mid orangey brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds.

Small pit (or posthole) [1019] (SG11) was circular, measuring 0.32m wide x 0.24m deep, with steep to vertical sides (stepped on the E side) and a narrow, concave base. Single fill [1018] was friable, light bluish grey clayey sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Probable tree throw [1021] (SG12) was oval, measuring 1.42m x 1.04m x 0.16m deep, with shallow and uncertain sides and an irregular base. Single fill [1020] was friable, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and three small fragments (4g) of bone.

Tree throw [1025] (SG14) was crescent shaped, measuring 1.90m x 1.20m x 0.15m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Single fill [1024] was friable, light to mid brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Tree throw [1027] (SG15) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.95m x 1.06m x 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an uneven base. Single fill [1026] was friable, light greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Tree throw [1029] (SG16) was an irregular oval, measuring 2.61m x 1.22m x 0.31m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a sloping base (deeper on the N side). Single fill [1028] was friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Tree throw [1067] (SG45) was irregular/pear-shaped, measuring 1.30m x 0.86m x 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base. Single fill [1066] was friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit (or natural feature) [1176] (SG110) was circular, measuring 0.38m wide x 60mm deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [1177] was loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds.

Pit (or natural feature) [48/010] (SG276) was circular, measuring 0.55m wide x 0.10m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base. Single fill [48/009] was loose, mid brown sandy silt with no finds.

Group 45: Uncertain/undated features in Area B (undated)
Contexts: 2007, *2008*, 2013, *2014*, 2023, *2024*, 35/006, 35/*007*,
Subgroups: 117, 121, 125, 263

Pit [2008] (SG117) was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.52m x 0.11m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2007] was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [35/007] (SG263) was re-excavated as [2014] (SG121). The original pit was circular, measuring 0.42m wide x 90mm deep, with very shallow sides and a concave base. Single fill [35/006] was friable, mid grey sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small fragments of fire-cracked flint, but no dating material.

Tree throw [2024] (SG125) was crescent-shaped, measuring 1.00m x 0.50m x 0.25m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [2023] was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with no finds.

Group 46: Uncertain/undated features in Area C (undated)
Contexts: 3043, *3044*, 3055, *3056*, 3075, *3076*, 3085, *3086*, 59/004, 59/*005*, 60/008, *60/009*
Subgroups: 172, 173, 180, 182, 281, 286

Tree throw [3044] (SG172) was crescent shaped, measuring 2.42m x 1.04m x 0.36m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3043] was soft, mid orangey brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

Possible pit [3056] (SG173) was sub rectangular, measuring 1.05m x 0.93m x 0.18m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [3055] was soft, mid to dark grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds. This feature was removed to the east by quarry pit [3060].

[3076] (SG180) was an irregular oval, measuring 2.16m x 1.30m x 0.42m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [3075] was soft, light to mid brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds. This might have been a pit, tree throw or geological feature.

[3086] (SG182) was oval, measuring 2.30m x 1.64m x 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [3085] was soft, light brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds. This might have been a pit, tree throw or geological feature.

Possible pit [59/005] (SG281) was oval, measuring 1.10m x 1.00m x 0.15m deep, with shallow sides and a concave base. Single fill [59/004] was friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Possible pit [60/009] (SG286) was oval, measuring 0.55m x 0.50m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill [60/008] was friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Group 47: Uncertain/undated features in Area D (undated)
Contexts: 4003, *4004*, 4005, *4006*, 4007, 4008, *4009*, 4010, *4011*, 4012, *4013*, 4014, *4015*, 4016, *4017*, 4021, *4022*, 4023, *4024*, 4025, *4026*, 4027, 4028, 4029, *4030*, 4031, *4032*, 40/008, *40/009*, 44/004, *44/005*
Subgroups: 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 267, 268

Small pit (or natural feature) [4004] (SG232) was oval, measuring 0.44m x 0.31m x 90mm deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [4003] was soft, mid yellowish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4009] (SG234) was oval, measuring 0.92m x 0.77m x 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Lower fill [4008] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.19m thick, with occasional pebbles and fired clay flecks but no finds. Upper fill [4007] was soft, dark grey silty sand, 60mm thick, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

Pit [4011] (SG235) was oval, measuring 1.38m x 1.21m x 0.22m, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [4010] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Small pit [4013] SG236) was circular, measuring 0.39m wide x 90mm deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [4012] was soft, mid grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Small pit [4015] (SG237) was sub circular, measuring 0.52m x 0.48m x 90mm deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [4014] was soft, mid grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4017] (SG238) was oval, measuring 1.49m x 0.73m x 0.31m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [4016] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4022] (SG240) was sub circular, measuring 0.85m x 0.82m x 0.15m deep, with gentle to moderate sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [4021] was soft, light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4024] (SG241) was oval, measuring 1.38m x 1.31m x 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Single fill [4023] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4026] (SG242) was circular, measuring 0.55m wide x 0.22m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [4025] was soft, dark grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds.

Pit [4028] (SG243) was sub circular, measuring 0.46m x 0.42m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a small, concave base. Single fill [4027] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4030] (SG244) was circular, measuring 0.25m wide x 0.11m deep, with gentle sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Single fill [4029] was soft, mid to dark grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Pit [4032] (SG245) was sub circular, measuring 2.15m x 2.05m x 0.21m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Single fill [4031] was soft, mid grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Probable tree throw [40/009] was irregular in plan, measuring 1.46m x 1.10m x 0.25m deep, with irregular sides and an undulating base. Single fill [40/008] was loose, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with no datable finds. Sample <7> produced a small amount of slag and hammerscale. Note that this feature was located close to probable SFB G26.

Small pit [44/005] (SG268) was circular, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill [44/004] was friable, light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small amounts of dire-cracked flint and hammerscale. This pit was re-excavated as [4006] (SG233).

Group 48: Ploughsoil (Modern)
Contexts: 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 27/001, 28/001 etc.
Subgroups: 1, 112, 145, 229, 246

Group 49: Natural deposits and features
Contexts: 1002, 1044, *1045*, 1046, *1047*, 1058, *1059*, 1064, 1065, 1072, *1073*, 1078, *1079*, 1091, *1092*, 2002, 2005, *2006*, 3002, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3105, 3106, 3107, 4002, 27/003, 28/002, 29/002, 29/003, 30/003, 31/003, 32/003, 33/003, 34/003, 35/003, 36/003, 37/003, 38/003, 39/003, 40/003, 41/003, 42/033, 43/003, 44/003, 45/003, 46/003, 46/004, 46/005, 47/003, 47/006, *47/007*, 48/003, *48/004*, 48/005, *48/006*, 48/007, *48/008*, 48/011, 49/003, 50/003, 51/003, 52/003, 53/003, 54/003, 55/003, 56/003, 57/003, 58/003, 59/003, 59/008, *59/009*, 60/003, 60/004, *60/005*, 61/003
Subgroups: 3, 24, 25, 42, 44, 47, 49, 54, 114, 116, 177, 178, 193, 231, 248, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 283, 284

The natural stratum [1002] etc. varied from loose orangey brown sand and gravel with patches of soft, light greyish brown silty sand, to more compact, orangey brown slightly clayey sand with occasional pebbles. Within these deposits were many natural features, such as eroded channels and hollows, some of which were recorded archaeologically.

A N-S natural channel in Area 1 was excavated at five segments: [1045] (SG24) / [1047] (SG25) / [1059] (42) / [1073] (SG47) / [1079] (SG49). It was approximately 33m long x up to 1.9m wide and 1.24m deep, with mostly shallow sides breaking gradually into a concave or flattish base. It petered out at either end, and had a slight curve to the west at its north end.

Fill [1044]/[1046]/[1058]/[1072]/[1078] was generally light to mid grey or brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles. A small fragment of Roman pottery from [1046] was a surface find and therefore intrusive. A prehistoric flint flake from [1072] was also intrusive.

Natural hollow [1065] (SG44) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.27m x 0.90m x 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Fill [1064] was friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles. This natural feature was cut by channel segment [1047] (SG25).

Another N-S channel in Area 1 was excavated in two segments: [1092] (SG54) and [46/005] (SG270, interpreted originally as an artificial ditch). This was >32m long x up to 3m wide and 0.58m deep, with shallow sides and a concave or irregular base. Fill [1091] / [46/004] was soft, light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional to frequent pebbles, but no cultural material.

Natural hollow [2006] (SG116) was oval, measuring 1.62m x 1.00m x 50mm deep, with very shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base. Fill [2005] was firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.

Natural hollow [3070] (SG177) was an elongated oval measuring 4m long (EW) x 0.97m wide x 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Fill [3069] was friable, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles.

Natural hollow [3072] (SG178) was an irregular oval, measuring 1.22m x 0.87m x 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base. Fill [3071] was friable, light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.

Natural channel [3107] (SG193) was linear, oriented N-S, with steep, slightly irregular sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. Lower fill [3106] was loose, very light yellowish brown fine sand with occasional pebbles. Upper fill [3105] was loose, mottled light greyish brown and very light yellowish brown mixed sands, with moderate pebbles. The channel petered out to the N, and had an uncertain extent to the S.

Several undated features recorded as ditch segments in evaluation trenches 47 and 48 ([47/007], [48/004], [48/006], [48/008]) were not seen subsequently when Areas A and B were stripped. They are interpreted therefore as probable natural features.

Two undated linear features recorded as ditch segments in evaluation trenches 59 and 60 ([59/009], [60/005]) were not seen subsequently when Area C was stripped. They are interpreted therefore as probable natural features.

Group 50: Modern features
Contexts: 2017, *2018*, 2019, *2020*, 2021, *2022*
Subgroups: 122, 123, 124, 147

Three localised areas of modern root disturbance in Area B.

Appendix 3: Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
23/001											1	18												
23/004			1	2					1	122														
24/001											1	4												
25/001											1	4												
25/004			2	10	4	226			4	186			3	306										
25/005					1	728																		
26/001											4	20												
26/016	1	20																						
27/001											3	10												
29/001											2	4												
30/001											2	4												
33/001											6	18												
33/004					1	74			2	290														
35/001											5	46												
35/004			2	2	1	2													1	2				
40/001											2	4												
40/006					1	1																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
42/001											1	1												
44/001	1	6																						
44/006			1	12																				
46/001											2	16												
47/001											1	2												
47/004																			1	12				
48/001											2	8												
49/001											2	8												
51/001											1	24												
51/004					2	222													3	42				
54/001											2	16												
55/001											4	14												
56/001											1	4												
56/004			1	4					1	4														
56/006			3	18	1	534																		
57/004							1	62									1	2						
58/001											3	34												
59/001											1	1												
59/006			4	8	1	2			1	4					1	80	1	4						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
60/001									2	8	2	8												
61/001											2	32												
us	2	20																						
1001									4	56	60	802												
1003	1	2	2	14									1	3			191	2521						
1012																	54	736						
1020													3	4										
1030			3	8			5	4					58	40										
1032													46	14										
1034			2	6									30	5										
1035			1	2			1	76					62	140	3	300	20	118						
1040													150	300										
1046			1	6																				
1050			1	2									2	2										
1052			1	12					1	18			8	5										
1056			1	6																				
1062	3	16	11	48									24	35										
1068			1	2																				
1070			2	4																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1072	1	2																						
1074			1	38									1	39										
1082													86	316										
1085	0	<2	11	42			21	84					80	92	1	42	1	2						
1089	2	47	1	22									128	259										
1093													11	2										
1095													8	12			3	4						
1096													2	1			1	4						
1098	1	25											1	5			176	1222			10	24		
1103													55	134			6	12						
1106			38	1382			1	64																
1111																	6	6						
1115																	14	30						
1149																	1	30						
1153																	14	50						
1157																	8	34						
1165													22	7										
1166													12	2										
1172	1	5	16	166			2	192																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1178			2	12									38	34										
1183													11	2										
1189			2	12																				
1190													42	48										
2000											5	54					7	22						
2001	3	59	1	6							3	20												
2003			1	22													2	84						
2025	1	9	3	20									8	34										
2027			2	20			1	14					81	160			1	10						
2028			5	38					1	31							2	2						
2034																	2	16						
2036			2	8													4	24						
2038																	14	34						
2044			1	8																				
2046			1	4													5	12						
2052			8	96																				
3000													2	28			5	228	1	2				
3001			13	880																				
3002	1	10																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3003			1	46																				
3015			2	14																				
3032			1	2																				
3035			35	620																				
3045	1	10																						
3046			47	354			5	2068									36	326						
3047			164	2400	1	1464							1	20	2	9	76	14200						
3048																	33	682						
3049																	14	7696						
3050			40	579																				
3051	3	51	700	7454					1	5			2	2	17	1152	181	13552						
3052			1	8													2	6						
3055			6	10													5	2						
3057			29	304																				
3077	2	16																						
3081			2	2																				
3087																	22	50						
3089			2	4																				
3091	1	13	3	14																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3093			2	6											1	5	5	12						
3099			557	5584	1	48	1	430					14	24			39	1716						
3103			9	68					1	6														
3108			117	760													14	212						
3112			44	344					1	3			2	4										
3114			11	62									20	32			4	24						
3118			46	364													1	10						
3119			158	1280	2	112											5	170						
3120			953	13370			3	1156					254	870	1	16	74	3620						
3126			234	2222													51	2593						
3128			9	82									8	13									1	1
3130			127	1142	1	144			1	2			5	44			13	172						
3132			8	40					1	4							1	22						
3150			9	96																				
3152			68	438	0	<2											1	152						
3154	2	13	177	3160			1	60					10	87			83	1539						
3155			1125	16076	1	492	2	16							1	76	117	4948						
3156			65	618													10	326						
3157			16	168									1	2			10	192						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3159			536	7442			2	777					3	8	2	29	195	21238						
3160			416	5846													50	1074						
3163			12	44													37	1558						
3165			206	3727											2	52	26	1052			1	1		
3166			10	364																				
3176			6	1132																				
3181			58	1176	7	6432											2	3024						
3184			1	2																				
4000											2	4												
4001			1	24																				
4018																	21	850						
4020							18	1922																
Total	27	324	6162	80390	25	10481	64	6925	22	739	121	1180	1295	3135	31	1761	1667	86225	6	58	11	25	1	1

