Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

PHASE 2 HARLOW SCIENCE PARK, LONDON ROAD NORTH ENTERPRISE ZONE LDO, HARLOW, ESSEX

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

ASE Project No: 160279
Site Code: HARLN18

ASE Report No: 2019367

July 2020

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

PHASE 2 HARLOW SCIENCE PARK, LONDON ROAD NORTH ENTERPRISE ZONE LDO, HARLOW, ESSEX

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Planning Reference: HW/CND/18/00173

ASE Project No: 160279
Site Code: HARLN18

ASE Report No: 2019367
OASIS ID: 380514

By Trevor Ennis

With contributions by
Luke Barber, Paul Blinkhorn, Dot Boughton, Anna Doherty, David Dunkin, Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Kayt Hawkins, Karine Le Hégarat, Elke Raemen, Rae Regensberg, Lucy Sibun, Mariangela Vitolo and Helen Walker

Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

Prepared by:	Trevor Ennis	Senior Archaeologist
Approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
Date of Issue:	July 2020	
Version:	1	

Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Phase 2 of the Harlow Science Park site, London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow, Essex, between 29th October 2018 and 26th March 2019. The work was commissioned by Harlow Council.

Preceding archaeological fieldwork comprised an initial trench-based evaluation and subsequent excavation of the Phase 1 central part of the site, which demonstrated the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Early Roman and medieval/post-medieval remains within the development area. Of particular importance was the recording of a multiphase Roman landscape comprising fields / cultivation systems and a surfaced trackway. These Phase 1 results have been reported on separately (ASE 2015a).

A thirty-four trench evaluation of the Phase 2 development area revealed the continuation of the Phase 1 Prehistoric and Roman period land use remains across the north and south parts of the site. Consequently, three open area excavation areas totalling 2.32ha were investigated in the north, southwest and southeast parts of the site.

A low level of prehistoric land use, spanning the Neolithic to Iron Age periods, was identified. Further parts of the distinctive Roman fields / cultivation systems previously encountered in Phase 1 were recorded in the north excavation Area and further parts of the NNNE/SSW orientated trackway identified in both the north and southwest areas. Roman period land use in the south areas of the site appears to have been of a significantly differing character, with a single large ditched enclosure dominating the southeast and a much more organic and irregular layout being prevalent in the southwest – perhaps of a more settlement nature. Of note is a Roman ring-ditch containing four well-furnished cremation burials in the southwest excavation area. While the Late Roman trackway appears to be inserted into the pre-existing layout in the north (and in the central Phase 1 area), in the southwest it disrupts land use and prompts a new enclosure layout in relation to it.

A small number of features hint at occupation in the Early Saxon period, in the south excavation areas. A Late Saxon/early medieval settlement, probably a farmstead comprising linear buildings arranged around a yard, subsequently occupies the southeast area with a possible outlying structure being present in the southwest, separated by the former Roman trackway. No further land use activity is evidenced until the post-medieval period; a single ditch and pit evidence the agricultural landscape associated with the nearby earlier post-medieval farmstead of Cold Hall.

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

The recorded remains are judged to be of sufficient local to regional significance to merit further analysis, research and interpretation, culminating in the production of a publication

report. It is proposed that the excavation results are disseminated by means of the production of a site report for inclusion in 'Essex Archaeology & History', the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History. It is envisaged that this report will collate and consider the results both of this Phase 2 fieldwork and that of the previous Phase 1 excavation to provide a comprehensive account of landscape development through time.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

Front Cover:

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by Harlow Council to undertake an archaeological 'strip, map and excavate' investigation on the southern and northern portions of the Harlow Science Park site, London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow, Essex.

1.1.2 This excavation was part of the second phase archaeological works carried out within the Science Park site, Phase 1 evaluation and excavation having been done in 2014.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Science Park site is situated on the eastern side of Harlow, between the A414 and London Road and to the south of Mark Hall Academy (formerly Mark Hall School) (NGR TL 47121058; Fig. 1). The Phase 2 excavations were undertaken within two distinct areas – the southern and northern portions of the new Harlow Science Park. These were separated by the 2014 Phase 1 excavation area within which construction of an access road dad been completed and construction of western Science Park buildings was ongoing. The northern excavation area was bordered by Mark Hall Academy sports fields to the north and had a new (un-named) link road between the A414 and London Road to its south. The southern excavation area was located to the south of the 2014 excavation area and bordered an existing industrial premises.

1.2.2 Both north and south excavation areas were covered in rough grass and had previously been used as sports fields. The north area was formerly the southern end of the Mark Hall Academy sports field, now separated by a fence, and was bounded to the south by a belt of trees beyond which the new link road had been recently constructed. The south area was separated from the industrial premises to the south by a mature hedge line and from the roads to east and west of the site by belts of trees.

1.2.3 The two excavation areas (north and south) were both broadly flat pieces of land. Ground levels in the northern area ranged from 72.5m to 75m AOD and in the southern area from 73.5m to 78m AOD. In the southern area, the eastern and western extremities of the site were of similar height (c.77m) with lower ground restricted to the south east.

1.2.4 The superficial geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; accessed 10/9/2018) as glacial till (or 'boulder clay') of the Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay, giving way to the northeast to the Thanet Sand Formation and the clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group (undifferentiated).

1.2.5 During the previous Phase 1 fieldwork (ASE 2015) the natural boulder clay was observed to be a light yellowish brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions. The boulder clay was interspersed by patches of reddish sand. Two types of fossilised sea creatures were commonly found in this deposit – a type of bivalve

called *gryphea* (commonly known as 'Devil's toenail') and numerous belemnites. These Jurassic fossils originally derived from the Oxford Clay of the Midlands and were moved to their present location and brought to the surface by the action of the Anglian ice sheet (Lucy 1999, 69, 78).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 The Harlow Enterprise Zone is one of twenty-four enterprise zones across the country that have been set up by the Government, in association with public and private sector partners, in areas that have the most potential for business growth and job creation. The Harlow Enterprise Zone is split in to two main sites: London Road (comprising London Road North and London Road South) and Templefields North East.

1.3.2 The development lies within land with identified archaeological potential relating to the history of the early settlement of Harlow. Essex County Council Place Services, in their capacity as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, had advised that the development had the capacity to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that are present. In accordance with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), ECC Place Services requested that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken to determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area.

1.3.3 This archaeological excavation follows an initial trial-trench evaluation and subsequent excavation of the western, Phase 1, portion of the site (ASE 2014; 2015a), which demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains within the development area. The trial-trench evaluation of the Phase 2 portions of the site (ASE 2016) revealed the continuation of these remains to both the north and south (Fig. 2). ECC Place Services therefore requested that a further phase of archaeological 'strip, map and excavation' be carried out within these northern and southern parts of the site. The locations and extents of the excavation areas were determined in consultation with the ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor, Maria Medlycott.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018) was prepared in order to set out the scope of work, methodology and research aims for the programme of the Phase 2 archaeological excavation. It was submitted to, and approved by, Harlow Council and their archaeology advisors, ECC's Place Services Historic Environment Team, for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The Phase 2 archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) of the northern and southern portions of the Science Park site was undertaken by ASE between 2nd and 12th of November 2015 (ASE 2016).

1.4.2 The Phase 2 excavations were undertaken by ASE from 29th October to 5th December 2018 (north area) and from 2nd January to 26th March 2019 (south area). The excavations were staffed by ASE archaeologists, directed in the field by Sarah Ritchie, Trevor Ennis and Angus Forshaw. The fieldwork was project managed by Gemma Stevenson and the post-excavation work by Mark

Atkinson. The works were monitored by Maria Medlycott, ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor, on behalf of the local planning authority.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 As specified in the WSI (ASE 2018), the excavation requirement agreed with ECC Place Services comprised the machine-excavation of two areas, totalling 3.2ha, informed by the results of the 2015 evaluation (Fig. 2). The north area covered 0.77ha and was excavated first, during Autumn 2018. The south area was subsequently excavated during Spring 2019 and was originally conceived as one large area. However, by the time of fieldwork it had been bisected by a newly-constructed access road. The excavated western part was 0.77ha and the eastern part 0.78ha in extent. Collectively, the excavation areas comprised a total of 2.32ha (*c*.0.9ha down on the originally specified extent due to the new access road, its associated landscaping and the presence of a newly-installed drainage system along the southeastern edge of the site). Also, to the immediate north of the drainage system, a large topsoil bund was only half-removed, with the agreement of the monitoring officer, thus leaving an additional strip of land unexcavated.

1.5.2 All work was carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with CIfA.

1.5.3 Much of the topsoil had been stripped prior to archaeological excavation in order to be reused for landscaping. A watching brief was maintained on this topsoil strip to ensure that it did not impact on the subsoil and surviving archaeological remains.

1.5.4 Machine-removal of the remaining overburden deposits (largely subsoil, but with some topsoil present in places) across the excavation areas was all undertaken under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The resultant spoil was removed from site by dumper truck. Machine excavation was carried out down to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural deposits, whichever was uppermost. Care was taken not to machine-off seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the project manager, the excavavtion supervisor and the ECC monitoring archaeologist, and was constantly updated as new areas of the site were exposed.

1.5.5 The 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 Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor. Where necessary (for example detailed ditch intersections), features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised for incorporation on the overall plan.

1.5.6 Following distribution of the pre-excavation plan a site meeting was held, per area, to agree an appropriate sampling strategy. ASE and ECC Place Services representatives attended each meeting,

1.5.7 As a starting principle, however, the sampling strategy for the excavation of archaeological features was sufficient to characterise and understand the features and was to be kept under review in consultation with ECC. For example, where discrete features remained undated following half-sectioning, complete excavation was required to maximise the chances of securely dating the feature. The following excavation/sampling strategy was to be followed as a basic minimum, but was kept under review in consultation with ECC Place Services:

- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.

- Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated where possible. Sufficient of the feature lengths (minimum 10%) 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 will be considered.

- All pits were initially half-sectioned and fully recorded. Some pits were subsequently fully excavated to facilitate 100% collection of artefact assemblages.

- Post- and stake-holes clearly not forming part of a structure (see above) 100% (by number) were half-sectioned ensuring that all relationships were investigated. Where deemed necessary, primarily by artefact content, the full excavation a representative sample was to be considered.

- For other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits, etc., all relationships were ascertained. Further investigation was to be a matter of on-site judgement, but to be sufficient to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.

- Deep features, such as wells, deep pits, etc. were initially half-sectioned. It Fully excavation was to be considered where necessary to facilitate finding their base. Where such features extended beyond *c.*1m below ground level (i.e. beyond a safe working depth), the strategy for recovery of data from the lower fills was discussed on site with ECC.

- For layers (exposed during machine-stripping) a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they would be excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked 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.

1.5.8 Soil horizons, excavated deposits and cut features were individually identified using a unique sequence of context numbers and recorded in accordance with

current professional standards using standard ASE context record sheets. Contexts were numbered 2000–4283 and followed on from the Phase 1 excavation context numbering sequence**.**

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

1.5.10 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrated the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also included working views to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.11 All artefacts from all excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the ASE artefact collection policy and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). Metal detecting was carried out on excavated features and in specific areas, such as the circular Roman burial enclosure (with minimal results).

1.5.12 On-site bulk soil sample collection, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (2011) and in close consultation with the ASE environmental specialist (Dr Lucy Allott).

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

1.5.14 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from suitable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Collected bulk samples were processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air dried prior to specialist analysis.

1.6 Scope and Organisation of the Report

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

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and desctibe the results; to specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims and 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 The Phase 2 archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE in November 2015 (ASE 2016) was undertaken using the site code HALRN15. The subsequent

excavation work was all undertaken using the site code HARLN18 under which the fieldwork, finds and environmental archives were all recorded.

1.6.4 Where pertinent, the results from the evaluation (ASE 2016) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation. The results from the previous Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015) are also re-assessed and discussed where appropriate in relation to this.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview of the archaeology of the Harlow area

2.1.1 The following is mainly taken from the Historic Town Assessment Report for Harlow, which forms part of the Extensive Urban Survey for Essex (Essex County Council 1999) and from preceding fieldwork reports.

Pre-Iron Age

2.1.2 The evidence of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods consists largely of scattered flint flakes and tools. The Bronze Age is better represented by a line of burial sites along the southern bank of the River Stort, including a group of eight burial urns on the hill that was later occupied by the Harlow Roman temple.

Iron Age

2.1.3 In the Iron Age, Harlow lay within the border zone between two major tribal groups – the Catavellauni to the west and the Trinovantes to the east – with the River Stort perhaps forming the border (Branigan 1987). The hill south of the River Stort (situated 1.7km north of the site) continued to have ritual significance. A roundhouse and ancillary structures of middle to late Iron Age date, as well as numerous Iron Age coins, small finds and animal bones were excavated here. The quantity and distribution pattern of the Iron Age coins, coupled with what appeared to be deliberate damage to the small finds, suggests that the site had ritual significance rather than a domestic function, prompting some to interpret the roundhouse as a cult centre or temple. Coins of Late Iron Age date were also discovered in the Holbrooks area, to the north-east of Temple Hill.

Roman

2.1.4 *A* small town developed in the Roman period, focussed on a temple (Scheduled Monument 62) which was built on the small hill to the south of the River Stort, not far from Harlow Mill Station within what is now an industrial estate. This developed from the existing Iron Age religious/ritual focus. The Roman town appears to have grown up in response to the temple, although it is also thought to have had a function as a market. Like many Trinovantian small towns it reflects a continuation in occupation from a Late Iron Age antecedent, rather than being a planned determination (Wickenden 1996, 93). There is a Roman villa to the north of Gilden Way (Scheduled Monument 24860). Further Roman settlement remains have been recently recorded at the Newhall development, a short distance to the east of the Science Park site. These are further described below.

Anglo-Saxon

2.1.5 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Harlow comes from the placename and archaeological evidence. ‘Harlow’ derives from the Old English for either ‘army hill or ‘temple hill’ and refers to the hill south of the River Stort where there is a Roman temple and an Anglo-Saxon building, possibly a shrine. Scattered

sunken-featured buildings have been recorded at the Gilden Way excavations (Germany 2008) and, most recently, at New Hall (ASE 2015b).

2.1.6 By the end of the Saxon period Harlow was the centre of the Saxon administrative division known as the Harlow Hundred which stretched from Roydon to Halingbury.

Medieval

2.1.7 During the medieval period, occupation focussed to the north of the site, at Old Harlow, where a town grew up on the east/west Hertford to Dunmow road. The settlement developed as a result of being granted the right to hold a fair and a market on the site in 1218. A medieval pottery industry was established to the south of the town in the Potter Street area in the 13th century and two kilns dating to *c*.1500 have been found on Harlow Common.

Post-Medieval

2.1.8 There appears to have been a period of depression in the post-medieval period, with the market being held only sporadically. However, it was during this period that Harlow rose to archaeological prominence due to its pottery industry which supplied the bulk of the slipware pottery found in London.

2.2 Site-specific background

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was prepared for the site in January 2013 (ECC Place Services 2013), and much of the following soye-specific background is drawn from this. Cited EHER numbers refer to known archaeological sites and findspots recorded by the Essex Historic Environment Record held at County Hall, Chelmsford. The locations of the most pertinent of these mentioned in the following text are shown on Figure 1.

2.2.2 The cropmark of a ring-ditch has been plotted from the air, *c*.50m south of the site. This probably represents the site of a Bronze Age burial mound (EHER 19373). To the east of the site, aerial photography and evaluation at the Newhall development has identified further ring-ditches (EHER 17810, 46442 and 46443; Gibson 2000; Drake *et al* 2004). The presence of these round barrow remains has been confirmed by recent excavation at Newhall; a Beaker burial was found in one such feature (ASE 2015b). Newhall has also produced evidence for Romano-British occupation and field systems (Drake *et al* 2004) and the more recent area excavations here have brought to light an Iron Age watering hole, extensive Roman field systems and two sunken-featured buildings of probable Saxon date (ASE 2015b).

2.2.3 Trial trenching and excavation in 2004 (EHER 46337), in connection with the construction of a new sports facility at Mark Hall School, to the north of the site, uncovered a range of archaeological remains dating from the Middle Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. The Middle Iron Age land use was defined by a sinuous north/south field boundary ditch that contained a lamb burial. To the north-west of, and possibly adjoining, the field boundary was part of a sub-circular enclosure, measuring *c*. 50m in diameter, perhaps constituting a cattle pen or corral. Associated with the enclosure were two small pits containing

'placed deposits' of cattle remains. The Roman features did not provide any firm evidence for the nature of the land-use/ occupation during this period, beyond confirming that there was activity in the area. A series of eight parallel north-south gullies were exposed on the western side of the excavation area which were initially interpreted as Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, based on the flint-tempered pottery in their fills (Barker 2004; Robertson 2004). These were later re-interpreted as probably being late post-medieval in date, possibly Napoleonic ridge and furrow (Robertson 2004). Running east/west between these gullies was a gravelled trackway which is shown on a map of Mark Hall estate dated 1819 (ERO D/Dar T33). There is a distance of some 230m between the Mark Hall excavations and the current site.

2.2.4 The postulated line of the Roman road (EHER 3631) from London to Bishops Stortford (and ultimately Great Chesterford and Cambridge) ran past the western boundary of the site. The important find of 'Felmongers pit' (EHER 3582) lies immediately adjacent to the suggested line of this Roman road, only 100m west of the western boundary of the site. It is a pit found in a back garden on Felmongers which was filled with hundreds of Roman pottery sherds, glass vessels, cooking vessels, samian pottery building debris and personal items. This rubbish deposit dates to AD 150-170 and derives from a high status house, as yet undiscovered.

2.2.5 500-600m to the south and southeast of the site, archaeological fieldwork (field-walking, watching briefs and excavation) on the Church Langley development in the late 1980s and 1990s also recovered sites dating to the Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval periods (EHER 9141, 47656, 14359). Early Iron Age occupation was identified on the Perry Springs Wood and Tesco sites, a Roman farmstead on the Old House site and evidence for post-medieval pottery industry on the Tesco, Fullers Mead and Laundry Farm sites (Medlycott 1992 and 2000; Atkinson 1992; Ecclestone 1993).

2.2.6 Cartographic sources, namely the Parish map of Latton 1616 (ERO D/DAr P1) and the Mark Hall Estate Map of 1819 (ERO D/DAR T33), show that the site lay to the south-east of Mark Hall and east of its deer park. On the map of 1616 a building labelled as 'Cold Hall' is shown, sited just within the western boundary of the site, approximately where the western end of the new access road is to be positioned. This building was located within a curved enclosure which abutted the Mark Hall Park boundary, and was accessed by a track running off London Road. The date of origin of the structure is not known and it may be either medieval or early post-medieval in date. The building is not shown on the 1778 map of Mark Hall and Latton (ERO D/DAr P2), having presumably been demolished by this date, although the curved enclosure is shown, labelled as Little Lodge Croft. By 1819 the enclosure had been removed.

2.2.7 The 1616 map shows field boundaries running north to south and east to west. Aerial photographs have mapped north/south and an east to west linear features in the field to the south of the site and their alignment with those shown on the map would suggest a medieval or post-medieval date (EHER 19373). The site was formerly part of Mark Hall estate which was situated to the south-west of Harlow town (now Old Harlow). It straddled two fields (as shown on the Mark Hall estate map of 1819). The site seems to have been agricultural land from 1616 to at least the earlier 19th century.

2.2.8 London Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the LDO area, is medieval in date but may follow the line of a Roman road (Medlycott pers comm). London Road is depicted on the 1616 Latton map as a wide straight road. During a site visit undertaken as part of the Desk-based Assessment, a surviving boundary bank with large coppiced trees along it was identified running parallel to London Road. Comparison with other sites in Essex would suggest that this had its origins as the boundary to a medieval linear green which ran along London Road.

2.3 Results of the Phase 1 archaeological fieldwork

2.3.1 Phase 1 archaeological fieldwork was carried out within the western portion of the science park and across the route of a new access road in 2014. A programme of trial trenching (Trenches 1-64; ASE 2014) was followed by open area excavation (ASE 2015; Fig. 2).

2.3.2 The Phase 1 excavations covered a 1.45 ha area. They exposed and recorded a multi-period sequence of archaeological remains, seemingly spanning the later prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Although their relative sequencing is understood, their precise chronology is as yet unclear. The earliest remains consisted of a scatter of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pits and postholes, and possibly Early/Middle Iron Age field system boundaries which indicate a late prehistoric presence at this location in the landscape.

2.3.3 The first tangible phase of land-use is currently dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman transition period, when two extensive complexes of very regular parallel ditches/gullies were imposed on the landscape. Similar features have been discovered elsewhere in Essex and the surrounding counties and varying interpretations and dates have been assigned to them. They are tentatively interpreted here as ‘bedding trenches’ for large-scale horticulture but may have had a more general agricultural function. Four undated cremation burials and a cattle burial may also date to this phase of land-use.

2.3.4 This location continued to be under agricultural use through the Roman period, as demonstrated by the laying-out of a rectilinear field system in the area in between, and with reference to, the two horticultural complexes. This field system respected the ‘bedding trenches’ and perpetuated some of them as boundaries. Within one of the smaller Roman enclosures of this field system were the fragmentary remains of a building foundation constructed of broken Roman brick and roof tile. This may be of Roman date, or else be a later building making use of available Roman building material.

2.3.5 A SSW/NNE aligned trackway was seemingly inserted into this pre-existing horticultural and agricultural landscape, perhaps replacing a former lesser routeway. The gravelled track surface incorporated Roman brick and tile, presumably deriving from a robbed building located in the wider vicinity. The date of this trackway is particularly uncertain.

2.3.6 No positive evidence for Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was found. However, several excavated pits did not contain any datable finds. Some of these cut into Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and could therefore be post-Roman.

2.3.7 There appears to have been a hiatus in occupation and use of the area until the later medieval / post-medieval period. Land-use at this time appears to have been agricultural, lying just outside the farmstead of Cold Hall. A small part of the homestead ditch/moat was encountered at the southwest corner of the excavation. This, and a substantial field boundary ditch in the middle of the site, corresponds with early 17th-century cartographic evidence.

2.4 Results of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation

2.4.1 The Phase 2 trial-trench evaluation, carried out to the north and south of the Phase 1 investigations covered a 3.98ha area (ASE 2016; Fig. 2) and revealed a continuation of the Phase 1 activities, including further evidence of the parallel 'bedding trenches' and the continuation of the north/south metalled trackway.

2.4.2 The earliest dated feature in the northern area was a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit. A fair quantity of pottery from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age was also found residually in a later ditch. In the southern area there were three probable prehistoric features – a curvilinear gully/ring ditch and two pits. These remains appear to indicate a low intensity of late prehistoric presence at this location in the landscape.

2.4.3 The complexes of parallel 'bedding trenches' found in Phase 1 were shown to extend into both areas of the Phase 2 evaluation. Seemingly of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date, their sparse finds assemblages contained significant residual components.

2.4.4 The metalled trackway was demonstrated to extend across both northern and southern Phase 2 evaluation areas. Like the bedding trenches, the understanding of the chronology and relationship of this track to the seemingly broadly contemporary enclosed agricultural landscape remained unclear.

2.4.5 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded. Medieval activity was sparse with only one gully in the northern area definitely dated to this period. One ditch and a gully in the southern area also contained some medieval material along with earlier finds.

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aims for the Phase 2 archaeological excavation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2018) and were as follows:

- To preserve by record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of all surviving archaeological remains.

- To gain information on past land-use which both sets these excavation areas within the results from the wider landscape and also refines the information and interpretations developed from previous archaeological interventions within the immediate area.

3.1.2 More site-specific questions posited in the light of the evaluation results were:

- Can the scatter of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age features observed during the Phase 2 evaluation be further defined/understood?

- Can the form and function of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'bedding trench' complexes/fields be further understood?

- Can the date of the north/south metalled trackway be more accurately defined?

- Can the function of the possible ring-ditch in Trench 101 be further defined? Is there any evidence it is a funerary monument?

3.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research objectives:

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

- *On sites during the Iron Age/Romano-British transition, does the evidence suggest a seamless transition or a change in use of the land or farmstead, or continued occupation of the site but a change in building-types or agricultural practice? (Medlycott 2011, 31)*

- *At what date(s) are the extensive [Iron Age/Romano-British] field systems and enclosures established, and how do these relate to earlier systems and settlements? (Medlycott 2011, 31)*

- *The nature of the agrarian economy [in the Iron Age] needs further study. Is a real understanding of continuity and change emerging? What are the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and is there a changing dynamic throughout the period? (Medlycott, 2011, 31)*

3.2.1 In order to combine the above aims and objectives into a single comprehensive list of research objectives (ROs), the following have been prepared in an interrogative format. The extent to which they have been addressed by the excavation results is considered in Section 7.1.

RO1: What is the character of the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age remains and can the evidence shed light on the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition, a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction?

RO2: What is the character of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman evidence and can the form and function of the 'bedding trench' complexes/fields be further understood. Does the evidence suggest a seamless transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman or a period of change reflected in a change of land use, occupation or agricultural practice?

RO3: What is the character of the Roman evidence and is it during this period that extensive field systems are first established? Can the date of the possible Roman north/south metalled trackway be more accurately defined?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Subsequent to the 2015 evaluation (ASE 2016), a controlled strip, map and excavation of a total area measuring *c*.2.32ha was carried out across the northern and southern (Phase 2) portions of the Harlow Science Park development site. The northern excavation area measured 0.77ha and the southern, bisected by a new access road into eastern and western areas, measured 0.78ha and 0.77ha respectively (Fig. 2).

4.1.2 As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [****], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual excavated segment and context numbers, are discussed as single entities and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date, type and/or spatial trait. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds as: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (4.8).

4.1.3 Past land use entities (as opposed to modern imposed excavation areas) are provisionally identified. Primarily defined by the archaeological remains of boundaries (e.g. ditches, gullies, etc.), these entities are termed and numbered sequentially (e.g. 'Open Area' – OA1, OA2, etc.) for ease of reference to given parts of the landscape exposed within the site in any given period.

4.1.4 Archaeological remains were present across both north and south excavation areas. Six broad periods of activity have been identified, primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist or similarities in orientation and/or feature morphology suggest a relationship. Period 1 has been broken down further into five sub-phases and Period 3 into three sub-phases, reflecting the complexity of their development as shown by stratigraphic sequence.

4.1.5 Remains encountered on site date to the Prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval periods. A number of archaeological features were undated (Period 0). The majority have been provisionally assigned to one of the following periods:

- Period 1: Prehistoric
  - Phase 1.1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
  - Phase 1.2: Mid/Late Bronze Age
  - Phase 1.3: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
  - Phase 1.4: Early/Middle Iron Age
  - Phase 1.5: Mid/Late Iron Age
- Period 2: Late Iron Age/earliest Roman (early to mid-1st century AD)
- Period 3: Roman

Phase 3.1: Late 1st century to early 2nd century

Phase 3.2: Mid Roman

Phase 3.3: Later Roman

- Period 4: Early Saxon
- Period 5: Late Saxon/early medieval
- Period 6: Post-medieval/modern
- Undated

4.1.6 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these provisional period headings. Where stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence indicate distinct episodes of use and/or development, periods are divided into phases. Additional context data is presented in Appendix 1 and a list of allocated groups and their contents in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on multi-phase plans (Figs 3–5), with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated. Group numbers and land use entities are marked on subsequent period and phase plans for the individual excavation areas. Detailed feature plans and selected section drawings and photographic images are provided, as appropriate. Where pertinent, Phase 2 evaluation results have been integrated into stratigraphic narrative descriptions and discussions. Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number / context number), as opposed to the four-digit excavation context numbers (i.e. [0000]).

4.1.7 Where pertinent to the discussion and interpretation of the Phase 2 investigation and its component archaeological features, reference is made to the Phase 1 evaluation and excavation results.

4.2 Topography and Deposit Sequence

4.2.1 Both north and south excavation areas were broadly flat areas of land formerly used as sports fields (the north area until recently within the grounds of the Mark Hall Academy school) and covered in rough grass prior to topsoil stripping. Ground levels in the north part ranged from 72.5m to 75m AOD and in the south from 73.5m to 78m AOD. No specific landscaping impacts relating to the creation of sports fields (e.g. ground reduction/levelling) was identified in either area.

4.2.2 Excavations in the north of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of dark grey brown clay silt topsoil [2000] over mid brown silty clay subsoil [2001]. The subsoil was mainly observed in the west and south and did not extend into the far northern or far eastern reaches of the area. The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.40m thick and the subsoil between 0.16m and 0.20m thick. The underlying natural deposit consisted of yellowish brown clay [2002] with frequent flint and chalk inclusions.

4.2.3 The deposit sequence in the south of the site was broadly similar, with mid/dark brownish grey to dark grey clayey silt topsoil [3000] overlying mid brownish grey silty clay subsoil [3001]. Some dark organic matter was mixed in with the topsoil at the western edge of the site close to a belt of trees. Root disturbance was fairly extensive in this area and was also noted at the southern edge where

positioned close to a hedged boundary. The subsoil included occasional patches of modern rubble that were probably intrusive. The topsoil was generally 0.30 to 0.45m thick and the underlying subsoil between 0.15m and 0.30m thick. The underlying natural deposit [3012] consisted mainly of light yellow to orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint inclusions. There were occasional patches of lighter grey clay and, in places, a thin/localised capping of mid brown clay was noted overlying more yellowy chalk-flecked deposits.

4.2.4 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during the closely-monitored machining. Feature legibility was moderate once the overburden was removed with some features clearly visible, others difficult to see, obscured or disturbed. The site was exposed to the extremes of winter weather and was subject to snow and heavy rain which led to several lower-lying areas being flooded and the remainder of the site being extremely sticky to work. Some rutting occurred in the northwest corner of the south area where topsoil was stock-piled by site contractors and subsequently removed.

4.2.5 Most of the archaeological remains were overlain by both topsoil and subsoil deposits and were cut into the natural clay. The only exception being the Late Roman trackway which in places directly underlay the topsoil. In addition to the gravelled trackway, a range of below-ground archaeological remains were uncovered, including pits, postholes, numerous ditches and gullies, cremation burials, cobble surfaces and a well or waterhole (Figs 3–5). Most of the ditches represent field boundaries. Many of the gullies were parallel and were associated with agricultural/horticultural activity, a few were curving and may have had a structural function. Spread across all the Phase 2 excavation areas, these remains spanned the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods; of particular note were the remains of a Late Saxon farmstead in the southeast of the site. No later medieval remains were present. A reasonably high level of intercut stratigraphic complexity was observed, with some relationships quite obvious and others difficult or impossible to determine due to similarity in fill composition. In some instances the stratigraphic relationship could be resolved by the recovered dating evidence.

4.2.6 The overall artefact assemblage recovered from the excavation was of moderate size, comprising predominantly of pottery with lesser quantities of worked flint, fired clay, CBM, animal bone, metalwork, etc. Despite this, many of the features did not contain dating evidence and others produced only a few dateable pottery sherds. There was a fairly high occurance of residuality, particularly with pottery of prehistoric date. Most dateable pottery belonged to the Roman period. The majority of the linear features contained single, mid greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional gravel and chalk inclusions, indicative of gradual/incidental infilling during use. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

4.3 Period 1: Prehistoric

4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably pre-Late Neolithic date were identified within the Phase 2 excavation areas. A total of 118 pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered from across the site (5.2) during both the evaluation and excavation phases of work. Most of this material was judged

to be residual in later features. The earliest identified worked flint was a bladelet of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and a core of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. A number of thin flint flakes may also date to the Neolithic period. This material suggesting a transient presence in the landscape at this time.

