Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LAND WEST OF FERRY ROAD, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT & UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

ASE Project No: 171175
Site/parish Code: FEX316

ASE Report No: 2018336

March 2019

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Abstract

This report presents the results of 'strip, map and record' excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land west of Ferry Road, Felixstowe between January and March 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd on behalf of Generator Optima Ltd, in advance of a residential development.

The 4.6ha development site, which was formerly under arable cultivation, was evaluated by trial trenching in 2017. This identified a Prehistoric buried soil preserved in a natural hollow, in the south-east of the site. A range of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age artefacts were found residual in later features and in the topsoil. The majority of recorded features were interpreted to be remains of a, possibly multi-phase, late medieval/early post-medieval field system, comprising boundary ditches and furrows running either parallel or perpendicular to Ferry Road. Two perpendicular ditches of 13th-14th century date possibly defined an enclosure in the north-west of the site, and a stone-lined well containing 15th-16th century pottery was found close to the north-east site limit. These were speculated to be 'backyard' activity associated with settlement or other activity along Ferry Road.

Four excavation areas, targeting the perceived focus of prehistoric activity in the south-east (Area C) and medieval and later roadside activity in the north (Areas A, B and D), totalling 1.03ha were investigated. Remains of Early Neolithic, Iron Age, Late Saxon/Medieval and Post-medieval date were recorded.

The extents of the prehistoric hollow and buried soil in the south-east of the site (Area C) were exposed and demonstrated to comprise naturally deposited drift sands incorporating a range of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, primarily of apparent Early Neolithic date. Pits, some cut into the deposit, were also Early Neolithic. Residual Late Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts suggest the continuing, ephemeral, occupation of the landscape.

A rectangular ditched enclosure of Early Iron Age date was also found in the south-east (Area C). A small quantity of pits and postholes were present both in and outside the enclosure.

Remains of a Late Iron Age rectilinear field system was recorded in the north-west and south-east parts of the site (Areas A and C). Very few contemporary discrete features were found to evidence activities taking place within the fields. Two tree throws in the south-east are interpreted to indicate associated land clearance activity.

Occupation remains including pits, ditches and a possible building, concentrated across the northern part of the site (Areas A, B and D) constitute roadside settlement with early/mid 11th-century origins. A buried hoard of six silver pennies, found in the subsoil, probably related to this early settlement activity. This roadside settlement activity possibly intensified from the 12th century onwards, with pit clusters, water hole/wells, a quarry, debris layers, a further possible building and an increased range of artefacts demonstrating occupation and associated agricultural activities within ditched enclosures/plots.

The roadside settlement activity came to an end in the 14th century and was replaced by strip field systems dating to the 15th-mid 16th century. A few pits and two wells located within these fields hint at irrigation of crops or else watering of livestock.

These field systems were restructured in the early Post-medieval period (mid 16th-17th centuries) to create larger rectilinear fields. Over time this layout became simplified and by the 19th century the land enclosure was probably much the same as it is today. Within the excavated areas, single boundaries are represented by ditches in Areas A and C only.

This report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) and Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Assessment of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, established the significance of the remains, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to complete an appropriate level of analysis and dissemination of the excavation results. It is proposed that in addition to the Final Archive Report, a summary note that 'signposts' the medieval land use of the site is produced for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client Generator Optima (Ferry Road) Ltd, to conduct archaeological investigations at Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk in advance of the development of the site. The fieldwork took place between January 2018 and March 2018.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The coastal town and port of Felixstowe is located in the south-east of Suffolk

1.1.2 The development site consists of an area of approximately 4.6ha. It is located in a large sub-rectangular field adjacent to Ferry Road, on the north-eastern edge of Felixstowe (Figure 1; TM 31500 36300). The site is in fact bounded by Ferry Road to the north, east and west, with 20th-century housing estates to the south. A public footpath traverses the development area from east to west and a WW2 pillbox is located in its eastern part.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the southern slope of a small knoll or rise in land, at the top of which lies Laurel Farm. The site itself has a gentle south-north slope and is located at *c*.15m AOD. The current land use is arable and grassland.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology of the site is that of Red Crag Formation Sand sedimentary bedrock (BGS 2018). In the north-east of the site, the geology is shown as clay and silt of the Thames Group (also known as 'London Clay'). There are no superficial deposits recorded.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning permission (DC/13/3069/OUT) was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the redevelopment of the site, to consist of residential housing and associated infrastructure and landscaping. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which would be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, the consent was subject to a planning condition (3) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. This was issued in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology and the historic environment.

1.3.2 The guidance was based on both regional and national planning guidance, the most recent of which is the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012, Section 12) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG, March 2014), and the Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy (2008, Policy CS5). The NPPF states that:

No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of

investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority.

1.3.3 Following evaluation trial trenching (PCA 2017), the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCDC), recommended that archaeological excavation and historic building recording of the extant pillbox be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

1.3.4 In accordance with this, Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake the required archaeological excavations.

1.3.5 The historic building recording of the WW2 pillbox was also carried out by Archaeology South-East and has been reported upon separately from the mitigation excavation (ASE 2018d).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 A desk-based assessment for the site was produced in 2011 (CgMs 2011) and the trial trench evaluation was undertaken in August 2017 (PCA 2017). The WW2 pillbox recording was carried-out in October 2017 (ASE 2018d).

1.4.2 The current mitigation excavation fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 19 January and 27 March 2018. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, directed in the field by Paulo Clemente and project managed by Andrew Leonard.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The methodology agreed with SCCAS and CgMs comprised the 'strip map and sample excavation' of three separate areas of archaeological interest, plus a contingency area between the first two, all based on the results of the evaluation. These excavation areas totalled *c*.10,370sq m in extent; their locations are shown on Figure 2, and described below:

- Area A: situated in the northwest corner of site – 4,051sq m;
- Area B: situated in the northeast corner of site – 2,001sq m;
- Area C: situated in the southeast corner of site – 3,187sq m (bisected by services);
- Area D contingency: between Areas A and B in north of site – 1,132sq m.

Excavation Strategy

1.5.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (topsoil and subsoil) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine-off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features.

1.5.3 The resultant exposed surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the Suffolk County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

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

1.5.5 All excavation work was carried out in line with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the *Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists* (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.

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

- all structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- representative ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature, were considered.
- pits were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts.
- post- and stake holes were fully excavated when necessary, and all relationships were investigated.
- for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits, etc., all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- sufficient extents of layers were excavated in order to ensure: that they did not mask earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.

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

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

1.5.9 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in accordance with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.5.10 All finds covered by the Treasure Act were moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures of this Act. Where removal could not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures were taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

1.5.11 The excavation area and removed spoil were metal-detected for artefact recovery.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.12 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (2011).

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

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

1.5.15 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.5.16 Sub-samples of up to 20 litres and column samples were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis, where necessary.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

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

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

1.6.3 Following on from previous archaeological evaluation conducted by PCA (2017), work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: FEX316.

1.6.4 Where possible, the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background comprises information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment record (SHER), from the desk-based assessment for the site (CgMs 2011) and from the preceding evaluation report (PCA 2017). This includes findspots recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The locations of most pertinent sites and findspots alluded to in the text are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A number of Neolithic worked flint flakes and scrapers have been recovered from the wider area around the site; a scatter of worked flint flakes and scrapers were found in a field *c*.500m to the north of the site (FEX 003), whilst 750m north of the site at Marsh Lane a polished flint axe was recovered (FEX 252). A Neolithic sickle was recovered at Western Avenue, 450m to the south of the site (FEX 006) and a scatter of both Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were discovered 800m to the southwest of the site, at Park Farm (FEX 004). A Neolithic flint core and scraper, as well as a Bronze Age scraper were recovered from the topsoil on or close to the site (PAS SF-229BA1, SF-228839, and SF-226578).

2.2.2 The cropmarks of four ring-ditches and an additional enclosure lie between 400m and 700m to the north-west of the site (FEX259, FEX260, FEX065 and FEX 066). Ring-ditches are generally indicative of ploughed-out burial mounds and often date to the Bronze Age.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 The only evidence of Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site is located 1km to the south where finds and features of this date were discovered during a trial trench evaluation at the former Brackenbury Battery site (FEX 088).

2.3.2 There is also little Roman activity known from the site and its surrounding area; according to the HER a single Roman coin has been discovered on the site (PAS SF-652A97), even though the evaluation brief mentions a large number of metal-detected finds including Roman coins (Rolfe 2017). A focus of Roman settlement activity is located *c*.600m to the south of the site where a large number of settlement features, including burials, were discovered (FEX 093, FEX 092, FEX 014, FEX 017, FEX 018, FEX 020, FEX 024, and FEX 025). Two further finds of Roman date, both Roman coins, were recovered *c*.900m to the west of the site (FEX 078).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

2.4.1 Felixstowe has no mention in the Domesday Book and up until the post-medieval period was a small hamlet situated along the cliff tops. Walton, 3km to the west of the site, was the key administrative hub for the area at this time and has far older origins. The first documentary reference to Walton dates to 975 AD and comes from the will of AElfhelm who bequeathed land at Walton

to his son AElfgar.

2.4.2 Due to the distance of the site from the settlement at Walton, there is a paucity of Saxon finds in the vicinity; the HER records a single Saxon brooch found in the Park adjacent to Felixstowe church (FEX 092). According to the evaluation brief, an Anglo-Saxon sword pommel and strap end were also found within the site itself (Rolfe 2017).

2.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

2.5.1 The study site is located some distance from the medieval settlement cores of both Walton and Felixstowe. It is believed the site was under agricultural land use from at least the medieval period onwards.

2.5.2 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has identified a number of medieval finds on or close to the site including; a harness pendant (PAS SF-22CE47), two buckles (PAS SF-1D683 and SF-1F29C1) and a number of sherds of pottery (PAS SF898897, SF-216662, SF-0373B3).

2.5.3 A number of finds dating to the post-medieval period have also been discovered close or near the study site, according to the PAS. These include; a jetton (PAS SF0138C2), a hooked tag (PAS SF-1E9D56), two coins (PAS SF-00D296 and PAS SF634BF4), a knife (PAS SF-2105C8) and two buckles (PAS SF-FEE933 and SF62B194).

2.5.4 A 1796 Ordnance Survey map of the area around Felixstowe shows the site situated on the road from Felixstowe to Ryan (Rue's Farm?) and is shown as open agricultural land. Subsequent late 19th-century and early 20th-century OS maps show the site as agricultural land in-between Laurel Farm to the north, Park Farm to the west and Upperfield Farm to the east. The footpath crossing the site is first shown on the 1880 OS map. No significant changes are shown within the site itself by any maps from the early 1900's to the present day.

2.5.5 At the eastern edge of the site is a WWII pillbox (MSF26091), which is part of a longer line of WWII defences along the Suffolk coastline. The pillbox is of a 'Suffolk Square' type (Rolfe 2017) and has been subject to historc building recording (ASE 2018d).

2.6 Previous Archaeological Work on the Site

Geophysical Survey

2.6.1 A geophysical survey of the site identified a number of anomalies, the majority of which were interpreted as being of uncertain origin and plough disturbance, but with some linear anomalies possibly constituting WW2 services associated with the pillbox (GSB 2013). The interpretive plot of the geophysical survey results is shown on Figure 2.

Trial Trench Evaluation

2.6.2 A 2017 evaluation of the site comprised the investigation of 34 trial trenches across the *c.*4.6ha site area (PCA 2017). These were both targeted upon

plotted geophysical anomalies and on blank areas in between them. Trench locations are shown on Figure 2. Most of the targeted geophysical survey anomalies were not identified as corresponding below-ground remains by the evaluation.

2.6.3 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, and Saxon activity on or around the site, as represented by a range of diagnostic finds that were judged to be abraded and residual within later features.

2.6.4 A buried soil, accumulated and preserved in a natural hollow, was recorded in the south-east corner of the site. Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from the soil was interpreted to indicate the presence of settlement activity in the vicinity during these periods. Worked flint retrieved from the soil and from ditches in the south-east of the site was unabraded and appeared to have been little disturbed/displaced from its place of original deposition. The struck flint was thought to represent an undisturbed knapping scatter.

2.6.5 The majority of features recorded by the evaluation were interpreted to be remains of a late medieval/early post-medieval field system, comprising boundary ditches and furrows running either parallel or perpendicular to Ferry Road. Two perpendicular ditches of 13th-14th century date possibly defined an enclosure in the north-west of the site, and a stone-lined well containing 15th-16th century pottery was found close to the north-east site limit. These were speculated to be ‘backyard’ activity associated with settlement or other activity along Ferry Road.

2.6.6 Ditches in the central to southern part of the site were recorded on a slightly different alignment to those of the post-medieval field system and were thought to represent an earlier field system of undetermined date.

2.6.7 The evaluation report identified two zones of past activity (see PCA 2017, Fig. 3); a prehistoric area in the south-east of the site and a ‘peripheral settlement’ (medieval and later?) area along the north and west sides. These are also shown on Figure 2.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

3.2 Site specific Objectives

3.2.1 The project-specific objectives were:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.

3.3 Research Questions

3.3.1 The project sought to address the following research questions in relation to pertinent themes identified in the Regional Research Framework (Medlycott 2011):

- R1: What is the nature of the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity on the site, revealed during the evaluation, and what is its extent? How do these relate to any geoarchaeological /topographical features on the site?
- R2: Can the archaeological features be more closely dated (through radio carbon dates), to provide information on the transition between the different periods in the region?
- R3: Can the archaeological evidence gleaned from the site be used to better understand the relationship between settlements and their associated field systems in the archaeological periods evidenced on site?
- R4: What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?
- R5: What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?
- R6: Can the information revealed during the excavation be used to answer any research questions raised in the recent framework for the region (Medlycott 2011)?
- R7: Is there evidence for a knapping area within the south-eastern part of site?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***), have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). Further context detail, including feature and deposit demensions, is presented in Appendix 1.

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The investigated areas of the development site comprised three sub-rectangular areas (A, B and C) and an additional connecting area (D) inserted between A and B. A semi-circular area on the eastern edge of Area B was excluded due to ecological constraints, and Area C was bisected from WNW to ESE by a 10m-wide excavation exclusion zone over a rising main. The locations and extents of these areas are shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during the closely monitored machining of the excavation areas. These deposits are described in section 4.3. All archaeological remains were encountered below these overburden deposits.

4.1.3 A moderately complex intercut sequence of archaeological features was exposed, primarily comprising linear ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, with some layers also in evidence. All recorded features are shown in plan, and identified by feature/parent context number, on Figures 3 and 4.

4.1.4 The site had been subject to ploughing in the late Post-medieval and Modern periods which had caused some truncation to the features, as the finds recovered from the subsoil further indicate. Some significant modern disturbance was also discerned in the north-east of Area D, alongside Ferry Road.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological results are discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning exist.

4.2.2 There is a possible ‘background’ of earlier prehistoric residual finds of broadly Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of the site, albeit transient, occurred across these distant periods. These artefacts were generally residual in later features and have not therefore been accorded any site phase.

Period 1: Early Neolithic (4000-3300BC)

4.2.3 Large, naturally deposited, layers in Area C containing a moderate number of worked flint and pottery finds indicate occupation during the Early Neolithic. These deposits were cut by occasionally better-dated pits, which were scattered beyond the confines of the layers. Early Neolithic pits were also occasionally found further north (Area A).

4.2.4 Sporadic Late Neolithic to Bronze Age artefacts were recovered from site attesting that the area was probably still occupied during this time. However, these appeared mostly residual in later contexts, and no features were identified to be of this date.

Period 2.1: Early Iron Age (800-500BC)

4.2.5 The focus of Early Iron Age activity was in the south-east (Area C), seemingly centred on a possible rectangular enclosure. Moderate pitting activity was evidenced inside the enclosure, but also occasionally outside. Additionally, two postholes were located to its east.

Period 2.2: Middle/Late Iron Age to Earliest Roman (c.500BC-50AD)

4.2.6 Period 2.2 activity was represented by the remains of a rectilinear field system in Areas A and C. Ditched boundaries on perpendicular NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments define fields probably extending across the whole site. Two tree throws, in Area C, are conjectured to indicate associated land clearance.

Period 3: Roman (c.50-410AD)

4.2.7 No tangible features of Roman date were identified. Saxon and Medieval features contained small quantities of Roman brick and tile and occasional small pottery sherds, sometimes almost exclusively, but are judged to occur entirely residually on this site.

Period 4: Saxo-Norman (Early-Mid 11th century AD)

4.2.8 Although the discovery of a hoard of silver pennies may suggest nearby occupation during the Late Saxon period, it is not until the end of period that tangible traces of land use activity occur towards the north boundary of the site (across Areas A, B and D). These comprised a possible fragmentary field boundary, parallel with that part of Ferry Road that borders the limit of site. The gap between the two boundary lengths appeared to be occupied by a possible structure delineated by an elongate pit and a gully, in addition to aligned postholes. Pits and a single gully were scattered along the north side of the site, suggestive of roadside activity, perhaps occupation. The southern extent of this activity may have been defined by a multiphase east/west ditched boundary recorded in Areas A and B.

Period 5.1: Medieval (12th-14th century AD)

4.2.9 Possibly following a brief interlude in the 12th century, there was a significant increase in medieval period activity, which extended until the 14th century, though slightly diminishing later. A post-built structure was located in the north-west corner of Area A, the remains of which suggest a sequence of construction and replacement. Two occupation layers and fourteen pits were found in association, with a large quarry pit recorded to its south. Remains of conjoining perpendicular ditches were located to the south-east of the building, probably delineating a number of enclosures, along with possible gullies. In the east of Area A, and extending into Area D, a large number of pits, but also postholes and two wells, were identified. In Area B, were the evidence of remains of a field system, occupied by only a single pit. Only two linear features and a small pit were of medieval date in Area C.

Period 5.2: Late Medieval (15th-Mid 16th century AD)

4.2.10 During the late Medieval period land use was essentially agricultural, with the remains of probable strip fields across Areas A and D, and a different field system across Area B that appeared to be the perpetuation of the Period 5.1 field system. These fields were occupied by few features of demonstrable late Medieval date, being limited to wells/waterholes and occasional pits.

Period 6.1: Early Post-Medieval (Mid 16th-17th century AD)

4.2.11 The beginning of the Post-medieval period was marked by the reorganisation of the agricultural field system(s), although their southern boundary is retained/replaced. It is possible that some of the strip field boundaries were similarly retained. The south of Area A contained a possible rectilinear field system, while the east of Area D, close to the road, was heavily truncated and backfilled with rubble. A rectilinear field system delineating small open areas was established in Area B, again seeming to perpetuate selected boundaries of the preceding field system here.

Period 6.2: Late Post-medieval (18th-19th century AD)

4.2.12 By the late Post-medieval period, almost all field boundaries within the site passed out of use. In Area A, only the southern east/west boundary, of late Saxon origin, was roughly perpetuated by a replacement, albeit on a diverging alignment. A single north/south field boundary ditch was recorded in Area C. No discrete features were identified to occupy this late Post-medieval landscape.

Period 7: Modern (20th century AD)

4.2.13 According to the cartographical evidence, the field has been a single entity since the late 19th century. Modern features within the site were sparse.

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.24m-0.51m of dark brownish grey sandy-silt topsoil and up to 0.52m of

greyish brown silty-sand subsoil, the latter only absent to the North of Area B, overlying Red Crag Formation Sand. This was a variable deposit ranging from a yellow-brown to a grey-brown colour and consisted of loamy and silty-sand, which contained occasional inclusions of flint pebbles.

4.3.2 The surface of the natural geology deposits showed a gentle slope from 17.91m OD at the southwest of Area A down to 14.53m OD at the northeast of Area B. Area C was fairly flat, from 17.85m at the north-west to 16.31m OD at the north-east.

4.4 Period 1: Early Neolithic (4000-3300BC) (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Evidence for land use activity within this period was mainly concentrated in Area C, where two amorphous accumulated layers (G1) overlay the natural and were cut by a scatter of pits (G2) that also extended beyond them. A single pit of Early Neolithic date was present in area A (G3). The dating of the G1 layers has been provided by the G2 pits, which presented well-sealed deposits containing diagnostic finds assemblages. The layers had been disturbed/reworked by ploughing and rooting, and contained both broadly-dated prehistoric material and clearly intrusive artefacts.

OA1: Early Neolithic activity

4.4.2 A single open area OA1 has been assigned to the whole site, no prehistoric boundaries being in evidence. Unenclosed landscape OA1 contained three groups of features, layers G1 located in Area C representing the earliest evidence of human activity on the site. A low density of pits (G2), also in Area C, were likely related to the G1 layers, whilst a single pit (G3) was present in Area A. Despite the presence of intrusive cultural artefacts, an Early Neolithic date for these remains seems likely. Residual finds of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered in later features and deposits across the excavation areas.

4.4.3 The earliest datable feature in Area A was single oval pit [1217] (G3), located in the approximate centre of the area. At 0.30m deep, it had steep sides and flat base and contained a greyish-brown sandy-silt fill [1216] from which two potsherds (16g) of probable Early Neolithic were recovered.

4.4.4 In Area C, two irregular layers [3002] and [3060] (G1) overlay the natural deposits, covering a *c*.72m x 31m area. These were investigated by means of the excavation of a total of fifty-four 1m-square sondages or test-pits evenly distributed across them. The deposits consisted of a natural drift deposit of greyish-brown silty-sand, which had accumulated in a shallow hollow in the terrain to a maximum thickness of *c*.0.30m. As such, these two deposits were essentially parts of a single layer.

4.4.5 The preceding evaluation recorded an extensive soil layer in Trenches 28, 29, 39 and 31 from which a quantity pottery sherds dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age and *c*.25 worked flints were recovered. This deposit equates with the G1 layer in Area C. This layer also contained unworked burnt and struck unburnt flint thought to be associated with a hearth. However, no remains of such hearth were uncovered during the area excavation, though

excavation phase pits [3106] and [3119] contained some secondary deposits of burnt debris.

4.4.6 A further quantity of pottery (33 sherds in 13 test-pits) was recovered from the G1 layers, but was extremely fragmentary and of varying date. Although a few sherds were considered to be fairly typical of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition, the majority of fragments could not be definitively dated and were generally spot-dated as uncertain Early Neolithic/Later Prehistoric. The same deposit also produced grog-tempered sherds probably of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, three possible Beaker sherds and a sherd perhaps belonging to an Early Bronze Age urn tradition. Late Iron Age/Roman, Roman and Medieval dated pottery was also retrieved. However, as the G1 layer is demonstrably cut by five four pits of Early Neolithic date, it is likely that almost all of the later material found in it can be regarded as intrusive.

4.4.7 A small flint assemblage recovered from the G1 layers (69 pieces) came from 28 of the test-pits (TPs 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19-22, 26, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39-45, 49, 50, 52 and 54). Most test-pits produced minimal amounts of worked flints, with the largest quantities coming from TP33 (8 pieces) and TP43 (10 pieces). No concentration, indicating a focus of activity such as knapping, was apparent in this material. Overall, the assemblage appears chronologically mixed, and only a broad prehistoric (Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date can be allocated. The assemblage includes three modified pieces; two end scrapers (TP16 and TP54) and a serrated blade (TP33). Although the scrapers cannot be dated, the serrated blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. A further 24 pieces of flint retrieved were found to be unworked. In addition, a total of 15 unworked burnt flints (104g) were retrieved from Test-pits 17, 19 27, 30, 37, 39, 40, 43 and 47 in layer [3002].

4.4.8 Bulk soil samples <27> [3002] and <37> [3060] (and a currently unprocessed column sample <26> which spans [3002] and natural [3003]) were taken from these G1 deposits. The processed bulk samples produced very few environmental remains, comprising only small quantities of wood charcoal fragments and burnt bone. Except for small amounts of magnetic material, which are most likely of natural origin, no further objects were recorded in the samples. The flots from both samples contain large amounts of modern roots and rootlets suggesting significant later disturbance within the deposits.

4.4.9 Seven pits of demonstrably Early Neolithic date ([3013], [3076], [3078], [3089], [3106], [3119] and [3145]; G2) were identified in Area C. These were mostly of medium size and sub-circular or elongate shape in plan, and generally had moderately-steep concave sides and slightly concave bases. Pit [3119] was cut by pit [3106] that contained charcoal and fired clay fragments in its fill. Varying between 0.08m-0.31m deep, the pits were infilled by single greyish-brown/brown silt-sand deposits containing small quantities of Early Neolithic pottery sherds, but also some uncertain Early Neolithic/Later Prehistoric sherds (208g). Fifteen pieces of worked flint represent knapping waste, including a core face/edge rejuvenation flake in pit [3076], was slightly more diagnostic and carefully worked compared to the material from the G1 layer, but broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date

4.4.10 The most diagnostic Early Neolithic pit, [3078], produced diagnostic worked flints in direct association with diagnostic Mildenhall/Plain Bowl pottery forms. This assemblage comprised three flakes, three blades and a blade-like flake, all pieces of débitage likely contemporary with the feature. Bulk soil sample <14> from its fill [3077] produced a hazel nut shell, along with indeterminate cereal grains. Intercutting oval pits [3106] and [3119] were located to the east of G1 layer [3002]. Later pit [3106] produced a small flint group of three flakes of likely Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Bulk soil sample <18> from its fill [3104] yielded unidentifiable legumes and cereal caryopses along with moderately common wood charcoal fragments of oak; however, no evidence of *in situ* burning was identified.

Broadly-dated Prehistoric pits

4.4.11 Two pits [3066], [3068] (G144), in the south-west of Area C, have been broadly dated as Prehistoric, based on the stratigraphic sequence and presence of a small quantity of undiagnostic worked flint. Both small pits had moderate and shallow concave profiles. Pit [3068] cut [3066] which was also truncated by Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2.2) ditch G15. Both infilled by greyish-brown silty-sand, only later pit [3068] produced any finds – a single flint flake (4g).

4.4.12 G146 comprised a further single, oval, pit [3019] with a concave base, llocated in the north-east of Area C. Its single fill consisted of light-mid greyish-brown silt-sand, characteristic of most of the Prehistoric features on the site. Although devoid of dating evidence, it was cut by FS1 Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2.2) ditch G13 and so is likely to be prehistoric.

Residual Prehistoric material

4.4.13 A total of 121 pieces of worked flint were retrieved from Iron Age to Roman or later contexts. No large concentrations were found across the various excavation areas. The assemblage was dominated by unmodified débitage, of which flakes were the dominant type. The flakes were mostly small and technologically poor. Nonetheless, a small proportion displayed platform edge trimming, likely predating the Middle Bronze Age. A minimal amount of true blades was present. Six cores were recorded. The majority of pieces of this residual corpus are too fragmented to be dated.

4.4.14 Three flint tools were found; a barbed and tanged arrowhead (RF <27>) from medieval pit [4107] (G78), an end scraper from Late Iron Age ditch [3043] (G83) and a thumbnail scraper from subsoil [1001] in Area A. The barbed and tanged arrowhead was broken, but it was finely worked and provids evidence for an Early Bronze Age presence. Both scrapers are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age.

4.4.15 A fragmented and abraded but partially-complete Beaker vessel, probably representing about a third of the whole pot, including elements of the rim, body and base, was recovered from Medieval pit [1441] (G43).

4.5 Period 2.1: Early Iron Age (800-500BC) (Figure 6)

4.5.1 Remains of Early Iron Age activity are confined to Area C. These comprised a rectangular ditched enclosure (ENC1) occupying an otherwise open landscape.Contemporary features both inside (OA2) and outside (OA3) the enclosure comprised small quantities of pits and possible postholes.

ENC1: rectangular enclosure

4.5.2 A possible enclosure, ENC1, was present at the east end of Area C. No other boundaries of Iron Age date being identified across the site, this is speculated to be a single isolated enclosure, rather than part of a more extensive field system. ENC1 comprised ditches G8 (segs [3015], [3017]), G9 (segs [3023], [3035], [3161]) and G10 (segs [3033], [3141], [3155], [3159]), defining three sides of an elongated rectangular entity on a NNE/SSW orientation. As exposed, it measured *c*.15m wide and in excess of 55m long, the southern end presumably lying beyond the edge of the site. It is uncertain if the *c*.2.5m gap at the north end of the enclosure constitutes an entrance. The ditches were heavily truncated, with only their bases surviving. These generally had moderately steep sides and concave bases; however, the deepest excavated segments showed a narrow concave base of a V-shaped profile. Only one segment contained more than one fill; a paler and sandier primary fill, in contrast to the generally brown-grey sand-silt infills. Bulk soil samples <28> (fill [3014] in G8 seg [3015]) and <36> (fill [3034] in G9 seg. [3035]) produced evidence of mostly indeterminate cereals, but also identifiable bread wheat, wild peas and stinking chamomile remains, and an indeterminate legume. Very small quantities of pottery, probably of earlier Iron Age date, were retrieved from the fills of segments G8 [3017], G9 [3023] and [3034] (the latter a very small sherd from sample <36>) and G10 [3159] – a total of nine sherds. Similar quantities of worked flints of broadly Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age date were also collected, along with a few burnt flints. These may well have derived from the underlying G1 layer.

OA2: Features within ENC1

4.5.3 Six pits, three of them forming an intercutting group, occupy the ENC1 interior ([3029], [3031/3049], [3053], [3095], [3101] and [3103]; G4). These varied in sise from 0.47 x 0.48m [3053] to 2.72 x 1.46m [3095] and in depth between 0.14m [3053] and 0.39m [3101]. All were generally of oval shape in plan, with moderately steep and straight sides gradually breaking into slightly concave bases. Their brown sandy-silt fills contained a few sherds of probably Early Iron Age pottery (though some possibly Early Neolithic). Bulk soil samples <22> (fill [3048] in pit [3049]) and <23> (fill [3100 in pit [3101]) produced no identifiable charred plant macrofossils,other than possible cereal caryopses from the latter.
These pits were all located at the northern end of thie enclosure, distributed alongside its boundary ditches.

4.5.4 Small undated pits/postholes [3091], [3093], [3097] and [3099] (G150), may also be located within OA2, in the vicinity of the G4 pits. Some or all of these features could conceivably relate to the use of the enclosure.

OA3: Features outside ENC1

4.5.5 The vicinity surrounding ENC1 contained very few features. A single small oval pit, [3037] (G5), was located just to its east, in the south-east corner of Area C. This had steep sides and flat base infilled by brown-grey sandy-silt, from which five Early Neolithic or LBA/EIA sherds (64g) and two small pieces of worked flint (2g) were retrieved. Bulk soil sample <19> from fill [3036] produced remains of broad/horse bean and pea, plus indeterminate legume. The environmental evidence suggests a more likely Early Iron Age date for this feature.

4.5.6 Two sub-circular postholes of concave profile, [3039] and [3041] (G6), were in close proximity to pit G5. These contained single greyish sand-silt fills, from which [3039] provided a single potsherd (2g), possibly dated to the Early Iron Age, and a single worked flint (2g).

4.5.7 An isolated small oval pit [3009] (G7) in the north-west of Area C had a concave profile and was filled by brownish-grey sandy-silt. Three potsherds (8g) of probable Early Iron Age date were retrieved from it. Bulk soil sample <15> from its fill, [3008], produced indeterminate cereal and remains of a *Cyperaceae* (sedge family) stem. Identifiable charcoal was mostly oak, with *Maloideae* group taxa and cherry/blackthorn also present.

4.6 Period 2.2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c*.500BC-50AD) (Figure 7)

4.6.1 Late Iron Age/Early Roman land use activity on site was represented by a field system (FS1) in Areas A, C and probably B, consisting of pairs of parallel NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE ditches, coinciding with the orientation of Period 2.1 ENC1. The spaces enclosed/defined by these ditches have been designated as open areas: OA4 and OA5 in Area A and OA6, OA7, OA8 and OA9 in Area C. These land entities were devoid of occupying remains of Period 2.2 date, except for OA8 which showed possible evidence of land clearance.

FS1: Late Iron Age field system

4.6.2 Field system FS1 covered the whole site and extended beyond its limits. Although surviving to varying depths due to later truncations, its component ditches were better preserved than those of the previous period (2.1). The FS1 ditches generally had uniformly splayed V-shaped profiles, with narrow concave bases. They contained sequences of up to three fills, commonly consisting of varied grey-brown sands.

4.6.3 Ditches G16 (segs [1063], [1107], [1112], [1123], [1138], [1177], [1229]), G17 (segs [1331], [1361], [1410]) and G18 (segs [1392], [1394], [1400]), were the surviving parts of a NNE/SSW aligned, interrupted, field boundary traced across Area A for *c*.67m. While it clearly extended southwards beyond the excavation area limit, its projected continuation through evaluation Trench 8 was truncated/obscured by a later feature. At its north, it was not determined whether it continued beyond G18 or not. The boundary was more substantial at its southern end (G16), becoming narrower and shallower northwards (G17

to G18). The single fills in ditches G16/G18/G18 yielded a negligible quantity of finds; single burnt flints from excavated segments [1112] and [1123] only.

4.6.4 Alongside G16, similarly proportioned ditch G19 (segs [1034], [1053], [1095], [1097], [1231]) ran parallel to its east. At its north end, although truncated by later ditch G23, it appeared to terminate short of a parallel point with the northern terminal of G16. Ditches G16 and G19 were generally spaced *c*.3m apart, though this appeared to narrow toward the southern excavation limit. It is possible that, together, these ditches defined either side of a trackway. The single fill of G16 was similarly devoid of finds, only a single burnt flint being recovered from segment [1034].

4.6.5 In the south-west of Area A, ditch G111 (segs [1067], [1089]) extended on a WNW/ESE alignment, perpendicular to G16 and G19. Despite being heavily truncated by Roman ditch G24 and Post-medieval ditches G100/G103/G104, it was intermittently traced for *c*.10m. It is presumed to have terminated at least 15m short of G16. No finds were recovered from the fills of its excavated segments.

4.6.6 Similarly NNE/SSW orientated and parallel ditches G12 (segs [3118], [3133], [3137], [3147], [3150]) and G13 (segs [3021], [3043], [3121], [3130], [3153], [3157]) were recorded in Area C. Both of variable width and in places slightly sinuous in their course, these ditches were *c*.4m apart. Traced for *c.*60m, both extended beyond the excavation area limits to north and south.
Ditch G12 contained one to three fills, from which a total of 20 worked flints (16 from segment [3137]) of broadly prehistoric date, eight burnt flints and just three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from segment [3137].
Ditch G13 mainly contained a single fill, a primary deposit only being identified in segment [3153]. Twenty-three worked flints (19 from seg. [3043]) and 15 potttery sherds, all broadly later prehistoric, were recovered, along with a few burnt flints. Much of the pottery was abraded and evidently residual. The G12 and G13 ditches both cut across the G1 layer and probably acquired much of these finds from it. A single sherd identified as Early Saxon(?) was collected from G13 segment [3021]. Bulk soil sample <34> from fill [3156] in G13 segment [3157] produced single charred remains of barley and indeterminate legume.

4.6.7 Further parallel ditches G14 and G15 were located to the west of G12 and G13, in Area C, on a perpendicular WNW/ESE alignment. Ditch G14 (segs [3062], [3082], [3112], [3116]) was traced for *c*.38m west from its junction with G13; however, it is apparent that its continuation was recorded in evaluation Trench 28, extending for another 15m; its further westward extent beyond this was not identified by the evaluation. At its east end, ditch G14 evidently had a relationship with both G12 and G15, though no intercutting with either was discerned by excavation and it was not established whether or not G14 in fact contined east beyond G13. It is therefore unclear whether these ditches represent two or more phases of boundary replacement or were all contemporary and integral. Two worked flints and a single pottery sherd (from sample <30>), all of broadly prehistoric date, were retrieved from the single fill of G14, along with 26 burnt flints. Soil sample <30> from fill [3061] in seg. [3062] produced a single charred wheat caryopsis.

Ditch G15 (segs [3064], [3110]) was located only 3-4m south of G14. It was recorded for a distance of *c*.20m, its relationships with G12 and G13 not being ascertained due to the non-excavation of an exclusion zone overlying known services that crossed Area C. Its single fill only produced seven fragments of burnt flint, where investigated in segment [3064].

4.6.8 Approximately 30m north of G14, WNW/ESE aligned ditch G20 (seg. [3011]) ran on a parallel alignment. Only A short length of this feature (*c*.7m) was exposed at the northern edge of Area C. At its east end, it terminated *c*.15m from ditch G12, with which it apppeared to be roughly perpendicular. Four pottery sherds were retrieved from its single fill [3010].

4.6.9 On the basis of its vaguely NNE-SSW alignment, short length of ditch G136 (seg. [2021]), in Area B, is tentatively identified as a further component of FS1. Only c.8m long, it had rounded terminals at either end, with no evidence for which its continuation as a longer, interrupted, boundary. No finds were retrieved from its single fill.

4.6.10 A number of the FS1 ditches in Area C were initially identified and investigated during the evaluation, in Trenches 30 and 31. Evaluation ditch [160] (part of G13) contained seven sherds (19g) of Iron Age pottery along with struck flint. Ditch G136 was identified in evaluation Trench 4 as ditch [211], but was thought to be prehistoric.

OA8

4.6.11 Open Area 8 is the land entity within FS1 defined to the north by ditch G15 and to the east by G12 and/or G13. Only representing the north-east corner of a much larger ?rectangular field, its southern and western extents were undetermined. OA8 was occupied by two features of demonstrable Period 2.2 date – tree-throws [3108] and [3126] (G11), which may indicate the clearance of the landscape when the FS1 field system was established

4.6.12 Pit-like feature [3108] (G11) was relatively irregular-shaped in plan and up to 0.47m deep, with a single fill of greyish-brown silty-sand and frequent lenses of charcoal. This produced six Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery sherds (27g) and a piece of Millstone grit quernstone that had been burnt after breakage. Bulk soil sample <17> from its fill [3107] produced a moderate assemblage of charred plant macrofossils including wheat, hulled barley and possible rye grain. Remains of wild/weed taxa include sedge nutlets, small grass caryopses, goosefoot, stinking chamomile and black bindweed and a possible tuber. Wood charcoal fragments included oak, likely from the discard of charred waste in the feature.

4.6.13 Pit-like feature [3126] (G11) was also of irregular shape in plan and sides, which gradually broke into a narrow concave and irregular base. It was a maximum of 0.45m deep and contained two fills. The upper deposit [3124] was a greyish-brown silt, containing a single, broadly Prehistoric, flint flake (1g), whilst lower fill [3125] was a dark grey and brown mottled charcoal-rich sandy-silt that was consequently bulk soil sampled. Sample <20> produced a moderately large amount of oak, as well as indeterminate cereals. It also produced the only micro-slags retrieved from the site; although these were

only three small flakes of hammerscale and could easily be intrusive.

4.6.14 No other features, of any or no date date, were recorded within the exposed OA8 extents.

OA4–7 and OA9

4.6.15 Open Areas 4 and 5 are defined as relatively extensive land use entities either side of the possible trackway / double-ditched boundary G16/G17/G18/G19. No indication of their full extents was found within Area A. Although ditch G111 may define two fields to the west of the major boundary/track, it is regarded only as a subdivision here. No features of demonstrable Period 2.2 date have been identified to occupy OA4.

4.6.16 In the absence of intervening boundaries, OA5, to the east of the major boundary/track, could be construed to potentially extend as far east as ditch G136 in Area B. If indeed the case, this land entity might be as much as 60m wide. However, this is far from certain, and no land use distinction (i.e. separation into different open areas) is made across that part of Areas A, D and B east of the ?trackway. This nominally single land entity (OA5) is devoid of demonstrably Late Iron Age/Early Roman dated remains.

4.6.17 In Area C, OA6 is a rectangular entity defined by ditch G14 to the south and by G12 and/or G13 to the east. It is not clear whether ditch G20 constitutes its northern boundary or just a minor sub-division of a larger field. Its western extents are entirely undefined. No Late Iron Age/Early Roman features are identified in the OA6 interior.

4.6.18 OA7, to the east of G12/G13, is of unknown north, south and eastward extents. Like OA6, no Late Iron Age/Early Roman features are identified in its interior.

4.7 Period 3: Roman (*c*. 50-410AD) (Figure 8)

4.7.1 No features were identified to be of definite Roman period date.

4.7.2 A number of features contained small quantities of Roman brick and tile, often together with a few small sherds of diagnostic pottery. However, the features themselves tend to fit into the perceived continuum of Late Saxon and Medieval landscape development and the presence of very occasional pottery sherds of these later periods has led to the conclusion that most, if not all, Roman material found within the site occurred residually.

4.7.3 Five unsourced Roman grey ware sherds were noted as intrusive elements in Period 1 occupation layer G1 and as residual material in other post-Roman deposits. Much larger quantities of CBM were recovered from the post-Roman deposits on site, with over 14kg of Roman CBM collected from medieval (Periods 5.1 and 5.2) and over 19kg from the post-medieval (Periods 6.1 and 6.2) features on site. Apart from three low-fired/irregular brick chunks in a distinctive from gritty fabric, all of the CBM collected from the medieval contexts was of Roman origin, including a large waste piece possibly from a

tile kiln. Even in the post-medieval features the bulk of recovered CBM was still Roman in date.

4.7.4 No features of Roman date were identified during the evaluation, though residual Roman finds were recovered.

4.8 Period 4: Saxon-Norman (early/mid 11th century AD) (Figure 9)

4.8.1 Features dated to the early/mid 11th century were found spread along the north of Areas A, B and D, though perhaps increasing in number in the western half. These are construed to occupy three land use entities: D1, which is possibly a segmented field boundary parallel to Ferry Rd to the north, inserted in a single open area (OA12), which contained all the Late Saxon features, including the remains of a possible structure (S1). There are also a small number of features which, although undated, are tentatively included in this period because these were found to predate features of the Medieval period (5.1 and 5.2).

4.8.2 Approximately 50m south of Ferry Road, a multiphase ditched boundary was created, running parallel with it (FS2). This boundary may well have marked the southern extent of occupation activity along the roadside. The ditches defined a significant single boundary that was maintained/replaced and adapted into the early Post-medieval period. As exposed within the site, it defined two Open Areas OA12 to its north and OA11 to its south. Discrete Saxo-Norman features were only found to its north. However, a number of irregular and poorly defined undated features predating the boundary are considered to likely be of Period 4 date too. These are considered to occupy an otherwise undefined land use, OA10.

4.8.3 A hoard of eight silver coins of this period was found during the machine-strip of the excavation areas, in the subsoil in Area A.

Features predating FS2 (in OA10)

4.8.4 A number of archaeological features were recorded to predate the FS2 boundary, but are likely themselves to be of similarly Period 4 date. Generally devoid of dating evidence and relatively irregular in shape and depth, some have stratigraphic relationships that suggest their phasing. However, they make little sense in terms of understanding the nature of land use (OA10) prior to the creation of the FS2 boundary. It is conceded that some or all of these could constitute an earlier phase of (Middle?) Saxon activity.

4.8.5 G21 was a broadly east/west aligned gully (seg. [1061], [1075], [1099]). This *c*.15m-long feature was narrow and shallow (0.4m wide by 0.2m deep) along its eastern extent, broadening to an apparent bulbous terminal at its slightly curving or angled west end. Its single light grey to grey-brown silty sand fill was devoid of finds, though occasional charcoal flecks were noted in segment [1075]. Its eastern end, only 0.05m deep, had an uncertain relationship with ditch G19, but was clearly cut across ditch G16 (both Period 2.2). The western terminal was truncated by ditch G22 (FS2).

4.8.6 Feature G123 (seg. [1244]) could have been a north-westward continuation of gully G21. Of similar proportions to the eastern part of the gully, it was cut by ditches G22 and G23 at either end. G123 did not continue northwards beyond G23. No finds were retrieved from its fill.

4.8.7 Gully G118 (segs [1167], [1169], [1237], [1261]), although not truncated by any of the FS2 ditches, was at least truncated by Post-Medieval (Period 6.2) ditches to the south. It had similar irregular edges and curving alignment at its northern end which seemed to align with [1261] gully terminus, which demonstrably pre-dated FS2 ditch G23. Although not traced across the gap between ditches G22 and G23, it is assumed that these form parts of a single interrupted curving gully feature. No finds were recovered from its fill.

4.8.8 Pit [1294] (G125), at the east edge of Area A, was a probably oval cut with poorly defined edges, *c.*0.90m wide and over 1.5m long. It was relatively deep, at 0.64m, and filled with a single deposit of brown-grey silty-sand. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from it, this pit was cut by both FS2 ditches G22 and G23.

FS2: Field boundary / system

4.8.9 A single linear boundary, defined by multi-phase intercut ditches, extended across Area A. Being the only significant Saxo-Norman period boundary, this has been given the identifier of Field System 2 (FS2). Whether it is a simple boundary bisecting this landscape, or part of a more extensive/elaborate enclosure system, is not clear. Given the paucity of dating evidence recovered from the ditches, CBM and pottery of predominantly Roman origin, its inclusion in Period 4 is slightly tentative. However, its course clearly influences a series of later, Medieval to early Post-medieval, boundaries in broadly the same position.

4.8.10 The FS2 boundary consists of two irregular, broadly parallel, east/west aligned ditches G22 and G23. These converge at their west in a single/indistinguished ditch, G24, all on a ENE/WSW alignment. FS2 was exposed for a distance of *c.*70m, extending beyond the western limit of excavation. It is speculated to continue eastwards in Area C, on the opposite side of the site, as ditches G72 and G73. As well as post-dating small number of gullies and pits of presumed Period 4 date, FS2 cut across various Late Iron Age/Early Roman FS1 ditches on a clearly differing alignment. In turn, FS2 was cut by late Medieval FS4 gullies/ditches G62, G63, G64 and G65.

4.8.11 Ditch G22 (segs [1071], [1105], [1150], [1233], [1257], [1265], [1290]) had a U-shaped profile and was slightly sinuous and of variable width and depth along its traced length (0.20-1.80m wide and 0.16-0.70m deep), though generally wider and deeper at its east. Mostly filled by a single grey-brown sand-silt deposit, a probable underlying primary fill of silty sand was identified in excavated segment [1105]. Narrowing markedly at its western end, G22 was evidently cut by ditch G23, which appears to have perpetuated both the ditch course and its original lesser proportions further westwards (where recorded as G24). Pottery recovered from its main fill comprised two sherds of Early/Middle Saxon (in seg. [1105]), seven sherds of Medieval (in seg. [1149]) and a single possibly Roman sherd (in seg. [1071], from soil sample

<1>). Eight Roman CBM fragments, two fragments of fired clay, a piece of animal bone and lava quern stone were also recovered. Small quantities of prehistoric worked and burnt flint were also present. Given that this ditch was cut by multiple late Medieval gullies/ditches G62/G63/G64/G65, it is highly likely that the Medieval pottery, and possibly the quernstone, is intrusive here. Bulk soil sample <1> from fill [1070] of segment [1071] produced charred remains of hulled barley, possible bread-type wheat and a possible legume, as well as stinking chamomile achenes.

4.8.12 Ditch G23 (segs [1136], [1140], [1158], [1185], [1187], [1242], [1259], [1264], [1288], [1342]) also had a roughly U-shaped concave profile. Again slightly sinuous and of variable width (0.75-1.30m) and depth (0.10-0.25m), this ditch was intermittent, with rounded termini being recorded at the ends of various lengths. Whether these interruptions of the feature were real, or the product of truncation, is unclear. Again, the ditch was mostly filled with a single deposit of grey-brown sand-silt, with only an underlying primary deposit of silty sand being recorded in segment [1140]. Only two probable Roman pottery sherds were retrieved from segment [1136] and four large fragments of Roman CBM from segments [1259] and [1288].

4.8.13 Ditch G24 (segs [1069], [1087]) was the westward continuation of G22 and/or G23. Most likely the direct continuation of G23, seemingly earlier ditch G22 diminished westwards and was not easily distinguished as being deliberately recut / perpetuated by G23. However, it is likely that this was indeed the case. Although narrow and shallow where G23 and G23 merged, it appeared to increase in size westwards, to a maximum of 0.78m wide and 0.30m deep – notably similar to the proportions of the east end of G23. Two Roman CBM fragments and a single sherd of mid/late 11th-century pottery were recovered from its single fill.

4.8.14 Ditches G72 and G73, in Area C, are speculated to be the eastward continuation of the FS2 boundary. Ditch G72 (seg [2129]) survived as a *c*.10m-long linear feature truncated by adjacent later ditch G73. No finds were collected from its single fill. Ditch G73 (segs [2105], [2131], [2135], [2139]) was recorded over a distance of c.30m. It extended beyond the Area B limits at either end. However, it was evidently a recut of FS3 ditch G72 and was itself cut by Period 6.1 ditches G82, G84 and G91. Its single fill produced one very small sherd of early/mid 11th-century pottery, a 16th/17th-century sherd (intrusive) and two oyster shells. A worked flint flake and four burnt flints were also retrieved.

OA11

4.8.15 The FS2 boundary is assumed to define a single land use entity to its south – OA11. No Roman period features were found to occupy it where exposed within the south of Areas A and B.

OA12

4.8.16 OA12 is construed to be a land entity that extends all along the road frontage to the north of the FS2 boundary, across excavation Areas A, B and D. This is where all of the Period 4 discrete features were found. The remains of Saxo-Norman activity comprise minor ditches, possibly defining smaller

enclosures/plots, pits and possible structural remains. These are clearly located in the northern parts of OA12, along the roadside. At least some of the pits may be perceived to focus upon, and to relate to, the S1 building. This seems to mostly date to the early/mid 11th century.