Appendix 4: Environmental sample residue quantification

Key: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250. RW = round wood, GR = growth rings, V = Vitrified

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2	55	3012	Pit	3013	4	40	40	****	53	****	60	Quercus sp. (3), Leguminosae rw (4), (1 with ca 30mm diam, 1 with 8mm, 2 with 10mm), Leguminosae diam unknown (3)														Flint (*/4g) FCF (***/1825g)
2	37	3119	Well	3100	8	40	20	**	1	****	3											*	<1		Pot (**/77g) F.Clay (*/24g) FCF (**/25g)
2	38	3120	Well	3100	8	40	20	**	2	***	5	to id charcoal from flot	**	Corylus avellana (10), Triticum sp. (1)	<1	***	13								Pot (***/221g) F.Clay (***/937g) FCF (***/325g)
2	50	3165	well	3100	8	40	40	***	8	****	6	Quercus sp. (6 . 1 with very closely spaced gr), Corylus avellana (1), Ulmus sp. (1	*	Triticum sp. (1), Hordeum sp. (2), Cerealia indet (1),	<1	**	6	*	1	*	<1	*	<1		Pot (**/134g) F.Clay (**/88g) Fe (*/2g) FCF (**/77g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
												rw), Prunus sp. (1 rw), Maloideaea (1 rw with pith)		indet seed (1)											
2	51	3167	Well	3100	8	40	20	***	7	***	2	Quercus sp. (5) some very closely spaced gr and 1 rw; Leguminosae rw (5) ca 4gr (2); 3gr (3) (diameters to measure)	****	Triticum sp., Bromus sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b. & spkf. Triticum spelta g.b. & spkf, Hordeum sp.	see notes in full excel tables					*	1	*	<1		F.Clay (*/6g) FCF (**/113g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2	52	3170	Well	3100	8	40	20	***	22	****	4	Leguminosae rw (5) (ca 4gr, 8mm diam; 4/5 gr, 8mm diam; 5gr, 4mm diam; 4gr, 7mm diam; 4gr, 8mm diam), Quercus sp. (5) large frags from large wood mainly	****	Triticum sp., Bromus sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b. & spkf. Triticum spelta g.b. & spkf, Hordeum sp. >4mm fraction includes some Triticum spelta still hulled & Hordeum sp. caryopses	see notes in full excel tables			*	<1	*	<1	*	<1		F.Clay (*/6g) FCF (**/79g)
2	57	3050	Kiln	3045	9	40	40	***	11	****	8	Prunus sp. (1), Quercus sp. (9) incl some V				*	<1								Pot (**/72g) F.Clay (**/134g) FCF (***/595g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2	58	3051	Kiln	3045	9	40	40	***	10	****	12	Quercus sp. (10) incl some V										*	<1		Pot (***/401g) F.Clay (****/860g) Fe (*/7g) Slag (**/42g) Stone (*/12g) Coal (*/<1g) FCF (***/336g)
2	47	3159	Kiln	3164	11	40	40	**	1	**	1					*	2					*	<1		Pot (**/367g) F.Clay (****/3159g) Stone (*/1165g) Fe (*/4g) FCF (**/82g)
2	48	3140	Kiln	3164	11	40	40	**	1	***	2	to id charcoal from flot	*	cpr indet (2 *), Corylus avellana (2)	<1							*	<1		Pot (***/1064g) Fe (*/1g) FCF (***/226g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2	49	3155	Kiln	3164	11	40	40	***	9	****	12	Quercus sp. (5), Prunus sp. (2), Corylus avellana (1), Ulmus sp. (1), Acer campestre (1)	*	Cerealia indet (2)	<1			*	3	*	1	**			Pot (***/839g) F.Clay (***/1379g) CBM (***/597g) Fe (*/5g) Coal (*/<1g) FCF (***/508g)
2	54	3157	Kiln	3164	11	10	10	**	3	****	8	Quercus sp. (7), cf. Bark frags (2), Indet distorted (1)	*	cerealia indet (1), Triticum sp. (1)	<1							*	<1		Pot (**/107g) F.Clay (***/446g) FCF (**/58g)
2	59	3108	Fire Pit	3109	12	20	20	**	3	****	4	Acer campestre (1), Quercus sp. (6), Ulmus sp. (2)	*	Triticum sp. (1), Cerealia indet (1), Corylus avellana (1)	<1							*	<1		Pot (**/114g) F.Clay (***/536g)
2	60	3127/ 3128	Pit	3129	12	20	20	**	<1	***	2					**	6								Pot (**/58g) F.Clay (***/320g) FCF (**/114g))
4	10	1076	North-East of SFB	1077	17	40	40	**	<1	**	2											*	<1		Flint (*/5g) FCF (**/249g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
4	12	1085	South-West of SFB	1086	17	40	40	**	1	***	2					**	2					*	<1	*	FCF (*/22g)
4	9	1074	Pit	1075	18	30	30	*	<1	**	<1		*	Corylus avellana (1)	<1	**	2					*	<1		FCF (*/34g)
4	14	1166	SFB	1123	19	40	40	**	1	***	2											**	<1		F.Clay (*/5g) FCF (**/132g)
4	29	1178	SFB	1182	19	40	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	Triticum sp. (1), cerealia indet (2)	<1					*	<1	*	<1		Pot (*/1g) Flint (*/5g) FCF (**/19g)
4	34	1179	SFB	1182	19	30	30	**	2	***	3					***	5			*	<1	*	<1		FCF (*/19g)
4	35	1190	Layer	1191	19	20	20			**	1					**	4								
4	36	1183	Pit	1184	19	20	20	**	<1	**	1		*	Triticum sp. (1)	<1	***	10			*	1	*	<1		Flint (*/304g) FCF (*/11g)
4	39	1180	Post hole	1181	19	20	20	*	1	**	<1														FCF (**/7g)
4	40	1170	Post hole	1171	19	20	20	*	1	**	<1											*	<1		Coal (*/<1g) FCF (**/20g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
4	41	1193	Layer	1194	19	20	20	**	1							**	2								FCF (*/2g)
4	44	1089	Pit	1090	21	40	40	**	3	***	2	Corylus avellana (6), Quercus sp. (1), Acer campestre (1), Prunus sp. (2)	*	Triticum sp. (1), cf. Hordeum sp. (1), Corylus avellana (1)	<1	***	28	*	<1			**	1		F.Clay (*/2g) FCF (*/21g)
4	11	1082	Pit	1084	22	40	40	**	4	***	3	Quercus sp. (5), Corylus/Alnus sp. (2), Maloideae (3)	**	Corylus avellana frags (27), Cerealia indet. (1), cpr indet (1) poss fruit stone or grape?	1	***	70	**	34	***	16	***	7		Pot (*/12g) F.Clay (*/3g) Bead (*/<1g) B.Slate (*/<1g) FCF (**/87g)
4	61	1036	Pit	1037	22	40	40	**	<1	**	<1		*	Triticum sp. (1), Hordeum sp. (2), Cerealia indet (1), cpr indet (1)	<1	***	24	*	3	**	3	**	2		Pot (*/2g) F.Clay (*/7g) Daub? (**/2g) Slag (*/<1g) FCF (**/51g)
4	62	1040	Pit	1041	22	40	40	**	3	***	3	Prunus sp. (2), Corylus avellana (1), Maloideae (2), Quercus sp. (5)	*	Corylus avellana (1)		****	55								F.Clay (*/14g) FCF (**/273g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
4	27	2025	Pit	2026	25	20	20	***	4	****	7	Quercus sp. (6), Corylus avellana (2), Maloideae (2)	*	cerealia indet (2), cf. Hordeum sp. (1)	<1	**	<1								FCF (*/5g)
4	28	2027	Pit	2026	25	20	20	***	13	****	18	Quercus sp. (9), Quercus sp. distorted (1)	*	cpr indet (2)	<1	***	10					*	<1		Pot (*/12g) Slag (**/40g) FCF (**/26g)
4	42	2044	South-West of SFB	2045	26	40	40	**	3	***	3		*	cerealia indet (1), cpr indet (3)	<1							*	<1		F.Clay (*/7g) FCF (*/7f)
4	43	2046	North-East of SFB	2047	26	40	40	**	4	****	4	Ilex aquifolium (9), Quercus sp. (1)	*	Corylus avellana (1), cerealia indet (2), cpr indet (1)	<1							*	<1		Pot (*/1g) F.Clay (*/10g) Coal (*/<1g) FCF (**/70g)
4	45	2034	Post hole	2035	26	30	30	**	7	***	4	Fraxinus excelsior (3), Corylus/Alnus sp. (1), Quercus sp. (5), Acer campestre (1)				*	1					**	<1		Pot (*/15g) CBM (**/28g) FCF (*/16g)
4	46	2042	Post hole	2043	26	20	20	**	2	***	2		*	Corylus avellana (2)	<1							*	<1		Pot (*/9g) F.Clay (*/3g) Bead (*/<1g) Coal (*/<1g) FCF (**/52g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
4	33	2028	Pit	2029	27	20	20	*	<1	***	2											*	<1		FCF (**/95g)
4	56	4018	Pit	4019	29	40	40	**	1	**	<1		**	Triticum sp., Triticum cf. aestivum	<1										F.Clay (**/108g) FCF (*/1g)
5	15	1108	Post hole	1109	30	20	20	*	<1	**	2					**	2	*	2			**	1		Pot (*/9g) F.Clay (**/28g) FCF (*/14g)
5	16	1111	Post hole	1112	30	10	10	*	<1	**	1									*	<1				F.Clay (*/8g)
5	17	1115	Post hole	1116	30	10	10	*	<1	**	<1					*	1								F.Clay (*/21g)
5	18	1118	Post hole	1119	30	10	10	**	<1	**	<1					*	<1			*	<1	*	<1		F.Clay (**/66g) FCF (**/64g)
5	19	1160	Post hole	1161	30	10	10	**	2	**	1														FCF (*/1g)
5	20	1134	Post hole	1136	30	10	10	**	<1	**	<1											*	<1		F.Clay (**/80g) Flint (*/1g) FCF (**/74g))

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
5	21	1137	Post hole	1138	30	10	10	*	<1	**	<1														F.Clay (*/8g)
5	22	1158	Post hole	1159	30	10	10	***	18	****	8	Quercus sp. (10)						*	<1	*	<1	*	<1		
5	23	1145	Post hole	1146	30	10	10	***	7	***	3	Quercus sp. (10)				*	<1	*	1	**	3	*	<1		F.Clay (***/108g) FCF (*/2g)
5	24	1149	Post hole	1150	30	10	10			*	<1														Flint (*/4g) FCF (*/2g)
5	25	1143	Post hole	1144	30	10	10			**	<1					**	1								F.Clay (*/1g) FCF (*/<1g)
5	26	1153	Post hole	1154	30	10	10			**	<1		*	cf. Triticum sp. (1), cf. Hordeum sp. (1), Cerealia indet (4)	<1										F.Clay (**/47g)
5		1012	Pit	1013	30							oak (frag from large charred, possible plank/timber Recorded on site as RF7													

Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent	Group	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shell	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
5	13	1098	SFB		31	20	20	**	1	***	1					**	1								Daub (***/311g) Stone (**/190g) FCF (**/25g0
5	30	1185	Hearth	1099	31	10	10	*	<1	**	<1		*	cerealia indet (1)	<1										F.Clay (**/7g) FCF (*/2g)
5	31	1095	Layer	1099	31	1	1					oak (fragment from a large piece of charred wood, possible plank. (NB no other residue)													
5	32	1186	Hearth	1099	31	20	20	*	<1	*	<1					*	<1								