4.3.2 The majority of the flintwork dates from the Late Neolithic to Iron Age and may therefore be contemporary with the identified archaeological remains and a more permanent presence in the landscape, though for the most part was recovered from later features, and presumably reflects an evolving and more permanent presence in the landscape. Archaeological features of later prehistoric (Latest Neolithic /earliest Bronze Age onwards) date attest to episodes of relatively low intensity/sporadic land use activity. A maximum of five phases of late prehistoric land use are identified (Phases 1.1 to 1.5) and generally demonstrate its increasing intensification.

***Phase 1.1*: *Late Neolithic/Early Bronze* Age**

4.3.3 The first tangible traces of activity evidenced within the Phase 2 areas are of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Two pits were encountered, one in the north area [2015] (G100) and one in the southeast [86/005] (G318), that may both pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. Potential *in situ* flint flakes pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age were recovered from pit [86/005]. The earliest pottery recovered from the site also dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period and includes one decorated diagnostic sherd in the Beaker tradition. No features of this date were identified in the previous excavation of the access route and western portion of the science park (i.e. Phase 1; ASE 2015a). Given the scarcity of remains and absence of any substantive land divisions the landscape here is regarded as being unenclosed at this time.

North Area (Fig. 6)

4.3.4 In the north, G100 sub-circular pit [2015] was 1.4m long by 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep, and had 60-75°sides and a concave base (Fig. 23, section 1; Fig. 25 photo). It was filled with light greyish brown silty clay mottled with orange [2014], with occasional inclusions of charcoal and fired clay. Recovered finds consisted of a very small piece of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pottery and a flint bladelet of a seemingly slightly earlier Mesolithic to Neolithic date.

Southeast Area (Fig. 8)

4.3.5 The southern feature, G318 pit [86/005], was excavated during the evaluation phase of work. This was probably sub-circular in plan and measured 2.58m (N/S) by over 2m (E/W) and 0.7m deep. It contained a single mid greyish yellow-brown silty clay fill [86/004] and contained rare flecks of charcoal. A small cohesive group of worked flint was retrieved, consisting of five flint flakes and one fragmented blade core that, although not precisely dated, pre-date the Middle Bronze Age.

4.3.6 Further evidence for Phase 1.1 activity in the landscape is represented by the recovery, albeit residually, of a barbed and tanged arrowhead (RF<37>) dating to the Early Bronze Age (recovered from Phase 1.5 pit [4083]) and an end-and-side scraper likely dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (from Phase 3.3

ditch [3670]). In addition, one diagnostic sherd of decorated Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from the fill of Period 4 ditch [4089] (G292) and a tiny scrap of Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered as a residual element in Period 2 ditch [3810] (G275).

Phase 1.2: Middle/Late Bronze Age

4.3.7 A slight increase in the intensity of land use during the Middle to Late Bronze Age may be evidenced by the presence of five pits widely distributed across the north and southwest areas, and by two linear ditches, arranged perpendicular to each other, that form part of an enclosure also in the southwest. However, neither were substantial features and they may form a relatively minor sub-division within a still largely unenclosed landscape. No features of this date were identified in the Phase 1 excavation.

North Area (Fig. 6)

4.3.8 In the northern area, two adjacent pits (G101), located some 2.6m apart, are dated to Phase 1.2 on the presence of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery. The larger of the two pits [2024] was oval in shape and measured 2.05m in length by 1.12m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 23, section 2; Fig. 25 photo). It was filled with mid greyish brown silt [2023] from which ten sherds of Mid/Late Bronze Age pottery were retrieved. Smaller pit [2022] was sub-circular in shape with a length of 1.3m and a depth of 0.29m, and contained three fills (Fig. 23, section 3; Fig. 25 photo). In the base was a deposit of mid orangey brown clay silt [2025], in the middle a deposit of dark brown and black silt [2021] with frequent charcoal, occasional burnt clay and burnt stone inclusions, and in the top, a deposit of light greyish brown silt [2020]. Although the middle fill had a strong charcoal element there was no evidence of *in situ* burning to suggest that this feature was anything other than a pit. Thirty sherds of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the middle and upper fills. Soil sample <3> collected from fill [2021] contained charcoal largely derived from oak, but also with occasional examples of cherry/blackthorn, hazel/alder and Maloideae wood. No charred grains or seeds were present.

Southwest Area (Fig. 7)

4.3.9 Two linear features (G200 and G201) and three pits (G317) possibly date to Phase 1.2. Ditch G200 (segs [3031, 3040, 3044, 96/006]) was located in the southwest and continued beyond the southern edge of the site. It was aligned NNW/SSE and was 18m long with a truncated rounded end to the north. It was up to 1.87m wide by 0.24m deep with moderately sloping sides and a generally flat base (Fig. 26, section 13; Fig. 27 photo). It had a single fill of light brown to orangey/brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and pebble inclusions. Eleven sherds of Middle Bronze Age to earlier Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from fill [3043] of seg [3044] and one sherd of probable Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from fill [3039] of seg [3040].

4.3.10 Gully G201 (segs [3003, 3009, 3014, 3018, 3027]) was aligned WSW/ENE and was at least 41m long. It had a rounded terminus to the west and was truncated by several later ditches to the east. Where investigated, or part investigated, the gully varied in width from 0.6m to 0.98m and depth from 0.12m to 0.16m and

had gradually sloping (20-50°) sides and a concave to uneven base (Fig. 26, sections 14 and 15). It contained a single clay silt fill that varied in colour from yellowish brown to orange brown and orange grey. In total, three sherds of pottery were recovered from this gully; two of Middle Bronze Age to earlier Late Bronze Age date from fill [3017] (seg [3018]) and one small sherd of potentially intrusive Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from fill [3026] (seg [3027]). While gullies G200 and G201 are posited to define part of an enclosure within the Middle/Late Bronze Age landscape, no features have been identified to occupy its interior and very few contemporary features are present in its surrounding vicinity.

4.3.11 Three scattered pits G317 ([3005], [3287] and [3600]) may date to Phase 1.2. Pit [3600] was sub-circular in plan and was partially truncated by later ditch G210. The pit had a diameter of *c.*1.5m and a depth of 0.5m, and had a single fill of light to mid brown silty clay [3599] containing occasional flints and flecks of charcoal (Fig. 27 photo). The pit is tentatively dated on the recovery of a single sherd of possible Middle Bronze Age pottery. Pit [3005] was oval in plan and measured 1.33m long by 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep, and had variable sides and an uneven base. It was filled with dark greyish brown clay silt [3004] which contained eleven sherds of Middle Bronze Age to earlier Late Bronze Age pottery. This pit cut into the top of Phase 1.2 gully G201 and is therefore perhaps likely to date to the latter end of the pottery date range.

4.3.12 Pit [3287] was located further north. It was 1.31m long by 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep, and had moderate (30-40°) sloping sides and an uneven base (Fig. 26, section 16). It contained a single fill [3286] of dark grey brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks. A single sherd of pottery of mid to late Bronze Age date was recovered from it. Bulk soil sample <22> collected from the fill contained a few charred grains of wheat and barley.

Southeast Area (Fig. 8)

4.3.13 No features of demonstrable Middle/Late Bronze Age date are present withinin the southeast excavation area.

Phase 1.3: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

4.3.14 Further pit digging activity takes place in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with two pits in the northern area and two in the south dating to this phase. The latter two features containing over 6.7kg of pottery. A few pits and postholes of this date were also present in the previous Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a) implying that activity at this time, albeit limited, took place across the landscape within the development area. The most significant feature of this period was a probable well or waterhole in the north area, that may have provided water for livestock within a still unenclosed landscape. Adjacent was a rectangular hearth-like feature filled with burnt stones; although cut by the waterhole, it is probably contemporary with it. These appear to occupy an unenclosed landscape.

North Area (Fig. 6)

4.3.15 Two pits (G102) in the north area could be assigned to Phase 1.3. Located close to the western edge of the site, pit [2185] was sub-circular in shape, 0.51m long and 0.09m deep, with variable 30-60° sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 23, section 4). It was filled with dark grey brown silt [2184] with rare flint inclusions, from which six sherds of Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age pottery were recovered. The second pit, [71/006], was also sub-circular in plan but considerably larger at 1.34m in length by 0.30m deep. It contained two fills; a lower deposit of mid-dark brown clay [71/010] and an upper of mid brown silty clay [71/007], from which fifty-five sherds of Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age pottery were recovered. On the north side of pit [71/006] was a smaller sub-circular feature [71/008], 0.64m wide by 0.21m deep, that had an uncertain relationship and may be associated.

4.3.16 Substantial and irregularly-shaped feature [2141] (G107) was *c.*11m long by 10m wide and in excess of 1.28m deep, with fairly variable (15-70° sides), becoming gently concave toward its presumed base (Fig. 24, section 12). It was investigated by means of a slot excavated across its southern portion, within which two main fills were recorded; a primary deposit of mid yellowish brown silt [2239] with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, and a secondary deposit of mid greyish brown silt [2030] with occasional inclusions of flint and charcoal. A third much shallower (0.15m deep) fill was present on the north side of the excavated slot, infilling a slight hollow in the top of the feature. Pottery was recovered from all three fills. Fifty sherds of Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age pottery were recovered from lower fill [2239]. A further thirty similarly dated sherds were recovered from secondary fill [2030], along with 169 sherds of Early Roman pottery. The pit had also been partially sectioned toward its northeast extent during the Phase 2 evaluation, as [73/016], when it was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, though not bottomed. Four fills ([73/012], [73/013], [73/014] and [73/015]) were recorded here. The lowest recorded fill was situated on the lower eastern side of the pit and consisted of yellowish brown clay [73/015] that was possibly the product of erosion and silting. The second fill consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay [73/014] and contained twenty-two sherds of Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age and a possible ten sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. Further sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the third fill, which consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay [73/013]. The top of the pit was infilled with mid brownish grey silty clay [73/012] that was noticeably greyer than the lower fills and contained occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. Twelve sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this uppermost fill along with a fragment of CBM of Roman or later date.

4.3.17 Overall, it is probable that this large pit-like feature originates in the Late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age, seemingly with Middle Iron Age infilling and Roman period accumulationin its very top (in a subsidence hollow?). It was not bottomed in its more central area and could have been significantly deeper than recorded, perhaps even being shaft-like here. It is conjectured to be a well or waterhole, with which adjacent burnt feature [2033] may be associated.

4.3.18 Feature [2033] (G153) was located on the western side of postulated well/waterhole [2141] / [73/016]. It was partially overlain by waterhole fill [2030] and may perhaps have been cut by the waterhole itself. The feature consisted

of an ENE/WSW aligned rectilinear cut 2.4m long by 1m wide and 0.32m deep, with a steep convex side and flattish base. It contained two fills; a lower deposit of densely-packed burnt flints/stones in a matrix of dark red and black clay silt [2032], and an upper deposit of mid blackish grey silt with frequent burnt stones/flints and charcoal [2031]. Although, the flints were clearly heat-affected there was no evidence of the surrounding natural clay being burnt suggesting that the flints may have been heated elsewhere before deposition in the pit (Fig. 25 photo). No dating evidence was present. Three bulk soil samples were collected, two (<5> and <6>) from lower fill [2032] and one (<2>) from upper fill [2031]. Analysis of the samples revealed an absence of charred remains other than fine charcoal.

Southeast Area (Fig. 8)

4.3.19 Two pits (G272) located in the eastern part of this area were firmly attributed to the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age on the basis of 587 sherds (over 6.7kg) of pottery recovered between them. The two pits were located about 1.5m apart and were both similar shaped (oval) and similar sized, [3343] measuring 0.49m by 0.47m and 0.18m deep, and [3351] 0.42m by 0.4m and 0.18m deep. Both had *c.*80° sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 26, sections 17 and 18). The fills varied slightly; pit [3343] was filled with dark brownish grey silty clay [3342] mottled with orange, with common charcoal while pit [3351] was filled with dark grey brown silty clay [3350]. Both contained a large quantity of densely packed broken pottery, the majority comprising large parts from a single jar that had been divided between the two pits. Both fills were sampled (<27> and <28>) but contained no charred macrofossils and only small amounts of charcoal.

Phase 1.4: Early/Middle Iron Age

4.3.20 Indications of a more settled landscape appear in the Early / Middle Iron Age with the first appearance of structural features with a possible domestic/ritual purpose. The various excavation areas are occupied by small unenclosed settlements comprising roundhouses defined by remnants of ring-ditch/gully foundation trenches, accompanied by occasional pits.

4.3.21 A number of ditches and gullies broadly assigned to the Early/Middle Iron Age were present in the Phase 1 excavation area (ASE 2015a). Most of these features were confined within a rough 50m by 50m area located in the centre of the excavation area. Some were intercutting, implying two or three phases of activity. Amongst them was an additional semi-circular curvilinear gully with a possible structural function.

North Area

4.3.22 Several features in the north excavation area can be assigned to the Early/Middle Iron Age. Two adjacent pits in the east of the area were broadly dated to the earlier Iron Age. Pit [2062] (G103) was pear-shaped in plan, 0.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep 70-80° sides and a flat base. It contained two silty clay fills; the lower was yellowish brown in colour containing occasional rounded pebbles [2063] and the upper a darker blackish brown with frequent charcoal inclusions [2061]. Bulk soil sample <7> collected from this upper fill contained no significant environmental remains. A metre or two to the

northeast, elongated pit [2099] (G105) was considerably larger being some 2m long by 0.57m wide, but shallower at only 0.10m deep (Fig. 23, section 6). It was filled with dark greyish brown silt [2098] containing occasional chalk flecks. Two sherds of earlier Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit [2062] and a further fifty-three sherds from pit [2099].

4.3.23 To their east, a short NE/SW aligned, slightly curving, gully (G106) may also be broadly contemporary. The gully was traced for a length of 4.3m and was investigated in two segments [2056] and [2127]. It varied in width from 0.34m to 0.63m and depth from 0.12m to 0.26m and was filled with mid to dark greyish brown silt ([2055] and [2126]) (Fig. 23, section 5; Fig. 25 photo). A mix of Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age and Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, that is overall suggestive of an earlier Iron Age date. At the northeast end of the gully was an oval posthole [2058], 0.13m deep, with steep 70-80° sides and a concave base. It was filled with light yellowish brown silty clay [2057]. No finds were recovered from it. The relationship between the posthole and the gully was uncertain, but on balance it is likely that the posthole was a contemporary and associated feature.

4.3.24 To the west was a second curving gully (G108) some 6m in length aligned N/S to NNW/SSE. This had a definite rounded terminal [2052] to north and the hint of a possible terminus to south, immediately prior to truncation by a later gully. The gully varied in width between 0.6m and 0.72m at its two ends though appeared narrower (*c*.0.35m) at its centre. It had 40-60° sides and a flat base and was filled with dark brown silty clay ([2051] and [2053]) with occasional chalk, stone and burnt clay inclusions. No finds were retrieved but, stratigraphically, the gully appeared to be earlier than the surrounding features. The gully was similar to G106 in that it had a posthole located at its end. In this instance, this was a small pear-shaped feature [2054], 0.36m long by 0.26m wide by 0.10m deep with 65° sides and a concave base with a dark brown / black clay fill [2053]. It is possible that gully G108 forms part of an interrupted, curving structural feature in conjunction with gully G106 – perhaps the ring-gully foundation eaves-drip gully for a roundhouse with a *c*.12m diameter. If so, pit/posthole G104 ([2077], currently Phase 1.5) could be regarded as being centrally placed within it, and nearby G103 and G105 as being associated features outside it.

Southwest Area (Fig. 7)

4.3.25 Gully G206 was located in the northwest corner of the southwestern area. It was aligned ENE/WSW and was 18m long with a rounded terminus to the west. To the east, it continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area. The gully was investigated in two places (segs [3393, 3458]) and varied in width from 0.34m to 1.06mm and depth 0.13m to 0.15m (Fig. 26, section 20). It was filled with light yellowish grey to mid greyish brown silty clay. Three sherds of earlier Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill [3392] of segment [3393]. It is postulated that the edge of a feature in the end of Trench 78, [78/007], is in fact the interrupted continuation of G206. It could also be speculated that gully [75/005] constitutes a further eastward part of the same feature.

Southeast Area (Fig. 8)

4.3.26 Perhaps the most convincingly dated Phase 1.4 feature in the south excavation area was pit G323 [4139], located in the southeastern area. The pit was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.63m wide and 0.14m deep, with 30-40°sides and an irregular base. It was filled with light brownish grey silt [4140] from which ten sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

4.3.27 Pit G307 [3864] was located in the eastern area and was partly truncated by modern disturbance. It was oval in plan, 2.23m long by 0.38m deep with variable (35-70°) sides and a flat slightly uneven base (Fig. 26, section 19). It contained three yellowy green to greenish grey silty clay fills ([3863, 3862, 3867]) containing occasional inclusions of chalk, charcoal and flint. Retrieved finds comprised animal bone, fired clay, three sherds of probable earlier Iron Age pottery. Of particular note for its early presence, is a heavily corroded iron object that unfortunately cannot be identified.

4.3.28 Pit G319 [86/007] was investigated in evaluation Trench 86. It was 1.2m long by 0.74m+ wide by 0.44m deep and appeared to continue beyond the western edge of the evaluation trench, although was not observed in the subsequent excavation. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [86/006] with rare charcoal flecks and is tentatively dated to Phase 1.4 on the presence of a solitary sherd of Early Iron Age pottery.

4.3.29 A possible ring-gully was partially exposed in evaluation Trench 101, though was not subsequently further investigated as it extended outside the agreed excavation area. The gully was investigated in two segments ([101/004, 101/006]) and was 0.53-0.58m wide by 0.08-0.15m deep, with an estimated overall diameter of *c.*5m. Two very small sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from its pale silty fill.

Phase 1.5: Middle/Late Iron Age

4.3.30 Settlement activity continues, and increases, into the Middle/Late Iron Age and may constitute some semblance of continuity of occupation by this time. Part of a large ring-gully with associated postholes and pits, in the southeast area, is likely to be a dwelling, perhaps constituting a farmstead. Linear gullies, and a single large boundary ditch in the southwest area, may constitute land enclosure, perhaps a field system, associated with this settlement activity. No remains were firmly attributed to this site phase during the Phase 1 excavation, although it is acknowledged that some of the latest Early/Middle Iron Age linear features assigned to Phase 1.4 might really fall into the earlier part of Phase 1.5.

North Area (Fig. 6)

4.3.31 Pit [2077] (G104), located in the eastern side of the north area, appears to date to Period 5. This was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.62m and a depth of 0.2m. It was filled with mottled grey, green and brown silty clay [2076] and contained abundant burnt clay and charcoal from which bulk soil sample <14> was taken. No charred remains were present in the sample residues but there was enough charcoal in order for it to be assessed and identified as oak.

Retrieved finds consisted of four body sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, all from the same vessel.

4.3.32 In the northwest corner of the north area gully [2183] (G154) may date to the Middle to Late Iron Age on stratigraphic grounds, as it is cut by a Period 2 feature. The gully's north/south alignment was also noticeably different from the NNW/SSE alignment of other later linear features in the vicinity. The gully measured over 20m in length by 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep, and had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid yellowish grey brown clay. Inclusions included occasional pieces of chalk and flint. No finds were present.

Southwest Area (Fig. 7)

4.3.33 Gully G202 [3104] was a narrow slot-like feature aligned NNW/SSE. It was *c*.3m long with a rounded end to the south and an uncertain relationship with gully G203 to the north. The gully was 0.3m wide by 0.13m deep with steep 60-70° sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid yellowish brown clay [3103] with occasional flecks of charcoal. Retrieved finds included twenty-four fragments of animal bone and 424 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

4.3.34 Located in the southwestern area, gully G203 was aligned roughly WNW/ESE. It was *c.*45m long, continuing beyond the edge of the excavation area to the west and converging with a number of later gullies to the east. The gully was excavated in four segments ([3054], [3084], [3099], [3106]) and recorded as [95/004] in evaluation Trench 95. The gully varied in width from 0.45m to 0.70m and in depth from 0.17m to 0.23m. It mostly had moderate sloping 40-55° sides and a concave base, and was filled with light brown to greyish brown clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and charcoal. Finds consisted of two sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery from fill [3083] (seg [3084]) and two smaller sherds of post-medieval pottery assumed to be intrusive.

4.3.34 Pit G204 [3434] was located in the very northwest corner of the southwestern area. The pit was oval in plan at 0.69m in length by 0.48m width and 0.19m in depth. It had two fills, a lower of mid greyish yellow silty clay [3433] and an upper of dark grey silty clay [3432] containing frequent charcoal from which four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. Given the high charcoal content bulk soil sample <34> was collected. Its analysis revealed the presence of charred caryopses of free-threshing wheat and hulled barley.

4.3.35 Located immediately south of pit [3434] was a large ENE/WSW ditch (G205) which was investigated within a single segment, [3456]. The ditch was 18m+ long, extending beyond the edge of the excavation area both to the SW and NE. It was 4.2m wide and up to 1.38m deep and contained six main fills ([3448], [3449], [3450], [3451], [3452] and [3453]) and two weathering deposits ([3454] and [3455] on either side (Fig. 26, section 20; Fig. 27 photo). The fills were mostly similar, consisting of mid greyish brown silty clays, the exception being fill [3450] which was browner and may have included an element of re-deposited natural clay. A total of thirty-five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the top two fills and a further four sherds were recovered from the primary fill, implying a consistent date for the infilling of the ditch. Other finds included eighty-five pieces of animal bone and one residual worked flint. Ditch G05 is seemingly flanked by parallel gully G206 (currently Phase 1.4). While it

is possible one is the replacement of the other and an indicator of continuity of land use here, it seems as likely that the two are contemporary.

4.3.36 Gully G223 [3142] was aligned WNW/ESE and was only 3.6m long. It had two rounded ends and a slightly uncertain relationship with adjacent ditch G222, though was more likely cut by it. The gully was narrower at each end (0.4m NW and 0.6m SE) broadening out to 0.8m in the middle and being 0.20 deep where excavated. It contained a single mid greyish brown clay fill [3141] with occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions. Finds included animal bone and fired clay and a substantial quantity (258 sherds) of Late Iron Age pottery for a relatively small and isolated feature.

4.3.37 Two contained features (G263) in the southwestern area may also date to Phase 1.5. Sub-circular posthole [3153] was 0.51m long by 0.14m deep and had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; the lower consisted of mid yellowish brown clay [3152] and the upper of dark grey silty clay [3151] with frequent inclusions of charcoal and baked clay. A bulk soil sample (<18>) taken from [3151] contained charred caryopses of free-threshing wheat. One sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was present in the lower fill and two tiny scraps of middle Iron Age pottery in the upper.
Oval pit [3164] was just over 1m long by 0.48m deep. The pit contained two dark brownish grey clay fills ([3162] and [3163]) with occasional charcoal, chalk and flint inclusions. Finds from the lower fill consisted of animal bone, fired clay and eight sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

4.3.44 Two pits (G315) in the southwest area also contained Middle Iron Age pottery and may therefore belong to Phase 1.5. Pit [3405] was broadly oval in plan but was truncated to the east by later ditch G237. It was 0.6m wide, over 0.5m long by 0.32m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two yellowish grey clay fills, upper [3403] and lower [3404]). Finds were only present in the upper fill and comprised one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and one residual Late Bronze Age sherd. Pit [3507] was relatively substantial at 1.31m long by 0.74m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay [3508] with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Finds consisted of fired clay and a small group of Middle Iron Age pottery body sherds.

4.3.45 Larger isolated pit G316, also in the southwest area, contained Late Iron Age pottery and may date to the latter part of Phase 1.5. Pit [3111/3178] was oval in plan and measured 1.9m by 1.6m by 0.78m deep. It was recorded to truncate the end of later gully G209 (Late Roman) and poorly-dated/unphased gully G253, but this is considered dubious. The pit had moderate 30-50° sides and contained four charcoal-flecked silty clay fills ([3107/3174], [3108/3175], [3109/3176] and [3110/3177]) (Fig. 26, section 22; Fig. 27 photo). Nineteen sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the mid orangey grey secondary fill [3109/3176] and four sherds from the dark grey upper fill [3107/3174].

Southeast area (Fig. 8)

4.3.38 Curving gully G273 was located in the southeastern area. It was *c*.10m long and curved from NNE/SSW to N/S to NNW/SSE. It appeared to peter out in the north and in the south it continued into evaluation Trench 92 where it was not

observed. The gully was investigated in three places (segs [3471], [3478], [3714]) and found to be 0.22m to 0.5m wide and 0.07m to 0.16m deep (Fig. 26, section 21). Given the shallowness of this feature it is possible that it was originally a more-complete ring that has been truncated away to the east. The gully contained a single grey to greyish brown silty clay fill with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. Finds consisted of a few pieces of animal bone and a mixture of pottery. Two tiny scraps of Romano-British pottery that may be intrusive were recovered from fill [3470], one sherd of residual Late Bronze Age pottery was found in fill [3479] and fourteen sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery that may more accurately reflect the age of the gully were retrieved from fill [3713].

4.3.39 Located in the close vicinity of the curving gully, and possibly contemporary with it, were a collection (G274) of three pits and two postholes. The largest two pits ([3781] and [3800]) were located just west (outside) of the gully arc, similarly sized and possibly positioned parallel to one aonther. Pit [3781] was 1.6m long by 0.58m wide and pit [3800] was 1.8m long by 0.65m wide. Both had moderate 30-50° sloping sides and a concave base and ranged in depth from 0.18m to 0.22m. The pits were filled with dark grey silty clay ([3799] and [3780]). Fill [3799] contained frequent charcoal and bulk soil sample <44> was taken for analysis. Both fills contained animal bone and Middle Iron Age pottery.

The third, smaller, pit [3730] was located east (inside) of the curving G273 gully, a metre or so south of a central position if the gully was extrapolated to form a circle. The pit was also oval in plan and measured 0.75m long by 0.55m wide by 0.26m deep. It was filled with mottled dark grey and yellow brown silty clay [3729] that included frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small pieces of burnt bone. Unburnt animal bone, fired clay and twenty-seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from it. Bulk soil sample <40> collected from this deposit proved largely unproductive for environmental remains.

The two postholes were located north of the gully. Both were oval in plan and of roughly similar size (0.5m+ long by 0.4m+ wide). Posthole [4054] was 0.08m deep with *c*.20° sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with dark grey brown clay silt [4053] containing frequent reddish lumps of sandstone believed to have been burnt, although there was no evidence of heat around the edges of the feature. It is possible the rocks were (re)used to form a post-pad or were the remains of packing. This posthole was located just outside of the projected circumference of the gully and could have had an associated structural function. Posthole [4072] was 0.13m deep and had gradual sides and a concave base. It was filled with dark brown silt [4071] from which two further sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were retrieved.

4.3.40 Linear gully G284 was located to the east of the ring-gully and broadly aligned north/south. It was 20m long and had an uncertain relationship with east/west gully G283 to the north and was obscured by later gully G280 to the south. It was investigated in three places (segments [3947], [4252] and [4257]) and was up to 0.63m wide by 0.18m to 0.2m deep. It had moderate 35-50° sides and a flattish base and was filled with light brown to mid greyish brown silty clay. As recovered finds only consisted of a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery (fill [4256]), the dating of this gully remains tentative.

4.3.41 Linear gully G288 was located north of the ring-gully and aligned NNW/SSE. It was *c*.17m long, with a rounded end to the south and an irregular end to the north. The gully was investigated in two places (segments [3902] and [3909]). It was 1.2m wide and varied in depth from 0.14m in the south [3902] to 0.40m further north [3909] and had variable sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single silty clay fill varying from brownish yellow to greyish brown in colour. Inclusions of chalk, charcoal and flint were noted and five sherds of probable Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. Stratigraphically, this gully appeared to cut Romano-British gully G279. It is possible that the pottery retrieved from this feature has been misidentified and is in fact of Saxon date.

4.3.42 A cluster of three pits (G300), of varying size, was located to the east gully G288, comprising oval-shaped cuts ([3982], [4031], [4083]), all of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit [4031] was by far the largest at 2.8m long by 1.5m wide and 0.85m deep. It contained two fills; a lower of reddish brown clay [4030] and an upper of greyish brown clay [4030]. Finds were somewhat confused, with two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a piece of late 19th/20th-century glass in the lower fill, and eleven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the upper.

The second largest pit [3982] was only half the length and was considerably shallower, with a depth of 0.12m. This also contained two fills ([3980] and [3981] with finds limited to a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the greyish brown clay upper fill [3980].

Pit [4083] was the smallest of the three at 0.93m long by 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep. It had 45°sides and a flat base and contained a single dark grey brown clay fill with charcoal inclusions [4082]. Finds included fired clay, seventy-seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and a large quantity of animal bone. A bulk soil sample was taken (<55>) in which a Bronze Age flint arrowhead (RF<37>) was found.

A further pit amongst this small cluster, [4058], although containing no finds dating evidence, was cut by potentially Phase 3.1 dated ditch G279. It is likely that this is also of Late Iron Age date. Indeed all of undated G301 pits [3998, 4058, and 4160] could be part of this cluster.

4.3.43 Located in the SW part of the southeastern area were two isolated, contained features (G306), both containing Middle Iron Age pottery. Feature [3722] was a small sub-circular posthole with *c*.40° sides and a concave base. It was 0.06m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay [3723] with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk flecks. Retrieved finds consisted of one fragment of bone, one sherd of residual Late Bronze Age pottery and five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. The second feature, pit [3310], was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.69m long by 0.57m wide by 0.36m deep and was filled dark brownish grey silty clay with orange brown mottling [3309]. It had occasional flint/pebble inclusions and common charcoal. Bulk soil sample <23> was collected from this deposit, from which five small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

4.4 Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition

4.4.1 A proliferation of features across all three areas demonstrates a clear intensification of, and change in, land use activity around the Late Iron Age/Early

Roman transition period. In the north area are three (possibly four) complexes of regularly spaced parallel gullies/trenches of probable horticultural or agricultural function; each complex may in essence define an unenclosed field. These form part of a wider landscape of such complexes as encountered in Phase 1. In the southern areas, land use activity is significantly different from that in the north, but also markedly different between one another. In the southwest is a mass of interconnecting/intersecting gullies, some of which define small apsidal enclosures – possibly each representing an occupation ?compound (or corral?) – with connecting/partitioning linear gullies in between. In the southeast excavaton area land use is minimal and confined to a small number of minor linear ditches or gullies that vaguely hint at some subdivision of the land into fields.

North Area (Fig. 9)

4.4.2 In Period 2, the north excavation area is dominated by three complexes of parallel gully/trench features that form cohesive and distinct blocks in the landscape. The northwest of these is noted to display two distinct phases of gullies on opposing orientations. It is not clear whether this represents like-for-like replacement of one gully/trench complex with another, or whether the earier features are something different. For ease of reference, these have been allocated identifiers based on their location within the excavation area.

Northwest gully/trench complex 1

4.4.3 Potentially the earliest parallel gully/trench complex was located in the northwest corner of the site. This consisted of a series of six east/west aligned gullies (G110 to G116) of variable lengths and widths. Lengths varied from 7.5m (G113) to 28m (G114) and widths from 0.35m (G111) to 1.26m (G114). Gully G112 (seg. [2165]) was directly in-line with gully G116 and it may be that these were originally part of the same feature but truncated/obscured by evaluation Trench 67. Where excavated, the gullies were mostly steep, to near-vertical sided, with flat bases (Fig. 23, section 7). Each contained a broadly similar single silty clay fill that varied in colour from yellow brown to orange brown to yellow or orange grey brown. Inclusions consisted of occasional small pieces of chalk, flint and charcoal flecks; manganese staining was also noted. Variations in the spacing between gullies (0.6m to 6m) suggested that not all were dug at the same time with some, such as gullies G111 and G114, perhaps being replacements for gullies G112/G116 and G113. Finds were limited and broadly attributed to the Roman period. Six sherds of pottery, one of which could be more accurately assigned to the Early Roman period, and three fragments of CBM were found in gully G112 and one fragment of CBM was found in gully G111.