D1: possible boundary (across OA12)

4.8.17 Two shallow ENE/WSW aligned ditches, G27 and G28, are speculated to constitute parts of an intermittent boundary (D1) extending along the northern parts of Arreas A and D, parallel with Ferry Road. Although having a *c.*50m separation, these ditch lengths are conspicuous in their shared alignment and perhaps marked an intermittent sub-dividing boundary within OA12. The gaps between were possibly deliberate, to accommodate/avoid possible building (S1) and/or activity areas.

4.8.18 Ditch G27 (segs [1284], 1286]), located in the north-west corner of Area A, was traced for a distance of *c.*7m. It extended westwards beyond the limit of excavation and was truncated by Period 5.5 ditch G56 at its east, beyond which its course was not identified. Ditch G28 (seg. [4109]), in Area D, was *c.*11m long. It was truncated by later (Period 5.2) ditches G67 and G68, though an apparent eastern terminal was recorded. At its west end, it was truncated by two further Period 5.2 NNW/SSE ditches G159 and G160, in between which a further part of it may perhaps be discerned. G27 and G28 both had moderately steep and straight sides, with bases varying from a narrow V-shape to broader and flat. Both contained single deposits of orangey/greyish brown sand-silt, from which only single sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were retrieved.

4.8.19 Linear ditch G156 ([2244]), located in the north-east of Area B, is speculated to form a further part of the D1 boundary. Recorded for a distance of *c.*10m, it was not investigated. However, it neatly aligns with both G27 and G28 and, like them, is truncated by a NNNE/SSW ditch.

Possible structure S1, between the D1 ditches (in OA12)

4.8.20 Located in the north-west of Area A, right-angled gully G31 (segs [1319], [1452]) constitutes the northwest wall foundation of a possible rectangular structure. The west side of the gully was 7.60m long and the north 5.40m long, with rounded terminals recorded at either end. The cut was concave in section, 0.68 wide and 0.19m deep. Elongated pit, [1474], *c.*10m from, and parallel with, the west wall gully/trench measured 1.12 long by 0.51m wide and 0.13m deep. This is speculated to be the remains of the eastern wall line. Both gully and 'pit' were filled by a mottled brownish-grey silt that contained occasional pebbles. A single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (6g) was retrieved from the fill of G31 gully segment [1452].

4.8.21 The northern gully/wall seemed to be aligned with postholes [1470] and [1476] (G32), suggesting that these could be parts of the same structure. All were of oval shape in plan (between 0.42-0.60 in length) and moderately shallow (0.14-0.26m in depth). They contained mottled brownish-grey silt-sand fills with occasional pebbles. Postholes [1470] and [1476] had narrow bases. Single sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (10g) were recovered from each.

Similarly proportioned and filled posthole [1450], which cut the north-west corner of the wall foundation/gully G31, may also be a structural element of this building, though it is otherwise devoid of any dating evidence.

4.8.22 It is suggested that the collective S1 remains define a rectangular structure measuring 9.7m east/west by at least 7.6m north/south. It is notable that this building was seemingly aligned both with the road and the ditches of postulated boundary D1. It is likely that the latter were directly contemporary. Other than a single pit ([1455], described below), no Period 4 features occupy the building interior. The building itself was truncated by Medieval ditch G64 and some of its interior truncated/obscured by large pit G44.

Other Saxo-Norman remains

4.8.23 Isolated pit [1377] (G29) was located in the middle of Area A. It measured 1.56m by 1.10m and only 0.09m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base. This was interpreted in the field simply as an area of bioturbation, but a single sherd (8g) of Saxon-Norman pottery was retrieved from it. This feature was the southernmost in Area A in this period, and might indicate that this far from the road, the land was either field or undisturbed/vacant.

4.8.24 In the north of Area A, four pits [1404/1408], [1426], [1438] and [1455] (G30) were seemingly clustered toward the road. Elongated pit [1404/1408] was shallow and concave in section, and appeared to be truncated by Medieval ditch G62. It was located less than 2m to the south of the findspot of the coin hoard. A single very small Saxo-Norman pottery sherd was retrieved from its fill.
Pits [1426] and [1438] were located further north toward the road and are noted to roughly lie on the projected line of the D1 boundary. Pit [1426] had shallow sides, and uneven base, whilst [1438] was better-defined with steep sides and flat base. The fills of both pits produced single Saxo-Norman pottery sherds (6g).
Pit [1455] was also located in the north-east corner of Area A, potentially just within the building S1 interior. This was a more substantial feature of sub-circular shape in plan (0.96 x 0.93 and 0.45m deep), with irregular sides and base. Two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (10g) were retrieved from it. All of the G30 pits, except [1455], contained single fill of brown-grey sandy-silts with occasional pebbles.

4.8.25 Three scattered, medium-sized, concave pits [2044], [4084] and [4092] (G33) were located in the east of Area D and northwest of Area B. The pits were sub-circular and oval of shape in plan, varying in size from 0.70m to 1.67 and 0.1-0.19m deep. The single greyish-brown sand-silt fills of [2044] and [4092] produced single sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, but [4083] produced four sherds (12g).

4.8.26 Curving gully G34 (seg. [4088]), in Area D, was a *c*.8m-long curving linear feature that was truncated at both ends by later, medieval, ditches G69 and G161. Its course was not traced beyond these. The gully cut was shallow and concave in section, containing a greyish-brown sandy-silt fill, from which a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (4g) was retrieved.

4.8.27 Despite a lack of artefactual dating evidence, a number of other recorded pits could belong to this period. Moderately substantial pits [1130] and [1256] (G116), each contained two distinguishable fills, but no dating evidence. However, located in the centre-north of Area A, these were in proximity of features dated into this period and were truncated by Medieval (Period 5.1 and 5.2) features. Pit [1130] was located less than a metre from where the coin hoard was recovered. Pit [1256] could perhaps be the eastern terminus of elongated G30 pit [1404/1408].

4.8.28 A *c.*7m-long ENE/WSW alignment of three postholes G25 ([2005], [2007] and [2009]) was located in the north of Area B. These had steep sides and slightly concave bases. Varying between 0.62-0.95m diameter and 0.32-0.57m depth, these roughly circular cuts were identified as pits in the field, but given their alignment are as likely to be large postholes. Only [2005] contained two fills, but all were grey-brown silty-sand deposits. A single fairly large Roman tile fragment, weighing 240g, was retrieved from the fill of [2009].

4.8.29 Single large pit [4097] (G26), located in the middle of Area D, was of irregular shape in plan, with moderately-shallow steep sides and relatively flat base. It was *c*.2.10m wide and up to 0.18m deep. This contained two greyish-brown sand-silt fills from which a single sherd of Roman pottery (16g) and four fragments of CBM (1222g) were recovered. This pit was cut by Medieval gully/ditch G69.

Residual Saxo-Norman

4.8.30 Residual pottery of Period 4 Saxo-Norman date was retrieved as residual material in later contexts, overwhelmingly in features in the north of Areas A, B and D. This obviously residual material comprised twenty-one sherds weighing 126g. Although further such residual material was identified by the evaluation, no deposits or features of Saxon date were encountered/ recognised.

Coin hoard

4.8.31 A hoard of eight silver coins was found, during the machine-strip of the excavation areas, in the subsoil *c*.7.5m west of S1, in Area A (Fig 9). Initially found by metal-detector, their location was hand excavated. No underlying feature containing the coins was identified. The coins, all silver pennies of Aethelred II, minted between 997-1006AD, are described in section 5.14.

4.9 Period 5.1: Earlier Medieval (12-14th century AD) (Figure 10)

4.9.1 The majority of the earlier Medieval features were located along the northern edge of Areas A, B and D. Following a similar distribution to the Period 4 Late Saxon features, there appears to be a degree of continuity in occupation land use along the Ferry Road frontage. The majority of the dating evidence indicates a focus in the 12th century for this activity. However, a small quantity of mid/late 11th-century pottery occurred residually and some fabrics extend as late as the 14th century. The north of Areas A and D contained the most significant concentration of features, principally a possible post-built building

and pitting, but also various minor ditches/gullies that may have defined/enclosed specific activity areas along the roadside. Features of this period produced a relatively large assemblage of stone, mostly lava quern, particularly from pits G36, G38, G40 and G44. The occurrence of small quantities of building materials may indicate the presence of a relatively substantial structure in the vicinity.

4.9.2 The earlier Medieval activity has been distinguished to define and occupy five open areas (OA13, OA14, OA15, OA16 across Areas A, B and D, and OA17 in Area C) – these are somewhat arbitrary entities, defined by their location, density and nature of component features. Conjoining ditches D2 (G39, G41, G121) were possible remains of field boundaries defining the boundaries between OA13 and OA14 and between OA13 and OA15. OA13 contained S2 (a possible post-built structure) and associated pitting. OA14 contained pits focused on two wells located in a small ditched enclosure. OA15, to the south, is assumed to be vacant land, containing only a large quarry pit. In Area B, OA16 comprised the remains of a field system (FS3). OA17 relates to the whole extent of Area C.

OA13

4.9.3 A relatively large and distinct cluster of postholes (G35), of varying size, was present at the north-east edge of Area A. This is speculated to constitute a possible post-built structure occupying OA13 – S2. Totalling seventeen features, eight ([1276], [1278], [1296], [1412], [1414], [1428], [1485] and [1491]) were quite substantial; measuring from 0.45m x 0.26m and 0.25m deep to 0.66m x 0.47m and 0.66m deep. Five ([1416], [1432], [1480], [1482] and [1499]) were of medium size and depth. The remaining four ([1274], [1430], [1478] and [1501]) were smaller, possibly just the surviving bases of truncated similar examples. Only [1485] contained more than one fill, suggesting that most had had their posts deliberately removed. However, the patterning and dating evidence do not provide a clear plan of this suspected building, and possible phases of rebuilding or repair cannot be distinguished within the general cluster.

4.9.4 Only eight of the seventeen postholes in the G35 cluster contained any artefactual dating evidence. Postholes [1412] and [1416] contained two sherds (4g) of possibly residual mid/late 11th-century pottery. Postholes [1274], [1414], [1478], [1482] and [1485] each produced small quantities of 12th-century dated pottery (totalling 16 sherds, 132g) including eight sherds from [1414] and four from [1274]. Three sherds (15g) of late 12/14th-century pottery were collected from [1276]. Fired clay, possibly daub (14g), was found in the upper fill of [1485] and in [1412]. Eight bone fragments also came from [1412]. Bulk soil samples <11> ([1276]) and <12> ([1412]) produced indeterminate cereal remains, alongside wheat and barley, but also wild/weed taxa represented by stinking chamomile, wild radish and dock.

4.9.5 Intercutting elongate pits [1441] and [1443] (G43) were located on the western edge of G36 and G37, possibly in a slightly curving shape in plan. The primary fill of [1441] produced 36 sherds (126g) from a Beaker vessel, whilst its secondary fill contained a tiny (2g) sherd of 12th-century date and three

fragments of fired clay. However, the earlier material was heavily abraded and is judged to be residual here. The fill of pit [1443] was devoid of artefacts.

4.9.6 In the same vicinity on the north-west limit of Area A, were two large layers [1444/1445/1515/1516] and [1510] (G37), both extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. The westerly deposit appeared to occupy a shallow pit [1446], and it was consequently interpreted as the base of an accumulated deposit preserved in a hollow. Within hollow [1446], two overlapping layers [1445] and [1444/1515/1516], extending over a 6.2m by 5m area and up to 0.25m thick, were distinguished. These partially overlay the G43 pits. Upper layer [1444, etc.] was a mid to orangey brown silty sand with common small to rounded stones. Lower deposit [1445] was a mid grey silty/clayey sand. Eight sherds (58g) of 12th-century pottery were recovered from these deposits. Medieval G36 pits [1512] and [1514] were cut into the top of these western deposits. The eastern layer [1510] extended over a 5.4m by 2.4m area and was only 0.06m thick. It was devoid of artefacts.

4.9.7 Twelve pits [1340], [1434], [1436], [1487], [1489], [1494], [1497], [1503], [1505], [1507], [1512] and [1514] (G36) were distributed amongst the G35/G37/G43 cluster of features and deposits. These are distinguished from the G35 postholes on the basis of their larger size. However, they had markedly varying depths and some might have been larger postholes. Although variable, these had generally steep to moderately-steep sides and slightly concave or flat bases. Pit [1494] had a single sherd (2g) of mid/late 11th-century pottery in its primary fill. A total of twenty sherds (102g) dated to the 12th century were retrieved from the fills of [1434], [1489], [1512] and [1514], but also five sherds (58g) of late 12th/14th-century pottery, three of them from primary fills. Six fragments (2,404g) of Roman CBM and pieces of Caen-type limestone (slightly burnt, one a faced block) were also recovered from these pits. The remaining pits were devoid of any dating evidence. Pits [1512] and [1514] were cut into the G37 layers.

D2: Possible boundaries

4.9.8 In the north-east of Area A, perpendicular and probably conjoining ditches G39 and G41 possibly define enclosed land entities adjacent to the road frontage. WSW/ENE aligned ditch G39 (segs [1127], [1221]) was only 4.2m long, no terminal being identified at its west end and truncated by late Medieval ditch G62 at its east end. An assemblage of seventeen sherds (156g) of 12th-century pottery and a single intrusive small fragment of early Post-medieval brick (32g) were recovered from it. This ditch also cut Period 4 G116 pit [1130].
Ditch G41 (segs [1207], [1249], [1253], [1317]) was NNW/SSE aligned and 9.2m long. It had a rounded northern terminal and merged in a T-junction with ditch G131 at its south end. This contained a residual Roman *tegula* fragment (96g) and a single sherd (26g) of 12th-century pottery. Ditch G41 cut Period 4 G116 pit [1256].

4.9.9 Ditch G121 (seg. 1205]) cut the west side of G41, following its NNW/SSE alignment and appearing to be a slightly offset recut of it. Traced for *c*.22m long, it was in turn truncated by late Medieval ditches G62 and G63. It was devoid of artefactual dating evidence, but its stratigraphic position suggests a

Period 5.1 date. Unlike the later FS4 ditches (Period 5.2) that seem to replace it, it did not extend further south so seems to fit best with the other Period 5.1 remains that appear to be confined to the proximity of the roadside.

OA15: Field south of D2

4.9.10 Despite the shortness of the D2 boundary, it is speculated that it marks a general distinction between activity in the immediate roadside area to its north and the largely unenclosed landscape to its south. The land entity to its south is identified as OA15. Within its exposed extents in excavation Area A, this was essentially an open space, either cultivated or vacant land, occupied only by large pit G40.

4.9.11 Feature G40 ([1241 / 1311]) was a large, irregularly shaped cut *c*.7.25m by 6.50m and at 3.85m deep. Due to its size, it is interpreted as a quarry pit. It was cut through Period 4 ditches G22 and G23 and, in turn, was truncated by late Medieval ditches G62 and G63. It had steep, slightly stepped sides, but was not bottomed. However, its lower portion was further investigated by auger, down to its bottom. It contained a sequence of eight fills representing the accumulation of natural erosion deposits and then backfills. It is notable that this quarry feature was located on the former Saxo-Norman ditched boundary. While the ditches themselves had apparently become infilled and had passed out of use by Period 5.1, the boundary may have still been recognised.

4.9.12 The lower fills of G40 (SG295; [1387] and [1388]) were investigated by auger only, due to their depth. Bottom fill [1388] was a very dark brownish grey (near black) silt, possibly organic. Overlying fill [1387] was a mid orangey brown sandy silt with gravel.

4.9.13 Over the SG295 basal fills, fills SG296 ([1371], [1310], [1351], [1350]) were a sequence of deposits interpreted as backfill. Lowest backfill deposit [1371] was a mottled bluey grey and orangey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. [1310] above was a dark orangey brown sandy silt with gravel. [1351] was a dark blueish grey clayey silt and [1350] a lighter blueish grey sandy silt. Collectively, they produced only six fairly small pottery sherds (24g) of 12th-century date, along with a larger assemblage of thirty-seven (9,962g) Roman brick and tile fragments. Bulk soil sample <6>, from top fill [1351], produced a single flax seed, which provides evidence for the possible cultivation or use of this crop. This sample also contained possible rye, along with common wheat, oat, broad bean and grass stem fragments, but also weed/wild seeds of stinking chamomile, knotweed/dock, vetches/vetchlings/wild pea and bromegrass.

4.9.14 Uppermost fills SG228 / SG297 ([1240] / [1348], [1347], [1346], [1345]) were likely the result of tertiary deposition in the hollow created by the settling of the fills within the pit. All were varying grey-brown sandy silts or sandy clays. Three sherds (12g) of 12th-century pottery were retrieved from deposit [1240], together with four residual worked flint pieces (12g). No finds were present in the SG297 deposits. Bulk soil sample <5>, from fill [1345], produced barley, oat and pea remains. Wild/weed taxa were represented again by stinking chamomile.

OA14: alongside Ferry Road

4.9.15 Eastwards along the Ferry Road frontage, east of OA13 and the D2 boundary an extensive land entity (OA14) is identified/postulated extending from the north-east corner of Area A, across Area D and the north of Area B. Activity within OA14 is largely evidenced by pitting, which occasionally appeared in clusters around rudimentary wells or water holes. These have been allocated to a collection of nine groups (G38, G44, G53, G54, G76, G77, G78, G135 and G153).

4.9.16 Feature G44 ([segs 1457 / 1464 / 1390 / 1396]) was located in the north-east of Area A. Its large elongated cut was *c*.9m long north/south by 3.5m wide. Although probably a shallow pit, its investigated segments exposed moderately shallow concave to V-shaped profiles more typical of a ditch, though with splayed upper break of slopes that gave the appearance of a wider feature. This cut was filled by two deposits. The feature truncated Period 4 G30 pit [1345] at its north end and the top of Late Iron Age G18 further south. It was dated by only a single sherd (4g) of 12th-century pottery.
A pair of postholes [1459] and [1461] (G135) are noted to cut the sides of G44. Similarly positioned either side of the north end of the feature, it is speculated that they could have been associated with it.

4.9.17 Just west of the elongate G44 pit, in Area D, right-angled gully G153 (seg. [4040]) appears to define a small/minor enclosure occupying OA14 and aligned on the road. The gully, defines the southern and western sides of a rectangular enclosure measuring at least 14m by 17m in extent. Its north side presumably lay beyond the limit of excavation while no east side was discerned. However, a short integral projecting gully located near its eastern terminal may hint at a more complicated layout / function for this feature. No finds were retrieved from its single fill. However, it appears to enclose a significant cluster of Period 5.1 pits (G38, G53) and well G36 and so is regarded to be contemporary with them.

4.9.18 The cluster of pits occupying the interior of G153 comprised a mixture of small (G38) and larger (G53), though equally shallow, features.
Small G38 pit [4100] was an elongated oval shape in plan and its single fill produced a small group of three mid/late 11th-century sherds (14g), whilst similarly-shaped small [4103], which appeared bioturbated, contained only a single 12th-century sherd (2g).
Medium- to large-sized pits G53 ([4008], [4010], [4022], [4024], [4034] and [4036]) were clustered around possible well G76. All were round to oval in plan. Most were shallow ([4008], [4010], [4036], [4024]), with one more substantial ([4022]). All contained single fills of grey-brown sandy silt. Most of them produced late 12th/14th-century pottery (totalling 19 sherds, weighing 134g), but four sherds (40g) of 12th-century pottery were recovered from pit [4036], the western edge of which was truncated by well G76. Very weathered fragments of Caen-type limestone, slightly heat-affected, came from pit [4024].

4.9.19 In plan, feature [4032] (G76) looked like one of the larger pits which also occupied the interior of the G153 gully enclosure. Broadly oval in plan, it

measured 2.2m by 1.85m and 1.61m deep). Its sides varied from steep to roughly stepped on the west. Unlike the surrounding pits, this feature had a relatively complex fill sequence and has been interpreted as a rudimentary well.

Its bottom fill [4031] (SG872) of blueish-grey clayey silt was a probable use deposit that produced eight sherds (96g) of late 12th/14th century pottery, like the surrounding pits. Bulk soil sample <9> from this fill produced the largest context assemblage of plant macrofossils from the site and was particularly rich in hulled barley caryopses, with a small quantity of barley rachis, wheat, oat and indeterminate legume, and wild/weed taxa. Recovered wood charcoal comprised oak, but also alder and *Maloideae*.

Subsequent disuse silting of the well was represented by varying grey-brown sandy silt fills [4028], [4029], [4030] (SG873). The vertical nature of [4030] might suggest slippage, a lining or even a recutting episode. These disuse deposits produced seventeen sherds (172g) of late12th/14th century pottery and a single sherd (8g) of 12th-century pottery, along with two pieces of residual prehistoric worked flint.

Upper fills [4027], [4026] and [4025] (SG874) were grey- to orange-brown mottled sandy silts that are interpreted as backfill deposits. Lowest of these, [4027], contained twenty-five sherds (164g) of 15th/mid16th century pottery, while [4026] produced a single (12g) of 12th century sherd and uppermost fill [4025 twenty-two late 12th/14th century sherds. Overall, the feature was probably backfilled in the 15th century.

4.9.20 Another cluster of five pits (G78) was located in the centre of Area D, again seemingly focused on possible well G77. Oval pits [4038], [4047], [4050], 4054] and [4107] were medium-sized and moderately shallow. Pit [4107] was more substantial with vertical sides. All but [4050] contained single grey-brown sandy silt fills, [4050] also containing an underlying fill of orange-brown sandy silt. Only two of these pits produced dating evidence, comprising late 12th-14th century pottery; five sherds (100g) from [4038] and twenty-three sherds (100g) from [4107], the latter also containing a residual Early Bronze Age flint arrowhead (RF29) and a roofing slate fragment. Pit [4052] was cut by Period 5.2 ditch G67.

4.9.21 Feature [4062] (G77) was a pit-like circular cut with steep and, in places, undercutting sides that measured 1.3m by 1.38m and 1.26m deep. Interpreted as a simple unlined well / waterhole, it contained a sequence of six fills that define its use, disuse and infilling. Bluish grey-brown mottled clay-sand basal fill [4061] (SG895) produced six sherds (46g) of late 12th-14th century pottery. Subsequent erosion and silting fills [4059] and [4060] (SG896) were greyish brown silty sands with yellow sand lenses that contained fifteen sherds (204g) dated 15th-mid 16th century. Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint were also retrieved from these lower fills. In turn, the upper fills [4058] to [4055] (SG897), interpreted as backfill deposits, produced mixed pottery sherds of 12th-century date (14 sherds, weighing 232g) and 12th-14th century (18 sherds, weighing 159g). The infilled well was cut by Period 5.2 ditch G67.

4.9.22 A further eastern cluster of pits (G54) in Area D comprised five pits [4068], [4070], [4078], [4080] and [4082]. Most were fairly small, oval and shallow cuts filled with single variable deposits of grey-brown silt-sand. Rounded pit [4082] was the more substantial and clearly-defined. This contained eight

12th-century sherds (22g). Pits [4068], [4070], [4078] and [4080] were shallower and appeared highly bioturbated. [4078] and [4080] each contained three sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery, with [4070] producing a single sherd (4g) dated 15th-mid 16th century.

4.9.23 A number of other features from across the site are very tentatively assigned a Medieval Period 5.1 date .
Located in the centre-north of Area A, ENE/WSW gully G124 (segs [1251], [1280], [1325]) and pit/recut G128 ([1323/1327]) at its eastern end were both truncated by Medieval ditches G41 (Period 5.1) and G64 (Period 5.2). As the ENE/WSW orientation of G124 is the same as that of surrounding dated Medieval linear features, it is likely that this and the pit were of Period 5.1 date. Parallel to G124, ditch G131 (segs [1359], [1367], [1369]), *c*.2m to the south, may be related. This feature only produced a residual prehistoric blade-like flake and animal bone, but was similarly truncated by late Medieval FS4 ditches at each end. A copper alloy bracelet RF<17> was recovered from the subsoil above the feature. Also, a single sub-circular shallow pit or posthole [4042] (G154) pre-dated gully G153 and could be of a similar date.

FS3: Possible Field System in NE of site

4.9.24 While the northern part of Area B along the Ferry Road frontage is regarded as part of OA14, and to be seemingly devoid of Period 5.1 activity, the remainder of Area B contained the remains of a field system (FS3), probably of 14th-century date. Consequently, the southern two-thirds of the area are regarded as a separate land entity - OA16. FS3 consists of two parallel, ENE/WSW aligned, ditches G47 and G48. Both were heavily truncated by ditches belonging to FS5 of succeeding Period 5.2, and the full extents and form of the system are not readily apparent. Ditches G47 and G48 were spaced *c*.8-9m apart.

4.9.25 Northernmost FS3 ditch G47 (segs [2113], [2117]) was recorded over a distance of *c*.12m. It was narrow at its west end, with a rounded terminal, broadening eastwards. However, its further eastern extent was truncated/ obscured by later, Period 5.2, ditch G71. Two sherds of early/mid 11th century pottery were recovered from its single fill.

4.9.26 To the south of G47, parallel ditch G48 (segs [2143], [2207]) was a similarly proportioned linear feature recorded over a distance of *c*.15m. It extended westwards beyond the limit of excavation and was truncated along either side, and at its eastern end, by FS5 ditch G70 (Period 5.2) and FS6 ditch G85 (Period 6.1). Only a single sherd of early/mid 11th century pottery was recovered from its single fill.

4.9.28 G46 (segs [2040], [2084], [2111], [2121], [2162]) was NNW-SSE and evidently added later, cutting across G47. Five sherds of 12th-century pottery and a single sherd of early/mid 11th- century pottery were recovered from it.

OA16: NE field defined by FS3

4.9.29 As defined by parallel ditches G47 and G48, OA16 was only 8-9m wide and its eastern and western extents both undetermined. Only a single feature, pit

[2042] is identified to have occupied its interior. As a land entity, it was later disrupted by the imposition of ditch G46. A function as an agricultural field is assumed for OA16 (and the other identified fields of FS3), given the near-absence of evidence of activity within it.

4.9.30 Pit [2042] (G45) was heavily truncated and its shape and size were not readily apparent. Its fill produced only a single 12th-century pottery sherd (8g). The pit was largely truncated by ditch G46.

OA17: Features in Area C

4.9.31 Given the distance between northern excavation Areas A/B/D and southern Area C, the Period 5.1 medieval remains found in the latter are assumed to occupy a separate land use entity – OA17. A small number of short ditches and a single pit are identified to occupy OA17. The recovered dating evidence for these features is admittedly slight and these Area C earlier medieval remains are not confidently phased.

4.9.32 Pit [3007] (G49) was a small circular feature, cut into the top of Early Iron Age pit [3009] (G7). This has been dated by a single 12th-century pottery sherd (2g) recovered from it.

4.9.33 Ditch G50 (segs [3059], [3072], [3074]) was a NW/SE aligned linear feature traced for a distance of *c*.15m. It was truncated at its northern end by ?ditch G51. Two intercutting rounded terminals were recorded at its southward end, as segments [3072] and [3074], suggesting that the ditch had been recut; its irregular sides might also be a result of this. A single 12th-century pottery sherd (2g) and two residual worked flint flakes were retrieved from it. The flints probably derived from layer G1, into which the ditch was cut. It is possible that terminal [3074] could in fact have been an entirely separate small and elongated pit, like nearby Early Neolithic pit [3076] (G2).

4.9.34 Ditch G52 (seg [3084]) was similarly NW/SE orientated and appeared to be aligned on G50. It was traced from a rounded terminal, located *c*.5m from the terminals of G50, for a distance of *c*.10m. Its south-east end was lost within the intersection between earlier ditches G12 and G14 (Period 2.2, Late Iron Age) and was not identified beyond them. It was also cut by pit/ditch [148]. It was cut into the prehistoric G1 layer. The fill of ditch G52 produced a single pottery sherd (2g) of 12th-century date.

4.9.35 Ditch G51 (segs [3055], [3057], [3070]) was broadly north to south aligned and cut the northern end of ditch G50. Approximately 11m long, this was an irregular feature in plan, narrow at its south, bulging in the middle and more regular at its north. Its fill contained three sherds (24g) of 12th-century pottery. Fire-cracked flint and a residual prehistoric worked flint presumably derived from the underlying prehistoric G1 layer. Bulk soil sample<25> from fill [3069] of segment [3070] produced evidence for non-cereal crops such as peas, possible broad beans and another large pea/bean varieties.

4.10 Period 5.2: Late Medieval (15th-mid 16th century AD) (Figure 11)

4.10.1 The late Medieval period constituted the establishment of a field system FS4 across the northwest of the site (Areas A and D), seemingly demonstrating the abandonment of occupation along the Ferry Road frontage. Conversley, the Period 4 FS2 boundary was, to an extent, reinstated, albeit on a diverging line, to provide a southern boundary to FS4. Further east, the Medieval field system FS3 (in Area B) was perpetuated with the recutting of its boundary ditches (FS5). Within this mixed picture of continuity and change in the medieval landscape, the perpetuation of alignments and of some specific boundaries themselves is apparent. For convenience, newly imposed FS4 is considered to occupy/define a single land use entity – OA18. FS5 is considered to occupy/define OA19. Within these land use entities, occupying features were scarce and suggestive of their agricultural use. However, the presence of a well in OA19 might indicate the presence of crops that needed frequent watering or that livestock were held in the vicinity.

FS4: NNW-SSE parallel ditches/gullies

4.10.2 FS4 consisted of numerous parallel ditches and/or gullies, all on a consistent NNW/SSE alignment (i.e. perpendicular to Ferry Road), but spaced at varying distances apart. These ditches extended across the whole of Areas A and D – the easternmost boundary coinciding with the Areas D and B division. The investigated NNW/SSE linears numbered fourteen; from east to west: G56, G57, G58, G59, G60, G61, G62, G63, G64, G65, G66, G67, G68 and G69.

The length of the uncovered ditches varied massively. It is perhaps possible to distinguish two, or perhaps three, sub-types:

- Long ditches extending southwards from the Ferry Road frontage (G56, G57, G62, G63, G64, G65, G67, G68, G69; and unex G158, G159, G160, G162, G163 presumed to extend)
- Shorter ditches with northern ends at some distance from the road frontage (G60; and unex G161 presumed to extend)
- Minor ditches alongside the longer and shorter boundaries (G58, G59, G61, G66)

Most of the small quantities of finds retrieved from the excavated segments of these ditches were residual, consisting of prehistoric worked flint and pottery, Roman CBM, and Late Saxon and Medieval pottery.

4.10.3 The longest ditches were the more numerous. All extended northwards beyond the limit of excavation and are presumed to have terminated at the contemporary roadside (now Ferry Road). Where their southern ends were exposed, in Area A, the ditches were recorded to be generally progressively longer from west to east, terminating increasingly further south.

- Ditch G56 (segs [1134], [1247], [1282]) was *c*.38m long, the gap in it due to truncation. It ended in a rounded terminal located immediately north of Period 3 boundary ditch G23.
- Ditch G57 (segs [1161], [1235]) was c.35m long, its course intermittent due to truncation. Positioned only *c*.1.5m east of G56, and ending slightly

further north of parallel with its terminal, it is likely that G57 was a replacement of G56, or *vice versa*.

- Ditch G62 (segs [1057], [1079], [1211], [1219], [1239], [1268], [1333], [1344], [1406]) was *c*.52m long. It cut various Period 5.1 ditches/gullies at its north end and its course was slightly irregular where it crossed Period 5.1 quarry pit G40 toward its south. Clearly cutting across Period 3 boundary ditches G22 and G23, it was itself cut by Period 6.1 (Post-medieval) ditches G155, G113 and G110, all near its southern end. Ditch G62 terminated just south of G110.
- Ditch G63 (segs [1152], [1209], [1270]) was clearly a direct replacement of G62. It recut the northern course of G62, but drifted slightly west to run alongside the southern part to a slightly bulbous terminal over the Roman G22 boundary ditch – possibly this time attempting to avoid infilled quarry pit G40. At *c*.42m long, it ended approximately 10m further north than the G62 terminal.
- Ditch G64 (seg. [1227], [1321], [1329], [1365], [1398]) was *c*.46m long. It cut across various Period 5.1 ditches/gullies at its north end and across Roman ditches G22 and G23 toward its south. Its southern terminal was evidently truncated/removed by Period 6.1 ditch G155
- Ditch G65 (segs [1118], [1146], [1148], [1201], [1292], [1309], [1315], [1335]), at *c*.59m, was the longest of these parallel ditches. Perhaps more significantly, it terminated the furthest south of them all. It cut across the Roman ditches G22 and G23, but was cut by Period 6.1 (early Post-medieval) ditches G155 and G113 further south. At is southern terminal it was cut by substantial Period 6.1 ditch G110, but also by minor undated ditch G115; this small ditch extended eastwards from the end of G65 and could conceivably have marked a formal end of the land entity it bounded.
- Given that almost all of the NNW/SSE aligned ditches east of G65, in Area D, can be assumed to have run from the road frontage, these are included in this category of long ditches – despite the fact that the locations of their southern ends were not determined. Ditches G67, G68, G69 and unexcavated examples G158, G159, G160, G162 and G163 were of a very similar character to the examples in Area A, with similarly variable spacing evident between them and one instance of recutting/replacement apparent. Only G67, G68, G69 were investigated, with very few intercutting relationships with other features resolved by excavation. Most significantly, ditch G67 cut across the top of infilled Period 5.1 well G77, which may have been deliberately filled/levelled to facilitate this. The probable southward continuation of G68 was recorded in evaluation Trench 2 as ditch [184], making it in excess of 32m long.

4.10.4 The shorter ditches with northern ends at some distance from the road frontage (G60 and unex G161) appear to be parts of the same general system of parallel ditches extending across Areas A and D.

- Ditch G60 (segs ([1156], [1363], [1375]) was *c*.23m long, with rounded terminals at either end being recorded. Its northern end was *c*.15m from the north limit of excavation. Its southern end, oddly, occupies a small gap in the Roman G22 ditch line – perhaps actually truncating/removing the earlier feature here? Although of similar southern extent to G56/G57 (to its

west), it did not extend as far as G62/G63 (to its east). Ditch G60 cut Period 4 (Late Saxon) tree-throw G29.
Bulk soil sample <2>, from fill [1155] of G60 ditch segment [1156], produced a large assemblage of plant macrofossils including hulled barley, wheat, oat, a range of legumes such as pea, broad beans and smaller wild pea/vetch varieties. Wild taxa were recorded to be weeds such as stinking chamomile, wild radish, small grass seeds, culms and nodes (Poaceae), knotgrass/dock and goosefoots. Elder seeds provide evidence for woody taxa. Charcoal fragments indicate the presence of oak, field maple and possible ivy.

4.10.5 A number of much shorter lengths of ditches in Area A (G58, G59, G61, G66) are discerned to be similarly NNW/SSE aligned and to be seemingly associated with the long- and medium- length ditches described above. All appear to occupy a broadly similar position across the ditch system, some of them being positioned either equidistant between the major ditch components or else closely alongside them.

- Ditch G58 (seg [1402]) was *c*.8m long and possibly originally extended further north. A rounded terminal was recorded at its south end. It was positioned equidistant between G57 and G60. It appears that its northern continuation was recorded in evaluation Trench 1, as [148].
- Ditch G59 (seg [1373]) was only *c*.4m long, with rounded terminals at either end. It was positioned closely alongside G60 and cut Period 4 tree-throw G29.
- Ditch G61 (seg [1383]) was *c*.10m long, with rounded terminals at either end.
- Ditch G66 (seg [1313]) was *c*.4.3m long and positioned immediately along the east side of longer ditch G65. Although a terminal was recorded at its northern end, its southern end was removed by truncating large pit G129, of similar Period 5.2 date. However, given that this pit was, in turn, recorded to be cut by ditch G65, it would appear that these parallel ditches were not directly contemporary with one another.

4.10.6 It is notable that the FS4 ditches, particularly the longer examples, had terminals that were located progressively further south, from west to east. This is observed to mirror the curvature of the long-lived and relatively complex intercut ditched boundary to their south. The earliest elements of this, G100 and G106 (D3), are therefore tentatively identified as marking the southern boundary of FS4 and of OA18.

- G100 (seg [1032]) was the surviving part of an extensively truncated ditch at the west edge of Area A. Roughly east/west orientated, and only recorded over a distance of *c*.10m, This seems to represent the original construction of a field boundary that extended into the late Post-Medieval period, presumably delineating the south limit of OA18. This ditch was dated only by a single tile fragment (50g) of late 15th/16th century date. It was cut by Period 6.1 ditch G103 along its north side and by Period 6.2 ditch G104 along is south.
- Ditch G106 (segs [1004], [1006], [1039], [1044], [1055]) was probably the westward continuation of G100, where it had avoided truncation by later

ditch G103 due to its south-eastward curving course. It was traced for a distance of *c*.35m, extending beyond the south-east limit of the Area A excavation. It was cut by Period 6.1 intercutting ditches G98 and G99.

OA18: Field defined by FS4 extents

4.10.7 If the FS4 features are accepted as the remains of either strip farming, perhaps involving stetch ploughing (Martin 2008, 33-4), their extents could be regarded as a single land use entity – OA18. Presumably arable land, it was occupied by few discrete features. A possible well (G42) and two pits (G55 and G129) in Area A contained 15th/mid16th-century pottery.

4.10.9 Circular pit [1353] (G42) was 1.58m in diameter and 1.20m deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Possibly a well or waterhole, it contained two fills, but no sign of a lined shaft. Lower fill [1370] occupied the majority of the feature. Only eight sherds (46g) of 15th-mid 16th-century pottery were recovered from it. The upper fill [1352] was possibly a silting/backfill deposit that contained sixteen (176g) 12th-century pottery sherds and single a Roman tile fragment (68g). Bulk soil sample <4> from fill [1370] produced a single wheat remnant as well as indeterminate cereals. It is unclear as to exactly how the pit/well relates to FS4. It was roughly midway between ditches G56/G57 and G62/G63 and it could be construed that these formed major boundaries within the ditch/drainage system – pit/well G42 could even have been centrally positioned within this possible entity. Additionally, it may also have been positioned close to the north end of possible subdividing ditch G60.

4.10.10 Pit [1272] (G55) was an elongated oval and shallow feature located on the western edge of Area A. Orientated NNE/SSW, its alignment differed from the surrounding FS4 ditch system. Its single fill contained only a single sherd (4g) of 15th/mid 16th-century pottery.

4.10.11 Large pit [1338] (G129) was located on the east edge of Area A, extending beyond it. Although devoid of dating evidence, it was stratigraphically between FS4 ditches G66 and G65. It contained two discernible fills. Bulk soil sample <3> from upper fill [1336] produced environmental remains similar to those of sample <2> from FS4, with wheat, barley, oat and Legume present. The wild taxa were again represented by stinking chamomile, goosefoots, wild pea/vetch varieties and grass culm of *Poaceae*.

FS5: perpetuation of FS3

4.10.12 FS4 is assumed not to extend further east than the eastern edge of Area D. In Area B, Period 5.1 enclosure system (FS3) appears to be perpetuated by means of the re-cutting/renewal of its WSW/ENE aligned ditches as FS5. Two such replacement ditches are identified in Area B; G71, G70. Like the FS4 ditches, these ditches generally had U-shaped profiles. The relationship between the FS4 and FS5 systems is unclear; however, it is speculated that they were contemporary, with those of FS5 stopping just short, or else adjoining the easternmost ditch of SF4.

- Northernmost ditch G71 (segs [2115], [2119], [2167]) was *c*.17m long, with a bulbous rounded eastern end and terminal, tapering to a narrow

western terminal located less than 2m east of a junction with FS4 ditch G163. It was clearly a recut of FS3 ditch G47.

- Middle ditch G70 (segs [2145], [2182], [2205]) was c.20m long. Recut along the south side of FS3 ditch G48, it was truncated at its eastern end by an early post-medieval replacement, G85. Its western end extended beyond the excavation limit, so its relationship with FS4 was not established. Bulk soil sample <10> from fill [2183] of G70 ditch segment [2182] produced indeterminate cereals, wheat, bread wheat, oat and indeterminate legume. Wild taxa remains comprised wild pea/vetch varieties, stinking chamomile, and daisy.

OA19: features occupying field defined by FS5

4.10.13 Few features were identified to occupy the OA19 interior. These comprised only two intercutting pits (G74) and a well (G75), in addition to a large circular pit found during the evaluation ([202 / 205]).

4.10.14 Intercutting oval pits [2158] and [2160] (G74) were located in the west of Area B, between ditches G70 and G71. Both contained single fills. Earlier pit [2160] produced two fragments (88g) of late 15th/16th-century brick and part of a copper alloy vessel (RF<28>) of broadly medieval date. Later pit [2158] contained a single large sherd (328g) of late 15th/16th-century pottery.

4.10.15 Large feature [2239] (G75) was the cut for a stone-lined well, located in the south of the area. The slightly irregular-shaped construction cut was *c*.4m in diameter with near-vertical sides, and contained a circular masonry well-shaft *c*.1m in diameter. The well shaft [2240] was constructed of random courses of large roughly-shaped flint nodules, each *c.*400 x 200 x 200mm in size. It appeared to be unbonded, only being supported by the silty-clay packing [2241] of the construction cut around the shaft. The well-shaft was excavated to a depth of 2.2m, but not bottomed. It contained a single backfill deposit of grey sandy silt with pebbles, [2238], that produced a small quantity (102g) of late15th/16th-century pottery and a Roman tile fragment (34g).
This well was previously encountered during the evaluation, in Trench 11, where it was partially investigated and recorded as [205]. Its fill similarly produced 15th/16th-century pottery. The date of the construction and use of this well is undetermined.

4.11 Period 6.1: Early Post-Medieval (mid 16th-17th century AD) (Figure 12)

4.11.1 By the early Post-Medieval period, the previous FS4 ditch system appears to have been abandoned and a simpler layout that broadly retained the D3 boundary prevailed across Areas A and D. Single land use entities, OA20 and OA21, are identified to the north and south of the replaced D3 boundary (D4). Conversely, in Area B, the preceding FS3 enclosure system is seemingly developed into a more complex rectilinear field system (FS6). The remains of land use activity was concentrated in Area B, within distinct land entities OA22, OA23, OA24 and OA25 – all presumably fields. The small assemblage of post-medieval stone collected from Period 6.1 features is dominated entirely by fragments of German lava quern, almost certainly residual from Period 5. No early Post-medieval remains were present in Area C.

4.11.2 The remains found in Areas A and D that related to Early Post-Medieval land use were very few in comparison with Area B, and consisted in a large truncation to the north-east of Area D and two ditches, G98 later recut by G99 in an NNW-SSE alignment, and G100, which was a heavily truncated ENE/WSW ditch. These ditches appeared too segmented and truncated to clearly define whether they were a continuation of FS6 or an established different entity.

D4 boundary

4.11.3 In Area A, the landscape division was defined by a curving linear boundary (D4) formed by ditches G103, G113, G155 and possibly G110. This, in fact, replaced the Period 5.2 boundary (G100/G106), partly running alongside it at its west, but then diverging to the east. OA21 is the land entity to its north and OA20 that to its south.

4.11.4 Curving linear ditch G103 (segs [1020], [1030], [1065], [1093], [1165]) extended roughly east/west across the southern part of the area for a distance of *c*.50m, curving/turning onto a ENE/WSW alignment at its eastern end, before terminating. At its eastern end, it had an intercut relationship with similarly aligned ditches G113 and G155 that are interpreted to continue the same boundary eastwards for a further 29m before exiting the excavation area. Narrower, gully-like, ditch G113 (segs [1142], [1173], [1189]) appears to have been the earlier and to have been replaced by G155 (segs [1022], [1077], [1081], [1085], [1144]) that seems to overlay the eastern end of G103, either being cut and/or merging into it. Both cut NNW/SSE aligned FS4 parallel ditches G62, G64 and G65 from Period 5.2.

4.11.5 Ditch G110 (segs [1059], [1114]) was an irregular linear feature that ran WNW/ESE, narrowing and terminating at its west end just before reaching the point where ditches G103 and G113/G155 merged. It is unclear whether this ditch represents an earlier and differently aligned continuation of G103, subsequently replaced by G113/G155, or a bifurcation of the boundary. Like G113/G155 it cut elements of the Late Medieval (5.1) FS4 field system. Only a residual prehistoric flint flake was retrieved from it.

OA21

4.11.6 The OA21 interior, presumed to extend from D4 boundary ditch G103/G155/G113 in the south to Ferry Road in the north, was largely devoid of occupying features. Contemporary remains, truncations G97, were only present at its perceived north-east extreme.

4.11.7 G97 consisted of parts of three large pit-like truncations [4112], [4126] and [4128], all of which extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and presumably were deliberately positioned alongside Ferry Road. The largest and most irregularly-shaped of these, [4112], was investigated by means of the excavation of a 1m-sq sondage positioned at its centre. This established that, at least where investigated, the feature was 0.42m-deep and infilled with rubble with a silted deposit on top. Two sherds (50g) of mid 16th/17th-century pottery and a sample of four bricks (2820g) judged to be late 15th/early 16th

century were retrieved from it. The smaller pits/truncations to either side, [4126] and [4128], were not investigated but were of a similar character as exposed in plan. Both cut ditches belonging to preceding Period 6.1 field system FS4.

OA20

4.11.8 The area south of the D4 boundary defined by ditches G103 / G155 / G113, OA20, appears to have been subdivided by north/south linear ditches G98/G99 and G114. No features were found to occupy these subdivisions.

4.11.9 Roughly north/south aligned ditch G98 (segs [1036], [1041], [1083], [1181]) was located in the south of Area A. Only a small portion of its east side was recorded, much of it having been overlain/removed by recut ditch G99 (segs [1179], [1197], [1199]). This ditch was a direct replacement, running along the course of G98. The pair of ditches extended beyond the south edge of site where they were recorded in evaluation Trench 8 as intercutting features [234] and [236]. At their north end, they were established to end in a rounded terminal directly under G155. It is probable that they originally ran up to the south edge of G103. As such, this boundary was recorded for a distance of *c*.18m. The investigated parts of G98 produced only a single small fragment of roof tile (38g) of likely early Post-Medieval date, though G99 was devoid of finds.

4.11.10 Roughly north/south ditch G114 (segs [1101], [1125]) was positioned *c*.20m to the west of G98/99, parallel with it. Similarly proportioned, it also extended southwards beyond the limit of excavation and was recorded in evaluation Trench 8 as ditch [225]. At its north end, this ditch was cut by ditch G104. It did not extend beyond it and it is conjectured to have terminated at the south edge of ditch G103, similar to G98/G99. No finds were retrieved from its investigated segments.

FS6: Rectilinear field system in Area B

4.11.8 A number of ditches extending across Area B defined a rectilinear field system (FS6) that overlay the Period 5.2 FS5 system. While this evidently replaced the earlier field system, it appears to have incorporated and perpetuated some of its boundaries. Its component ditches G82, G84, G86, G88, G89 and G91 were NNW/SSE aligned, whilst G83, G85, G87 and G90 were ENE/WSW aligned.

4.11.9 Parallel NNW/SSE ditches G88 / G86 / G84 and G89 / G91 appeared to form a major axis of the FS6 system, collectively extending *c*.61m across Area B.

- At the north end, ditch G88 (seg. [2197]) was a relatively wide linear that merged into ENE/WSW ditch G87 and was seemingly integral with it. Parallel ditch G89 (segs [2171], [2209]) ran immediately to its east. This terminated at its south end just before reaching ditch G87. It was evidently a recut of a narrower ditch/gully G141 (seg. [2169]). All contained single fills of grey brown silty sands, some of these with a yellow mottle. Of these, only the fill of segment [2171] of ditch G89 produced finds – a single sherd of early/middle Saxon pottery, three Roman CBM fragments

and three pieces of stone. What was recorded as elongate G132 pit [2175/2195] may in fact have been the original southern end of G141.

- Ditches G86 (segs [2096], [2150]) and G84 (segs [2089], [2094], [2125], [2133], [2141]) constitute the intermittent continuation of the G88 boundary southwards beyond G87. Overall, they increased in width southwards and may have been positioned in relation to the ends of precursor FS5 ditches G70 and G71. Immediately east of, and running parallel with, them was similar ditch G91 (segs. [2017], [2048], [2137], [2212], [2224]), which again widened southwards. At its north end, its eastward return is identified as G90 (discussed below). All of these ditches were filled with single deposits of grey brown sandy silt, some with orange or yellow mottling. These ditches contained very few finds; one sherd of early/middle Saxon and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from G84, along with a fragment of Roman tile and a few fire-cracked flints; the ditch G91 segments produced only two Roman pottery sherds and a few fragments of fired clay.
- ENE/WSW aligned ditch G87 (segs. [2025], [2078], [2164], [2173], [2199], [2215]) was recorded for *c*.42m across Area B. It continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation and ended in a narrow rounded terminal at its west – ending just short of G97 pit [4112]. As previously mentioned, ditch G88 seemingly merged with it in a T-junction and G89 terminated alongside it. Given the way it relates to the NNW/SSE boundary, G87 also appears to have been a fairly major component of FS6. This ditch was generally filled with a single dark grey silty sand with occasional pebbles, though segment [2215] was noted to contain a silty clay deposit with charcoal and root disturbance. No finds were recovered from any of the excavated segments through this ditch.
- Ditch G90 (segs [2019], [2046]) was in fact the eastward return of ditch G91 and appeared to be integral with it. Only a short extent of it was exposed within Area B. The significance of posthole [2031] (G92), located on the G90/G91 corner is unclear. Ditch G90 was parallel with G87, positioned *c*.4m to its south. It is possible that together these boundaries delineated an unsurfaced access track/lane leading from the east toward the northern subdivision of OA24. The G90 segments were filled with a blueish brown silty sand. Only fragments of fired clay were recovered from them.