Appendix 5: Environmental sample flot quantification

Key: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250. Preservation + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
2	55	3012	3013	Pit	4	212	800	<5	<5	**	****	****	****										
2	37	3119	3100	Well	8	1	5	<5	<5			*	****	*	Triticum sp., Avena/ Bromus sp., Cerealia	+/++	*	Chenopodium sp. (3), Persicaria sp. (1)	++	*	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum gb (2) Triticum spelta gb (1), Culm frag	++	
2	38	3120	3100	Well	8	34	100	<5	<5	*	***	****	****	***	Avena/ Bromus sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, Cerealia, Hordeum sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum sprouted	+/++/ +++	**	Poaceae (large), cf Chenopodiaceae, Leguminosae small, Fallopia convolvulus, Polygonum/ Rumex sp. & some to id	++	**	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum spelta g.b., Triticum spelta /dicoccum spfk	++/ +++	
2	50	3165	3100	well	8	3.5	10	<5	<5	*	**	***	****	**	Hordeum sp., Avena/ Bromus sp., Triticum sp., Cerealia indet.	+/++/ +++	*	Raphanus raphanistrum (1), Stellaria cf. media (1), Polygonum/ Rumex sp. (1), cf Carex sp. (1), Poaceae (1)	+/++	*	culm and node frag	++	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
2	51	3167	3100	Well	8	60	240	<5	<5	*		*	***	****	Triticum sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum (dom), Triticum spelta, Avena sp., Hordeum sp.	++/ +++	**	Fallopia convolvulus, Rumex sp., Chenopodiaceae, Asteracea to id, Atriplex sp., Carex sp., Centaurea sp., & others to id	++/ +++	***	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum spkf, gb, rachis frags & other chaff, Triticum spelta spkf, gb, rachis, cf Avena sp grains still hulled	++/ +++	
2	52	3170	3100	Well	8	63.5	300	<5	<5			**	***	***	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, Hordeum sp. (small in flot, larger in residue), Avena sp.	++/ +++	****	Bromus sp. % other lareg Poaceae, Fallopia convolvulus, Fabaceae, Polygonum/ Rumex sp. & others to id	++/ +++	***	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum spelta g.b. & spkf, Triticum spelta/dicoccum rachis. Culms & nodes & other chaff. Also immature/ sterile grain husks?	+/++/ +++	
2	57	3050	3045	Kiln	9	144	450	5	<5	**	***	***	****	*	cerealia indet (1 frag noted)	+							**
2	58	3051	3045	Kiln	9	32	75	5	<5		**	***	****	**	cerealia indet., Hordeum sp.,	+/++	**	Chenopodium sp., Rumex sp., Poaceae (small), Leguminosae, & some to id	+/++				
2	47	3159	3164	Kiln	11	13.5	45	20	<5	*	**	***	****	*	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, Hordeum sp., cf. Avena sp.	+/++	*	Fallopia convolvulus	++	**	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum spkf.	+/++	**

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
2	48	3140	3164	Kiln	11	25	90	<5	<5	*	***	****	****	**	Hordeum sp. (sm), Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, cf. Avena sp., Cerealia indet. Cf. Linum sp.	+/++	*	Rumex sp., Chenopodiaceae. Poaceae, cf. Carex sp.	+/++	** (*)	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum spelta g.b., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum spkf	+/++	
2	49	3155	3164	Kiln	11	12	30	<5	10	*	**	***	****	**	Hordeum sp., Triticum sp., cf. Avena sp., cerealia indet.	++	**	Chenopodium sp., Rumex sp., Poaceae, Raphanus raphanistrum	+/++	*	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum spelta, cpr indet.	+/++	
2	54	3157	3164	Kiln	11	44	120				***	****	****	**	Hordeum vulgare (2), Triticum spelta/ dicoccum (2), Triticum sp., Cerealia, Avena/ Bromus sp.	++/ +++	*	Rumex sp., some large Poaceae, & some to id	++	*	Triticum cf. spelta g.b. (2)	+++	
2	59	3108	3109	Fire/ poss cooking Pit	12	19.5	40	10	30	**	**	***	****	**	cerealia indet (1), cf Hordeum sp. (quite small), Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, cf Avena sp. (1)	+/++	*	Polygonum/ Rumex sp., Poaceae (lg), Festucca/ Bromus sp.	+/++	*	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum g.b., Triticum cf. spelta g.b.	++	*
2	60	3127/ 3128	3129	Pit	12	13	40	10	5	*	**	***	****	*	cerealia indet. (1)	+	*	Chenopodium sp. (1 poss charred)	+				

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
4	10	1076	1077	North-East of SFB	17	15	20	25	65	*	*	**	****				*	Rumex sp.	++				
4	12	1085	1086	South-West of SFB	17	8.5	15	25	25	*	*	*	***	*	cerealia indet	+							
4	9	1074	1075	Pit	18	6	10	40	30		*	**	****	*	Triticum sp.	+	*	Chenopodium sp.	+				
4	14	1166	1123	SFB	19	12	15	35	30	*	*	**	****	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	Rumex sp., Chenopodium sp. (1 fragmented)	+/++				
4	29	1178	1182	SFB	19	6.5	5	20	70	*		**	***										
4	34	1179	1182	SFB	19	0.5	<5	15	50	*			***	*	Avena/ Bromus sp. (1)	++	*	Poaceae (1)	+	**	indet cpr, very small tubers	+	
4	35	1190	1191	SFB	19	2	5	25	40	*			****				*	cf Poaceae very small (1)	++				
4	36	1183	1184	Post hole	19	0.5	<5	<5	95	*			**										

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
4	39	1180	1181	Post hole	19	8	10	10	80	**		*	****							*	indet cpr	+	
4	40	1170	1171	Post hole	19	2.5	5	20	75			*	**	*	cerealia indet. (1)	+							
4	41	1193	1194	SFB	19	9	10	10	80	**		*	****							*	indet cpr	+	
4	44	1089	1090	Pit	21	4	15	30	30	**	*	**	****	*	Triticum sp., Avena sp., cf Hordeum sp., Fabaceae (to id), cerealia indet., Linum usitatissimum	+/++/ +++	*	Chenopodium sp.	+	***	tubers indet. (some picked)	++	
4	11	1082	1084	pit	22	16.5	40	10	30	*	**	**	****	**	Triticum spelta/ dicoccum, Hordeum sp., Avena sp.	+/++	*	Rumex sp.	++	*	cf Tuber (1)		**
4	61	1036	1037	Pit	22	30.5	70	10	10	*	**	**	****	**	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp., Avena sp., cerealia indet.	+/++	*	Rumex sp.	++				
4	62	1040	1041	pit	22	37	100	10	20		**	***	****	*	Hordeum sp., Triticum sp., cerealia indet.	+/++							**

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
4	27	2025	2026	Pit	25	1	<5	25	50	*	*	*	***							*	indet cpr (1)	+	
4	28	2027	2026	Pit	25	1.5	<5	30	30	*	*	*	****	*	Cerealia, Triticum sp.	+	*	Galium sp. (2), cf Leguminosae (1), Chenopodium (poss charred)	++	*	indet cpr	+	
4	42	2044	2045	South-West of SFB	26	3.5	10	60	10	**	*	*	***	*	cerealia indet	+							
4	43	2046	2047	North-East of SFB	26	10.5	10	20	30	**	*	*	***										*
4	45	2034	2035	Post hole	26	3	10	70	15	*	*	*	***				*	Fabaceae (1 med)	+				
4	46	2042	2043	Post hole	26	5.5	5	<5	40	*	*	*	****	*	Triticum cf aestivum (1)	++	*	Rumex sp. (2)	++				
4	33	2028	2029	Pit	27	2	10	50	35	*		*	**	*	Triticum sp. (1), Cerealia indet (1)	+				*	indet cpr	+	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
4	56	4018	4019	Pit	29	16.5	30	10	10	*	*	*	***	***	Triticum sp., Triticum spelta/ dicoccum (dom), Triticum cf aestvum, Avena/ Bromus sp.	++/ +++	*	Asteraceae? To id. Needs sieving to check for more weeds	++				**
5	15	1108	1109	Post hole	30	0.5	<5	15	60	*		*	***	*	cerealia indet.	+	*	Polygonum aviculare (1)	++	*	cpr indet. And amalgam including cerealia	+	
5	16	1111	1112	Post hole	30	2.5	<5	10	85			*	***										
5	17	1115	1116	Post hole	30	0.5	<5	20	60	*			**										
5	18	1118	1119	Post hole	30	4	5	<5	65	*		**	***				*	Leguminosae (sm/med) (1)	++	*	cpr indet	++	
5	19	1160	1161	Post hole	30	1	<5	45	50		*	*	**										
5	20	1134	1136	Post hole	30	1.5	<5	5	30	*	*	*	***				*	cf Chenopodium sp. (1)	+				

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
5	21	1137	1138	Post hole	30	2.5	<5	10	85	*			**										
5	22	1158	1159	Post hole	30	7	10							*	cerealia indet., Triticum sp., cf Hordeum sp.	++							
5	23	1145	1146	Post hole	30	0.5	<5	80	10				**							*	cpr indet	+	
5	24	1149	1150	Post hole	30	0.5	<5	40	50		1	2	**	*	Triticum spelta/dicoccum (1)	++							
5	25	1143	1144	Post hole	30	0.5	<5	<5	90	*			**							*	indet cpr	+	
5	26	1153	1154	Post hole	30	1	<5	<5	70	*			***				*	Poaceae/cf. cerealia (small)	+				
5	13	1098		SFB	31	30	90	5	25		**	***	****				*	Carex sp., cf. Rumex sp.	++				
5	30	1185	1099	Hearth	31	2	<5	5	90	*	*	*	***				*	Polygonum/ Rumex sp. (1), Centaurea sp. (1),	++	*	Indet cpr (1)	+	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / Deposit Type	Group	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
5	31	1095	1099	Layer	31	13	50	<5	<5	*	**	***	****	*	cerealia indet. (2)	+	*	Fabaceae (1)	+				
5	32	1186	1099	Hearth	31	1	<5	30	15	*	*	*	****				*	indet (1), Asteraceae (1)	+/++	*	indet cpr	+	

Appendix 6: SHER summary form

Site Code	EWL 037					
Identification Name and Address	Land south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Babergh					
OS Grid Reference	TL 99500 63160					
Geology	Croxton Sand and Gravel Member / Head					
ASE Project Number	180565					
Type of Fieldwork	Excavation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	28/08/2018 - 29/10/2018					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Ltd					
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Period Summary		MESO	NEO	BA	**IA**	**RB**
	SAX	**MED**	**PM**	**MOD**		

Summary

A small assemblage of residual struck flints suggest only transitory use of the site during earlier prehistoric periods (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). Two pits dated to the Earlier Iron Age indicate a degree of permanent occupation, of a limited nature.

In the Early Roman period (AD 60-100) the site was a centre for pottery production. Two adjacent kilns and an associated well were constructed close to the suggested course of a Roman road, corresponding to the eastern boundary of the site. The kilns were of similar clay construction, incorporating a 'tongue' pedestal. There were two principal kiln products – flagons in a distinctive white/buff fabric and coarse wares, especially black-surfaced jars. A large pottery assemblage, comprised mostly of wasters, was recovered from the kilns and the well, together with fragments of kiln furniture and associated environmental evidence. Two ditched enclosures and scattered pits in the same area of the site provide some evidence for contemporary occupation. Two Early Roman pits (also containing pottery wasters) at the west end of the site demonstrate more widespread occupation during the same period.

Pottery production ceased towards the end of the 1st century, after which the site seems to have been abandoned. A small pit containing pottery dated AD 150-300+ suggests that there was occasional use of the site during the mid/late Roman period.

During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th-7th century), a small settlement was established in the western half of the site. The settlement was represented by three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), four possible SFBs, some associated pits (relatively rich in environmental evidence) and a possible boundary ditch.

A possible timber building (of earth-fast post construction) with an associated hearth was located north of the SFBs. Associated fragments of fired clay/daub with wattle and post impressions suggest destruction by fire. Currently undated, the postulated building might have been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead.

Evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and possible medieval occupation was sealed by a site-wide deposit of 'subsoil', probably the result of natural accumulation during a period of abandonment, with subsequent reworking during cultivation (medieval/early post-medieval). More recent (post-medieval) agriculture was represented by a series of north/south ditches, corresponding to field boundaries shown on 19th- and earlier 20th-century maps.

Post-medieval field boundaries were removed in the 1960s/1970s, and modern agriculture was represented by a site-wide layer of ploughsoil, forming the current ground surface.