4.4.4 Whether or not the G110 to G116 gullies represent a true parallel gully/trench complex is debatable. The majority of intercut relationships between these features and those of the overlying complex (described below) were not resolved by excavation. The replacement of such a complex by another on a directly opposing orientation is not seen in any of the other parallel gully/trench complexes recorded in the Phase 1 excavation, or at other sites in Essex and the wider region. This atypicality, together with their irregular spacing and seemingly short length (e.g. G110) suggests that this is unlikely. Furthermore,

G112 could easily be regarded as the integral right-angled return of Complex 1 gully G114.

Northwest gully/trench complex 2

4.4.4 The east/west gullies were truncated by a later sequence of five parallel NNW/SSE aligned gullies G117 ([66/008]), G118 ([2179]), G119 ([2163, 2167]), G120 [2171, 67/004]), G121 ([2158, 67/006]), or six if G122 (unexcavated) is included. It is considered that these constitute the southeast corner of a more extensive complex extending beyond the north and west limits of investigation here, probably forming a rectangular block. These component gullies varied in length from 3.5m+ (G117) to 27m+ (G118 and G121) and width from 0.49m (G120) to 0.86m (G121) and were all spaced around 5m apart (varying from 4.3m to 5.4m). Most of the gully cuts had moderately sloping (*c.*50° sides) and a flat base (Fig. 23, section 7). All had single silty clay fills varying from mid brown to yellow brown to greyish brown in colour. Inclusions included occasional pieces of chalk, flint and manganese staining. Two sherds of Early Roman pottery (seg [2167]) and one residual Middle Iron Age sherd (seg [2163]) were recovered from gully G119 and animal bone and one piece of probably intrusive medieval/post-medieval CBM was found in gully G118.

Western gully/trench complex

4.4.5 To the south of the northwestern gully complexes, separated by a *c.*7m-wide gap, was another gully/trench complex. This much more extensively exposed complex was recorded across much of the western side of the north excavation area, perhaps constituting the majority of the northern and eastern extents of one such block. This complex consisted of a parallel sequence of ten NNW/SSE aligned gullies G123 (seg [68/005]), G124 (seg [68/008]), G125 (segs [2251, 68/007]), G126 (segs [2224, 2252, 68/009]), G127 (segs [2253, 2207, 2253, 68/010]), G128 segs ([2254, 68/011]), G129 (segs [2255, 2191]), G130 seg ([2256]), G131 (seg [2257]) and G132 (seg [2262]), along with ENE/WSW gully G109 defining their northern limit. The parallel gullies were generally situated *c.*4.5m to 5m apart (varying from 4.2m to 5m) and continued beyond the southern edge of the site. To the north, they either ended in rounded termini (G126 and G129 and partially G127) just short of perpendicular gully G109, or else merged into it. None extended beyond G109. The gullies varied in exposed length from 42m+ (G125) in the west becoming progressively longer up to 47m (G132) in the east, and varied in width from 0.58m (G123) to 1.2m (G129), with most being within a 0.65m-0.8m range. Four of the gullies (G128, G130, G131 and G132) were not excavated, those that were had moderate to steep sloping (*c.*45-75°) sides and a concave or uneven flat base. Gully G132 constituted the eastern edge of the gully complex; of possible significance, the pronounced curving nature of its northern end where mergent with G109 is noted.
The single fills of these gullies were generally brown to greyish brown silty clays with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Finds from the excavated segments were rare and limited to three sherds of Early Roman pottery and one residual prehistoric sherd recovered from gully G125 (seg [68/007]). Surface finds were more prolific and were recovered from the tops of unexcavated parts of gullies G125, G126, G127, G128, G129, G130, G131 and G132. The largest recovered amount was fifteen sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery from gully G126. The surfaces of the remaining gullies produced small amounts

of residual prehistoric pottery - either Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age, Early Iron Age or Middle Iron Age. In addition a few intrusive fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM were recovered from gullies G127, G130 and G131.

4.4.6 ENE/WSW gully G109 (segs [2260, 2193, 2216, 2213, 66/006, 67/007]) formed the northern boundary to the western gully complex and may have been a slightly later addition, as it appeared to truncate the northern terminus of gully G127. The remaining gullies either had an un-investigated relationship with G109 or stopped just short as in the case of gullies G126 and G129. In the former case, it is likely that gully G109 was deliberately positioned over the very ends of the NNW/SSE gullies to form a deliberate boundary. Gully G109 was 45m+ long, continuing beyond the edge of the site to the west and with a rounded terminus to the east. It ranged in width from 0.38m to 0.73m and in depth from 0.20m to 0.30m and had 50-70° sides and a variable base (Fig. 23, section 8). It was filled with mid brown to yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk, gravel and charcoal inclusions, that was indistinguishable from that of the perpendicular gullies. No finds were recovered from it. The gap between the northwestern and western complextes may have constituted a trackway through this cultivated landscape.

Eastern gully/trench complex

4.4.7 A further series of gullies was located in the east of the north excavation area. Apparently stratigraphically earlier than this, but probably falling within the same Late Iron Age/ Early Roman timeframe, was single roughly NNE/SSW aligned gully G138, (segs [2050, 2094, 2121, 2131, 2238, 73/018]). This was exposed for over 16m and had a rounded terminus to the north, but was obscured by later deposits/features to the south. It varied in width from 0.49m to 0.86m and in depth from 0.17m to 0.44m and had moderate to steep sides (40-70°) sides and a concave to flat base (Fig. 24, section 12). It was filled with brown to yellowish brown silty clay with chalk and flint inclusions. Retrieved finds included a small amount of animal bone, a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and three sherds of Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age pottery that are probably residual as they were found with a metal object (an unidentified lump) and two fragments of Roman CBM. Recorded to be cut by east/west gully G135, its intersections with other parallel gullies was obscured where they crossed Bronze Age waterhole G107; it is judged to have underlain the eastern parallel gully/trench complex.

4.4.8 As exposed, the eastern complex comprised a series of five parallel gullies G133 (seg [2042]), G134 (segs [2044, 2075]), G135 (segs [2065, 2103, 2113, 2129, 2201, 72/006]), G136 (segs [2081, 72/004]) and G137 (segs [2079, 2258, 2140, 71/004]). All were aligned east/west and were positioned between 5m and 5.6m apart. and each had a roughly parallel rounded terminus at their western ends. Only G133 and G134 were exposed/traced for more-or-less their full length of *c*.69m, their eastern terminals being truncated by Phase 3.2 ditch G140; G133 continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area and was only recorded for a distance of 14m, while the eastern ends of gullies G136 and G137 were obscured within later deposits overlying the prehistoric waterhole G107 at a length of around 57m. It is however likely that these in fact originally extend as far east as did G133 and G134.

The individual gullies ranged in width from 0.55m (G137) to just over 1m (G134) and in depth from 0.14m (G135) to 0.48m (G134). Profiles were fairly uniform with moderate 40-70° sides and more often than not a concave base (Fig. 23, section 9). Their generally single fills consisted of clay silt that was variable in colour, some deposits being brown or yellow brown in colour and others varying between mid to dark greyish brown. Inclusions included occasional chalk, flint and charcoal flecks. Most excavated gully segments had single fills with the exception of G137 (seg [2140]), which had two. Retrieved finds consisted of a total of seven Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age sherds (not all conclusively identified) and eight fragments of Roman CBM.

4.4.9 No other contemporary features, such as pits, are identified to be present in this area.

Southwest Area (Fig 10)

4.4.10 Ditch G210 was a broadly east/west aligned feature located at the western edge of the south area. It was 19m long, with a rounded terminus to the east, and continued beyond the edge of the site to the west. It was excavated in three places (segs [3559], [3570] and [3598]) and was up to 1.15m wide and a maximum of 0.52m deep. It had 40-70° sloping sides and a concave or flattish base and contained either one or two, mid brown or mid greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions (Fig. 26, section 26). Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were retrieved (from seg [3559]) along with four fragments of animal bone (from seg [3570]).

4.4.11 To the north of G210, parallel east/west ditch G250 was recorded for a distance of 17m from its eastern rounded terminal, to the western limit of excavation. Investigated in segments [3682], [3437] and [3245], it was 0.93m wide and 0.44m deep. Its lower fill was a yellowy brown silty clay, with a deposit of grey-brown silty clay above. Neither fill contained finds. However, the ditch was probably cut by Early Roman penanular gully G235 and its positioning parallel with Period 2 ditch G210 is taken as evidence of its contemporeinity.

4.4.11 Gully G211 was aligned WNW/ESE and was *c*.15m long and seemingly cut by later ditches to east (G227) and west (G226) . It was excavated in three places (segments [3062], [3086] and [3580]) and recorded in the evaluation as [95/005]. It varied in width from 0.5m to 0.82m and depth from 0.24m to 0.3m and had a fairly V-shaped profile. It had a single greyish brown fill that contained a few fragments of animal bone and seven sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (in fill [3581], seg [3580]).

4.4.12 Gully G212 (segs [3020, 3025]) was a short NNW/SSE gully, some 7.5m long, that had a rounded terminus to north and continued beyond the edge of the site to south. The gully was 0.47m wide by up to 0.19m deep and had 40-60° sloping sides and a flat to concave base. It contained a single mid brownish grey clay fill from which a small group of Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds were recovered along with an intrusive post-medieval sherd.

4.4.13 Ditch G213 was located at the northern edge of the western side of the area. It was *c*.17m long and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the north and was seemingly terminated where it merged with ?pit G214 to the

south. It was excavated fully as segment [3379] and recorded as [80/012] during the evaluation. The ditch was 3.15m wide by 1.23m deep with variable *c.*30-70° sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 26, section 23; Fig. 27 photo). Where fully excavated it contained four brown to brownish grey silty clay fills ([3376], 3377, 3378 and 3387]). Finds included animal bone, fired clay and a range of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to Late Iron Age/Early Roman to Middle Iron Age, the latter from the top fill (and possibly misidentified Saxon pottery?). This ditch has been assigned to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period but perhaps originated in the Late Iron Age.

4.4.13 Feature G214 (segs [3512, 80/014]) was a large irregular feature, possibly a pit, though its minimal investigation did not resolve its intersecting relationship with ditch G213. It appears to have been roughly rectangular, aligned NE/SW and *c*.7m long by *c*.4m wide. It was, however, recorded to be cut by Phase 3.1 ditch G226. Where investigated, it was steep-sided and although not bottomed it contained at least three silty clay fills of yellowy grey to grey-brown colour. Twenty sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were retrieved from the three fills in seg [3512], along with two residual prehistoric worked flints.

4.4.15 Gully G216 was short, at *c*.5m in length, and aligned NE/SW. It had a rounded end to the northeast and merged with, or was truncated by, Early Roman ditch G215 to the southwest. The gully was excavated in two places [3138] and [3544] and was up to 0.64m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 26, section 28). It had a single mid grey silty clay fill and contained one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

4.4.16 Ditch G217 was aligned NNE/SSW and was *c.*10m long. To the north it merges with contemporary ditches (G224 etc.) and to the south it is cut by later ditch G228/G231 though may continue as G221. At its south end it truncates G219 branch [3074] and pit [3186]. Ditch G217 was part excavated in three places segments [(3072], [3316] and [3604]) and was up to 1.4m wide by 0.55m deep. The ditch was most reliably investigated in segment [3072], which had a *c.*75° side and a rounded base and contained two fills. A lower fill of light yellowish brown silty clay [3167] and an upper of mid grey silty clay [3071]. Over 60 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from the combined fills of the various segments excavated along the ditch.

4.4.17 WNW/ESE aligned gully G221 was a possible continuation of G217. It was located to the immediate south of ditch G228/G231 and cut by a later pit [3522]. The gully was c.5m long with a rounded terminus to the east and the beginnings of a rounded end to the west suggesting that it was more likely to be a separate feature from G217. The gully was 0.7m wide by 0.16m deep with 20-40° sides and a rounded base. Its single greyish brown clay fill contained three fragments of animal bone and 26 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery

4.4.18 Gully G218 was *c.*12m long and was aligned NNE/SSW and appeared to be an internal division between a larger enclosure formed by ditches G222 and G224. The gully had a rounded end to the north and to the south had an uncertain relationship with ditch G222. It was excavated at its north end as [3839]/[3169] and was 0.55m deep and had 60° sides and a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills the lower of which contained 16 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman

pottery. The gully was recorded in Evaluation Trench 89 as [89/005] from which further contemporary surface finds were recovered as [89/005].

4.4.19 Gully G219 was a possible southern continuation of G218 after a short interruption. It was recorded in the evaluation as [89/010] and farther south as [3097] where it was excavated. It was about 11.5m long and had *c.*40° sides and a concave profile and so was broadly similar to G218 but was much shallower at only 0.10m deep. No finds were recovered from G219 but they were from gully G220 ([3074]) which may have been an east/west off-shoot. This 2m long gully was just over 1m wide by 0.4m deep and was cut by N/S ditch G217 to the east. It contained two greyish brown fills and 12 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and 13 pieces of animal bone were recovered.

4.4.20 Ditch G222 was aligned NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE and formed a roughly sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.*18m by *c.*14m, with internal sub-division G218 and part of a larger enclosure, *c.*26m long, with ditch G224. Ditch G222 was excavated in seven places (segments [3125], [3173], [3267], [3140], [3161], [3235] and [3690]) and recorded in two others ([89/006] and [89/008]). It varied in width from 0.4m [3140] to 1.6m [3125] and depth from 0.2m [3140] to 0.7m [3125] and had variable 50-70° sides and a flat or concave base (Fig. 26, section 27; Fig. 27 photo). Some larger ditch segments contained two fills with only one present in smaller segments [3140], [3173] and [3267]. These varied in colour from greyish brown to yellowish grey to orange brown. Recovered finds consisted of over 100 fragments of animal bone and over 100 mixed sherds of Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Early Roman pottery that perhaps suggests a ditch that had pre-conquest origins and continued in use into the early post-conquest period. Amongst the recovered bone, in fill [3123] (seg [3125]) were 'articulating cattle extremities' that have been interpreted to be possibly indicative of butchery and craft waste.

4.4.21 Curving ditch G224 was *c.*18m long and formed the eastern side of a larger enclosure with ditch G222. It was excavated fully in four places (segments [3194], [3775], [3237], [3629]) and part-excavated in two others ([3250] and [3306]). Ditch G224 was noticeably wider, mostly over 2m with a maximum width of 2.64m and ranged in depth from 0.48m to 0.73m. It had moderate 30-50° sides and a flattish base and usually contained one or two greyish brown silty or reddish brown silty clay fills. Inclusions included occasional fragments of chalk, flint and flecks of charcoal and fired clay. Over eighty sherds of pottery mostly dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period were recovered. Segments 90/006, 3775 and 3194 probably really each contain/comprise two gully features, parts belonging to G122. Although recorded as a separate pit, G268 ([3187]) is reinterpreted as the northern end of G224, separated by truncating Roman feature G225.

4.4.22 Recorded in the field as a pit, G268 was a discrete oval feature ([3187]) located to the immediate north of later (Phase 3.1) hollow G225. It was aligned N/S and was 3m long by 2m wide by 0.86m deep. It had variable 20-70° sides, a concave base and contained five, mostly greyish brown, silty clay fills. Finds consisted of thirty-nine fragments of animal bone, eleven pieces of fired clay and twenty-eight sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. As stated above, this feature is now regarded as the northern end of the G224 ditch.

4.4.23 Gully G247 was a short length of WNW/ESE gully that was only recorded in Evaluation Trench 79 and could not be traced beyond it. The gully, [79/006] was 2m long by 0.4m wide by only 0.08m deep and contained a single fill from which two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered.

4.4.24 Ditch G255 ([3687]) was a short (2m) length of NNE/SSW aligned ditch that was possibly a northwards continuation of G218 after a short c.0.4m gap. It was 0.85m deep and could alternatively be interpreted as a pit, perhaps for an appropriately-sized post, rather than a short ditch. No dating evidence was recovered but it is most likely contemporary with the surrounding features.

4.4.25 A small poorly-defined pit G311 [3489] truncated by ditch G232 contained three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. A further thirty-one sherds were recovered from a 5m+ by 3m+ spread G314 of silt [3624] sandwiched between, and truncated by, ditches G227 and G228.

Southeast area (Fig. 11)

4.4.26 Gully G276 was aligned north/south and converged with neighbouring gully G275, to their south, until truncated by it. It was 48m + long, continuing beyond the edge of the site to the north and cut by a modern pit in evaluation Trench 98 in the south. It was excavated in four places (segments [3804], [3836], [3899] and [3901]) and ranged in width from 0.4m to 0.9m and depth from 0.12m to 0.24m (Fig. 26, section 24). The gully contained a single brown to greyish brown fill with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds consisted of a few pieces of animal bone and a small mixed collection of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. To the northeast of G276, gully G277 was similarly aligned.

4.4.27 Gully G277 was approximately 14m long, aligned NNE/SSW, and continued beyond the northern edge of the eastern half of the area. It had a rounded end to the south and was investigated within a single segment, [3272]. The gully had 50-60° sides, a flat base and contained a single mid brownish grey silty clay fill with rare inclusions of flint and chalk (Fig. 26, section 25). Finds consisted of a couple of pieces of animal bone and seven sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

4.4.28 Gully G278 was a short, *c.*13m long, curving gully in the south of the area. It was aligned NNE/SSW to E/W to NW/SE and had a rounded terminus to the east and continued beyond the edge of the excavated area to the west. Where fully excavated [3725] it was 0.47m wide by 0.16m deep and contained a single silty clay fill. A small spur/protrusion on the side of the gully was also investigated (segment [3733]) and was interpreted as integral rather than a separate feature. Here the gully was 0.26m deep and had two fills. In total three Middle Iron Age sherds of pottery were recovered from the gully along with two of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date.

4.4.29 Gully G280 was located just east of curving gully G278. It was 51m long and was aligned N/S becoming NNW/SSE in the north. It continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the south (possibly being recorded as [100/004] a further 16m southwards) and had a rounded terminus to the north. It was truncated by large ditch G281 and by smaller gully G285. Gully G280 was investigated to varying degree in seven places (segs [4040], [4134], [4104],

[3945], [4250], [4255] and 4069]). It was up to 0.96m wide by a maximum of 0.38m deep and for the most part contained a single dark brown or greyish brown silty clay fill. Inclusions of flint, charcoal and manganese were noted and recovered finds limited to two sherds of pottery, one Middle Iron Age and the other Late Iron Age/Early Roman in date.

4.4.30 Gully G282 was located *c*.38m east of G280 and was positioned broadly parallel with it. However, where truncated by Early Roman boundary ditch G281, it curved into a dogleg before resuming its north/south alignment. It was traced for a length of *c*.50m, extending beyond the north and south limits of thhe excavation area. Where investigated in segs [4148], [4225] and [84/0008], the gully was 0.61-0.83m wide and 0.20-0.25m deep, with moderate to steep sloping sides down to a concave base. Its single fill was a mid brown/orange mottled silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk pebbles. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.4.31 Gully G282 is assigned a Period 2 date due to its similarity and shared orientation with gullies G267 and G280, as well as being cut by Early Roman ditch G281. Together, these three gullies are considered to constitute fairly regular minor land divisions, perhaps defining a series of strip fields to the immediate east of the ?occupation area encountered in the southwest excavation area. These posited fields do not appear to contain evidence for contemporary activity within them, such as pits representing waste disposal outside the settlement focus.

4.4.32 Other miscellaneous gullies of similar proportion are also present in the southeast area (G283, G287, G289). While they lack finds dating evidence and often have inconclusive intercut relationships with dated features, they could be reasonably be construed to be Period 2 (or perhaps Phase 1.5) features.
Gully G283 (segs [4078, 4106]) purports to be cut by Period 2 gully G280 and to cut Phase 1.5 gully G284. It was roughly east/west orientated and *c*.22m long, being truncated at its west end by early Roman ditch G281.
Gully G287 (seg [4177]) was similarly orientated roughly north/south as surrounding linear gullies G280 and G282and could be contemporary with them.
Gully G289 (segs [3996, 4169, 4280]) is a NNW/SSE aligned gully that corners to the west at its north end. Like G286, it is cut by Early Saxon ditch G293 at its north end, but also by Early Roman ditch.

4.5 Period 3: Roman

4.5.1 Demonstrable Roman land use activity is widespread across all three areas. Three broad phases of landscape development are discerned. The Early Roman site phase displays clear continuity on from Period 2 in both north and southwest areas. A more regular, rectilinear enclosure system appears in the south-east area. Evidence of Middle Roman landuse is scarce and varying degrees of continuity and/or stagnation/disuse are inferred across the site. Late Roman change is wrought by the imposition of a NNE/SSW orientated, surfaced trackway across the site. Found in both the north and southwest areas, this is clearly the continuation of the trackway encoundered in Phase 1. In the north (as in Phase 1) it is inserted inbetween/alongside pre-existing earlier Roman landscape features, while in the south, it disrupts the preceding land organisation and prompts the creation of a new layout of ?fields to its west. Late

Roman land use to the east of the trackway is seemingly absent, though the earlier rectilinear enclosure system may perhaps endure – particularly if associated with the management of the land surrounding the villa site recently found within the adjacent Newhall development.

Phase 3.1: Late 1st century to early 2nd century

4.5.2 It is assumed that, in the north area, the parallel gully/trench complexes, or more accurately the fields that they likely define/underlie, persist in the Early Roman landscape and perhaps longer. In the southwest, the Period 2 ?occupation area with its apsidal enclosures/compounds/corrals appear to continue to develop, and are bounded to the north and west by a curving boundary ditch and beyond this are lesser ditches suggesting further land division. One of these land entities is occupied by a penanular gully containing four Early Roman cremation burials. The western settlement features do not extend as far as the southeast excavation area. Here, a substantial rectangular enclosure is imposed, disrupting and replacing the more ephemeral Period 2 land divisions, the function of which is unclear.

Northern Area (Fig. 12)

4.5.3 Three pits ([2123, 2135, 2117], G139) in the eastern half of the northern area can probably be attributed to Phase 3.1. The most convincingly dated of the three was pit [2123]. This was sub-circular in plan with a length of 0.63m and a depth of 0.2m (Fig 23, section 10). It was filled with light brown clay silt and contained a small quantity of Roman late 1st to early 2nd century pottery including a sherd of South Gaulish samian ware. Further east, pit [2135] was also sub-circular in plan, though longer at 0.8m, but of similar depth and had variable 40-60° sides and an irregular base. It was filled with blackish brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. One sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered, while bulk soil sample <10> produced no charred plant remains. The final pit [2117] was elongated and more irregular in plan. It measured 1.03m long by 0.42m wide by 0.06m deep and had gradual 30-50° sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay and is dated to Period 3 on the presence of a single fragment of Roman CBM.

4.5.4 Two further pits (G141) located beneath the Late Roman trackway may also broadly date to this site phase. The pits ([2231] and [2233]) were located about 1.5m apart and were oval in plan and similarly-sized, being 0.98m and 0.93m in length respectively and 0.5m wide. Both were shallow, varying from 0.08m to 0.13m in depth. Pit [2231] had variable 20-70° sides and an irregular base and contained a mid-brown clay silt fill [2230] from which four pieces of Roman CBM were recovered. Pit [2233] had more gradual 20-30° sides and a concave base and was filled with dark greyish brown silt [2232] containing frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were retrieved and this pit is assigned to this period on its similarity with and close proximity to pit [2231], as well as their shared stratigraphic position.

4.5.5 The Phase 3.1 pits appear to be scattered across and alongside the eastern gully/trench complex. While the gully/trenches forming the various complexes across this part of the site may have become infilled (deliberately backfilled?), it is assumed that, in the absence of any major encroachment upon them, the

fields that each complex constitutes continues to function in this Early Roman site phase.

Southwest Area (Fig. 13)

4.5.6 Ditch G226 was a substantial boundary ditch in the western part of the site. From the south it curved N/S to NNE/SSW to NE/SW and was *c.*90m long extending beyond the edge of the excavation area both to northeast and south. To the NE it is likely to have continued as ditches [80/016] and [80/018] in Evaluation Trench 80. The ditch was fully excavated in six places (segs [3023], [3130], [3203], [3224], [3270] and [3337]) and part-excavated in four others (segs [3016], [3115], [3516] and [3608]) during the excavation. In the evaluation it was excavated once in Trench 94 (segment [94/005]) and recorded in both Trenches 80 ([80/016] / [80/018]) and 88 ([88/006]). The ditch varied considerably in width, being narrowest (1.2m) in Evaluation Trench 94, where it was possibly slightly truncated, to widest (3.6m) in segment [3516]. More generally, segments [3224], [3270] and [3337] were all of a more similar width of *c.*2.5m. The ditch also varied in depth, from 0.4m in the south [3023] to 0.93m in the north [3203] with a maximum depth of 1.23m in segments [3224] and [3337]. The ditch had variable moderate to steep (30-80°) sloping sides and a flat to concave base. In one instance, in [3337], the base of the ditch stepped down, defining an 'ankle breaker' profile (Fig. 28, section 31; Fig. 29 photo). The ditch contained anywhere from two to five silty clay fills (depending on depth). Many were of typical mid greyish brown in colour, others were more yellowy grey or orangey grey with some lower fills the product of weathering or slumping. Inclusions consisted of occasional small pieces of chalk, flint and flecks of charcoal. A reasonable quantity of pottery was recovered from the ditch, much of it Late Iron Age/Early Roman (over 300 sherds) but with a significant component of more definite Early Roman, later 1st-century, material (over 50 sherds). A few sherds of residual earlier prehistoric pottery were also present as were a few intrusive modern items (e.g. glass). Finds of interest include a 1st-century AD copper alloy brooch (RF <25>) found in a middle fill of ditch segment [3516] and a partial horse skull found near the base of segment [94/005]. A large quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, a sherd of 1st-century BC amphora and both burnt and unburnt animal bone were also recovered from this latter fill, [94/004]. Whilst this may just be the disposal of domestic debris, an element of ritual or structured deposition might be a possibility.

4.5.7 Feature G225 was located in the northeast of this excavation area. It was a large irregular feature measuring 11.3m N/S by 11.8m E/W (where more bulbous in the south), narrowing to *c.*6m E/W (in the north). It was part-excavated in four places (segments [3225], [3537], [3595], [3612]) and was found to be of shallow (0.14m to 0.30m) depth with gradual (10-40°) sliping sides and a flat base. Where more fully excavated within seg [3537] it contained three fills, as opposed to one or two in the other shallower segments. The primary fill [3536] consisted of light yellowish brown clay with inclusions of chalk and flint from which sixty sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, animal bone and fired clay were collected. The secondary fill [3502] / [3231] consisted of frequent pebbles and flints in a silt clay matrix that appeared to form a surface and from which thirty-four sherds of early 2nd-century pottery were recovered. The upper fill [3501] / [3232] of mid to dark grey / brown silty clay contained

occasional inclusions of flint and chalk. Finds included animal bone, fired clay, a fragment of quern stone, intrusive post-medieval glass and seventy sherds of early Roman pottery some of which was more firmly dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century. The lower fill [3226] in segment [3225] contained occasional large flints, smaller chalk lumps and pieces of Roman CBM and appeared to be a further remnant of surface. Feature G225 is posstbly the remains of a working hollow, perhaps initially cut straight into the underlying clay (and top of G224/G628 ditch) and then later surfaced with pebbles and flints. The uppermost fill might represent a weathering deposit that has built up on the surface.

4.5.8 Gully G234 was a short linear feature aligned roughly east/west and *c.*6m in length. It had a rounded end to the west and to the east was truncated by later roadside ditch G241 though possibly may also have terminated beneath it. The gully was investigated in three places (segs [3058], [3067] and [3634]) and was 0.54m to 0.74m wide by 0.19m to 0.25m deep. It had moderate to steep sides and a variable, flat to concave, base. The gully had one ([3067] and [3058]) or two [3634] silty clay fills that varied in colour from mid brownish grey to orange brown. Finds included twelve sherds of pottery from two jars dating from the late 1st century or early 2nd century AD. However, it is noted that G234 aligns well with adjacent Period 2 gully G221and both spatially and stratigraphicallly looks better assigned to Period 2.

4.5.9 Ditch G215 was a curving, NNW/SSE to N/S to SSW/NNE, ditch *c.*14m long. It merged with possibly contemporary ditches G228 and G231 to south and appeared to cut earlier ditch G224 to north (like adjacent ditch G232, to its north). The ditch was excavated in three places (segments [3119], [3304] and [3739]) and was a maximum of 1.16m wide by 0.26m deep and had moderate (30-50°) sides and a flat base (Fig. 28, section 32). It contained a single fill of mid grey to brownish grey silty clay with inclusions of flint and chalk. Small quantities of animal bone, fire-cracked-flint and fired clay were recovered from the fill along with a handful of pottery sherds ranging in date from Iron Age to Early Roman.

4.5.10 Ditch G252 was located in the north of the southwest area. It was a short curving ditch of *c.*5m length aligned NW/SE to E/W. It had a rounded terminus to the NW and to the east was lost beneath later roadside ditches (G240 and G241) and was not observed re-emerging beyond them. Where investigated in seg [3407], the ditch was 0.96m wide by 0.3m deep and had *c.*65° sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small pebble inclusions. Retrieved finds consisted of animal bone, fired clay and twenty sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery that possibly may date to the latter half of the 1st century AD.

4.5.11 Ditch G227 was located a couple of metres west of ditch G228. It was aligned NNE/SSW and was 16m long with a rounded end to north and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the south. The ditch was investigated in three places (segs [3035], [3582] and [3619]) and varied in width from 1.5m to 2.47m and in depth from 0.5m to 1.0m, segment [3619] being noticeably wider and deeper than the other two segments. The ditch had variable 30-70° sloping sides and a concave to flat base (Fig. 28, section 33; Fig. 29 photo). Segment [3035] contained a single mixed mid brownish grey to yellowish grey silty clay

fill with occasional chalk, flint and fossil inclusions. Segment [3582] contained two fills; a lower of dark greyish brown silty clay and an upper of mid greyish brown silty clay. Segment [3619] contained four silty clay fills, a primary of mid brownish grey, a secondary of light brownish grey, a tertiary of mid orange brown (possibly re-deposited) and an upper of dark brownish grey. Finds recovered from the ditch consisted of a few pieces of animal bone and a mix of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and late 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman pottery.

4.5.12 Ditches G258 and G244 were probably two parts of the same slightly wobbly linear feature that was aligned somewhere roughly east/west and was obscured by the later Roman trackway and truncated by its accompanying ditches. Although not confirmed by excavation, this ditch probably cut prehistoric ditch G200. The combined ditch had a length of over 30m and was investigated in six places (segments [3029], [3033], [3042], [3093], [3095] and [3555]). The ditch varied in width from 0.89m to over 1.5m and was generally shallow at between 0.13m and 0.23m in depth. It deepened to 0.58m at its western end where it appeared to merge with contemporary NNE/SSW aligned ditch G228. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and generally contained a single fill of yellowish brown to orangey grey clay. Datable finds consisted of several sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and two Roman sherds that were more firmly dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century.

4.5.13 Where ditch G258/G244 was truncated by the western roadside ditches (G241 and G242) something odd occurred and a much deeper feature (G245) [3817] was revealed beneath. The feature was visible in section within the excavated segment and did broadly align with the east/west ditch. However, it was 0.8m deep which was at odds with the much shallower ditch even its deeper west end. The feature contained three silty clay fills that all contained late 1st to early 2nd century pottery (eighty sherds in total), which suggestes that it was contemporary with the ditch. A copper alloy coin (RF<32>) of Nero (54-68 AD) was also recovered. The feature was suspected of being a separate pit on excavation, but in retrospect is currently regarded as a deeper anomaly within the ditch.