4.11.10 The ditches of FS6, as exposed in Area B, defined parts of four basic land use entities (OA22-25).

OA22: NW field of FS6

4.11.11 OA22 is the north-western land entity defined by FS6, bounded by ditches G88/G89 to the east, by ditch G87 to the south and perhaps the G97 rubble-filled pits/ truncations to the west. Ferry Road presumably defined its northern extent. It was occupied by a brick-lined well (G94) and two adjacent pits (G97).

4.11.12 Well G94 [2092] was brick-lined, constructed of regular courses of curved brick [2242], defining a circular shaft of 2m diameter, surviving to *c*.1m in depth. It occupied a large, slightly irregular, construction cut, *c*.4m diameter and over 2.2m deep that was packed with silty-clay. The backfill of the well

construction cut, dark blueish grey sandy silt [2237], produced five large fragments of CBM (3558g), including curved brick from the well masonry, all of late 15th/16th century date. The single fill in the well shaft itself, [2238], was a grey brown sandy silt from which three sherds of 15th/mid 16th-century pottery, one CBM fragment and a small quantity of animal bone was retrieved. Cleaning of the well surface prior to excavation retrieved three sherds of mid 16th/17th-century pottery (108g), which might indicate the final infilling of the feature. The well could be construed to have been positioned roughly centrally in OA22.

4.11.13 Moderately large pits [2011] and [2013] were two medium-sized shallow and oval cuts located to the north-west of the well and immediately adjacent to one another. Both contained Post-medieval CBM fragments.

OA24: SW field of FS6

4.11.14 OA24 is the south-western land use entity of FS6, bounded by ditch G87 to the north and G84/G86 to the east. Its southern and western extents were not established, though it may reasonably assumed that it extended west at least as far as the terminal of ditch G87. As exposed in Area B, this land entity was subdivided into three by WSW/ENE aligned ditches G83 and G85, all containing low densities of pits and//or posthole clusters.

4.11.15 Ditch G85 (segs [2087], [2148], [2184], [2203]) defined the northern subdivision of OA24. It was evidently a re-establishment of Period 5.2 ditch G70, running closely alongside it and in places truncating it. Its very slightly bulbous eastern end cut infilled ditch G84, perhaps suggesting that the latter had passed out of use and that G85 was instead contemporary with ditch G91, which it terminated just short of. G85 extended westward beyond the excavation limit, but was possibly recorded in evaluation Trench 3 as ditch [192]. If indeed the case, its course appears to have been slightly curving northward, and at least 30m long.

4.11.16 Ditch G83 (segs [2033], 2109], [2123], [2154]) defined the southern division of OA24. It appeared to either merge with, or cut and terminate on top of, ditch G84. It did not extend as far westwards as G85, ending in a rounded terminal *c*.16m from its intersection with G84. It is tempting to speculate that G83 is a further part of the Period 6.1 recut/remodelled boundary that extended across the south of Area A – perhaps linking with ditch G113 and/or G155.

4.11.17 The northern subdivision of OA24 was occupied by three groups of features: G95, G96 and G101.

- G95 [2015/2037] was a large but shallow, sub-oval pit. It contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe fragment (2g) dated 1610-1660, along with single residual Roman and Saxo-Norman sherds.
- NW-SE aligned gully G96 (segs [2080], [2098]) was located in the north-west, apparently truncating the northern G87 boundary ditch. Approximately 8m long, its northern end was not determined. It contained a few sherds of mid 16th/17th century, and slightly earlier, pottery, and a brick (1380g) possibly dating to the second half of the 16th century.

- The bases of two, adjacent, possible postholes [2027] and [2029] (G101) were located along the southern edge of this subdivision. These contained a total of six brick fragments, two of them fairly large (710g) of 16th-century date, whilst four crumbs were mixed Roman/early Post-Medieval.

4.11.18 The middle subdivision of OA24 was occupied by a number of features, most of them postholes, or else small pits, which have been divided into two separate groups depending on the absence/presence of post-pipe (respectively G80 and G81). These appeared to spread around the end of ditch G83 and into the southern subdivision of OA24. Although most of the features were devoid of dating evidence, it is likely that these were contemporary with the use of OA24.

- G80 was a cluster of fifteen stake/postholes ([2068], [2072], [2076], [2152], [2156], [2177], [2179], [2181], [2191], [2193], [2201], [2226], [2228], [2230], [2236]), perhaps including a few small pits. Northern postholes [2191] and [2193] were devoid of dating evidence. In the centre of the cluster, postholes [2068], [2072] and [2076] were heavily truncated and produced only a 98g brick fragment and a probably intrusive mid 17th/mid19th-century fragment of glass. Posthole [2152], containing a possible collapsed packing fill, produced eight large brick fragments (590g). To the south, postholes [2179], [2181], [2201], [2226], [2228] and [2236] were more substantial and produced a total of four brick/tile fragments (454g) and one metal fragment (16g). [2177] was also filled by remains of collapsed packing material, which included two large brick fragments (812g). In the south-east, posthole [2230] was devoid of dating evidence. Feature [2156] was possibly larger and more oval than the others and was perhaps instead a small pit. It was possibly aligned on the end of ditch G83. It was shallow and contained only a single tiny brick fragment (20g) of probable late 15th/16th-century date.
- G81 comprised two postholes [2070] and [2074], located north of the G80 cluster. These contained remains of postpipes packed with sandy-silt and produced a large fragment of late 15th/16th-century brick (850g).
- No spatial patterning can be discerned within the G80/G81 cluster which may define the remains of any structures.

4.11.19 The southern subdivision of OA24, in addition to the spread of G80 postholes, contained a line of postholes (G138) along the southern edge of ditch G83 and a single large pit G93.

- An alignment of eleven postholes [2250], [2252], [2254], [2256], [2258], [2060], [2062], [2064], [2066], [2232] and [2234] (G138) ran along the south side of ditch G83 – perhaps denoting a fence alongside it. Only a single residual prehistoric flint flake was recovered.
- Relatively large but shallow pit [2217] (G93) was located to the west of ditch G84. It was interpreted as possible bioturbation, but contained a residual prehistoric flint flake and late 12th/14th-century pottery, but also a fragment (14g) of early Post-Medieval CBM and oyster shell (4g).

4.11.20 Ditch G82 (segs [2035], [2102], [2107], [2127]) was a 15m-long linear feature that cut across the G83 ditch and so straddled the OA24 middle and southern subdivisions. Although parallel with ditch G84, it would appear to be a part of FS6, albeit a late adaptation/addition. It perhaps represents a remodelling of the subdivision of this southern end of the field system.

OA22 and OA23: NE and SE fields of FS6

4.11.21 OA22 is the land entity in the north-east of FS6, bordered by G88/G89 to the west and G87 to the south. While its eastern extend was not established, it is likely that Ferry Road marked its northern limit. No occupying features of Period 6.1 date were identified within it.

4.11.22 OA25 is the land entity in the south-east exposed extents of FS6. Only very small parts of its western margins were exposed within Area B. No contemporary occupying features were identified within it.

4.12 Period 6.2: Late Post-Medieval (18th/19th century AD) (Figure 13)

4.12.1 Late Post-medieval land use was manifest as a single interrupted ditched boundary D5 (G104/G109), running across Area A on a ENE/WSW alignment, that divided the landscape into two entities – open area OA27 to the north and OA28 to the south. Neither field appears to have been occupied by any contemporary features. The preceding Period 6.1 boundary at this location (D4) is evidently replaced by this boundary – partly perpetuating it and partly modifying its course back to the boundary position in Period 5.2 (i.e. following D3 ditches G100 / G106 instead). The Period 6.1 landscape divisions to the south of the boundary (north/south ditches G114 and G99/98) seem to have passed out of use by the late Post-medieval. A single north/south boundary ditch (G164) was present in Area C. A land apportionment and use similar to the modern period is assumed.

D5: ENE/WSW field boundary

4.12.2 In the south of Area A, the general east/west boundary that originated in Period 5.2 (D3) and was recut/remodelled in Period 6.1 (D4), was again recut/modified as ditches G104 and G109 (D5).

4.12.3 Ditch G104 (segs [1028], [1194]) was a relatively broad east/west aligned 40m-long recut along the south side of Period 6.1 ditch G103. It was cut along the top of Period 5.2 ditch G100, perhaps significantly, ending in a broad rounded terminal at the point where preceding ditch G103 alongside curved to the north-east and was recut/extended by G113/G155. The finds retrieved from G104 were mostly residual CBM fragments, an unidentified metal fragment (86g), two animal bones and two half pennies (RFs <2> and <3>) dated 1770-1775.

4.12.4 Slightly irregular ditch G109 (segs [1012], [1016], [1026]) is conjectured to be the eastward continuation of the boundary defined by ditch G104. Exposed for a distance of *c*.16m, it extended beyond the east edge of excavation. It

tapered to a narrow terminal at its west end, and defined a *c*.13m-wide gap between it and the G104 terminal. It likely replaced Period 6.1 ditch G110.

4.12.5 Ditch G164 ([3163]; previously recorded as [176] in evaluation Trenches 30 and 31) was a wide north/south linear ditch that extended across Area C. Exposed for a length of *c*.49m, it cut across Period 2.1 ditch G10 and Period 2.2 ditches G12 and G13. The evaluation recorded it to be 2.9m wide and only 0.42m deep, with a single fill containing late Post-medieval brick and tile. This feature is assumed to be a late field boundary.

4.13 Undated and unphased features (Figure 14)

4.13.1 A number of excavated features did not contain any dating material, or else were not investigated. Where stratigraphic and spatial associations are lacking or problematic, these undated remains have not been phased. It is, however, possible that further analysis will clarify their dating/phasing. These are given summary description, by excavation area, below.

Area A

4.13.2 A single, irregular and oddly-angled, shallow gully G105 (segs [1024], [1046], [1091]) was located in the south of Area A and dated as modern on the basis of a large modern iron strap fragment that was recovered from it. However, its recorded stratigraphic relationships with intercutting ditches G98/G99 and G106 are uncertain.

4.13.3 Ditch G119 (segs [1171], [1193]) ran broadly parallel with various Roman, medieval and post-medieval ditches just to its south. It was recorded for a distance of *c.*10m, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the west but narrowing to a rounded terminal at its east. Its investigation produced only a single Early/Middle Saxon potsherd (6g).

4.13.4 Ditch G107 (segs [1008], [1014]) was a fragment of a short north/south linear feature underlying ditches G106 (Period 5.2), G110 (Period 6.1) and G109 (Period 6.2). Its ends were not traced beyond these truncating features and, as the only north/south aligned feature in this vicinity, it seems to have been an isolated boundary of some sort.

4.13.5 A number of undated pits, of varying rounded to oval/elongated shape and small to medium size, were scattered across Area A ([1010], [1018], [1121], [1132], [1203], [1223] and [1381]; G108). All lacked stratigraphic relationships with other features. Only pit [1121] produced fragments of fired clay (90g).
A further small rounded isolated pit [1163] (G117) was found toward the centre of Area A.

4.13.6 East/west aligned gully terminus G115 (seg. [1116]) extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It had a slightly bulbous western end and ran parallel with Period 6.1 ditch G110, immediately to its south. It is possible that it was associated with this early Post-medieval boundary.

4.13.7 Pit [1073] (G112) was a medium-sized pit of sub-rectangular shape in plan. It was cut into the top of infilled Period 4 ditch G22. This was the only instance of a discrete feature truncating the Period 4 boundary (other than large Period 5.1 quarry pit G40).

4.13.8 Pit [1183] (G120) a probably rounded cut located along the southern limit of Area A. It was largely removed by truncating early Post-Medieval (Period 6.1) ditch G99.

4.13.9 Two distinctive elongated pits [1213] and [1215] (G122) were located in the centre of the area. [1213] was narrow and gully-like and may have in fact been positioned alongside (and therefore contemporary with) Period 2.2 ditch G16. Broader, possibly sub-rectangular pit [1215] appeared to be positioned perpendicular to [1213].

4.13.10 A single posthole [1300] with three possibly-surrounding stakeholes [1298], [1302] and [1304] (G126) was investigated to the centre-north of the area.

4.13.11 Two postholes [1355] and [1357] (G130), located in the north-east of Area A, were devoid of dating evidence. However, both were located at the northern end of Late Iron Age (Period 2.2) ditch G17, [1357] in particular aligning with it.

4.13.12 Near the Ferry Road frontage, another cluster of small pits and a possible posthole occurred in the proximity of the Medieval (Period 5.1) G35/G36 pits and postholes. Pits [1418], [1420], [1422], [1424] (G133) may well have been undated outliers of the dated clusters.

4.13.13 In the north-east of Area A, undated small pits/postholes [1448], [1466], [1468] and 1472] (G134) may have been undated components of Period 4 Structure 1 (G32).

Area B

4.13.14 Ditch terminus G142 (segs [2210], [2222]) extended on an east/west alignment beyond the eastern excavation limit. It was devoid of dating evidence, but was recorded to truncate the top of ditch early Post-medieval (Period 6.1) ditch G91. However, it was of a similar width and alignment as earlier ditch G138 that predated G91.

4.13.15 G143 ditch terminus (seg. [2220]) was located to the east of the area, extending beyond the site limit. It was cut by early Post-Medieval ditch G87 along its northern side and appeared to be aligned with it – possibly even being a precursor boundary. Only animal bone was retrieved from its fill.

4.13.16 Pit [2023] (G137) was a medium-sized oval pit that was cut by early Post-medieval (Period 6.1) ditch G87.

4.13.17 Oval pit [2081] (G139) was cut into the south-east end of Medieval (Period 5.1) ditch G46. It was interpreted as a possible hearth. It contained two fills that were both sampled. Lower fill [2082] (Sample <8>) produced remains of barley, oat, rye, various grass, along with medick and goosefoot. Upper fill

[2083] (Sample <39>) did not contain environmental remains. Pit [2081] was presumably of post-medieval date, possibly occupying OA24(north) within Period 6.1 FS6.

4.13.18 Feature [2100] (G140) was an isolated shallow rectangular pit. Although devoid of artefacts, it was located in the corner of OA24(middle) within Period 6.1 FS6 and could conceivably have been a contemporary, occupying, feature.

Area C

4.13.19 Wide, L-shaped, linear feature G148 (segs [3087], [3143]) was generally aligned NNE-SSW, curving/cornering westward to a rounded southern terminus. Its northward course was indistinct, probably die to truncation, but supposed pit [3139] (G149) possibly marked its northern end. Although it could be construed to run parallel with Late Iron Age ditches G12 and/or G13, and to occupy the right-angle created by their intersection with G14, it also cut medieval ditch G52 (Period 5.1). Pottery recovered from G148 during the evaluation was apparently Bronze Age, but highly likely to be residual. Bulk soil sample <32> from fill [3142] contained remains of barley, oat, bread wheat and indeterminate cereal and legume, as well as wild taxa of buckwheat, knotweed and vetches.

4.13.20 Pit G145 [3005] was probably a tree throw. This cut into the G1 prehistoric layer [3002] and had an irregular shape in plan and flattish base. Although devoid of dating evidence, soil sample <16> collected from its brownish-grey silty-sand fill [3004] contained a low incidence of of deciduous forest *Maloideae*, cherry/blackthorn, *Corylus/Alnus sp*., and oak, with traces of barley and indeterminate legume, along with fired-cracked flint.

4.13.21 Three undated oval pits [3080], [3123] and [3128] (G147) were scattered across the area. Soil sample <21> from the fill of pit [3128 contained indeterminate cereals and legume, besides unidentified pottery and fired-cracked flint. None had an intercut relationship with another feature.

4.13.22 Four small/medium size pits [3091], [3093], [3097] and [3099] (G150) were located within the Early Iron Age (Period 2.1) enclosure ENC1. As such, these are speculated to have occupied it.

Area D

4.13.23 Two oval pits [4004] and [4066] (G151) were cut into Late Medieval (Period 5.2) ditch G127 in the west of the Area. Pit [4066] contained a single (182g) Roman tegula fragment, clearly residual.

4.13.24 A cluster of five undated pits [4012], [4014], [4016], [4018] and [4020] (G152) was located toward Ferry Road in Area D. These are likely to have been associated with medieval or post-medieval occupation along the roadside.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation at Ferry Road Felixstowe. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 7. Thirty-nine objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers, listed in Appendix 5 and detailed in section 5.14. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.1.2 A number of finds from the excavation were subject to a condition assessment and initial conservation treatment (details in archive). The material underwent specialist cleaning, stabilisation and packaging as appropriate. Selected objects were subject to X-radiography and the assemblage was then assessed for any further conservation requirements. All conservation work was undertaken in line with the professional guidelines and standards of the Institute of Conservation (ICON 2014) and with requirements laid out in MoRPHE (EH 2006a).

5.2 Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 204 pieces of worked flint weighing 1184g and a flint hammerstone weighing 61g were recovered during the excavation on Land West of Ferry Road (Table 3). A small quantity of unworked burned flint fragments totalling 2294g were also recovered (Table 4). A further 52 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the evaluation (PCA 2017). Although it has not been re-examined, the flintwork from the evaluation phase is considered in this assessment.

Phases	Groups and landuses	Flake*	Blades, bladelets, blade-like flakes**	Chip	Irregular waste	Cores	Retouched pieces	Hammerstone	Total no
1 (EN)	G1 (OA1)	49	6	9	2	-	3	-	69
1 (EN)	G2 (OA1)	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	15
2.1 (EIA)	G4 (OA2), G5 & G6 (OA3), G9 & 10 (ENC1)	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	23
2.2 (LIA)	G12, G13 & G14 (FS1) and G11 (OA8)	26	8	-	1	4	1	1	41

Phases	Groups and landuses	Flake*	Blades, bladelets, blade-like flakes**	Chip	Irregular waste	Cores	Retouched pieces	Hammerstone	Total no
3 (Roman) and later	G39 (D2), G102 and 103 (D4), G22 & G73 (FS2), G62 and 65 (FS4, G83 (FS6), G34 (OA12, G76, G77 & G78 (OA14), G40 (OA15), G49, G50 & G51 (OA17), G99 (OA21), G96 (OA24), G106 (D3), G110 (D4), G131, G138 (OA25) and G35 (S2). G144 & G149 undated	44	7	2		2	2	-	57
Total		*149*	*28*	*11*	*4*	*6*	*6*	*1*	*205*

Table 3: Flintwork quantification (*: includes core rejuvenation flakes; **: includes core rejuvenation blades)

Phases	Burnt unworked flint - weight (g)
1 (EN)	207
2.1 (EIA)	100
2.2 (LIA)	989
3 (Roman) and later	933
Currently undated	65
Total	2294

Table 4: Burnt unworked flint quantification

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. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and summarised in Table 3. The burnt unworked flint was quantified and scanned for worked pieces.

5.2.3 Eighty-four pieces of worked flint came from six pits and a layer located in Area C (in the south east of the site) and currently phased to the Early Neolithic period. A total of 64 pieces came from features currently phased as Iron Age, also located in Area C. Fifty-seven pieces came from Roman or later contexts (in Areas A, B, C and D). The flints from these features is likely to be residual.

5.2.4 The condition of the flint varied, but a large quantity of the flints display moderate to slight post depositional edge damage that suggests limited post

depositional transportation after burial. In total, 126 pieces were recorded as broken, and five pieces of worked flint were burnt.

5.2.5 The main raw material selected to produce the lithics is characterised by mid to dark grey flint. While some pieces are fine-grained and flawless, the majority exhibits occasional mottled inclusions. Where present, the cortex is well weathered - stained and principally thin (up to 3mm). Seven pieces were made of a fine grained dark grey flint with a green olive cortex and an orange band. This provides evidence for the use of Bullhead bed flint. A few pieces with a pitted outer surface suggests the use of flint gravel. The selected raw material would have been available locally from glacio-fluvial surface deposits or from the beach.

Period 1 – Early Neolithic

5.2.6 In total, 84 pieces of worked flint came from six pits (G2) and a layer (G1) in Area C. The pits have been dated to the Early Neolithic period based on diagnostic pottery sherds from pit [3078]; the layer contained pottery of mixed date, including some possible Early Neolithic bodysherds. The flintwork from these deposits consists of pieces that are not particularly diagnostic.

5.2.7 The small assemblage from the G1 layer (69 pieces) came from 28 test-pits (3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19-22, 26, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39-45, 49, 50, 52 and 54). Most of these test-pits produced very small amounts of worked flints, with the largest amounts coming from Test-pit 33 (8 pieces) and Test-pit 43 (10 pieces). Overall the assemblage appears chronologically mixed, and only a broad prehistoric (Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date can be allocated. Three modified pieces were found in the layer; two end scrapers (TP16 and TP54) and a serrated blade (TP33). Although the scrapers cannot be dated, the serrated blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. It is also possible that approximately 25 of the 52 pieces recovered during the evaluation came from the layer (Trenches 28, 29, 39 and 31), but there is no record of the flints in the trench record table (or from interface? [118], [146], [119] and [163]?) (PCA 2017). The evaluation mentions that the same layer contained pottery dated to the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and early post-medieval periods.

5.2.8 The material from the six G2 pits (15 pieces) is also represented by knapping waste, but it is slightly more coherent compared to the material from the layer. Based on technological and morphological grounds, a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date can be allocated for the material from the pits. The flakes and blades are more carefully worked, and the presence of a core face / edge rejuvenation flake in pit [3076] demonstrates concern with core control during the reduction sequence. Fill [3077] of pit [3078], that contained the most diagnostic sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, produced just three flakes, three blades and a blade-like flake. The pieces of débitage could be contemporary with the feature.

Period 2 and later material

5.2.9 The remaining 121 pieces came from Iron Age to Roman or later contexts, or from undated contexts. No large concentrations were found, and the material

is likely to be residual. The assemblage is dominated by unmodified débitage products of which flakes are the dominant type (Table 3). The flakes are mostly small and technologically poor. Nonetheless a small proportion display platform edge trimming. These flakes are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age. A very small amount of true blades were present. Six cores were recorded; four core fragments and two multiplatform flake cores. Although the majority are too fragmented to be dated, three may predate the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.10 Three modified pieces were found; a barbed and tanged arrowhead (RF <27>) from medieval pit [4107] (G78), an end scraper from Late Iron Age ditch segment [3043] (G83) and a thumbnail scraper that was collected from subsoil [1001] in Area A. The barbed and tanged arrowhead is broken, but it is finely worked, and it provides evidence for Early Bronze Age presence. Both scrapers are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small and fairly undiagnostic assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation, totalling 199 sherds, weighing 900g. Although some context groups were uncertainly dated, most of the pottery appears to belong to four periods: Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, earlier Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman period.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were defined according to a site-specific fabric type-series, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). Fabric descriptions are detailed in Table 5. An assemblage of similar size and character was recovered during the evaluation of the site (PCA 2017), including 49 sherds of Early Neolithic, 29 sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, 35 sherds of later prehistoric and 32 sherds of Roman date. This material has not been re-examined as part of the current assessment but, since it largely comprised very fragmentary material with no large groups or pieces of inherent interest, it is not considered to add to the overall significance and potential of the assemblage.

Fabric	Description
FLIN1	Sparse/moderate flint of 1-2mm in a silty matrix
FLIN2	Sparse, ill-sorted flint of 1-6mm in a dense, intensely silty matrix with common quartz just visible at x20 magnification
FLIN3	Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm in a dense, intensely silty matrix with common quartz just visible at x20 magnification
FLIN4	Common, ill-sorted flint of 1-8mm in a dense, fairly quartz-free matrix
FLIN5	Very common, well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLQU1	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.2-1.5mm in a very silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.5mm
FLQU2	Rare flint of 0.2-1.5mm with moderate quartz of 0.2-0.8mm
FLQU3	Moderate to common flint of 0.2-4mm with sparse/moderate quartz of 0.2-0.8mm
FLQU4	Rare/sparse flint of 0.2-3mm in a matrix with moderate quartz from silt-sized to 0.5mm

FLQU5	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a matrix with moderate quartz from silt-sized to 0.5mm
GROG1	Moderate rounded grog of 1-3mm in a slightly silty matrix
GRQU1	Moderate rounded grog of 1-3mm with sparse/moderate quartz from silt-sized to 0.8mm
QUAR1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm and sparse, probably naturally occurring argillaceous inclusions of up to 2mm
QUAR2	Common quartz mostly of silt-sized to 0.2mm; sparse ill-sorted opaque milky quartz of 1-5mm

Table 5: Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

Period 1:

5.3.3 Discounting clearly intrusive, post-prehistoric material, a total of 63 sherds weighing 369g were from features and deposits assigned to stratigraphic Period 1. These come predominantly from pit group G2 and layer G1, with two further sherds recovered from pit group G3. All of the diagnostic Early Neolithic sherds came from G2 pit [3078]. Material from layer G1 was extremely fragmentary, with an average sherd weight of less than 3g. Although a few sherds in this deposit were considered to be fairly typical of the Early Neolithic in terms of their fabrics and surface finishes, the majority of fragments could not be definitively dated and were generally spot-dated as uncertain Early Neolithic/later prehistoric. The same deposit also produced sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval date.

5.3.4 As shown in Table 6, a wide range of flint-tempered fabrics were recovered from deposits assigned to Period 1. Of these fabrics FLIN2, FLIN3 and FLIN4, with their dense matrixes and sparse but very ill-sorted flint inclusions, are very typical of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition. The remaining flint-tempered fabrics, including non-sandy flint-tempered wares FLIN1 and FLIN5 and sandier wares FLQU1-5 generally contain finer to moderately coarse grades of flint and are less ill-sorted. Fabrics of this type certainly can occur in the Early Neolithic, and in fact fabrics FLIN1, FLQU2, FLQU4 and FLQU5 were all found in the most diagnostic Early Neolithic group from pit [3078] (G2), in several cases in direct association with diagnostic Mildenhall/Plain Bowl forms. Nevertheless, it is difficult to distinguish fabrics of this type from Late Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age flint-tempered wares when found as small isolated bodysherds, as was the case with the majority of sherds recorded here. Finally, four probable earlier prehistoric grog-tempered sherds were recorded in occupation layer G1. This moderately coarse fabric (GROG1), is entirely atypical of the Early Neolithic and is instead, probably broadly attributable instead to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. It is uncertain to which specific ceramic tradition these sherds belong. Three of them are relatively thin-walled which might suggest Beaker, while a fourth is a base sherd from a thick-walled vessel, perhaps belonging to an Early Bronze Age urn tradition.

Fabric	**Sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**ENV**
FLIN1	2	9	2
FLIN2	13	90	5

FLIN3	11	20	4
FLIN4	5	89	2
FLIN5	7	8	1
FLQU1	6	10	5
FLQU2	11	32	3
FLQU3	2	8	2
FLQU4	1	44	1
FLQU5	1	24	1
GROG1	4	35	4
Total	*63*	*369*	*30*

Table 6: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics from Period 1

5.3.5 Just three diagnostic Early Neolithic Mildenhall/Plain Bowl elements were recorded in the Period 1 assemblage, all recovered from fill [3077] of pit [3078] (G2). These include a partial out-turning rim with vertical facetted burnish, a carinated shoulder sherd with repeated rows of simple tool impressions and a plain strongly out-turned rim sherd. The most highly decorated sherd has good parallels in other well-known Mildenhall assemblages in the region, for example at Etton and Kilverstone, where repeated tooled impressions on the shoulder were noted on a number of examples (Kinnes 1998, M56, Fig 179, M94, Fig 182, M117, Fig 183, M163, Fig 187, M205, Fig. 191, M220, Fig. 192; Knight 2006, P78, Fig 2.19, P73, Fig 2.20, P50, Fig 2.25). Facetted burnish is perhaps less of a common element in the Mildenhall style than in other regional Decorated Bowl traditions though it has been recorded in eastern England (e.g. Kinnes 1998 M227, Fig. 192; Knight 2006, P51, Fig 2.24).

5.3.6 In addition to the possible Beaker sherds recorded in occupation layer G1, a fragmented and abraded but partially-complete Beaker, probably representing about a third of the whole vessel, including elements of the rim, body and base, was recovered from a pit [1441] (G43), assigned to the medieval period (5.1). The vessel is associated with a sandy grog-tempered fabric (GRQU1) and represents a globular S-profile form, decorated with short impressed marks probably made with a fingernail (though the surface abrasion makes this difficult to determine conclusively). Although heavily abraded, the fact that many sherds of the same vessel occur together suggest that they have been fairly directly redeposited from a stratified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze deposit in the medieval period.

Period 2.1 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

5.3.7 A small assemblage of 37 sherds, weighing 116g was recovered from pits, postholes and enclosure ditches assigned to Period 2.1. A similar quantity again of flint-tempered and quartz-rich fabrics were recovered as residual elements in Late Iron Age or later deposits. These are probably predominantly of earlier Iron Age date (although some could be residual Early Neolithic). With the exception of pit [3037] (G5), which contained 17 highly fragmentary sherds, no individual stratified feature or feature group produced more than 10 sherds.

5.3.8 As shown in Table 7, fabrics in Period 2.1 are predominantly made up by sandy flint tempered wares FLQU1, FLQU2, FLQU3 and FLQU5 with a smaller component of purely quartz-rich fabrics QUAR1 and QUAR2. A few non-sandy flint-tempered wares are also represented. Of these, FLIN1 is fairly fine and well-sorted and would be fairly in keeping with a 1st millennium BC date, while fabrics FLIN2 and FLIN3 perhaps represent residual Early Neolithic fabrics, since they are much coarser and more ill-sorted. Assuming that the Period 2.1 sherds represent a reasonably coherent chronological grouping, a *c*. earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) may be suggested by the range of fabrics; however, none of the individual context groups assigned to this period can be considered closely dated and it is certainly possible that this material includes sherds from a wider Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date range (1150-400/300BC), particularly as no diagnostic feature sherds were recovered amongst this material.

Fabric	**Sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**ENV**
FLIN1	1	1	1
FLIN2	1	3	1
FLIN3	5	44	3
FLIN5	1	1	1
FLQU1	14	19	9
FLQU2	5	14	4
FLQU3	4	16	2
FLQU5	1	1	1
QUAR1	2	2	2
QUAR2	3	15	1
Total	*37*	*116*	*25*

Table 7: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Period 2.1

Periods 2.2 and 3 Late Iron Age and Roman

5.3.9 Although 31 sherds, weighing 146g were recovered from deposits assigned to Period 2.2, the majority of these were clearly residual flint-tempered wares of Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and only 11 sherds, weighing 43 grams belong to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. All are bodysherds in grog-tempered or transitional grog-tempered/black-surfaced sandy wares, recovered from ditch [3011] (G20), pit 3137 (G12) and pit/tree-throw [3108] (G11).

5.3.10 A single 4g bodysherd of probable later Roman Hadham red ware was recovered from Period 4 ditch [1071] (G22). In addition, five other unsourced Roman grey ware sherds were noted as intrusive elements in Period 1 occupation layer G1 and as residual material in other post-Roman deposits.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 479 sherds with a total weight of 5204g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 2.65. It consisted of a mixture of early/middle Anglo-

Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares. The following fabrics were noted:

Fabric	Description	Sherd No	Weight (g)	EVE	Date
F1	Sparse Fine Quartz. Sparse sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm	1	9	0.04	5th–9th C
F2	Organic and Granite. Sparse organic voids up to 5mm, rare to sparse fine granite up to 0.5mm	4	49	0	5th–9th C
F101	Pingsdorf-type Ware (Vince and Jenner 1991, 102)	1	27	0	11th–mid 13th C
F102	Thetford-type Ware (Rogerson and Dallas 1984)	4	46	0.06	10th–12th C
F300	Medieval Grey Sandy Ware	270	2800	1.62.	12th–14th C
F301	Early Medieval Shelly-Sandy Wares (Cotter 2000, 37)	37	244	0.28	mid 11th-13th C
F302	Early Medieval Sandy Ware (Cotter 2000, 39)	93	471	0.38	11th–early 13th C
F327	Hedingham Ware (Cotter 2000, 75)	45	477	0.10	late 12th–14th C
F328	Grimston Ware (Leah 1994)	1	4	0	13th–15th C
F331	Developed Stamford Ware (Kilmurry 1980)	1	2	0	AD 1150-200
F347	Scarborough Ware (Farmer and Farmer 1982)	1	10	0	12th–14th C
F350	Saintonge Monochrome Ware (Hurst et al 1986, 77)	2	20	0	mid 13th–15th C
F401	Late Medieval Transitional Ware (Anderson et al 1996)	13	671	0.17	15th–mid 16th C
F405	Frechen/Cologne Stoneware (Gaimster 1997)	1	270		AD 1550-1700
F425	Glazed Red Earthenware (Brears 1969)	6	108		16th–19th C

Table 8: Quantification of Post-Roman pottery fabrics

5.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 4. The bulk of the pottery is of medieval date, with most of the assemblage consisting of unglazed coarsewares of relatively local manufacture, with the rest made up of glazed wares, largely from the production centre at Hedingham in Essex, along with later medieval glazed wares, and a few sherds of material from more distant English sources, France, and the Rhineland. Such wares commonly turn up in small quantities at coastal sites in Suffolk. The grey sandy wares are very similar in terms of form and fabric to “high” medieval coarsewares in the region, such as those from the Hollesley Bay, Ipswich and Dedham (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 272), although most lack the mica commonly seen in some of the wares of this type.

5.4.3 Common late Saxon wares, such as Thetford Ware, are scarce, indicating that there was little post-Roman activity at the site before the 11th century, although there is a small assemblage of early/middle Anglo-Saxon material. Of the latter, most of it is single bodysherds from plain vessels, other than a

small fragment of the rim of a rusticated bowl, a typical product of the tradition during the 5th – 6th centuries.

5.4.4 Each stratified, context-specific, post-Roman pottery assemblage has been given a ceramic phase ('CP') date based on the range of ware and vessel types present. The chronology, defining wares and the amount of pottery per phase is shown in Table 9.

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds	Mean Sherd Wt
E/MSAX	F1, F2	5th –9th C	4	48g	12.0g
SN	F302	E-M 11th C	38	212g	5.6g
M1	F301	M-L 11th C	36	115g	3.2g
M2	F300	12th C	163	1564g	9.6g
M3	F327, F328	L 12th – 14th C	161	1564g	9.7g
M4	F401	15th – M 16th C	67	1196g	17.9g
PM1	F405, F425	M 16th – 17th C	9	472g	52.4g
Total			*478*	*5171g*	

Table 9: Ceramic phase chronology, occurrence and defining wares

5.4.5 The data in Table 9 shows that the main period of activity during the medieval period in terms of pottery deposition, was during the 12th to 14th centuries, but activity at the site overall during this time was from the 11th to 16th centuries. The earlier medieval material (ceramic phases SN and M1) comprises small groups of small sherds. It is entirely possible given the low mean sherd weights (5.6g and 3.2g) that much of this is residual, or at the very least later in date than the 11th century and lacking contemporary pottery. This will be addressed at the analysis stage, with the veracity of the dating checked against the stratigraphic matrix.

5.4.6 The 12th- to 14th-century material (ceramic phases M2 and M3) is in better condition, with the mean sherd weights at least double those of ceramic phases SN and M1, although many assemblages of this date still consist of a small number of sherds and offer very little information other than basic context-dating. A few partially complete vessels were noted, but most of the assemblages consist of single sherds from different vessels, and are probably the product of secondary deposition. In terms of vessel types, nearly all the medieval pottery is fragments of jars, bowls and jugs, other than a handle from a skillet and a bung-hole from a cistern, which are fairly typical late medieval vessel types. Only a small amount of the 15th century and later pottery appears to be contemporary, however, suggesting that activity at the site during this period was sparse, or that it ended early in it. This will be further examined at the analysis stage.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A moderate assemblage of 149 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 38,531g was hand-collected from fifty-eight individually numbered contexts. Over half of the assemblage comprised Roman CBM, although much of this was recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts. A breakdown of CBM types is provided below in Table 10.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes. In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown site specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are listed in Table 11.

Type	Quantity	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total
Roman brick and tile				
Tegula	39	26.2	6973	0.2
Roman brick	29	19.5	11631	0.3
Imbrex	7	4.7	498	0.0
?tegula	5	3.4	693	0.0
?Roman brick	3	2.0	852	0.0
Box flue tile	1	0.7	97	0.0
?ridged imbrex	1	0.7	34	0.0
Subtotal:	*85*	*57.0%*	*20,778g*	*0.5%*
Post-Roman brick and tile				
Brick	45	30.2	15300	39.7
Roof tile	7	4.7	185	0.5
?brick	1	0.7	1634	4.2
?waster	1	0.7	417	1.1
Undiagnostic	10	6.7	217	0.6
Total:	*149*	*100%*	*38,531g*	*100%*

Table 10: Comparative quantities and weights of CBM

Roman brick and tile

5.5.3 There was a relatively large quantity of Roman CBM present (85 fragments, 20.77kg), some of which was very hard-fired and consequently was quite well-preserved. Roman brick and tile forms were present, including tegula and imbrex roof tiles, box flue tile fragments from a hypocaust heating system and large number of Roman brick pieces.

5.5.4 Six Roman fabrics were distinguished, of which R1 and R4 very similar with R4 being the more coarse variant. Both fabrics were similar to post-Roman brick fabric MOLA 3223 which is very common in Suffolk, and not dissimilar to the clays used to manufacture Horningsea Roman pottery in Cambridgeshire, an industry which is also known to have produced tile (Evans *et al* 2017, 49). Even if not sourced from the Horningsea kilns, the similarity of clay suggests local production in the Suffolk/Cambridgeshire region.

5.5.5 Some of the other fabrics may have been shipped in from elsewhere in the country; fabric R5, for example, looked very similar to fabric R1A material

recovered from recent excavations in the vicinity of Chichester, West Sussex (e.g. ASE 2018a, 34). CBM is known to have been transported over long land and sea routes, so despite the distance between Felixstowe, Suffolk and Chichester, West Sussex, it is not unfeasible that these do in fact represent CBM from the same source. In his paper about the supply and distribution of CBM in Roman Britain, Phil Mills notes a 'London Calcareous Group', examples of which have obviously been found in London, but also to the north of London in Essex and also other locations to the far south and west including West Sussex, the Isle of Wight and Winchester (Mills 2013, 463).

5.5.6 A number of the tegulae fragments had arc designs on their upper surfaces, which is not uncommon and is generally understood to be a tally mark relating to stock or quality control. Both R1 and R2 tile pieces were found with partial 1- or 2-arcs. An R1 brick fragment with paw print impressed in the upper surface was also found.

Fabric	Description
Roman brick and tile	
R1	Gritty looking fabric with common fine and medium sand, sparse-moderate white inclusions, mica, black speckle and coarse/very coarse quartz.
R2	Micaceous orange fabric with sparse and clusters of coarse and very coarse quartz.
R3	Very hard slightly micaceous orange fabric. Slightly gritty under microscope; fine particles.
R4	Brown-orange clay with common coarse and very coarse angular quartz; sparse-moderate mica and iron oxide speckle. (variant of R1?)
R5	Medium orange fabric with common-abundant coarse and very coarse clear and opaque rounded quartz; sparse cream marbling.
R6	Slightly micaceous and mottled-looking medium orange fabric with common coarse angular quartz and irregular cream silty deposits.
Post-Roman bricks	
3046	Clean looking orange micaceous fabric with moderate-common quartz. Not gritty like 3223.
3065	Very sandy fabric with abundant quartz (up to 0.8mm), sparse dark red iron oxide (up to 3.0mm) and white flint/shell(?) inclusions.
3223	Post-Roman equivalent of R1.
B1	Creamy-beige coloured fabric with pink marbling. Moderate quartz, medium - to very coarse.
Post-Roman roof tile	
T2	Roof tile equivalent of R1/3223.

Table 11: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5.7 A broken fragment of R2 tegula with what appeared to be a partial upside-down 'V' on the bottom edge was also found, which is of interest as similarly marked tegulae were amongst the assemblage resulting from excavations in Red Lodge, Suffolk (ASE 2018b, 52). These are not known from any other assemblage of Roman CBM to the knowledge of the current author, but could further suggest a link between the Horningsea-like CBM found at Red Lodge and CBM from the current site.

5.5.8 Only a single fragment could firmly be identified as box flue tile, with thin linear

combing present on the surface. There was also a single fragment of what appeared to be ridged imbrex. Ridge tile are not an uncommon medieval CBM type, but the example from this site was in Roman fabric R2, which would suggest it to be Roman too.

Post-Roman brick and tile

5.5.9 Nearly all the post-Roman brick (84%) and roof tile (100%) collected were made from the same fabric type, MOLA 3223 and its roof tile equivalent T2. As mentioned above, these clays were clearly in use for a long period of time and were identical to Roman fabric R1.

5.5.10 As with the Roman examples, there was some variety in the coarseness of the 3223 bricks as well, with some containing the quantities of coarse and very coarse quartz normally associated with MOLA fabrics 3046 and even 3065. Additionally there were some red-orange brick pieces amongst the assemblage that lacked the gritty iron oxide speckled quality of 3223 bricks and represent more typical examples of those fabrics, but these were uncommon.

5.5.11 With the exception of the single example of B1 brick, all of the post-Roman bricks, whether they be in fabric 3046, 3065 or 3223, display dimensions and the general low-fired character of early post-medieval bricks of late 15th-16th century date, measuring between ?? x 105-120 x 46-60mm. Few examples had complete dimensions, and the only brick with surviving length (225mm) was an unusual curving example which may not represent that standard for the other bricks.

5.5.12 The only post-Roman roof tile found was formed from T2. Although roof tile is often a difficult artefact type to date when found alone, the similarity between this and 3223 would suggest a coeval date.

5.5.13 The sole example of B1 brick was similar in terms of surviving dimensions to the early post-medieval brick (?? X 105 x 40mm), but was very hard fired and the upper surface was worn in a way that suggests it functioned as a paving brick. This brick, collected from ditch segment [1190] (G102), is unlikely to date before the 17th or 18th century, although could be even later.

Distribution of CBM across site

5.5.14 No Roman CBM derived from features/deposits dated/phased to the Roman period. All recovered material is considered to be residual. A small quantity of the predominantly Roman-period CBM recovered from site (~4kg) came from Saxo-Norman deposits (Period 4), and these were confined to features in groups G22, 23, 24 and 26. Roman brick, Tegula, imbrex and a possible fragment of box flue tile were all present, although generally this group of material was abraded and not well preserved, and a number of fragments also showed signs of having been burnt.

5.5.15 Much larger quantities of CBM were recovered from the post-Roman deposits on site, with over 14kg of Roman CBM collected from medieval (Periods 5.1 and 5.2) and over 19kg from the post-medieval (Periods 6.1 and 6.2) features

on site. With the exception of three low fired/irregular brick chunks made from gritty fabric 3223, all the CBM collected from the medieval contexts was of Roman date, including a large, irregular chunk of R1 that looked like a waster from a tile kiln. The ridged imbrex was also found in a medieval context (backfill of well [2239], G75).

5.5.16 During the post-medieval period, a greater range of CBM was discarded. The bulk of this was still Roman in date, but there was also a larger quantity of better preserved 3223, 3046 and 3065 bricks and T2 roof tile, although these were all of early post-medieval date and unlikely to date any later than the mid-16th century. The potential later-dating paving brick was found in a late post-medieval dating context (Period 6.2).

5.5.17 The quantity of Roman CBM recovered from the site as a whole would suggest that there was a Roman structure on or near the excavated areas that was later robbed for the building materials present. Such looting was not uncommon, especially during the Saxon and earlier medieval periods when there was yet to be an established brick industry. Based on the condition of the Roman CBM, a lot of which was either extremely hard fired or demonstrated other indications of burning or heat exposure, this may have been some form of drying chamber, e.g. a corn dryer. Such structures were common during the Roman period, particularly in rural areas, and were often built from a range of CBM forms. If such a structure was dismantled over a period of time to source building materials, this would explain the quantities of Roman CBM recovered from backfill deposits across site.

5.6 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A small assemblage of 52 fragments of fired clay weighing 469g was recovered during the excavations. The assemblage was assessed rapidly by eye for form and fabrics were recorded using a x20 hand lens. Four fabrics were noted (Table 12).

Fabric	Description
1	Sandy fabric with large iron rich inclusions
2	Light silty fabric with no visible inclusions
3	Silty very low fired moderate fine sand and infrequent large iron oxide inclusions
4	Moderate chalk to 3mm, moderate fine quartz and chaff inclusions

Table 12: Fired clay fabric descriptions

5.6.2 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from features of medieval or post-medieval date (Periods 5.1-6.2). Fabric 3 is the most common, and its similarity to fabrics 1 and 2 suggests a clay resource location nearby. The assemblage is largely undiagnostic of function. Context [1003] (fill of G106 ditch seg. [1004]) contained pieces in fabric 4 which exhibit a flat surface with chaff impressions, and a fragment in fabric 2 from context [1483] (upper fill of G35 posthole [1485]) has very shallow linear impression which may be from a wattle. Otherwise, it is entirely made up of abraded pieces which are generally low fired and therefore possibly not deliberately utilised.

5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment weighing 2.4g was recovered from fill [2036] of pit [2037] (G95, Period 6.1). It dates to *c*.1610-1660.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A single fragment of pale green window glass (1.5mm-thick, weighing 2.5g) was recovered from fill [2071] of posthole [2072] (G101, Period 6.2). The fragment dates between the mid 17th and mid 19th century.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations at the site recovered 891 pieces of stone, weighing 11,569g, from 33 individually numbered contexts. The large number of pieces is mainly the result of the very fragmentary nature of the German lava querns (see below). The majority of the assemblage was collected by hand; however, three environmental residues produced 177 pieces (376g). The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the resultant data being used to create an Excel table. The assemblage is summarised by period in Table 13.

Period 1: Early Neolithic

5.9.2 The only stone recovered from this period consists of two tiny granules of coal, intrusive in layer [3002] (G1) and a quartzite cobble from layer [3060] (G1). The latter has slight edge-batter damage but nothing that has to be humanly-made. However, cobbles of quartzite were often collected in prehistoric times as their hardness was appreciated as a useful trait for hammering, grinding and polishing. The hardness of the stone often means only heavily utilised pieces actually show any use-wear. The type is likely to have been available in the locality from either the coast or glacial deposits.

Stone type/ period	**1**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**3**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**6.1**
Septaria	-	-	-	3/318g	2/80g	5/88g	-
Chalk	-	-	-	-	3/94g	-	-
Ferruginous sandstone	-	-	-	-	1/344g	1/94g	-
Quartzite	1/400g	2/4g	4/730g	-	1/1550g	-	-
White quartz	-	1/2g	1/38g	-	-	-	1/184g
Gneiss-type	-	-	-	-	-	1/112g	-
Coal	2/1g	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstone Grit	-	-	1/546g	-	-	-	-
West Country slate	-	-	-	-	1/14g	-	-
Caen-type stone	-	-	-	-	3/906g	-	-
German lava	-	-	-	38/300g	233/3036g	493/2184g	13/372g

Table 13: Quantification of stone assemblage by provisional period (excludes unphased material)

Period 2.1: Early Iron Age

5.9.3 The three stones recovered from deposits of this period all consist of pebble/cobble fragments of material locally available from the beach/glacial deposits. None show signs of human modification.

Period 2.2: Late Iron Age

5.9.4 The three contexts dated to this period that produced stone are totally dominated by more quartzite and white quartz pebbles/cobbles as per Period 2.1. Again, none show any signs of human modification; however, as noted above, only the most extensive of use actually leads to notable use-wear on these stone types. The piece of Millstone grit from tree-throw [3108] (fill [3107], G11) is from a 65mm-thick quern stone with part of the grinding face surviving that has seen post-breakage burning. Although this stone type was used for querns from the Iron Age it is usually a more common find in mid/late Roman deposits in East Anglia.

Period 4: Saxo-Norman

5.9.5 With the exception of a little worn Septaria, a common find in the area, the entire Roman assemblage consists of pieces of German lava (ditches [1071], [1105] and [1290] of G22). All the pieces are amorphous but are certainly from rotary querns – a common type for the period.

Period 5.1: Early/High Medieval

5.9.6 This period produced a large assemblage of stone (Table 13). Although some is of local origin, the majority consists of types specifically imported for certain uses. Numerically, German lava quern fragments dominate; most being recovered from pits in groups G36, G38, G40 and G44. Although most pieces are typically amorphous, three have full stone thicknesses of 34, 36 and 53mm. The single roofing slate fragment is of a type similar to those widely exported from Devon/Cornwall during the period (pit [4107], G78). In addition there are three very weathered fragments of Caen-type limestone, all slightly heat-affected, from pits [1512] (G36) and [4024] (G53). That from the former pit derives from a faced building block. These, together with the slate, are likely to have originated from a building of some substance but the small quantities involved and very weathered nature of the material mean it may have travelled some way from its source.

Period 5.2: Late Medieval

5.9.7 This late Medieval period also includes some non-local stone types that could easily be attributed to glacial deposits. The assemblage is dominated by fragments from German lava quern (ditches [1247], G56 and [2182], G70 as well as pit [1338], G129) but, with the exception of a 38mm-thick piece from [1247], all consist of small amorphous lumps. To what extent these are contemporary or residual pieces is uncertain.

Period 6.1: Early/mid post-medieval

5.9.8 The small assemblage of post-medieval stone is totally dominated by fragments of German lava quern, almost certainly residual from Period 5.

5.10 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavations recovered just 33g of material initially classified as slag from 32 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage was only recovered from the magnetic fractions of bulk soil samples – no hand-collected slag being present. The weight is slightly over represented as the minimum weight recorded for archive was 1g, and many of the residues actually contained less than 1g of material.