Appendix 7: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-326814

Project details

Project name	Land south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
Short description of the project	Two pits dated to the Earlier Iron Age provide the earliest evidence for occupation of the site. In the Early Roman period (AD 60-100) two adjacent kilns and an associated well were constructed close to the suggested course of a Roman road. There were two principal kiln products - flagons in a distinctive white/buff fabric and coarse wares, especially black-surfaced jars. A large pottery assemblage, comprised mostly of wasters, was recovered from the kilns and the well, together with fragments of kiln furniture. Two ditched enclosures and scattered pits in the same area provide evidence for contemporary occupation. Pottery production ceased towards the end of the 1st century, after which the site was abandoned. A pit containing pottery dated AD 150-300+ suggests that there was occasional use of the site during the mid/late Roman period. During the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th-7th century), a small settlement was established in the western half of the site. It was represented by three SFBs, four possible SFBs, associated pits and a possible boundary ditch. A possible timber building was located north of the SFBs and may have been been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead.
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2018 End: 29-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	EWL 037 - Sitecode 4911/16/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age POTTERY KILN Roman WELL Roman ENCLOSURE Roman PIT Roman SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING Early Medieval PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman KILN FURNITURE Roman BROOCH Roman QUERN Roman POTTERY Early Medieval PIN Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL Land South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell

Postcode	IP30 9DG
Study area	8.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99500 63160 52.229952245337 0.921616776757 52 13 47 N 000 55 17 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Craig Carvey Kieron Heard Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	EWL 037
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell: Post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K
Other biblio details	ASE report number 2019142
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	UCL/ASE
Place of issue	Witham, Essex
Description	A4, 200+ pages, including figures

Appendix 8: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
Suffolk, IP30 9DG

NGR: TL 9940 6322

Planning Application Ref. No.: 4911/16

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

ASE Project no: 180565
Site Code: EWL 037

August 2018

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
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Site Code: EWL 037

August 2018

Prepared by:	Kathryn Grant Reis	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	August 2018		
Revision 1:	24th August 2018		
Revision 2:	28th August 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 an archaeological excavation at Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 9940 6322).

1.2 This WSI is for an archaeological excavation across four areas to target archaeological remains revealed during the evaluation trial trenching (Phases 1 and 2: ASE 2018 (Phase 2) and Cotswold Archaeology (Phase 1) across the site area (Figure 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site lies on the east fringe of Elmswell at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north, rising gently to 70m aOD in the south. There are no significant water courses in the immediate vicinity, the closest being the Black Bourn river approximately 1.6 miles to the west, flowing south to north to the east of Tostock.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping online, the underlying geology of the site is that of Crag Group sand of the Quaternary and Neogene periods. Superficial deposits of the northern parcel and the north part of the southern parcel comprise Quaternary gravel, sand and clay. The superficial deposits in the southern part of the site are Croxton Sands and Gravels of the Quaternary period.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline planning permission (4911/16) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the development of the site for 240 proposed new residential dwellings, a new community parkland, play area and associated amenities.

2.2.2 Given the site's potential, a series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at the site in advance of the granting of consent. These include an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Pegasus 2016), geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and evaluation trenching (Cotswold Archaeology 2016 (Phase 1 evaluation). Having considered those documents Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS) have recommended a programme of mitigation be undertaken in advance of construction-related works. Consequently Conditions 17 and 18 of the outline consent state:

"17: No development shall take place within each phase area until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.

d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

18: No building shall be occupied in each phase of development until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that phase, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition."

2.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been 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 this document, as well Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS, updated 2017), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA. It should be noted that should further work be required by SCCAS following consideration of a report on this phase of work this would be subject to a separate Brief and WSI.

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3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the DBA (Pegasus 2016) and the report for the evaluation phases (Cotswold Archaeology 2016 and ASE 2018) and is supported by readily available historic mapping.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 No prehistoric finds or features are known from within the site and only one findspot, a flint dating to the Neolithic, is recorded on the HER, some 500m south of the site (SHER WDN 002).

3.2.2 Three small shallow pits, a posthole and two ditches or gullies have been found 470m to the southeast of the site, dating to the Iron Age (SHER WDN 013).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 A Roman road is thought to form the east boundary of the site (also the parish boundary) (EWL MISC), although this is yet unproven.

3.3.2 The only other features of this date recorded within the vicinity of the site are ditches approximately 650m north-west of the site, thought to be associated

with a Roman enclosure (SHER EWL 013). Roman findspots for pottery, a bronze ring, coins and kiln remains are scattered to both the north and south of the site (SHERs EWL 003, EWL 004, EWL 005 and EWL MISC).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 A metal detector survey (SHER EWL 025) and findspots (SHER EWL 021) have recorded a small scatter of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts, including a mount from an Early Saxon hanging bowl, two sherds of pottery and two buckles. The mount is considered to suggest the location of a medieval cemetery, but this was encountered some 850m to the west of the site.

3.4.2 To the north-east of the site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches (SHER WDN 017) along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall (SHER WDN 005). Warren lodge (SHER EWL 015) is located c.630m south-east of the site and is recorded on 16th-century maps, in an area subsequently quarried.

3.4.3 The east boundary of the site runs along the line of the historic boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden (SHER EWL 016). This is marked on a map of c.1568, dividing the Franchise of St Edmund from the Geldable (also called the Hundred Mere) and annotated as 'the old ditch called the Franchise Bank'. As with many parish boundaries, it is probably medieval in date, possibly earlier¬.A metal detector survey and findspots have deposited a small scatter of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts with the HER, including a mount from an early Saxon hanging bowl, two sherds of pottery and two buckles. The mount is considered to suggest the location of a medieval cemetery but this was encountered some 850m to the west of the site.

3.4.4 To the northeast of the site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall. The east boundary of the site is the historic boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden. This is marked on a map of 1568 and as with many parish boundaries, is probably medieval in date, possibly earlier.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 A 16th-century map marks a boundary and track at Woolpit Heath (SHER WPT 028), 630m to the south of the site. This may have been a boundary of Haughley Park, a Grade I Listed early 17th-century house and associated parks (SHER HGH 011; List No. 1181268). An associated icehouse (SHER WDN 006) is marked on a 1957 OS map.

3.5.2 An undated windmill (SHER WPT 027) is shown on the map of *c.*1568 on Woolpit Heath, c.750m south of the site. Another windmill, known as Warren Mill (SHER WDN 009), was located c.80m south-east of the site. The Kiln Lane brick works (SHER WPT 022) and the Elmswell Railway Station (and line) (SHER EWL 020) are also denoted on various editions of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

3.5.3 Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the site itself saw little change, other than the removal of one east/west field boundary that once divided the northern portion and three north/south field boundaries that once divided the southern

portion. To the south, one of these was a short southerly extension of the principle west boundary of the site and the other two divided the remaining field into three. These, along with the east/west boundary in the northern portion are shown on OS mapping dating from 1886 (1:2500 scale) to 1973 (1:10560 scale). The single fields as they are now are first shown on the 1974 map (1:2500 scale

3.6 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

3.6.1 The site has been subject to geophysical survey (GSB 2016) but no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected.

3.6.2 The site was then subject to evaluation by trenching (Cotswold Archaeology 2016 and ASE 2018). The initial evaluation in 2016 comprised the excavation of twenty-two trenches, which identified a putative ditched enclosure containing a probable kiln of early Roman date in the southeast. In the west part of the site a possible sunken featured building, two pits and a tree-throw pit were identified, dating to the Saxon period.

3.6.3 A series of post-medieval and/or modern boundary ditches were identified across the site.

3.7 Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation (ASE 2018) (Fig. 2)

3.7.1 A small number of archaeological remains, consisting of ditches and pits, were recorded in sixteen of these thirty-nine trenches and were generally concentrated in the west (Trenches 46-48) and south-east (Trenches 57-59) of the site.

3.7.2 No direct evidence of Saxon occupation was encountered during this phase of evaluation. The presence of a ditch, albeit undated, in close proximity of the previously recorded Saxon sunken-featured building, in the west of the site, however, may be associated with this phase.

3.7.3 The features, generally undated, encountered in the south-east of the site, may be associated with the Early Roman pottery production activity previously recorded. A pit recorded in this area also contained a small quantity of pottery of probable high medieval date.

3.7.4 The remaining features recorded were undated or post-medieval/modern in date and demonstrate a general lack of concentrated areas of activity. In the far north of the site, (Trench 26), several pits were identified; however, the lack of finds recovered from these features.

3.7.5 A number of post-medieval/modern ditches were also identified, several of which correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic tithe and Ordnance Survey maps dating between the 19th and 20th centuries, indicating the agricultural nature of land use.

4 AIMS AND 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.; and
- Understand how this site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to the understanding of activity in different periods in the county.
- Disseminating the results of the work and producing an accessible archive are further aims of the project

4.1.2 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered;
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Are there any further features within the Roman ditched enclosure?
- Can anything further be added to our understanding of the kiln structure found during trenching and its use?
- Are there any outlying features associated with the Roman enclosure?
- Is the putative Saxon SFB in isolation or is it part of a settlement or related to any other nearby features?
- Is the site related or linked in any way to other sites in Elmswell or beyond?
- Are there any similarities between the kiln and other Roman kiln structures in the area (notably EWL 003)?

4.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Roman

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott, 2011, 46)

- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott, 2011, 57).

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medleycott, 2011, 57)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the excavation of four areas (Figure 2). The areas will be initially stripped to a minimum as stated below, with contingency to expand to a maximum. The decision to cease mechanical stripping will be determined if/when a 10m buffer containing no archaeological remains is reached.

- Area A: 6,300m²
- Area B: Minimum: 4,662m², Maximum: 5,820m²
- Area C: Minimum: 3,364m², Maximum: 4,505m²
- Area D: Minimum: 394m², Maximum: 870m²

5.1.2 A contingency has been agreed in case extensive archaeological remains are shown to extend beyond the maximum strip areas. Provision has been made to review the strategy with CgMs and SCCAS as the areas are opened. The areas will be clearly marked out and no tracking will take place within the areas until formally signed off by SCCAS.

5.1.3 A site code (**EWL 037**) has been obtained from the Suffolk HER for the site and is to be used as the unique site identifier for this phase of work. This site code was also used for the evaluation phases, and care will be taken to avoid duplication of numbers in the archive (this phase of works will begin at 10,000). This number will be clearly marked on the report, any subsequent project documentation and for the preparation of the project archive. A new OASIS record has also been initiated for the work.

5.1.4 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.*

Excavation

5.1.5 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked mechanical excavator. 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 take place under constant supervision and will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. Plant will not be tracked over any of the areas once stripped until consultation and sign off with SCCAS and CgMs has taken place.

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

5.1.7 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared after 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, as well as being made available to CgMs Consulting and SCCAS. 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.

5.1.8 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.

5.1.9 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. John Varden will undertake regular metal detecting visits on behalf of ASE. Any metal finds located this way will have their position recorded by GPS.

5.1.10 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.

5.1.11 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated on occasion this may be 100% excavation. 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.

5.1.12 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).

5.1.13 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.

5.1.14 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.

5.1.15 The site will be secured with netlon fencing along the road edge to limit access to the site while works are ongoing. Any deep features within the excavation area will also be fenced as appropriate.

Finds/Environmental Remains

5.1.15 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.

5.1.16 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.

5.1.17 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.

5.1.18 Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified 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.

5.1.19 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). All metal or small finds will have their locations record by GPS.

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.

- FURTHER PROJECT AIMS: a timetabled task list and updated research aims and the work to be undertaken to achieve them.

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. 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 approval by 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 following completion of the PXA and UPD. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design. A summary of the project will also be included in the annual PSIAH fieldwork roundup.

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 Gemma Stevenson (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)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Suffolk)	Paul Blinkhorn (external: Suffolk)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)

Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. 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 to obtain sign off before they are backfilled.