4.5.14 Ditch G230 was a curving ditch describing a pronounced U-shape; probably a similar apsidal enclosure/corral to that of Period 2 G222/G224. As such, this feature appears to constitute ongoing development of the same ?occupation activity here into the Roman period. Its east side was truncated by late Roman trackway G243 and its flanking ditches. Excavated in fourteen segments ([3038, 3048, 3056, 3076, 3080, 3254, 3259, 3524, 3534, 3546, 3575, 3625, 3741, 96/007]), the ditch varied in width from 0.97m [3531] to 1.54m [3445] and in depth from 0.35m [3534] to 0.64m [3038], in general being around 1.4m wide by about 0.5m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, with most in the 30-60° region, and a concave base. Where fully excavated the ditch contained two to five silty clay fills that varied in colour from light yellowish brown to dark brownish grey. Finds from the overall ditch included animal bone, fired clay and residual worked flint along with a small amount of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and around 140 Roman pottery sherds that more specifically dated to the late 1st to 2nd century.

4.5.15 WNW/ESE orientated linear ditch G231 (segs [3090, 3445, 3531, 3589, 3745]) extended from the intersection between curving ditches G230 and G215 and its

precise relationship with them is unclear. The ditch was recorded for a distance of 24m, extending eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 1.41m wide and 0.52m deep and was generally contained two green to grey brown silty clay fills. Its western part, segment [3445], underlay the Late Roman trackway and its flanking ditches, and had two track-like pebbly deposits as uppermost fills that may have accumulated in a slump hollow in it. Twelve sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from the lower fill of [3445] and provide a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the later trackway.

4.5.16 Ditch G229, aligned ENE/WSW, was some 8m long with a rounded terminus to the east and appeared to merge with ditch G230 to the west. It also appeared o truncate the terminal of earlier ditch G200. The ditch was investigated in two places (segments [3046] and [3710]) and was found to be a maximum of 0.9m wide by 0.4m deep. It contained a single silty clay fill that contained animal bone, an intrusive small fragment of modern glass and a mixed assemblage of Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.

4.5.17 Ditch G233 was *c.*20m long, aligned WNW/ESE and had rounded terminals to east and west. In its centre it was obscured by the overlying later Roman trackway G243 and was truncated by its parallel accompanying ditches. The ditch was investigated at both ends (segs [3146] and [3427]) and was up to 0.9m wide by 0.37m deep and had 40-50° sides and a concave base (Fig. 28, section 39; Fig. 29 photo). It was filled with brownish grey silty clay and contained occasional inclusions of chalk, flint and charcoal. A variety of finds were present in the western fill [3426] including late 1st-century pottery, animal bone, fired clay and fire cracked flint. A soil sample (<33>) was taken and contained a small quantity of burnt bone and charcoal, but little else.

4.5.18 Ditch G232 was a short, possibly very slightly curving, WNW/ESE aligned ditch, *c.*8m long, with probable rounded ends to east and west. It was located 4m south of similarly aligned ditch G233 and is likely to be contemporary. It appeared to cut ditch G224 to the west (like ditch G215?) and was obscured by later Roman ditches to the east, under which it may have terminated. Ditch G232 was fully excavated at its middle in seg [3121] and partly at both ends in segs [3252] and [3487]. Where fully excavated, it was 1.14m wide by 0.47m deep and had moderate (30-50°) sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single brownish grey clay fill with chalk and charcoal flecks. Recovered finds consisted of fifty fragments of bone, a few pieces of fired clay and theirty-four sherds of Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, in near equal amounts. On balance, this ditch has been assigned to the Early Roman period.

4.5.19 Penanular gully G235 had a diameter of *c.*12.5m, with a wide, 7.8m, gap at its SSW. The gully was investigated in eleven segments ([3207, 3239, 3285, 3293, 3359, 3367, 3490, 3496, 3647, 3653, 3680]). It varied in width from 0.37m to 0.83m and in depth from 0.07m and 0.12m at its rounded ends to a maximum of 0.22m on its eastern side. It had moderate 30-50° sides and a flat to concave base (Fig. 28, section 34). It mostly contained a single mid to dark grey or greyish brown clay, the exceptions being the fills of [3653] and [3647] which were noticeably lighter in colour and the deepest segment [3207], which was the only one to contain two fills. The gully is dated to Phase 3.1 on the presence

of seventeen sherds of early 2nd-century pottery, making it contemporary with a small group of cremation burials (G236) in its interior.

4.5.20 Cremation group G236 consisted of four burials ([3241], [3295], [3302] and [3354]), all located in the eastern side of the G235 ring-gully interior. All had suffered from truncation to some degree. The cremation fills were all 100% bulk soil sampled, primarily for bone and artefact retrieval. None of the sampled cremations produced any plant remains other than small amounts of fragmented charcoal.

4.5.21 Cremation burial [3241] consisted of a small sub-circular pit at least *c.*0.7m long by *c.*0.30m wide by 0.28m deep with moderate sides and a possible concave base (Fig. 28, section 37). The exact extent of the pit is unclear as it was disturbed/truncated by the cut for a modern ceramic drainpipe. Its single fill [3240] was a mid greyish brown clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt human bone. The entire fill was bulk sampled (<21>) and found to contain 490g of burnt human bone, possibly from an older adult male. Charcoal in the sample was identified as oak. Grave goods comprised two samian cups of early 2nd-century date and a shherd of early shell tempered ware, which might denote a third vessel. One of the samian cups showed evidence of repair. Fragments from a blue/green glass jar or jug and two fragments of melted glass, presumably burnt on the pyre, were also recovered. In addition, an iron nail (RF <8>), two copper-alloy ring handles (RFs <6> and <7>) and a small group of fragmentary copper alloy and iron fittings and rivets (RF<38>) were recovered; the handles and fittings possibly coming from a small wooden box or shallow copper-alloy vessel.

4.5.22 Cremation burial [3295] comprised a vaguely diamond-shaped cut 0.62m long by 0.34m wide by 0.12m deep with variable 30-70° sides and a concave base (Fig. 28, section 35). It contained a single fill of dark brown grey clay silt [3294] with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt human bone. The fill was sampled (<24>) and found to contain just over 10g of burnt human bone, possibly from a sub-adult. Grave goods consisted of a worn samian cup and bowl dating to the early 2nd century.

4.5.23 Adjacent cremation burial [3302] was located only about 0.15m to the east. It was vaguely oval in shape measuring 0.4m by 0.25m by 0.16m deep. It had moderate (60°) sides and a concave base and was filled with dark brownish grey clay silt [3301] containing frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional burnt bone (Fig. 28, section 36). The fill was sampled (<25>) and found to contain 24g of burnt human bone, possibly from a sub-adult. A single grave good comprised the complete but fragmented base of a small BSW jar or beaker dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century.

4.5.24 Cremation burial [3354] consisted of an oval pit, 1.16m long by 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with variable 30-60° sides and an uneven base. The pit contained two fills, a lower [3345] of dark greyish brown/black clay silt and an upper [3344] of dark brownish grey clay silt. Both fills contained charcoal and burnt human bone and both were sampled (<29> and <30>). Over 118g of human bone was recovered, probably from one young sub-adult/infant individual. However, the presence of a long bone fragment inconsistent with this age, that may have come from an older child, suggests the possibility that the burial may actually

contain two young individuals rather than one. Nestled within the centre and south of the pit was a group of at least seventeen pottery vessels including infant feeder cups, small flagons/jars and a samian cup and dish set. Other finds included one amber bead (RF <11.2>), two faience melon beads (RFs <10> and <11>), four glass beads (RFs <21> to <24>), seven copper alloy ring handles (RFs <12> to <18>), two copper alloy studs (RFs <19> and <20>), two iron nails (RF <10.1> and <11.1>) and a fragmented thin copper alloy sheet possibly part of a vessel (RF <10.2>). The beads were mostly scattered in and around the cluster of pottery vessels. The possible fragmented copper alloy vessel (perhaps a basin or shallow bowl) came from the same area of the grave pit as did two of the copper alloy ring handles that may have formerly been attachments to it. Five of the copper alloy ring handles and the two copper alloy studs all came from lower fill [3345], which mostly occupied a deeper depression in the west of the burial pit. The ring handles may be attachments to a wooden box (or boxes) and the two studs, which are similar to each other, may be a pair of decorative mounts attached to the same box.

4.5.25 Four pits [3186], [3070], [3314] and [3522] (G264) were located in relatively close proximity to each other in a rough north/south alignment, seemingly overlying gully G217. The pits were oval to sub-circular in plan and ranged in length from 1.8m [3522] to 2.4m [3314] and depth from 0.25m [3314] to 0.77m [3070]. The largest but shallowest pit [3314] contained a mixed fill of mid to dark greyish brown clay silt and produved over twenty sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Pits [3522] and [3070] were deeper and contained two fills of grey or brown silty clay. Further Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from these two, in addition to sherds more firmly attributed to the Early Roman period. Cereal grains were found in a soil sample (<37>) taken from the upper fill of pit [3522]. Pit [3522] was cut into Period 3.1 gully G230. It is possible that all were in fact later, containing material deriving from the Period 2 and 3.1 features that they cut.

4.5.26 Pit [3065] (G265) was located on the southern edge of the excavation area. It was 1.68m wide by over 1.50m long and at least 0.57m deep, with undulating 35° sides and the possible beginnings of a concave base. It contained two greyish brown silty clay fills ([3063] and [3064]) with the interface between them marked by a thin seam of charcoal. It was a convincingly dated feature, with mid 1st-century pottery in its lower fill and 2nd century pottery in its upper (total 166 sherds). A wide range of vessel types/forms were present, including three samian vessels. It also contained six metal items/fragments, two fragments of Roman vessel glass, animal bone and shell. A sample (<17>) taken from fill [3064] contained charred cereal grains of inderterminate wheat and wheat/barley and weed seeds of grasses and brome.

4.5.27 Post-hole [3206] and pit [3384] (G267) contained Roman finds and were located in the NW of the excavation area. Posthole [3206] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.66m and a depth of 0.18m. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey clay and contained three sherds of Roman pottery. Pit [3384] was oval in plan and measured 1.6m long by 1.23m wide by 0.4m deep. It had moderate 40-45° sides, a concave base and contained four silty clay fills. The lowest two fills were sterile and may have accumulated naturally through erosion with red staining on top of the lowest fill possibly an indicator of former standing water. All of the finds were recovered from the mid grey third fill [3381] and included

animal bone, residual Late Iron Age pottery and two large fragments of Roman tile.

Southeast Area (Fig. 14)

4.5.28 Ditch G281 was a substantial right-angled boundary extending across the southeast excavation area. The ditch broadly dated to the Early Roman period, but contained both residual earlier and intrusive later material. As exposed, the western arm of the ditch was *c*.50m long and aligned north/south. It continued beyond the edge of the excavated area to the south and to the north turned 90° to form the northern arm. This was *c.*110m long and was aligned east/west, drifting to a more ENE/WSW at its east, beyond which it extended beyond the edge of the area. The western arm was excavated in two places (segments [3779] and [3979]), which were relatively similar. Here, the ditch varied in width from 2.6m to 3.5m and in depth from 0.9m to 0.97m, though in both segments having variable 20-60° sides, that were steeper in the lower half and more splayed towards the top, and a concave base (Fig. 26, section 29). Both contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. Retrieved finds included a few pieces of animal bone and a mix of Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, Roman and intrusive later CBM. Fill [3978] (in segment [3979]) also contained part of an iron padlock (RF<35>) probably dating from the 10th-11th century and likely contemporary with the nearby Late Saxon building remains (Period 5) , though intrusive in this context.

4.5.29 The northern arm of G281 was excavated in one place (Segment [3952]/[3955]) and part excavated (for relationships) or else recorded in eight others ([4018], [4132], [4150], [4223], [4282], [83/005], [85/0004 / 85/006] and [86/009 / 86/011]. Two cuts ([3952] and [3955]) were present in the fully excavated segment. Ditch [3955] was the earlier of the two ditches and was located to the south and later recut [3952] was located to the north. Ditch [3955] was 0.95m wide by 0.49m deep with 40-50° sides and a concave base. It contained a lower fill of mid yellowish grey silty clay [3954] with reddish streaks and an upper fill of mid grey brown silty clay [3953]. Both had occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. Retrieved finds consisted of only a single intrusive sherd of Late Saxon/medieval pottery. The recut ditch [3952] was 0.92m wide by 0.35m deep and had more variable 30-70° sides and an uneven base. It contained a lower fill of light yellow grey silty clay [3951] and an upper fill of dark grey brown silty clay [3950], again with both chalk and charcoal inclusions. Recovered finds consisted of two tiny sherds of broadly Iron Age pottery that are likely to be residual and a tiny piece of intrusive modern glass. A few pieces of animal bone and fired clay were also present. The two phases of cutting were also evident further eastwards, as as diverging southern ([85/004] and [86/009]) and northern ditches ([85/006] and ([86/011]), as recorded in evaluation Trenches 85 and 86. The ditches themselves appeared to widen at their east, with ditch [85/004] recorded as 1.83m wide and ditch [85/006] as around 2m.
Further dating evidence from the earlier southern ditch consists of residual Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery and Roman CBM in segment [4018], a residual Middle Iron Age sherd in segment [4132] and a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery in [85/004]. In addition, three fragments of Roman and later CBM were recovered as surface finds from [4073].

4.5.30 Gully G279 was located in the north of the eastern part of the site. It was aligned roughly east/west and was *c.*30m long. To the west it was truncated by large later ditch G279 and to the east by smaller ditch G287, both appearing to remove its terminals. It was investigated, fully or in part, in five places (segs [3866], [3907], [3975], [4060] and [4175]). The gully varied in width from 0.6m to just over 1m and in depth from 0.07m to 0.45m. It had variable but moderate sloping (20-50°) sides and its lower sides and base often formed a fairly V-shaped profile. It contained one or two silty or sandy charcoal-flecked clay fills that varied in colour from yellow brown to orange or reddish brown. Recovered finds comprised a few pieces of animal bone, eighteen sherds of Roman pottery and three small pieces (total 8g) of intrusive medieval or post-medieval CBM. Its parallel alignment with the north side of ditch G281 is noted.

4.5.31 Gully or narrow ditch G275 was located close to the western edge of the southeast excavation area. It was a straight linear cut aligned NNW/SSE and approximately 41m long that had an apparent rounded terminus to the north and to the south was cut by a modern pit (uncontexted), at a point where it had perhaps originally terminated. It was excavated in three places (segments [3806], [3861] and [3897]), and recorded in two others ([91/005] and [98/004]), and was 1.08m at its widest and up to 0.3m deep (Fig. 26, section 24). It contained up to two fills, from which five sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered. On the western side of gully G275 was a short east/west branch [3810] that was probably contemporary and integral. To the south, beyond the modern pit, was a further short length of gully [3715], 2.7m long by 0.67m wide that may be a continuation of G275 (or of Period 2 gully G276?). Its similar fill contained two pieces of animal bone and a single sherd of broadly Iron Age pottery. Despite its inconclusive pottery content, G275 is regarded as a minor ditch running parallel with the more major enclosure ditch G281 to its east.

4.5.32 Three contained features, pit [3275], posthole [3737] and pit [3746] (G304), in the SW of this excavation area, are all assigned to Phase 3.1 on the presence of Roman finds in their fills. Pit [3275] was oval in plan 1.93m long by 0.63m deep with variable sides and a flat base. It contained two silty clay fills. Finds included a piece of Roman CBM recovered from its lower fill and fourteen sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery from its upper. A further ten sherds of similarly dated pottery were recovered from the grey brown clay fill of posthole [3737]. This small shallow feature with a V-shaped profile also contained a piece of slag. Pit [3746] was located roughly equidistant between the other two features. This pit was sub-oval in plan with moderate sides and an undulating base (Fig. 26, section 30). It was 0.5m deep and had a single fill of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay that contained six pieces of Roman CBM and so is perhaps only tentatively dated to this period of land use.

Phase 3.2: Mid Roman

4.5.33 Few features date to the mid Roman period and utilisation of the landscape has evidently decreased by this time. In the north of the site mid-2nd to mid-3rd century pottery was recovered from a ditch which also had a later recut. The recut is presumed also to fall within Phase 3.2 but could be later. In the south of the site a ditch (in the southwest area) containing a wide range of residual pottery was attributed to the mid 2nd century on the fact that it clearly truncated

a firmly dated early 2nd-century ditch. Two pits that cut early Roman ditches are also attributed to Phase 3.2 on stratigraphic grounds. Both are located 5-6m from the later Roman track and so could potentially could belong to Phase 3.3, if considered to be associated with it. No Mid Roman remains were identified in the southeast excavation area.

North Area (Fig. 12)

4.5.34 Ditch G140 was aligned NNE/SSW and could be traced for a length of over 18m. It was obscured to north and south but probably continued beyond the limits of the excavation area. Two phases of ditch were present, an original ditch consisting of cuts [2073], [2199] and [2248] and probably the lower fill [73/005] of ditch [73/006] and a later re-cut consisting of cuts [2070], [2197] and [2250], and probably the upper fill [73/004] of ditch [73/006]. The original ditch was about 1m in depth by about 1m to 1.5m in width with reasonably steep 60-80° sides and, where fully excavated, a flat to concave base (Fig. 24, section 12). It was positioned across the eastern ends of gullies G134 and G135, much the same way as gully G109 cut the ends of the western gully complex, and appears to have been laid out in relation to the eastward limit of the Period 2 eastern gully complex. However, in this case, ditch G140 appears to have been of later date than the east/west gullies it truncated, implying that they (or the field they collectively represented/underlay) were still visible as an earthwork at this time. The ditch contained one or two silty clay fills depending on the level of truncation by its later re-cut (Fig. 24, section 12). The fills varied in colour from mid grey and brownish grey to mid orangey brown. Retrieved finds consisted of over thirty fragments of Roman CBM and, importantly for dating purposes, forty sherds of mid-2nd to mid-3rd century pottery.

4.5.35 The recut ditch was up to 2m wide and varied in depth from about 0.5m to 1m and had variable (40-80°) sloping sides, sometimes stepped, and a flat or concave base. It usually contained two or three clay or clay silt fills which varied between grey, brownish grey and a distinct red-brown in colour. Inclusions included gravel and mortar flecks. Most of the fills contained quantities of Roman CBM fragments (over 170 in total retrieved), including several large pieces of roof tile that in a few instances appeared to have been deliberately laid flat in the base of the ditch (Fig. 25 photo). Twenty-two sherds of pottery that could only be broadly dated to the Roman period were also recovered. It is conceivable that the re-cut of ditch G140 could be considered as a candidate for a trackside ditch, perhaps contemporary with the earliest phase of track, in following Phase 3.3. However, the divergent alignment of the ditch (over 5m distant from the track in the north where obscured), and the fact that it is sealed by a later Roman gravel surface, would make this unlikely.

4.5.36 No further features or deposits in the north excavation area can be demonstrated to be of mid Roman date. It seems likely that the fields, as defined/underlain by the parallel gully/trench complexes continued to function essentially unchanged.

Southwest Area (Fig. 13)

4.5.37 Ditch G237, located in the west of this excavation area, was *c*.56m long and aligned north/south. It continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the

north and shallowed to the south, seemingly terminating at or just north of poorly dated/unphased east/west gully G253. The ditch was investigated in ten separate segments ([3215], [3261], [3320], [3371], [3391], [3402], [3492], [3615], [3644] and [3652]). The ditch varied in width from 0.9m to around 2m but was more consistent in depth, only ranging between 0.56m to 0.65 except at its southern terminus where it shallowed to 0.08m (Fig. 28, sections 38 and 40). In three instances (segs [3220], [3371] and [3492]) the ditch was fully excavated and found to contain two, three or four fills, in others it was only part-excavated (in order to investigate relationships) and here often only one fill was recorded. The fills were mainly composed of clay silt that varied in colour from yellow to orange brown to greyish brown and dark brownish grey. Inclusions included rare flints, occasional small flints and occasional charcoal flecks Retrieved finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay, shell, a Late Iron Age copper alloy Potin (RF<28>), pottery and Roman CBM. The pottery clearly contained a residual element and varied in date from Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age to Early Roman. The nearest indication as to the true date of the ditch was found in the primary fill [3643] of segment [3644] where four sherds of Late 1st to early 2nd century pottery were recovered. However, as ditch G237 clearly truncates early 2nd-century ring-gully (G235), a mid-2nd century or later date seems more probable.

4.5.38 Also of potential mid Roman or later date are two adjacent pits (G266) that are included in Phase 3.2 on stratigraphic grounds as they both cut neighbouring Early Roman ditches. Pit [3308] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.47m and a depth of 0.08m. It had a single fill of mid to light greyish brown silty clay [3307]. Pit [3144] was oval in plan and nearly twice the size at 0.9m long by 0.63m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 28, section 39; Fig. 29 photo). It was filled with mid greyish brown clay [3143] with occasional inclusions of flint and charcoal, but no finds.

Phase 3.3: Later Roman

4.5.39 The main feature of the later Roman landscape is the cobbled/metalled trackway which was aligned NNE/SSW and crossed the whole length of the development site, having been previously identified during the excavation of the central, Phase 1, area. In the north area the trackway was accompanied by an expanse of gravel hardstanding extending to its east. In the south it was accompanied by parallel trackside ditches. Dating of the trackway is largely dependant on the recovery of four copper alloy Roman coins amidst a confusion of residual and intrusive material. One coin from the trackway dated to the 4th century and one to the later 3rd or 4th century. Two further coins of later 3rd or 4th century date were recovered from the trackside ditches. Overall, a 4th century date for the trackway is assumed. A coin of 4th-century date (<RF16>) and another of 1st to 3rd century date (<RF27>) were recovered from the trackway surface during the Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a, 46).

4.5.40 In the north area, the trackway appears to have been inserted into the pre-existing landscape, as was found to be the case in the Phase 1 excavation. Although on a slightly differing orientation, its construction respected the eastern limit of the eastern gully/trench complex. In the absence of any other Late Roman features to the west of the trackway, it is assumed that the fields denoted by the various parallel gully complexes persisted in use. In the southwest area,

the ttrackway evidently disregards previous land use, cutting across all Roman period ditches in its path. To its west, the landscape is reorganised with a series of presumed fields demarcated by relatively slight ditches/gullies that incorporate a likely routeway that runs perpendicular to/from the trackway. No Late Roman features have been identified in the southeast area, to the east of the trackway. It is possible that the earlier Roman enclosure system persisted, though if so, it did not attract any deposition of later finds within it.

North Area

4.5.41 The later Roman features present in the north area were located at its eastern end, and consisted of a cobbled trackway (G142) and an adjacent gravel surface (G143). The trackway had been identified during the previous Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a) but had not been conclusively dated, though it was noted to incorporate fragments of Roman brick and tile. Trackway G142 was aligned NNE/SSW and was exposed for a distance of *c.*27m, varying in width from *c.*5m to 8m. It was initially investigated during the evaluation as [73/010] and then during the excavation as [2244] and found occupy a wide linear cut up to 0.65m deep with gradual 20° sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 24, section 12). The cut contained two fills: in the base was a light brown heavily compacted deposit of pebbles and flint nodules ([2243] and [73/009]) with occasional chalk flecks and small fragments of CBM that may have constituted the original surface of the trackway. Above was an upper fill of mid brownish grey to mid orange brown silty clay containing frequent large pieces of flint, occasional pebbles and chalk flecks ([2242] and [73/008]) that might represent a later re-surfacing of the track or could consist of mud and eroded flint that has built up on the track during usage. Finds from the lower fill of the trackway consisted of thirteen fragments of Roman CBM and from the upper fill one sherd of Early Roman pottery, a coin (RF<3>) dating to the 4th century and a large quantity of Roman CBM, with a few potentially intrusive pieces of post-medieval tile.

4.5.42 The G142 trackway, although on a slightly differing orientation, was probably deliberately positioned with reference to the pre-existing field systems present to its west.

4.5.43 To the west of the trackway, and seemingly contemporary with it, was a gravel surface G143, possibly a small area of hardstanding or yard. This extended to the west for approximately 15m and N/S for at least 7m and was up to 0.15m thick. It sealed Phase 3.2 ditch G140 and appeared to be broadly positioned over the large prehistoric pit G107; as such, it may have been laid down to firm up a soft or boggy roadside area on top of this feature. The surface was initially identified in evaluation Trench 73 as a continuous layer of light brownish yellow clay mixed with crushed CBM and gravel [73/007]. During the excavation phase of work, two gravel deposits ([2039] and [2038]) were identified; seemingly both the equivalent of [73/007]. Layer [2039] was located adjacent to the trackway and extended for some 3m (Fig. 24, section 12). It consisted of dark brown clayey gravel with occasional inclusions of CBM. Deposit [2038] was located a further 6m west and extended for 4.25m. This consisted of light yellowish brown clay with frequent inclusions of gravel, occasional larger flints and mortar. It was situated within a slight gradual-sided and flat-based hollow that was accorded cut number [2240] (Fig. 24, section 12). Deposits [2038] and [2039] contained

mostly Roman finds; one or two pottery sherds and a reasonable amount of CBM and, in keeping with the trackway, a few intrusive pieces of undiagnostic medieval/post-medieval tile.

4.5.44 No features or deposits of demonstrable later Roman date were identified elsewhere across the northern excavation area. Although the gravel levelling/consolidation alongside the road exhibits encroachment upon the parallel trenches of the earlier Roman field systems, it is presumed that the agricultural land use continued.

Southwest Area (Fig. 13)

4.5.45 A further part of the NNE/SSW trackway (G243) was encountered toward the eastern edge of the southwestern excavation area. It aligned with, and was clearly part of, the routeway recorded in the Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a) and across the northern excavation area (G142, above). Flanked by an eastern (G239) and multiple western (G240, G241, G242) ditches, all of these routeway features cut across east/west Period 3.1 features G231, G232, G233 and G244.

4.5.46 The trackway, as revealed here, varied in width from about 5m to 8.4m and was between 0.26m to 0.28m in depth. It generally consisted of a shallow, slightly irregular, flat-bottomed cut ([3667] and [3821]) containing two fills; where a cut was not discernible it was recognised as two layers [3461] and [3462]. The lower fill/layer varied in thickness from 0.12m to 0.22m and consisted of brown to greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks but was relatively flint/pebble free. Finds consisted of residual sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a copper-alloy coin of later 3rd- or 4th-century date (RF<31>). The upper fill (additionally recorded as layers [3840], [90/004] and [96/004]) formed the main surface of the trackway and consisted of frequent flints/pebbles in a greyish brown silty clay matrix that varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.12m. Fourteen large pieces of Roman CBM were recovered from this surface along with a small intrusive fragment of modern glazed tile. Further small fragments of Roman CBM were noted to be incorporated into the track surface. On either side of the trackway and partially merging with it were two layers of pinkish sandy silt ([90/005] and [96/005]) recorded in the evaluation and interpreted as a run-off deposit from the track.

4.5.47 NNE/SSW ditch G239 ran parallel with Late Roman trackway G243, down its east side, and appeared to act as a trackside boundary/drainage. Traced for over 59m, it continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to north and south. The ditch was investigated in six segments ([3419], [3481], [3528], [3553], [3670], and [3859]) and varied in width from 0.67m to 1.03m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.45m, though 0.4m+ being the norm. The ditch had moderate to steep sides (40-80°) and contained one or sometimes two silty fills, often of a distinct reddish brown colour. Retrieved finds consisted of over twenty sherds of pottery, mostly of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman date, and a copper-alloy coin (RF<30>) of later 3rd- or 4th-century date that more accurately indicates the date of the ditch.

4.5.48 On the west side of the trackway were two parallel roadside boundary/drainage ditches (G240 and G241) and traces of a possible third (G242) in the south. All

were aligned NNE/SSW and are presumed to represent placement of this trackside boundary.

4.5.49 Ditch G240 was *c*.48m long, it continued beyond the edge of the site to the north and was truncated by later ditch G241 at its south. It was fully excavated in four places (segs [3409, 3500, 3542 and 3664]) and part-excavated in another (seg [3591]). Where excavated, it varied in width from 0.56m to 0.90m and in depth from 0.41m to 0.50m. The segments had a lower or main fill of mid to dark grey or greyish brown silty clay and in two cases (segments [3500] and [3664]) an upper fill of reddish brown silt similar to that in eastern trackside ditch G239. Finds consisted of numerous sherds of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, animal bone and worked flint.

4.5.50 Replacement ditch G241 was over 65m long and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to both north and south. Stratigraphically, it was clearly a late feature as it cut everything in its path, including adjacent ditch G240. The ditch varied in width from 0.40m to 0.77m and in depth from 0.17m to 0.40m. The ditch was investigated, fully or in part, in nine segments ([3411], [3485], [3540], [3549], [3572], [3593], [3636], [3662] and [3829]) and had been recorded as [96/008] in evaluation Trench 96. Two fills were encountered in the southern half of the ditch but only one was evident in the north. The lower fill consisted of dark brown to mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. The main fill in the north and upper fill in the south comprised the distinctive reddish brown silt noted in the other roadside ditches. This silt was sometimes more sandy, or sometimes more clayey, and contained rare inclusions of flint, charcoal and fired clay. Finds from the ditch comprised a handful of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds and Roman CBM.

4.5.51 Ditch G242 ran parallel with the G240 and G241 ditches and with the trackway but was only visible for a length of some 22m in the south of the site. The ditch continued beyond the edge of the excavated area to the south and became obscured beneath the trackway to the north, although is unlikely to have continued much further as it was not observed in two sections cut through the northern part of the trackway. Its position in the sequence of ttrackside ditches here was not ascertained. The ditch was investigated in four places (segments [3551], [3577], [3586] and [3826]) and was found to vary between 0.45m to *c.*1m in width and generally from 0.32m to 0.41m in depth. It had moderate to steep sides and a generally flat base and contained one or two silty clay fills with the upper exhibiting a yellowy brown colour, but not as disatinctly reddish as in the neighbouring ditches. Recovered finds included late 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery, Roman CBM and a late 3rd- to 4th-century copper alloy coin (RF<34>).

4.5.52 Within this southwest area, no contemporary features were identified to the east of the trackway. To the west of it, a number of relatively narrow gully/ditches define a number of sub-divisions of the landscape – probably a minor east/west trackway/thoroughfare with fields either side.

4.5.53 Gully G238 was *c*.57m long. It was aligned WNW/ESE and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the west and appeared to terminate just short of earlier ditch G228/G230 to the east. The gully was fully excavated in three segments ([3052], [3230] and [3281]), part-excavated in three others ([3082], [3610] and [3650]) and had been recorded twice in the evaluation trenching

([87/005] and [95/006]). It varied in width from 0.32m to 0.87m, perhaps truncated where narrower, and was up to 0.26m deep. It had moderately sloping (30-60°) sides and a concave base and contained a single silty clay fill with occasional inclusions of flint, chalk and flecks of charcoal (Fig. 28, section 40). Recovered finds were limited to two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and one broadly Roman sherd. Gully G238 has been assigned to Phase 3.3 on stratigraphic grounds as it clearly cut the southern end of Phase 3.2 ditch G237.

4.5.54 Gully G209 ran roughly parallel with gully G238, *c*.7–8m to its north; both cutting mid Roman ditch G237. Similarly proportioned, G209 was traced for 48m and investigated within segments [3117, 3158, 3180, 3212, 3217, 87/006 and 88/004]. The gully terminated further west than gully G238, in a rounded terminal [3180]. It was 0.43-0.60m wide and 0.15-0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and was filled by up to two deposits of light and dark grey-brown clay. No finds were retrieved from this feature. Together, G209 and G238 are construed to define a slightly curving access route, perpendicular to the G243 trackway and presumably leading to/from it.