5.10.2 Virtually the entire assemblage (covering periods all periods, from Period 1 to 5.2) consists of magnetic fines. These consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone and sandstone that have had their magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not indicative of any particular industrial process as they can easily be formed by domestic hearths and bonfires. Details of this material can be found in the archive.

5.10.3 Despite careful examination of all the magnetic residues under x10 magnification just one context produced micro slags. This was from fill [3125] of pit [3126] (G144; <20>), part of a group thought to be broadly of prehistoric date. However, just three small flakes of hammerscale were present which could easily be intrusive.

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford (with Justin Russel)

5.11.1 A small assemblage of 56 bulk iron, copper alloy and lead objects were recovered from four separate contexts and routinely metal-detected from overburden during the excavations. The assemblage consists of nails, strip fragment and amorphous pieces, as well as modern objects.

Nails

5.11.2 Fourteen nails, one copper alloy and 13 iron, weighing a total of 212g, were recovered. These are mainly stem fragments with square sections from general purpose nails. Complete examples range in length from 50-90mm and have circular or sub square heads. A medieval horse shoe nail (fiddle key type) was recovered from subsoil [4001] and a copper alloy nail of modern date (L23mm) from [1001].

Other bulk metal

5.11.3 Subsoil [1001] produced a variety of modern copper objects including circular grommets, and wire fragments, as well as unidentified strip and plate fragments. A small assemblage of lead offcuts, sheet and puddles weighing a total of 103g also came from this context. Iron plate fragments and amorphous pieces which cannot be identified were also recovered, including a large iron strap (L153.5mm) with the ends looped over from fill [1090] of ditch segment [1091] (G105, Period 7).

20th-century Ammunition (by Justin Russel)

5.11.4 Subsoil [1001] produced six cartridge cases with the following headstamps (Table 14):

Type	Description
'B.14 VII'	Mk VII cartridge, 1914, Made by Birmingham Metal and Munitions. Fired.
'R /I\ L C II'	Mk II cartridge, undated headstamp (but manufactured from 1893-1904) using cordite propellant, made by Royal Laboratory, Woolwich. Fired.
U15 VII (x2)	Mk VII cartridge, 1915, made by Remington Arms, Bridgeport USA. Fired.
E.17 VII	Mk VII cartridge, 1917, made by Eley Brothers, Edmonton. Un-fired.
R /I\ L C VI	Mk VI blank cartridge (without bullet), undated headstamp (but converted in 1907 from Mk VI blank 'with mock bullet'), using cordite propellant and made by Royal Laboratory, Woolwich. Fired.

Table 14: .303 cartridge cases headstamps from Context [1001]

5.11.5 Four of the cases display headstamp dates contemporary with the First World War (1914, 1915 and 1917) and, while the remaining two predate these, it is entirely possible they represent a stockpile that was being used up in the first months of the war. The two cases made by Remington Arms are part of the contract placed with the USA, to meet the high demand for ammunition in this period.

5.11.4 Subsoil [2001] produced two bullets: a .455 lead Webley pistol bullet, (261 grains with three cannelures) – un-fired, but damaged and distorted; and a Mk II revolver bullet in use from the period 1898 to 1940. The tip of the bullet shows signs consistent of having been pulled from its case with pliers. Webley revolvers were side arms of officers, tank crews and used in the Royal Naval service, amongst others.

5.11.5 Given the period represented by the ammunition recovered (generally First World War) it would seem that the group of cases and the bullet relate to the training of soldiers in musketry in the 1914-18 war, possibly from a camp located nearby.

5.12 **Animal Bone** by Emily Johnson

5.12.1 An assemblage of 228 animal bones, weighing *c*.1252g in total, was analysed from the excavation. Material derived from 27 hand-collected contexts and six bulk-earth samples. The zooarchaeological assemblage derived from seven archaeological site periods/phases, although the prehistoric and Roman material was scarce (Table 15). The preservation of the assemblage was generally poor, with taphonomic erosion present on many bones and a high degree of post-excavation fragmentation.

Phase		N	NISP	Preservation %		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
1	Early Neolithic	1	0	100	0	0
2.1	Early Iron Age	4	1	25.0	75.0	0
4	Saxo-Norman	7	2	85.7	14.3	0
5.1	Medieval	43	21	93.0	7.0	0
5.2	Late Medieval	78	35	44.9	6.4	48.7
6.1	Early-Mid Post-Medieval	63	17	82.5	14.3	3.2
6.2	Late Post-Medieval	2	2	0	100	0
-	Undated	30	2	100	0	0
Total		*228*	*80*	*72.4*	*10.1*	*17.5*

Table 15: Zooarchaeological assemblage by site period/phase, showing total fragment count (N), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels.

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

5.12.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle, ovicaprid and pig teeth, with age determinations following Halstead (1985) and Jones and Sadler (2009) for cattle, Payne (1973) for ovicaprids, and Hambleton (1998) for pigs. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976), and withers height for sheep calculated using Tiechert (1975).

5.12.4 The assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal bones. A total of 67 specimens were identifiable to taxa and a further thirteen to taxa size/type (Table 16). The material is described below by period.

Taxa	NISP	Period						
		1	**2.1**	**4**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**6.1**	**6.2**
Cattle	52	0	0	1	19	25	3	2
Ovicaprid	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sheep	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goat	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Pig	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Horse	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Dog	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Large mammal	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Medium mammal	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Fish	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Indeterminate	148	1	3	5	22	43	46	0

Table 16: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages by NISP

Prehistoric (Periods 1 and 2.1)

5.12.5 Faunal material from prehistoric and Saxon contexts was very scarce. The Early Neolithic was represented by one calcined (burnt at a high temperature) indeterminate fragment from bulk soil sample <27> taken from layer [3002] (G1). Early Iron Age material was also represented solely by material from soil samples – fill [3008] of pit [3009] (G7) <15> and fill [3036] of pit [3037] (G5) <19>, both from open area OA3 in Area C. The former contained the diaphysis of an ovicaprid radius, in addition to indeterminate calcined material in both.

Saxon (Period 4)

5.12.6 Three contexts that were dated to the saxo-Norman period contained animal bone. All were fills of ditch G22, within field system FS2 – [1070] <1>, [1104] and [1149]. The collected faunal material included an ovicaprid mandibular molar in [1149], one cattle femur diaphysis with a chop mark. Three calcined indeterminate fragments were recovered during environmental processing of [1070] <1>.

Medieval (Period 5)

5.12.7 Period 5.1 (earlier medieval, n=43) and 5.2 (late Medieval, n=78) deposits had the most abundant animal bone assemblages, although sample sizes were still relatively small. Period 5.1 was represented by eight contexts associated with three land use areas – fills [1310] and [1371] of quarry pit [1311] and fill [1352] of pit/well [1353], both in G40 from OA15; fill [1411] of posthole [1412] associated with a possible structure (S2); and fills [4025], [4037], [4060] and [4106] of pits [4032] (G76), [4038] (G78), [4062] (G77) and [4107] (G78) from open area OA14.

5.12.8 Cattle dominated the NISP from Period 5.1, although this species was represented largely by highly fragmented and poorly preserved mandible and tooth fragments. One refitted mandible from context [1371] gave an age-at-death of 8-30 months (Grant 1982 stage C-D; Halstead 1985). Other species represented were horse in the same context (n=1) and ovicaprid (n=1) from context [4037]. No surface modifications associated with carcass processing were identified on faunal material from this phase, although two bones showed evidence of taphonomic erosion.

5.12.9 Period 5.2 material derived from eight contexts associated with three land use

areas. Fill [1155] <2> of ditch [1156] (G60), fill [1210] of ditch [1211] (G62), fill [1238] of ditch [1239] (G62), fill [1320] of ditch [1321] (G64) and fill [1343] of ditch [4044] (G62) were a series of parallel ditches/ gullies associated with field-system FS4. Further material derived from fill [2183] <10>, of ditch [2182] (G70) from FS5, and fill [2238] of well [2239] (G75) from open area OA19. The taxa representation was similar to Period 5.1, with cattle the dominant species in terms of the NISP (n=25), although the element representation was slightly different as it included postcranial bones, many with age-at-death data.

5.12.10 A refitting cattle mandible from context [1343] gave an age-at-death estimate of 30-36 months (Grant 1982 stage E, Halstead 1985). Fusion ageing was possible on three bones – an unfused foetal femur from context [4044], a fused distal scapula from context [1343] and a fused pelvis acetabulum from context [2238]. The range of bones here suggest some natural death of animals in utero, and survival of individuals beyond 7-10 months (Silver 1969). The cattle mandible may indicate slaughter of animals at prime meat weight.

5.12.11 The cattle pelvis in context [2238] may also indicate the use of adult animals for traction through pathological changes to the acetabulum consistent with osteoarthritis, including eburnation, grooving and extension of articular surface (Baker and Brothwell 1982).

5.12.12 Surface modifications associated with cleaver butchery were also present on cattle bones in this phase. The pelvis from context [2238] showed evidence of splitting at the acetabulum, suggesting that after this animal's usefulness as a beast of burden was expended it was eaten. A cattle humerus diaphysis fragment in context [1238] had chop marks on the bone shaft. The scapula in context [1343] also showed cleaver butchery as chop marks around the glenoid cavity, which could have been associated with trimming for salting or smoking (Dobney *et al.* 1996).

5.12.13 Other species were represented in small numbers. Ovicaprids, including sheep, were identified. One whole, very well-preserved metacarpal identified as sheep (Boessneck 1969) was recovered from context [2238] and gave a height at withers of 60.0cm (Tiechert 1975). Cut marks were present on this bone. A further ovicaprid foetal unfused proximal radius was identified from context [1155] <2>. Pigs were represented by one refitting mandible which gave an age-at-death of 14-21 months (Hambleton 1998 stage D). One horse specimen was identified – a fused distal scapula in context [2238], which had cut marks on the neck of the scapula, suggesting horse carcass processing if not consumption. Two fragments of indeterminate fish bone were also recovered from context [1155] <2>.

5.12.14 In addition to the identifiable material, 43 indeterminate fragments were also recorded. A large proportion derived from bulk-sampled contexts, and included three calcined bones and one scorched bone from [1155] <2> and two calcined bones from context [2183] <10>.

Post-medieval (Period 6)

5.12.15 The final period represented was the post-medieval, split into Phase 6.1

early/mid Post-medieval (n=63) and 6.2 late Post-medieval (n=2). The early/mid Post-medieval was represented by nine contexts deriving from four different land use areas: FS6 ditches and open areas OA21, OA22 and OA25.

5.12.16 Cattle were the best represented taxa in terms of the minimum number of elements (n=3; NISP=3), as the three dog bones identified refitted into a single tibia fragment. All three cattle specimens contained fusion information – a fused pelvis acetabulum in fill [2108] of ditch [2109] (G83), a fused proximal radius in fill [2010] of pit [2011] (G79) and an unfused metapodial distal epiphysis in fill [4111] of hollow [4112] (G97). These specimens indicate survival beyond 7-10 months, 12-18 months and death before 24-36 months respectively (Silver 1969). In addition to age-at-death data, the cattle pelvis also showed signs of splitting on the acetabulum, similar to the specimen from the medieval period.

5.12.17 Other taxa represented in the assemblage were the aforementioned dog, for which a whole fused tibia was recovered (in three pieces) from fill [2030] of posthole [2031] (G92). Goat was identified in this phase in the form of a mandible fragment (Halstead and Collins 2002), which gave an age-at-death estimate of 4-6 years (Payne 1973 stage G). Additionally, several partially identified scapula and long bone fragments of large and medium mammals were recorded, and 46 indeterminate fragments. No evidence of burning or butchery was identified on these bones. Taphonomic erosion was identified on 9 bones from this period.

5.12.18 The late Post-medieval assemblage was represented by just two bone fragments – a shaft of cattle radius and ulna from fill [1027] of ditch [1028] (G104), part of ditch D5.

5.13 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 Three common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves were recovered from two separate contexts: G73 ditch fill [2130] (Period 4) and G93 tree-throw fill [2216] (Period 6.1). The assemblage represents a minimum of two individuals. No parasitic activity was noted.

5.14 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.14.1 A small assemblage of 39 objects were assigned registered finds numbers. These were in the most part recovered using a metal detector and almost all derive from overburden deposits in Areas A, B and C. A single flint object, RF<29>, is reported on in section 5.2. An overview of the assemblage is presented in Appendix 5. Objects of Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval date are present; they are discussed chronologically within broad functional categories below.

Dress Accessories

5.14.2 Several objects belonging to this category were recovered, all from topsoil deposits within excavation Areas A and B, including two possible brooch fragments of Roman date (RF<6> and <14>). A small section from a copper alloy decorated strip bracelet (RF<17) is very similar to examples from

Colchester (Crummy 1985, 46) and an almost exact parallel from Warwickshire is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database (WAW-2E1B75).

5.14.3 A medieval copper alloy dress hook or hooked tag with a decorative motif of concentric circles, RF<22> came from Area B topsoil. The sub-circular form is similar to a late Saxon example from Woodbridge (PAS no. SF-93A618), and an example illustrated by Read (2008, 15, no.63). Other examples are known from Suffolk and Norfolk.

5.14.4 An incomplete double oval looped copper alloy buckle frame, RF<20>, is of a common form dating to the late 13th to 15th century. Lastly, five buttons were recovered the earliest of which are of 15th-16th century date, including a complete cast copper alloy button decorated with eight scrolled petals around a central pellet (as Read 2010, no 124, 130).

Household objects

5.14.5 Objects of this category are all of Medieval to Post-medieval date. A complete iron key of Goodhall (2011) type E, RF<30> (topsoil [2001]) is of 13th-century or later date. The most closely-dateable object is a copper alloy Nuremberg sewing ring (thimble) with makers mark SS stamped on the rim RF<18> (topsoil [2001]). This was produced between 1520 and 1620 AD. The remaining objects are of forms which change little and cannot be closely dated. They include three copper alloy vessel fragments, one of which is a rim repair (RF<23> from context [2156]), and complete 2oz discoidal lead weight (RF<39> from topsoil [2001]). Lastly, a fragment from a copper alloy box or casket handle (RF<33, topsoil [1001]) is probably of 18th-19th century date.

Weaponry

5.14.6 A copper alloy probable trigger guard from a musket or similar gun (RF<26>) was the only registered object retrieved from topsoil [3001] in Area C. The guard is cast in one piece and decorated on the front with a large incised eight pointed star formed of straight lines intersecting at the centre. A post-medieval date of 1700-1900 is probable.

Coins and tokens

5.14.7 Twenty coins and tokens were recovered. The earliest are four Roman *nummi* of fourth century date, RF<32>, <15>, <13> and <23>. A group of eight silver pennies of Aethelred II, minted between 997-1006AD were recovered from a single findspot within the topsoil in Area A (location shown on Figure 9) and have been submitted as Treasure (Treasure number 2018 T121, Appendix 6). A late medieval silver half penny, RF<21>, is an less common issue, probably of Edward I-III. Later issues include a silver threepence of Elizabeth I (RF<1>, a copper farthing of William and Mary (RF<19>) and two contemporary copy half pennies of George III (RF<2> and <3>).

5.14.8 Of local interest is a halfpenny token issued by Landguard Point Fort in 1667 (RF<25>) from Area B. The issue is a variant on the example illustrated in Williamson (1889, Suffolk 205) with OB above the reverse cross and differing

initial marks. A Nuremburg jeton of Hans Schultes (RF<27>) produced *c*.1515-1612AD was recovered from Area C.

6.0 Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 39 bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological work at Felixstowe to aid retrieval of remains such as charcoal, plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca and to assist small finds retrieval. Samples derive from a variety of feature types including pits, postholes, ditches and a hearth/fire pit ranging in date from the Early Neolithic through to the Late Medieval, 15th-16th centuries. The following report focusses on bulk samples extracted from these archaeological features, assessing their contents and the significance and potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. The residues were air-dried, passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted (Appendix 7a). Artefacts other than charcoal and plant macrofossils were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 7b). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004, Zohary & Hopf 2000). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Eight samples producing >10 fragments of charcoal in the greater than 4mm residue fraction were selected for charcoal identification work. Fragments extracted from both the heavy residues and the flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. 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 such as the Maloideae group (which includes apple, hawthorn, whitebeam, rowan) have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 7a. Latin names are given for both charred plant remains and charcoal identifications at first occurrence in the text below and are subsequently referred to by their common names.

6.3 Results

Sample Overview

6.3.1 Uncharred plant remains, such as roots and seeds, were abundant in many of the flots, frequently contributing more than 90% of the volume (Appendix 7b). Their presence indicates the potential for disturbance and movement of archaeobotanical remains through root action within and through the deposits. Bulk environmental samples produced varying quantities of charred plant macrofossils and displayed a range of preservation, from very well preserved with seed coat intact to fragmented and abraded or showing signs damage that are characteristically caused by exposure to extreme heat during charring. Preservation improves in the latter occupation periods with almost all samples containing some plant macrofossils. Preservation of wood charcoal ranged from poor to moderate. Internal structures were moderately well preserved, with only cursory signs of sediment infiltration and percolation; however, the overall quantities of wood charcoal were low throughout the occupations and across all size fractions. Results are presented below by period.

Period 1: Early Neolithic

6.3.2 Bulk samples <27> [3002] and <37> [3060] (and unprocessed column sample <26> spanning [3002] and [3003]) derive from possible the G1 layers in Area C (OA1). The bulk samples produced very few environmental remains, comprising small quantities of wood charcoal fragments and burnt bone. With the exception of small amounts of magnetic material, which are most likely of natural origin, no further objects were recorded in the samples. The flots from both samples contain large amounts of modern roots and rootlets suggesting significant potential for disturbance within the deposits. Two further samples from Early Neolithic pits in Area C, <14> [3077] and <18> [3104] (G2), produced small assemblages of charred plant remains. These include a hazel nut shell fragment and unidentifiable cereal grains in sample <14> and unidentifiable legumes and cereal caryopses in sample <18>. Wood charcoal fragments were moderately common in sample <18> and although preservation of anatomical features was generally poor, fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) were identified.

Period 2.1: Early Iron Age

6.3.4 Six samples extracted from pit and ditch features date to the Early Iron Age occupation. Small assemblages of charred plant macrofossils were present in samples <15> ([3008] G7 pit [3009]) and <19> ([3036] G5 pit [3037]) located in Area C, outside the enclosure ENC1, and samples <28> [3014] G8 ditch and <36> [3034] G9 ditch of the ENC1 boundary itself. Cereal caryopses noted include wheat and possible bread-type wheat. Legumes of various sizes were also recorded, and these are characteristic of taxa such as broad/horse bean (*Vicia faba*) and pea (*Pisum sativum*) as well as some of the smaller wild vetches/vetchlings and wild peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.). Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) achenes in samples <28> and <36>, and a fragment of possible Cyperaceae (sedge family) stem in sample <15> provide the only other evidence for weed/wild plants. Samples <22> and <23>

from pits (G4) the the ENC1 interior produced no identifiable charred plant macrofossils.

6.3.5 Wood charcoal assemblages were small in each of the samples, with the majority of fragments measuring <4mm in size. Sample <15> [3008] produced sufficient charcoal for identification with oak, Maloideae group taxa and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) noted. A quick scan of the remaining charcoal suggests that oak is likely to be dominant.

6.3.6 Several samples also contained other environmental remains including animal bone with small amounts of burnt bone. A variety of artefacts including pot, worked flint, fire cracked flint and magnetic material were noted in varying quantities (Appendix 7a).

Period 2.2: Late Iron Age

6.3.7 Seven samples were collected from Late Iron Age deposits. Sample <17> [3107] from isolated pit/tree-throw [3108] G11 in Area C, and samples <30> [3061] GP14 and <34> [3156] GP13 from FS1 ditches were processed prior to assessment. A further four samples, <29> [3063] G15, <33> [3131] G12, <35> [3120] G13 and <38> [3010] G20 from single, shallow fills also from FS1 ditches were retained unprocessed.

6.3.8 The processed samples produced small flots dominated by uncharred vegetation (and/or sediment). Sample <17> [3107] from the isolated pit produced a moderate assemblage of charred plant macrofossils including wheat, hulled barley and a possible rye grain. Remains of wild/weed taxa include sedge nutlets, small grass caryopses, goosefoot, stinking chamomile and black bindweed and a possible tuber. Samples <30> and <34> from FS1 ditch segments [3062] G14 and [3064] G15 produced smaller assemblages of charred cereal caryopses and legumes.

6.3.9 Wood charcoal fragments were infrequent. The largest assemblage, from sample <17> [3107], pit/tree-throw [3108] G11 contained oak, while the remaining two samples produced insufficient charcoal for analysis. This difference almost certainly relates to the function of the features and the discard of charred waste in pit [3108]. Fire cracked flint, pot and magnetic material were present in the residues; however, no other environmental or artefact remains were evident.

Period 4: Saxo-Norman

6.3.10 Sample <1> [1070] from ditch [1071] G22 of FS2 is the only sample from a feature phased to the late Saxon period. It contained hulled barley, possible bread-type wheat and a possible legume as well as stinking chamomile achenes. Small quantities of burnt bone were the only other environmental remains noted. Artefacts were better represented, with fired clay, stone, fire cracked flint, pot and magnetic material recovered from the residue.

Period 5.1: Earlier Medieval

6.3.12 The majority of collected samples date to the phases of Medieval occupation, with ten bulk samples assigned to Period 5.1 earlier medieval :

- <4> fill [1370] in G42 pit/well [1353], Area A
- <5> fill [1345] and <6> fill [1351] in G40 quarry pit [1349]/[1311], Area A
- <9> fill [4031] in G76 pit/well [4032]
- <11> fills [1275] and [1411] in G35 postholes [1276] and [1412], Area A
- <13> fill [1511] in G36 pit [1512], Area C
- <24> fill [3058] in G50 ditch seg. [3059], Area C
- <25> fill [3069] in G51 ditch seg. [3070], Area B
- <31> fill [3083] in G52 ditch seg [3084], Area C

A column sample, <7>, taken from pit [1311] cross-cuts fill contexts [1388], [1387], [1386], [1385] and [1384] from base to top, all of which are dated to Period 5.1. The column is currently unprocessed.

6.3.13 Charred plant macrofossils were present in small to moderate quantities in each of the processed earlier Medieval samples, with the exception of sample <24> [3058] in which small flecks of charcoal were the only environmental remains in this shallow ditch feature. Where plant remains were noted they include an array of cereal caryopses including wheat, bread-type wheat, hulled barley, oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye; a small amount of cereal chaff, legumes and weed/wild seeds.

6.3.14 Sample <9> [4031] from a possible well/pit [4032] (G76) produced the largest assemblage of plant macrofossils (Appendix 7a and b) and was particularly rich in hulled barley caryopses. A small quantity of barley rachis was also noted in this deposit. A single flax (*Linum* cf *usitatissimum*) seed in sample <6> [1351], G40 quarry pit [1311], provides slight evidence for the possible cultivation or use of this crop. Although the assemblage from sample <6> was not particularly large it is of interest for the more unusual inclusions of flax, possible rye and grass stem fragments.

6.3.15 Samples <5> [1345] , <13> [1511] (possibly associated with building S2) and <25> [3069] provide evidence for non-cereal crops such as peas, possible broad beans and other large pea/bean varieties. Their preservation is highly variable which is likely to hinder identification of some of the taxa. Wild/weed taxa are represented by stinking chamomile, knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum / Rumex* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), mustard / charlock (*Brassica / Sinapis* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and several small legumes such as vetch/vetchling/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Weed assemblages from samples <6> and <9> were moderately large and although stinking chamomile was often predominant, other taxa may be identified once the flots are fully sieved and sorted.

6.3.15 By contrast, wood charcoal fragments were infrequent and generally of small size. Identifications undertaken for the largest assemblage from sample <9> [4031] revealed oak, alder (cf. *Alnus glutinosa*) and Maloideae group taxa.

6.3.16 With the exception of occasional land snail shells in sample <12> [1411] from pit [1412] G35, no other environmental indicators were present in these

samples. The residues produced an array of pot, fired clay, fire cracked flint, ceramic building material and magnetic material.

Period 5.2: Late Medieval

6.3.17 The three samples collected from features dated to Late Medieval occupation derive from: <2> [1155] from G60 ditch [1156], <10> [2183] from G70 ditch [2182] and (<3> [1336] in isolated G129 pit [1338] in Areas A and B. They produced the largest assemblages of plant macrofossils including hulled barley, wheat, bread-type wheat, oat, a range of Legumes such as pea, broad beans and smaller wild pea/vetch varieties. Wild taxa are similar to those recorded above and include weeds such as stinking chamomile, wild radish, vetch/tare, small grass seeds, knotgrass/dock and goosefoots. Elder seeds and a thorn (possibly Rosaceae) provide evidence for woody taxa. Grass culms and nodes were recorded in samples <2> and <3>. The flots from samples <2> and <3> are particularly notable as they comprise almost exclusively of charred plant macrofossils with relatively small charcoal assemblages.

6.3.18 Charcoal fragments were more numerous in the residues of samples <2> and <3> and indicate the presence of oak, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and possible ivy (*Hedera helix*) in sample <2> and hazel/alder (some of which have been positively identified as alder) in sample <3>. Sample residues also contained animal bone fragments of various sizes and fired clay, pot, fire cracked flint, mortar and magnetic material.

Undated

6.3.19 Six samples are from contexts that are currently undated. Of these, samples <16> [3004] and <20> [3125] from pits [3005] in G145 and [3126] in G144 respectively are likely to be broadly prehistoric. Charred plant macrofossils were scarce in both. A legume and a barley caryopsis were recorded in sample <16>, while sample <20> produced two indeterminate cereal caryopses only. Charcoal fragments were more abundant, particularly in sample <20>. Oak was identified in both samples and Maloideae group taxa, cherry/blackthorn and hazel/alder were also evident in sample <16>. No other environmental remains were recorded and both assemblages produced small amounts of fire-cracked flint and magnetic material.

6.3.20 Sample <21> [3127] from pit/ditch [3128] G147 also contained very few charred plant remains, including a legume fragment, a small round possible legume and indeterminate cereal caryopses. Wood charcoal fragments were too infrequent to merit identification work and no other environmental remains were recorded. Pot, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material were recorded in the residue.

6.3.21 Samples <39> [2083] and <8> [2082] derive from the upper and lower fills of G139 pit/hearth [2081] in Area B. The upper most sample, <39>, is currently unprocessed; however, the lower fill, <8> [2082], which appeared burnt was processed. The flot was dominated by modern uncharred rootlets and contained a fly pupa that was not mineralised. As there is no other evidence to suggest waterlogging these remains are assumed to be of comparatively

modern origin. The sample also produced a small assemblage of cereal caryopses including hulled barley, oat and possible rye as well as grass seeds of various sizes and seeds of medick (*Medicago* sp.) and goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae). Charcoal fragments were infrequent and no other environmental remains were noted. Overall the environmental remains provide very little evidence for charring. The residue produced fire-cracked flint, stone, glass and magnetic material.

6.3.22 The final sample, <31> [3142], from possible Post-medieval G148 ditch [3143] in Area C, contained a moderate assemblage of charred plant macrofossils including hulled barley, bread-type wheat and oat cereal caryopses. The majority were recovered from the sample residue. The sample also produced seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.) and small vetch/tare/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) as well as a possible tuber.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

7.1 Realisation of the original research aims

7.1.1 The general aims of the project (3.1) were fulfilled in excavating and recording archaeological deposits and features in order to produce dating and phasing of these archaeological remains, but also in order to establish their character-defining functional areas and to produce information on the economy and local environment.

7.1.2 The results of the excavation are considered in relation to the identified original research aims and objectives for the project (3.3); their significance/importance being assessed and their research potential explored.

7.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

General

7.2.1 A low to moderate density and intercut complexity of archaeological remains were recorded across the excavation Areas A-D. Predominantly comprising linear ditches that define multi-phase land division and enclosure systems, pits, gullies, postholes, possible hearths, wells and a few layers were also present. Those remains dated by diagnostic artefact content and/or stratigraphic relationship appear to constitute at least eight distinct land use episodes spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. It is, however, noted that diagnostic dating evidence recovered from features was generally sparse and feature attribution to a given period/phase consequently often tentative. Equally, overall artefact assemblages from features were mostly small and of restricted range. Few, if any, were indicative of specific function. A multi-phase site plan is presented at Figure 15.

Period 1: Early Neolithic (4000-3300 BC)

7.2.2 Early Neolithic activity was almost entirely restricted to Area C (apart from a single small pit in Area ?). Extensive shallow hollows, covered/infilled by natural drift sand (G1), contained a mix of artefacts and appeared to have been bioturbated to some extent. While the deposits in these hollows contained small quantities of diagnostic Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint, larger quantities of later, clearly intrusive, finds were also collected from them. It is possible that the G1 deposits were in fact entirely natural and that the Early Neolithic material in them was contamination deriving from the G2 pits of this period that were demonstrated to be cut into them. The bulk soil samples collected from these deposits contained negligible amounts of environmental material, other than modern rootlet contamination – perhaps confirming their natural origin and therefore their limited significance and low potential for further study.

7.2.3 The incidence of a small quantity of scattered pits (G2) within the site, also predominantly in Area C, is fairly typical of the region. They are of local significance, providing evidence for Early Neolithic occupation in, and exploitation of, the landscape, though no associated structures or hearths

were identified. The general lack of visible structural evidence for Early Neolithic settlements within the archaeological record is appreciated and the importance of pits as indicators of settlement has recently been argued (e.g. Pollard 2000; Garrow 2006 and 2007; Garrow *et al.* 2006). Given the relatively limited remains excavated at this Felixstowe site in comparison to other Neolithic sites excavated elsewhere in the east of England (Clark *et al.* 1960; Pryor 1978; Garrow 2006; 2007; Garrow *et al.* 2006), they are of only local significance, providing limited additional evidence for further of understanding Neolithic occupation and settlement practices within the region.

Period 2.1: Early Iron Age (800-500BC)

7.2.4 The features relating to Early Iron Age land use comprise a seemingly isolated, rectangular, ditched enclosure, in Area C, both containing and surrounded by a low incidence of related pitting. Both the ditches and pits contained very small quantities of artefacts, while charred plant remains from bulk soil samples represent a background scatter indicative of cereal and legume cultivation and processing in the surrounding vicinity. These remains provide little indication of the function of the enclosure and of the nature of activities undertaken in and around it. As such, the Early Iron Age remains within the site have a low local significance only, and a low to negligible potential to contribute to the study of land use of this period in the region. However, this entity does seem to have influenced the alignment of succeeding land enclosure in the Late Iron Age.

Period 2.2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (500BC-50AD)

7.2.5 Seemingly aligned upon the Early Iron Age rectangular enclosure, a more extensive rectilinear field system was established across the landscape in the Late Iron Age, the remains of which were recorded within Areas A, C and perhaps B. Tree throws in the south-east, in Area C, were indicative of associated clearance. This demonstrates the imposition of an extensive and ordered agricultural landscape, although there is no evidence of an associated settlement or other activity. Coaxial field systems of this date, comprising relatively large and simple fields and incorporating trackways through them, are relatively common in the region. The dating of the features is limited to very small quantities of diagnostic pottery evidence and supported by some broad stratigraphic relationships. Environmental evidence suggests a cereal-based arable agriculture being practised.

Period 3: Roman (c.50-410AD)

7.2.6 No features of demonstrable Roman period date have been identified within the site area. While it may be considered that there was no significant land use here following the Iron Age, a quantity of Roman brick and tile (CBM) occurs apparently residually, in features particularly of medieval date across the site. Although initially thought to date these features, spatial analysis of landscape development suggests that all Roman CBM and pottery is more probably entirely residual. This may suggest that a substantial Roman building was once present in the wider vicinity and used in the medieval period as a source of construction materials. However, neither the location of this source building nor the nature of the medieval reuse of this material is evident. As

such, the Roman remains within the site are of negligible significance and of no further potential to the study of Roman period land use.

Period 4: Saxo-Norman (Early-Mid 11th century AD)

7.2.7 Late Saxon features comprised a scatter of minor ditches/gullies, pits and a possible building across Areas A, B and D, within a *c*.50m-wide occupation zone apparently fronting onto Ferry Road to the north. Diagnostic dating evidence was minimal for these features, though the ditch sequence that marked the southern boundary of this occupation zone is conspicuous for its Roman CBM content. It appears that the medieval organisation and settlement of the landscape begins in the 11th century, potentially pre-conquest, though little of its form can be discerned – at least partially due to truncation and disturbance from successive phases of medieval and post-medieval land use. From the Period 4 remains identified, it is speculated that the roadside occupation zone was probably subdivided by minor ditches and gullies, within which at least one timber building (S1) stood, in close proximity of the roadside itself. The presumably contemporary pits in the vicinity of this structure contained little in the way of artefacts or environmental material to provide insights into the nature of this occupation activity; however, the buried hoard of silver coins, being dated 997-1006AD, could have been part of this. Although of local to regional interest as an example of the relatively early foundation of the medieval enclosed agricultural landscape, the recorded fragmentary remains are not well understood and have minor potential to contribute meaningfully to the study of Late Saxon land use in the region.

7.2.8 It is noted that in a small number of instances, stratigraphic relationships (G21, G118, G123, G125) hint at the possibility of earlier Saxon activity within the site – primarily occurring amongst the perceived Saxo-Norman and later roadside settlement. This is further suggested by the presence of a single sherd of early/Middle Saxon pottery in an otherwise undated ditch (G119). It may prove informative to consider the incidence/distribution of Roman CBM alongside Saxon pottery, particularly with reference to the earlier of the Period 4 boundaries. However, no other diagnostically Early or Middle Saxon artefacts have been identified to date.

Period 5.1: Medieval (12th-14th century AD)

7.2.9 Occupation activity along the roadside evidently increased in the 12th century, perhaps persisting into the 14th century. It is speculated that this represents direct continuity of settlement on from Period 4, perhaps eventually demising due to depopulation caused by Black Death and climate change. Fragmentary ditched enclosures, hinting at some subdivision of the land, and associated pit clusters constitute foci of activity along the road frontage. The westernmost cluster coincides with a post-hole cluster that has been speculated to constitute the remains of a multiphase structure (S2), though as nothing of its form can be discerned this may be dubious. The other pit clusters each include a more substantial well- or waterhole-like feature, one cluster seemingly enclosed by a minor ditch. While the nature of this occupation activity, like that of Period 4, is not particularly legible from the recorded features, the wells in particular provide informative environmental assemblages that attest to the cultivation and consumption of a wide range of

crops. Small quantities of daub with wattle impressions and fragments of dressed limestone masonry possibly provide hints of a substantial medieval building once present in the wider vicinity.

7.2.10 Lacking cohesion and an intelligible layout, the earlier medieval remains constitute an example of roadside rural occupation activity that is perhaps of minor regional significance. Clearer medieval settlements have been recorded elsewhere (examples). This site lacks potential to usefully contribute to research into the agricultural landscape and economy during this period, other than providing some interesting plant macrofossil assemblages.

Period 5.2: Late Medieval (14th-mid 16th century AD)

7.2.11 On the demise of roadside settlement, the landscape within the site is given wholly over to agricultural production, presumably from some time in the 14th century onwards. Two field systems, defined by complexes of parallel ditches on perpendicular alignments, are identified. The more extensive complex extends across much of Areas A and D and appears to be a north/south aligned strip field system laid-out alongside the road (the few east/west components might better relate to the previous Period 5.1 land use). The western complex within Area B may have been of a similar nature. Neither field system contained many discrete features such as pits. However, the presence of a waterhole/well in Area A and a clearer example of a stone-lined well in Area B perhaps suggests the need for a water supply for either crop irrigation or livestock.

7.2.12 The recorded field systems appear fairly typical of the region and have only modest local significance. Their potential to contribute to research into later medieval agriculture is limited, though some consideration of whether the strip fields constitute evidence for medieval stetch ploughing might be informative. Some moderately interesting plant macrofossil assemblages have been retrieved from some of the ditches, pits and well/waterhole that, as for period 5.1, attest to the cultivation of a variety of crops.

Period 6.1: Early Post-medieval (mid 16th-17th century AD)

7.2.13 The later medieval field systems were replaced early in the Post-medieval period. Across Areas A and D this may have involved only the abandonment of the strip fields, though also the retention/replacement of the southern boundary to the complex. In Area B, a fairly regular layout of rectangular fields was created, possibly following and incorporating elements of the pre-existing period 5.2 boundaries. A well located within this eastern field system may again hint at particular agricultural activities that required a water supply.

7.2.14 Overall, the simplification of the system of land enclosure fits with agricultural change seen across the region in the post-medieval period. As such, this is of low to modest local significance and has a low potential to contribute further to the study of post-medieval agricultural landscape development.

Period 6.2: Late Post-Medieval (18th-19th century AD)

7.2.15 The simplification of the agricultural enclosure of the landscape evidently continued into the late Post-medieval period – presumably as a consequence

of changing practices brought about by the Agricultural Revolution. Across the northern end of the site, all but the pre-existing southern boundary of the former enclosure system in the south of Area A was removed. In Area C, a single north/south aligned field boundary was inserted.

7.2.16 This loss of field boundaries conforms to a pattern of development seen across the region and results in the landscape pattern well-evidenced by historic mapping. As such, the late post-medieval remains within this site are of minor local significance and of have no potential to inform the study of agricultural landscape development.

7.3 Flintwork

7.3.1 The flint assemblage is of local significance providing evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. Except for the pieces of flint débitage from the six Early Neolithic pits (G2) in Area C that may be contemporary with the features, the remaining material appears to be chronologically mixed. Unfortunately the material recovered from layer G1 that is currently dated to the Early Neolithic contains no diagnostic pieces. The assemblage from this layer may contain a few Early Neolithic pieces, but overall the flintwork is technologically poor. In general, it is more representative of a flake-orientated industry, and the majority of the pieces are likely to be later.

7.3.2 The bulk of the remaining assemblage is also made up of flakes-orientated material. The flakes are mostly small and difficult to date. The pieces are likely to be chronologically mixed; a broad Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age is most likely (with Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age material dominating). The presence of the diagnostic Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead confirms this date.

7.3.3 No large coherent scatter was found in Area C, and except for the G2 pits, the flintwork recovered from the archaeological features is likely to be residual in later contexts. The varied edge condition of the flints and their fragmentary state suggest a certain degree of post-depositional movement.

7.3.4 Beyond the work carried out during this assessment, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site or has any further potential for analysis and understanding of the nature of prehistoric land use.

7.4 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.4.1 In general, the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage is small in size with low resolution in dating evidence. It is perhaps worth noting that the small assemblage from Early Neolithic G2 pit [3078] contains two decorated Mildenhall sherds, since Decorated Bowl pottery is usually fairly uncommon in pit groups as opposed to assemblages from monumental sites; however, this group is probably too small to provide meaningful data on proportions of decoration and no other decoration was noted here or in the evaluation assemblage (PCA 2017). Overall then, the assemblage considered to be of very limited local significance with no potential for further analysis.

7.5 Post-Roman Pottery

7.5.1 Most of the post-Roman pottery from this site consists of small context-specific groups of secondary sherds, and appears to be mostly of 12th–14th century date. However, as noted above, there is also a small group of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon material, and some of the medieval wares date to the 11th and 15th–16th centuries. Given that all the dates are based purely on the presence and absence of common pottery types, the veracity of this dating will need to be checked against the stratigraphic matrix and adjusted accordingly.

7.6 Ceramic Building Material

7.6.1 Although the CBM assemblage is not entirely uninteresting, the fact that it was primarily collected from backfill contexts, and none was found *in situ* (i.e. in built structures), greatly diminishes its archaeological significance. In terms of the site, it is significant that a relatively large quantity of Roman CBM was present, as it demonstrates either the later use or disturbance of a Roman structure, but the nature of this Roman structure is not apparent. The most interesting item of CBM recovered from site is the tegula with what appeared to be a partial and upside-down 'V' on the lower edge. Similarly marked tegulae were recovered from another site in Suffolk (ASE 2018b), and the presence of this otherwise unusual mark would suggest they share a common manufacturer and provide a hint of a possible Suffolk-based brick and tile works that produced quite coarse CBM with this distinctive upside down 'V' marking.

7.6.2 The post-Roman CBM, other than indicating a later phase of deposition on site, is also not of any real significance.

7.6.3 Other than as a comparative example, the overall CBM assemblage has no potential for future research.

7.7 Geological Material

7.7.1 The stone assemblage is relatively small and of types well known from the area. Even where worked/imported types are present, the material consists of badly fragmented and weathered pieces with virtually no morphological details. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. Reference will need to be made to the quern pieces and medieval building stone in the site narrative, but no separate publication report for the stone is proposed and nothing requires illustration.

7.8 Animal Bone

7.8.1 Based on the faunal material deriving from the better-represented phases of site use it is probable that the assemblage largely represents deposits of food refuse. This includes skeletal elements traditionally associated with primary butchery, particularly in the early-mid medieval period where cranial material was the only identifiable cattle element, but also meat-bearing bones particularly represented in the late medieval period. However, based on the

size of the assemblage it has local significance only, and solely for the medieval material.

7.8.2 The significance of the medieval assemblage primarily relates to the understanding of medieval animal and agricultural husbandry. The two foetal bones found in the parallel ditches/gullies of field system FS4 could suggest that both cattle and ovicaprids were being kept in the vicinity around birthing season. Some naturally miscarried or still-born animals are to be expected in any herd, but the frequency of such occurrences may increase with malnutrition (Noddle 1990). These accidental deaths may have been deposited (by humans, or natural processes such as scavenging and trampling) in ditches associated with the field, rather than being brought back to the settlement. Foetal bones are more porous than older specimens and are thus more susceptible to taphonomic destruction (Behrensmeyer 1978), which may have resulted in the loss of other foetal material.

7.8.3 The presence of a cattle pelvis with pathological changes associated with draught animals suggests that, in the late medieval period, cattle were still being used for traction. Horses were more commonly used as traction animals by the end of the 13th century, as the meat yield of cattle made them expensive compared to the more versatile (but typically not eaten) horse (Langdon 1984). This specimen suggests that, in some cases, oxen were still being used for draught requirements at Felixstowe, and then being eaten once they became too old to be used in traction. Prime beef was also being consumed, however, as evident by the cattle mandible aged at 30-36 months in the same period.

7.8.4 The butchered horse scapula dating to the late medieval period may contravene the papal prohibition of the consumption of horse flesh issued in AD 732 (Grant 1988, 174). Horse bones from medieval sites are not often found with butchery marks – and if post-mortem carcass processing was carried out, it would often have been for hides, rather than for meat (*ibid.*). However, it is *filleting*, not skinning, that is suggested by the cutmark on the horse scapula. There is little evidence in the medieval period of feeding horsemeat to hounds, a practice existing in post-medieval England (Poole 2013). Perhaps the most likely interpretation for this is human hippophagy, perhaps in times of famine.

7.8.55 Given the size of the assemblage there is limited potential for further work, which largely concerns further research of the aspects of the medieval assemblage with archaeological significance. Comparison with other animal bone assemblages from medieval field systems may give an insight into animal husbandry, particularly concerning the animal management during the birthing season and malnutrition of pregnant cattle and ovicaprids. Research into other instances of horse butchery in the medieval period could place the butchered horse scapula into context, especially concerning the prohibition on horsemeat consumption.

7.9 Registered Finds

7.9.1 Although the registered finds assemblage is largely unstratified, it is varied in terms of chronology and function and there are a small number of objects that

are of inherent interest. In particular the small hoard of Saxon pennies and the halfpenny token are of local significance, and the trigger guard is an unusual find which requires some further research. The thimble is an excellently preserved example of its type and the other objects have the potential to add to the site narrative. There is therefore some potential for further work.

7.10 Miscellaneous artefacts

7.10.1 The following artefact assemblages are of low significance due to their small quantity, poor dating, and /or lack of pieces diagnostic of form or function. These consequently have no potential for further work.

- Fired clay
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Glass
- Metallurgical remains
- Bulk Metalwork
- Shell

7.11 Environmental Samples

Period 1: Early Neolithic

7.11.1 The charred hazelnut shell fragment in sample <14> assigned to Period 1 may be indicative of exploitation of wild plant resources; however, the presence of poorly preserved cereals and legumes in this and other Neolithic occupation deposits (G1 layers and G2 pits) is more surprising. These deposits also produced moderate amounts of uncharred, intrusive vegetation including some seeds and it is therefore plausible that the poorly preserved charred plant remains are intrusive within the deposits. Diagnostic Early Neolithic pot sherds were recorded in G2 deposits (see Doherty); however, occupation layer G1 produced a mix of possible Early Neo/later prehistoric, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval sherds that further highlight the potential for mixing. Although radiocarbon dating could be used to establish whether the botanical remains are indeed of Neolithic origin, the assemblages are too small for significant study and interpretation and are therefore of low significance.

7.11.2 Only one sample, <18>, [3104] from Neolithic pit [3106], produced sufficient charcoal to merit identification. Oak, a commonly used taxon for fuelwood or timbers, was exclusively recorded and although there is a moderate quantity of charcoal in the remaining assemblage, overall preservation was poor and would likely hinder obtaining further identifications, especially of those less-readily identifiable than oak. The infrequent wood charcoal fragments are of low significance.

7.11.3 Given the evidence for mixed material culture from the Neolithic period onwards, the charred plant remains from Neolithic deposits hold little potential for further analysis. Radiocarbon dating could be used to establish the date of individual remains, however, these small assemblages, for which all the remains have been identified, provide little scope for further analysis and discussion.

7.11.4 Charcoal from Neolithic deposits holds little potential for further analysis due to the scarcity of remains, their poor preservation and the potential mixing within the assemblages (as discussed above).

Period 2: Iron Age

7.11.5 Charred plant remains from Early Iron Age deposits (Period 2.1) likely represent a background scatter of remains associated cereal cultivation and use in the site vicinity. They suggest a mixed economy of cereals and legumes. Preservation precludes detailed identification in many instances although bread-type wheat, broad bean and pea are evident. Stinking chamomile suggests cultivation of heavier clay-rich soils to which bread-type wheat is suited. The absence of other weed/wild taxa prevents any further characterisation of the local vegetation and these samples provide no evidence for crop processing. Later Iron Age deposits (Period 2.2) display a similar pattern, although cereals are more numerous and better preserved than in the Early Iron Age deposits. Isolated pit [3108] (<17> [3108]) produced the largest assemblage of both cereal caryopses and weeds. Many of the weeds are indicative of grassland vegetation associated with arable land and the possible sedge may represent damper vegetation environments within the grassland.

7.11.6 Charcoal assemblages in samples from the Iron Age features are small and display poor to moderate preservation. Oak, Maloideae group taxa and cherry/blackthorn in the Early Iron Age assemblage indicates fuel acquisition from a range of woodland habitats. It appears from a quick scan of the remaining assemblage that oak predominates and that much of it displays very little ring curvature suggesting they derive from larger branches and trunk wood. Oak was exclusively recorded in the Late Iron Age pit sample <17>. Unfortunately, the assemblage is too small to contribute significant information regarding the interpretation of the feature.

7.11.7 The majority of plant macrofossil assemblages were small, primarily representing a scatter of arable remains with low potential for further analysis. Although sample <17> [3107] from pit [3108] produced sufficient charred plant remains for analysis, this sample provides little scope to further characterise arable activities during the late Iron Age, due to its physical isolation and the absence of other samples for comparison.

7.11.8 The small charcoal assemblages have no potential to provide further significant information regarding the local woodland vegetation or fuel acquisition.

Period 5: Medieval

7.11.9 Samples associated with the Medieval (Period 5.1) and Late Medieval (Period 5.2) land uses provide the largest and best-preserved assemblages of charred plant remains recovered at the site. A search of grey literature reports on the archaeological data service (ADS) suggests that these assemblages are also unparalleled in the vicinity of Felixstowe although there are comparable assemblages from the nearby town of Ipswich and further afield

within Suffolk and East Anglia. They are therefore of local significance and hold some regional significance. Van der Veen *et al* (2013) highlight the need to obtain more late Medieval datasets to better understand agricultural practices in rural settlements, particularly where there is evidence for settlement during the mid-14th to 15th centuries (the time of the Black Death). Based on ceramic spot dates, samples from Felixstowe appear to closely pre- and post-date this period and analysis of samples could therefore provide interesting data recording any changes in agricultural practices such as the range of crops and types of land under cultivation. Indeed, Van der Veen *et al.* (*ibid*.) also highlights the need to analyse samples with moderate weed assemblages as the prominence of free-threshing crops during the Medieval period often precludes their presence within assemblages as much of the processing was undertaken away from settlements.

7.11.10 The assemblages suggest a mixed, predominantly cereal based economy with some evidence for cultivation or use of legumes and flax. The assessment data suggest that hulled barley was abundant, particularly in the Period 5.1 assemblages, although analysis is required to establish this with certainty. It may be possible to refine identifications further with regards the presence of 2-row and 6-row barley. Analysis will also clarify the range of other cereals such as wheat, rye and oat and their relative contributions. For example, rye and oat may have occurred as voluntary crops within the barley and wheat rather than as independent crop yields. It remains to be established whether there is a shift in dominance of barley to wheat from the Medieval to Later Medieval phases of land use. At other sites (such as Buttermarket, Ipswich) barley and oat are important crops (Murphy 1991), while at Capel St. Mary (de Vareilles 2010) free-threshing bread-type wheats were more prominent. These differences (both within and between sites) may represent regional variations that could, in turn, be influenced by growth conditions, crop preferences or merely assemblage variations representing different aspects of the arable economy.