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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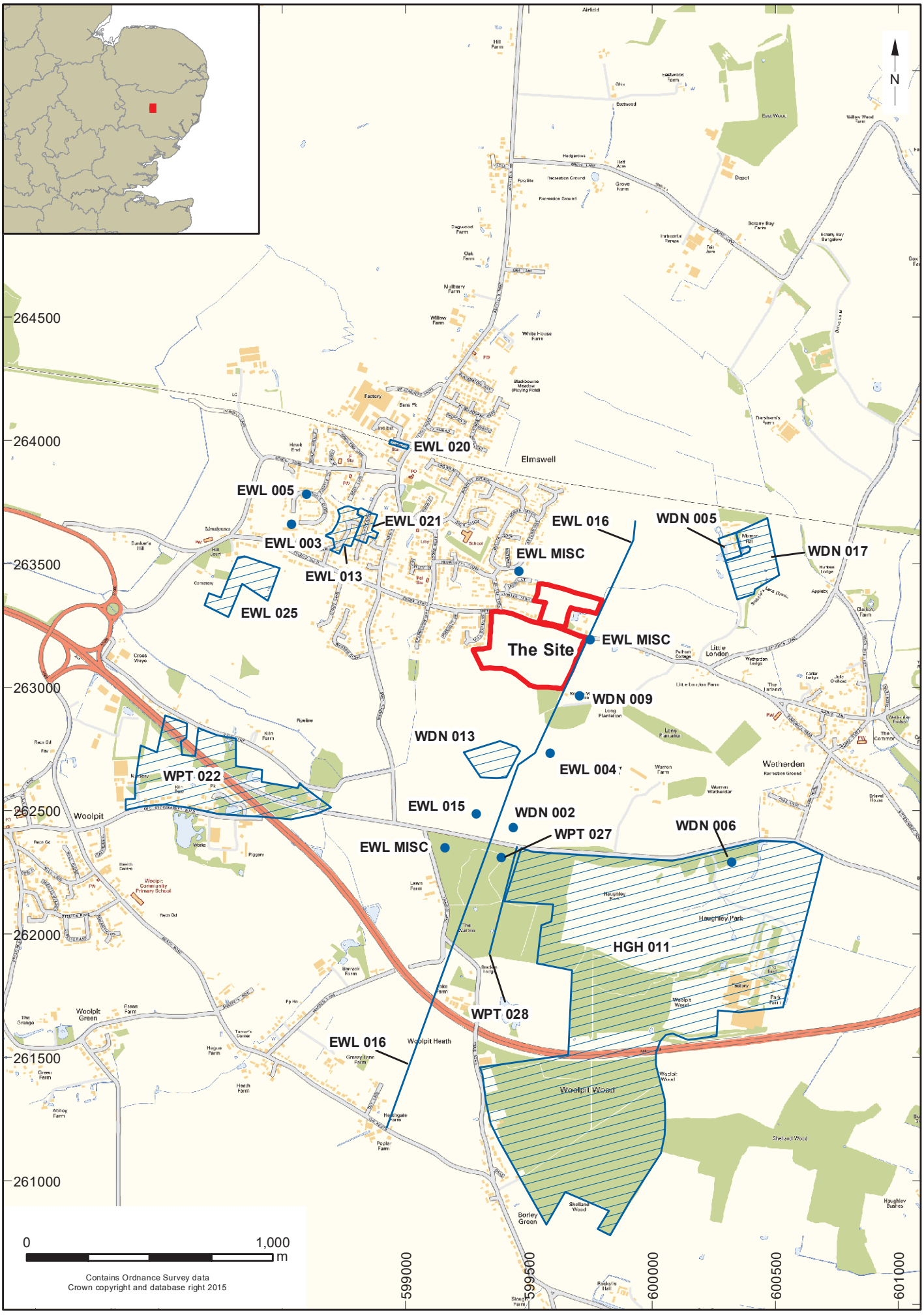
Archaeology South-East
15th August 2018



© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180565	Aug 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

N

599350,263400

599700,263400

LAUREL COURT

JUBILEE TERRACE

JUBILEE TERRACE

WETHERDEN ROAD

LB

Pump

Fairview

Mayfield

Meadow View

Rosslyn

Woodlands

Cornfields

Def Drain

Drain

Pond

FB

Pond

1.22m Rtg

Hill Croft

El Sub Sta

MILL GARDENS

Ekfield

Valleyview

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50 T51 T52 T53 T54 T55 T56 T57 T58 T59 T60

natural silt

Excavation Area B

Pit containing Saxon pottery

Possible SFB

Area B
Initial area
(Sept 2018)

Excavation Area A

Excavation Area D

Kiln

Excavation Area C

599350,263050

599700,263050

0 50m

Initial proposed excavation area

Minimum proposed excavation area

Maximum proposed excavation area

Roman

Medieval

Post-medieval / modern

Undated

Field boundaries shown on historic mapping 1843 to 1973

Current phase of evaluation trenches (T23 - T61) with archaeological feature

Current phase of evaluation trenches without archaeological features

Previous evaluation trenches

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180565	Sept 2018	Location of proposed excavation areas with results of previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office
Units 1& 2
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web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

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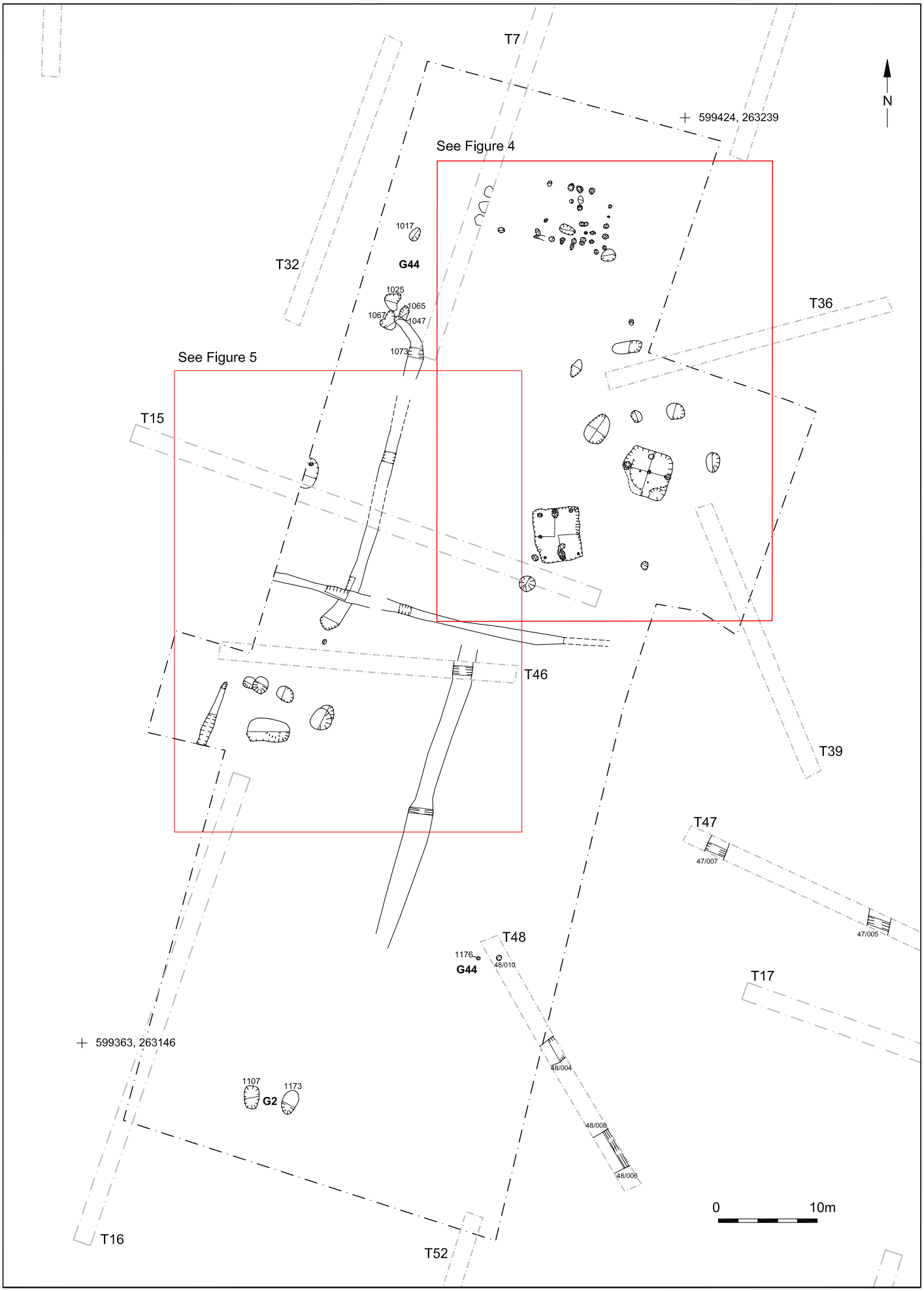
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Site location and selected HER references mentioned in the text	
Report No: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Locations of excavation areas and evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area A, showing all features	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

T7

N

1005
1156
1154
1150
1152
1144
1159
1013
1148
1146
1142
G30
G31
1140
1007
1161
1163
1099
1138
1015
1011
1131
1133
1109
1120
1122
1136
1009
1112
1116
1121
1129
1119
1127
1125
1021
G44

1019

G44
1029
T36
1027

1102
1175
G20
1031
G20
S12
1182
1165
1184
1191
Section 12
1181
1169
1196
1171
G19
Section 11
1194
1198
1200
1204
1202
S11
1123

T39

1094
1077
1063
1088
1069
G17
Section 10
1071
1051
1049
1055
1097
1053
1086
Section 9

1061
G18

1075
G18

0
5m

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Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area A, detailed plan (north)	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