4.5.55 Similarly narrow and opposing NNE/SSW gully/ditches G108 and G251 mirror one another either side of this minor routeway, extending off it to both north and south. Gully G208 (segs [3320, 3341, 3365, 88/005]) runs north from gully G209 and appeared to be integral to it. Exposed for over 44m, it was 0.35-0.55m wide and 0.15-0.34m deep. It contained a fill of brownish grey silty clay from which two sherds of LIA/Early Roman pottery and a single sherd of Early?Middle Saxon pottery were retrieved. The latter is almost certainly intrusive, deriving from adjacent (intercutting?) curving Early saxon gully G207.
Gully G251 was similarly integral to G238 and extended southwards from it for an exposed length of 30m. Where investigated in segments [3007, 3011, 3101, 3134 and 94/007] it was 0.67-0.73m wide and 0.10-0.18m deep and filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from it.

4.5.56 No contemporary features were identified to occupy the various land entities defined to the west of the trackway. It is presumed that these functioned as fields.

4.6 Period 4: Early Saxon

4.6.1 No remains of Early Saxon date were present in the northern excavation area nor were any identified in the previous Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a). In the southeast area, recorded Early Saxon features consist of two substantial boundary ditches that divide the site into two main open areas with the possibility of a narrower third. Evidence for activity within these land entities is slight, with only a gully and pit in the west and a single gully in the east. It is possible that further features of Early Saxon date may be present but have not been recognised – there is some uncertainty regarding the dating of Middle Iron Age versus Early Saxon pottery.

Southwest Area (Fig. 15)

4.6.2 Gully G207 and pit G310, being located in the southwest area, are assumed to occupy the seemingly large land entity to the west of major ditched boundary G293 (in the southeast area).

4.6.3 Curving gully G207 was *c*.8m long and was mostly aligned SE/NW though straightened to N/S at its north end. The gully had rounded ends and was excavated in two segments ([3330] and [3355]). It had 50-60° sides and a concave base and contained two dark brownish grey silty clay fills (lower - [3326] and [3356] and upper - [3331] and [3357]). Finds were only recovered from the upper fill and consisted of six sherds of Early Saxon pottery, sixty-two pieces of animal bone and three fragments of baked clay.

4.6.4 Pit [3375] (G310) contained two sherds of possible Early/Middle Saxon pottery. The pit was over 1m long (not recognized north of the drawn section) by 1m wide by 0.23m deep and cut the top of underlying ditch G213 (Fig. 26, section 23). It had 30-40° sides and a concave profile and was filled with mid greyish brown clay silt [3374].

Southeast Area (Fig. 16)

4.6.5 The most substantial Early Saxon feature in the southeast area was NNW/SSE aligned ditch G293 that divided the landscape into two main land entities. The ditch was over 80m long and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to north and south. The ditch was investigated or part investigated in nine separate segments ([3289], [3904], [3934], [3994], [4020], [4090], [4130], [4145] and [4231]) during the excavation and once as segment [92/004] during the evaluation. Initially, it was thought that there was a gully ([3904], [3934]) on the east side of the ditch; however, it was later established that this was actually just part of the ditch. The ditch was variable in width being *c.*5m at its widest in its central area, narrowing to *c.*1.8m in the south and was consistently over 1m in depth with a potential maximum of 1.65m in segment [4130]. Depending on the degree of excavation (full or part) the number of fills varied from one to five (Fig. 28, section 43; Fig. 29 photo). These consisted of deposits of silty clay or clay silt that varied in colour from yellow brown through greyish brown to grey in differing shades with inclusions of flint, chalk and charcoal. Finds consisted of animal bone, Roman CBM and pottery that ranged in date from prehistoric and Roman to Saxon. The latter consisted of over 140 sherds of Early Saxon pottery and one intrusive sherd of Late Saxon.

4.6.6 Merging with ditch G293 on its western side was potentially contemporary ditch G292. This slightly curving ditch was aligned NW/SE and was exposed for *c.*20m in length. To the NW it continued beyond the edge of the excavated area and to the SE it seemingly merged with ditch G293, possibly creating a narrow additional land entity to the north between them. Ditch G292 was only minimally excavated (in seg [4089]) in order to determine its relationship with G293. In plan the ditch varied between 2m to 3m in width and where investigated was at least 0.55m deep. It contained three yellowish brown to greyish brown fills ([4086], [4087] and [4088]). A variety of mixed prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from the middle and lower fills. Some sherds are likely to be residual, though some may in fact be Early Saxon.

4.6.7 Gully G285 was located within the land entity to the east of ditched boundary G293. It was *c.*31m long and curved from east/west in the south through NE/SW and N/S to NW/SE in the north. It had a rounded end to north and to the southwest had been removed by evaluation Trench 92. It was investigated segments [3918], [4051], [4075], [4081] and [4259]. The gully varied from 0.45m to 1.0m in width and from 0.08m to 0.24m in depth and had variable sides and a flat to concave base (Fig. 28, section 41). It was mostly filled with mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint, chalk and charcoal inclusions. In two instances, in segments [3918] and [4081], a yellowish brown or orange brown silty clay lower fill was noted. Retrieved finds consisted of twelve fragments of animal bone and one small sherd of pottery of Middle Iron Age or Early Saxon date. As this gully was recorded to cut through three Late Iron Age/Early Roman phased features (G280, G283, G284) an Early Saxon date seems probable (though by no means definite).

4.7 Period 5: Late Saxon/early medieval

4.7.1 Similar to the preceding Period 4, later Anglo-Saxon remains were only present in the south of the site and had not been encountered during the previous Phase 1 excavation. Located in the southeast excavation area, and overlying the now-infilled Early Saxon ditches, was a probable farmstead complex formed by a series of ?five buildings (G294, G295, G296, G297 and G298) arranged around three sides of a rectangular yard area. Associated with this was a large pit, with another similarly-sized pit feature situated beyond the buildings to the east. Within the southwest area were three further gullies of possible contemporary date that may be outliers of the farmstead occupation.

Southwest Area (Fig. 17)

4.7.2 Located in the north of the southwest excavation area were two parallel, north/south aligned, gullies (G248 and G249) tentatively dated to Period 5. The gullies were approximately 4.4m apart with southern termini positioned opposite each other. Gully G248 was *c.*11m long with a rounded terminus to the south and to the north it was disturbed/removed by evaluation Trench 78. Gully G248 was investigated in two places (segs [3347] and [3476]) and was a maximum of 0.56m wide by 0.21m deep. It had 40-70° sides and a concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. Finds consisted of animal bone and one tiny piece of Late Saxon/medieval pottery. Gully G249 was 10m long and had a rounded terminus to north and to south. It was excavated at both ends ([3373] and [3476]) and in the middle [3638] and was a maximum of 0.43m wide. It was shallower in the south (0.08m) becoming progressively deeper to the north (0.21m). It had consistent 40-60° sides and a concave base and was filled with a single mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and flint. No datable finds were recovered and the gully is included in this phase on its potential association with parallel gully G248. These paired gullies are speculated to constitute the wall foundation trenches for a small building measuring *c.*12m by 5m. No related features, either internal or external, have been identified, though undated posthole [3505] could perhaps be part of its south wall.

4.7.3 Isolated gully G260 was located about 34m east of the parallel gullies. It was aligned roughly north/south, but was much shorter at only *c.*4m in length. It had rounded ends and was investigated in two segments ([3349, 80/008]. The gully was up to 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with 40-60° sides and a flattish base (Fig. 28, section 42). It was filled with light greyish yellow silty clay ([3349] and [80/009]). Finds were only reovered from fill [80/009] and comprised animal bone, shell and nine sherds of 11th-century pottery.

Southeast Area (Figs 18 and 19)

4.7.4 In the late Saxon period, the southeast area is occupied by a complex of timber buildings interpreted to constitute a farmstead complex, arranged around a yard. The western and northern sides of the the complex are defined by single buidings G294 and G295. The eastern side of the farmyard complex is defined by a north/south aligned range of at least three adjoining structures (G296, G297 and G298). The yard appears to have been open to the south. A detailed plan of the building complex is provided in Figure 19.

Building 1:

4.7.5 A building comprising at least four roughly north/south aligned slot/trench features, a smaller elongated slot and a limited number of attendant postholes (G294) defines the western extent of the farmstead complex. The eastern side of the building comprised two foundation slot/trench features ([3938] and [3930 / 3656]) aligned north/south, arranged end-on and separated by a 1.35m gap. The northern slot [3938] was 3.9m long by 0.6m wide and 0.10m deep with rounded ends, gradual (10-30°) sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silt [3937] from which two pieces of animal bone were recovered. Cut into the base of the slot at its south end was a sub-circular posthole with a diameter of *c.*0.4m and a depth of 0.08m. The posthole had variable sides, a flat but sloping base and contained a fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay. The southern slot [3930 / 3656] was 4.4m long by a maximum of 0.90m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with greyish brown to yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered, presumably residual here. In the north end of the slot was a sub-circular posthole [3932] with a diameter of *c.*0.4m and a depth of 0.34m. It had steep sides and a rounded base and was filled with light greyish brown silty clay [3931] containing frequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Finds consisted of animal bone and two small sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Traces of a possible second posthole, represented by fills ([3927] and [3929]), were visible in the recorded section through [3930]. Immediately adjacent to the southern end of slot [3930] / [3656] was a small sub-circular posthole [3660] 0.25m long by 0.10m deep.

4.7.6 The potential west wall of the structure was defined by a similar arrangement of two further north/south aligned slot/trench features ([3672 / 3361 / 3915]) and [3674]) roughly parallel with [3938 *et al*]. The northernmost slot [3674] was 4m long by 0.68m wide by 0.38m deep with steep 70-85° sides that splayed out to *c.*40° at the top. In general the west side appeared to be steeper sloping than the east. The slot was filled with dark brownish grey silty clay [3675]. No finds were recovered and no obvious posthole settings were observed. There was an gap of *c.*1.2m to the slot/trench to the south. The southern foundation slot was

investigated in three places ([3361, 3672 and 3915]) and was 4.4m long by up to 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep. The north end [3672] appeared more square in plan than the others. Where investigated it had a *c.*50° east side and a steeper 70° west side and a base sloping down towards the west. It was filled with dark brownish grey silty clay [3673] containing flecks of charcoal and baked clay. Finds consisted of a single sherd of Early Roman pottery. The central segment [3361] had variable 50-70° sides and a base that sloped down towards the west. It had a main fill of dark brown silty clay [3360] with common charcoal and rare flints. On the eastern side was a fairly vertical deposit of dark brownish grey clay [3661], described by the excavator as a possible packing deposit, 0.13m-wide and 0.19m deep. Within the base of the trench was an oval posthole [3363]. This was 0.58m long by 0.33m deep and had near vertical sides and a sloping base and was filled with mottled dark brown and orange silty clay. The south end of the slot/trench, seg [3915], was more rounded than the north. It was 0.21m deep, had a moderately (c.45°) slopng east side and was filled with charcoal-flecked dark grey silt [3914]. Much of the trench was truncated by posthole [3913] which was over 0.7m long by 0.33m wide by 0.58m deep. The posthole had steep *c.*85°sides and a concave base (Fig. 28, section 45). It was filled with a mixed deposit of dark grey and light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.

4.7.7 While the two parallel interrupted wall foundation trenches described above can be interpreted as forming a rectangular timber building *c.*10m long and 5m wide, with a central cross-passage, a number of features recorded just to the west may constitute further parts of the same structure. Small elongated slot [3468 was aligned east/west, and was 1.4m long by 0.37m wide and 0.20m deep. It had variable 30-50° sides and an irregular base and a mid greyish brown silty clay fill [3469]. It is possible that two depressions in its base indicate the positions of two former postholes. To the west and south of the slot were three postholes. Posthole [3466] was sub-circular in plan, 0.3m long by 0.16m deep with 50-60° sides and a concave base. Posthole [3464] was longer at 0.4m but shallower at 0.10m deep. This had more moderate sides and an irregular base. The third posthole [3571] was 0.35m in length by 0.15m deep and had variable sides and an irregular base. All three postholes were filled with greyish brown silty clay flecked with charcoal and occasional fired clay. However, the distribution of these postholes within the overall structure is not particularly meaningful.

Further west, another possible wall foundation associated with this building is represented by a possible slot/trench [3700] located parallel with [3674]. This extended for over 2m (its full northward extent not being determined) and was 0.55m wide by 0.06m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay [3699] flecked with charcoal and contained twelve small sherds of Roman pottery. In the base of the slot was the base of a small sub-circular posthole [3702] with a diameter of 0.23m and a depth of 0.07m. A further small sub-circular posthole [3708] was located to the southwest of the slot. This had a diameter of 0.24m, a depth of 0.18m and steep sides and a tapered base. The posthole was filled with brownish grey silty clay [3707]. No finds were recovered from it. Although not planned or investigated, there were vague traces of a potential aligned further slot located to the south of [3700]; perhaps constituting a third interrupted north//south wall line, though differently spaced.

Building 2:

4.7.8 The northern end of the possible farmyard complex was defined by a roughly east/west aligned post-built building (G295) that was *c*.13m long by 5m wide. It was defined by a rectangular arrangement of twenty small postholes ([4032, 4045, 4047, 4055, 4064, 4065, 4067, 4085, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4116, 4136, 4137, 4168, 4188, 4195, 4197 and 4199]) that formed the southern, eastern and part of the western walls. The postholes were all oval or sub-circular in plan, ranging in length/diameter between 0.19m to 0.60m and in depth between 0.06m to 0.35m. In general, the smaller postholes were usually shallower (e.g. [4047] 0.06m deep; [4195] 0.10m deep) and often had more moderate (30-50°) sloping sides, and the larger postholes were deeper (e.g. [4113] 0.3m deep; [4137] 0.26m deep) often with steeper (60-90°) sides. There were a few exceptions, such as [4116], which was of reasonable size at 0.46m long by 0.32m wide but was shallow at only 0.08m in depth. All of the postholes had single silty clay fills that varied from mid grey to greyish brown to reddish brown in colour and many included occasional flecks of chalk, charcoal and fired clay. Finds were rare and comprised a few small pieces of residual prehistoric pottery, animal bone, shell and iron nails.

4.7.9 Internally, there were two further postholes ([4015] and [4044]) and a probable hearth pit [4013] located off-centre. The presence of the hearth suggests that this building could have functioned as a kitchen. Posthole [4015], adjacent to the hearth, was roughly circular in plan with a diameter of 0.27m and a depth of 0.13m. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay [4014] containing frequent charcoal. A bulk soil sample (<53>) taken from this fill produced charred grains of wheat, barley and possible oat as well as weed seeds including brome, nipplewort and ribwort plantain. Posthole [4044] was bigger with a diameter of 0.4m but shallower at only 0.08m in depth. It was filled with light grey brown silty clay [4043] with occasional inclusions of flint, flecks of charcoal and fired/scorched clay. Probable hearth pit [4013] was vaguely pear-shaped in plan, measuring 1.44m long (E/W) by 1.1m wide (N/S) by 0.2m deep. It had 50° sloping sides, a flat base and a shallow (0.7m long by 0.05m deep) 'tail' (flue?) extending to the west (Fig. 28, section 44; Fig. 29 photo). It contained four fills ([4009], [4010], [4011] and [4012]), including a second fill of re-deposited yellow clay [4011] overlain by red (burnt) clay [4010] possibly just the heated part of the former. Bulk soil samples were taken from uppermost mid grey brown silty clay fill [4009] (<51>) and from burnt clay [4010] (<52>). Neither sample was very informative, with only a single charred grain of wheat/barley between them. Finds from the feature consisted of animal bone and four small sherds of 10th- to 11th-century pottery.

Building 3:

4.7.10 Along the eastern side of the farmstead complex, the northernmost building was a post-built structure, *c*.15m long by 5.5m wide, defined by a rectangular arrangement of over sixty individual postholes (G296). This building is interpreted to consist of a main hall *c.*13m long with a separate, though integral, *c.*2m-long chamber at its south. The north end of the building was constructed from five oval to sub-circular postholes ([3750], [4211], [4217], [4219] and [4228]). The most substantial of these was eastern posthole [3750] which measured 0.5m by 0.37m by 0.15m deep and had steep 70-80° sides and a

slightly concave base (Fig. 28, section 50). It was the only one of the five to contain two fills; a lower deposit of light greyish yellow clay [3749] and an upper of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional baked clay inclusions [3748]. The central three postholes of this north wall were all slightly shorter (0.33m to 0.35m) in length and varied in depth from 0.10m to 0.15m. All had single grey or greyish brown silty clay fills flecked with charcoal. The western posthole [4228] measured 0.46m by 0.34m by 0.05m deep and had a single grey clay fill [4229]. It may originally have been more substantial, to match its eastern corner counterpart, but was located at the base of evaluation Trench 83 and may have suffered from some inadvertent truncation having effectively been machined twice. Between the northern end of the building and the start of both the eastern and western sides was a noticeable gap (*c*.1.5m wide) that might possibly indicate the position of opposing doorways but, if correct, would seem to be unusually close to the end wall. It is just possible that there were originally postholes in this gap that did not survive for some reason. The western wall of the main hall was comprised of around twenty oval or sub-circular postholes of varying sizes. The northern ten postholes ([4226], [4214], [4212], [3787], [3768], [3770], [3772], [3789], [3812] and [3814]) were all broadly similar in size ranging from 0.18m to 0.30m in length, 0.15m to 0.24m in width and 0.05m to 0.32m in depth, with the majority being over 0.17m deep. Most were steep-sided (*c.*70-85°) with a concave base and a single grey or grey brown fill with frequent charcoal inclusions. To the south of posthole [3814] was a 0.8–1m wide gap that probably indicates the position of a doorway, located roughly in the centre of the western wall. To the east of posthole [3814] were two slightly bigger internal postholes ([3764] and [3766]), 0.42m long by 0.17m deep and 0.48m long by 0.22m deep respectively, that that might have formed an internal porch arrangement in conjunction with a larger oval pit [3844] (0.7m long by 26m deep) located internally on the south side of the doorway. Pit [3844] was cut by posthole [3842] which formed the south side of the doorway; it is therefore possible that pit [3844] was actually an earlier door-post position rather than an internal feature *per se*. Posthole [3842] was oval in plan and at 0.39m deep was one of the deepest features in the whole structure. To the south was another 0.8m gap, not really suspected of being a door position, and then a sequence of eight postholes, the first two of which ([3920] and [3922]) were inter-cutting and of similar size (0.4m+ long) and depth(0.3m+). The following five postholes ([4042], [4008], [4000], [4002] and [4004]) were all oval or sub-circular in plan, steep-sided and vaguely similar in size, varying in length from 0.25m to 0.4m and depth from 0.17m to 0.32m. All had greyish brown clay silt fills with occasional charcoal flecks. Internally were three randomly sized postholes ([4022], [3940] and [3911]) of shallower depth (0.14m to 0.19m) and no clear function. The south end of the west wall was formed by two more inter-cutting postholes ([3893] and [3891]) both about 0.2m deep with the corner posthole [3889] itself being shallower at only 0.13m deep.

4.7.11 The south end wall of the main hall was defined by a further nine postholes [3887], [3885], [4024], [4026], [4028], [4098], [4096] and [4102]. Postholes [3885] and [3887] were both steep-sided with a concave base, depths of 0.24m and 0.21m respectively, and similar dark grey brown fills. To their east was a *c*.0.7m gap before a cluster of three postholes ([4024], [4026] and [4028]). Oval posthole [4024] was the largest at 0.48m long and the deepest at 0.26m deep. The other two sub-circular postholes were smaller and about half the depth. All three were filled with dark grey brown clay silt containing frequent charcoal

flecks. Posthole [4026] cut posthole [4024] and would appear to be a later replacement. Following another small gap of just over 1m were a cluster of three in-line postholes (4096], [4098] and [4102]). Posthole [4102] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.26m long by 0.25m wide by 0.20m deep and had steepish 60-70° sides and an uneven base. The remainng two oval postholes were longer (0.34m and 0.45m) but shallower (0.08m and 0.15m). Again all three had similar charcoal flecked dark grey brown clay silt fills. The southeast corner of the main hall comprised a tight cluster of three sub-circular postholes ([3961], [3963] and [3968]). Posthole [3961] was the largest (0.5 x 0.39 x 0.19m) and posthole [3968] the smallest (0.19 x 0.15 x 0.15m). Sides varied around 60° to 80-90° [3968] and bases from flat to concave [3961]. All three fills were similar to those of the preceding features. Flecks of fired clay were noted in fill [3967] of posthole [3968]. Of the three postholes it is likely that [3963] or [3968] was the corner post, with posthole [3961] perhaps representing an internal support.

4.7.12 Returning northwards, the east wall of the building commenced, after a gap of 1m or so, with a line of six similar postholes, [3877], [3879], [3881], 3883], [3924] and [3926]. These were all broadly sub-circular in shape ranging in length from 0.23m [3926] to 0.37m [3879] and [3924] and in depth from 0.05m [3926] to 0.20m [3877]. Postholes [3881] and [3877] were both steep-sided and the others more moderate, bases varied from flat to concave. Most of the fills consisted of mid to dark grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Recovered finds consisted only of a small piece of animal bone and a scrap of residual prehistoric pottery. To the north were three more postholes ([3871], [3873] and [3875]) all located in close proximity to each other in an intercut line. Postholes [3873] and [3875] had identical dark grey fills and therefore an uncertain relationship. Larger posthole [3871] had a yellowier fill and clearly cut into neighbouring posthole [3873] (Fig. 28, section 49). To the north of posthole [3873] was a 1m wide gap to the next posthole [3798] that opposed the possible door position in the western wall. Larger posthole [3871] effectively blocked this gap and may represent a later alteration to the bulding plan. To the west of posthole [3873] was an internal posthole [4834] that might form part of an internal porch arrangement similar to posthole [3844] to the west. Posthole [3834] was 0.10m deep and contained two fills, the lower of which, [3832], contained part of an iron ring of possible Late Saxon date. The north side of the possible eastern doorway was defined by posthole [3798] which was vaguely pear-shaped in plan measuring 0.40m (N/S) by 0.33m wide (E/W) by 0.27m deep. It contained two silty clay fills and had inclusions of flint and charcoal. To its north was a string of seven similarly sized sub-circular to pear-shaped postholes ([3752], [3754], [3756], [3758], [3760], [3762] and [4249]). These varied in length from 0.22m [3752] to 0.39m [4249] and depth from 0.13m [3752] to 0.20m [3760]. All were reasonably steep-sided (65-80°) with a flat or concave base and had similar mid brownish grey silty clay fills with flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. Finds consisted of only a single piece of animal bone retrieved from posthole [3762]. To the east of (outside) the possible blocked doorway in the eastern wall was a line of three sub-circular postholes ([3791], [3793],and [3795]). Posthole [3793] was the largest and measured 0.4m by 0.38m by 0.09m deep. The other two postholes were slightly shorter at 0.3m and 0.32m and in length and shallower at only 0.05m and 0.07m in depth. All three contained yellowish grey silty clay fills. The only find was a single animal bone from the fill of posthole [3793]. The purpose of the three postholes is

debateable They could form a screen sheltering the back door of the hall or two could be part of an external porch structure over it.

4.7.13 To the south of the main hall building, though probably integral to it, was a *c.*2m-long chamber, that may have functioned as a private room or, more probably given the gap to the west, as an entrance hall leading both to the main hall to the north and to an adjoining ancillary building to the south. The east side of this chamber was formed by three sub-circular to oval postholes ([3970], [3972] and [4201]). Posthole [3970] was the smallest at 0.34m long by 0.13m deep, posthole [3972] was the longest at 0.72m and posthole [4201] the deepest at 0.21m. All had grey to greyish brown silty clay fills with flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. Between posthole [4201] and four postholes forming the south side of the chamber was a 1.15m gap perhaps indicating the position of an internal door into the building to the south. The four postholes ([3986], [3988], [4164] and [4166]) of the south wall to thhe chamber were neatly aligned east/west. The two smaller postholes [4164] and [4166] were the deepest at 0.26m, whilst the larger two postholes ([3986] and [3988]) were shallower at 0.08m to 0.16m respectively. The sides of the smaller postholes were steeper whilst those of the large features were more varied. All four postholes contained similar greyish brown fills with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Finds consisted of a single residual fragment of Roman tile from fill [3987] of posthole [3988]. To the west, oval posthole [3942] may represent the position of a possible door post. The posthole was of reasonable size (0.6m by 0.5m) but relatively shallow at only 0.14m deep (Fig. 28, section 48; Fig. 29 photo). To the north, the gap representing the possible doorway was 1.1m wide, with posthole [3895] perhaps constituting the corresponding door post to the north. This was slightly smaller in plan (0.44m long) but deeper at 0.25m. Its fill contained frequent charcoal flecks, occasional fired clay and chalk. Internal to the chamber were three postholes ([4092], [4094] and [4100]). The largest, oval posthole [4094], was 0.44m long by 0.36m wide by 0.17m deep, and the smallest, posthole [4092], was exactly half these dimensions in plan and 0.10m deep . All three had moderate to steep sides and either a concave or sloping [4100] base. No finds were present in them.

Building 4:

4.7.14 Adjoining Building 3 was a further rectangular timber structure (G297), *c.*11.5m long by 5.5m wide, though of differing construction. It shared its north wall with the south wall of the chamber and its south wall appeared to be marked by pair of parallel postholes [4190] and [4192]. Evidence for its construction consisted of a mix of postholes, slots and postholes in trenches. Continuing south from corner post [3942], its west wall was marked by two adjacent sub-circular postholes ([3957] and [3959]) of similar length (*c.*0.5m) and depth (0.15m and 0.17m). Both had 50° sides, concave bases and dark grey brown clay silt fills (Fig. 28, section 48). To the south were two unexcavated features ([92/010] and [92/008]) recorded in evaluation Trench 92 and beyond them a staggered line of four smaller postholes ([4037], [4117], [4121] and [4123]). These ranged in length from 0.4m to 0.7m and in depth from 0.10m to 0.17m. All four were steep-sided with flat bases and had similar greyish brown fills. One sherd of Late Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of posthole [4117]. To the west of this line were three further postholes [4061], [4119] and [4125]). These were similar to the others in shape, length and steepness of side but noticeably deeper with

depths ranging from 0.23m to 0.3m. Further Late Saxon pottery was recovered from postholes [4061] and [4119]. A 1.2m-wide gap to the south of posthole [4037] might indicate the position of another doorway. To its south was a shallow linear slot [4238], 2.9m long by 0.64m wide by 0.08m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. The slot had a rounded south end and a possible posthole setting suggested by a constriction at its unexcavated north end. Five sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from its mid greyish brown silty clay fill [4239]. To the west of the possible posthole position was a second posthole [4180], 0.33m deep with steep sides that might mark one side of an entance porch in conjunction with postholes [4061] and [4119] to the north. The south end of the building was seemingly marked by sub-circular postholes [4190] and [4192]. These measured 0.36m long by 0.15m deep and 0.32m long by 0.16m deep respectively. Their silty clay fills varied in colour from bluish brown to reddish brown and one residual sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered.

The greater part of the east side of the building was delineated by a 12.5m-long gully/posthole-in-trench feature [4173 / 4247]. It is also construed to form part of the east side of the additional building to the south. The northern part of trench [4247] was 0.84m wide by 0.25m deep and contained three fills ([4244], [4245] and [4246]). The lower two fills were of yellowish brown colour, while the upper fill [4244] was of a darker greyish brown and contained the only finds – residual Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and a 4th-century Roman coin (<RF36>). Three steep-sided postholes ([4241–43]) were evident in the base of the trench. The most substantial [4241], located at the north end, was 0.7m long by 0.37m wide by 0.54m deep. All three postholes had a similar mid greyish brown silt fill [4240]. No further finds were present. To the west of the north end of the trench was an unexcavated posthole [92/012], perhaps an internal feature. Further north the remainder of the east wall was made-up by three further postholes [4203], [4205] and [4207]. All were relatively small (0.27m to 0.43m long) and shallow (0.10m to 0.15m deep) and filled with dark grey brown clay silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.

Building 5:

4.7.15 A final possible building adjoined the south of Building 4, its north wall sharing postholes [4190] and [4192]. Its east side is considered to be defined by the south end of the long wall trench feature [4173 *et al*]. This was 0.65m wide by 0.32m deep with variable 40-60°sides and a flat base (Fig. 28, section 46). It contained two fills; a lower, 0.10m thick, deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay [4172] and an upper, 0.22m thick, of mid to dark grey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal. Both fills contained presumably residual prehistoric pottery –six Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds from the lower fill and four ?Middle Iron Age (or Saxon?) sherds from the upper fill. A number of dark patches were noted at intervals on the surface of this feature and it is likely that they represent the position of possible postholes, though none were investigated. To the south of [4173] were three small sub-circular postholes [4269], [4271] and [4273]. The smallest posthole [4271] measured 0.34m by 0.3m by 0.24m deep and the largest [4273] 0.44m by 0.36m by 0.3m deep. All were steep-sided (70-80° sides) and filled with mid brown or dark brown silty clay. Two sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from posthole [4269] and one from posthole [4271]. South of [4269] was a 1.1m wide gap, possibly a doorway, and three more postholes[4263], [4275] and [4277] beyond. These ranged in length from

0.29m to 0.38m and depth from 0.28m to 0.33m and all had steep sides and a concave base. All had brown charcoal flecked fills. No dating evidence was recovered. To the east was a small circular posthole [4261] of 0.24m diameter and 0.18m depth. The southeast corner of the building was formed by posthole [4267]. This vertical sided, flat based feature was 0.6m long by over 0.35m wide and 0.34m deep, and was truncated to the west by modern disturbance. Beyond the disturbance, the south side of the building was probably represented by slot/trench [4264]. Truncated at its east end, this slot/trench survived to just over 1m long by 0.33m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a rounded west end, steep (*c.*80°) sides and a flat base and was filled with dark brown silty clay [4265] that contained flecks of charcoal and chalk. West of this was a *c.*3.7m gap that might indicate the position of a wider opening, perhaps for livestock access.

4.7.16 The west wall of the building was formed by gully/trench-like feature [99/009, 99/011, 99/015] located within evaluation Trench 99. This *c*.8m-long feature had a right-angled SW corner ([99/009]) that may originally have extended east just beyond the edge of the evaluation trench. It was 1.3m+ wide by 0.29m deep with moderate sides and a flat but uneven base. In the centre [99/011] it was 0.28m deep with moderate sides and a general concave profile. In the north [99/015] it was 0.22m deep and had a rounded terminus. Finds from its single fill included animal bone, iron nails, oyster shell, Roman and undated CBM, fired clay, one sherd of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and one sherd of intrusive post-medieval pottery. The fill of the northern terminus was cut by two small postholes ([99/013] and [99/017]). Posthole [99/013] was 0.55m long by 0.15m deep and posthole [99/017] was 0.35m long by 0.3m deep. While [99/017] contained no finds, one sherd of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, single fragments of CBM and fired clay, and six pieces of animal bone were retrieved from the fill of [99/013].

4.7.17 Running south from the squared corner of [99/009], and believed to be contemporary, was a shallow gully-like feature [99/005] and [99/007]). This was approximately 4.5m long by only 0.06m deep. The south end of the gully was marked by a bulbous terminal [99/005], *c*.1.1m long by 0.8m wide, perhaps a former post-position. The remainder of the gully was narrower (0.3–0.5m wide) with gradual sides and a flat base. The gully had a single fill which contained residual Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, together with a single sherd of Late Saxon/ early medieval pottery dating to the 11th–13th century. It is possible that this gully indicates the position of a fence extending from the building pehaps shielding the wider entrance in the south wall. Internally within the posited building were two additional postholes ([4234] and [4236]), spaced about 1.25m apart. Both were similar sized, 0.33m and 0.35m long respectively by 0.05m deep. Two sherds of possible Early/Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from posthole [4234] which could be residual or could reflect an earlier date for this feature.