7.11.11 It is interesting to note the prominence of stinking chamomile in the Felixstowe assemblage as this indicator of clay-rich soils appears somewhat anomalous and is usually associated with wheat cultivation rather than barley. Arable weeds such as wild radish, vetches/tares and some of the docks that are more likely indicative of lighter sandy soils, better suited to barley, are present but in relatively small numbers. The implication of this requires further investigation through fully identifying and quantifying the remains. Scarcity of chaff reflects the prominence of free-threshing cereals (barley, bread-type wheat as well as rye and oat) which are easily separated from their chaff and much of the crop processing may have taken place away from the site. This may be supported by the comparatively small quantities of arable weeds suggesting the assemblages represent semi-cleaned grain although the true quantities of weeds in relation to cereals will become apparent through analysis.

7.11.12 The evidence for woodland vegetation during the Medieval period derives from three small charcoal assemblages. They suggest wood was procured from a range of habitats including deciduous woodland, woodland margins, hedgerows or scrub and damper low-lying habitats, perhaps along rivers. With the exception of ivy, all of the taxa represented are commonly recorded in

archaeological assemblages and may have fulfilled several purposes as fuel, large structural timbers or wood in smaller structures such as in wattle or fencing. Ivy is an evergreen climber and may have been collected incidentally while attached to larger wood specimens or could equally have been collected deliberately for medicinal purposes. These small charcoal assemblages present very limited opportunity to further characterise timber and fuelwood procurement and they are too infrequent to examine the potential use of ivy at the site.

7.11.13 Several assemblages from the Medieval and Late Medieval period have potential to help characterise the arable economy of the site with scope to examine possible differences between the phases of landuse; the range of cereal and non-cereal crops represented and establish possible areas under cultivation (as indicated by arable weeds). Particular emphasis will be placed on comparing the two Medieval phases represented and comparing the current assemblage with those from sites in the region.

7.11.14 Wood charcoal assemblages have little potential for further analysis as the overall fragment quantities were very low and preservation was poor to moderate. Although the presence of ivy is interesting it appears to be an isolated occurrence in a small assemblage and obtaining additional identifications will not facilitate further interpretation of its presence.

8.0 FURTHER ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The preceding section has discussed the significance and potential of the various stratigraphic, artefactual, and environmental data sets to further the interpretation and understanding of the site and to contribute to identified areas of local and regional research. In this section, revised research aims and objectives that will inform and shape further analytical work are presented (8.2) and the tasks to be undertaken to produce a final archive report and a publication output are identified and quantified (8.3).

8.1.2 The final archive report will focus upon the results of excavation Areas A–D and will integrate evaluation results were directly pertinent. This will be made available as a 'grey literature' report via ADS.

8.1.3 The most significant results of the further analysis will be further disseminated in the form of a published note in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*. This will be a brief overview of the medieval and later sequence that will flag the most important research issues / insights that the data set addresses / has the potential to address.

8.2 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

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

8.2.2 The following revised research aims have been identified that will be used to drive any further analysis undertaken on this dataset for the Final Report:

RRA1: To understand the nature of prehistoric use of the landscape.

- RRO1: Can the function of the Early Neolithic pits be determined? Can additional information be gained from these pits regarding the nature of agriculture /land use/exploitation being used?

- RRO2: Are there parallels for the rectangular Early Iron Age enclosure within the wider region? Can the function of the enclosure and its associated pits be determined?

- RRO3: Can the further extents of the Late Iron Age field system be construed from the site evaluation results and are there parallels for it within the wider region? Can additional information be gained from LIA features regarding the nature of agriculture / land use/exploitation?

RRA2: To understand the nature of medieval use of the landscape.

- RRO4: Can the origins and development of the Late Saxon to earlier medieval roadside occupation activity be better understood? How does it compare to sites with similar settlement with pre-conquest origins? Can its potential structures be better understood/reconstructed? Can the context / circumstance of deposition of the coin hoard be understood? Can any of the site features be discerned to predate the Saxo-Norman period?

- RRO5: How does the late medieval strip field complex compare to agricultural field systems investigated elsewhere within the region? Can additional insights be gained regarding the nature of agricultural land use (e.g. is this stetch ploughing?)? How do the wells and waterholes relate to this land use? What is the significance of butchered animal remains in one of them?

8.3 Further analysis and final archive reporting

8.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to complete the final archive reporting for the project results are identified below and summarised in Table 17, which includes proposed time allocations.

8.3.2 *Stratigraphic*

After completion of the further specialist analysis and review of the site dating/phasing/land use and regional parallels research, a period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to address the revised research aims (8.2) and be developed and explored, as appropriate, in the discussion section of the final report.

The final archive report will include relevant period/phase plans, sections, photographs, finds illustrations and tabulated data, as appropriate.

The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use by re-examining the stratigraphic relationships and in light of subsequent review of the ceramic site dating. Further integration of evaluation information. (3 days)
- Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc., particularly for Early Iron Age enclosures, Late Iron Age field systems and associated agricultural cultivation, and examples of Late Saxon/medieval rural settlements and field systems. (3 days)
- Production of introductory text to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology, and archaeological and historical background. (0.5 days)
- Creation of a revised/developed site narrative by period, concentrating on the Prehistoric to Medieval land uses (Periods 1 to 5), that references pertinent specialist information. Focus upon interpretation of nature of the agricultural land use activities. (8 days)

- Integration of results of further finds and environmental analysis and reporting into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists. (2 days)
- Writing of discussion and conclusion texts, including reference to regional comparanda, etc. (5 days)
- Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs, and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator. (2 days)
- Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Final collation and checking of final archive report. (1 day)

Total: 23 days

8.3.3 *Post-Roman Pottery*

Stratigraphic information will be integrated, data tables will be generated, and a discussion of each of the ceramic phases (CPs) produced – to include specific assemblages, and the assemblage overall in its local and regional context, with a few sherds selected for illustration.

- Checking of the pottery dating against the stratigraphic matrix, adjustment of dating, and generating of pottery occurrence tables. (1 day)
- Discussion of the assemblage by CP in its local and regional context. (1 day)
- Selection of sherds for illustration, catalogue, editing, proofing etc. (0.5 days).

Total: 2.5 days

8.3.4 *Animal Bone*

- Further research on medieval animal husbandry and horsemeat consumption (1.5 days)
- Update of specialist report for integration into final report (1 day)

Total: 2.5 days

8.3.5 Registered Finds

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. A final report will be produced following further analysis of selected items. Up to ten finds are recommended for illustration. Some of the coins require further conservation.

- Integration of updated strat phasing, grouping and landuse data (0.5 days)
- Further identification and research into RFs <21>, <25> and <26> (1.5 days)
- Production of final archive report (1 day)

Total: 3 days

8.3.6 *Conservation*

Iron bulk and registered finds:
No chemical stabilisation needs to be carried out for the iron material, since it appeared to be completely mineralised. It is therefore not at high a risk of chemical deterioration in the near future and will be chemically stable if kept in low humidity conditions (Scott and Eggert 2009).

Copper alloy registered finds:
Cleaning and chemical stabilisation is recommended most of for the copper alloy registered finds, in order to prevent further decay. It is likely that copper chloride products are present and not visible underneath the soil; if left unattended and in adverse environmental conditions, the chloride would spread and will continue damaging the objects.

Silver registered finds:
Radiography shows that the core of the coins is still quite strong, but the overlapping of the legends prevents their legibility and identification of the authority. Mechanical cleaning of superficial oxidation products is advised, followed by chemical cleaning, if necessary. Chemical cleaning (acetic, sulphuric or formic acid) are advised especially for RF <11>, since this still retains core metal under the chloride corrosion layer; mechanical cleaning might cause damage, since the corrosion is pasty and difficult to remove. If acids were to be used, it is advised that this procedure should be carried out in a controlled environment, within a fume cupboard.
Reconstruction and consolidation of RF <5> and <8> is strongly advised because of weakness and brittleness of the broken edges. On the other hand, RF <12> should not be reconstructed, since it is likely to have been cut in antiquity.

Lead finds:
No intervention is needed but preventive packaging is required.

- Further stabilisation and chemical cleaning. (4 days)
- Packaging. (1 day)

Total: 5 days

8.3.7 *Other Finds*

The following artefact assemblages do not require any further analysis. The assessment texts will be reviewed following any adjustment of stratigraphic dating/grouping/phasing/landuse and updated for the final archive report.

- Flintwork
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- Post-Roman pottery
- Ceramic and other building material
- Fired clay
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Glass

- Geological material
- Metallurgical remains
- Bulk metalwork
- Shell

Total: 2 days

8.3.8 Environmental

Further analysis work on charred plant macrosfossils and wood charcoal will seek to inform on the medieval agricultural economy.

Plant macrofossil:
Plant macrofossil analysis is recommended for a total of seven samples. These include four main samples; two from Period 5.1 OA15 (samples <6> and <9>) and two from Period 5.2, FS4 and OA18 (samples <2> and <3>, respectively), with three smaller Period 5.1 assemblages associated with building S2 (samples <11>, <12> and <13>) also analysed. Data arising from these will be integrated with existing assessment data for the remaining Period 5.1 and 5.2 samples in order to broaden the dataset and include several of the less commonly occurring, but important, taxa such as the peas and beans.

Charcoal:
No further work is recommended for charcoal samples arising from the Felixstowe FEX316 excavations. Existing assessment data and text could be incorporated into a publication narrative where appropriate.

The following tasks have been identified:

- Sieve, sort and quantify seven samples, <6>, <9>, <11>, <12> and <13> (Period 5.1) and <2> and <3> (Period 5.2). (3.5 days)
- Integrate with assessment data from remaining Medieval and Late Medieval samples. (0.5 days)
- Literature consultation and final report production. (2 days)

Total: 6 days

8.3.9 Illustration

Plan (site phase, feature group, feature) and section figures will be produced to accompany the introductory and stratigraphic narrative texts, supplemented by photographic images where appropriate. Selected pottery and registered finds illustrations will be drawn, scanned and paged-up, or else photographed for the Final Report.

- Production of plan figures and selected sections. (4 days)
- Illustration of post-Roman pottery pottery. (1 day)
- Illustration of max 10 registered finds: (1.5 days)

Total: 6.5 days

8.4 Publication report production

8.4.1 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

8.4.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation are disseminated in the form of a summary note to be published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. The note would summarise the results of the excavation, drawing upon the content of the final archive report analyses and discussions. It would focus on the Medieval land use of the site, and would seek to 'signpost' the site as an example for comparison and further research.

8.4.2 The tasks and estimated time resources needed to complete the publication article are identified in Table 17.

Task Description	**Time**
Stratigraphic analysis and reporting	
Review grouping/land use/phasing (by reviewing stratigraphic relationships and in light of refined ceramic dating)	3 days
Documentary research, esp. Late Saxon roadside settlement, Medieval fields	4 days
Write intro and method texts	0.5 days
Prepare period-driven narrative text of the site sequence	8 days
Digestion and integration of finds and environmental publication reports	0.5 days
Write discussion and conclusion texts	5 days
Selection of figures and photographs	2 days
Compile and format bibliography, write acknowledgements, collate article	1 day
Subtotal	**24 days**
Specialist analysis and reporting	
Post-Roman pottery	2.5 days
Animal bone	2.5 days
Registered finds	3 days
Conservation of metalwork	5 days
Other Finds	2 days
Environmental Material	6 days
Subtotal	**21 days**
Illustration	
Production of plan and section figures, and photo images	4 days
Pottery illustration	1 day
Registered finds illustration	1.5 days
Subtotal	**6.5 days**
Production	
Internal amendment of final report	3 days
Project management & editing, etc	2 days
Subtotal	**5 days**
Publication article	
Draft intro, background, strat narrative & discussion texts, etc.	2 days
Draft overview text on finds assemblage	1 days
Draft overview text on environmental remains	0.5 days
Illustration	0.5 days
Collate & check / tidy article	0.75 days
Internal edit of publication text, to journal guidelines	0.5 day
Amendments following edit. Issue to journal editor	0.5 day
Amendments following journal editor comments	0.25 days
Subtotal	**6 days**

Table 17: Resource for completion of analysis and final archive reporting

8.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

8.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the ASE Essex office. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Archaeological Depository.

8.5.2 The site archive is quantified in Tables 18 and 19, below.

Context sheets	1025
Section sheets	49
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	925
Context register	31
Drawing register	12
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 18: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	6 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	39
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	33
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	1 unprocessed column
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 19: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context list