T15

G24

1035

1033

G49

1079

N

1059

1057

1081

G33

1045

T46

1043

G22

46/005

1101

Section 13

1105

G22

1041

1084

G22

1039

G23

1188

1037

1090

Section 14

G21

T16

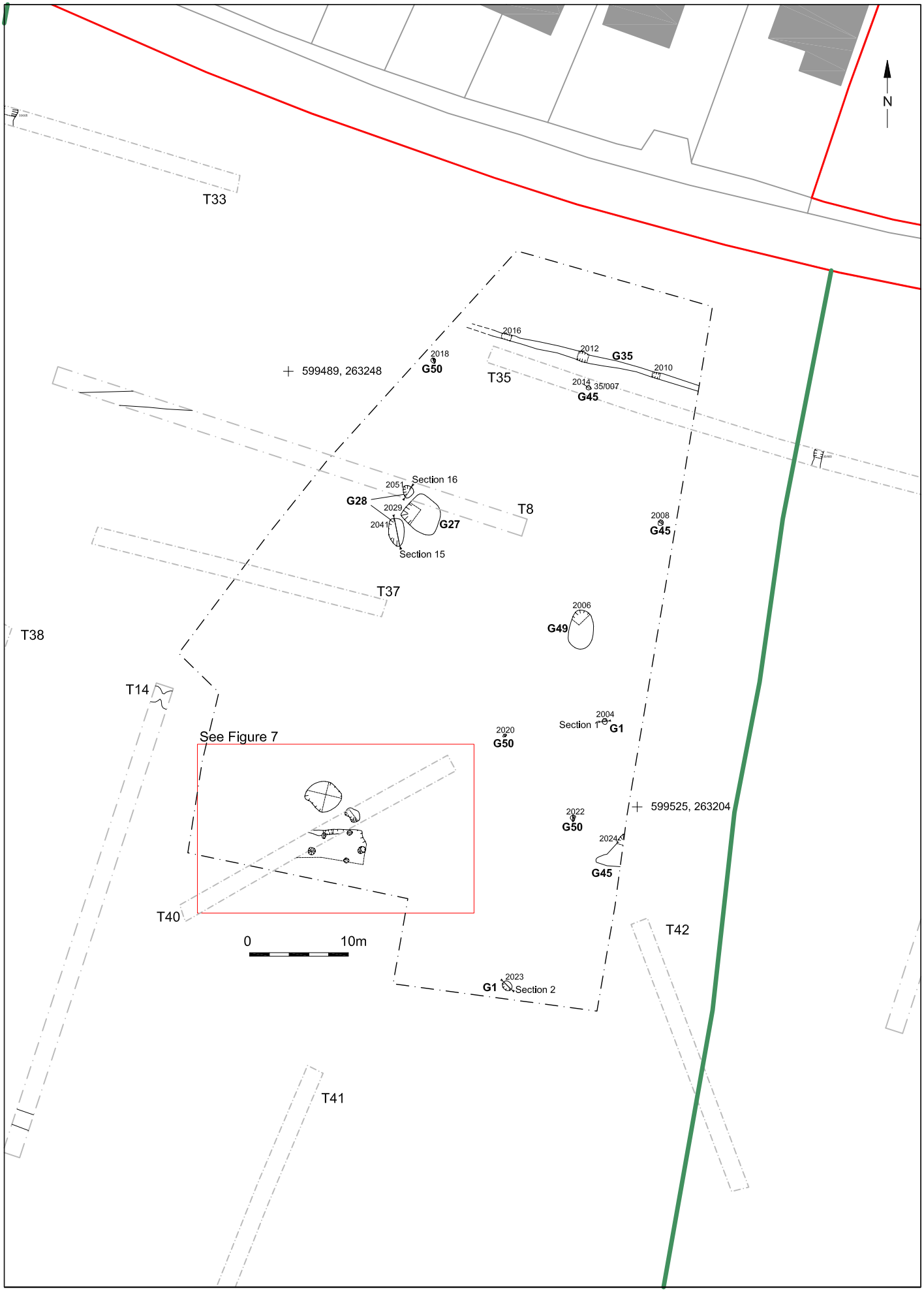
G49

1092

0

5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig.5
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area A, detailed plan (south)	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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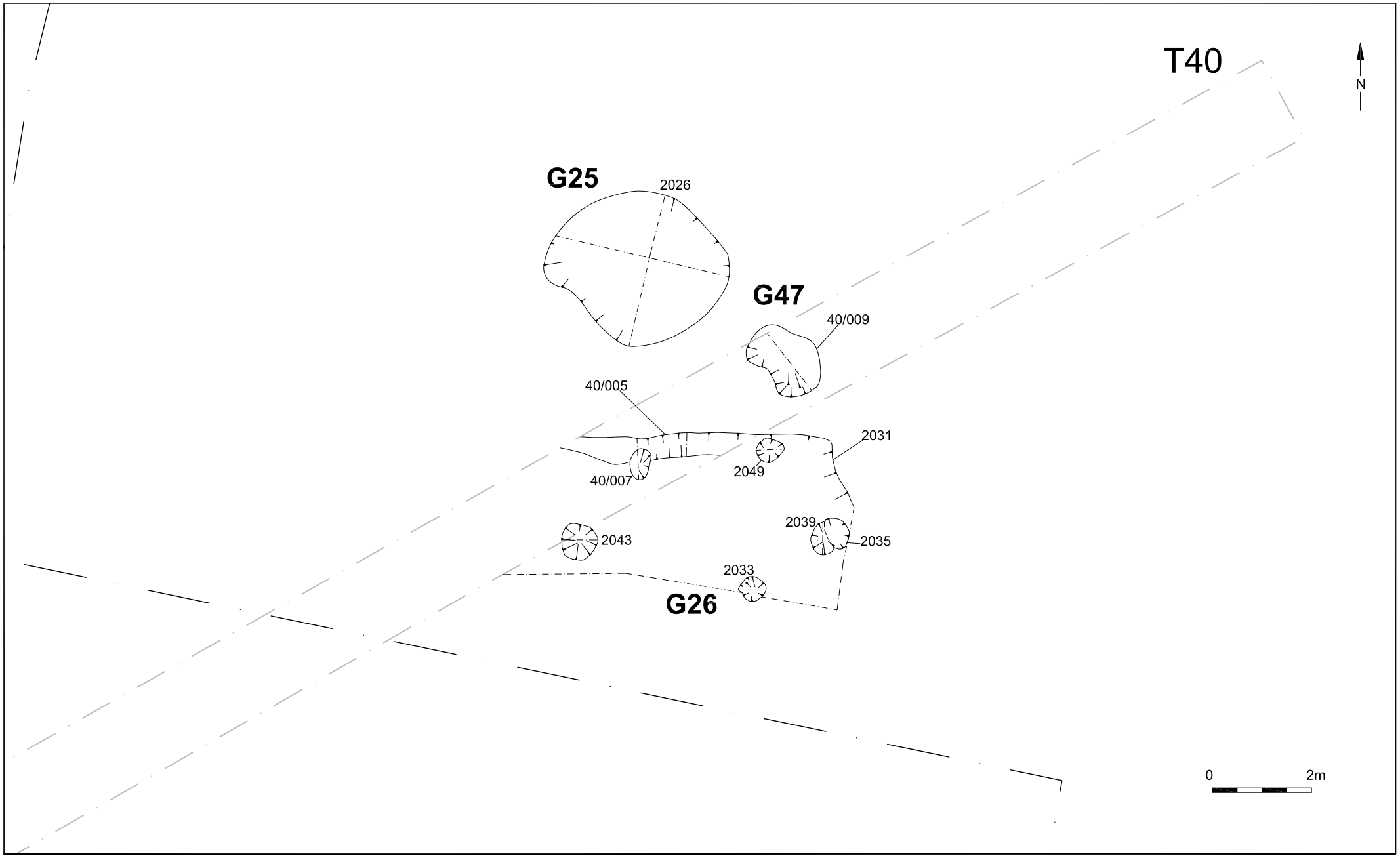
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area B, showing all features	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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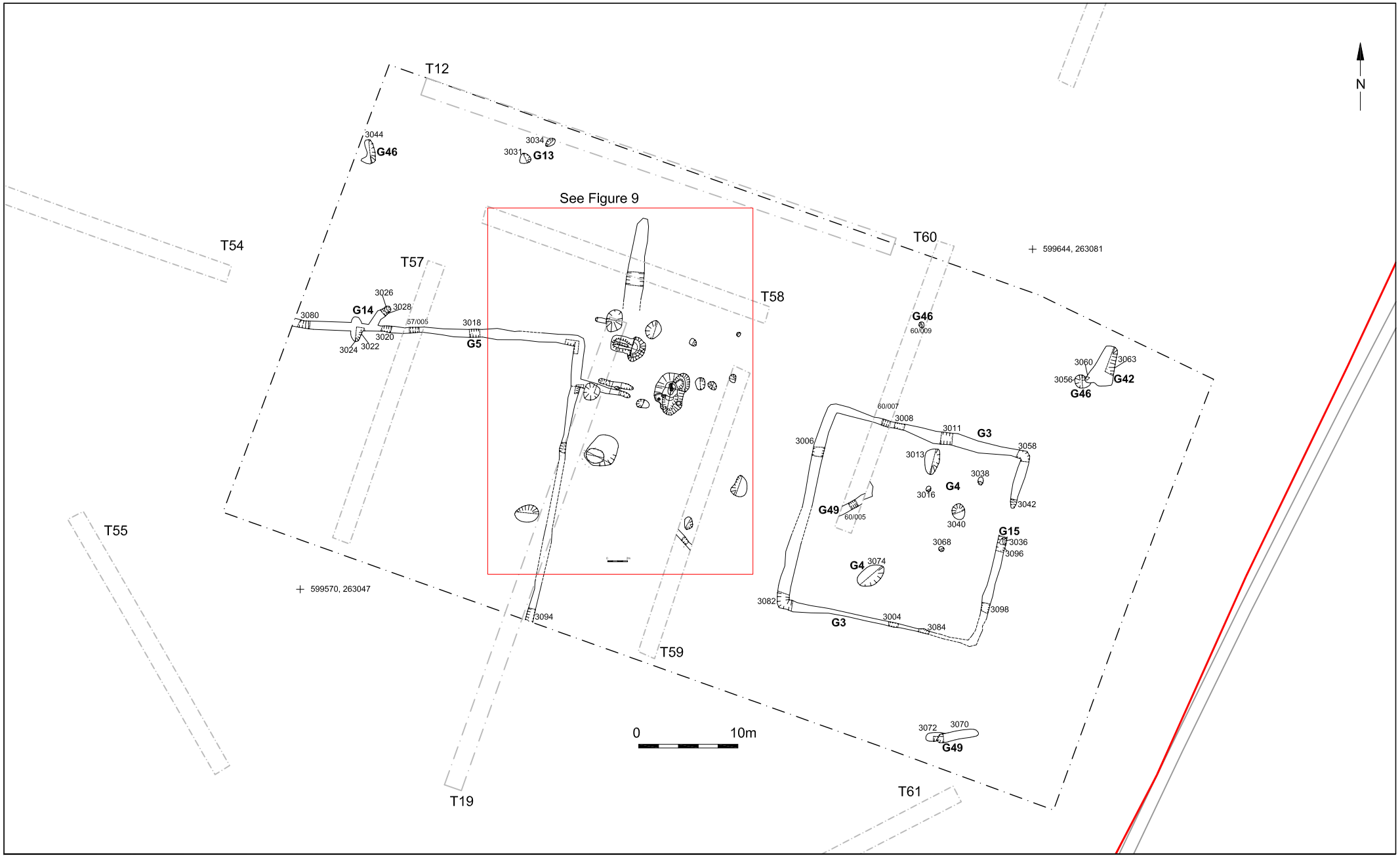
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area B, detailed plan	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area C, showing all features	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