4.7.18 Two large pits (G302), containing 10th- to 11th-century pottery, were probably contemporary with the surrounding farmyard structures. Pit [3801] was located within the yard of the farmstead building complex and pit [3848] was located to the east. Both pits were sub-oval in plan and of similar size, [3801] measuring 2.08m by 1.54m and 0.40m deep, and [3848] measuring 2.05m by 1.61m and 0.54m deep. Pit [3801] had 30° to 40° sides and a flat to slightly curved base and contained two fills (Fig. 28, section 47). The lower fill consisted of light

greenish grey silty clay [3802] and the upper of mid greyish brown sandy silt [3803] that contained small pieces of charcoal, from which soil sample <45> was taken and found to contain charred wheat remains in addition to fishbones. The same fill contained three sherds of 10th- to 11th-century pottery and a residual sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Other finds included animal bone, CBM and two iron fragments – perhaps of a thin nail or tool, possibly a needle, awl or even a stylus. Pit [3848] contained four silty clay fills ([3849], [3850], [3851] and [3852]). Finds were retrieved from two of them; a whetstone (RF<33>) was recovered from secondary fill [3850] and animal bone, residual worked flint and one sherd each of 10th- to 11th-century pottery and residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from top fill [3852].

4.7.19 A further smaller G302 pit [4161] was positioned just to the west of G297 Building 3. Measuring 1.06m by 0.89m and 0.14m deep, this concave cut contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay. Only Animal bone and a piece of slag were retrieved from it. The pit was cut into the top of Easly Saxon ditch G293 and is judged to probably be associated with the Period 5 farm building complex.

4.8 Period 6: Post-medieval and modern

4.8.1 An apparent hiatus in land use activity lasted from the end of the Late Saxon occupation into the early post-medieval period. Remains of this date consisted of a large boundary ditch in the northern area. Of probable mid to later post-medieval date was a light scatter of pits and postholes across both areas. The boundary ditch was previously encountered during the Phase 1 excavation but did not extend southward as far as the south excavation areas. The ditch was identified as corresponding to a field boundary first depicted on historic mapping from 1616. Also revealed in the Phase 1 excavation and present on the 1616 mapping was a curving ditch identified as an enclosure for a house called ‘Cold Hall’ formerly located to the west of the development area.

4.8.2 A number of modern intrusions and disturbances were noted (but not contexted) across the site, these being particulary prevalent in the south excavation areas. Here, there were several large sub-square to rectangular features associated with the below-ground bases of former sports facilities, as well as brick foundations and drainage features associated with a former clubhouse. Recorded modern intrusions are shown on Figures 20–22, but not described/discussed further.

North Area (Fig. 20)

4.8.3 Located roughly in the centre of the north excavation area was a large north/south aligned ditch (G144) that was over 27m long and extended both beyond the north and south edges of the excavation area. The ditch is known to continue to the south as it had previously been established to cross the Phase 1 excavation area. A segment [2046] was excavated across the northern, narrowest, part of ditch G144 and finds [2109] were retrieved from its surface to the south. Where excavated, the ditch was 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep, and had variable 30-60° sides and a concave base (Fig. 23, section 11). It contained two greyish brown silty clay fills. The lower fill [2047] was devoid of finds, but did have a ceramic field drain inserted into it (Fig. 25 photo). The upper fill [2045]

contained a range of finds including post-medieval pottery, post-medieval tile, metalwork and residual Roman CBM. To the south, further residual Roman CBM along with post-medieval CBM was collected off of the top of the ditch.

4.8.4 South of the excavated segment, ditch G144 was significantly wider. In plan, it looks like the ditch has been recut. However, this was not clarified by excavation, so it is unclear whether seg [2046] represents the original cut or a recut. Where excavated as G63 seg [718] in Phase 1 this ditch was *c*.5m wide and contained a single fill – presumably having been previously cleaned out. Historic mapping indicates that the ditch was in use from at least 1616 until the 1950s.

4.8.5 West of the G144 ditch were six pits (G145) that broadly date to the post-medieval period or later. The largest of the pits [2149] was oval in plan and measured 1.72m long by 0.92m wide by 0.19m deep. It contained a single mid yellowish grey brown silty clay fill [2148] from which three sherds of post-medieval pottery, medieval/post-medieval CBM and a Cu alloy object (drop handle RF<1>) were recovered.
Further fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM were retrieved from adjacent small circular pit [2153].
One sherd of post-medieval pottery and three pieces of medieval/post-medieval tile was also recovered from the dark brown clay fill [2225] of nearby oval pit [2226]. This pit was 0.73m long by 0.22m deep and had variable 50-70° sides and a flat base.
Oval pit [2147] was larger at 1.5m long by 1m wide and is recorded as having a large stone in its light grey brown fill [2146]. One piece of medieval/post-medieval CBM was recovered from this pit.
Two further pieces of medieval/post-medieval CBM were found in oval pit [2145]. This pit was 0.12m deep and had gradual (15-20°) sides that formed a wide V-shaped profile.
The smallest of the six pits [2203] was located close to the western edge of the site. This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.43m long by 0.4m wide and only 0.03m deep. Its single dark greyish brown silt fill [2202] contained occasional flint inclusions and a small lump of coal. The presence of the latter implying a potential post-medieval date for this feature.

Southwest Area (Fig. 21)

4.8.6 A single pit of post-medieval to modern date was identified in the southwest area, located at its southern edge. Pear-shaped pit G271 [3483] cut the top of the Late Roman trackway. It measured 1.0m+ long by 0.92m wide and 0.39m deep, and contained a single fill of dark greyish black charcoal-rich silt with frequent pebbles. Recovered Finds consisted of six sherds of residual late 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman pottery and part of a ceramic drain pipe.

Southeast Area (Fig. 22)

4.8.7 Large sub-circular pit G308 [3949] was located on the northwest periphery of this area. It was truncated by a modern drain but was c.1m diameter and 0.19m deep. It contained a mixed mottled fill of yellow clay and dark grey brown silty clay, from which residual Roman pottery and CBM was recovered along with four pieces of modern glass.

4.9 Undated (Period 0)

4.9.1 A number of features in the various excavation areas are undated/unphased due to absence of diagnostic finds content, distinctive form, definitive stratigraphic sequence or spatial relationship. These are described below, with some thoughts on possible phasing and association provided where possible.

North Area (Fig. 20)

4.9.2 In the east of the north excavation area, gully G146 was aligned NNE/SSW and was visible on the ground for a little over 10m. It continued beyond the edge of the site to the north and became obscured to the south, though did not apparently extend as far south as Evaluation Trench 73. It was 0.63m wide by 0.07m deep and filled with greyish brown silty clay. Its position suggested it could be a Roman trackside ditch, but its shallowness, lack of finds, lack of red staining and limited length argue against this.
Gully G147 ([2119]) was aligned NNE/SSW and was 4.3m long. It had a rounded terminus to the north and was truncated by a later ditch to the south. It was 0.52m wide by 0.08m deep with gradual sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay.
An additional undated gully G152 ([2236]), 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep, was recorded only in section at the south edge of the excavation area (Fig. 24, section 12).

4.9.3 Numerous pits and postholes were also undated and have been grouped according to their position in the northern area. Those in the west have been grouped as G148, those in the centre as G149 and those in the west as G150.
The western group (G148) consisted of fourteen contained features ([2006], [2009], [2011], [2013], [2017], [2019], [2035], [2161], [2187], [2205], [2211], [2215], [2222] and [2218]). Of these, the most interesting was small sub-circular pit [2035] located close to the western boundary of the northern excavation area. The pit was 0.47m long by 0.42m wide by 0.17m deep with steep (80°) sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid grey to black clay silt [2034] containing frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt bone. No finds were present. A soil sample (<4>) was taken and confirmed the presence of burnt human bone possibly from a younger adult. Burnt rib fragments from a small mammal were also present. The burnt human bone implies that Pit [2035] represents the remains of an un-urned cremation burial. Its date is uncertain but deposition in the Iron Age or Roman period seems most likely. Pit [2006] might represent the very truncated remains of a hearth base. This pit was pear-shaped in plan and measured 1.19m long by 1m wide by 0.10m deep. It contained two fills, an outer of light greyish brown silty clay [2005] containing a few pieces of partially burnt flint and sandstone and an inner of mid greyish brown clay silt [2007] containing frequent small pieces of more intensely burnt sandstone and flint and fragments of charcoal. One tiny fragment of possible medieval or post-medieval CBM was recovered from fill [2005] but deemed insufficient to confidently date this feature.
The remaining features were mostly sub-circular, oval or elongated oval in plan. The pits varied in length from 0.54m to 1.75m, width from 0.43m to 1.1m and depth from 0.09m to 0.35m. The three smallest features ([2019], [2215] and [2222]) were more likely to be postholes. These ranged from 0.35 to 0.44m in length and 0.05m to 0.2m in depth.

4.9.4 The central undated features (G149) consisted of four pits ([2125], [2143], [2220] and [2228]) and a posthole [2189], along with a gully [70/004] and stake-hole [71/012] identified during the evaluation. The two largest features, elongated pit [2125] (3.18m x 0.93m x 0.25m) and pear-shaped pit [2143] (2.23m x 1.77m x 0.25m) are both suspected of being of natural origin. The remaining two pits were both oval in plan. Pit [2220] was 0.65m long by 0.06m deep and pit [2228] was 0.76m long by 0.20m deep. Sub-circular posthole [2189] was 0.28m long by 0.25m wide by 0.08m deep and filled with reddish brown clay silt [2188] containing charcoal and baked clay. A soil sample was taken (<13>). A soil sample was also taken from the charcoal rich fill [71/011] of stake-hole [71/012] in Evaluation Trench 71. The stake-hole was oval in plan and was 0.2m long by 0.16m deep and of unrecorded depth. A possible gully [70/004] *c.*2m long by 0.5m wide was recorded in Evaluation Trench 70 but was not excavated due to flooding. It was not traced beyond the trench during the excavation and therefore may not be a credible feature.

4.9.5 The third group of undated features (G150) were all located in the east of the northern area and consists of ten pits ([2060], [2067], [2090], [2092], [2101], [2105], [2107], [2111], [2133] and [2137]), one posthole [2026] and a short gully [2151/2175]. The pits were either sub-circular, oval or elongated in shape and ranged in length from 0.57m to 1.6m, width from 0.46m to 1.2m and depth from 0.10m to 0.34m. Most had brown, yellowish brown or greyish brown clay or clay silt fills with occasional charcoal flecks. The fill [2059] of pit [2060] consisted of burnt stones/flints and charcoal rich dark grey clay and was sampled (soil sample <8>). There was no evidence *in-situ* burning around the edges of the pit to suggest it may have been a hearth. Posthole [2026] was 0.36m long by 0.34m wide by 0.11m deep and was unusual in that it had a mid-brownish white chalk and clay fill [2027] perhaps deliberately deposited to form a post-pad. The feature was located high in the sequence (cutting prehistoric pit G107) and is likely to be of Roman or later date. Short gully [2151/2175] was aligned ENE/WSW and was 1.5m long by 0.3m wide. It had a rounded terminus to the east and was truncated by a later pit to the west. It had a blackish brown clay fill mottled with yellow and orange and containing frequent fragments of chalk and charcoal ([2150] and [2174]). No finds were recovered during the excavation, though a few small sherds of prehistoric pottery (possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) were found in bulk soil sample <11> taken from fill [2150]. However, these are not deemed sufficient to firmly date this feature.

Southwest Area (Fig. 21)

4.9.6 Curving gully G246 was located to the northeast of penanular gully G235 and its cremation burials and, bbeing of a similar scale, could perhaps be regarded as a less complete or truncated example of the same kkind of feature. However, G246 is less regular and only describes approximately a third of the circumference of a ring. The gully itself (segs [3423, 3425, 79/004] was 0.46-0.56m wide and 0.01-0.28m deep, with variably sloping sides and a rounded base. Its single fill was a yellowy grey silty clay with occasional stones and rare charcoal that contained fired clay crumbs but no recoverable finds. No features occupied the interior of the partial ring. Early Saxon curving gully G207 was located nearby but there is nothing to indicate that these features were associated.

4.9.7 Gullies G253 and G254 define an interrupted 70m-long linear gully that extends east/west across the southwest area, extending beyond its western limit. The gully (G253 segs [3088, 3155, 3166, 3171, 3182, 3606, 87/004]; G254 segs [3150, 3189, 3339]) was generally 0.52-0.54m wide and 0.11-0.13m deep and filled by a single deposit of grey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from it. This feature had indistinct intercut relationships with Period 2 gullies G217 and G219, but seemed to be more clearly cut by Phase 3.1 ditches G226 and G215. On balance, this is possibly a Period 2 minor boundary, though is perhaps difficult to place and explain.

4.9.8 Ditches G256, G257 and gully G259 are miscellaneous short fragments of poorly understood linear boundary. G256 (seg [3078] is cut at either end by Phase 3.1 ditches, but could be the continuation of either Period 2 gully G211 or Phase 3.1 ditch G244/G258. G257 is a NE/SW, possibly curving, gully/ditch terminal found under the G243 trackway, in a slot excavated across it. G259 is a narrow NW/SE length of gully that is out of alignment with anything surrounding it.

4.9.9 A number of miscellaneous pits and/or postholes form a distinct cluster located to the east of the trackway in the southwest area (G261: 3414, 3429, 3431, 3446, 3460, 3473, 3475, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566). All but [3566] are small and likely to be postholes, though no patterning is evident in their distribution. Larger pit [3566] is elongated and irregular.

4.9.10 Further miscellaneous pits and/or postholes are present in the north and northeast of this area (G322: [80/004, 80/006, 80/010] and G262: [3191, 3416, 3421]). While [3416], [80/004] and [80/006 are postholes, the others are more likely small isolated pits.

4.9.11 A scatter of probable posthole features were recorded in the northwest of the area (G269: 3209, 3321, 3386, 3397, 3399, 3503, 3505, 78/005) and across its southwest (G270: 3060, 3136, 3184, 3283, 3557, 3614, 3631, 3684). Of the latter, pit/posthole [3184] had an undetermined relationship with Period 2 gully G210, but could have been within it. Small pit [3283] was cut by Late Roman gully G238, so could be earlier Roman or prehistoric. Posthole [3684] had an unresolved relationship with Period 2 gully G219.

Southeast Area (Fig. 22)

4.9.12 Gully G286 (segs [3816, 3847]) is a c.14m-long north/south gully cut only by Early Saxon ditch G293 at its north end. As such it could be contemporary with the other Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5/Period 2) gullies around it, or could occupy the Roman enclosure defined by ditch G281.

4.9.13 Gullies G290 (segs [3262, 3279] is a *c*.11m-long roughly north/south linear feature, with rounded terminals at either end. It was 0.66m wide and 0.19m deep. While its brownish grey silty clay fill contained a Roman brooch (RF<9>, in fill [3263] of seg [3262]), the feature was recorded to cut across the top of Early Saxon ditch G293. Oddly, it runs parallel with nearby gully G277 that is cut by the Saxon ditch and is judged to be Late Iron Age/Early Roman. Short length of adjoining gully G291 (seg [3395]) extends off northwards, beyond the limit of excavation, and seems to be associated.

4.9.14 G301 pits [3998, 4058 and 4160], as already suggested, could well be part of a cluster of Phase 1.5 Late Iron Age pits in the north of this area. Within its southwest, a relatively large number of small pits and/or postholes (G303: 3277, 3298, 3300, 3312, 3323, 3325, 3353, 3692, 3694, 3696, 3698, 3706, 3712, 3719, 3721, 3727, 3735, 3777, 3783, 3785) were recorded.
Posthole [3277] was cut by Early Roman pit 3275 (G304) so should be Roman or earlier.
Some conspicuous pairing (e.g. postholes [3298 and 3300]) and tight clustering (e.g. [3692, 3694, 3696, 3698, 3706, 3712, 3719, 3721, 3727]) is discernible within these undated features. Both LBA/LIA (G272) and MIA (G306) pits are present in this same vicinity; however, they also occur within the Early Roman ennclosure bounded by ditch G281 *and* occur within the Late Saxon/early medieval farm complex. It is difficult to decide which phase of land use these probable structures belong to.

4.9.15 In the south-west corner of this area, and technically outside the Early Roman enclosure, are G305 pits [3853, 3855, 3977 and 4179]. In fact , larger oval pit [3799] cuts the enclosure ditch and so is perhaps possibly Late Saxon (Period 5) – perhaps being similar to the dated G302 pits closer to the farm complex. Smaller pit [3855] similarly cuts adjacent gully G275 of possible Early Roman date.

4.9.16 Further east in the southeast excavation area discrete features are scarce. A few undated pits and/or postholes (G313, G320) are scattered across here ([4129, 4158, 4221] and [84/009]) .

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 2 evaluation and excavation at London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow. 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 4. A total of forty-two finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.16, section 5.2 (a flint arrowhead) and section 5.10 (two stone objects). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.1.2 Information on material recovered during the evaluation trenching can be found in a prior evaluation report (ASE 2016). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only that Phase 2 evaluation material that is considered relevant.

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The Phase 2 excavations produced 118 pieces of struck flint weighing 1,050g and a small quantity (3,561g) of unworked burnt flint fragments (Table 1). The artefacts were recovered through hand-collection and from environmental bulk soil samples. This report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage and assesses its potential for further detailed analyses.

Category	Area North	Area South	U/S	Total
Flake	10	80		90
Blade		3		3
Bladelet	1			1
Blade-like-flake	1	5		6
Irregular waste		2		2
Chip		1		1
Single platform flake core		1		1
Single platform blade core			1	1
Blade core		1		1
Fragmentary core		1		1
End-and-side scraper		1		1
Notched piece	1			1
Barbed and tanged arrowhead		1		1
Retouched flake	1	2	1	4
Retouched blade		1		1
Misc retouched piece		3		3
Total	*14*	*102*	*2*	*118*

Burnt unworked flint (by weight)	1934g	1615g	12g	3561g

Table 1: Flintwork quantification

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight. They 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 were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and are summarized by artefact type and area in Table 1. The burnt flint was quantified and examined for pieces of worked flint.

Provenance

5.2.3 Two pieces of struck flint were found unstratified. The north excavation area produced fourteen stratified pieces deriving from six contexts, and the south areas produced 102 pieces. from fifty-eight contexts. These pieces were thinly spread; no contexts produced more than nine pieces of struck flint. The largest quantity came from G293 ditch fill [4034] (9 pieces), and pit fills [3747] (G304), [3852] (G302) and [86/004] (G318) produced six pieces each. The bulk of the assemblage is likely to represent residual material in later features, but a few pieces could relate to Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation within the site.

5.2.4 The unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from both the north area (1934g) and south area (1581g). They were spread across thirty-three contexts, most of which produced very small quantities. The largest quantity came from G153 pit [2033] (fills [2031] and [2032]) in the north area. The feature produced 1378g of burnt flint. It also contained burnt stones and charcoal, and has been interpreted as a possible cooking pit.

Condition and raw material

5.2.5 The condition of the retrieved flint varies; none is fresh. Evidence of pieces with heavily abraded edges indicative of successive depositions or trampling was occasionally recorded, but the bulk of the assemblage exhibits slight to moderate signs of weathering. This suggests that most pieces have undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance. A total of fifty pieces were recorded as broken.

5.2.6 In total, thirty-four pieces (29.5%) display varying degree of recortication. Some pieces are entirely recorticated (either milky-blue or off-white), but most pieces exhibit only incipient traces of bluish / white surface discolouration. A few pieces (*c.*5) are also stained to a honey colour.

5.2.7 The raw material selected for the manufacture of the worked flints varies from light to dark grey or light to mid-brown. Several pieces are fine-grained and of good quality, but a large quantity display flaws. Pieces with evidence of thermal fractures were occasionally recorded. Where present the cortex is abraded and stained, Its thickness varies from 0.5 to 5mm, but it is typically very thin. This material would have been available locally from the superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation.

The assemblage

5.2.8 The recovered assemblage consists principally of knapping waste (Table 1). A barbed and tanged arrowhead (RF<37>) provides evidence for Early Bronze Age presence in the landscape. No chronologically diagnostic tools were present. The knapping débitage comprises 103 pieces of débitage products and just four cores. Flakes dominate (90 pieces), but a blade component was also represented with one bladelet, three blades and six blade-like flakes noted. The blades and blade-like flakes display blades morphologies, but they are not clear products of a blade-orientated industry. The bladelet from G100 pit fill [2014] displays parallel ridges on the dorsal surface and parallel lateral edges. It is clearly the product of a blade-orientated industry, and it indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Overall the flakes are irregular. A fair amount are small or fragmented and technologically poor. A few display minimal platform preparation and thin flake removal scars on the dorsal face. These could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Other flakes are more characteristic of an industry considered later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). The latter exhibit plain unprepared, often obtuse, platforms.

5.2.9 Four cores were recovered. The single platform blade core found unstratified is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. The blade core from G318 pit fill [86/004] and the fragmentary core from G226 ditch fill [3221] are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The single platform flake core from ditch fill [4034] can't be precisely dated.

5.2.10 Eleven modified pieces were recovered; a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, an end-and-side scraper, a notched piece, four retouched flakes, a retouched blade and three miscellaneous retouched pieces. The barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (RF<37>) came from the single fill [4082] of G300 pit [4083]. It is complete and was made from beige/light grey translucent flint. Its barbs are very small (almost absent), and the tang is very broad. Pit [4083] is dated to the Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5), and the arrowhead therefore represents a residual find in this feature. Scrapers are difficult to date, but the end-and-side scraper from G239 ditch fill [3671] is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The remaining modified pieces cannot be closely dated.

5.3 **Prehistoric Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A relatively large assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation within the current north and south site areas, totalling 1809 sherds, weighing 13.07kg, of which, just over 80% was considered potentially well-stratified in deposits belonging to site Period 1. The prehistoric pottery was largely recovered from the south excavation areas, with a much smaller quantity from the north area. In most cases, the dating ascribed to the prehistoric pottery is tentative because individual context groups are generally very small and the assemblage contains few diagnostic feature sherds. Nevertheless, small phased assemblages of Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age, Early/Middle Iron Age and developed Middle Iron Age character have been noted.

Methodology

5.3.2 The pottery has been recorded and quantified in line with the national Standard for *Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG *et al* 2016) and according to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). Sherds were examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric pottery has been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, building on fabric definitions used in previous phases of evaluation and excavation within the wider development area (ASE 2014, 2015, 2016; Table 2). Pottery from the evaluation phase (ASE 2016) has been included in the quantification and is cited in the current report where it was recovered from trenches falling directly within the excavation areas. Pottery recovered from environmental samples was generally briefly scanned for dating evidence and only fully recorded and quantified where it included diagnostic feature sherds, larger quantities of pottery, or in contexts previously undated by hand-collected pottery.

Fabric	**Description**
GROG1	Lower fired grog, mostly of <1mm, some of up to 2mm
FLIN1	Moderate to common well-sorted flint; most examples are 0.5-1mm with rare examples up to 2mm
FLIN2	Common, moderately-sorted flint; most examples are 0.5-2mm with rare examples up to 3mm
FLIN3	Common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm with rare examples up to 4mm
FLIN4	A fine ware fabric with moderate to common very well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm
FLIN5	Common/abundant well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm with rare examples up to 1.5mm
FLIN6	Sparse/moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm
FLIN7	Common, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-5mm (or very rarely up to 7mm)
FLGR1	Moderate grog of 1-2mm, with some examples up to 4mm and rare/sparse flint of 1mm
FLQG1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm with sparse larger grains up to 0.5mm; sparse well-sorted flint, most of 0.5-1mm with rare examples up to 2mm; rare/sparse argillaceous/grog inclusions of 1-2mm
FLQU1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm with sparse larger grains up to 0.5mm; sparse ill-sorted flint 0.5-3mm
FLQU2	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm with sparse larger grains up to 0.5mm; sparse well-sorted flint, most of 0.5-1mm with rare examples up to 2mm
FLQU3	A very silty matrix with common quartz just visible at x20 magnification and rare ill-sorted flint of 1-3mm
FLQU4	A very silty matrix with common quartz just visible at x20 magnification and moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-3mm
FLQU5	A very silty matrix with common quartz just visible at x20 magnification and moderate ill-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm
FLQU6	Sparse/moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-3mm; common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm
FLQU7	Sparse/moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2mm; common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm
FLQU8	Sparse/moderate, moderately sorted flint mostly of 0.5-3mm, with some examples up to 5mm; common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm
QUAR1	Dense silty matrix with rare large quartz grains up to 0.5mm, can contain rare/sparse linear voids from burnt out organics
QUAR2	Moderate quartz of 0.2-0.3mm with rare large quartz grains up to 0.5mm
QUAR3	Common quartz most of 0.2-0.5mm and rare examples of 0.8mm

Fabric	Description
QUAR4	Moderate quartz, most of 0.5-0.8mm; with rare rounded opaque quartz grains of 1-2mm

Table 2: Site-specific prehistoric pottery fabric definitions

Possible residual earlier prehistoric pottery

5.3.3 At least one diagnostic sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was noted in fill [4087] of Early Saxon ditch [4089] (G292). The flint-with-grog fabric (FLGR1), the thin-walled vessel profile and parallel incised line decoration is fairly diagnostic of the Beaker tradition. Two other tiny residual bodysherds in the same fabric could also belong to this tradition, although flint-with-grog fabrics can also be encountered in the Bronze Age.

Phase 1.2: Middle/Late Bronze Age (1500-1000BC)

5.3.4 Just niety-three sherds, weighing 676g, were assigned to Phase 1.2, originating from four feature groups: pit groups G101 and G317 and ditches G200 and G201. For the most part, this material has only very tentatively assigned to an early period based on the range of fabric types (quantified in Table 3) and wall-thicknesses, as diagnostic feature sherds are almost entirely lacking.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLGR1	1	10	1
FLIN1	1	3	1
FLIN2	23	120	1
FLIN3	37	374	2
FLIN7	11	97	2
FLQG1	15	34	5
FLQU1	2	14	1
FLQU7	1	16	1
QUAR1	1	4	1
QUAR2	1	4	1
Total	*93*	*676*	*16*

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Phase 1.2

5.3.5 A significant proportion of this assemblage (32 sherds, weighing 355g) is made up by sherds from the base/lower wall of a single, moderately thick-walled vessel in a moderately coarse fabric FLIN3, containing flint inclusions of up to 4mm, found in pit [2022] (G101). This vessel would appear to represent a transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR)/Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) urn/jar, likely belonging to the later 2nd millennium BC.

5.3.6 More generally, this phase produced relatively few elements positively attributable to the Middle Bronze Age DR tradition. A single rimsherd with bossed decoration in a coarse fabric (FLIN7) almost certainly represents a residual DR cup, found in Period 3 ditch segment [3046] (G229). In the stratified features of Phase 1.2, a few thick-walled sherds in the same fabric, which contains some flint inclusions of up to 7mm, are almost certainly Middle Bronze

Age and fragments in flint-with-grog wares (FLGR1; FLQG1) could also be of DR type. These fabrics always seemed to appear with some thinner-walled sherds and more moderately coarse or fine flint-tempered fabric types, suggestive of deposition into the Late Bronze Age. Probable earlier PDR fabrics include moderately coarse wares, FLIN2 and FLIN3, and fine ware, FLIN1. A single diagnostic rim from a probable plain ware PDR jar of plain, neutral profile was noted in fill [3039] of ditch segment [3040] (G200).

5.3.7 A few fabrics which occur in features assigned to this phase are perhaps less typical of the later 2nd millennium BC and may represent intrusive Iron Age wares. These include sandier flint-tempered wares, FLQU1, FLQU7, (especially the latter which contained much coarser quartz grains) and purely quartz-rich fabrics, QUAR1 and QUAR2.

Phase 1.3: Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age (c.1000-600BC)

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	26	361	7
FLIN2	7	20	3
FLIN3	23	177	2
FLQU1	1	15	1
FLQU2	3	13	3
FLQU3	162	809	1
FLQU8	649	7177	3
Total	*871*	*8572*	*20*

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Phase 1.3

5.3.8 The largest stratified prehistoric assemblage was assigned to Phase 1.3 (quantified by fabric in Table 4); however, most of this material comes from two partially-complete vessels, retrieved from adjacent pits [3343] and [3351] (G272). A small group of broadly similar date was also noted in pit group G102. As shown in Table 4, the assemblage is overwhelmingly made up by moderately coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN2, FLIN3), including some containing some quartz sand, mostly in sparse quantities and fine size grades (FLQU1, FLQU3) although one fabric with more prominent coarse quartz was noted (FLQU8). Finer flint tempered wares are also present (FLIN1), including one with some finer quartz sand (FLQU2).

5.3.9 Diagnostic elements from this phase were only recovered from pit group G272. Interestingly, a single vessel appears to have had large parts of its profile deposited in two adjacent but non-intercutting pits, [3343] and [3351], which together probably contain most of the vessel. The form, a jar with an angular/carinated shoulder, a moderately long-necked profile and squared rim, with light diagonal wiping on the upper body, is associated with a fairly sandy flint-tempered ware, FLQU8. It can be compared to Brudenell's (2012) class H jars, with parallels on a number of Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age assemblages from the region, such as Loft's Farm and Springfield Lyons (e.g. Brown 1988, Fig. 17, no 75; Brown 2013, Fig 3.24, no 85); unlike both of those forms, however, this example is not decorated. Pit [3343] also contained a second partially-complete vessel, a jar of broadly similar necked profile, again with a slightly carinated shoulder and squared/flattened rim, while pit [3351]

contained a much smaller rimsherd from a jar with a rounded shoulder profile and simple upright neck, decorated with two rows of simple tool impressions.

5.3.10 Overall, this group can be fairly confidently assigned as belonging late in the plain ware PDR tradition or early in its decorated phase. On balance, the presence of fairly strongly carinated jar forms, one in a sandier flint-tempered ware, together with the present of one decorated vessel, probably suggests that these feature belong in the earliest Iron Age (*c*.800BC+).

Phase 1.4: Early Iron Age to Early/Middle Iron Age (c.600-300BC)

5.3.11 A small assemblage of Early Iron Age to transitional Early/Middle Iron Age pottery came from a slightly wider range of features, most of which contained fewer than ten sherds of pottery. The only substantial group, of over 100 sherds, came from prehistoric pit [2141 / 73/016] (G107), while a moderate assemblage of forty sherds was noted in curving gully G106.

5.3.12 The dating ascribed to individual contexts in this phase was often quite tentative and largely based on the co-occurrence of flint-tempered and quartz rich fabric types. As shown in Table 5, deposits assigned to this phase, contain a reasonably high proportion (nearly a third of sherds) of flint-tempered wares lacking any quartz sand at all (fabrics FLIN1-6). It is possible that some of this material is residual, relating to earlier phases of Period 1, although non-sandy flint-tempered wares probably survived to a degree through the Early Iron Age.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	4	38	1
FLIN2	26	62	19
FLIN3	15	128	11
FLIN4	1	30	1
FLIN5	16	74	5
FLIN6	6	23	6
FLQU1	24	47	5
FLQU2	17	68	5
FLQU3	14	34	4
FLQU4	8	73	3
FLQU5	7	10	4
FLQU6	11	41	2
FLQU7	1	8	1
FLQU8	3	72	2
QUAR1	43	55	18
QUAR2	15	24	10
QUAR3	3	13	3
QUAR4	2	8	2
Total	*216*	*808*	*102*

Table 5: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Phase 1.4

5.3.13 The largest fabric grouping, accounting for about 40% of sherds, is made up by sandier flint tempered wares, predominantly with flint of moderate coarseness (*c*.2-3mm) and sparse to moderate frequency. Some of these (for example FLQU1, FLQU2, FlQU3) contain relatively sparse examples of coarser quartz sand but others have much sandier matrixes (for example FLQU6, FLQU7, FLQU8). The final fabric grouping, making up nearly a third of sherds, comprises purely quartz-rich fabrics, lacking coarse flint temper (fabrics QUAR1-4). Since most later prehistoric assemblages tend to be overwhelmingly flint-tempered prior to *c*.500BC, the representation such fabrics suggests that this phase probably extends into the Early/Middle Iron Age transitional period but probably pre-dates *c*.300BC, by which time flint-tempered wares tend to have reduced significantly in frequency.