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1000	Layer	Topsoil	1000				1000	-	-	-
1001	Layer	Subsoil	1001				999	-	-	-
1002	Deposit	Natural	1002				998	-	-	-
1003	Fill	Fill, single	1004	1.2	1.2	0.22	2	106	D3	5.2
1004	Cut	Ditch	1004	1.2	1.2	0.22	1	106	D3	5.2
1005	Fill	Fill, single	1006	0.8	1.2	0.26	4	106	D3	5.2
1006	Cut	Ditch	1006	0.8	1.2	0.26	3	106	D3	5.2
1007	Fill	Fill, single	1008		1.11	0.14	6	107	-	0
1008	Cut	Ditch terminus	1008		1.11	0.14	5	107	-	0
1009	Fill	Fill, single	1010	1.2	1.3	0.11	8	108	-	0
1010	Cut	Pit	1010	1.2	1.3	0.11	7	108	-	0
1011	Fill	Fill, single	1012	1.2	1.45	0.15	10	109	D5	6.2
1012	Cut	Ditch	1012	1.2	1.45	0.15	9	109	D5	6.2
1013	Fill	Fill, single	1014	1	1.5	0.23	12	107	-	0
1014	Cut	Ditch terminus	1014	1	1.5	0.23	11	107	-	0
1015	Fill	Fill, single	1016	1.2	1.4	0.2	14	109	D5	6.2
1016	Cut	Ditch	1016	1.2	1.4	0.2	13	109	D5	6.2
1017	Fill	Fill, single	1018	0.66	0.6	0.2	16	108	-	0
1018	Cut	Pit	1018	0.66	0.6	0.2	15	108	-	0
1019	Fill	Fill, single	1020	0.95	0.9	0.27	18	103	D4	6.1
1020	Cut	Ditch	1020	0.95	0.9	0.27	17	103	D4	6.1
1021	Fill	Fill, single	1022	0.9	1.1	0.19	20	155	D4	6.1
1022	Cut	Ditch	1022	0.9	1.1	0.19	19	155	D4	6.1
1023	Fill	Fill, single	1024	0.8	1.15	0.23	22	105	OA29	7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1024	Cut	Ditch	1024	0.8	1.15	0.23	21	105	OA29	7
1025	Fill	Fill, single	1026	0.5	0.6	0.1	24	109	D5	6.2
1026	Cut	Ditch terminus	1026	0.5	0.6	0.1	23	109	D5	6.2
1027	Fill	Fill, single	1028	1.1	1.27	0.27	26	104	D5	6.2
1028	Cut	Ditch	1028	1.1	1.27	0.27	25	104	D5	6.2
1029	Fill	Fill, single	1030	1.1	0.95	0.14	28	103	D4	6.1
1030	Cut	Ditch	1030	1.1	0.95	0.14	27	103	D4	6.1
1031	Fill	Fill, single	1032	1.1	1.43	0.16	30	100	D3	5.2
1032	Cut	Ditch	1032	1.1	1.43	0.16	29	100	D3	5.2
1033	Fill	Fill, single	1034	1.1	0.95	0.40-0.48	32	19	FS1	2.2
1034	Cut	Ditch	1034	1.1	0.95	0.40-0.48	31	19	FS1	2.2
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1036	1.1	0.75	0.43	34	98	OA20	6.1
1036	Cut	Ditch	1036	1.1	0.75	0.43	33	98	OA20	6.1
1037	Fill	Fill, upper	1039			0.2	36	106	D3	5.2
1038	Fill	Fill, basal	1039			0.12	35	106	D3	5.2
1039	Cut	Ditch	1039	0.8	0.85	0.32	35	106	D3	5.2
1040	Fill	Fill, single	1041	2.2	0.87	0.23-0.40	38	98	OA20	6.1
1041	Cut	Ditch	1041	2.2	0.87	0.23-0.40	37	98	OA20	6.1
1042	Fill	Fill, upper	1044			0.13	40	106	D3	5.2
1043	Fill	Fill, basal	1044			0.08-0.15	39	106	D3	5.2
1044	Cut	Ditch	1044	0.8	0.66	0.21-0.27	39	106	D3	5.2
1045	Fill	Fill, single	1046			0.21	42	105	OA29	7
1046	Cut	Ditch	1046	1.4	0.65	0.21	41	105	OA29	7
1047	Fill	Fill, single	1048	1.15	0.5	0.15-0.28	44	-	-	-
1048	Cut	Ditch	1048	1.15	0.5	0.15-0.28	43	-	-	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1049	Fill	Fill, single	1050	1.5	3	0.26	46	102	D5	6.2
1050	Cut	Ditch	1050	1.5		0.26	45	102	D5	6.2
1051	Fill	Fill, upper	1053			0.35	48	19	FS1	2.2
1052	Fill	Fill, basal	1053			0.22	47	19	FS1	2.2
1053	Cut	Ditch terminus	1053	2	1.25	0.5	47	19	FS1	2.2
1054	Fill	Fill, single	1055			0.32	50	106	D3	5.2
1055	Cut	Ditch	1055			0.32	49	106	D3	5.2
1056	Fill	Fill, single	1057	1.6	1.38	0.2	52	62	FS4	5.2
1057	Cut	Ditch terminus	1057	1.6	1.38	0.2	51	62	FS4	5.2
1058	Fill	Fill, single	1059	0.4	0.5	0.1	54	110	D4	6.1
1059	Cut	Ditch	1059	0.4	0.5	0.1	53	110	D4	6.1
1060	Fill	Fill, single	1061	1	0.4	0.2	56	21	OA10	4
1061	Cut	Ditch	1061	1	0.4	0.2	55	21	OA10	4
1062	Fill	Fill, single	1063	1.4	0.7	0.23	58	16	FS1	2.2
1063	Cut	Ditch	1063	1.4	0.7	0.23	57	16	FS1	2.2
1064	Fill	Fill, single	1065	1		0.46	60	103	D4	6.1
1065	Cut	Ditch	1065	1		0.46	59	103	D4	6.1
1066	Fill	Fill, single	1067	1.31	0.67	0.18	62	111	FS1	2.2
1067	Cut	Ditch	1067	1.31	0.67	0.18	61	111	FS1	2.2
1068	Fill	Fill, single	1069	1.4	0.78	0.24	64	24	FS2	4
1069	Cut	Ditch	1069	1.4	0.78	0.24	63	24	FS2	4
1070	Fill	Fill, single	1071	1.2	1.35	0.26	66	22	FS2	4
1071	Cut	Ditch	1071	1.2	1.35	0.26	65	22	FS2	4
1072	Fill	Fill, single	1073	1.9	1.7	0.42	68	112	-	0
1073	Cut	Pit	1073	1.9	1.7	0.42	67	112	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1074	Fill	Fill, single	1075	0.8	1.14	0.24	70	21	OA10	4
1075	Cut	Ditch	1075	0.8	1.14	0.24	69	21	OA10	4
1076	Fill	Fill, single	1077	0.46	0.74	0.26	72	155	D4	6.1
1077	Cut	Ditch	1077	0.46	0.74	0.26	71	155	D4	6.1
1078	Fill	Fill, single	1079	0.7	0.2	0.1	74	62	FS4	5.2
1079	Cut	Ditch	1079	0.7	0.2	0.1	73	62	FS4	5.2
1080	Fill	Fill, single	1081	1.35	1	0.3	76	155	D4	6.1
1081	Cut	Ditch terminus	1081	1.35	1	0.3	75	155	D4	6.1
1082	Fill	Fill, single	1083	1	0.7	0.23	78	98	OA20	6.1
1083	Cut	Ditch	1083	1	0.7	0.23	77	98	OA20	6.1
1084	Fill	Fill, single	1085	1	0.85	0.27	80	155	D4	6.1
1085	Cut	Ditch	1085	1	0.85	0.27	79	155	D4	6.1
1086	Fill	Fill, single	1087	0.95	0.69	0.3	82	24	FS2	4
1087	Cut	Ditch	1087	0.95	0.69	0.3	81	24	FS2	4
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1089	0.9	0.61	0.18	84	111	FS1	2.2
1089	Cut	Ditch	1089	0.9	0.61	0.18	83	111	FS1	2.2
1090	Fill	Fill, single	1091	0.7	0.6	0.35	86	105	OA29	7
1091	Cut	Ditch	1091	0.7	0.6	0.35	85	105	OA29	7
1092	Fill	Fill, single	1093	1	0.63	0.34	88	103	D4	6.1
1093	Cut	Ditch	1093	1	0.63	0.34	87	103	D4	6.1
1094	Fill	Fill, single	1095	0.26	0.75	0.2	90	19	FS1	2.2
1095	Cut	Ditch	1095	0.26	0.75	0.2	89	19	FS1	2.2
1096	Fill	Fill, single	1097	0.6	0.8	0.11	92	19	FS1	2.2
1097	Cut	Ditch	1097	0.6	0.8	0.11	91	19	FS1	2.2
1098	Fill	Fill, single	1099	0.37	0.45	0.05	94	21	OA10	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1099	Cut	Ditch	1099	0.37	0.45	0.05	93	21	OA10	4
1100	Fill	Fill, single	1101	1	0.68	0.15	96	114	OA20	6.1
1101	Cut	Ditch	1101	1	0.68	0.15	95	114	OA20	6.1
1102	Fill	Fill, single	1103	1		0.1	98	102	D5	6.2
1103	Cut	Ditch	1103	1		0.1	97	102	D5	6.2
1104	Fill	Fill, upper	1105	1	1.2	0.41	100	22	FS2	4
1105	Cut	Ditch	1105	1	1.2	0.41	99	22	FS2	4
1106	Fill	Fill, single	1107	1	0.95	0.13	102	16	FS1	2.2
1107	Cut	Ditch	1107	1	0.95	0.13	101	16	FS1	2.2
1108	Fill	Fill, primary	1105	1	0.2	0.35	99	22	FS2	4
1109	Fill	Fill, single	1110	1.2		0.25	104	102	D5	6.2
1110	Cut	Ditch	1110	1.2			103	102	D5	6.2
1111	Fill	Fill, single	1112	0.8	0.95	0.4	106	16	FS1	2.2
1112	Cut	Ditch	1112	0.8	0.95	0.4	105	16	FS1	2.2
1113	Fill	Fill, single	1114	1.25	2.6	0.25	108	110	D4	6.1
1114	Cut	Ditch	1114	1.25	2.6	0.25	107	110	D4	6.1
1115	Fill	Fill, single	1116	0.2	0.59	0.02-0.05	110	115	-	0
1116	Cut	Ditch terminus	1116	0.2	0.59	0.02-0.05	109	115	-	0
1117	Fill	Fill, single	1118	0.77	1.11	0.13	112	65	FS4	5.2
1118	Cut	Ditch terminus	1118	0.77	1.11	0.13	111	65	FS4	5.2
1119	Fill	Fill, upper	1121	0.8	0.75	0.3	114	108	-	0
1120	Fill	Fill, basal	1121		0.6	0.35	113	108	-	0
1121	Cut	Pit	1121	0.8	0.75	0.38	113	108	-	0
1122	Fill	Fill, single	1123	1	0.7	0.23	116	16	FS1	2.2
1123	Cut	Ditch	1123	1	0.7	0.23	115	16	FS1	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1124	Fill	Fill, single	1125	1	0.86	0.27	118	114	OA20	6.1
1125	Cut	Ditch	1125				117	114	OA20	6.1
1126	Fill	Fill, single	1127	1.2	0.84	0.19	120	39	D2	5.1
1127	Cut	Ditch	1127	1.2	0.84	0.19	119	39	D2	5.1
1128	Fill	Fill, upper	1130	1.3	1.7	0.25	122	116	OA12	4
1129	Fill	Fill, basal	1130			0.09	121	116	OA12	4
1130	Cut	Pit	1130	1.3	1.7	0.33	121	116	OA12	4
1131	Fill	Fill, single	1132	1.12	0.53	0.11	124	108	-	0
1132	Cut	Pit	1132	1.12	0.53	0.11	123	108	-	0
1133	Fill	Fill, single	1134	0.5	0.46	0.2	126	56	FS4	5.2
1134	Cut	Ditch terminus	1134	0.5	0.46	0.2	125	56	FS4	5.2
1135	Fill	Fill, single	1136	0.65	0.95	0.1	128	23	FS2	4
1136	Cut	Ditch	1136	0.65	0.95	0.1	127	23	FS2	4
1137	Fill	Fill, single	1138	0.4	0.5	0.9	130	16	FS1	2.2
1138	Cut	Ditch	1138	0.4	0.5	0.9	129	16	FS1	2.2
1139	Fill	Fill, upper	1140	0.5	0.7	0.07	132	23	FS2	4
1140	Cut	Ditch	1140	0.5	0.7	0.2	131	23	FS2	4
1141	Fill	Fill, single	1142	1	0.42	0.06	134	113	D4	6.1
1142	Cut	Ditch	1142	1	0.42	0.06	133	113	D4	6.1
1143	Fill	Fill, single	1144	1	0.75	0.3	136	155	D4	6.1
1144	Cut	Ditch	1144	1	0.75	0.3	135	155	D4	6.1
1145	Fill	Fill, single	1146	0.4	0.3	0.01-0.04	138	65	FS4	5.2
1146	Cut	Ditch	1146	0.4	0.3	0.01-0.04	137	65	FS4	5.2
1147	Fill	Fill, single	1148	0.35	0.45	0.13	140	65	FS4	5.2
1148	Cut	Ditch	1148	0.35	0.45	0.13	139	65	FS4	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1149	Fill	Fill, single	1150	0.97	1.8	0.7	142	22	FS2	4
1150	Cut	Ditch	1150	0.97	1.8	0.7	141	22	FS2	4
1151	Fill	Fill, single	1152	3.2	1.2	0.3	144	63	FS4	5.2
1152	Cut	Ditch	1152	3.2	1.2	0.3	143	63	FS4	5.2
1153	Fill	Fill, upper	1156	0.5	0.39	0.08	146	60	FS4	5.2
1154	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1156	0.5	0.39	0.1	146	60	FS4	5.2
1155	Fill	Fill, primary	1156	0.5	0.5	0.18	145	60	FS4	5.2
1156	Cut	Ditch terminus	1156	0.5	0.6	0.19	145	60	FS4	5.2
1157	Fill	Fill, single	1158	0.54	0.83	0.09	148	23	FS2	4
1158	Cut	Ditch terminus	1158	0.54	0.83	0.09	147	23	FS2	4
1159	Fill	Fill, basal	1140		0.85	0.15	131	23	FS2	4
1160	Fill	Fill, single	1161	1	0.3	0.08	150	57	FS4	5.2
1161	Cut	Ditch terminus	1161	1	0.3	0.08	149	57	FS4	5.2
1162	Fill	Fill, single	1163	0.5	0.36	0.13	152	117	-	0
1163	Cut	Pit	1163	0.5	0.36	0.13	151	117	-	0
1164	Fill	Fill, single	1165	1	1.35	0.43	154	103	D4	6.1
1165	Cut	Ditch	1165	1	1.35	0.43	153	103	D4	6.1
1166	Fill	Fill, single	1167	0.3	0.98	0.3	156	118	OA10	4
1167	Cut	Geological feature	1167	0.3	0.98	0.3	155	118	OA10	4
1168	Fill	Fill, single	1169	0.65	1.35	0.3	158	118	OA10	4
1169	Cut	Geological feature	1169	0.65	1.35	0.3	157	118	OA10	4
1170	Fill	Fill, single	1171	1	0.5	0.05	160	119	-	0
1171	Cut	Ditch terminus	1171	1	0.5	0.05	159	119	-	0
1172	Fill	Fill, single	1173	0.9	0.65	0.2	162	113	D4	6.1
1173	Cut	Ditch	1173	0.9	0.65	0.2	161	113	D4	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1174	Void									
1175	Void									
1176	Fill	Fill, single	1177	1.3	0.9	0.13	164	16	FS1	2.2
1177	Cut	Ditch terminus	1177	1.3	0.9	0.13	163	16	FS1	2.2
1178	Fill	Fill, single	1179	1	0.75	0.39	166	99	OA20	6.1
1179	Cut	Gully	1179	1	0.75	0.39	165	99	OA20	6.1
1180	Fill	Fill, single	1181	1	0.9	0.5	168	98	OA20	6.1
1181	Cut	Ditch	1181	1	0.9	0.5	167	98	OA20	6.1
1182	Fill	Fill, single	1183	0.82	0.39	0.2	170	120	-	0
1183	Cut	Pit	1183	0.82	0.39	0.2	169	120	-	0
1184	Fill	Fill, single	1185	0.65	0.75	0.1	172	23	FS2	4
1185	Cut	Ditch terminus	1185	0.65	0.75	0.1	171	23	FS2	4
1186	Fill	Fill, single	1187	1	0.75	0.18	174	23	FS2	4
1187	Cut	Ditch terminus	1187	1	0.75	0.18	173	23	FS2	4
1188	Fill	Fill, single	1189	0.9	0.5	0.1	176	113	D4	6.1
1189	Cut	Ditch	1189	0.9	0.5	0.1	175	113	D4	6.1
1190	Cut	Ditch	1190	1	0.7	0.28	177	102	D5	6.2
1191	Fill	Fill, single	1190	1	0.7	0.28	178	102	D5	6.2
1192	Fill	Fill, single	1193	1	0.65	0.1	180	119	-	0
1193	Cut	Ditch	1193	1	0.65	0.1	179	119	-	0
1194	Cut	Ditch	1194	1	0.8	0.37	181	104	D5	6.2
1195	Fill	Fill, single	1194	1	0.8	0.37	182	104	D5	6.2
1196	Fill	Fill, single	1197	1	0.75	0.2	184	99	OA20	6.1
1197	Cut	Gully	1197	1	0.75	0.2	183	99	OA20	6.1
1198	Fill	Fill, single	1199	0.6	0.75	0.24	186	99	OA20	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1199	Cut	Gully	1199	0.6	0.75	0.25	185	99	OA20	6.1
1200	Fill	Fill, single	1201	2	1.04	0.25	188	65	FS4	5.2
1201	Cut	Gully	1201	2	1.04	0.25	187	65	FS4	5.2
1202	Fill	Fill, single	1203	2.7	1.3	0.45	190	108	-	0
1203	Cut	Tree throw	1203	2.7	1.3	0.45	189	108	-	0
1204	Fill	Fill, single	1205	1.08	1.13		192	121	D2	5.1
1205	Cut	Ditch	1205	1.08	1.13		191	121	D2	5.1
1206	Fill	Fill, single	1207	1.08	0.97	0.16	194	41	D2	5.1
1207	Cut	Ditch	1207	1.08	0.97	0.16	193	41	D2	5.1
1208	Fill	Fill, single	1209	1.08	0.83	0.3	196	63	FS4	5.2
1209	Cut	Ditch	1209	1.08	0.83	0.3	195	63	FS4	5.2
1210	Fill	Fill, single	1211	1.08	0.73	0.19	198	62	FS4	5.2
1211	Cut	Ditch	1211	1.08	0.73	0.19	197	62	FS4	5.2
1212	Fill	Fill, single	1213	2.8	0.65	0.22	200	122	-	0
1213	Cut	Gully	1213	2.8	0.65	0.22	199	122	-	0
1214	Fill	Fill, single	1215	3.7	1.3	0.25	202	122	-	0
1215	Cut	Gully	1215	3.7	1.3	0.25	201	122	-	0
1216	Fill	Fill, single	1217	1.25	1.5	0.3	204	3	OA1	1
1217	Cut	Pit	1217	1.25	1.5	0.3	203	3	OA1	1
1218	Fill	Fill, single	1219	0.8	0.75	0.13	206	62	FS4	5.2
1219	Cut	Ditch	1219	0.8	0.75	0.13	205	62	FS4	5.2
1220	Fill	Fill, single	1221	0.9	0.6	0.19	208	39	D2	5.1
1221	Cut	Ditch	1221	0.9	0.6	0.19	207	39	D2	5.1
1222	Fill	Fill, single	1223	1.71	1.17	0.4	210	108	-	0
1223	Cut	Pit	1223	1.71	1.71	0.4	209	108	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1224	Fill	Fill, single	1225	0.9	1.5	0.26	212	155	D4	6.1
1225	Cut	Ditch	1225	0.9	1.5	0.26	211	155	D4	6.1
1226	Fill	Fill, single	1227	0.6	0.82	0.07	214	64	FS4	5.2
1227	Cut	Gully	1227	0.6	0.82	0.07	213	64	FS4	5.2
1228	Fill	Fill, single	1229	0.9	1	0.26	216	16	FS1	2.2
1229	Cut	Ditch	1229	0.9	1	0.26	215	16	FS1	2.2
1230	Fill	Fill, single	1231	0.7	1.15	0.3	218	19	FS1	2.2
1231	Cut	Ditch	1231	0.7	1.15	0.3	217	19	FS1	2.2
1232	Fill	Fill, single	1233	0.75	2.3	0.34	220	22	FS2	4
1233	Cut	Ditch	1233	0.75	2.3	0.34	219	22	FS2	4
1234	Fill	Fill, single	1235	1	0.4	0.08	222	57	FS4	5.2
1235	Cut	Ditch	1235	1	0.4	0.08	221	57	FS4	5.2
1236	Fill	Fill, single	1237	0.3	0.45		224	118	OA10	4
1237	Cut	Gully	1237	0.3	0.45		223	118	OA10	4
1238	Fill	Fill, single	1239	1.2	0.64	0.33	226	62	FS4	5.2
1239	Cut	Ditch	1239	1.2	0.64	0.33	225	62	FS4	5.2
1240	Fill	Fill, single	1241	1.2	1.86	0.8	228	40	OA15	5.1
1241	Cut	Pit	1241	1.2	1.86	0.8	227	40	OA15	5.1
1242	Cut	Ditch	1242	1	2.33	0.25	230	23	FS2	4
1243	Fill	Fill, single	1242	1	2.33	0.25	229	23	FS2	4
1244	Cut	Gully	1244	1	0.5	0.15	231	123	OA10	4
1245	Fill	Fill, single	1244	1	0.5	0.15	232	123	OA10	4
1246	Fill	Fill, single	1247	1	0.7	0.08	234	56	FS4	5.2
1247	Cut	Ditch	1247	1	0.7	0.08	233	56	FS4	5.2
1248	Fill	Fill, single	1249	0.5	0.72		236	41	D2	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1249	Cut	Ditch	1249	0.5	0.72		235	41	D2	5.1
1250	Fill	Fill, single	1251	0.8	0.51	0.09	238	124		5.1
1251	Cut	Ditch	1251	0.8	0.51	0.09	237	124		5.1
1252	Fill	Fill, single	1235	0.75	0.61	0.18	240	41	D2	5.1
1253	Cut	Ditch terminus	1253	0.75	0.61	0.18	239	41	D2	5.1
1254	Fill	Fill, upper	1256	0.64	0.58	0.33	242	116	OA12	4
1255	Fill	Fill, primary	1256	0.64	0.53	0.1	241	116	OA12	4
1256	Cut	Pit	1256	0.64	0.58	0.39	241	116	OA12	4
1257	Cut	Ditch	1257	1.3	0.2	0.16	243	22	FS2	4
1258	Fill	Fill, single	1257	1.3	0.2	0.16	244	22	FS2	4
1259	Cut	Ditch	1259	1.3	0.45	0.4	245	23	FS2	4
1260	Fill	Fill, single	1259	1.3	0.45	0.4	246	23	FS2	4
1261	Cut	Ditch	1261	2	0.4	0.1	247	118	OA10	4
1262	Fill	Fill, single	1261	2	0.4	0.1	248	118	OA10	4
1263	Fill	Fill, single	1264	1	0.75	0.24	250	23	FS2	4
1264	Cut	Ditch terminus	1264	1	0.75	0.24	249	23	FS2	4
1265	Cut	Ditch	1265	0.5	1.3	0.22	251	22	FS2	4
1266	Fill	Fill, single	1265	0.5	1.3	0.22	252	22	FS2	4
1267	Fill	Fill, single	1268	1	0.8	0.26	254	62	FS4	5.2
1268	Cut	Ditch	1268	1	0.8	0.26	253	62	FS4	5.2
1269	Fill	Fill, single	1270	1	0.33	0.09	256	63	FS4	5.2
1270	Cut	Ditch	1270	1	0.33	0.09	255	63	FS4	5.2
1271	Fill	Fill, single	1272	2.65	1.3	0.18	258	55	OA18	5.2
1272	Cut	Pit	1272	2.65	1.3	0.18	257	55	OA18	5.2
1273	Fill	Fill, single	1274	0.68	0.4	0.11	260	35	S2	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1274	Cut	Posthole	1274	0.68	0.4	0.11	259	35	S2	5.1
1275	Fill	Fill, secondary	1276	0.66	0.47	0.66	262	35	S2	5.1
1276	Cut	Posthole	1276	0.66	0.47	0.66	261	35	S2	5.1
1277	Fill	Fill, single	1278	0.58	0.55	0.38	264	35	S2	5.1
1278	Cut	Posthole	1278	0.58	0.55	0.38	263	35	S2	5.1
1279	Fill	Fill, single	1280	0.9	0.55	0.14	266	124		5.1
1280	Cut	Ditch	1280	0.9	0.55	0.14	265	124		5.1
1281	Fill	Fill, single	1282	0.4	0.6	0.18	268	56	FS4	5.2
1282	Cut	Ditch	1282	0.4	0.6	0.18	267	56	FS4	5.2
1283	Fill	Fill, single	1284	0.3	0.45	0.1	270	27	D1	4
1284	Cut	Ditch	1284	0.3	0.45	0.1	269	27	D1	4
1285	Fill	Fill, single	1286	1	0.7	0.12	272	27	D1	4
1286	Cut	Ditch	1286	1	0.7	0.12	271	27	D1	4
1287	Fill	Fill, single	1288	1	0.76	0.21	274	23	FS2	4
1288	Cut	Ditch	1288	1	0.76	0.21	273	23	FS2	4
1289	Fill	Fill, single	1290	1	1.72	0.49	276	22	FS2	4
1290	Cut	Ditch	1290	1	1.72	0.49	275	22	FS2	4
1291	Fill	Fill, single	1292	1	0.6	0.13	278	65	FS4	5.2
1292	Cut	Ditch	1292	1	0.6	0.13	277	65	FS4	5.2
1293	Fill	Fill, single	1294	0.9	1.47	0.64	280	125	OA10	4
1294	Cut	Pit	1294	0.9	1.47	0.64	279	125	OA10	4
1295	Fill	Fill, single	1296	0.6	0.52	0.37	282	35	S2	5.1
1296	Cut	Posthole	1296	0.6	0.52	0.37	281	35	S2	5.1
1297	Fill	Fill, single	1298	0.28	0.17	0.13	284	126	-	0
1298	Cut	Stakehole	1298	0.28	0.17	0.13	283	126	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1299	Fill	Fill, single	1300	0.36	0.24	0.07	286	126	-	0
1300	Cut	Posthole	1300	0.36	0.24	0.07	285	126	-	0
1301	Fill	Fill, single	1302	0.21	0.17	0.1	288	126	-	0
1302	Cut	Stakehole	1302	0.21	0.17	0.1	287	126	-	0
1303	Fill	Fill, single	1304	0.25	0.22	0.21	290	126	-	0
1304	Cut	Stakehole	1304	0.25	0.22	0.21	289	126	-	0
1305	Fill	Fill, single	1306	1.6	1	0.3	292	127	FS4	5.2
1306	Cut	Ditch terminus	1306	1.6	1	0.3	291	127	FS4	5.2
1307	Fill	Fill	1309	1		0.2	294	65	FS4	5.2
1308	Fill	Fill, primary	1309	1		0.2	293	65	FS4	5.2
1309	Cut	Ditch	1309	1	2	0.23	293	65	FS4	5.2
1310	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.03-0.67	296	40	OA15	5.1
1311	Cut	Pit, quarry	1311			3.85	295	40	OA15	5.1
1312	Fill	Fill, single	1313	0.9	0.35	0.16	299	66	FS4	5.2
1313	Cut	Ditch terminus	1313	0.9	0.35	0.16	298	66	FS4	5.2
1314	Fill	Fill, single	1315	1.2	0.4	0.21	301	65	FS4	5.2
1315	Cut	Gully	1315	1.2	0.4	0.21	300	65	FS4	5.2
1316	Fill	Fill, single	1317	0.4	0.59	0.1	303	41	D2	5.1
1317	Cut	Ditch terminus	1317	0.4	0.59	0.1	302	41	D2	5.1
1318	Fill	Fill, single	1319	0.8	0.39	0.11	305	31	S1	4
1319	Cut	Gully	1319	0.8	0.39	0.11	304	31	S1	4
1320	Fill	Fill, single	1321	1.2	0.63	0.26	307	64	FS4	5.2
1321	Cut	Ditch	1321	1.2	0.63	0.26	306	64	FS4	5.2
1322	Fill	Fill, single	1323	1.33	0.9	0.08	309	128	OA14	5.1
1323	Cut	Pit	1323	1.33	0.9	0.08	308	128	OA14	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1324	Fill	Fill, single	1325	0.65	0.46	0.06	311	124		5.1
1325	Cut	Ditch	1325	0.65	0.49	0.06	310	124		5.1
1326	Fill	Fill, single	1327	1.33	0.9	0.11	313	128	OA14	5.1
1327	Cut	Pit	1327	1.33	0.9	0.11	312	128	OA14	5.1
1328	Fill	Fill, single	1329	0.84	0.65	0.18	315	64	FS4	5.2
1329	Cut	Ditch	1329	0.84	0.65	0.18	314	64	FS4	5.2
1330	Fill	Fill, single	1331	1	0.47	0.1	317	17	FS1	2.2
1331	Cut	Ditch terminus	1331	1	0.47	0.1	316	17	FS1	2.2
1332	Fill	Fill, single	1333		0.7	0.55	319	62	FS4	5.2
1333	Cut	Ditch	1333		0.7	0.55	318	62	FS4	5.2
1334	Fill	Fill, single	1335	1.5	0.8	0.3	321	65	FS4	5.2
1335	Cut	Ditch	1335	1.5	0.8	0.3	320	65	FS4	5.2
1336	Fill	Fill, upper	1338	3.95	2.4	0.2	323	129	OA18	5.2
1337	Fill	Fill, basal	1338			0.15	322	129	OA18	5.2
1338	Cut	Pit	1338	3.95	2.4	0.3	322	129	OA18	5.2
1339	Fill	Fill, single	1340	1.16	0.84	0.21	325	36	OA13	5.1
1340	Cut	Pit	1340	1.16	0.84	0.21	324	36	OA13	5.1
1341	Fill	Fill, single	1342			0.19	327	23	FS2	4
1342	Cut	Ditch	1342	1.63	1.14	0.19	326	23	FS2	4
1343	Fill	Fill, single	1344	2.3	1.65	0.88	329	62	FS4	5.2
1344	Cut	Ditch	1344	2.3	1.65	0.88	328	62	FS4	5.2
1345	Fill	Fill, upper	1349			0.16-0.56	297	40	OA15	5.1
1346	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1349			0.01-0.20	297	40	OA15	5.1
1347	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1349			0.02-0.50	297	40	OA15	5.1
1348	Fill	Fill, basal	1349			0.28	297	40	OA15	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1349	Void	Pit, quarry	1349			1.4	297	40	OA15	5.1
1350	Fill	Fill, upper	1311			0.02-0.55	296	40	OA15	5.1
1351	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.12-0.39	296	40	OA15	5.1
1352	Fill	Fill, upper	1353	1.58	1.55	0.35	331	42	OA18	5.2
1353	Cut	Pit	1353	1.58	1.55	1.2	330	42	OA18	5.2
1354	Fill	Fill, single	1355	0.25	0.22	0.11	333	130	-	0
1355	Cut	Posthole	1355	0.25	0.22	0.11	332	130	-	0
1356	Fill	Fill, single	1357	0.3	0.22	0.08	335	130	-	0
1357	Cut	Posthole	1357	0.3	0.22	0.08	334	130	-	0
1358	Fill	Fill, single	1359	1	0.51	0.25	337	131	D2	5.1
1359	Cut	Ditch	1359	1	0.51	0.25	336	131	D2	5.1
1360	Fill	Fill, single	1361	0.3	0.43	0.08	339	17	FS1	2.2
1361	Cut	Ditch	1361	0.3	0.43	0.08	338	17	FS1	2.2
1362	Fill	Fill, single	1363	1.32	1.04	0.08	341	60	FS4	5.2
1363	Cut	Ditch terminus	1363	1.32	1.04	0.08	340	60	FS4	5.2
1364	Fill	Fill, single	1365	0.75	0.5	0.1	343	64	FS4	5.2
1365	Cut	Ditch	1365	0.75	0.5	0.1	342	64	FS4	5.2
1366	Fill	Fill, single	1367	0.46	0.28	0.14	345	131	D2	5.1
1367	Cut	Ditch terminus	1367	0.46	0.28	0.14	344	131	D2	5.1
1368	Fill	Fill, single	1369	1	0.7	0.37	347	131	D2	5.1
1369	Cut	Ditch	1369	1	0.7	0.37	346	131	D2	5.1
1370	Fill	Fill, basal	1353	1.58	1.55	1.25	330	42	OA18	5.2
1371	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.02-0.61	296	40	OA15	5.1
1372	Fill	Fill, single	1373	1	0.6	0.08	349	59	FS4	5.2
1373	Cut	Ditch	1373	1	0.6	0.08	348	59	FS4	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1374	Fill	Fill, single	1375	0.52	0.95	0.23	351	60	FS4	5.2
1375	Cut	Ditch	1375	0.52	0.95	0.23	350	60	FS4	5.2
1376	Fill	Fill, single	1377	1.56	1.1	0.09	353	29	OA12	4
1377	Cut	Tree throw	1377	1.56	1.1	0.09	352	29	OA12	4
1378	Fill	Fill, single	1379	2.23	1.3	0.23	355			
1379	Cut	Pit	1379	2.23	1.2	0.23	354			
1380	Fill	Fill, single	1380	1.39	1.08	0.18	357	108	-	0
1381	Cut	Pit	1381	1.39	1.08	0.18	356	108	-	0
1382	Fill	Fill, single	1383	1.04	0.74	0.09	359	61	FS4	5.2
1383	Cut	Gully	1383	1.04	0.74	0.09	358	61	FS4	5.2
1384	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.09-0.13	296	40	OA15	5.1
1385	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.24-0.28	296	40	OA15	5.1
1386	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.49-0.59	296	40	OA15	5.1
1387	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1311			0.42	295	40	OA15	5.1
1388	Fill	Fill, basal	1311			0.1	295	40	OA15	5.1
1389	Fill	Fill, single	1390	1	3.5	0.09-1.06	361	44	OA14	5.1
1390	Cut	Ditch	1390	1	3.5	0.09-1.06	360	44	OA14	5.1
1391	Fill	Fill, single	1392	0.94	0.7	0.26	363	18	FS1	2.2
1392	Cut	Ditch	1392	0.94	0.7	0.26	362	18	FS1	2.2
1393	Fill	Fill, single	1394	1	0.5	0.45	365	18	FS1	2.2
1394	Cut	Ditch	1394	1	0.5	0.45	364	18	FS1	2.2
1395	Fill	Fill, single	1396	0.7	1.5	0.76	367	44	OA14	5.1
1396	Cut	Ditch terminus	1396	0.7	1.5	0.76	366	44	OA14	5.1
1397	Fill	Fill, single	1398	1	0.5	0.19	369	64	FS4	5.2
1398	Cut	Ditch	1398	1	0.5	0.19	368	64	FS4	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1399	Fill	Fill, single	1400	0.9	0.52	0.27	371	18	FS1	2.2
1400	Cut	Ditch	1400	0.9	0.52	0.27	370	18	FS1	2.2
1401	Fill	Fill, single	1402	1.05	0.95	0.06	373	58	FS4	5.2
1402	Cut	Ditch terminus	1402	1.05	0.95	0.06	372	58	FS4	5.2
1403	Fill	Fill, single	1404				375	30	OA12	4
1404	Cut	Pit	1404	1.35	0.68	0.11	374	30	OA12	4
1405	Fill	Fill, single	1406	0.51	0.82	0.21	377	62	FS4	5.2
1406	Cut	Ditch	1406	0.51	0.82	0.21	376	62	FS4	5.2
1407	Fill	Fill, single	1408	0.47	0.69	0.11	379	30	OA12	4
1408	Cut	Pit	1408	0.47	0.69	0.11	378	30	OA12	4
1409	Fill	Fill, single	1410	1.04	0.5	0.11	381	17	FS1	2.2
1410	Cut	Gully	1410	1.04	0.5	0.11	380	17	FS1	2.2
1411	Fill	Fill, single	1412	0.51	0.42	0.31	383	35	S2	5.1
1412	Cut	Posthole	1412	0.51	0.42	0.31	382	35	S2	5.1
1413	Fill	Fill, single	1414	0.52	0.42	0.28	385	35	S2	5.1
1414	Cut	Posthole	1414	0.52	0.42	0.28	384	35	S2	5.1
1415	Fill	Fill, single	1416	0.46	0.37	0.23	387	35	S2	5.1
1416	Cut	Posthole	1416	0.46	0.37	0.23	386	35	S2	5.1
1417	Fill	Fill, single	1418	0.68	0.46	0.02-0.12	389	133	-	0
1418	Cut	Pit	1418	0.68	0.46	0.02-0.12	388	133	-	0
1419	Fill	Fill, single	1420	0.3	0.35	0.02-0.15	391	133	-	0
1420	Cut	Posthole	1420	0.3	0.35	0.02-0.15	390	133	-	0
1421	Fill	Fill, single	1422	0.19	0.2	0.08	393	133	-	0
1422	Cut	Pit	1422	0.19	0.2	0.08	392	133	-	0
1423	Fill	Fill, single	1424	0.52	0.5	0.02-0.05	395	133	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1424	Cut	Pit	1424	0.52	0.5	0.02-0.05	394	133	-	0
1425	Fill	Fill, single	1426	0.3	1.2	0.02-0.08	397	30	OA12	4
1426	Cut	Pit	1426	0.3	1.2	0.02-0.08	396	30	OA12	4
1427	Fill	Fill, single	1428	0.3	0.25	0.27	399	35	S2	5.1
1428	Cut	Posthole	1428	0.3	0.25	0.27	398	35	S2	5.1
1429	Fill	Fill, single	1430	0.19	0.19	0.05	401	35	S2	5.1
1430	Cut	Posthole	1430	0.19	0.19	0.05	400	35	S2	5.1
1431	Fill	Fill, single	1431	0.28	0.2	0.14	403	35	S2	5.1
1432	Cut	Posthole	1432	0.28	0.2	0.14	402	35	S2	5.1
1433	Fill	Fill, single	1434	1.15	0.95	0.02-0.15	405	36	OA13	5.1
1434	Cut	Pit	1434	1.15	0.95	0.02-0.15	404	36	OA13	5.1
1435	Fill	Fill, single	1436	0.76	0.58	0.16	407	36	OA13	5.1
1436	Cut	Pit	1436	0.76	0.58	0.16	406	36	OA13	5.1
1437	Fill	Fill, single	1438	0.67	0.45	0.19	409	30	OA12	4
1438	Cut	Pit	1438	0.67	0.45	0.19	408	30	OA12	4
1439	Fill	Fill, upper	1441			0.38	411	36	OA13	5.1
1440	Fill	Fill, primary	1441			0.11	410	43	OA13	5.1
1441	Cut	Ditch terminus	1441	0.9	1.77	0.38	410	43	OA13	5.1
1442	Fill	Fill, single	1443	0.2	0.48	0.2	413	43	OA13	5.1
1443	Cut	Pit	1443	0.2	0.48	0.2	412	43	OA13	5.1
1444	Fill	Fill, upper	1446		1.9	0.15	415	37	OA13	5.1
1445	Fill	Fill, basal	1446			0.1	414	37	OA13	5.1
1446	Cut	Pit	1446	0.95	1.9	0.24	414	37	OA13	5.1
1447	Fill	Fill, single	1448	0.55	0.47	0.13	417	134	-	0
1448	Cut	Pit	1448	0.55	0.47	0.13	416	134	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1449	Fill	Fill, single	1450	0.6	0.42	0.14	419	32	S1	4
1450	Cut	Pit	1450	0.6	0.42	0.14	418	32	S1	4
1451	Fill	Fill, single	1452	1	0.68	0.19	421	31	S1	4
1452	Cut	Gully	1452	1	0.68	0.19	420	31	S1	4
1453	Fill	Fill, upper	1455			0.22	423	30	OA12	4
1454	Fill	Fill, basal	1455			0.45	422	30	OA12	4
1455	Cut	Pit	1455	0.96	0.93	0.45	422	30	OA12	4
1456	Fill	Fill, single	1457	0.5	2.4	0.13	425	44	OA14	5.1
1457	Cut	Pit	1457	0.5	2.4	0.13	424	44	OA14	5.1
1458	Fill	Fill, single	1459	0.49	0.6	0.1	427	135	OA14	5.1
1459	Cut	Posthole	1459	0.49	0.6	0.1	426	135	OA14	5.1
1460	Fill	Fill, single	1461	0.62	0.56	0.39	429	135	OA14	5.1
1461	Cut	Posthole	1461	0.62	0.56	0.39	428	135	OA14	5.1
1462	Fill	Fill, upper	1464			0.17	431	44	OA14	5.1
1463	Fill	Fill, basal	1464			0.38	430	44	OA14	5.1
1464	Cut	Pit	1464	0.75	2.4	0.38	430	44	OA14	5.1
1465	Fill	Fill, single	1466	0.44	0.33	0.09	433	134	-	0
1466	Cut	Pit	1466	0.44	0.33	0.09	432	134	-	0
1467	Fill	Fill, single	1468	0.37	0.34	0.12	435	134	-	0
1468	Cut	Pit	1468	0.37	0.34	0.12	434	134	-	0
1469	Fill	Fill, single	1470	0.48	0.44	0.2	437	32	S1	4
1470	Cut	Posthole	1470	0.48	0.44	0.2	436	32	S1	4
1471	Fill	Fill, single	1472	0.92	0.78	0.21	439	134	-	0
1472	Cut	Pit	1472	0.92	0.78	0.21	438	134	-	0
1473	Fill	Fill, single	1474	1.12	0.51	0.13	441	31	S1	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1474	Cut	Pit	1474	1.12	0.51	0.13	440	31	S1	4
1475	Fill	Fill, single	1476	0.56	0.44	0.26	443	32	S1	4
1476	Cut	Posthole	1476	0.56	0.44	0.26	442	32	S1	4
1477	Fill	Fill, single	1478	0.58	0.39	0.2	445	35	S2	5.1
1478	Cut	Posthole	1478	0.58	0.39	0.2	444	35	S2	5.1
1479	Fill	Fill, single	1480	0.4	0.4	0.29	447	35	S2	5.1
1480	Cut	Posthole	1480	0.4	0.4	0.29	446	35	S2	5.1
1481	Fill	Fill, single	1482		0.6	0.09	449	35	S2	5.1
1482	Cut	Posthole	1482		0.6	0.09	448	35	S2	5.1
1483	Fill	Fill, upper	1485	0.7	0.65	0.15	451	35	S2	5.1
1484	Fill	Fill, basal	1485		0.65	0.34	450	35	S2	5.1
1485	Cut	Posthole	1485	0.7	0.65	0.49	450	35	S2	5.1
1486	Fill	Fill, single	1487	0.72	0.65	0.2	453	36	OA13	5.1
1487	Cut	Pit	1487	0.72	0.65	0.2	452	36	OA13	5.1
1488	Fill	Fill, single	1489	1.7	1.36	0.33	455	36	OA13	5.1
1489	Cut	Pit	1489	1.7	1.36	0.33	454	36	OA13	5.1
1490	Fill	Fill, single	1491		0.45	0.02-0.25	457	35	S2	5.1
1491	Cut	Posthole	1491	0.45	0.26	0.25-0.25	456	35	S2	5.1
1492	Fill	Fill, upper	1494	0.8	0.74	0.06	459	36	OA13	5.1
1493	Fill	Fill, basal	1494		0.74	0.17	458	36	OA13	5.1
1494	Cut	Pit	1494	0.8	0.74	0.24	458	36	OA13	5.1
1495	Fill	Fill, upper	1497	0.95	0.82	0.22	461	36	OA13	5.1
1496	Fill	Fill, basal	1497			0.12	460	36	OA13	5.1
1497	Cut	Pit	1497	0.95	0.82	0.34	460	36	OA13	5.1
1498	Fill	Fill, single	1499		0.22	0.2	463	35	OA13	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1499	Cut	Posthole	1499	0.26	0.22	0.2	462	35	OA13	5.1
1500	Fill	Fill, single	1501	0.22	0.22	0.1	465	35	OA13	5.1
1501	Cut	Posthole	1501	0.22	0.22	0.1	464	35	OA13	5.1
1502	Fill	Fill, single	1503	0.55	0.42	0.19	467	36	OA13	5.1
1503	Cut	Pit	1503	0.55	0.42	0.19	466	36	OA13	5.1
1504	Fill	Fill, single	1505	0.4	0.36	0.07	469	36	OA13	5.1
1505	Cut	Pit	1505	0.4	0.36	0.07	468	36	OA13	5.1
1506	Fill	Fill, single	1507	1.7	1.2	0.13	471	36	OA13	5.1
1507	Cut	Pit	1507	1.7	1.2	0.13	470	36	OA13	5.1
1508	Void									
1509	Void									
1510	Layer		1510			0.06-0.20	472	37	OA13	5.1
1511	Fill	Fill, single	1512	1	0.88	0.06-0.19	474	36	OA13	5.1
1512	Cut	Pit	1512	1	0.88	0.06-0.19	473	36	OA13	5.1
1513	Fill	Fill, single	1514	1	1.52	0.4	476	36	OA13	5.1
1514	Cut	Pit	1514	1	1.52	0.4	475	36	OA13	5.1
1515	Layer	Layer	1515	1	3.2	0.22	477	37	OA13	5.1
1516	Layer	Layer	1516	1	1.7	0.1	478	37	OA13	5.1
2000	Layer	Topsoil	2000				1000			
2001	Layer	Subsoil	2001				999			
2002	Deposit	Natural	2002							
2003	Fill	Fill, upper	2005	0.95	0.87	0.29	480	25	OA12	4
2004	Fill	Fill, basal	2005		0.63	0.29	479	25	OA12	4
2005	Cut	Pit	2005	0.95	0.87	0.57	479	25	OA12	4
2006	Fill	Fill, single	2007	0.88	0.8	0.5	482	25	OA12	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2007	Cut	Pit	2007	0.88	0.8	0.5	481	25	OA12	4
2008	Fill	Fill, single	2009	0.62	0.62	0.32	484	25	OA12	4
2009	Cut	Pit	2009	0.62	0.62	0.32	483	25	OA12	4
2010	Fill	Fill, single	2011	3.46	2.15	0.1	486	79	OA22	6.1
2011	Cut	Pit	2011	3.46	2.15	0.1	485	79	OA22	6.1
2012	Fill	Fill, single	2013	2.48	1.95	0.08	488	79	OA22	6.1
2013	Cut	Pit	2013	2.48	1.95	0.08	487	79	OA22	6.1
2014	Fill	Fill, single	2015	0.55	2	0.15	490	95	OA24	6.1
2015	Cut	Pit	2015	0.55	2	0.15	489	95	OA24	6.1
2016	Fill	Fill, single	2017	0.65	0.77	0.24	492	91	FS6	6.1
2017	Cut	Ditch	2017	0.65	0.77	0.24	491	91	FS6	6.1
2018	Fill	Fill, single	2019	0.42	0.6	0.13	494	90	FS6	6.1
2019	Cut	Ditch	2019	0.42	0.6	0.13	493	90	FS6	6.1
2020	Fill	Fill, single	2021	0.83	0.8	0.23	496	136	FS1	2.2
2021	Cut	Ditch terminus	2021	0.83	0.8	0.23	495	136	FS1	2.2
2022	Fill	Fill, single	2023	1.13	1.62	0.29	498	137	-	0
2023	Cut	Pit	2023	1.13	1.62	0.29	497	137	-	0
2024	Fill	Fill, single	2025	1	0.85	0.2	500	87	FS6	6.1
2025	Cut	Ditch	2025	1	0.85	0.2	499	87	FS6	6.1
2026	Fill	Fill, single	2027	0.64	0.6	0.19	502	101	OA24	6.1
2027	Cut	Posthole	2027	0.64	0.6	0.19	501	101	OA24	6.1
2028	Fill	Fill, single	2029	0.68	0.65	0.21	504	101	OA24	6.1
2029	Cut	Posthole	2029	0.68	0.65	0.21	503	101	OA24	6.1
2030	Fill	Fill, single	2031	0.3	0.25	0.22	506	92	FS6	6.1
2031	Cut	Posthole	2031	0.3	0.25	0.22	505	92	FS6	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2032	Fill	Fill, single	2033	0.4	0.81	0.14	508	83	FS6	6.1
2033	Cut	Ditch	2033	0.4	0.81	0.14	507	83	FS6	6.1
2034	Fill	Fill, single	2035	0.75	0.78	0.15	510	82	FS6	6.1
2035	Cut	Ditch	2035	0.75	0.78	0.15	509	82	FS6	6.1
2036	Fill	Fill, single	2037	0.75	2	0.15	512	95	OA24	6.1
2037	Cut	Pit	2037	0.75	2	0.15	511	95	OA24	6.1
2038	Fill	Fill, upper	2040	1	0.65	0.15	514	46	FS3	5.1
2039	Fill	Fill, basal	2040	1	0.3	0.1	513	46	FS3	5.1
2040	Cut	Ditch	2040	1	0.9	0.15	513	46	FS3	5.1
2041	Fill	Fill, single	2042	0.5	0.9	0.2	516	45	OA16	5.1
2042	Cut	Pit	2042	0.5	0.9	0.2	515	45	OA16	5.1
2043	Fill	Fill, single	2044	0.7	0.7	0.1	518	33	OA12	4
2044	Cut	Pit	2044	0.7	0.7	0.1	517	33	OA12	4
2045	Fill	Fill, single	2046	1	0.7	0.11	520	90	FS6	6.1
2046	Cut	Ditch	2046	1	0.7	0.11	519	90	FS6	6.1
2047	Fill	Fill, single	2048	1	0.5	0.28	522	91	FS6	6.1
2048	Cut	Ditch	2048	1	0.5	0.28	521	91	FS6	6.1
2049	Fill	Fill, single	2050	0.35	0.39	0.13	524	138	OA25	6.1
2050	Cut	Posthole	2050	0.35	0.39	0.13	523	138	OA25	6.1
2051	Fill	Fill, single	2051	0.35	0.3	0.16	526	138	OA25	6.1
2052	Cut	Posthole	2052	0.35	0.3	0.16	525	138	OA25	6.1
2053	Fill	Fill, single	2054	0.31	0.24	0.2	528	138	OA25	6.1
2054	Cut	Posthole	2054	0.31	0.24	0.2	527	138	OA25	6.1
2055	Fill	Fill, single	2056	0.44	0.33	0.07	530	138	OA25	6.1
2056	Cut	Posthole	2056	0.44	0.33	0.07	529	138	OA25	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2057	Fill	Fill, single	2058	0.33	0.27	0.14	532	138	OA25	6.1
2058	Cut	Posthole	2058	0.33	0.27	0.14	531	138	OA25	6.1
2059	Fill	Fill, single	2060	0.33	0.3	0.1	534	138	OA25	6.1
2060	Cut	Posthole	2060	0.33	0.3	0.1	533	138	OA25	6.1
2061	Fill	Fill, single	2062	0.48	0.41	0.1	536	138	OA25	6.1
2062	Cut	Posthole	2062	0.48	0.41	0.1	535	138	OA25	6.1
2063	Fill	Fill, single	2064	0.35	0.3	0.19	538	138	OA25	6.1
2064	Cut	Posthole	2064	0.35	0.3	0.19	537	138	OA25	6.1
2065	Fill	Fill, single	2066	0.16	0.18	0.06	540	138	OA25	6.1
2066	Cut	Posthole	2066	0.16	0.18	0.06	539	138	OA25	6.1
2067	Fill	Fill, single	2068	0.3	0.33	0.36	542	80	OA24	6.1
2068	Cut	Posthole	2068	0.3	0.33	0.36	541	80	OA24	6.1
2069	Fill	Fill, primary	2070	0.33	0.32	0.31	543	81	OA24	6.1
2070	Cut	Posthole	2070	0.33	0.32	0.31	543	81	OA24	6.1
2071	Fill	Fill, single	2072	0.28	0.28	0.12	545	80	OA24	6.1
2072	Cut	Posthole	2072	0.28	0.28	0.12	544	80	OA24	6.1
2073	Fill	Fill, primary	2074			0.36	546	81	OA24	6.1
2074	Cut	Posthole	2074	0.3	0.29	0.36	546	81	OA24	6.1
2075	Fill	Fill, single	2076	0.43	0.35	0.08	548	80	OA24	6.1
2076	Cut	Posthole	2076	0.43	0.35	0.08	547	80	OA24	6.1
2077	Fill	Fill, single	2078	1	0.6	0.07	550	87	FS6	6.1
2078	Cut	Ditch	2078	1	0.6	0.07	549	87	FS6	6.1
2079	Fill	Fill, single	2080	0.5	0.47	0.13	552	96	OA24	6.1
2080	Cut	Ditch	2080	0.5	0.47	0.13	551	96	OA24	6.1
2081	Cut	Pit	2081	1.16	0.63	0.11	553	139	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2082	Fill	Fill, primary	2081			0.05	553	139	-	0
2083	Fill	Fill, upper	2081			0.07	554	139	-	0
2084	Cut	Ditch terminus	2084	1	0.43	0.18	555	46	FS3	5.1
2085	Fill	Fill, single	2084	1	0.43	0.18	556	46	FS3	5.1
2086	Fill	Fill, single	2087	1	0.57	0.12-0.25	558	85	FS6	6.1
2087	Cut	Ditch	2087	1	0.57	0.12-0.25	557	85	FS6	6.1
2088	Fill	Fill, single	2089	1	0.5	0.13	560	84	FS6	6.1
2089	Cut	Ditch	2089	1	0.5	0.13	559	84	FS6	6.1
2090	Fill	Post-pipe	2074			0.25	546	81	OA24	6.1
2091	Fill	Post-pipe	2070			0.29	543	81	OA24	6.1
2092	Cut	Well	2092				700	94	OA22	6.1
2093	Fill	Fill, single	2094	1	0.4	0.12	562	84	FS6	6.1
2094	Cut	Ditch terminus	2094	1	0.4	0.12	561	84	FS6	6.1
2095	Fill	Fill, single	2096	1	0.5	0.31	564	86	FS6	6.1
2096	Cut	Ditch terminus	2096	1	0.5	0.31	563	86	FS6	6.1
2097	Fill	Fill, single	2098	1.1	0.53	0.25	566	96	OA24	6.1
2098	Cut	Ditch terminus	2098	1.1	0.53	0.25	565	96	OA24	6.1
2099	Fill	Fill, single	2100	0.99	0.6	0.07	568	140	-	0
2100	Cut	Pit	2100	0.99	0.6	0.07	567	140	-	0
2101	Fill	Fill, single	2102	0.9	1.29	0.19	570	82	FS6	6.1
2102	Cut	Ditch	2102	0.9	1.29	0.19	569	82	FS6	6.1
2103	Fill	Fill, upper	2105	0.62	1.15	0.14	572	73	FS2	4
2104	Fill	Fill, basal	2105			0.15	571	73	FS2	4
2105	Cut	Ditch	2105	0.62	1.15	0.26	571	73	FS2	4
2106	Fill	Fill, single	2107	1.45	1.17	0.22	574	82	FS6	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2107	Cut	Ditch terminus	2107	1.45	1.17	0.22	573	82	FS6	6.1
2108	Fill	Fill, single	2109	1	0.55	0.24	576	83	FS6	6.1
2109	Cut	Ditch	2109	1	0.55	0.24	575	83	FS6	6.1
2110	Fill	Fill, single	2111	0.5	0.65	0.2	578	46	FS3	5.1
2111	Cut	Ditch	2111	0.5	0.65	0.2	577	46	FS3	5.1
2112	Fill	Fill, single	2113	0.3	0.45	0.1	580	47	FS3	5.1
2113	Cut	Gully	2113	0.3	0.45	0.1	579	47	FS3	5.1
2114	Fill	Fill, single	2114	1	0.5	0.2	582	71	FS5	5.2
2115	Cut	Ditch terminus	2115	1	0.5	0.2	581	71	FS5	5.2
2116	Fill	Fill, single	2117	1	0.36	0.05	584	47	FS3	5.1
2117	Cut	Ditch terminus	2117	1	0.36	0.05	583	47	FS3	5.1
2118	Fill	Fill, single	2119	0.6	0.53	0.22	586	71	FS5	5.2
2119	Cut	Ditch	2119	0.6	0.53	0.22	585	71	FS5	5.2
2120	Fill	Fill, single	2121	0.3	0.58	0.14	588	46	FS3	5.1
2121	Cut	Ditch	2121	0.3	0.58	0.14	587	46	FS3	5.1
2122	Fill	Fill, single	2123	1	0.4	0.11	590	83	FS6	6.1
2123	Cut	Ditch	2123	1	0.4	0.11	589	83	FS6	6.1
2124	Fill	Fill, single	2125	1	0.61	0.15	592	84	FS6	6.1
2125	Cut	Ditch	2125	1	0.61	0.15	591	84	FS6	6.1
2126	Fill	Fill, single	2127	1	0.67	0.11	594	82	FS6	6.1
2127	Cut	Ditch terminus	2127	1	0.67	0.11	593	82	FS6	6.1
2128	Fill	Fill, single	2129	1.5	0.6	0.1	596	72	FS2	4
2129	Cut	Ditch terminus	2129	1.5	0.6	0.1	595	72	FS2	4
2130	Fill	Fill, single	2131	1.5	0.7	0.17	598	73	FS2	4
2131	Cut	Ditch	2131	1.5	0.7	0.17	597	73	FS2	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2132	Fill	Fill, single	2133	1	0.33	0.2	600	84	FS6	6.1
2133	Cut	Ditch	2133	1.1	0.33	0.2	599	84	FS6	6.1
2134	Fill	Fill, single	2135	1.1	0.87	0.2	602	73	FS2	4
2135	Cut	Ditch	2135	1.1	0.87	0.2	601	73	FS2	4
2136	Fill	Fill, single	2137	1.2	1.45	0.36	604	91	FS6	6.1
2137	Cut	Ditch	2137	1.2	1.45	0.36	603	91	FS6	6.1
2138	Fill	Fill, single	2139	1.4	1	0.38	606	73	FS2	4
2139	Cut	Ditch	2139	1.4	1	0.38	605	73	FS2	4
2140	Fill	Fill, single	2141	1.1	0.6	0.23	608	84	FS6	6.1
2141	Cut	Ditch	2141	1.1	0.6	0.23	607	84	FS6	6.1
2142	Fill	Fill, single	2143	1.05	0.6	0.55	610	48	FS3	5.1
2143	Cut	Ditch	2143	1.05	0.6	0.55	609	48	FS3	5.1
2144	Fill	Fill, single	2145	1.05	0.9	0.6	612	70	FS5	5.2
2145	Cut	Ditch	2145	1.05	0.9	0.6	611	70	FS5	5.2
2146	Fill	Fill, upper	2148	1.05	0.84	0.31	614	85	FS6	6.1
2147	Fill	Fill, basal	2148		0.45	0.08	613	85	FS6	6.1
2148	Cut	Ditch	2148	1.05	0.84	0.39	613	85	FS6	6.1
2149	Fill	Fill, single	2150	1.1	0.65	0.24	616	86	FS6	6.1
2150	Cut	Ditch	2150	1.1	0.65	0.24	615	86	FS6	6.1
2151	Fill	Fill, single	2152	0.75	0.38	0.2	618	80	OA24	6.1
2152	Cut	Posthole	2152	0.75	0.38	0.2	617	80	OA24	6.1
2153	Fill	Fill, single	2154	0.55	0.6	0.1	620	83	FS6	6.1
2154	Cut	Ditch terminus	2154	0.55	0.6	0.1	619	83	FS6	6.1
2155	Fill	Fill, single	2156	1.15	0.46	0.09	622	93	OA24	6.1
2156	Cut	Pit	2156	1.15	0.46	0.06	621	93	OA24	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2157	Fill	Fill, single	2158	0.62	0.4	0.34	624	74	OA19	5.2
2158	Cut	Pit	2158	0.62	0.4	0.34	623	74	OA19	5.2
2159	Fill	Fill, single	2160	0.85	0.64	0.35	626	74	OA19	5.2
2160	Cut	Pit	2160	0.85	0.64	0.35	625	74	OA19	5.2
2161	Fill	Fill, single	2162	0.2	0.65	0.15	628	46	FS3	5.1
2162	Cut	Ditch	2162	0.2	0.65	0.15	627	46	FS3	5.1
2163	Fill	Fill, single	2164	0.45	0.72	0.4	630	87	FS6	6.1
2164	Cut	Ditch	2164	0.45	0.72	0.4	629	87	FS6	6.1
2165	Fill	Fill, upper	2167	1	0.95	0.34	632	71	FS5	5.2
2166	Fill	Fill, primary	2167	1	0.3	0.34	631	71	FS5	5.2
2167	Cut	Ditch terminus	2167	1	1.25	0.34	631	71	FS5	5.2
2168	Fill	Fill, single	2169	1	0.35	0.25	634	141	FS6	6.1
2169	Cut	Ditch	2169	1	0.35	0.25	633	141	FS6	6.1
2170	Fill	Fill, single	2171	1	0.85	0.3	636	89	FS6	6.1
2171	Cut	Ditch	2171	1	0.85	0.3	635	89	FS6	6.1
2172	Fill	Fill, single	2173	0.9	0.45	0.23	638	87	FS6	6.1
2173	Cut	Ditch terminus	2173	0.9	0.45	0.23	637	87	FS6	6.1
2174	Fill	Fill, single	2175	0.68	0.35	0.2	640	132	FS6	6.1
2175	Cut	Pit	2175	0.68	0.35	0.2	639	132	FS6	6.1
2176	Fill	Fill, single	2177	0.78	0.55	0.3	642	80	OA24	6.1
2177	Cut	Posthole	2177	0.78	0.55	0.3	641	80	OA24	6.1
2178	Fill	Fill, single	2179	0.33	0.31	0.22	644	80	OA24	6.1
2179	Cut	Posthole	2179	0.33	0.31	0.22	643	80	OA24	6.1
2180	Fill	Fill, single	2181	0.26	0.2	0.15	646	80	OA24	6.1
2181	Cut	Posthole	2181	0.26	0.2	0.15	645	80	OA24	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2182	Cut	Ditch	2182	1.45	0.7	0.23	647	70	FS5	5.2
2183	Fill	Fill, single	2182	1.45	0.7	0.23	648	70	FS5	5.2
2184	Cut	Ditch	2184	1.45	0.8	0.26	649	85	FS6	6.1
2185	Fill	Fill, single	2184	1.45	0.8	0.26	650	85	FS6	6.1
2186	Void									
2187	Void									
2188	Fill	Fill, single	2189	1.85	0.7	0.49	652	-	-	7
2189	Cut	Natural feature	2189	1.85	0.7	0.49	651	-	-	7
2190	Fill	Fill, single	2191	0.28	0.4	0.16	654	80	OA24	6.1
2191	Cut	Posthole	2191	0.28	0.4	0.16	653	80	OA24	6.1
2192	Fill	Fill, single	2193	0.23	0.24	0.32	656	80	OA24	6.1
2193	Cut	Posthole	2193	0.23	0.24	0.32	655	80	OA24	6.1
2194	Fill	Fill, single	2195	0.8	0.4	0.21	658	132	FS6	6.1
2195	Cut	Ditch terminus	2195	0.8	0.4	0.21	657	132	FS6	6.1
2196	Fill	Fill, single	2197	0.97	0.47	0.22	660	88	FS6	6.1
2197	Cut	Ditch	2197	0.97	0.47	0.22	659	88	FS6	6.1
2198	Fill	Fill, single	2199	1	0.67	0.53	662	87	FS6	6.1
2199	Cut	Ditch	2199	1	0.67	0.53	661	87	FS6	6.1
2200	Fill	Fill, single	2201	0.56	0.55	0.4	664	80	OA24	6.1
2201	Cut	Posthole	2201	0.56	0.55	0.4	663	80	OA24	6.1
2202	Fill	Fill, single	2203	1.17	0.55	0.22	666	85	FS6	6.1
2203	Cut	Ditch	2203	1.17	0.55	0.22	665	85	FS6	6.1
2204	Fill	Fill, single	2205	1.17	0.65	0.31	668	70	FS5	5.2
2205	Cut	Ditch	2205	1.17	0.65	0.31	667	70	FS5	5.2
2206	Fill	Fill, single	2207	1.17	0.25	0.19	670	48	FS3	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2207	Cut	Ditch	2207	1.17	0.25	0.13	669	48	FS3	5.1
2208	Fill	Fill, single	2209	0.9	1	0.35	672	89	FS6	6.1
2209	Cut	Ditch terminus	2209	0.9	1	0.35	671	89	FS6	6.1
2210	Cut	Ditch	2210	0.46	0.82	0.33	673	142	-	0
2211	Fill	Fill, single	2210	0.46	0.82	0.33	674	142	-	0
2212	Cut	Ditch	2212	0.66	1.32	0.21	675	91	FS6	6.1
2213	Fill	Fill, single	2212	0.66	1.32	0.21	676	91	FS6	6.1
2214	Fill	Fill, single	2215	1	1	0.4	678	87	FS6	6.1
2215	Cut	Ditch	2215	1	1	0.4	677	87	FS6	6.1
2216	Fill	Fill, single	2217	3.2	1.8	0.27	679	93	OA24	6.1
2217	Cut	Tree throw	2217	3.2	1.8	0.27	679	93	OA24	6.1
2218	Fill	Fill, upper	2220	1	1.25	0.34	681	143	FS6	6.1
2219	Fill	Fill, basal	2220	1	0.6	0.36	680	143	FS6	6.1
2220	Cut	Ditch	2220	1	1.4	0.36	680	143	FS6	6.1
2221	Fill	Fill, single	2222	1.42	0.95	0.28	683	142	-	0
2222	Cut	Ditch	2222	1.42	0.95	0.28	682	142	-	0
2223	Fill	Fill, single	2224	1	1.48	0.37	685	91	FS6	6.1
2224	Cut	Ditch	2224	1	1.48	0.37	684	91	FS6	6.1
2225	Fill	Fill, single	2226	0.62	0.42	0.57	687	80	OA24	6.1
2226	Cut	Posthole	2226	0.62	0.42	0.57	686	80	OA24	6.1
2227	Fill	Fill, single	2228	0.3	0.27	0.15	689	80	OA24	6.1
2228	Cut	Posthole	2228	0.3	0.27	0.15	688	80	OA24	6.1
2229	Fill	Fill, single	2230	0.36	0.51	0.15	691	80	OA24	6.1
2230	Cut	Posthole	2230	0.36	0.51	0.15	690	80	OA24	6.1
2231	Fill	Fill, single	2232	0.34	0.25	0.18	693	138	OA25	6.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2232	Cut	Posthole	2232	0.34	0.25	0.18	692	138	OA25	6.1
2233	Fill	Fill, single	2234	0.4	0.37	0.15	695	138	OA25	6.1
2234	Cut	Posthole	2234	0.4	0.37	0.15	694	138	OA25	6.1
2235	Fill	Fill, single	2236	0.5	0.52	0.32	697	80	OA24	6.1
2236	Cut	Posthole	2236	0.5	0.52	0.32	696	80	OA24	6.1
2237	Fill	Fill	2092			2.2	701	94	OA22	6.1
2238	Fill	Fill	2239			2.2	699	75	OA19	5.2
2239	Cut	Construction cut	2239			2.2	698	75	OA19	5.2
2240	other construction	Well	2239	1	1	2.2	698	75	OA19	5.2
2241	Fill	Packing	2239	4	4	2.2	698	75	OA19	5.2
2242	other construction	Well	2092				700	94	OA22	6.1
2243	Fill	Packing	2092				700	94	OA22	6.1
2244	Cut	Ditch	2244				947	156	D1	4
2245	Fill	Fill	2244				947	156	D1	4
2246	Cut	Ditch	2246				948	157	OA18	5.2
2247	Fill	Fill	2246				948	157	OA18	5.2
3000	Layer	Topsoil	3000			0.24-0.27	1000	-	-	-
3001	Layer	Subsoil	3001			0.25-0.44	999	-	-	-
3002	Layer	Layer	3002			-0.5	702	1	OA1	1
3003	Deposit	Natural	3003				-	-	-	-
3004	Fill	Fill, single	3005	1.21	1.24	0.07	704	145	-	0
3005	Cut	Pit	3005	1.21	1.24	0.07	703	145	-	0
3006	Fill	Fill, single	3007	0.37	0.31	0.12	706	49	OA17	5.1
3007	Cut	Pit	3007	0.37	0.31	0.12	705	49	OA17	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3008	Fill	Fill, single	3009	0.82	0.82	0.25	708	7	OA3	2.1
3009	Cut	Pit	3009	0.82	0.82	0.25	707	7	OA3	2.1
3010	Fill	Fill, single	3011	1	0.66	0.09	710	20	FS1	2.2
3011	Cut	Ditch	3011	1	0.66	0.09	709	20	FS1	2.2
3012	Fill	Fill, single	3013	0.6	0.8	0.17	712	2	OA1	1
3013	Cut	Pit	3013	0.6	0.8	0.17	711	2	OA1	1
3014	Fill	Fill, single	3015	1	0.49	0.08	714	8	ENC1	2.1
3015	Cut	Ditch terminus	3015	1	0.49	0.08	713	8	ENC1	2.1
3016	Fill	Fill, single	3017	1	0.82	0.21	716	8	ENC1	2.1
3017	Cut	Ditch	3017	1	0.82	0.21	715	8	ENC1	2.1
3018	Fill	Fill, single	3019	0.65	0.28	0.11	718	146	-	1
3019	Cut	Pit	3019	0.65	0.28	0.11	717	146	-	1
3020	Fill	Fill, single	3021	0.57	1.3	0.13	720	13	FS1	2.2
3021	Cut	Ditch	3021	0.57	1.3	0.13	719	13	FS1	2.2
3022	Fill	Fill, single	3023	1.29	1.33	0.29	722	9	ENC1	2.1
3023	Cut	Ditch	3023	1.29	1.33	0.29	721	9	ENC1	2.1
3024	Fill	Fill, single	3029	0.4	0.35	0.1	728	4	OA2	2.1
3025	Void									
3026	Fill	Fill, single	3029	0.76	1.02	0.22	728	4	OA2	2.1
3027	Void									
3028	Fill	Fill, upper	3029	1.28	1	0.35	728	4	OA2	2.1
3029	Cut	Pit	3029	1.28	1	0.35	727	4	OA2	2.1
3030	Fill	Fill, single	3031	1.3	1.7	0.34	730	4	OA2	2.1
3031	Cut	Pit	3031	1.3	1.7	0.34	729	4	OA2	2.1
3032	Fill	Fill, upper	3033			0.09-0.11	732	10	ENC1	2.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3033	Cut	Ditch	3033	1.2	1	0.10-0.21	731	10	ENC1	2.1
3034	Fill	Fill, single	3035	1.15	1.06	0.28	734	9	ENC1	2.1
3035	Cut	Ditch	3035	1.15	1.06	0.28	733	9	ENC1	2.1
3036	Fill	Fill, single	3037	0.84	0.65	0.39	736	5	OA3	2.1
3037	Cut	Pit	3037	0.84	0.65	0.39	735	5	OA3	2.1
3038	Fill	Fill, single	3039	0.22	0.21	0.16	738	6	OA3	2.1
3039	Cut	Posthole	3039	0.22	0.21	0.16	737	6	OA3	2.1
3040	Fill	Fill, single	3041	0.25	0.23	0.13	740	6	OA3	2.1
3041	Cut	Posthole	3041	0.25	0.23	0.13	739	6	OA3	2.1
3042	Fill	Fill, single	3043	1	0.79	0.44	742	13	FS1	2.2
3043	Cut	Ditch	3043	1	0.79	0.44	741	13	FS1	2.2
3044	Void									
3045	Void									
3046	Void									
3047	Fill	Fill, basal	3033			0.25	731	10	ENC1	2.1
3048	Fill	Fill, single	3049	1.3	1.7	0.16	746	4	OA2	2.1
3049	Cut	Pit	3049	1.3	1.7	0.16	745	4	OA2	2.1
3050	Fill	Fill, primary	3029		0.83	0.09	727	4	OA2	2.1
3051	Void									
3052	Fill	Fill, single	3053	0.47	0.38	0.14	748	4	OA2	2.1
3053	Cut	Pit	3053	0.47	0.38	0.14	747	4	OA2	2.1
3054	Fill	Fill, single	3055	1.26	0.75	0.17	750	51	OA17	5.1
3055	Cut	Ditch terminus	3055	1.26	0.75	0.17	749	51	OA17	5.1
3056	Fill	Fill, single	3057	1	1.97	0.17	752	51	OA17	5.1
3057	Cut	Ditch	3057	1	1.97	0.17	751	51	OA17	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3058	Fill	Fill, single	3059	1	1.63	0.16	754	50	OA17	5.1
3059	Cut	Ditch	3059	1	1.63	0.16	753	50	OA17	5.1
3060	Layer	Layer	3060			0.01-0.24	755	1	OA1	1
3061	Fill	Fill, single	3062	1	0.77	0.14	757	14	FS1	2.2
3062	Cut	Ditch	3062	1	0.77	0.14	756	14	FS1	2.2
3063	Fill	Fill, single	3064	1	1.6	0.24	759	15	FS1	2.2
3064	Cut	Ditch	3064	1	1.6	0.24	758	15	FS1	2.2
3065	Fill	Fill, single	3066		0.7	0.34	761	144	-	1
3066	Cut	Pit	3066		0.7	0.34	760	144	-	1
3067	Fill	Fill, single	3068		0.57	0.22	763	144	-	1
3068	Cut	Pit	3068		0.57	0.22	762	144	-	1
3069	Fill	Fill, single	3070	1.95	1.42	0.22	765	51	OA17	5.1
3070	Cut	Ditch	3070	1.95	1.42	0.22	764	51	OA17	5.1
3071	Fill	Fill, single	3072	1.2	0.79	0.23	767	50	OA17	5.1
3072	Cut	Ditch terminus	3072	1.2	0.79	0.23	766	50	OA17	5.1
3073	Fill	Fill, single	3074	1.05	0.63	0.22	769	50	OA17	5.1
3074	Cut	Ditch terminus	3074	1.05	0.63	0.22	768	50	OA17	5.1
3075	Fill	Fill, single	3076	1.86	0.71	0.14	771	2	OA1	1
3076	Cut	Pit	3076	1.86	0.71	0.14	770	2	OA1	1
3077	Fill	Fill, single	3078	1.7	1.55	0.31	773	2	OA1	1
3078	Cut	Pit	3078	1.7	1.55	0.31	772	2	OA1	1
3079	Fill	Fill, single	3080	0.76	0.85	0.16	775	147	-	0
3080	Cut	Pit	3080	0.76	0.85	0.16	774	147	-	0
3081	Fill	Fill, single	3082	1	0.54	0.12	777	14	FS1	2.2
3082	Cut	Ditch	3082	1	0.54	0.12	776	14	FS1	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3083	Fill	Fill, single	3084	0.75	1	0.31	779	52	OA17	5.1
3084	Cut	Ditch terminus	3084	0.75	1	0.31	778	52	OA17	5.1
3085	Fill	Fill, upper	3087	1	1.35	0.31	781	148	-	0
3086	Fill	Fill, basal	3087	1	1.97	0.06	780	148	-	0
3087	Cut	Ditch	3087	1	1.97	0.36	780	148	-	0
3088	Fill	Fill, single	3089	1.98	1.48	0.26	783	2	OA1	1
3089	Cut	Pit	3089	1.98	1.48	0.26	782	2	OA1	1
3090	Fill	Fill, single	3091	0.56	0.44	0.1	785	150	-	0
3091	Cut	Pit	3091	0.56	0.44	0.1	784	150	-	0
3092	Fill	Fill, single	3093	0.62	0.55	0.15	787	150	-	0
3093	Cut	Pit	3093	0.62	0.55	0.15	786	150	-	0
3094	Fill	Fill, single	3095	2.72	1.46	0.34	789	4	OA2	2.1
3095	Cut	Pit	3095	2.72	1.46	0.36	788	4	OA2	2.1
3096	Fill	Fill, single	3097	0.28	0.29	0.07	791	150	-	0
3097	Cut	Pit	3097	0.28	0.29	0.07	790	150	-	0
3098	Fill	Fill, single	3099	0.6	0.52	0.12	793	150	-	0
3099	Cut	Pit	3099	0.6	0.52	0.12	792	150	-	0
3100	Fill	Fill, single	3101	1.2	2	0.39	795	4	OA2	2.1
3101	Cut	Pit	3101	1.2	2	0.39	794	4	OA2	2.1
3102	Fill	Fill, single	3103	1.2	1.8	0.21	797	4	OA2	2.1
3103	Cut	Geological feature	3103	1.2	1.8	0.21	796	4	OA2	2.1
3104	Fill	Fill, single	3106	1.23	0.75	0.27	799	2	OA1	1
3105	Fill	Fill, single	3119	0.96	0.81	0.22	801	2	OA1	1
3106	Cut	Pit	3106	1.23	0.75	0.27	798	2	OA1	1
3107	Fill	Fill, single	3108	2.02	1.68	0.28	803	11	OA8	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3108	Cut	Tree throw	3108	2.02	1.68	0.28	802	11	OA8	2.2
3109	Fill	Fill, single	3110		0.86	0.25	805	15	FS1	2.2
3110	Cut	Ditch	3110		0.86	0.25	804	15	FS1	2.2
3111	Fill	Fill, single	3112	1.58	0.8	0.12	807	14	FS1	2.2
3112	Cut	Ditch terminus	3112	1.58	0.8	0.12	806	14	FS1	2.2
3113	Fill	Fill, single	3114		0.55	0.18	809	146	-	1
3114	Cut	Ditch	3114		0.55	0.18	808	146	-	1
3115	Fill	Fill, single	3116		1.4	0.31	811	14	FS1	2.2
3116	Cut	Ditch	3116		1.4	0.31	810	14	FS1	2.2
3117	Fill	Fill, single	3118				813	12	FS1	2.2
3118	Cut	Ditch	3118				812	12	FS1	2.2
3119	Cut	Pit	3119	0.96	0.81	0.22	800	2	OA1	1
3120	Fill	Fill, single	3121	1	0.54	0.19	815	13	FS1	2.2
3121	Cut	Gully	3121	1	0.54	0.19	814	13	FS1	2.2
3122	Fill	Fill, single	3123	0.78	0.71	0.09	817	147	-	0
3123	Cut	Tree throw	3123	0.78	0.71	0.09	816	147	-	0
3124	Fill	Fill, upper	3126	2.48	0.97	0.39	819	11	OA8	2.2
3125	Fill	Fill, primary	3126		0.99	0.45	818	11	OA8	2.2
3126	Cut	Pit	3126	2.48	1.24	0.47	818	11	OA8	2.2
3127	Fill	Fill, single	3128	1	1.16	0.14	821	147	-	0
3128	Cut	Pit	3128	1	1.16	0.14	820	147	-	0
3129	Fill	Fill, single	3130	1	1.45	0.4	823	13	FS1	2.2
3130	Cut	Ditch	3130	1	1.45	0.4	822	13	FS1	2.2
3131	Fill	Fill, upper	3133	1.2	1	0.15	825	12	FS1	2.2
3132	Fill	Fill, basal	3133	1.2	0.35	0.07	824	12	FS1	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3133	Cut	Ditch	3133	1.2	1	0.15	824	12	FS1	2.2
3134	Fill	Fill, upper	3137	1.2	0.9	0.12	827	12	FS1	2.2
3135	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3137	1.2	1.1	0.10-0.17	827	12	FS1	2.2
3136	Fill	Fill, basal	3137	1.2	0.4	0.08	826	12	FS1	2.2
3137	Cut	Ditch	3137	1.2	1.2	0.3	826	12	FS1	2.2
3138	Fill	Fill, single	3139	0.8	1.16	0.25	829	149	-	0
3139	Cut	Ditch terminus	3139	0.8	1.16	0.25	828	149	-	0
3140	Fill	Fill, single	3141	1	1.1	0.21	831	10	ENC1	2.1
3141	Cut	Ditch	3141	1	1.1	0.21	830	10	ENC1	2.1
3142	Fill	Fill, single	3143	2.3	1.88	0.24	833	148	0	0
3143	Cut	Pit	3143	2.3	1.88	0.24	832	148	0	0
3144	Fill	Fill, single	3145	0.98	0.7	0.08	835	2	OA1	1
3145	Cut	Pit	3145	0.98	0.7	0.08	834	2	OA1	1
3146	Fill	Fill, single	3147	1	1.06	0.2	837	12	FS1	2.2
3147	Cut	Ditch	3147	1	1.06	0.2	836	12	FS1	2.2
3148	Fill	Fill, upper	3150	1	1.3	0.23	839	12	FS1	2.2
3149	Fill	Fill, primary	3150	1	0.88	0.26	838	12	FS1	2.2
3150	Cut	Ditch	3150	1	1.3	0.34	838	12	FS1	2.2
3151	Fill	Fill, upper	3153	1	1.01	0.18	841	13	FS1	2.2
3152	Fill	Fill, primary	3153	1	0.78	0.19	840	13	FS1	2.2
3153	Cut	Ditch	3153	1	1.01	0.28	840	13	FS1	2.2
3154	Fill	Fill, single	3155	1	0.79	0.29	843	10	ENC1	2.1
3155	Cut	Ditch	3155	1	0.79	0.29	842	10	ENC1	2.1
3156	Fill	Fill, single	3157	1	1.76	0.31	845	13	FS1	2.2
3157	Cut	Ditch	3157	1	1.76	0.31	844	13	FS1	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
3158	Fill	Fill, single	3159	1	0.3	0.07	847	10	ENC1	2.1
3159	Cut	Gully	3159	1	0.3	0.07	846	10	ENC1	2.1
3160	Fill	Fill, single	3161	1	0.98	0.35	849	9	ENC1	2.1
3161	Cut	Ditch	3161	1	0.98	0.35	848	9	ENC1	2.1
3162	Fill	Fill	3163				957	164	D6	6.2
3163	Cut	Ditch	3163				957	164	D6	6.2
4000	Layer	Topsoil	4000				1000	-	-	-
4001	Layer	Subsoil	4001				999	-	-	-
4002	Deposit	Natural	4002					-	-	-
4003	Fill	Fill, single	4004	0.85	0.8	0.18	851	151	-	6
4004	Cut	Pit	4004	0.85	0.8	0.18	850	151	-	6
4005	Fill	Fill, single	4006	1	0.7	0.21	853	127	FS4	5.2
4006	Cut	Ditch	4006	1	0.7	0.21	852	127	FS4	5.2
4007	Fill	Fill, secondary	4008	2.22	1.77	0.13	855	53	OA14	5.1
4008	Cut	Pit	4008	2.22	1.77	0.13	854	53	OA14	5.1
4009	Fill	Fill, single	4010	1.68	1.7	0.1	857	53	OA14	5.1
4010	Cut	Pit	4010	1.68	1.7	0.1	856	53	OA14	5.1
4011	Fill	Fill, single	4012	0.61	0.7	0.09	859	152	-	0
4012	Cut	Pit	4012	0.61	0.7	0.06	858	152	-	0
4013	Fill	Fill, single	4014	0.44	0.35	0.15	861	152	-	0
4014	Cut	Pit	4014	0.44	0.35	0.15	860	152	-	0
4015	Fill	Fill, single	4016	0.83	0.35	0.19	863	152	-	0
4016	Cut	Pit	4016	0.83	0.35	0.19	862	152	-	0
4017	Fill	Fill, single	4018	0.33	0.32	0.08	865	152	-	0
4018	Cut	Pit	4018	0.33	0.32	0.08	864	152	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
4019	Fill	Fill, single	4020	0.35	0.46	0.07	867	152	-	0
4020	Cut	Pit	4020	0.35	0.46	0.07	866	152	-	0
4021	Fill	Fill, single	4022	1.1	0.76	0.06	869	53	OA14	5.1
4022	Cut	Pit	4022	1.1	0.76	0.06	868	53	OA14	5.1
4023	Fill	Fill, single	4024	1.15	1.35	0.39	871	53	OA14	5.1
4024	Cut	Pit	4024	1.15	1.35	0.39	870	53	OA14	5.1
4025	Fill	Fill, upper	4032		1.38	0.03-0.21	874	76	OA14	5.1
4026	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4032		1.39	0.02-0.15	874	76	OA14	5.1
4027	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4032		1.58	0.66-0.75	874	76	OA14	5.1
4028	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4032		0.35	0.16-0.19	873	76	OA14	5.1
4029	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4032		0.8	0.03-0.50	873	76	OA14	5.1
4030	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4032		0.25	1.1	873	76	OA14	5.1
4031	Fill	Fill, basal	4032		0.99	0.02-0.47	872	76	OA14	5.1
4032	Cut	Pit	4032	2.2	1.85	1.61	872	76	OA14	5.1
4033	Fill	Fill, single	4034			0.15	876	53	OA14	5.1
4034	Cut	Pit	4034	1.2	0.38	0.15	875	53	OA14	5.1
4035	Fill	Fill, single	4036	1.55	1.58	0.02-0.26	878	53	OA14	5.1
4036	Cut	Pit	4036	1.55	1.58	0.02-0.25	877	53	OA14	5.1
4037	Fill	Fill, single	4038	1.7	0.8	0.15	880	78	OA14	5.1
4038	Cut	Pit	4038	1.7	0.8	0.15	879	78	OA14	5.1
4039	Fill	Fill, single	4040	1.05	0.32	0.01-0.28	882	153	OA14	5.1
4040	Cut	Gully	4040	1.05	0.32	0.01-0.28	881	153	OA14	5.1
4041	Fill	Fill, single	4042	0.55	0.43	0.01-0.07	884	154	OA14	5.1
4042	Cut	Pit	4042	0.55	0.43	0.01-0.07	883	154	OA14	5.1
4043	Fill	Fill, upper	4045	1	0.6	0.18	886	68	FS4	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
4044	Fill	Fill, basal	4045	1	0.85	0.38	885	68	FS4	5.2
4045	Cut	Ditch	4045	1	0.85	0.38	885	68	FS4	5.2
4046	Fill	Fill, single	4047	0.52	0.25	0.12	888	78	OA14	5.1
4047	Cut	Pit	4047	0.52	0.25	0.12	887	78	OA14	5.1
4048	Fill	Fill, upper	4050	0.83	0.85	0.17	890	78	OA14	5.1
4049	Fill	Fill, basal	4050	0.83	0.62	0.08	889	78	OA14	5.1
4050	Cut	Pit	4050	0.83	0.9	0.22	889	78	OA14	5.1
4051	Fill	Fill, single	4052	0.38	0.82	0.14	892	67	FS4	5.2
4052	Cut	Gully	4052	0.38	0.82	0.14	891	67	FS4	5.2
4053	Fill	Fill, single	4054	0.86	0.6	0.08	894	78	OA14	5.1
4054	Cut	Pit	4054	0.86	0.6	0.08	893	78	OA14	5.1
4055	Fill	Fill, upper	4062		1.1	0.12	897	77	OA14	5.1
4056	Fill	Fill, upper	4062		0.97	0.27	897	77	OA14	5.1
4057	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4062		1.33	0.62	897	77	OA14	5.1
4058	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4062		1.07	0.64	897	77	OA14	5.1
4059	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4062		0.56	0.64	896	77	OA14	5.1
4060	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4062		0.83	0.85	896	77	OA14	5.1
4061	Fill	Fill, basal	4062		1.08	0.4	895	77	OA14	5.1
4062	Cut	Pit	4062	1.3	1.38	1.26	895	77	OA14	5.1
4063	Fill	Fill, single	4064	1	0.52	0.35	899	67	FS4	5.2
4064	Cut	Ditch	4064	1	0.53	0.35	898	67	FS4	5.2
4065	Fill	Fill, single	4066	1.07	0.76	0.38	901	151	-	6
4066	Cut	Pit	4066	1.07	0.76	0.38	900	151	-	6
4067	Fill	Fill, single	4068	1.15	0.72	0.15	903	54	OA14	5.1
4068	Cut	Geological feature	4068	1.15	0.72	0.15	902	54	OA14	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
4069	Fill	Fill, single	4070	0.8	0.65	0.14	905	54	OA14	5.1
4070	Cut	Pit	4070	0.8	0.65	0.14	904	54	OA14	5.1
4071	Fill	Fill, single	4072	0.48	0.4	0.1	907	-	-	-
4072	Cut	Geological feature	4072	0.48	0.4	0.1	906	-	-	-
4073	Fill	Fill, single	4074	1.22	0.67	0.14	909	69	FS4	5.2
4074	Cut	Ditch	4074	1.22	0.67	0.14	908	69	FS4	5.2
4075	Fill	Fill, single	4076	0.7	0.73	0.34	911	127	FS4	5.2
4076	Cut	Ditch terminus	4076	0.7	0.73	0.34	910	127	FS4	5.2
4077	Fill	Fill, single	4078	0.8	1.05	0.02-0.09	913	54	OA14	5.1
4078	Cut	Pit	4078	0.8	1.05	0.02-0.09	912	54	OA14	5.1
4079	Fill	Fill, single	4080	0.84	0.6	0.12	915	54	OA14	5.1
4080	Cut	Pit	4080	0.84	0.6	0.12	914	54	OA14	5.1
4081	Fill	Fill, single	4082	1.04	1.01	0.33	917	54	OA14	5.1
4082	Cut	Pit	4082	1.04	1.01	0.33	916	54	OA14	5.1
4083	Fill	Fill, single	4084	0.92	0.9	0.19	919	33	OA12	4
4084	Cut	Pit	4084	0.92	0.9	0.19	918	33	OA12	4
4085	Fill	Fill, single	4086	0.26	0.42	0.16	921			
4086	Cut	Pit	4086	0.26	0.42	0.16	920			
4087	Fill	Fill, single	4088	1	0.68	0.2	923	34	OA12	4
4088	Cut	Gully	4088	1	0.68	0.2	922	34	OA12	4
4089	Fill	Fill, single	4090	1.09	0.54	0.03-0.13	925			
4090	Cut	Pit	4090	1.09	0.54	0.03-0.13	924			
4091	Fill	Fill, single	4092	1.67	1.12	0.17	927	33	OA12	4
4092	Cut	Pit	4092	1.67	1.12	0.17	926	33	OA12	4
4093	Fill	Fill, single	4094	1	0.39	0.18	929	69	FS4	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
4094	Cut	Gully	4094	1	0.39	0.18	928	69	FS4	5.2
4095	Fill	Fill, upper	4097		0.7	0.09	931	26	OA12	4
4096	Fill	Fill, basal	4097		2.1	0.01-0.18	930	26	OA12	4
4097	Cut	Pit	4097	2.1	2.1	0.25	930	26	OA12	4
4098	Fill	Fill, single	4099	0.57	0.37	0.15	933			
4099	Cut	Pit	4099	0.57	0.37	0.15	932			
4100	Cut	Pit	4100	0.8	0.45	0.18	934	38	OA14	5.1
4101	Fill	Fill, single	4100	0.8	0.45	0.18	935	38	OA14	5.1
4102	Fill	Fill, single	4103	1	0.5	0.14	937	38	OA14	5.1
4103	Cut	Pit	4103	1	0.5	0.14	936	38	OA14	5.1
4104	Fill	Fill, single	4105	1.2	0.4	0.09	939			
4105	Cut	Ditch terminus	4105	1.2	0.4	0.09	938			
4106	Fill	Fill, single	4107	1	0.9	0.96	941	78	OA14	5.1
4107	Cut	Pit	4107	1	0.9	0.96	940	78	OA14	5.1
4108	Fill	Fill, single	4109	1.2	0.53	0.12	943	28	D1	4
4109	Cut	Gully	4109	1.2	0.53	0.12	942	28	D1	4
4110	Fill	Fill, upper	4112	1	1	0.45	946	97	OA21	6.1
4111	Fill	Backfill	4112	1	1	0.42	945	97	OA21	6.1
4112	Cut		4112	1	1		944	97	OA21	6.1
4113	Fill	Fill	4114				949	158	OA18	5.2
4114	Cut	Ditch	4114				949	158	OA18	5.2
4115	Fill	Fill	4116				950	159	OA18	5.2
4116	Cut	Ditch	4116				950	159	OA18	5.2
4117	Fill	Fill	4118				951	160	OA18	5.2
4118	Cut	Ditch	4118				951	160	OA18	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Sub-Group	Group	Land Use	Period
4119	Fill	Fill	4120				952	161	OA18	5.2
4120	Cut	Ditch	4120				952	161	OA18	5.2
4121	Fill	Fill	4122				953	162	OA18	5.2
4122	Cut	Ditch	4122				953	162	OA18	5.2
4123	Fill	Fill	4124				954	163	OA18	5.2
4124	Cut	Ditch	4124				954	163	OA18	5.2
4125	Fill	Fill	4126				955	97	OA21	6.1
4126	Cut	Pit, quarry	4126				955	97	OA21	6.1
4127	Fill	Fill	4128				956	97	OA21	6.1
4128	Cut	Pit, quarry	4128				956	97	OA21	6.1