N

G49

3107

G12

3135

3111

CA1913

G5

3125

G12

3123

3078

G12

3092

3090

CA1910

Section 3

3045

G9

3102

3115

3153

3133

3104

3113

3131

CA1905

G12

G12

3151

3162

G10

3186

3161

Section 5

3164

3178

3180

Section 4

3129

Section 7

3109

Section 8

59/007

G16

3088

3100

3117

Section 6

G8

G46

3076

G46

3086

G46

59/005

59/009

G49

G5

0

2m

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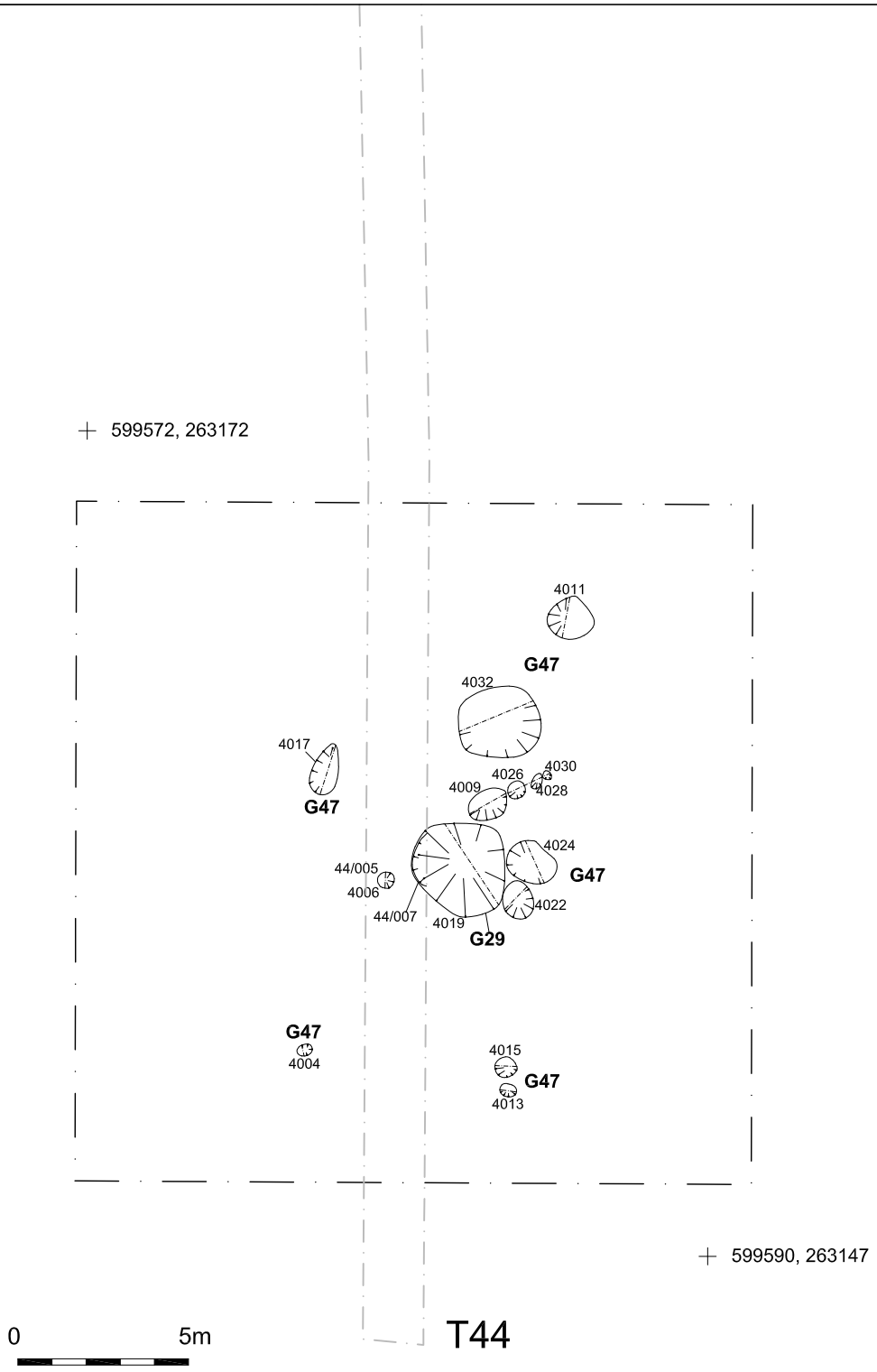
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area C, detailed plan	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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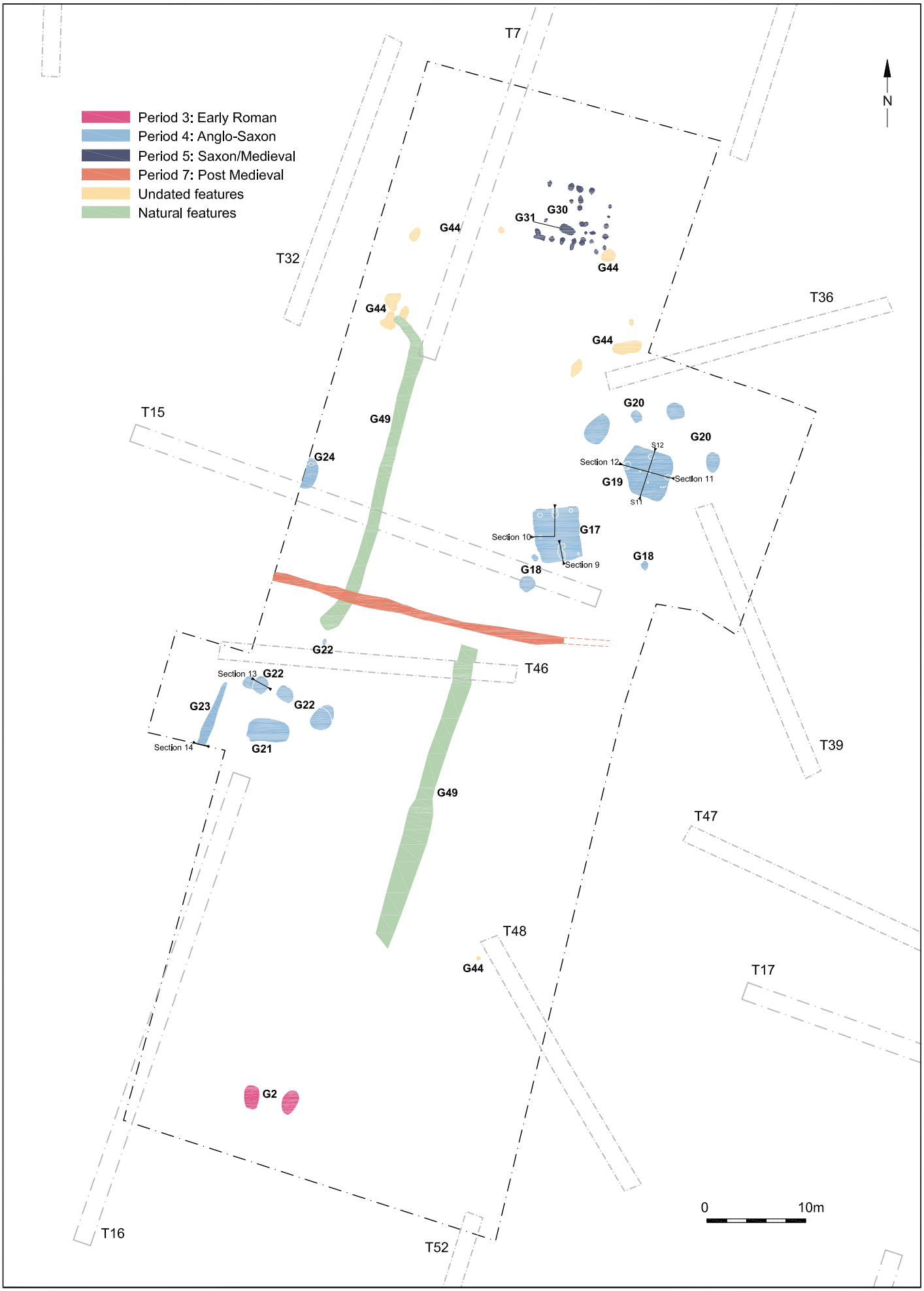
Project Ref: 180565	April 2019	Excavation Area D, showing all features	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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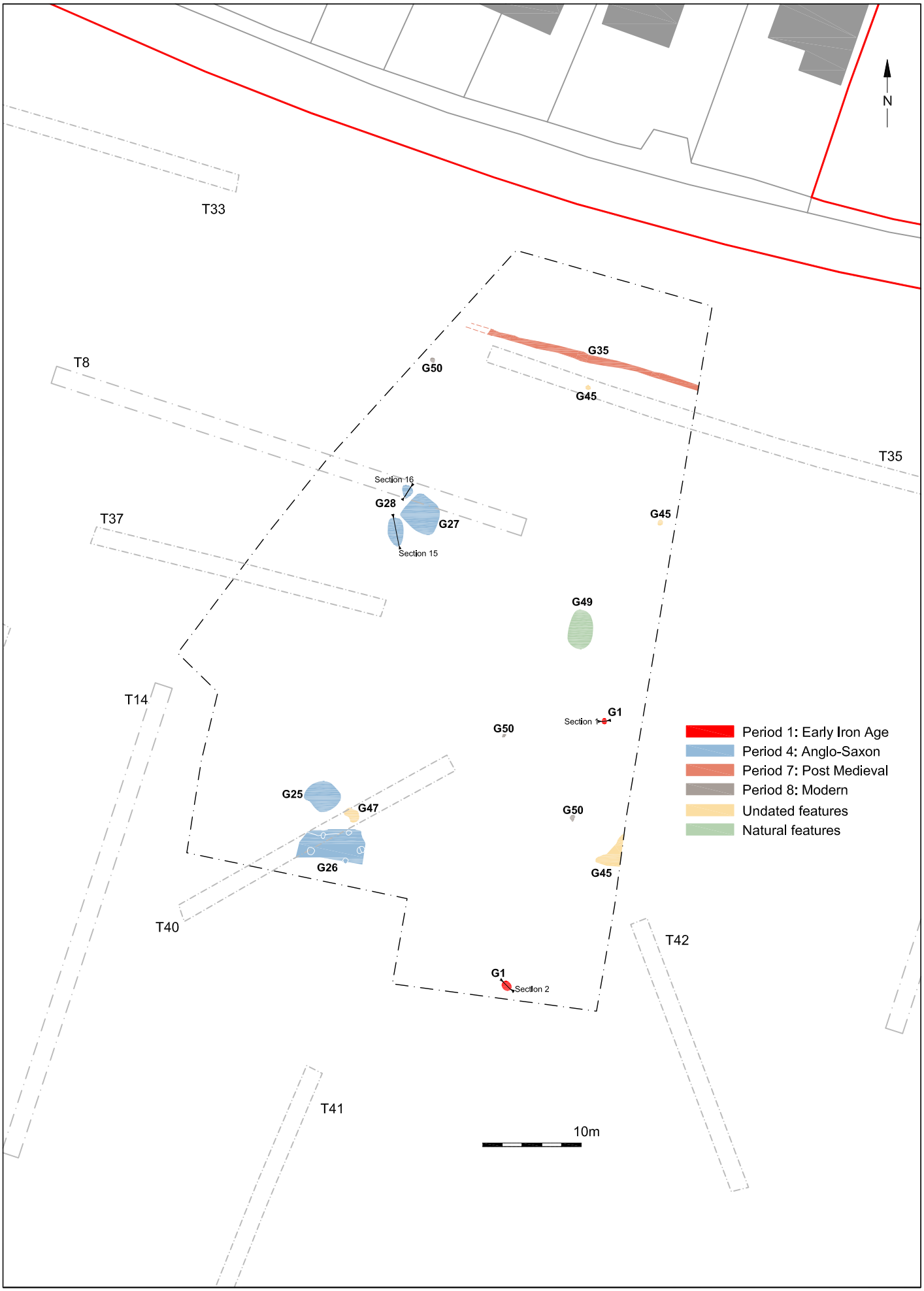
Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Provisional phase plan Area A	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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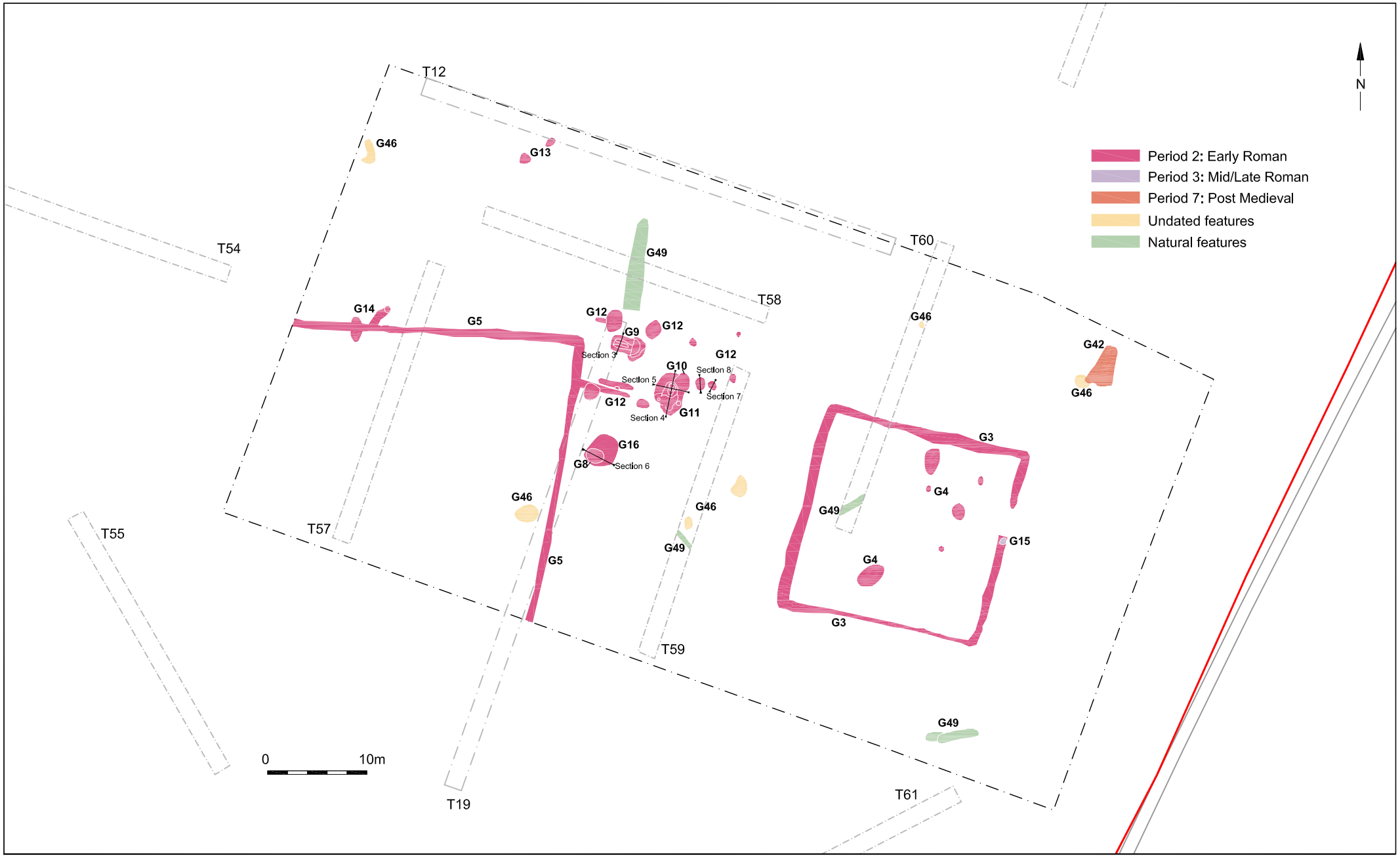
Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Provisional phase plan Area B	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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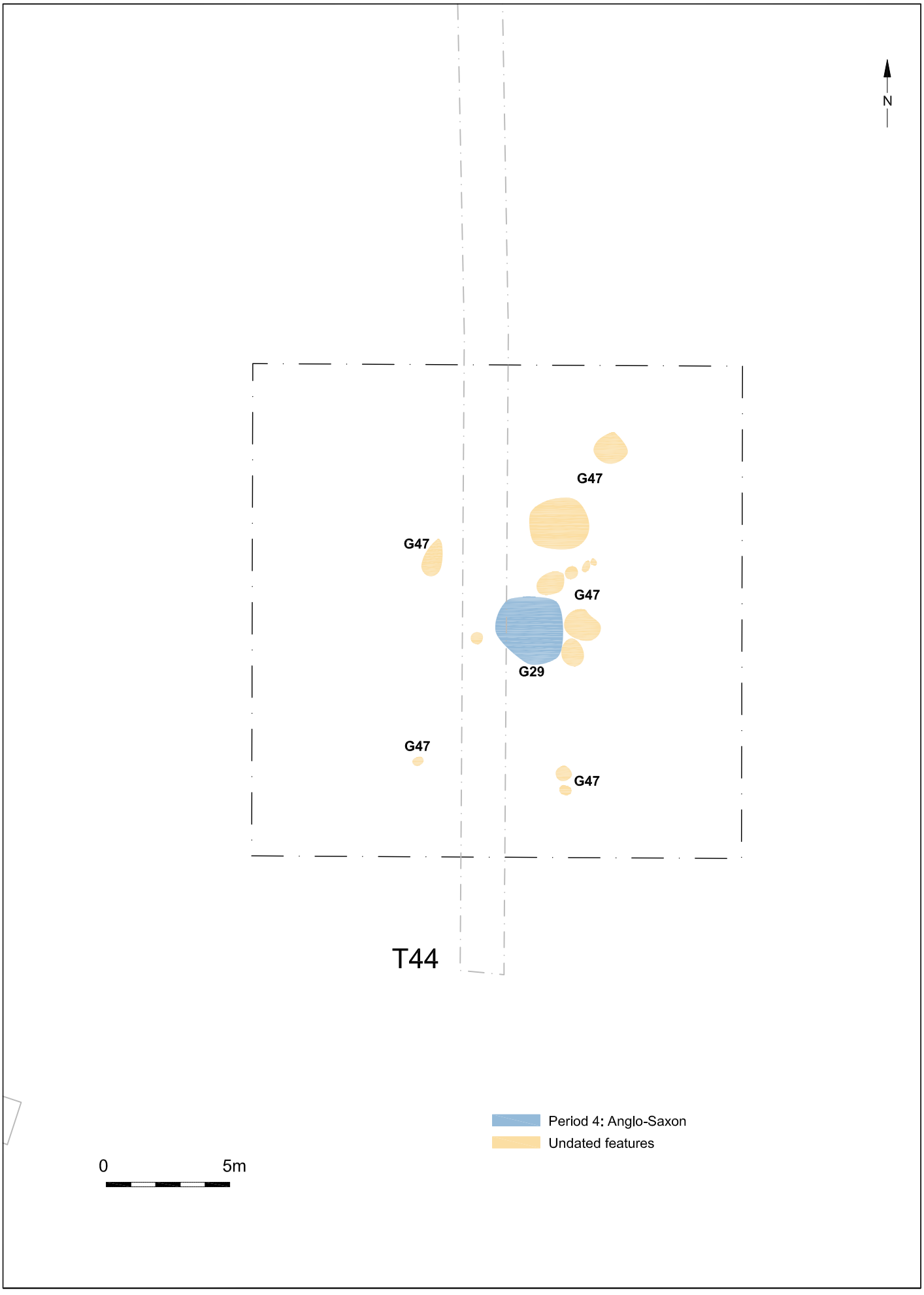
Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Provisional phase plan Area C	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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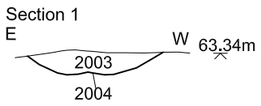
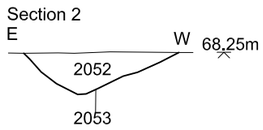
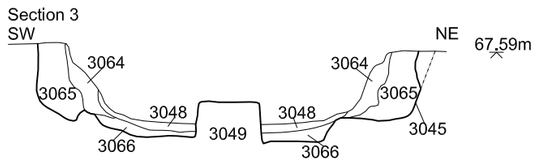
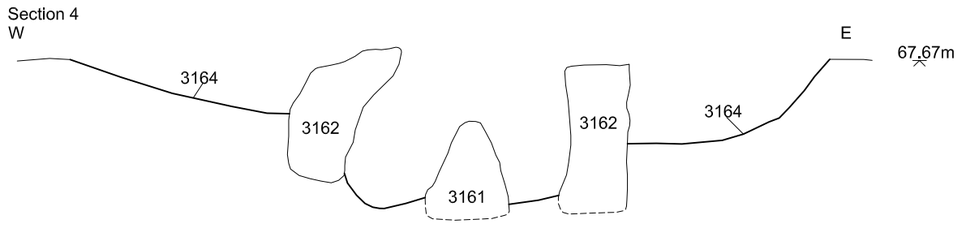
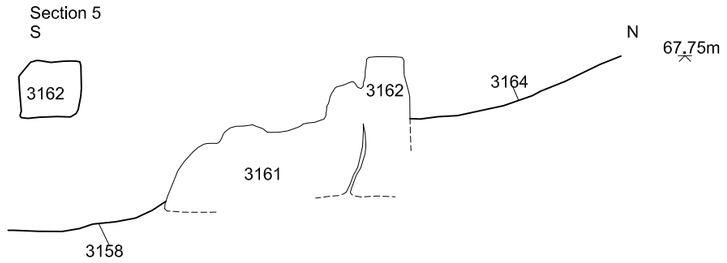
Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Provisional phase plan Area D	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