5.3.14 Again, few diagnostic feature sherds are present in this phase. Fill [2030] of pit [2141] (G107) contained the rim of a plain shoulderless ovoid jar and fill [2239], of the same feature, produced a jar with a poorly defined shoulder, short neck and rounded rim profile.

Phase 1.5: Middle Iron Age (c.300-50BC)

5.3.15 A small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was quite widely distributed among features which generally contained very small numbers of sherds. However, one pit, [4083] (G300), contained a diagnostic group of over 100 sherds, while pit group G274 contained two moderate sized assemblages (in pits [3730] and [3800]) of over thirty sherds, as did G205 ditch segment [3456].

5.3.16 As shown in Table 6, over 90% of the assemblage is made up by quartz-rich fabrics (QUAR1-4): something which is characteristic of developed Middle Iron Age assemblages. Flint-tempered wares do appear to survive to a degree in this period and these are predominantly quartz-rich variants (FLQU1, FLQU6 and FLQU7), suggesting that at least some of the groups still fall relatively early within the above suggested date range, since flint-tempering tends to become completely obsolete over the course of the later 1st millennium BC. Some of the decorative and form elements, described below, also appear to hint at a date in the first half of the Middle Iron Age. Although there were one or two instances where individual sherds in Middle Iron Age fabrics occurred as residual elements in Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery groups, there is little positive evidence for diagnostic transitional Middle/Late Iron Age assemblages, belonging to the 1st century BC. It is possible therefore that there was a significant hiatus between site Periods 1 and 2 although, given the small size of the assemblage from Phase 1.5, this is unclear.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN3	1	4	1
FLIN5	1	6	1
FLQU1	6	16	1
FLQU6	14	131	6
FLQU7	2	10	2
QUAR1	40	252	28
QUAR2	172	697	77

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
QUAR3	50	259	29
QUAR4	21	140	11
Total	307	1515	156

Table 6: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Phase 1.5

5.3.17 It should be noted here that the site also produced a small assemblage of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (section 5.5). Saxon dating was largely defined on the basis of stratigraphic relationships and on the presence of a chalk-tempered sandy ware which appears slightly atypical for the Iron Age; however, hand-made sandy wares of these two periods are notoriously difficult to distinguish, where diagnostic features are lacking, so it remains possible that that quantification above could include some post-Roman fabrics. In particular, prehistoric fabric QUAR1, which contains some organic matter, appears very similar to possible Saxon fabric, F2 (see section 5.5). It may be therefore be appropriate to test some of the ceramic dating with a programme of radiocarbon dating, should this be warranted by the significance of the stratigraphic sequence.

5.3.18 Nevertheless, the current assemblage does contain some diagnostic Middle Iron Age elements, including an open recurving jar from pit [3456] (G205) and another plain shoulderless jar, with fingernail decoration along the rim from pit [3730] (G274). Necked, shouldered, sinuous jars were also noted from pits [3507] (G315) and [3730] (G274). Finally the largest and most diagnostic Middle Iron Age group, from pit [4083] (G300), contained some form/decorative elements which may indicate dating towards the earlier part of the date range proposed for Phase 1.5. These are mostly fairly small rimsherds, including jars with rather weak shoulders and squared rather than rounded rim profiles. One such vessel features light finger-tipping on the rim top: a decorative attribute with its origins in the PDR tradition, and which tends not to survive in later Middle Iron Age assemblages. Nevertheless this groups also contains more typical Middle Iron Age sinuous necked forms with rounded rim profiles.

5.4 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery by Kayt Hawkins

5.4.1 An assemblage of 3,308 sherds (25,909g) of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered, amounting to 874 vessels by estimated vessel number (ENV) and 44.9 estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs). There is a significant Late Iron Age to Early Roman component within this collection; however, the bulk of material is of mid/late 1st- and 2nd-century date, with 50% of sherds (by count) assigned to Period 3 (Table 7). A group of cremation burials, which includes ancillary vessels, forms an important element of the Period 3 assemblage.

	Count	%	Weight	Weight %
Period 1	490	14.8	2234	8.6
Period 2	761	23.0	5801	22.4
Period 3	1679	50.8	14992	57.9
Period 4	256	7.7	1502	5.8
Period 5	20	0.6	84	0.3
Period 6	32	1.0	275	1.1
Period 0	70	2.1	1021	3.9
Total	*3308*	*100.0*	*25909*	*100.0*

Table 7: Pottery totals by count and weight (g), and by site period

Methodology

5.4.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Fabrics were recorded in accordance with the *Guidelines for Pottery Recording* (Barclay *et al* 2016), using codes developed for Elms Farm, Heybridge (Biddulph *et al* 2015), supplemented by the NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998). The form catalogue is based on the published *Camulodunum* (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 215-75) and Chelmsford (Going 1987, 13-54) typologies.

Fabrics

5.4.3 Seventeen fabrics were identified during assessment (Table 8), although the assemblage is dominated by locally produced grog-tempered wares.

Fabric	Fabric description	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
Imported wares					
ABAET	Baetian amphora	2	80	2	
SGSW	South Gaulish samian ware	80	874	8	4.16
CGSW	Central Gaulish samian ware	34	402	6	1.85
EGSW	East Gaulish samian ware	1	4	1	
		117	*1360*	*17*	*6.01*
Coarse wares					
BSW	Unsourced black surface wares	234	805	29	1.3
ESH	Early shell-tempered wares	230	1442	57	1.03
GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered wares	2127	17267	638	21.36
GRF	Fine sandy grey wares	14	53	6	0.17
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey wares	327	1644	75	12.58
HAX	Hadham oxidised fabric	2	8	2	
MICW	Miscellaneous sandy LIA fabrics	27	474	3	0.33
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	43	839	7	
RED	Unsourced oxidised wares	46	280	22	0.35
		3050	*22812*	*839*	*37.12*
White & white-slipped wares					
BUF	Unsourced buff wares	1	210	1	

Fabric	Fabric description	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
MWSRS	Miscellaneous white-or cream-slipped sandy red wares (with sand)	38	173	6	0.9
UWW	Unsourced white wares	13	53	4	
VRW	Verulamium region white ware	89	1301	7	0.87
		141	*1737*	*18*	*1.77*
Total		***3308***	***25909***	***874***	***44.9***

Table 8: List of identified LIA and Roman pottery fabrics

Imported fabrics

5.4.4 Imported wares comprise just two body sherds derived from southern Spanish Baetican (ABAET) amphora and a small but significant amount of samian ware, combined accounting for 3.5% of the total assemblage (by count). South Gaulish vessels occur at roughly 2:1 to those produced in central Gaul, with just a single sherd of probable east Gaulish origin. A large component of the samian ware was recovered from the cremation burials (G236, Phase 3.1), including complete or near complete vessels, of which two carry makers stamps.

Coarse wares

5.4.5 The bulk of the pottery recovered comprised a range of locally produced coarse wares, of which the grog-tempered wares (GROG) formed the dominant fabric group at 69% (by count) of the coarse wares and 64% (by count) of the entire assemblage. These fabrics span the pre- and post- conquest period, and of similar date are the early shell-tempered wares (ESH), occurring as a much smaller proportion of the coarse wares (7.5% by count). Black surfaced wares (BSW), originating in the late 1st century AD are often viewed in the region as a continuation of the grog-tempered fabrics, in a more 'Romanised' style. Although occurring in both grog and sand variants, the distinction is not always clear (Biddulph 2015) and they have been grouped as one for the purposes of this assessment. They are present at a similar level within the coarse wares as ESH by sherd count (7%) and both are superseded by the fully 'Romanised' grey sandy wares (GRS) that appear in the region from the late 1st century AD. This generic ware group encompasses a range of local production, and potentially in some of the later groups Hadham grey wares, although these would not be expected prior to the late 2nd century.

White and white-slipped wares

5.4.6 Again, these are likely to be of relatively local manufacture and occur from the mid 1st century AD (for oxidised fabrics), and late 2nd century onwards for greyware fabrics. The only regionally traded white ware present is the small quantity of Verulamium white ware (VRW), seemingly restricted to flagon forms, and again highlighting the main period of activity in the mid-late 1st century to mid-late 2nd century AD.

Forms

5.4.7 Jar forms dominated the assemblage accounting for 76.5% (by EVE) of the entire assemblage. The earliest form present is a single CAM 263 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, plate LXXXIII), a handmade jar form with simple rim and a single row of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder (G226 ditch fill [3015], Period 2) dated 20BC to AD25. Other early forms include shell-tempered bead rim jars (11 ENV) frequently with a diameter between 160-200mm although two examples (including the only non shell-tempered version in a grog fabric) had rim diameters of 240mm. Comparable to *CAM254* (Hawkes and Hull 1947, plate LXXXII), these vessels are likely to date to the first half of the 1st century AD and occur predominately in Period 2 and 3.1. There is a single example of the wide mouthed CAM 218 (AD 10-60; G223 gully fill [3141], Phase 1.5) and also of CAM 220 with distinctive buff surfaces (AD 10-40; G232 ditch fill [3486], Period 2). The remaining jar forms are all necked versions, including the wide shoulder cordoned G16 (Going 1987, 24) and the narrow shoulder cordoned form G19 (ibid), both occurring from the early/mid 1st century AD to the early 2nd, and into the first decades of the 2nd century for the G19 types. Rilled body sherds were prevalent within the assemblage, many of which probably derive from 'Braughing' jars (Going 1987, type 21), the irregular rilling, short neck and small rim present on the examples here supporting an early date within the broad date range of AD40-400 for this form.

5.4.8 Open forms, namely platters, bowls and dishes, were also present in minor quantities in comparison to jars (0.5%, 2.1%, 6%, by EVE, respectively). The only two platter forms identified (Going 1987 types A1 and A2), both in GRS and dated AD 40-70/100, occurred in the same context (G265 pit fill [3063]). Aside from one samian DR31 bowl, this class of vessels include CAM 211 and CAM 212-16, residual within Phase 3.1 deposits (AD10-40; G231 ditch fill [3743], G265 pit fill [3064] and G231 ditch fill [3089]), and also CAM 222 and CAM 230, all occurring in GROG, BSW or to a lesser extent GRS. Two vessels, one a reduced sandy ware (fill 3064, Phase 3.1), the other oxidised (3392, Period 4), are later flanged bowl types, although missing the flange, deliberately trimmed in the case of the oxidised example. Dishes were predominately samian forms, with the exception of two shallow dishes (Going 1987 type B2) in BSW and GRS and two deep bead-rimmed dishes (Going 1987 type B4) also in BSW and likely to be of 2nd-century date.

5.4.9 Other forms were likewise sparse within the assemblage, with no mortaria recorded and the just two joining flagon handle fragments and fragments from a further three flagons, all in VRW, recovered from the G236 cremation burials (Phase 3.1). Also within this group were the only examples of what are commonly referred to as either 'infant feeder cups' or *tettine*. These vessels are characterised by the presence of a small spout protruding from the upper half of the body; without this diagnostic feature they would appear to represent a small jar or flagon. The two examples identified here both occur in different fabrics, one white-slipped, the other buff and are different in size and in rim form. One of the vessels shows the presence of birch bark glue repair on the side a sherd; an analysis of Romano-British examples of ceramic repairs utilising birch bark included a cremation urn (Marter Brown and Seager Smith 2012), and repaired vessels, as well as 'seconds', do occur in burial contexts (Biddulph 2006). Although rare occurrences within domestic assemblages (or rarely

recognised if fragmentary), *tettine* are known from burials as ancillary vessels (Hawkins in prep), occasionally with other goods. The presence of two within one burial is highly unusual as most identified examples are single occurrences, although this might in part be explained by the possibility that two individuals were included in this burial (section 5.13).

Distribution of pottery by phase

5.4.10 A small component of the assemblage was residual in post-roman deposits (Table 7), primarily within Period 4 (8% by sherd count of the total assemblage). Within Period 1 (pre- Late Iron Age) deposits, there was a steady level of grog-tempered wares and to a lesser extent the early shell-tempered fabric. Whilst the majority of material from these periods comprised minor amounts (less than five sherds per context), over twenty sherds were retrieved from both G316 pit [3178] and G213 ditch seg [3379]. Almost 200 grog-tempered sherds were recovered from G107 pit [2141]; however, these were the most abraded and worn sherds within the entire assemblage. More notable are the 210 sherds of a single grog-tempered CAM218 vessel (Hawkes and Hull 1947) within fill [3141] of G223 gully seg [3142] (Phase 1.5), assigned a date range of AD10-60.

5.4.11 Material from Period 2 deposits accounted for just over a fifth of the assemblage by both sherd count and weight (22%), spread across nineteen feature groups. The largest concentration of material occurs in ditch G226, comprising both grog-tempered and shelly wares. As might be expected from ditch fills, the average sherd size is not particularly large at 6.5g, and there are few good extant profiles. Recognisable forms include shelly bead rim jars and grog-tempered necked jars, with many body sherds displaying coarse rilling on the shoulder. One base sherd had a post-firing perforation. Significant amounts of material were also recovered from ditches G222 and G224, very similar in nature to the material from G226, and including the early 1st-century AD forms CAM203 and CAM222. Within the terminus fill of gully G221 (seg [3050]) were the partial remains of a G21 jar, the rim and rilling indicative again of a 1st-century date. The only Period 2 pit (or ditch terminal?) from which a reasonable amount of pottery was recovered (27 sherds) was G268 ([3187]), comprising mostly worn grog-tempered body sherds but also two jar/bowl forms represented by rim sherds.

5.4.12 Period 3 accounts for 50% (by count, 57% by weight) of the assemblage; however, Phase 3.1 forms 85% (by count, 84% by weight) of this material. Within Phase 3.1, the cremation group G236 is of particular significance, with sherds retrieved from all four cremation burials. Two samian cups, of form DR27 and DR33, both display stamps and occur alongside a single early shell-tempered sherd within cremation burial [3241]. The DR27 cup shows evidence of repair prior to deposition. Two samian vessels were also present in cremation burial [3295], comprising roughly 50% each of a DR27 cup and DR36 bowl. Five conjoining black surfaced ware (BSW) base sherds were the only ceramic finds within cremation burial [3302]. However a minimum of seventeen vessels were recovered from cremation burial [3354], ten of which could be identified to form. These comprise three samian vessels (DR67, DR35 and DR36), two incomplete VRW flagons, two small BSW jars, two infant feeder cups or tettine (one in a fine white slipped fabric, the other in an unsourced buff fabric), and a small

sandy grey ware jar that may also be an infant feeder. This is a particularly well-furnished burial in terms of ceramics, and the occurrence of two, potentially three, tettine is highly unusual. Various authors have highlighted the apparent 'standard' range of accessory vessels comprising some or all of the following; jar, flagon, dish, beaker (e.g. Hicks 1998, 134), although as Biddulph (2002) asserts, this relays on the assumption that vessels maintained the same function in the afterlife as in the domestic sphere. Although it is relatively common for cremation burials to contain a small number of vessels, for example the cremation group at Maltings Lane, Witham (Martin 2004, 34), large numbers from within individual burials are known in the region, such as the 2nd-century enclosure cemetery at Great Dunmow (Wickenden 1988). The association of tettine with infant burials was first noted by Crummy (1993, 273) and further examples have been recorded at Springhead (Biddulph 2006), Colchester (May 1930), Cirencester (E. McSloy pers comm) and current research into the form has identified a number of further unpublished examples (Hawkins in prep), occurring in a wide range of locally produced fabrics.

5.4.13 G265 pit [3065] also contained a large amount of material (166 sherds), with diagnostic forms in the lower fill (3064) indicating a mid 1st-century date (CAM 214 and Going type platter A2). The upper fill also contained some early forms alongside solidly 2nd-century material, including three samian vessels, cup forms DR27 and DR33 and bowl form DR31 and a Going type B2 dish. The average sherd size was high for this feature at 10g, with 47 ENV, and 1.65 EVEs recorded.

5.4.14 By comparison, the material from hollow-like feature G225, although larger (225 sherds), had a lower average weight (7g), and despite 114 ENV these only amounted to 0.55 EVEs. There was a more diverse range of fabrics recorded from this feature, including more oxidised sherds (RED), unsourced white-slipped ware (MWSRS) and a fragment of (residual) amphorae (ABEAT). Other features with significant (greater than 80) sherd numbers are gullies G228, G230 and G240. Pit G245 contained, alongside the ubiquitous grog-tempered sherds, two plain body sherds in BSW, VRW flagon body and handle sherds and a complete samian DR36 bowl, unusual in that the barbotine decoration was absent on the flange, and also for evidence of use in the form of pitting alongside in the internal base circumference.

5.4.15 Two groups assigned to Phase 3.2 contained pottery (ditches G140 and G237), and the increased proportion of GRS to both BSW and Grog-tempered wares, and the presence of the 2nd-century Going type B4 form would support this date for Group 140. The ceramics from G237 include a high percentage of residual material, comprising grog-tempered, BSW and ESH, although including one sherd of potentially east Gaulish samian. The Phase 3.3 material is likewise mixed, with presumably a high level of residuality as there is little in the way of diagnostically late ceramic fabric or forms within the assemblage.

5.5 Early/Middle Saxon Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.5.1 The Saxon pottery assemblage comprised 105 sherds with a total weight of 1232g. It was all of broadly Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon (5th – 9th century) date, with a single decorated, Early Anglo-Saxon sherd also noted. In addition, four

residual prehistoric sherds weighing 13g were also noted in the Anglo-Saxon phased deposits.

5.5.2 The following fabric types were recorded:

F1: Chalk. Soft, extremely fine, very slightly sandy matrix with rare to sparse chalk fragments up to 10mm, most 4mm or less. Sparse, very fine silver mica flecks. 71 sherds, 927g

F2: Sand and Chaff. Fine sandy matrix, sparse to moderate chaff voids up to 5mm, rare angular white flint up to 2mm. 34 sherds, 305g.

5.5.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 9. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. Most of the pottery came from a single context, G293 ditch fill [3288], with the group almost entirely originating from the lower parts of two large, thick-walled vessels. In both cases, the inner surface was somewhat abraded, suggesting they may have been used for storing a slightly acidic liquid, such as ale (Perry 2011).

	Prehist		F1		F2		
Cntxt	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
3288	4	13	66	922	26	268	E/MSAX
3290			1	2			E/MSAX?
3328					1	3	E/MSAX
3331					4	27	ESAX
3374					2	5	E/MSAX
3933			4	3	1	2	E/MSAX?
Total	4	13	71	927	34	305	

Table 9: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

5.5.4 The fabrics are fairly typical of sites in the region. Calcareous Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery types tend to be somewhat unusual, possibly due to much more controlled firing temperatures being required than with non-calcareous wares, but they are known from Essex. For example, the site at Mucking produced two fabric with calcareous, probably chalk inclusions (Hamerow 1993, 28), although chaff-tempered fabrics were by far the most common, especially in the 7th century (ibid fig 17). The relatively small amount here is probably not chronologically significant given that most of the pottery came from just two vessels. The post-Roman features at Rivenhall Villa also produced Early Anglo-Saxon chalk-tempered/calcareous wares (Rodwell 1993, 76).

5.5.5 The identifications for the extremely small and somewhat abraded sherds from contexts [3290] (ditch G293), [3328] (gully G208, Phase 3.3), [3374] (pit G310) and [3933] (ditch G293) should be regarded as tentative, although the fabrics do appear to be the same as those securely dated to the Anglo-Saxon period.

5.5.6 Context [3288] (G293 ditch seg [3289]) produced three small rimsherds, all with simple upright and everted profiles. These are fairly typical of Anglo-Saxon vessels. The dating of Early Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is mainly reliant on the presence of decorated sherds, which are usually of 5th–6th century date,

with 7th century pottery being largely plain (Myres 1977, 1). However, it cannot be said with certainty that an assemblage which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery comprises just 5% or less of domestic assemblages, as was the case at Mucking (Hamerow 1993, 51). Here, context [3331] (pit G207) produced the only decorated sherd. It is hard to make out the overall scheme due to the small size of the sherd, but there is certainly an incised line and there appears to be the fragmentary remains of at least a single row of stamp impressions below that. It is certainly of Early Anglo-Saxon date, with the 6th century appearing to be most likely.

5.6 Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

5.6.1 A small amount of pottery, fifty-three sherds weighing 338g, was excavated from twenty-six contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al* 1993 and Cotter 2000). The pottery data have been entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. It is quantified by context in Table 10 and by ware in Table 11.

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Ware and diagnostic sherds	Date
2037	layer	2	37	Flowerpot: beaded rim from flowerpot, incised band below rim, abraded	19th-20th C, poss earlier
2045	2046	1	2	post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed body sherd	17th-19th C
2148	2149	1	3	post-medieval red earthenware: v. abraded body sherd, no traces of glaze	16th-19th C
		1	5	post-medieval red earthenware: body sherd with all over glaze	later 16th-19th C
		1	15	unidentifiable: v. abraded sherd pottery or roof tile, discarded	medieval or post-med
2225	2226	1	2	black-glazed ware: body sherd, abraded	17th C
3019	3020	1	4	post-medieval red earthenware: body sherd with thin internal glaze, ?early	16th C or later
3055	3056	1	1	modern white earthenware: small body sherd showing all over brown glaze	19th-20th C
3105	3106	1	5	English stoneware: small brown salt-glazed handle from jug or tankard	prob 18th C
3346	3347	1	1	St Neots-type ware: v.small body sherd	10th-11th C
3668	3667	1	14	Modern white-glazed tile fragment as used for kitchens, bathrooms and fire-surrounds	19th-20th C
3765	3766	1	16	St Neots-type ware: inturned bowl rim, abraded	10th-11th C
3767	3768	1	14	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: flat-topped rim from bowl or jar form, handmade, early appearance	11th C?
3769	3770	2	2	St Neots-type ware: joining body sherds	10th-11th C
3788	3789	1	3	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
3803	3801	2	36	St Neots-type ware: joining sherds from a jar with a thickened everted rim, fire-blackening around the rim edge	10th-1th C
		1	1	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Ware and diagnostic sherds	Date
		8	7	St Neots-type ware: body sherds from soil sample <45>	10th-11th C
		1	8	Grog-tempered ware: flat wheel-thrown base	LIA or early med
3843	3844	1	2	Shell-tempered ware: body sherd from soil sample <47>	11th-early 13th C
		3	1	St Neots-type ware: body sherds from soil sample <47>	10th-11th C
3852	3848	1	5	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
3953	3955	1	4	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
4009	4013	1	9	St Neots-type ware: abraded body sherd	10th-11th C
		2	1	unidentifiable: v. abraded sherds, discarded	undated
4010	4013	1	1	St Neots-type ware: body sherd from soil sample <52>	10th-11th C
4019	4020	1	2	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
4062	4061	3	36	St Neots-type ware: body sherds, two are thick-walled	10th-11th C
		1	8	early medieval ware: body sherd	11th-early 13th C
4118	4117	1	1	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
4120	4119	1	21	St Neots-type ware: body sherd externally abraded	10th-11th C
4239	4238	4	18	St Neots-type ware: sagging base, abraded internally and showing patch of fire-blackening on underside	10th-11th C
4268	4269	2	45	St Neots-type ware: thickened everted jar rim showing fire-blackening around the rim edge and on the inside of the shoulder, unabraded	10th-11th C
4270	4271	1	8	St Neots-type ware: body sherd	10th-11th C
		53	***338***		

Table 10: Medieval pottery data

Pottery by ware	Sherd Count	Wt (g)
Grog-tempered fabric	1	8
St Neots-type ware	36	217
Shell-tempered ware	1	2
Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	1	14
Early medieval ware	1	8
Post-medieval red earthenware	4	14
Black-glazed ware	1	2
English stoneware	1	5
Flowerpot	2	37
Modern tile	1	14
Modern white earthenware	1	1
Unidentifiable	3	16
Total	*53*	*338*

Table 11: Pottery quantification by ware, shown in approx..chronological order

Late Saxon and early medieval pottery

5.6.2 The bulk of the assemblage comprises Late Saxon St Neots-type ware, which accounts for 64% of the total assemblage by weight and occurs in most Period 5 contexts, albeit in small quantities, and almost always occurs on its own and not in association with other wares. St Neots-type ware is made from clay naturally containing fossil shell fragments, the most recognisable of which are those of a punctate brachiopod, which are flat with regular perforations and are readily identifiable under a binocular microscope. It was made in St Neots in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere in the south-east Midlands, where these clays occur, and has the overall date range of late 9th to 12th century. At Rivenhall in central Essex it is present by the early 10th century and occurs in graves of 11th to 12th century date (Drury *et al*. 1993, 80). At Colchester and London, St Neots-type it is most frequent during the 11th century (Cotter 2000, 33; Vince and Jenner 1991, 56) (this ware is also described by Young and Vince 2005, 97, and Spoerry 2016, 103-4).

5.6.3 At this site it is a common find in N/S building G296, possible N/S building G297, E/W building GP295 and in the G302 pits. Vessel forms comprise:

- A sharply inturned bowl rim, a typical St Neots-type ware vessel form (cf. Vince and Jenner 1991, fig.2.30.45), abraded, no traces of use, from [3765] the fill of pit [3766], part of N/S building G296
- A thickened everted jar rim (cf. Vince and Jenner 1991, fig.2.30.43), unabraded, zone of fire-blackening around the inside of the rim and inside the shoulder, from [4268] the fill of posthole [4269], part of building G298
- A thickened everted jar rim with a slight hollowing on the inside of the rim (cf. Vince and Jenner 1991, fig.2.30.42), unabraded, less complete than the above but also showing a zone of fire-blackening around the inside edge of the rim, from [3803] the upper fill of pit [3801], G302

5.6.4 Single sherds of shell-tempered ware, shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware, spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries, are also present. Both the shelly examples occur in N/S building G296 contexts, being retrieved from fill [3843] of pit [3844] and fill [3767] of posthole [3768] respectively. The sherd of early medieval ware occurred in the same context as some examples of St Neots-type ware, from fill [4062] of posthole [4061] (part of possible N/S building G297). The only diagnostic sherd is a flat-topped rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware from either a bowl or a cooking-pot, which has an uneven hand-made appearance indicating it was made without the use of a turntable. This indicates an early date of perhaps the 11th century and means it could be contemporary with the St Neots-type ware. Also included in this section is a flat wheel-thrown base in a grog-tempered fabric, which is most likely to be Iron Age, but as it occurred in context [3803] which also produced several sherds of St Neots-type ware, it is possible that it is early medieval grog-tempered ware.

Post-medieval and modern pottery

5.6.5 No medieval or late medieval pottery is present; there are, however, four sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware and a single sherd of black-glazed ware, from [2045] the fill of G144 ditch seg [2046], from [2148] the fill of pit [2149] and from [2225] the fill of pit [2226] (both G145). A single sherd was also

intrusive in a LIA/early Roman feature. This pottery is most likely to date to the 17th to earlier 18th centuries, although the sherd from the LIA/Eearly Roman feature (in G212 gully fill [3019]) has a rather thin internal glaze and could be as early as 16th century. These are almost certainly products of the important pottery manufacturing centre at Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009), but as none of these sherds is a waster, they do not represent evidence of pottery manufacture at this location. Also dating to the post-medieval period is an English salt-glazed stoneware handle from a small jug or tankard (intrusive in an Iron Age feature; G203 gully fill [3105]) datable to the 18th century. In addition to these, there are a few sherds of modern tile and pottery dating to the 19th to 20th centuries, itemised in the pottery data table (Table 10).

Discussion

5.6.6 The most interesting find is the St Neots-type ware, which is not common in Essex and occurs mainly (but not exclusively) in the north-west corner of the county and at sites at, or near to, the Essex coast. It has been found at at least one other site in Harlow, during recent excavations at Gilden Way, Harlowbury (Walker unpublished), which like this site produced almost exclusively St Neots-type ware with very little other pottery. St Neots-type ware has also been found at nearby Waltham Abbey (Huggins 1976, 103, figs 36, 37), which lies on the River Lea and it is possible that St Neots-type ware was transported from Cambridgeshire southwards along the Lea/Cam/Stort route-way to reach Harlow and Waltham Abbey. Its presence is good evidence of settlement here during the 10th to 11th centuries and the few examples of early medieval fabrics could be contemporary with the St Neots-type ware.

5.6.7 There is no evidence of any activity at all between the 12th and the 16th/17th centuries, and although some later pottery was found it is not present in sufficient quantities to indicate settlement at this time. The post-medieval red earthenware and black-glazed ware were almost certainly made at Harlow. Two of the St Neots-type ware jars show evidence of fire-blackening and were probably used for cooking (this is cooking in the widest sense of the word and can include any domestic function requiring heating, for example making soap or medical preparations, as well as cooking food).

5.7 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.7.1 A relatively large assemblage of 1011 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 146,553g, was collected during the excavation at Harlow (Table 12). The material was predominantly Roman, with a small amount of post-Roman material. The Roman assemblage was particularly interesting due to the quantity of complete and close to complete bricks, tegulae, imbrices and ridge tiles. There was a small post-Roman CBM assemblage, the majority of which consisted of spalled fragments too small to identify positively. Unfortunately, the Roman CBM had a broad date range: 50 AD to 400 AD. The diagnostic post-Roman CBM consisted primarily of roof tile. There was one small medieval sherd of roof tile, and several small post-medieval fragments. The remaining material had a broad medieval to post-medieval date range.

CBM type	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Roman				
Imbrex	104	10.30%	20452	13.96%
Land drain	4	0.40%	200	0.14%
Ridge tile	19	1.88%	13453	9.18%
Roman brick	160	15.84%	86224	58.83%
Roman tile	560	35.64%	9170	6.26%
Tegula	36	3.56%	14136	9.65%
Unknown	12	1.19%	311	0.21%
Post Roman				
Tile	40	3.96%	895	0.61%
Brick	4	0.40%	14	0.01%
Undiagnostic spall	71	26.83%	1698	1.16%
Grand Total	*1010*	*100.00%*	*146553*	*100.00%*

Table 12: Quantities and weights of different forms of CBM

Methodology

5.7.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric samples, a selection of form examples, and items of interest have been retained.

Roman CBM

5.7.3 Barring R6, the Roman fabrics were all orange fabrics with varying quantities of quartz with reduced cores typical of Roman CBM (Table 13). The R6 fabric was very different with its pale pink fabric and black speckling; it has some similarities to Eccles fabrics; however, upon comparison it does not quite fit with any of the Eccles groups. As there were only three fragments of R6 however, it has low interpretive value. The majority of the CBM was part of the R1 group of fabrics (R1, R1A, R1B and R1C), which had varying amounts of medium quartz (all had some rose quartz included) and calcareous inclusions. A total of 749 pieces of CBM within the R1 family were collected, although 339 of these were small undiagnostic spalled sherds. Most of the spalled sherds were from pieces of CBM that had been exposed to heat post-firing, resulting in a crumbly texture prone to spalling. These crumbly fragments were concentrated in contexts [2068], [2196], [2245], [2246] and [2247], all fills in Phase 3.2 ditch G140. Of some interest was a distinctive mould sand which included notable quantities of calcareous material found on some of the R1 tiles; however, there were only twenty-one individual fragments with this mould sand present, five of which were found on R4 brick fragments.