Appendix 2: Group list

Group	Group description	Area	Contexts	Land Use	Period
1	Buried layers?	C	3002,3060	OA1	1
2	SE Early Neo pits	C	3013, 3076, 3078, 3089, 3106, 3119, 3145	OA1	1
3	NW Early Neo pit	A	1217	OA1	1
4	Enclosed pits	C	3029, 3031, 3049, 3053, 3095, 3101, 3103	OA2	2.1
5	External pit	C	3037	OA3	2.1
6	External postholes	C	3039, 3041	OA3	2.1
7	Isolated pit NE	C	3009	OA3	2.1
8	NE enclosing ditch	C	3015, 3017	ENC1	2.1
9	SE enclosing ditch	C	3023, 3035, 3161	ENC1	2.1
10	NW enclosing ditch	C	3033, 3141, 3155, 3159	ENC1	2.1
11	Tree clearance	C	3108, 3126	OA8	2.2
12	NNE-SSW ditch	C	3118, 3133, 3137, 3147, 3150	FS1	2.2
13	NNE-SSW ditch	C	3021, 3043, 3121, 3130, 3153, 3157	FS1	2.2
14	WNW-ESE ditch	C	3062, 3082, 3112, 3116	FS1	2.2
15	WNW-ESE ditch	C	3064, 3110	FS1	2.2
16	NNE-SSW ditch	A	1063, 1107, 1112, 1123, 1138, 1177, 1229	FS1	2.2
17	NNE-SSW ditch	A	1331, 1361, 1410	FS1	2.2
18	NNE-SSW ditch	A	1392, 1394, 1400	FS1	2.2
19	NNE-SSE ditch	A	1034, 1053, 1095, 1097, 1231	FS1	2.2
20	WNW-ESE ditch	A	3011	FS1	2.2
21	E-W ditch/gully	A	1061, 1075, 1099	OA10	4
22	South ENE-WSW ditch	A	1071, 1105, 1150, 1233, 1257, 1265, 1290	FS2	4
23	North ENE-WSW ditch	A	1136, 1140, 1158, 1185, 1187, 1242, 1259, 1264, 1288, 1342	FS2	4
24	ENE-WSW conjoin ditch	A	1069, 1087	FS2	4
25	Removed post alignment	B	2005, 2007, 2009	OA12	4
26	Isolated pit	D	4097	OA12	4
27	WSW-ENE ditch segment W	A	1284, 1286	D1	4
28	WSW-ENE ditch segment E	D	4109	D1	4
29	Late Saxon pit	A	1377	OA12	4
30	Pits along north boundary	A	1404, 1408, 1426, 1438, 1455	OA12	4
31	Angular gully	A	1319, 1452, 1474	S1	4
32	Aligned postholes with G31	A	1450, 1470, 1476	S1	4
33	Pits scattered to NE	B+D	2044, 4084, 4092	OA12	4
34	Single gully segment to NE	D	4088	OA12	4
35	NW postholes	A	1274, 1276, 1278, 1296, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1485, 1491, 1499, 1501	S2	5.1
36	Northwest pits	A	1340, 1434, 1436, 1487, 1489, 1494, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1512, 1514	OA13	5.1
37	Occupation layers/erosion	A	1444, 1445, 1446, 1510, 1515, 1516,	OA13	5.1
38	Small pits west of OA14	D	4100, 4103	OA14	5.1
39	WSW-ENE segment	A	1127, 1221	D2	5.1
40	Quarry	A	1241, 1311	OA15	5.1
41	NNW-SSE segment	A	1207, 1249, 1253, 1317	D2	5.1
42	Rudimentary well	A	1353	OA18	5.2
43	Outer pits	A	1441, 1443	OA13	5.1
44	Shallow elongate pit/linear	A	1390, 1396, 1457, 1464	OA14	5.1
45	Truncated pit at E	B	2042	OA16	5.1

Group	Group description	Area	Contexts	Land Use	Period
46	NNW-SSE ditch	B	2040, 2084, 2111, 2121, 2162	FS3	5.1
47	ENE-WSW curving ditch	B	2113, 2117	FS3	5.1
48	ENE-WSW curving ditch	B	2143, 2207	FS3	5.1
49	Isolated small pit	C	3007	OA17	5.1
50	NW-SE shallow linear	C	3059, 3072, 3074	OA17	5.1
51	N-S shallow linear	C	3055, 3057, 3070	OA17	5.1
52	NW-SE ditch segment	C	3084	OA17	5.1
53	Medium/large pits W	D	4008, 4010, 4022, 4024, 4034, 4036	OA14	5.1
54	Pits E of open area	D	4068, 4070, 4078, 4080, 4082	OA14	5.1
55	Features within FS4	A	1272	OA18	5.2
56	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	A	1134, 1247, 1282	FS4	5.2
57	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	A	1161, 1235	FS4	5.2
58	NNW-SSE ditch/gully segmt	A	1402	FS4	5.2
59	NNW-SSE ditch/gully segmt	A	1373	FS4	5.2
60	NNW/SSE ditch/gully	A	1156, 1363, 1375	FS4	5.2
61	NNW-SSE ditch/gully segmt	A	1383	FS4	5.2
62	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	A	1057, 1079, 1211, 1219, 1239, 1268, 1333, 1344, 1406	FS4	5.2
63	Recut of G62	A	1152, 1209, 1270	FS4	5.2
64	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	A	1227, 1321, 1329, 1365, 1398	FS4	5.2
65	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	A	1118, 1146, 1148, 1201, 1292, 1309, 1315, 1335	FS4	5.2
66	Gully segment predating G65	A	1313	FS4	5.2
67	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	D	4052, 4064	FS4	5.2
68	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	D	4045	FS4	5.2
69	NNW-SSE ditch/gully	D	4074, 4094	FS4	5.2
70	Recut of G48	B	2145, 2182, 2205	FS5	5.2
71	Recut of G47	B	2115, 2119, 2167	FS5	5.2
72	ENE-WSW ditch	B	2129	FS2	4
73	Recut of G72	B	2105, 2131, 2135, 2139	FS2	4
74	Intercutting pits	B	2158, 2160	OA19	5.2
75	Stone lined well	B	2239	OA19	5.2
76	Well / waterhole	D	4032	OA14	5.1
77	Well / waterhole	D	4062	OA14	5.1
78	Pits centre	D	4038, 4047, 4050, 4054, 4107	OA14	5.1
79	Shallow pits	B	2011, 2013	OA22	6.1
80	Cluster of postholes	B	2068, 2072, 2076, 2152, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2191, 2193, 2201, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2236	OA24	6.1
81	Cluster of ph w/ postpipe	B	2070, 2074	OA24	6.1
82	NNW-SSE short ditch	B	2035, 2102, 2107, 2127	FS6	6.1
83	ENE-WSW shorth ditch	B	2033, 2109, 2123, 2154	FS6	6.1
84	Long NNW-SSE ditch	B	2089, 2094, 2125, 2133, 2141	FS6	6.1
85	Recut of G70	B	2087, 2148, 2184, 2203	FS6	6.1
86	NNW-SSE ditch segment	B	2096, 2150	FS6	6.1
87	ENE-WSW ditch	B	2025, 2078, 2164, 2173, 2199, 2215	FS6	6.1
88	NNW-SSE ditch	B	2197	FS6	6.1
89	NNW-SSE ditch	B	2171, 2209	FS6	6.1
90	ENE-WSW north segment	B	2019, 2046	FS6	6.1
91	NNW-SSE west segment	B	2017, 2048, 2137, 2212, 2224	FS6	6.1
92	Intersection posthole	B	2031	FS6	6.1
93	Pits	B	2156, 2217	OA24	6.1

Group	Group description	Area	Contexts	Land Use	Period
94	Brick lined well	B	2092	OA22	6.1
95	Pits	B	2015, 2037	OA24	6.1
96	NW-SE gully	B	2080, 2098	OA24	6.1
97	Truncations w/ rubble	D	4112, 4126, 4128	OA21	6.1
98	NNW-SSE ditch term	A	1036, 1041, 1083, 1181	OA20	6.1
99	Recut of G98	A	1179, 1197, 1199	OA20	6.1
100	Truncated ENE-WSW ditch	A	1032	D3	5.2
101	Postholes	B	2027, 2029	OA24	6.1
102	ENE-WSW ditch	A	1050, 1103, 1110, 1190	D5	6.2
103	ENE-WSW curving ditch	A	1020, 1030, 1065, 1093, 1165	D4	6.1
104	Recut of G102	A	1028, 1194	D5	6.2
105	Angular? gully	A	1024, 1046, 1091	OA29	7
106	WNW-ESE curv ditch/gully	A	1004, 1006, 1039, 1044, 1055	D3	5.2
107	N-S linear	A	1008, 1014	-	0
108	Undated med-large pits west	A	1010, 1018, 1121, 1132, 1203, 1223, 1381	-	0
109	E-W linear?	A	1012, 1016, 1026	-	0
110	Linear parallel to G106	A	1059, 1114	D4	6.1
111	WNW-ESE ditch	A	1067, 1089	FS1	2.2
112	Single post-roman pit	A	1073	-	0
113	NE-SW ditch/gully	A	1142, 1173, 1189	D4	6.1
114	N-S ditch	A	1101, 1125	OA20	6.1
115	Poss E-W gully term	A	1116	-	0
116	Pre-med pits	A	1130, 1256	OA12	4
117	Small pit/ph west	A	1163	-	0
118	Irreg NW-Se linear segments	A	1167, 1169, 1237, 1261	OA10	4
119	ENE-WSW ditch	A	1171, 1193	-	0
120	Pit predating G99	A	1183	-	0
121	Recut of G41	A	1205	D2	5.1
122	Elongated pits west	A	1213, 1215	-	0
123	NNW-SSE ditch/gully segmt	A	1244	OA10	4
124	ENE-WSW ditch/gully	A	1251, 1280, 1325	-	5.1
125	Pre rom features?	A	1294	OA10	4
126	Cluster of ph/stkh to NW	A	1298, 1300, 1302, 1304	-	0
127	ENE-WSW ditch/gully	A+D	1306, 4006, 4076	FS4	5.2
128	Pre late med features	A	1323, 1327	OA14	5.1
129	Isolated pit	A	1338	OA18	5.2
130	Pair of undated ph's	A	1355, 1357	-	0
131	ENE-WSW ditch gully	A	1359, 1367, 1369	D2	5.1
132	Linear	B	2176, 2195	FS6	6.1
133	North cluster undated ph, pits	A	1418, 1420, 1422, 1424	-	0
134	Undated pits near late sax	A	1448, 1466, 1468, 1472	-	0
135	Postholes post G44	A	1459, 1461	OA14	5.1
136	NE-SW linear	B	2021	FS1	2.2
137	Pre post med feature NE	B	2023	-	0
138	Postholes alignment	B	2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2232, 2234	OA25	6.1
139	Hearth pit	B	2081	-	0
140	Isolated small pit	B	2100	-	0
141	Gully pre G89	B	2169	FS6	6.1

Group	Group description	Area	Contexts	Land Use	Period
142	E-W post pm ditch term	B	2210, 2222	-	0
143	Pre G87 ditch term	B	2220	FS6	6.1
144	Broadly prehistoric pits	C	3066, 3068	-	1
145	Post P1 pit	C	3005	-	0
146	Pre P2.2 pits	C	3019, 3114	-	1
147	Undated discrete pits	C	3080, 3123, 3128	-	0
148	Linear	C	3087, 3143	-	0
149	Continuation of G148?	C	3139	-	0
150	Small pits inside ENC1	C	3091, 3093, 3097, 3099	-	0
151	Discrete pits post med north	D	4004, 4066	-	6
152	Cluster small pits/ph E of G77	D	4012, 4014, 4016, 4018, 4020	-	0
153	Angular gully	D	4040	OA14	5.1
154	Pre FS4 pit north	D	4042	OA14	5.1
155	Parallel ditch to G113	A	1022, 1077, 1081, 1085, 1144	D4	6.1
156	ENE/WSW ditch. Unex.	B	2244	D1	4
157	Ditch. Unex.	B	2246	OA18	5.2
158	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4114	OA18	5.2
159	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4116	OA18	5.2
160	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4118	OA18	5.2
161	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4120	OA18	5.2
162	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4122	OA18	5.2
163	NNW/SSE ditch. Unex.	D	4124	OA18	5.2
164	N/S boundary ditch. Unex	C	3163	D6	6.2

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
us			4	22																				
1001	1	4	3	68	2	126					60	196												
1002	1	2																						
1003																			12	48				
1019	2	4																						
1021	3	16	1	8																				
1027					3	804			1	86			2	56										
1031					1	50																		
1033																			1	4				
1040					1	38																		
1049	3	14																						
1054	1	2																						
1056	1	4	3	12																				
1058	1	<2																						
1064			2	4	1	14													5	42				
1068			1	8	1	126																		
1076	1	<2	3	14					1	16														
1086					2	66																		
1090					2	520			1	246														
1092			1	18																				
1100			1	4																				
1102					1	346																		
1104			2	22	5	782	2	12					3	60			1	20						
1109	2	4															1	4						
1111																	1	<2						
1119					2	90																		
1122																	1	<2						
1126	1	6	17	156	1	32																		
1135			2	8																				
1149	5	8	7	30	3	430							1	<2			5	274						
1151					1	338																		
1153					1	308	1	94									1	50	7	142				
1180							9	238																
1191					1	918																		
1192			1	6																				
1195					2	1972																		
1200	2	4	1	2															1	<2				
1206					1	96																		
1210													1	40										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1216			2	16																				
1232					2	20	3	318									1	8						
1234			2	6																				
1238			1	<2									1	48										
1240	4	12	3	12																				
1246							234	848																
1248			1	26																				
1260					3	452																		
1271			1	4																				
1273			4	14																				
1286			1	4																				
1287					1	726																		
1289							18	196																
1291			1	34	1	92																		
1296			1	8																				
1309	2	18			1	368																		
1310	1	2	3	14	12	2816	130	2634	2	48			2	26			2	78						
1314							7	88																
1320			4	18									1	4										
1332					2	256																		
1336							250	1334																
1339			2	4			2	354																
1343													23	140										
1351					3	524																		
1352			16	176	1	68							5	2										
1358	1	6																						
1362			1	<2																				
1366													19	160										
1370			8	46																				
1371	1	28			22	6622	2	126					9	30										
1374			1	16																				
1376			1	8																				
1403			1	2																				
1411	1	6	1	<2									8	<2			1	4	1	8				
1413			8	90																				
1415			1	<2																				
1425			1	4																				
1433			3	52																				
1437			1	2																				
1439			1	2															3	<2				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1440			36	126																				
1444			3	20			2	80									1	42						
1445			3	18																				
1451			1	6																				
1453			2	10																				
1462			1	4			11	58																
1469			1	2																				
1475			1	8																				
1477			1	4			13	1082																
1481			1	16																				
1483	1	<2	2	8															1	14				
1488			2	12																				
1493			1	2																				
1496			3	54																				
1511			13	80	6	2404	2	728																
1513			2	30																				
1516			2	20																				
2001					1	124			8	128	4	82												
2003			3	30																				
2008					1	240																		
2010													14	90										
2012					4	226							2	4										
2014			2	12																				
2016					3	4																		
2018					5	12																		
2026					2	710																		
2028			1	2	4	82																		
2030													5	28										
2032			3	46																				
2034			1	10																				
2036			1	6											1	2								
2038			4	64																				
2041			1	8																				
2043			1	6																				
2045					10	224	1	50																
2047			2	30	1	<2																		
2053	1	4																						
2067					1	98																		
2069					1	850																		
2071																					1	2		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2079			1	10	1	1112																		
2085			1	8																				
2086			1	6																				
2092			3	108									1	48										
2093			2	8																				
2097	1	2	2	272	4	268																		
2101			1	12	2	100																		
2108	1	4					1	38					1	94										
2110			1	14																				
2112			2	10																				
2114			3	34																				
2118			1	2																				
2122	1	36																						
2124			1	6	1	20											1	2						
2126					5	1566																		
2130			1	12																			2	26
2132																	1	10						
2138	1	<2	1	<2													4	30						
2142			1	6																				
2144			1	28																				
2151					8	590																		
2155					1	20																		
2157			1	328																				
2159					2	88																		
2165			1	26																				
2170			1	12	3	404	3	48																
2176					2	812							1	34										
2185	3	26	10	238	5	416							14	26										
2188					2	12																		
2200					2	290																		
2202			6	34																				
2204			3	60	4	750																		
2216	1	<2	1	2	1	14																	1	4
2218													1	4										
2223			1	2																				
2225					2	1642																		
2235									1	16														
2237					5	3558																		
2238			3	102	1	134							6	226										
3001	3	30	17	84													4	100						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3006			1	2																				
3008			1	2																				
3010			4	22																				
3012	3	8																						
3016			4	8																				
3020	2	6	4	16																				
3022	3	10	3	16																				
3028	1	<2																						
3030	2	<2	4	16																				
3032	2	18					2	4																
3034	1	<2																						
3036	3	4	13	64																				
3038	1	<2	1	<2																				
3042	19	72	4	12													2	66						
3048			1	<2													10	28						
3052																	1	4						
3054																	1	18						
3056																	2	52						
3058																	5	796						
3061	1	18															1	6						
3063																	7	140						
3067	1	4																						
3069	1	2	3	24													6	40						
3071	3	40	1	<2			1	1544									1	6						
3075	1	2	1	4													2	10						
3077	4	110	20	94																				
3081	1	2															24	48						
3088	1	6															2	22						
3090																	1	10						
3094	1	24	2	<2	1	4	1	4																
3102			4	<2																				
3104	3	10																						
3107	1	<2					1	544									9	178						
3111	1	4															1	164						
3124	2	98																						
3129	3	42																						
3131	1	2																						
3135	16	378	3	6																				
3138	2	6															1	4						
3144	1	2	10	110																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3146	1	4															8	232						
3148	4	66					3	480																
3151	1	74	1	2			2	288																
3152	1	34															1	72						
3154	1	12															3	90						
3156	1	10	7	60																				
3158	3	14	1	<2																				
3160	1	12																						
4001			18	266					5	68														
4005					1	16																		
4007			9	28													1	6						
4021			1	2													1	96						
4023			9	104			4	270																
4025			22	234									7	14			1	2						
4026			1	12																				
4027			25	164																				
4029	1	2	17	172																				
4030	1	4	1	8																				
4031			8	96													1	30	1	2				
4035			4	40																				
4037	1	4	5	100									1	20										
4044													1	60										
4055			3	32																				
4056	1	2	7	48																				
4057			21	200																				
4058			11	114																				
4059			6	22													1	6						
4060	1	18	9	182									1	4										
4061	1	2	6	46																				
4063			3	16																				
4065					1	182																		
4069			1	4																				
4077			3	12																				
4079			3	20																				
4081			8	22																				
4083			4	12																				
4087	1	4	1	4																				
4091			1	4																				
4096			1	16	4	1222																		
4100			3	14			32	128																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
4102			1	2															1	6				
4106	1	2	23	100			1	14					1	2										
4108			1	12																				
4111			2	50	4	2820	1	184					2	20										
Total	149	1374	611	5614	180	40014	739	11786	19	608	64	278	133	1240	1	2	118	2748	33	266	1	2	3	30

Appendix 4: Quantification of post-Roman pottery

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1001									2	23											1	44					M4
1021											1	9															SN
1064											1	1															SN
1068									1	9																	M1
1076													2	12													M3
1092							1	19					1	6													M3
1104	1	21																									E/MSAX
1126							7	50	6	73	4	28															M2
1149							2	20			1	3															M2
1155									6	25	1	1															M1
1192	1	6																									E/MSAX
1234											1	5															SN
1240							1	4			1	6															M2
1248							1	25																			M2
1271							1	9	1	2											1	3					M4
1273							4	14																			M2
1275*									1	3	1	8															M3
1286											1	4															SN
1291					1	34																					LSAX
1296							1	7																			M2
1310							2	8																			M2

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1320											4	18															SN
1339							1	1					1	3													M3
1351									1	1	2	5															M1
1352							9	151			3	19															M2
1370							5	38							1	2					2	5					M4
1374													1	13													M3
1376									1	8																	SN
1403											1	1															SN
1411							1	1	1	1																	M2
1413							8	89																			M2
1415									1	3																	M1
1425											1	3															SN
1433							1	18			2	33															M2
1437											1	2															SN
1439							1	2																			M2
1444							1	8			1	13															M2
1445							3	16																			M2
1451											1	5															SN
1453											2	10															SN
1462							1	3																			M2
1469											1	1															SN
1475											1	9															SN
1477							1	2																			M2

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
1481							1	16																			M2
1483					1	4	1	5																			M2
1488							2	11																			M2
1493									1	3																	M1
1496							1	50																			M3
1511							8	31	1	4	7	58															M2
1513							1	29																			M2
1516							1	11	1	8																	M2
2014											2	10															SN
2032																									1	34	PM1
2033											2	25															SN
2034							1	10																			M2
2038							3	51			1	12															M2
2041							1	9																			M2
2043											1	6															SN
2079																					1	10					M4
2085											1	7															SN
2086											1	5															SN
2092							1	53																	2	55	PM1
2093					2	8																					LSAX
2097																							1	270	1	1	PM1
2101							1	11																			M2
2110							1	13																			M2

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
2112											2	11															SN
2114									1	9			2	25													M3
2118											1	2															SN
2124											1	6															SN
2130																									1	11	PM1
2138											1	1															SN
2142											1	6															SN
2144																					1	26					M4
2157																					1	328					M4
2165			1	27																							SN
2170	1	12																									E/MSAX
2183									2	5	12	17															M1
2185							3	12					5	118							1	108					M4
2202									1	4	5	29															M1
2204							1	41	2	19																	M2
2216													1	2													M3
2233							1	2																			M2
2238																					1	101					M4
3006							1	3																			M2
3020	1	9																									ESAX
3069							2	19																			M2
3071							1	1																			M2
3084							1	1																			M2

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4001							18	265																			M2
4007							2	8			4	12	3	8													M3
4021													1	1													M3
4023							7	81					1	13			1	10									M3
4025							17	193	1	12			2	8													M3
4026							1	11																			M2
4027							19	119	1	6			3	13					1	1	1	25					M4
4029							12	100	1	5			4	71													M3
4030							1	9																			M2
4031							9	71	2	8	2	8	2	40													M3
4035							4	40																			M2
4037							23	385					2	42													M3
4055							3	33																			M2
4056							5	22					1	5					1	19							M3
4057							18	189			2	12															M2
4058							9	111					1	1													M3
4059							1	1	1	4	1	3	1	2							1	9					M4
4060							8	172													1	9					M4
4061							4	13					2	33													M3
4063							2	7			1	9															M2
4069																					1	3					M4
4077													3	12													M3
4079	1	10					1	6					1	3													M3

	EMSAX		F101		F102		F300		F301		F302		F327		F331		F347		F350		F401		F405		F425		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
4081							3	12			2	6	2	2													M2
4083											3	11															SN
4087											1	4															SN
4091											1	4															SN
4096																											RB
4100									1	9	2	4															M1
4102							1	1																			M2
4106							17	87			2	8	2	3													M3
4108											2	11															SN
4111													1	41											1	7	PM1
Total	*5*	*58*	*1*	*27*	*4*	*46*	*270*	*2800*	*37*	*244*	*93*	*471*	*45*	*477*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*10*	*2*	*20*	*13*	*671*	*1*	*270*	*6*	*108*	

Appendix 5: List of registered finds

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
1001	1	SILVER	COIN	2	1575 AD		Three pence Elizabeth I, second issue dated 1575 Di19.7mm
G104	2	COPPER ALLOY	COIN (CONTEMPORARY IMITATION)	5	1770 AD	1775 AD	Half penny, contemporary copy George III, first issue 177[-] Di26.8mm
G104	3	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	5	1770 AD	1775 AD	Half penny, ?contemporary copy George III, first issue 177[-] Di27.4mm
1001	4	SILVER	COIN	1	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD Moneyer Leofhyse of Dover
1001	5	SILVER	COIN	1	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD Moneyer Aelfnoth of London
1001	6	COPPER ALLOY	BROOCH	1	50 BC	100 AD	Spring fragment
1001	7	SILVER	COIN	2	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD Moneyer ?Rodbehrt of Lincoln
1001	8	SILVER	COIN	1	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny Long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD
1001	9	SILVER	COIN	1	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny Long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD
1001	10	SILVER	COIN	2	1003 AD	1006 AD	Penny Helmet type Aethelred II 1003-1006AD Moneyer ?Eadnoth of Winchester
1001	11	SILVER	COIN	2	1003 AD	1006 AD	Penny Helmet type Aethelred II 1003-1006AD
1001	12	SILVER	COIN	2	997 AD	1003 AD	Penny Long cross Aethelred II 997-1003AD Moneyer Thurulf of York
1001	13	COPPER ALLOY	COIN (CONTEMPORARY IMITATION)	1	364 AD	378 AD	Nummus, contemporary copy 364-378AD GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse Di13.1mm
1001	14	COPPER ALLOY	BROOCH	2	43 AD	410 AD	Bow fragment
1001	15	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	335 AD	341 AD	Nummus House Constantine GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse Di14.2mm
1001	16	SILVER	COIN	2	1922 AD		George V sixpence Di19.4mm
1001	17	COPPER ALLOY	BRACELET	1	43 AD	410 AD	L22.7mm W8.6mm Multiple decorative elements cf Crummy 1985, p46
2001	18	COPPER ALLOY	THIMBLE	4	1520 AD	1700 AD	H14.8mm Di17.3mm Makers mark S S Nuremberg 1520-1620AD
2001	19	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	6	1694 AD		William and Mary copper farthing Di23mm
u/s	20	COPPER ALLOY	BUCKLE	3	1300 AD	1550 AD	Double looped buckle frame L25.4
2001	21	SILVER	COIN	<2	1279 AD	1377 AD	Half penny Edward I-III 1279-1377AD Di15.5mm
2001	22	COPPER ALLOY	DRESS HOOK		900 AD	1200 AD	Decorated sub circular plate, drawn wire hook L20.2mm
2001	23	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	347 AD		Nummus Constans 337-350AD, minted Trier 347-8AD Di14.2mm
2001	24	COPPER ALLOY	VESSEL	10	1066 AD	1540 AD	Triangular section L27.8mm

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
2001	25	COPPER ALLOY	TOKEN	1	1667 AD		Halfpenny token Landguard, Point Fort 1667 Williamson 1889, no.Sufflok 205 is a close match Di18.32mm
3001	26	COPPER ALLOY	WEAPON	34	1700 AD	1950 AD	Probable trigger guard L46.6mm
3001	27	COPPER ALLOY	JETTON	2	1515 AD	1612 AD	Hans Schultes Nuremburg Jeton
2159	28	COPPER ALLOY	VESSEL	8	1066 AD	1540 AD	Rim repair with rivet
4106	29	FLINT		2			Arrowhead
2001	30	IRON	KEY (LOCKING)	33	1200 AD	1600 AD	Rotary key. Goodhalls type E: Solid stem, tip ends in line with the bit. Circular bow
2001	31	COPPER ALLOY	VESSEL	4	1066 AD	1540 AD	Rim fragment
1001	32	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	300 AD	400 AD	?Nummus 4th century
1001	33	COPPER ALLOY	HANDLE	8	1750 AD	1950 AD	L39.8mm
1001	34	COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	4	1400 AD	1600 AD	As Read no 124, 130
1001	35	COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	2	1800 AD	1950 AD	Undecorated, discoidal Di14.5mm
1001	36	COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	1	1800 AD	1950 AD	Undecorated discoidal Di12.7mm
1001	37	COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	1	1800 AD	1950 AD	Three piece, ?military Di17.3mm
1001	38	COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	4	1400 AD	1600 AD	Convex with central pellet Di17.2mm
2001	39	LEAD	WEIGHT	55	1100 AD	1900 AD	Discoidal 2oz weight, unmarked

Appendix 6: Report to HM Coroner (Suffolk), Dr Peter Dean

Treasure Number: 2018 T121
Find Spot: Felixstowe
PAS Database number: SF-D0FB2A
Period: Saxon 997-1009AD
Finder: Archaeology South East
Date of Discovery: 2 February 2018
Circumstances of discovery: Found by Archaeology South-East during excavations in 2018 at the site of Ferry Road, Felixstowe. The hoard was recovered from the top soil using a metal detector prior to excavation

Description: Hoard of eight silver pennies

Dimensions: See table below

Discussion: A hoard of eight silver pennies of Aethelred II minted between 997 and 1009AD. The hoard comprises six 'long cross' issues minted between 997-1003AD and two 'helmet type' issues minted between 1003-1009AD. This suggests a date of deposition around or shortly after 1009AD. No vessel was recovered and it is suggested that the hoard represents an accidental loss rather than the deliberate deposition with the intention of recovery. The coins are in poor condition; three are incomplete. The hoard is catalogued below. Number (No.) refers to coin photograph numbers, the coins were assigned Registered Find numbers (RF no.) in the field, these are referred to as RF<4> etc.

Long cross type (North 774)

No.	Type	Rev. Legend	Moneyer	Mint	RF no	Diam (mm)	Wt (g)
1	Long cross	LE/Ofh/y[SE]M/ODO	Leofhyse	Dover	4	19.9	1.2
2	Long cross	ÐV/RVLF/[M]ΘE/OFR	Thurwulf	York	12	20.1	1.8
3	Long cross	[---]/[-]NΘ/Ð[M]'Θ/L'INC	Æthelnoth	Lincoln	5	20	0.8
4	Long cross	-O/-I-/---/-VN	Unknown	?London	8	19.1	0.9
5	Long cross	-/--[þ]L/BEN/-	Unknown	Unknown	9	20	1
6	Long cross	RO/D--/--O-/----	?Rodberht	?Lincoln	7	19.9	1.6

Helmet type (North 775)

7	Helmet	EA-/-OÐ/---/-NT[þ]	?Eadnoth	?Winchester	10	19.8	1.7
8	Helmet	Illegible	Unknown	Unknown	11	18.7	1.7

These objects were recovered from the same find spot, contain a minimum of 10% precious metal and are over 300 years old. Consequently they qualify as Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996 in terms of both age and precious metal content.

References North, JJ English Hammered Coinage Volume I, Early Anglo-Saxon to Henry III c600-1272. Spink, London 1994

Author: Trista Clifford
Date: 9 February 2018

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Appendix 7: Environmental sample tables

7a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) (grey = currently unprocessed)

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	14	3077	3078	pit	2	OA1	40	40	*	<1	**	<1		Corylus avellana (1)							Pot>8mm**44g/ Worked Flint>8mm*5g/ FCF>8mm*2g/ FCF 4-8mm**3g/ Fired Clay* 3g/ Mag mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
1	18	3104	3106	pit	2	OA1	40	40	***	12	***	12	Quercus sp. (10)								Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
1	26	3002, 3003	3002	layer (column)	1	OA1															
1	27	3002	3002	layer	1	OA1	40	40	*	<1	**	<1							*	<1	Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm**<1g/
1	37	3060	3060	layer	1	OA1	40	40	*	<1											Mat Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
2.1	15	3008	3009	pit	7	OA3	40	40	***	5	***	6	Quercus sp. (8), Maloideae (1), cf. Prunus sp. (1)	Triticum sp. (1)	*	6			*	<1	FCF>8mm*10g/ FCF**3g An Bone>8mm*6g/ Pot>8mm *8g Mag Mat >2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2.1	19	3036	3037	pit	5	OA3	40	40	*	2	***	<1							*	<1	FCF>8mm*7/ Worked Flint>8mm <1g/ Pot>8mm*5g/ Mag Mat >2mm*<1/ Mag Mat**<1g
2.1	22	3048	3049	pit	4	OA2	40	40			**	<1									FCF**33g/ Flint Worked>8mm*3g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm**<1g
2.1	23	3100	3101	pit	4	OA2	40	40			**	2g									Pot>8mm*2g/ Mag Mat***>1g
2.1	28	3014	3015	ditch terminus	8	ENC1	40	40	*	<1	***	<1		Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum sp. (1 split in half), Legume indet (1), Triticum aestivum (1), cerealia indet. (6), Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (1 ch & 1 modern uncharred)							FCF>8mm**9g/Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
2.1	36	3034	3035	ditch	9	ENC1	40	40	*	<1	***	<1		Cerealia indet. (1)							Pot>8mm*2g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm***<1g
2.2	17	3107	3108	tree throw	11	OA8	20	20	**	2	***	<1	Quercus sp. (10)	Cerealia indet. (7), Triticum sp. (9), Hordeum vulgare (6)							FCF*>8mm *73g/ Pot>8mm*28g/ Mag Mat>2mm***<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2.2	29	3063	3064	ditch	15	FS1	40														
2.2	30	3061	3062	ditch	14	FS1	40	40	*	<1	**	<1		Triticum sp. (1)							Pot>8mm*3g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/Mag Mat <2mm**<1g
2.2	33	3131	3133	ditch	12	FS1	40														
2.2	34	3156	3157	ditch	13	FS1	40	40	*	<1	***	2g		Legume indet (1), cf. Hordeum sp. (1)							Pot>8mm*4g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
2.2	35	3120	3121	gully	13	FS1	40														
2.2	38	3010	3011	ditch	20	FS1	40														
3	1	1070	1071	ditch	22	FS2	10	10	*	<1	**	<1		Cerealia indet (3)			*	< 1	*	<1	Fired clay**36g/ Stone**86g/FCF<8mm* 60g/ FCF 4-8mm *<1g/ Pot>8mm*6g/ Mag Mat>2mm**1g/ Mag Mat <2mm**1g
5.1	4	1370	1353	Pit/ rudimentary well	42	OA15	40	40	*	<1											Pottery*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g
5.1	5	1345	1349	pit, quarry	40	OA15	40	40	*	<1	*	<1		cf. Pisum sativum							Fired Clay >8mm *4g/ FCF 4-8mm*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm **<1g Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
5.1	6	1351	1311	pit, quarry	40	OA15	40	40	*	<1	**	<1		cf. Vicia faba (1 whole, 3 1/2s)							FCF>8mm*<1g/ Pot>8mm*6g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm**<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5.1	9	4031	4032	Pit/ rudimentary well	76	OA14	40	40	**	<1	**	1	Maloideae (1), Alnus sp. (3), Quercus sp. (6)	Legume indet (3), Pisum sativum (2), Hordeum vulgare (***), Avena sp. (*), Triticum sp. (**), Vicia/Pisum sp. (2)							Pot>8mm**32g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm**<1g
5.1	11	1275	1276	posthole	35	S2	20	20	*	<1	*	<1									Pot>8mm*14g/ Mag Mat<2mm**<1g
5.1	12	1411	1412	posthole	35	S2	20	20	*	<1	**	<1		cpr indet							Pot>8mm*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm***<1g
5.1	13	1511	1512	pit	36	OA13	40	40	*	<1	**	<1									Pot>8mm**10g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm**<1g
5.1	24	3058	3059	ditch	50	OA17	40	40	*	<1	*	<1									FCF 4-8mm*<1g/Mag Mat>2mm*<1/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5.1	25	3069	3070	ditch	51	OA17	40	40	*	<1	**	<1									CBM>8mm*26gMag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat***<2mm<1g
5.1	31	3083	3084	ditch terminus	52	OA17	40	40			**	<1									FCF>4-8mm*<1g/ Pot>8mm*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
5.1	7	1388, 1386, 1387	1311	Pit (Column)	40	OA15															
5.2	2	1155	1156	ditch terminus	60	FS4	40	40	**	3	***	2	Quercus sp. (4), Acer campestre (3), cf. Hedera helix (3 some vitrified)								Fired clay***465g/ Pot>8mm*30g/ FCF>8mm*36g/ FCF 4-8mm*<1g/ Mortar>8mm*3g/ Animal bone>8mm*<1g/ Animal Bone 4-8mm*<1g/ Animal Bone 2-4mm**<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm** Mag mat <2mm ****<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5.2	3	1336	1338	pit	129	OA18	40	40	**	3	**	<1	Corylus/Alnus sp. (10 - most likely Alnus glutinosa)								Fired Clay*7g/ FCF>8mm*3g/ Mag Mat*** >2mm<1g/ Mag Mat****<2mm <1g
5.2	10	2183	2182	ditch	70	FS5	40	40	*	<1	***	<1		Cerealia indet (5), Triticum aestivum (3), Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (1)			*	< 1			FCF>8mm *77g/ Stone>8mm**100g/ Stone 4-8mm***17g/ Pot>8mm**24g/ Mat Mat >2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
	8	2082	2081	Pit/hearth , lower fill	139		20	20	*	<1	*	<1									FCF>8mm*13g/ Stone>8mm**176g/ Glass>8mm*<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm**<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***>1g
	16	3004	3005	pit	145		20	20	**	1	***	1	Maloideae (6), Prunus sp. (1), Corylus/Alnus sp. (1), Quercus sp. (2)	Hordeum sp. (1)							FCF4-8mm**<1g/ Mag Mat>2mm<1g/ Mag Mat***<1g
	20	3125	3126	pit	144		40	40	***	12	***	27	Quercus sp. (10)								FCF*4g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm**<1g
	21	3127	3128	pit	147		40	40			**	<1		cerealia indet (3), Legume frag indet (1)							Pot>8mm*2g/ FCF>8mm*3g/ Mag Mat 2mm*>1g/ Mag Mat <2mm***<1g

Period	Sample No	Context	Parent Context	Parent Interp	Group	LandUse	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	CPR Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
	32	3142	3143	ditch?	148		40	40	*	<1	***	<1		Hordeum vulgare (28), cf. Avena sp. (2), Cerealia indet. (38), Triticum sp. (16), Legume indet (2), Fallopia convolvulus (1)							FCF>8mm*14g/ Mag Mat**>2mm<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
	39	2083	2081	Pit/hearth upper fill	139		20														

7b: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good) (grey = currently unprocessed)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
1	14	3077	Pit	3078	2	OA1	1	<5	<5	95	<5			**	*	Cerealia indet	+					
1	18	3104	Pit/ Hearth	3106	2	OA1	3	10	10	90	<5	*(1)	*	***	*	Legume indet., cerealia indet.	+					
1	26	3002, 3003	Layer (column)	3002	1	OA1																
1	27	3002	Layer	3002	1	OA1	2.5	40	40	95	<5			*								
1	37	3060	Layer	3060	1	OA1	4.5	70	70	95	5			*								
2.1	15	3008	Pit	3009	7	OA3	5	80	80	90	<5	*	*	***	*	Cerealia indet	+	*	stem frag (cf Cyperaceae)	++		

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
2.1	19	3036	Pit	3037	5	OA3	1.5	5	5	95	<5		*	**	*	Vicia faba (1), cf. Pisum sativum (1), Legume indet (sm round 1)	+/++					
2.1	22	3048	Pit	3049	4	OA2	1.5	5	5	95	5			*								
2.1	23	3100	Pit	3101	4	OA2	2	5	5	95	5			*				*	Indet frags (poss cereal caryopses)	+		
2.1	28	3014	Ditch Terminus	3015	8	ENC1	1.5	10	10	95	~5	*(1)	*	**	*	Cerealia indet., Triticum cf aestivum	+	*	Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (med size 1), Anthemis cotula (1)	+/++		
2.1	36	3034	Ditch	3035	9	ENC1	1	5	5	90	5	*(1)	*	**	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	Anthemis cotula, Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	+/++		
2.2	17	3107	Pit	3108	11	OA8	3.5	40	40	90	<5		*	**	**	Triticum sp., Hordeum vulgare, cf. Secale cereale, Cerealia Indet.	++	**	cf. Carex sp., cf Poaceae (sm), Chenopodium sp., Anthemis cotula, Fallopia convolvulus, 1 cf. Tuber (with ridged surface along length but otherwise smooth)	++		

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
2.2	29	3063	Ditch	3064	15	FS1																
2.2	30	3061	Ditch Terminus	3062	14	FS1	5	10	10	55	40			**								
2.2	33	3131	Ditch	3133	12	FS1																
2.2	34	3156	Ditch	3157	13	FS1	6	80	80	90	<5		*	***	*	cf. Legume (1)	+	*	Chenopodium sp. (poss charred)	+		
2.2	35	3120	Ditch	3121	13	FS1																
2.2	38	3010	Ditch Terminus	3011	20	FS1																
3	1	1070	Ditch	1071	22	FS2	0.5	5	5	95	<5		*	**	*	Hordeum vulgare (1), Triticum cf aestivum (1), cf. Legume (1)	++	*	Anthemis cotula sp.	++		

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
5.1	4	1370	Pit	1353	42	OA15	7.5	80	80	95	~5			**	*	Cerealia indet. Triticum sp. (1)	+					
5.1	5	1345	Pit	1349	40	OA15	1	5	5	90	<5		*	**	*	Hordeum vulgare, Avena sp., Legume 1/2s ? Sm Pisum sativum	+/+ +	*	Anthemis cotula	++		
5.1	6	1351	Pit	1311	40	OA15	1	<5	<5	10	15			**	**	Triticum aestivum, Secale cereale, Avena sp., Poaceae small, Linum cf usitatissimum	+/+ +/+ ++	**	Anthemis cotula, Polygonum/Rumex sp., Vicia/Lathyrus sp., cf Bromus sp., Poaceae stem frags	++		
5.1	9	4031	Pit	4032	76	OA14	3	5	5	15	<5			**	**	Hordeum vulgare (dom), Triticum sp.	++/ ++ +	**	Anthemis cotula (dom), Brassica sp. (1 noted), Rachis frags (Hordeum vulgare)	++		
5.1	11	1275	Pit	1276	35	S2	4.5	80	80	95	<5			**	**	Triticum sp., Hordeum vulgare, Cerealia indet.	+/+ +	*	Anthemis cotula	++		
5.1	12	1411	Pit	1412	35	S2	5.5	90	90	90	5	*	*	**	**	Cerealia indet., Triticum sp.	+/+ +	*	Raphanus raphanistrum, Rumex sp.	++		*
5.1	13	1511	Pit	1512	36	OA13	7	70	70	90	5		*	**	**	Hordeum vulgare, Cerealia indet. (frags), Triticum sp., cf. Pisum sativum	+/+ +	*	Raphanus raphanistrum, Leguminosae, Anthemis cotula	+/+ +		
5.1	24	3058	Linear	3059	50	OA17	2	10	10	90	~10	* (1)		**								

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
5.1	25	3069	Linear	3070	51	OA17	5.5	50	50	90	8			**	*	Legume indet (Large cf Vicia/Pisum sp.), cerealia indet.	+	*	Galium (broken)	++		
5.1	31	3083	Ditch	3084	52	OA17	1	5	5	85	10		*	***	*	Cerealia indet.	+					
5.1	7	1388, 1386, 1387	Pit (column)	1311	40	OA15																
5.2	2	1155	Ditch	1156	60	FS4	21	90	90	30	5			**	**	Hordeum vulgare, Triticum sp., Avena sp., Legumes lg & sm, V. faba, cf. Pisum sativum	+/+ +	**	Raphanus raphanistrum, Vicia/Lathyrus spp., Sambucus nigra, Anthemis cotula, Poaceae (small), Chenopodiaceae, Polygonum/Rumex sp. Poaceae culm frags and node	+		
5.2	3	1336	Spread/Layer	1338	129	OA18	4	10	10	40	<5		*	**	**	Triticum sp., Hordeum vulgare, Avena sp., Legume lg frag	+/+ +/+ ++	**	Anthemis cotula, Chenopodium spp., Vicia/Lathyrus sp Poaceae culm, Rosaceae thorn	++		
5.2	10	2183	Ditch	2182	70	FS5	3	10	10	90	<5	* (1)	*	**	*(*)	Triticum sp., Triticum cf aestivum, Cerealia indet., Avena sp., Legume indet frags	+/+ +	*	Vicia/Lathyrus sp., Anthemis cotula, Asteraceae (missing seed coat)	+/+ +		

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Interp	Parent Context	Group	LandUse	Flot Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred veg %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds and other botanical rmains	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells
	8	2082	Hearth	2081	139		0.5	<5	<5	80	<5			**	*	Hordeum vulgare, Avena sp., cf. Secale cereale, Poaceae various, incl small	++	*	Medicago sp., Chenopodiaceae	+/++	1 Fly pupa (not mineral ised)	
	16	3004	Pit	3005	145		1	5	5	90	5		*	**	*	Legume indet. (1)	+					
	20	3125	Pit	3126	144		11	60	60	95	<5		*	****	*	Cerealia indet. (2)	+					
	21	3127	Ditch Terminus	3128	147		2	10	10	95	<5		*	***	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	Legume (sm round 1)	+		
	32	3142	Ditch	3143	148		1.5	10	10	90	5		*	***	*	Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum, Cerealia indet., cf Avena sp.	+/++ +/++ ++	*	Polygonum sp. (broken), Persicaria sp., Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small), & others 1 cf. Tuber	+/++		
	39	2083	Hearth	2081	139																	

Appendix 8: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land west of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk	
Parish: felixstowe	***District:*** Suffolk Coastal
NGR: TM 31500 36300	***Site Code:*** FEX 316
Type of Work: Excavation	***Site Director/Group:*** Paulo Clemente, Archaeology South East
Date of Work: 19/01/2018 to 27/03/2018	***Size of Area Investigated:*** 1.03 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: SCC archaeological archive depository	***Funding source:*** Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	***Related HER No's:*** n/a
Final Report: ADS grey lit rep	***OASIS No:*** 332413
Periods Represented: E. Neolithic, Iron Age, Late Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

Following the results of a preceding evaluation, a total of four excavation areas, along the north side of the site and in the south-east corner were investigated.