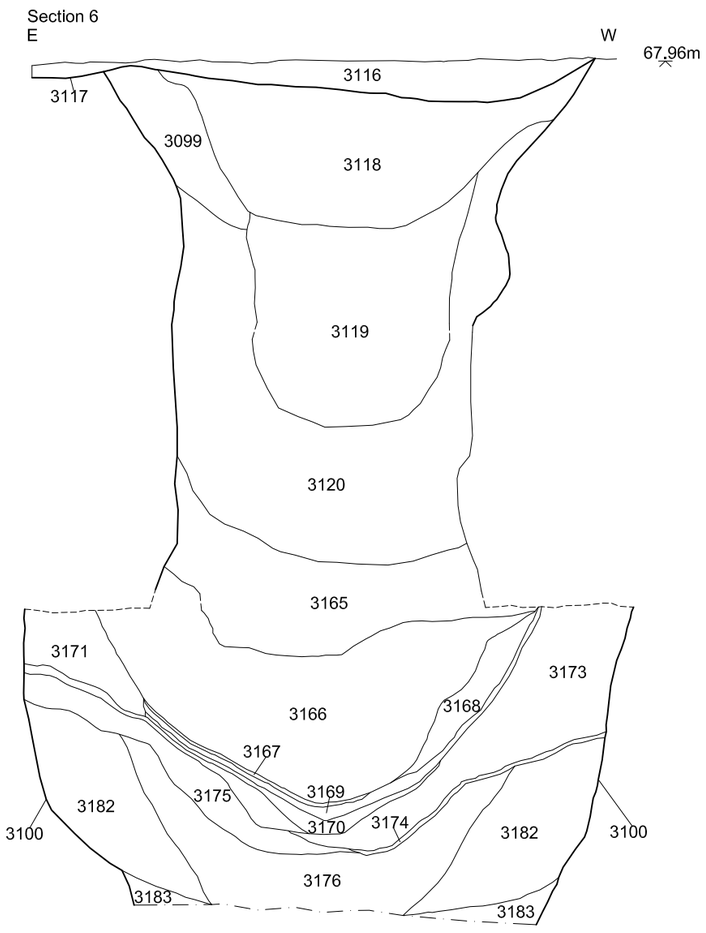


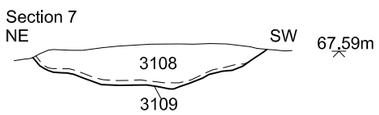


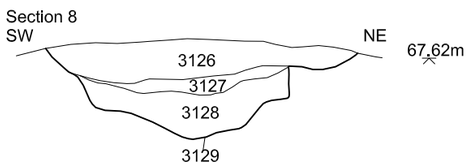


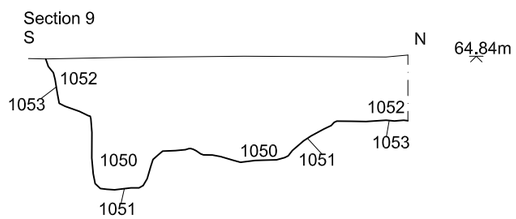


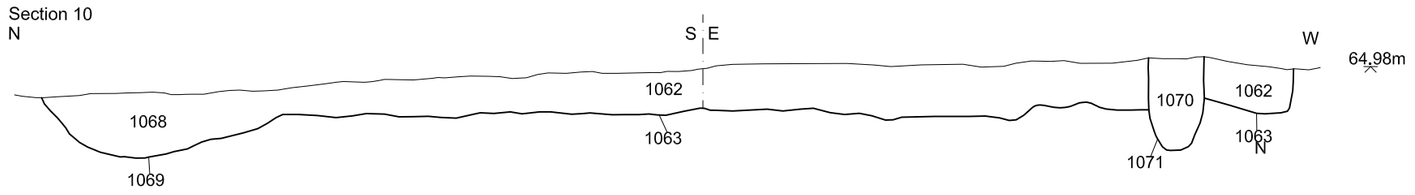


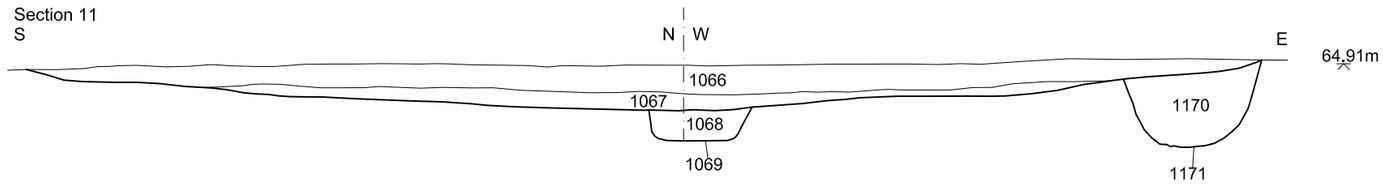












0 0.5m

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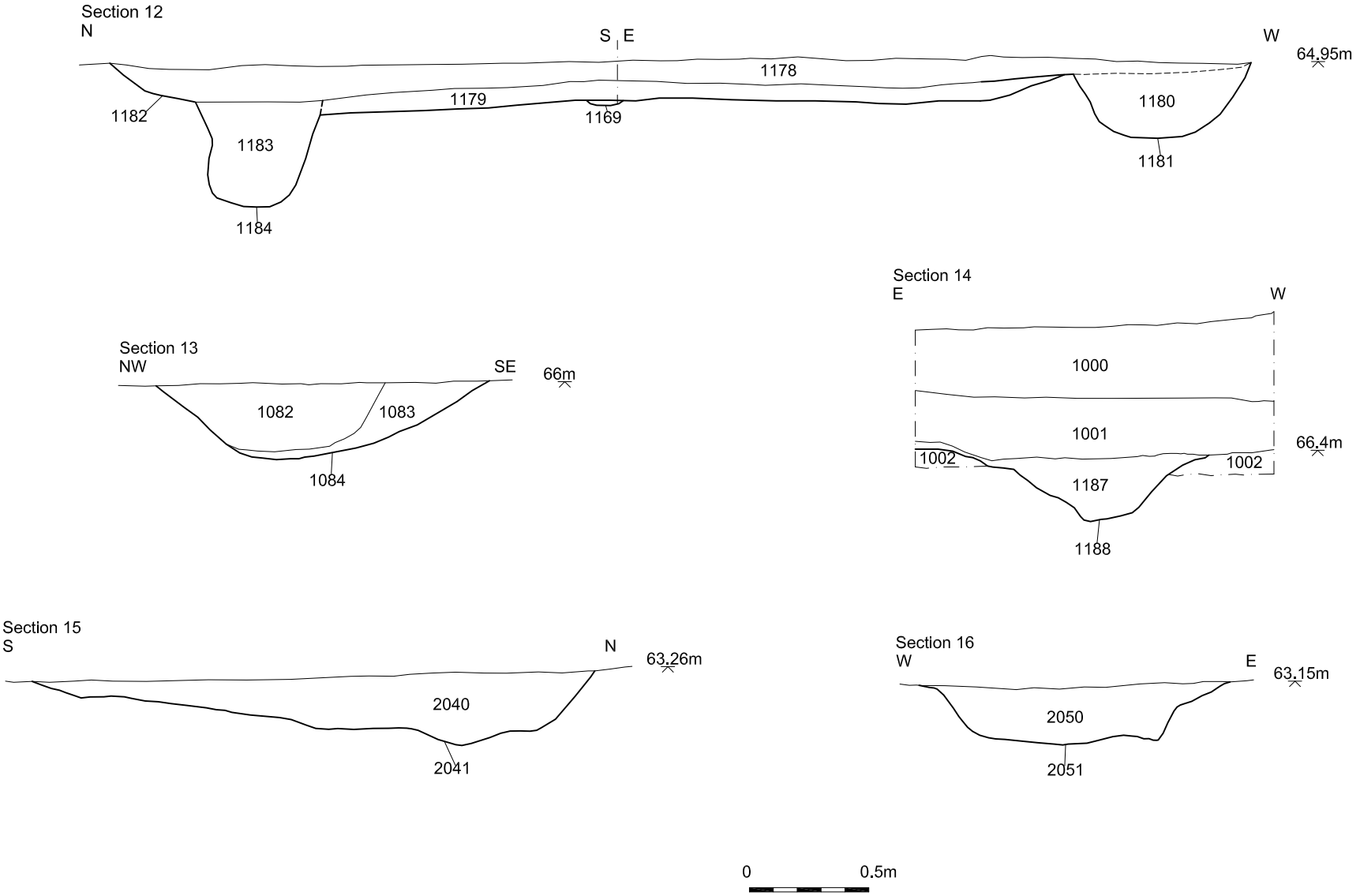
Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Sections 1-11	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Sections 12-16	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

Pit [2004], looking south (0.3m scale)

Pottery kiln G9, looking west (0.4m scale)

Pottery kiln G11, looking north (0.4m scale)

Lower section of well G8, looking south-west (2m scale)

Pottery dump in well G8

Pit [3219], looking west (0.5m scale)

SFB G17, looking east (1m scale)

SFB G19, looking south-east (1m scale)

Possible SFB G21, looking north (1m scale)

Pits [1037] (left) & [1039], looking west (1m scale)

Possible SFB G24, looking south (0.5m scale)

Possible SFB G25, looking north-east (1m scale)

SFB G26, looking south-east (1m scale)

Possible SFB G27, looking north-east (1m scale)

Pit G29, looking north-east (2m scale)

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Project Ref: 180565	June 2019	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2019142	Drawn by: SM		

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