A prehistoric hollow and buried soil in the south-east of the site were demonstrated to comprise naturally deposited drift sands incorporating a range of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, primarily of apparent Early Neolithic date. Pits cut into the deposit were also Early Neolithic.

A rectangular ditched enclosure of Early Iron Age date was also found in the south-east. A small quantity of pits and postholes were present both in and outside the enclosure. Remains of a Late Iron Age rectilinear field system were recorded in the north-west and south-east of the site. Tree-throws are interpreted to indicate associated land clearance.

Remains of medieval roadside settlement, with early/mid 11th-century origins, were present across the north end of the site. A buried hoard of six silver pennies, found in the subsoil, probably related to this early settlement activity. This settlement activity came to an end in the 14th century and was replaced by strip field systems dating to the 15th-mid 16th century. A few pits and two wells located within these fields hint at irrigation of crops or watering of livestock.

The late medieval field systems were restructured in the early post-medieval period (mid 16th-17th centuries) to create larger rectilinear fields. Over the late post-medieval period this layout became increasingly simplified.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

PCA. 2017, *Land west of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk: an archaeological trial trench evaluation*, unpubl. Pre-Construct Archaeology Rep. 13027

Author of Summary: M. Atkinson	***Date of Summary:*** 09/01/2019

Appendix 9: OASIS Summary sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-332413

Project details

Project name	Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk
Short description of the project	A prehistoric hollow and buried soil in the south-east of the site were demonstrated to comprise naturally deposited drift sands incorportating a range of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, primarily of apparent Early Neolithic date. Pits cut into the deposit were also Early Neolithic. A rectangular ditched enclosure of Early Iron Age date was also found in the south-east. A small quantity of pits and postholes were present both in and outside the enclosure. Remains of a Late Iron Age rectilinear field system were recorded in the north-west and south-east of the site. Tree-throws are interpreted to indicate associated land clearance. Remains of medieval roadside settlement, with early/mid 11th-century origins, were present across the north end of the site. A buried hoard of six silver pennies, found in the subsoil, probably related to this early settlement activity. This settlement activity came to an end in the 14th century and was replaced by strip field systems dating to the 15th-mid 16th century. A few pits and two wells located within these fields hint at irrigation of crops or watering of livestock. The late medieval field systems were restructured in the early post-medieval period (mid 16th-17th centuries) to create larger rectilinear fields. Over the late post-medieval period this layout became increasingly simplified.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2018 End: 30-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	FEX316 - Sitecode 171175 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic ENCLOSURE Early Iron Age FIELD SYSTEM Late Iron Age DITCH Late Iron Age STRUCTURE Early Medieval DITCH Early Medieval PIT Early Medieval GULLY Medieval STRUCTURE Medieval PIT Medieval WELL Medieval QUARRY Medieval DITCH Post Medieval POSTHOLE Post Medieval PIT Post Medieval WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Uncertain ARROWHEAD Early Bronze Age

	COIN Post Medieval COIN Early Medieval BROOCH Roman COIN Roman COIN Modern BRACELET Roman THIMBLE Post Medieval BUCKLE Medieval DRESS HOOK Medieval METAL VESSEL Medieval TOKEN Post Medieval WEAPON TRIGGER Post Medieval JETTON Post Medieval KEY (LOCKING) Medieval HANDLE Post Medieval POTTERY Iron Age POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Post-medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE Land at Ferry Road
Postcode	IP11 9RL
Study area	1.18 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 31500 36300 51.976272273828 1.371176147618 51 58 34 N 001 22 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.53m Max: 17.91m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Paulo Clemente
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

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

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations. Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk. PXA and UPD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clemente, P.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep. 2018336
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 PDF format. Approx 200 pages, inc text, figures and appendices.

Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 January 2019

Appendix 10: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation on Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11

NGR: TM 315 363

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/13/3069/OUT
Local Planning Authority: Suffolk Coastal District Council

ASE Project no: 171175
Site Code: FEX316
Event Number: tbc

January 2018

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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation on Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11

NGR: TM 315 363

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/13/3069/OUT
Local Planning Authority: Suffolk Coastal District Council

ASE Project no: 171175
Site Code: FEX316
Event Number: tbc

January 2018

Prepared by:	Steve White	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	12th January 2018		
Revision 1:			

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 on Land West of Ferry Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk (Figure 1; TM 315 363).

1.2 The site comprises an area of approximately 4.6ha. It is located in a large sub rectangular field adjacent to Ferry Road, on the north-eastern edge of Felixstowe. The site is bounded by Ferry Road to the north, east and west with two 20th century housing estates to the south. A public footpath traverses the proposed development area (PDA) from east to west. The site is currently arable and grass land. The excavation will comprise 3 areas measuring 1.1ha in total, with a further 0.4ha of contingency.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site lies on the southern slope of a small knoll or rise in land, at the top of which lies Laurel Farm. The site is bound by Ferry Road to the north, east and west; with two 20th century housing estates to the south. The site itself has a gentle south-north slope and is located at c.15m AOD.

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is that of Red Crag Formation Sand sedimentary bedrock (BGS 2018). In the north-east of the site the geology is shown as clay and silt of the Thames Group (also known as 'London Clay'). There are no superficial deposits recorded.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline planning permission (DC/13/3069/OUT) has been gained from Suffolk Coastal District Council for the redevelopment of an area to the north-east of Felixstowe. The redevelopment will consist of residential housing and associated infrastructure and landscaping. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, the consent was subject to a planning condition (3) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology and the historic environment.

2.2.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2011) was compiled in support of the planning application; that document highlighted the high potential for prehistoric remains in this area. Following evaluation trenching (PCA 2017), the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to FHDC, recommended that archaeological excavation be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

2.2.3 The guidance is based on both regional and national planning guidance, the most recent of which is the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012, Section 12) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG, March 2014), and the Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy (2008, Policy CS5). The NPPF states that:

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

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

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2011) and is not repeated in full below.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A number of Neolithic worked flint flakes and scrapers have been recovered from the wider area around the site; around 500m to the north of the site a scatter of worked flint flakes and scrapers were found in a field (MSF2920), whilst 750m north of the site at Marsh Lane a polished flint axe was recovered (MSF22157). A Neolithic sickle was recovered at Western Avenue, 450m to the south of the site (MSF2923) and a scatter of both Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were discovered 800m to the southwest of the PDA at Park Farm (MSF2921). A Neolithic flint core and scraper, as well as a Bronze Age scraper were recovered from the topsoil on or close to the site (SF-229BA1, SF-228839, and SF-226578).

3.2.2 The cropmarks of four ring ditches and an additional enclosure lie between 400m and 700m to the north-west of the site (MXS22476, MXS22477, MSF3006 and MSF3007). Ring ditches are indicative of ploughed out burial mounds and often date to the Bronze Age.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 The only evidence of Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site is located 1km to the south where finds and features of this date were discovered during a trial trench evaluation at the former Brackenbury Battery site (MSF15384).

3.3.2 There is also little Roman activity known from the site and its surrounding area; according to the HER a single Roman coin has been discovered on the site (SF-652A97), even though the brief mentions a large number of metal detected finds including Roman coins (Rolfe 2017). A focus of Roman settlement activity was located c.600m to the south of the site where a large number of settlement features including burials were discovered (MSF16016,

MSF3035, MSF2932, MSF2940, MSF2941, MSF2943, MSF2947, and MSF2948). Two further finds of Roman date, both Roman coins, were recovered around 900m to the west of the site (MSF1831 and MSF12318).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 Felixstowe has no mention in the Domesday Book and up until the post medieval period was a small hamlet comprising few houses situated along the cliff tops. Walton, 3km to the west of the site, was the key administrative hub for the areas at this time and is far older. The first documentary reference to Walton dates to 975 AD and comes from the will of AElfhelm who bequeathed land at Walton to his son AElfgar.

3.4.2 Due to the distance of the site from the settlement at Walton there is a paucity of Saxon finds in the vicinity of the site; the HER records a single Saxon brooch found in the Park adjacent to Felixstowe church (MSK3054). According to the brief an Anglo-Saxon sword pommel and strap end were also found on the site (Rolfe 2017).

3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.5.1 The study site is located some distance from the medieval settlement cores of Walton and Felixstowe. It is believed the site was used for agricultural purposes from at least the medieval period onwards.

3.5.2 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has identified a number of medieval finds on or close to the site including; a harness pendant (SF-22CE47), two buckles (SF-1D683 and SF-1F29C1) and a number of sherds of pottery (SF898897, SF-216662, SF-0373B3).

3.5.3 A number of finds dating to the post-medieval period have also been discovered close or near the study site by PAS. These include; a jetton (SF0138C2), a hooked tag (SF-1E9D56), two coins (SF-00D296 and SF634BF4), a knife (SF-2105C8) and two buckles (SF-FEE933 and SF62B194).

3.5.4 A 1796 Ordnance Survey map of the area around Felixstowe illustrated the site situated on the road from Felixstowe to Ryan and is shown as open agricultural land. Subsequent Late 19th century and early 20th century OS maps show the site as agricultural land in-between Laurel Farm to the north, Park Farm to the west and Upperfield Farm to the east. The footpath crossing the site is first shown on the 1880 OS map. No significant changes are shown on the site itself by any maps from the early 1900's to the present day.

3.5.5 At the eastern edge of the site lies a WWII pillbox (MSF26091) which is part of a longer line of WWII defences along the Suffolk coastline. The pillbox is of a 'Suffolk Square' type (Rolfe 2017).

3.6 2017 Evaluation Summary of Results

3.6.1 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, and Saxon activity within the environs of the site, if not on the site itself. The activity was represented by burnt unworked and unburnt struck flint, prehistoric and Roman pottery, fragments of Saxon quernstone and a

whetstone. Most of the finds were abraded and residual within later features. In contrast, the post-Roman pottery assemblage showed very little evidence for abrasion and was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage.

3.6.2 The earliest activity was evidenced by a buried soil, recorded in the south-east corner of the site and believed to be the fill of a natural hollow filled through the prehistoric period and later through natural processes. Pottery dating to the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age periods recovered from the soil indicates the presence of settlement activity dating to these periods within the vicinity of the site. The condition of the flint retrieved from the soil and ditches in the south-east of the site indicates that it has been recovered from very close to where it was originally discarded. The struck flint represents a relatively undisturbed knapping scatter which has been assessed to be of regional significance

3.6.3 The majority of features on the site represent a late medieval/early post-medieval field system with boundary ditches and furrows either parallel or perpendicular to Ferry Road. Two small perpendicular boundary ditches, forming a possible field boundary or enclosure containing pottery dating to the 13th -14th century, are located in the north-western part of the site, and a stone-lined well containing pottery dating to the 15th-16th century is located close to the north-eastern edge. Both could be part of 'backyard' activity associated with features and/or settlement of that date along Ferry Road.

3.6.4 Several ditches, predominantly in the central to southern part of the site were on a slightly different alignment to those of the post-medieval field system and may represent an earlier field system. Its date is unclear

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

4.2 Site specific Objectives

4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.

- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.

- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The project will address the following research questions:

- What is the nature of the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity on the site, revealed during the evaluation, and what is its extent? How do these relate to any geoarchaeological /topographical features on the site?
- Can the archaeological features be more closely dated (through radio carbon dates), to provide information on the transition between the different periods in the region?
- Can the archaeological evidence gleaned from the site be used to better understand the relationship between settlements and their associated field systems in the archaeological periods evidenced on site?
- What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?
- What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?
- Can the information revealed during the excavation be used to answer any research questions raised in the recent framework for the region (Medlycott 2011)?
- Is there evidence for a knapping area within the south-eastern part of site?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the controlled strip, map and sample excavation of three areas, with a contingency in place for further excavation if needed (Figure 2). The areas will be clearly marked out and no tracking will take place within the areas until formally signed off by SCCAS. Provision will be made to extend into the contingency areas dependent on the results of the initial stripping. Any extension will only be undertaken with the agreement of SCCAS & CgMs.

5.2 An event number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER for the excavation. This event 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 excavation work.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), 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 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.*

5.2 Excavation and Recording

5.2.1 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 stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.2.2 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features (e.g. concrete/brick 19th- and 20th-century structures) and disturbances.

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

5.2.4 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.

5.2.5 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.

5.2.6 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 & CgMs.

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

5.2.8 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).

5.2.9 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.

5.2.10 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.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided.

5.3.5 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).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 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 & 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.

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

6.1.3 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.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 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. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 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 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition).*

6.3.2 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.

7.0 Public Engagement

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

8.1.1 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.

9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 Staffing and Equipment

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 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).

9.1.3 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.

9.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex) Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (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 and x-ray Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE).

9.1.5 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.

10 MONITORING

10.1 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.

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

10.3 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 before they are backfilled.

11 Insurance

11.1 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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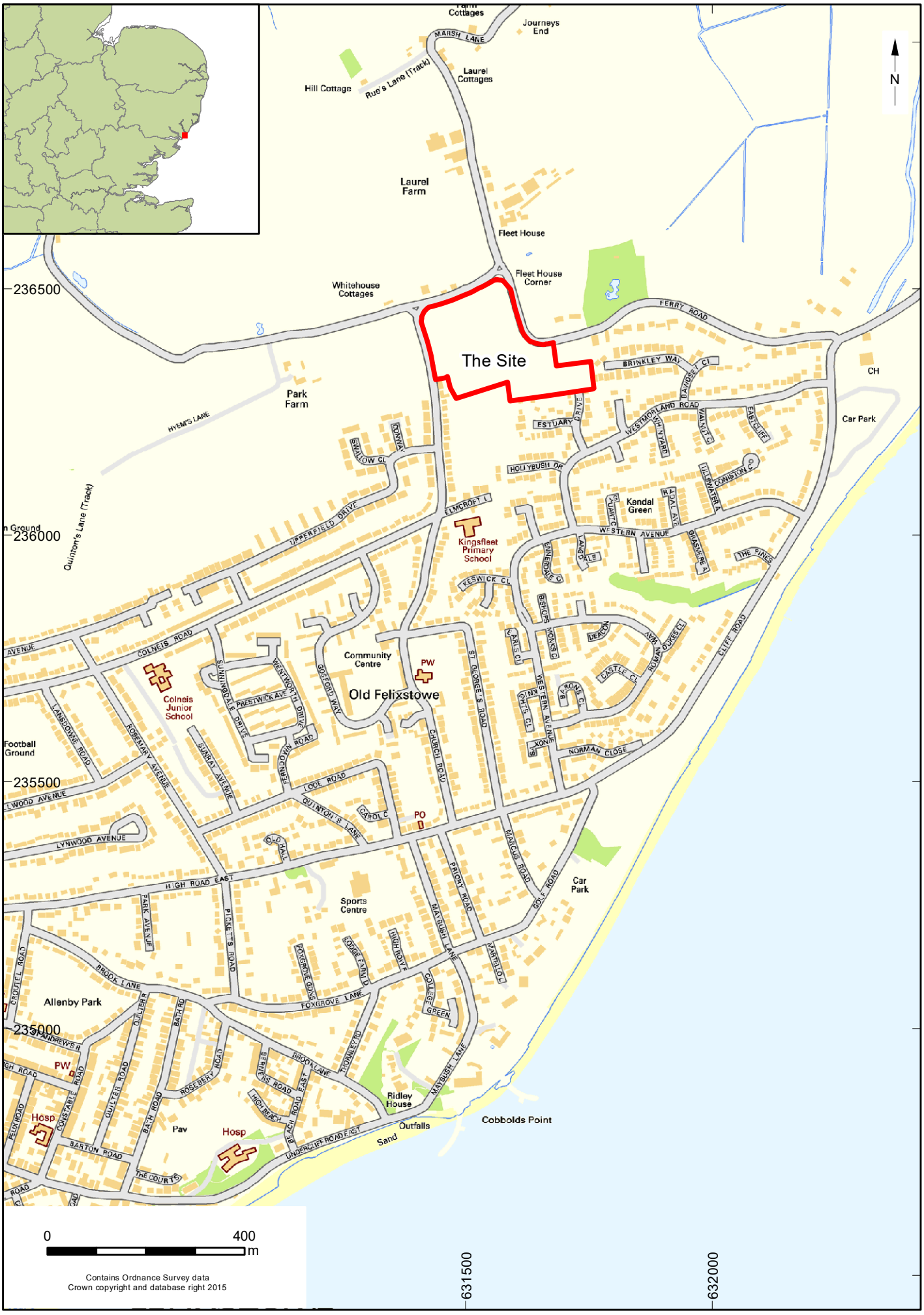
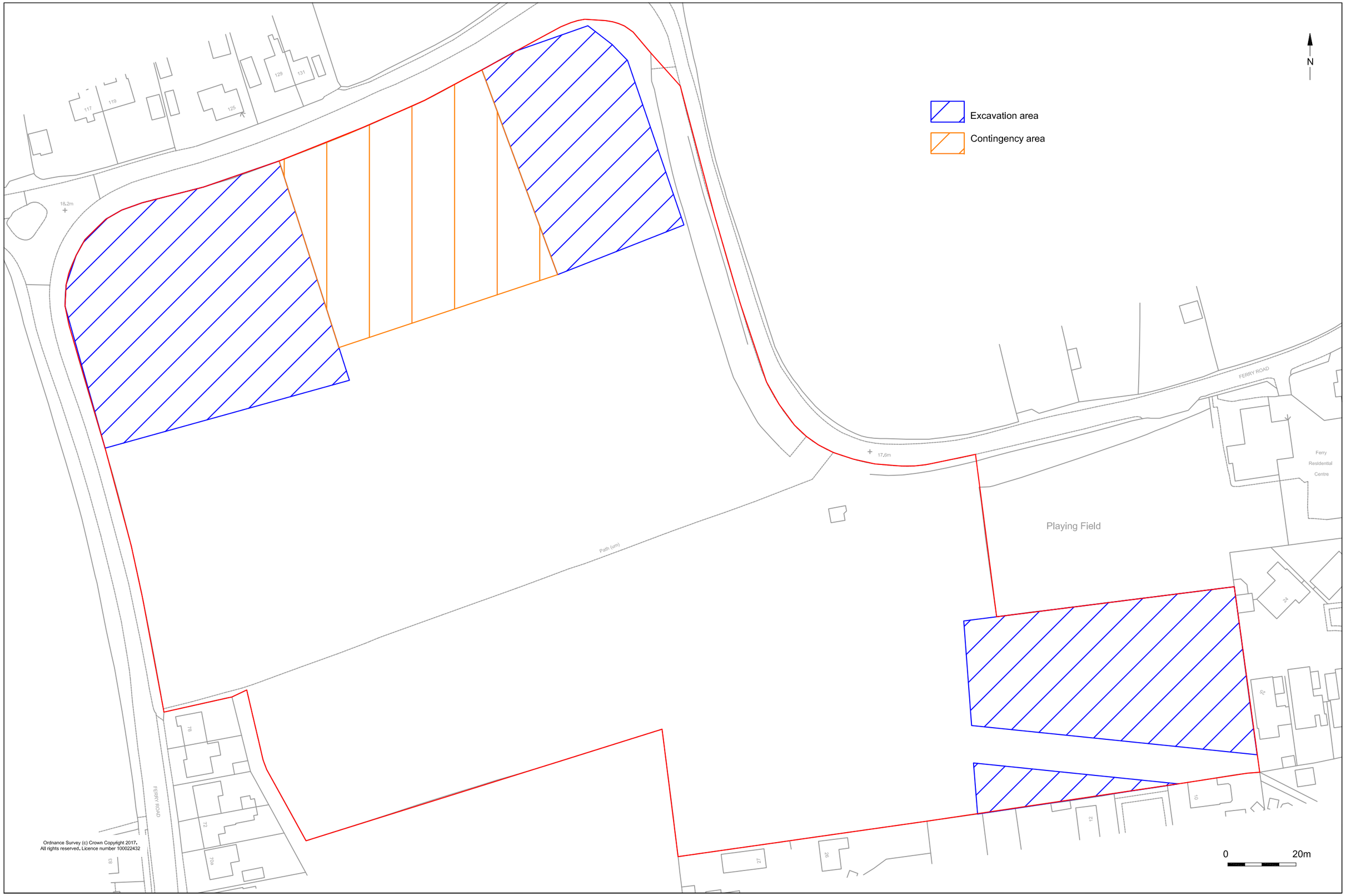
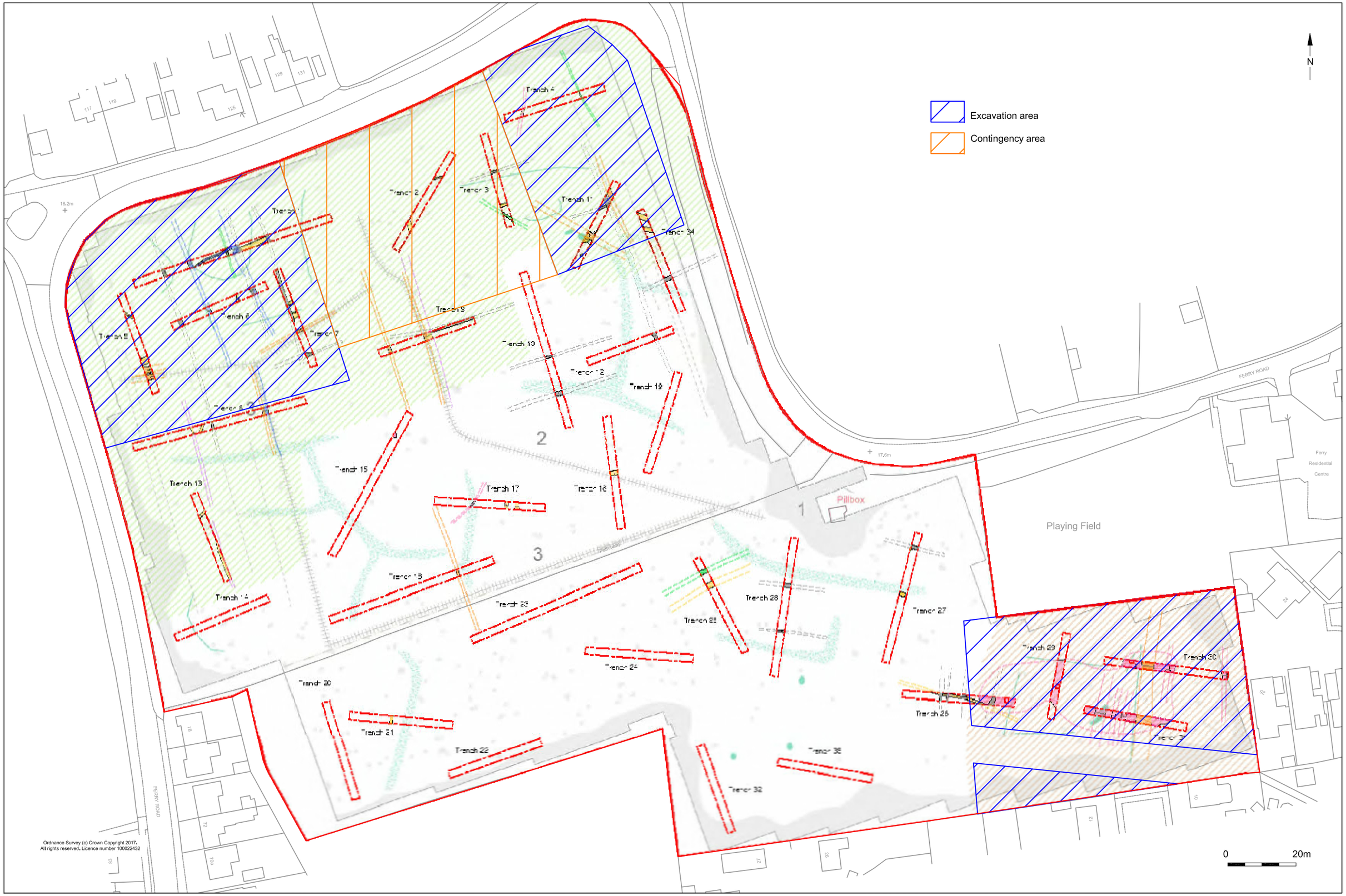
Accessed 12/01/2018



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171175	Jan 2018	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 171175	Jan 2018	Location of proposed areas of excavation	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 171175	Jan 2018	Location of proposed areas of excavation with previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171175	2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018336	Drawn by: NG		

Magnetometer Survey Interpretation

- Uncertain Origin (increased response)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
- WWII Service Negative response
- Ploughing
- Footpath
- Ferrous

631750, 236500

631400, 236500

631400, 236300

N

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

Area of Peripheral settlement activity

Area of Prehistoric activity

Historic Building Recording (Pillbox)

Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Trench 6
Trench 7
Trench 8
Trench 9
Trench 10
Trench 11
Trench 12
Trench 13
Trench 14
Trench 15
Trench 16
Trench 17
Trench 18
Trench 19
Trench 20
Trench 21
Trench 22
Trench 23
Trench 24
Trench 25
Trench 26
Trench 27
Trench 28
Trench 29
Trench 30
Trench 31
Trench 32
Trench 33
Trench 34

Flooded

Pillbox

Playing Field

Rising main and exclusion zone

FERRY ROAD

Ferry Residential Centre

0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Location of excavation areas, interpreted geophysics and evaluations results	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

631400, 236500

631530, 236420

FERRY ROAD

117

119

125

129

131

18.2m

Area A

Area B

Area D

Flooded

Coin hoard

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

T9

T10

T12

T15

T19

T34

0 10m

Area A, working shot, looking north east

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B and D	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

Area C

T29

T30

T31

631680, 236305

631740, 236300

Area C

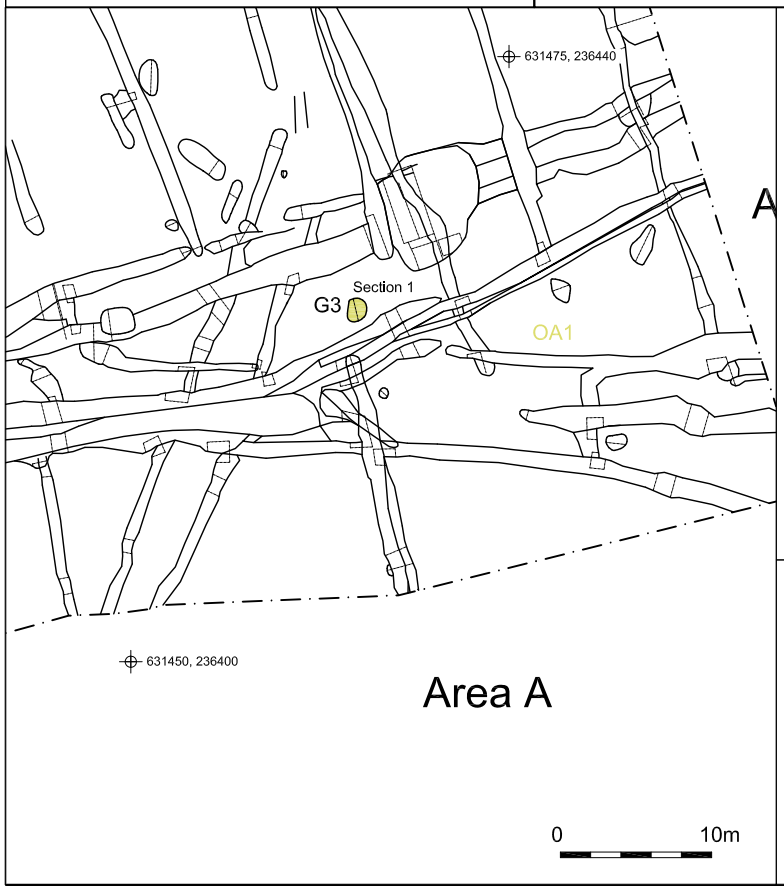
0 10m

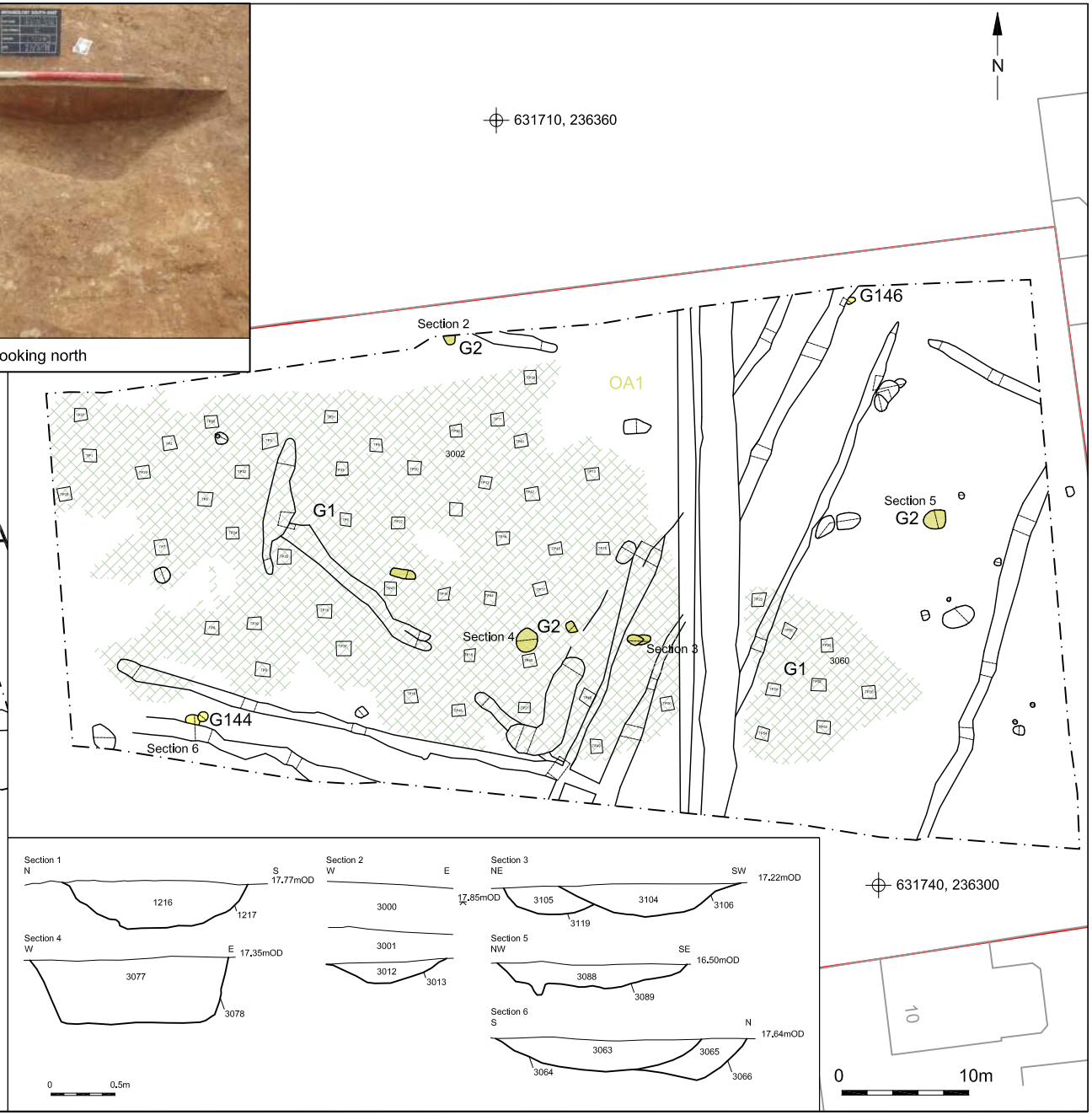
Area A, working shot, looking north east

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B and D	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

G3, Pit 1217, looking east

G2, Pits 3106 and 3119, looking north

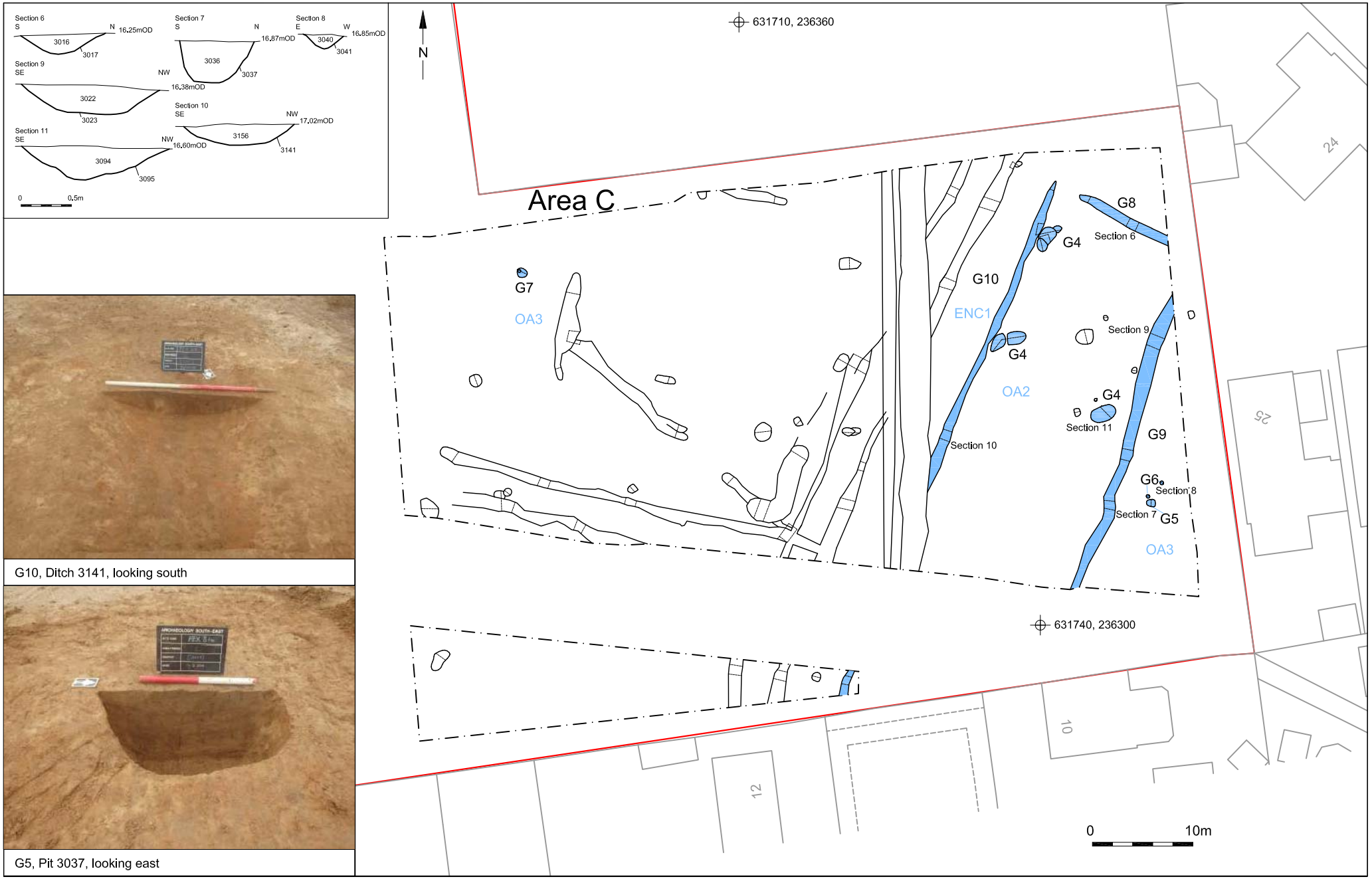




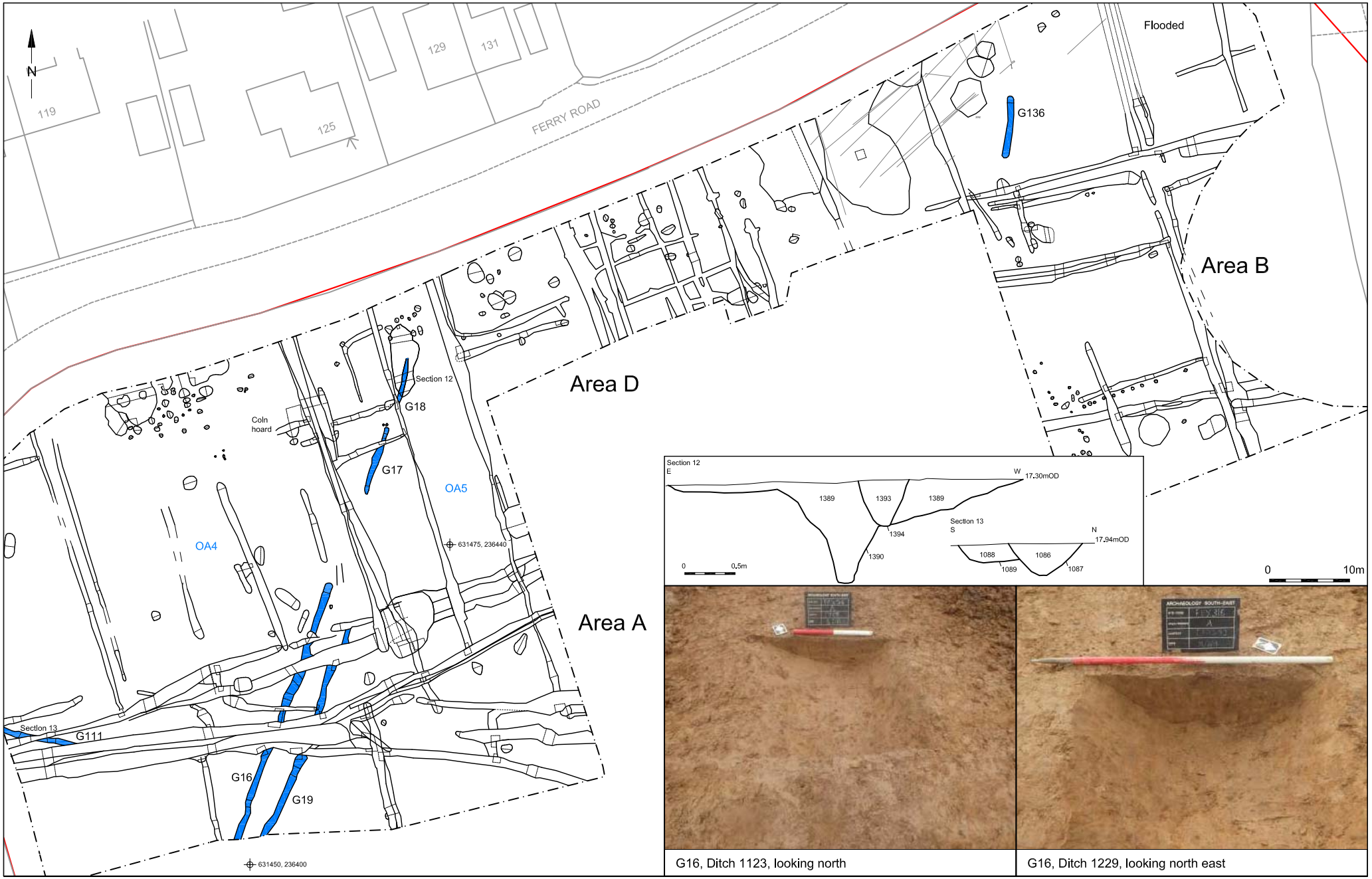
© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A and C, Period 1, Early Neolithic	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

G10, Ditch 3141, looking south

G5, Pit 3037, looking east



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A and C, Phase 2.1, Early Iron Age	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		



G16, Ditch 1123, looking north

G16, Ditch 1229, looking north east

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A and B, Phase 2.2, Late Iron Age	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

Area C

Section 13

G20

T29

G12

G13

OA6

T30

OA7

25

G14

G15

G11

Section 15

T31

631680, 236305

631740, 236300

Area C

OA8

OA9

G12

G13

10

12

0 10m

G11, Tree-throw 3126, looking south

Ditch 3157, looking south

Section 15
WSW ENE
17.30mOD
3156
3157
0 0.5m

Section 14
S N
17.23mOD
3010
3011

© **Archaeology South-East**		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Area C, Phase 2.2, Late Iron Age	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

G 22, Ditch 1071 and G112, pit 1073, looking east

G31, pit 1450 cutting gully 1452, looking north

G25, Pit 2007, looking south

G116, Pit 1256 cut by G41, ditch 1253, looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B and D, Period 4, Late Saxon - roman	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

631400, 236500

631575, 236480

G44, Pit 1464, looking north

G77, Well 4062, looking south

FERRY ROAD

117 119 129 131

18.2m

Flooded

Area A

Area B

Area C

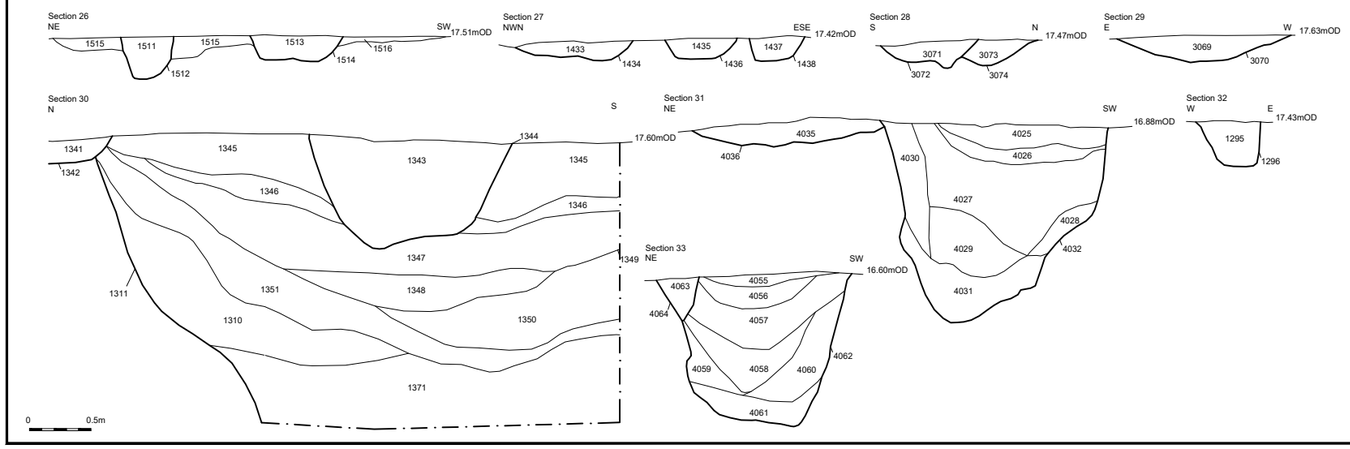
Area D

OA13 OA14 OA15 OA16 OA17

G35/G36 G37 G38 G39 G40 G41 G42 G43 G44 G45 G46 G47 G48 G49 G50 G51 G52 G53 G54 G76 G77 G78 G121 G124 G128 G131 G135 G153 G154

Section 26 Section 27 Section 28 Section 29 Section 30 Section 31 Section 32 Section 33

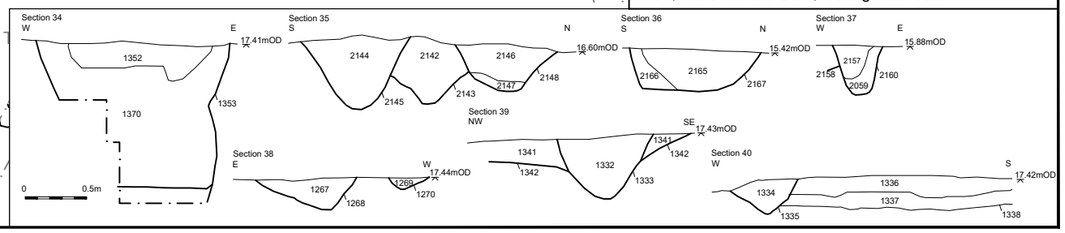
0 10m



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B, C and D, Phase 5.1, Medieval	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

G42, Well 1353, looking north west

G74, Pits 2158 and 2160, looking north east



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B and D, Phase 5.2, Late Medieval	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

631400, 236500

G90, ditch 2046, looking west

FERRY ROAD

117

125

129

131

18.2m

Area D

Area B

Area A

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

T9

T10

T15

T34

OA20

OA21

OA22

OA23

OA24

OA25

G79

G80

G81

G82

G83

G84

G85

G86

G87

G88

G88 Flooded

G90

G91

G92

G93

G94

G95

G96

G97

G98

G99

G101

G103

G110

G113

G114

G132

G138

G141

G143

G155

D4

Section 41

Section 42

Section 43

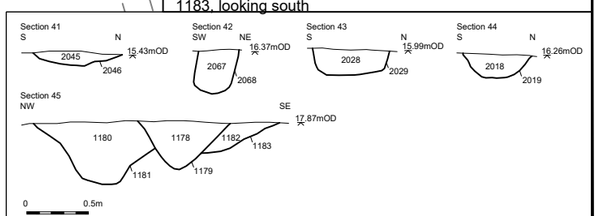
Section 44

Section 45

631530, 236420

0 10m

G99, ditch 1179, cutting G98, ditch 1181 and G120, pit 1183, looking south



© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B and D, Phase 6.1, Early Post Medieval	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

631400, 236500

117

119

125

129

131

FERRY ROAD

18.2m

Area D

631475, 236440

Area A

Modern

G105

G109

Section 46

G102

D5

G104

631450, 236400

0 10m

Area C

Modern

631680, 236305

G164

631740, 236300

10

12

0 10m

G105, ditch 1046, looking north

G104, ditch 1194 cutting G102, ditch 1190, looking west

Section 46

W E N S

17.88mOD

1166 1003 1164 1165 1195 1191

1167 1194 1190

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A and C , Phase 6.2, Late Post Medieval and Phase 7, Modern	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

G150, pit 3099, looking south

N

631400, 236500

631505, 236455

631680, 236305

631740, 236300

FERRY ROAD

117

119

129

131

18.2m

Flooded

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

G107

G112

G115

G117

G119

G120

G122

G126

G130

G133

G137

G139

G140

G142

G145

G148

G149

G150

G152

Section 47

Section 47
NW SE NE SW SE NW 17.88mOD
1047 1045 1047 1040 1045 1046 1198 1199 1042 1043 1044
1048 1046 1048 1041
0 0.5m

0 10m

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 171175	Sept 2018	Plan of Areas A, B, C and D, undated	
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG		

N

- Period 1 Early Neolithic
- Period 2, Phase 2.1 Early Iron Age
- Period 2, Phase 2.2 Late Iron Age
- Period 4 Roman / Late Saxon
- Period 5, Phase 5.1 medieval
- Period 5, Phase 5.2 late medieval
- Period 6, Phase 6.1 early post-medieval
- Period 6, Phase 6.2 late post-medieval
- Period 7 modern
- Undated

631400, 236500

631505, 236455

631680, 236305

631740, 236300

FERRY ROAD

117 119 125 129 131

18.2m

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

Coin hoard

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Ferry Road, Felixstowe
Project Ref: 171175	Feb 2019	Plan of Areas A, B, C and D, all periods
Report Ref: 2018336	Drawn by: APL/NG	Fig. 15

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