5.7.4 The R4, R3 and R2 fabrics were the only other fabrics found in any notable quantity, comprising fifty-seven, thirty-one and fourteen fragments respectively.

The R4 fabric is very similar to the R1 fabric but it had no calcareous inclusions, and was most commonly found in imbrices and ridge tiles. It is possible that it is part of the R1 group, as some of the R1s had very little calcareous material. The CBM in the R3 and R2 fabrics were highly fragmented, with most of the pieces in the undiagnostic Roman tile category. The remaining fabrics categories, R5, R6 and R7 were represented by four, three and two individual pieces each, making them statistically negligible; however, it is worth pointing out that these were all found within the South excavavtion areas where there was very little Roman CBM in the R1 and R4 fabrics recovered.

Fabric	Description
R1	Fine orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium quartz (incl. rose quartz), and sparse medium calcareous material - occasionally course and very coarse.
R1A	Common quartz.
R1B	More calcareous material - usually finer.
R1C	Abundant medium quartz and sparse coarse and very coarse calcareous material.
R2	Micaceous orange fabric with moderate to common medium quartz, sparse medium black oxidised material, cream swirls and ripples, and occasional very coarse flint inclusions.
R3	Micaceous orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz, and sparse to moderate black speckling.
R3A	Includes common to abundant medium coarse quartz.
R4	Fine orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium quartz (incl. rose quartz).
R5	Fine orange fabric with sparse medium quartz, sparse coarse (occasionally very coarse) dark orange iron rich material, and occasional medium calcareous material.
R6	Creamy pink fabric with common fine black speckles and moderate fine quartz.
R7	Micaceous orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium quartz, moderate very coarse silty pellets (up to 4mm), sparse fine black oxidised material (occasionally dark red).

Table 13: Roman fabric descriptions.

5.7.5 The CBM was generally in good condition with a significant quantity of complete and almost complete items present; although, all but one of the complete tiles were fragmented. The forms consisted of imbrices, tegulae, ridge tiles, brick and Roman tile (a category for undiagnostic fragments and spall of Roman CBM).

5.7.6 Roman brick formed the bulk of the assemblage in both quantity and weight. Except for one complete brick, thickness was the only dimension available for the Roman brick assemblage with a range between 30mm and 46mm. The complete brick was a fragmented *lydion* brick measuring 445mm x 330mm x 42mm. *Lydion* were most commonly used for bonding courses in walling, or sometimes as the base of under floor pillars (*pilae*) for hypocaust systems (Brodribb 1987, 37; Major and Tyrrell 2015). No other brick fragments had complete measurements, hence they could be smaller square bricks (*bessales* and *pedales*) which were stacked up to make up the hypocaust *pilae.* A significant proportion of the brick fragments showed evidence of prolonged heat exposure, which would be consistent with being part of a hypocaust system. No

examples of flue tiles, however, which were essential parts of a hypocaust system, were recovered. Four brick fragments had parts of possible signatures or graffiti consisting of lines and/or arcs present. Usually, signatures are made with fingers, these however are all incised, which is more commonly seen with grafitti. Unfortunately, none were complete enough to confirm whether these were or were not examples of literate graffiti. All of these were in the R1 fabric.

5.7.7 The imbrex fragments ranged between 11mm and 20mm thick, only two length dimensions were available for the imbrices; 305mm and 312mm. Unusually, imbrices were the second most common Roman CBM form. Typically, Roman sites have a notably larger tegula to imbrex ratio (Brodribb 1987, 24; McCormish 2012, 129; Mills 2013, 585). Tegulae were identified by thickness if there were no other diagnostic features (e.g. flanges) present; tegulae are commonly between 20mm and 30mm. However, several flanged tegulae were thinner than 20mm, hence there may be a higher quantity of tegulae fragments that have been absorbed into the Roman tile form category. Even taking this into consideration, there is a notable discrepancy between the high quantities of imbrices with the significantly lower quantities of tegulae (Table 12). Brodribb (1987, 23) does mention that imbrices were used alone in the Laconian roof system, possibly because imbrices were significantly cheaper than tegulae (Mills 2013, 439). Brodribb's (1987, 23) example, however, is from mainland Europe and Warry (2006, 108-9) has suggested that this roofing system was unknown in Britain. In a similar case where imbrices outweighed tegulae, McCormish (2012, 129) suggested that this deviation from the norm points to the presence of a stone roof with imbrices used on the ridges, though this is unlikely to have been the case here.

5.7.8 There were two complete fragmented tegulae present. Their dimensions were similar with one measuring 370mm x 363mm with a thickness that ranged between 16mm and 20mm, and the other measuring 360mm x 360mm x 23mm. Of some interest was the lack of upper or lower cutaways present on the tegulae. This was seen in the tegula category as a whole, with no cutaways recorded in the assemblage. Where present, flanges were recorded according to Major and Tyrell's (2015, fig 719) typology developed for Elms Farm. Barring one type 12 profile, all the flanges had a type 1 profile.

5.7.9 There were the nineteen ridge tile fragments, which included two complete tiles. These are notably thicker than imbrices, with dimensions ranging between 306-310mm x 305-310mm x 24-26mm. Furthermore, there was none of the tapering typical of imbrices present. Curved tiles with similar dimensions have been recorded as possible drains (Brodribb 1987, 29); however, Brodribb (1987, 28) notes that sites with ridge tiles in the assemblage also had evidence of stone roofs rather than ceramic tiles, which supports McCormish's hypothesis that a discrepancy in imbrices to tegulae ratio may be indicate a stone tiled roof.

Post-Roman CBM

5.7.10 The post-Roman CBM made up 4.95% of the assemblage in quantity and only 0.78% in weight. The fragments were spread sparsely over twenty contexts, with only one notable cluster of fourteen pieces in layer [2037]. The CBM as a whole consisted of forty-two fragments of roof tile, four small pieces of brick spall, and four pieces of land drain. There is a small amount of datable CBM

from both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Seventy-one fragments of spall too small to be positively identified have not been included in the discussion of this post-Romman material.

5.7.11 There were five roof tile fabrics in the assemblage (Table 14). Fabrics T1, T3 and T6 were very similar to the Roman R1 group of fabrics, which may indicate a common local source for the raw material. The most common fabric, however, was the T1 fabric with 42.00% of the post Roman assemblage in this category. This included two fragments with round peg holes in contexts [2109] (ditch G144) and [2225] (G145 pit [2226]), and one roof tile fragment with brown glaze typical of the medieval period in context [2241] (intrusive in Phase 3.1 layer G151). Although peg hole shape is not a reliable dating method on its own, round peg holes are also more commonly associated with medieval roof tiles than square or diamond shaped peg holes, which does support a medieval date range when combined with the glazed roof tile. It is possible, however, that the fabric was in use in the medieval and post-medieval periods; especially if a local source of raw material was being used, as is indicated by the similarity with the Roman fabrics. Nevertheless, the fragments were all small and are likely to be residual/intrusive, hence they are not overly informative. There were also two curved roof tiles in the T1 fabric, possibly ridge tiles, in contexts [2037] (G151 layer) and [2038] (G143 trackway deposit, Phase 3.3) . Seven fragments of roof tile in the T2 fabric were collected, five of which were found in [2037]. One of these tiles had a square peg hole, which may indicate a post-medieval date, although as previously mentioned, this is a tenuous dating method in isolation.

5.7.12 The several fragments of land drain were all in fabric T5 and were all found in [3519] (ditch G226, Phase 3.1). They formed a section of horseshoe land drain, which were commonly used from the late 18th through to the 19th century. These fragments look as though they may have been machine-made, indicating a late 19th-century date. The four brick fragments were small spalled pieces with a combined weight of 14g, no datable features were present. All were found in [2152] (G145 pit [2153]).

5.7.13 One small fragment of painted wall plaster was collected from context [3948], the fill of modern G308 pit [3949]. It weighed 36g and consisted of a piece of lime mortar with a thin layer of white plaster and cream coloured paint.

Fabric	Description
T1	Micaceous orange fabric with sparse to moderate fine and medium quartz and occasional medium quartz (incl. rose quartz).
T2	Fine micaceous orange fabric, almost sterile.
T3	Fine orange fabric with sparse medium calcareous material, and sparse medium quartz.
T4	Micaceous orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz, and sparse to moderate black speckling. Same as R3.
T5	Orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz, and sparse fine black oxidised material.
T6	Dark orange with common unsorted quartz (incl. rose quartz), and moderate medium calcareous material.
B1	Reddish orange fabric with common quartz and occasional calcareous material.

Table 14: Post-Roman CBM fabric descriptions

5.8 **Fired Clay** by Dot Boughton

5.8.1 A large assemblage of fired clay consisting of 621 pieces from 125 contexts, weighing a total of 5,656g, was recovered during the site investigation. Any fragment of fired clay bigger than *c*.1cm³ was counted and weighed for the purpose of this report (Table 15); fragments smaller than this were considered too small for visual analysis. Table 1 gives an overview of the entire assemblage, indicating the individual contexts and time periods, as well as noting weight, fragment count, and an indication of colour, fabric and identification.

5.8.2 The fired clay assemblage is varied, with a sizeable part being structural daub and other, unidentified CBM, possibly fragments of tiles or floor surfaces. Two small fragments from two 1st C contexts ([3482] and [3626]) could be identified as potential ceramic mould fragments for the casting of copper alloy objects. However, the fragments were too fragmentary to identify the type of object that would have been cast in them.

Methodology

5.8.3 The fired clay assemblage from Harlow was initially quantified by fragment count, weight, colour, fabric and potential identification (Table 15). Fabric assessment was carried out by eye and using a x10 magnification hand lens. The assessment was carried out fairly rapidly and fabrics are described using colour, temper and accidental inclusions, also giving an indication of clay impressions. Any numbers in brackets after colour, fabric and identification refer to the number of fragments of this colour, fabric or identification found amongst the fired clay from this context.

5.8.4 Most of the fired clay assemblage constitutes of very fragmentary lumps of clay, often too small to be identified any further. Thus fragments listed as 'fired clay' in Table 15 lacked any diagnostic features, impressions and no potential use could be deduced. However, if the fabric, temper or colour of the clay indicated that the fragments were CBM (though not more closely identifiable), they were identified as CBM or CBM(?). If the pieces of fired clay exhibited clear wattle, stake or rope impression or impressions of other interior wall structure, then they were identified as 'structural daub', suggesting they may have come from timber structures. Some fragments were barely fired or fired at low temperatures, probably deriving from accidental hearth linings or similar (for example) from [3047]). Two 1st century contexts product small fragments of what appeared to be not structural, but potential remains of ceramic moulds for the casting of copper alloy objects ([3482] and [3626]).

5.8.5 The fired clay assemblage from Harlow came from a multi-period site and could be assigned to twelve different periods dating from the Late Neolithic to early medieval (Table 15). By far the largest and most diverse part of the fired clay assemblage came from 1st century AD and 2nd century AD contexts: these two periods produced more than half the weight of the entire assemblage (2,914.5g). However, even though large, the 1st and 2nd century assemblage did not produce the same percentage of CBM as the Middle Bronze Age to Later Bronze Age, where two fills ([2021] and [2023]) from the same pit produced 930g of CBM which is 16% of the entire assemblage from Harlow.

Period	Fragments (No)	Contexts (No)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	CBM	Structural Daub	Mould
1.1 Late Neo/EBA	2	1	13	2	0	0	0
1.2 MBA-LBA	61	2	930	0	61	0	0
1.3 LBA-EIA	6	1	21	6	0	0	0
1.4 EIA-MIA	5	2		5	0	0	0
1.5 MIA-LIA	86	13	699	9	3	1	0
2. LIA/ERom trans	66	24	741.5	15	3	4	1
3.1 Late 1st/2nd C	242	42	2,173	27	12	2	1
3.2 2nd/3rd C	4	2	7	2	0	0	0
3.3 Later 3rd/4th C	20	8	146	6	2	0	0
4 Early Saxon	29	6	216	3	2	1	0
5 Late Saxon/Med	71	17	673.5	11	1	5	0
0 Undated	29	8	459	6	0	2	0
Total	*621*	*126*	*5,656*	*92*	*84*	*15*	*2*

Table 15: Quantification of Fired Clay assemblage

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period

5.8.6 Only one pit containing fired clay that could be dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period (fill [2014], pit [2015] G100). Unfortunately, the pit only produced two very small fragments of fired clay which could not be identified any more closely.

Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age period

5.8.7 Only two contexts produced Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age fired clay ([2021] and [2023]; fills of G101 pit [2022]), but all of it was found to be CBM on examination and there was little unidentified fired clay. The contexts were the upper and lower fill of the same pit which suggests that the entire pit fill once included a substantial part of CBM, possibly from a house or other structure. There were sixty-one fragments weighing nearly one kilogram.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period

5.8.8 The LBA/EIA assemblage is very small with only six fragments weighing 21g coming from one context, [3342] (fill of G272 pit [3343]). The few fragments could only be identified as 'fired clay' because they were too small for any further identification.

Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age period

5.8.9 There were only five fragments of fired clay from two contexts dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age; the secondary fill [2030] of G107 pit [2141] and fill [2061] of G103 posthole [2062], where the three fragments of fine grey/red pieces of fired clay were probably part of the packing/foundation material around the post of a timber structure.

Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age period

5.8.10 The Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage is bigger and more significant than the assemblages of the preceding periods. Thirteen contexts from this period produced eighty-six fragments weighing 699g. Amongst the fired clay were three pieces of CBM from a hearth, the upper fill of a pit and the second fill of a ditch (contexts [2076], [3174], [3378] respectively) and a piece of structural daub from the fill of a pit, context [3729]. The latter context produced eight shell-tempered fragments with the typical beige/dark grey colour and one fragment exhibited some very worn wattle/stake impressions. However, due to its worn state of preservation, no potential diameter could be taken.

Early-Mid 1st century AD

5.8.11 Early-mid 1st-century contexts produced the second largest part of the entire fired clay assemblage with sixty-six, occasionally quite large, fragments coming from twenty-four contexts and weighing 741.5g. The majority of fragments appear of finer fabric which was shell/grit tempered. Amongst the assemblage were three pieces of CBM, four pieces of structural daub and one potential clay mould. The three pieces of CBM which could be no further defined came from the upper and first fill of a ditch ([3192], [3193]) and the third fill of a pit ([3197]). One piece of structural daub came from the fill of a ditch ([3251]). This fragment shows wattle or stake impressions as well as a more textured impression identified as possible twine or rope. Another fragment, from the second fill of a ditch [3335] exhibits wattle impressions, while the upper fill of a ditch ([3376]) produced a piece of potential structural clay with less clear wattle or stake impressions. Context [3518], the mid-fill of a ditch produced a fragment of coarse beige/ochre piece of structural daub with a clear wattle impression that measured 17mm in diameter. The upper fill of a ditch ([3685]) included two pieces of very fine, bright red fired clay which could be better interpreted as fragments of bricks or tiles rather than structural daub. The most interesting and unusual piece of fired clay came from the single fill of pit [3482]. The small assemblage from this context included fired clay fragments of red/orange colour, with few inclusions and made from a medium fine fabric. It is unlikely to be structural daub because of the angular impressions. The fragment possibly shows two different types of clay (for example two 'envelopes') suggesting it was either decorative of some kind or perhaps a mould for casting small copper-alloy objects.

Late 1st–2nd century AD

5.8.12 The largest part of the fired clay assemblage came from contexts dated to the late 1st to 2nd century AD. This assemblage was made up of 242 fragments coming from forty-two contexts weighing 2,173g which make up 38% of the entire fired clay assemblage. Amongst the fired clay were twelve pieces of CBM, two pieces of structural daub and one potential ceramic mould fragment. The twelve fragments of CBM came from the upper fills of pits and fills of ditch terminus ([3063], [3228], [3406], [3426], [3502]). The fabric of these pieces was very coarse and tempered with shell/pieces of grit. Some smaller probable fragments of CBM came from fills of pits and the fill of a ditch ([3535], [3536], [3594], [3743], [3948]). The pieces of structural daub came from the fills of a ditches ([3332], [3443]) and were of beige/dark grey colour, made from both

coarse and fine shell-tempered fabric, with clear wattle impressions. Context [3626], the upper fill of a ditch dating from this period produced some beige/grey colour ceramic of fine, shell-tempered fabric which are unlikely to be structural daub. They have been identified as either a potential flue or ceramic pipe fragment or possibly the fragment of another mould for casting copper-alloy objects.

2nd-3rd century AD

5.8.13 The assemblage from the succeeding 2nd/3rd century AD is comparatively small and insignificant. There are four pieces of fired clay (no further identification possible) from two contexts, weighing 7g.

Later 3rd/4th century AD

5.8.14 There were eight contexts dating from the later 3rd/4th century AD. These produced twenty fragments of fired clay, weighing 146g. Only two fragments could be identified as potential CBM and there were no fragments of structural daub. The two fragments of CBM came from the base fill of a ditch and the upper fill of another ([3499], [3538]). They exhibited the typical beige/dark grey colour and were and were made from medium coarse fabric with few inclusions.

Early Saxon

5.8.15 Six contexts dating from the Early Saxon period (5th/6th century) produced twenty-nine fragments of fired clay weighing 216g. Amongst this small assemblage were two fragments of CBM and one fragment of structural daub. Context [3288], which is the fill of a pit, produced six small fragments of white/beige/grey coloured shell-tempered pieces of CBM while context [3477], the fill of another pit, potentially included CBM (there were only two small fragments from this context). The most interesting find is a piece of structural daub from context [3993], a G206 gully fill, made from a fine, gritty, shell-tempered fabric of typical beige/ochre/dark grey colour which exhibits definite wattle and possible rope or twine impressions. The rope/twine impressions have been identified because of their more textured, organic surface. This piece of daub probably sat at a point were wattle/stake and weave had been tied together by rope or twine to tighten the internal wall structure of a timber building.

Late Saxon/Medieval

5.8.16 The Late Saxon/early medieval assemblage came from seventeen contexts producing seventy-one fragments of fired clay weighing 673.5g. They included one piece of CBM and five fragments of structural daub, making it an assemblage of lower significance. The CBM came from context [3921], a fill of gully G296. The fragment is very worn and could have been structural daub; however, no impressions were easily identifiable which is why it was marked as CBM rather than structural daub. There may have also been a fragment of CBM in the fill of a G296 pit ([3765]). The five fragments definitely identified as structural daub came from four posthole fills ([3708] (building G294), [4056], [4066] and [4138]) (building G295) where they were probably part of the packing material for the post, and from gully fill [3921] building G296). While the

structural daub from the gully was very worn and the impressions could not be identified any further, the other four fragments are in better condition. The fragments found in [3708] and [4066] had potential stake impressions while the daub from context [4138] exhibited a weave or woven impression which could have been potentially made by a rope or twine.

Undated

5.8.17 There were twenty-nine fragments from eight undated contexts, weighing 459g. Most of the fired clay could not be identified any further, but there were two larger fragments of structural daub from [3678] (context unknown) and the fill of a pit ([3059]). Judging from the colour and structure of the fired clay, it probably came from an early Saxon context.

5.9 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A small assemblage comprising seventy-four fragments weighing just 55g was recovered from fifteen individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected fragments and pieces recovered from environmental residues are included.

5.9.2 Two contexts contained material diagnostic of Roman date. Two glass fragments representing a blue/green cylindrical vessel were found in G265 Early Roman pit [3065] (fill [3064]). G236 cremation burial [3241] (fill [3240]) contained forty-nine fragments of blue/green glass, all from just one jar or jug. The vessel had a concave base with open base ring and at least one horizontal rib. It dates to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD. The same context also contained two fragments of melted glass, including a small green and a small colourless fragment. Both are undiagnostic of form and date.

5.9.3 Two tiny chips of Roman green glass were found to be intrusive in prehistoric contexts, pit [3343] (fill [3342]) and pit [3350] (fill [3351]). The former also contained a chip of late 19th- to 20th-century date. Prehistoric pit [4030] (fill [4031]) contained a clear melted fragment of the same date.

5.9.4 Very small glass fragments of late 19th- to 20th-centuy date were recovered from Roman contexts [2134], [2150], [3037], [3222], [3501], [3709] and [3950], as well as from Early Saxon ditch [3994] (fill [3993]). Many of these pieces are melted, either purposely in an incinerator or by accident. Roman pit [3949] (fill [3948]) contained two fragments of colourless window glass (3.15 and 5.1mm thick), both dating to the late 19th to 20th century. Two clear cylindrical vessels of the same date are also represented, one of which contains partial embossing "[…]EGD.[…]".

5.9.5 Cleaning layer [3646] contained a further two melted fragments of bright green and clear glass, as well as the clear body shard of a cylindrical vessel, all of which are of late 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.9.6 Finally, undated G150 gully [2151] (fill [2150]) contained a melted green fragment (<1g) which is undiagnostic of date or form.

5.10 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavations recovered 1,297 pieces of stone, weighing 105,447g, from eighty-four individually numbered contexts. These totals include 953 pieces weighing 41,439g from six environmental residues. The assemblage includes two pieces of stone that had been allocated registered finds numbers but there are a few other worked pieces in the overall assemblage that have not.

5.10.2 The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment and digital archive. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. Most of these could simply be variations in beds within the same outcrop but their separation may facilitate future studies on exact sources of supply. The vast majority of stone, although not geologically native to the area, can be found there naturally following transportation by ice and water. Although in most instances these different types were individually identified, for the larger assemblages of such material it was simply grouped together as 'miscellaneous glacial'. All but three contexts were ascribed a site period and, with those exceptions, the assemblage is characterised in Table 16 by type and probable source. The unphased deposits, although producing 252 pieces of stone (10,242g) only contained glacial till types.

Period/Type	**Late Neo – BA (Phases 1.1-1.2)**	**Iron Age (Phases 1.4-1.5)**	***LIA/ERB (Phase 2)***	**Roman (Phases 3.1-3.3)**	**Early Saxon (Phase 4)**	**Saxo-Norman (Phase 5)**	**Post-medieval (Phase 6)**
No. of contexts	*6*	*15*	*16*	*23*	*7*	*11*	*3*
Local (including Till/fluvial sources)							
1a Midlands/Yorkshire sandstone	11/1424g	40/5208g	13/1178g	15/2162g	11/1440g	10/1984g	2/20g
2a Ferruginous sandstone	2/36g	2/86g	5/62g	8/514g	1/16g	1/18g	-
2bb Coarse ferruginous sandstone	-	-	-	-	-	1/56g	-
3a Cretaceous sponge	3/44g	2/18g	2/50g	1/32g	1/4g	-	1/106g
4a Chert	5/118g	-	-	2/10g	-	-	-
5a Hard fossiliferous limestone	1/36g	2/398g	-	-	1/328g	-	-
5b Slightly fossiliferous limestone	-	-	-	1/5074g	-	-	-
6a Coarse quartzrose sandstone	1/12g	-	2/158g	-	-	-	-
7a Quartzite	2/176g	19/2978g	3/340g	3/226g	2/410g	8/612g	-

Period/Type	Late Neo – BA (Phases 1.1-1.2)	Iron Age (Phases 1.4-1.5)	*LIA/ERB (Phase 2)*	Roman (Phases 3.1-3.3)	Early Saxon (Phase 4)	Saxo-Norman (Phase 5)	Post-medieval (Phase 6)
8a Fine igneous/basalt	-	11/584g	46/1074g	1/718g	7/184g	1/326g	-
8b Coarse igneous	-	3/94g	-	-	-	-	-
9a White quartz	-	2/26g	-	1/130g	-	-	-
10a Flint pebbles	-	4/56g	-	44/5026g	-	-	-
Chalk	-	-	-	-	-	2/88g	-
Septaria	-	-	-	2/330g	-	-	-
Sarsen	-	-	-	-	1/170g	-	-
Miscellaneous glacial	-	702/ 24,040g	-	-	-	-	-
Regional							
11a Oolitic limestone	-	1/3g	-	8/4538g	-	-	-
11b Oolitic limestone	-	-	-	9/28,066g	-	-	-
12a Lower Greensand	-	1/34g	2/134g	3/1574g	-	1/72g	-
Lodsworth-type Lower greensand	-	-	1/242g	1/1642g	-	-	-
Hertfordshire puddingstone	-	-	-	1/324g	1/276g	-	-
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/3g
Coal shale	-	-	-	-	-	1/3g	-
Imported							
German lava	-	-	-	1/66g	-	-	-
Fine mid grey ?phylite	-	-	-	-	-	1/48g	-
Totals	*25/1846g*	*789/33,525g*	*74/3238g*	*101/50,432g*	*25/2828g*	*26/3207g*	*5/129g*

Table 16: Characterisation of the geological material by type/probable source area, from *phased* contexts only

Late Neolithic to Bronze Age (Phases 1.1-1.2)

5.10.3 The twenty-five stones allocated to these site periods all consist of weathered or water-worn pieces that have been naturally transported to the site via glacial and/or fluvial processes. None show any signs of deliberate human modification, though the majority of them show heat damage.

Iron Age (Phases 1.4-1.5)

5.10.4 Although these site periods produced a much larger assemblage of stone (Table 16), the types represented are fairly similar to those of earlier date – there is a total dominance of glacial/fluvial naturally supplied types that are not deliberately humanly modified. However, the majority of these are again burnt, suggesting they were either selected to form hearth linings and/or deliberately heated for other purposes (for example saunas, etc). These burnt types sometimes appear in notable concentrations. For example the burnt feature/pit [2033] (G153) produced 708 pieces of stone, most coming from the environmental residues. The layer of burnt stones at the base of this pit (fill

[2032] produced 480 pieces of stone (21,572g), all of which can be viewed as of glacial/fluvial origin and most of which are clearly burnt, though not so intensively to shatter them. Although the largest boulder was 1,972g, most pieces were around 250g each. The fill above this, context [2031] produced a similar notable assemblage of similar stones (222/2,468g), again burnt, but more fragmented than those below. The single piece of oolitic limestone from this feature, unlike all the others from the site, is very weathered and can be assumed to be glacially/fluvially derived. The purpose of collecting together so many stones and subjecting them to heat is uncertain, though cooking or sauna-type activities are possibilities.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition (Period 2)

5.10.5 Worn and weathered types that can be considered naturally available locally after transport by glacial/fluvial action again dominate the assemblage of this period. Many of these are again burnt. Only two pieces of this general group stand out. A burnt quartzite cobble fragment from layer [3624] (G314) has some wear polish on part of one of its faces demonstrating it to have been used as a sharpening/polishing stone at some point. Whether this is a residual or contemporary piece is uncertain. Upper fill [3221] of ditch [3224] (G226) produced a fresh 370g piece of Midlands/Yorkshire sandstone from a 33mm thick slab, very reminiscent of a York stone paving slab and two pieces of fresh but irregular Lower Greensand *could* be from querns (ditches [3121], G232 and [3224] G226). Certainly, there is a 242g fragment from a rotary quern in Lodsworth-type (West Sussex) Lower Greensand from gully [3020] (G212) that appears to derive from a 60mm-thick upper stone.

Roman (Period 3, Phases 3.1-3.3)

5.10.6 This period again produced the typical range of glacial/fluvial- transported types seen previously, a good proportion of which were again burnt. Again, the extent to which these are residual is uncertain considering how common they are in earlier periods. Early Roman pit [2135], fill [2134] (G139), stands out in containing a notable concentration of heat-effected (but not shattered or cracked) flint pebbled (42/3714g) suggesting some deliberate collection of them. A distinctive feature about the Roman assemblage is the sudden appearance of large fresh blocks of oolitic limestone, most likely from Lincolnshire. These have clearly been imported for use. The smaller pieces (type 11a) are a little more worn/affected by acidic burial conditions but the larger pieces of type 11b are very fresh. Both types are found concentrated in Late Roman trackway [2240] (G143), with single rough slabs of 11b to 90mm thick weighing over 10kg. Further large pieces of 11b were recovered from Mid Roman ditch [2250] (G140). Although several of these slabs appear to have one side faced, this could be down to natural jointing in the beds.

5.10.7 None of the Lower Greensand shows signs of having been worked – indeed most is quite worn. The spherical ‘cobble’ of Hertfordshire Puddingstone from gully [3052] (G238) could well have been utilised as a hammerstone/pounder. Phase 3.1 pit [3537] (G225) produced a 1642g fragment from another Lodsworth rotary quern. This time from an upper stone of some 350mm diameter, with a 46mm thick outer edge, thinning to 22mm by the central 70mm

diameter aperture. Phase 3.2 produced an amorphous 66g lump from a German lava quern (ditch [3261], G237).

Early Anglo-Saxon (Period 4)

5.10.8 Nearly the whole assemblage from this period consists of the naturally available glacial/fluvial types. As usual, many are burnt but none show any deliberate human modification. Ditch [3994], fill [3993] (G293) produced another spherical cobble of Hertfordshire Puddingstone, similar to that from the Roman period noted above. This is presumably another hammer/pounder stone, though it could easily be a residual Roman piece.

Saxo-Norman (Phase 5)

5.10.9 The assemblage of this period is quite similar to that from Period 4 – dominated by unworked, though often burnt, glacial and fluvial-transported cobbles and cobble fragments. Even the piece of Lower Greensand is worn, as are the two pieces of chalk. The coal shale from posthole [4065] (G295) is almost certainly intrusive. The only stone of note is the whetstone from pit [3848] (G302). This is in a very fine mid grey stone, possibly phylite, and measures 124mm long with a rectangular section measuring 11 x 5mm (below the 4mm diameter suspension hole), to 17 x 9mm closer to its tail end. The stone is neatly formed with all faces notably smoothed.

Post-medieval (Phase 6)

5.10.10 This period produced three pieces of glacially-derived stone and two small pieces of contemporary coal.

5.11 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.11.1 The excavations recovered just 438g of material classified as slag from sixty-seven individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 195g (thirty two pieces) of hand-collected material, with the remainder being derived from environmental residues. The weight is slightly over, as the minimum weight recorded was 1g, and many of the residues actually contained less than 1g of material. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive.

5.11.2 The current assessment represents an overview of the slag by type and provisional phase, the latter drawing on the initial spot dating and basic stratigraphic association. Although some deposits could chronologically shift a little during final analysis this is considered unlikely at the present site. As such the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential. To that end the assemblage from phased/dated deposits is summarised in Table 17. Material not included in Table 17 consists of a mere 25g of magnetic fines and a 1g piece of fuel ash slag all derived from nine currently undated deposits.

Type/Period	MBA-EIA Periods 1.2-1.3	IA Periods 1.4-1.5	LIA/ERB Period 2	RB Periods 3.1-3.3	AS/EM Periods 4-5	PM Period 6
Number of contexts	*5*	*11*	*4*	*18*	*19*	*3*
Magnetic Fines	7g	33g	1g	33g	46g	-
Fuel ash slag	-	-	3/6g	2/13g	31g	-
Clinker	1g	-	-	11/15g	-	13/23g
Hearth Lining	-	-	-	1/6g	-	-
Hammerscale	-	2g	-	4g	52g	-
Undiagnostic iron	-	-	-	-	1/140g	-
Totals	*8g*	*35g*	*3/7g*	*14/71g*	*1/269g*	*13/23g*

Table 17: Summary of slag assemblage by phase (*excludes* undated) (* count does not include numerous small pieces from residues)

Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Periods 1.2-1.3)

5.11.3 Unsurprisingly, the majority of contexts of this date produced just small quantities of magnetic fines. These consist of granules of stone and clay 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. The only true slag material consists of 1g of clinker from Phase 1.3 pit [3343] (G272), certainly an intrusive piece from post-medieval coal-burning activity.

Iron Age (Periods 1.4-1.5)

5.11.4 The small assemblage attributed to this period is once again totally dominated by magnetic fines. The only exceptions to this are the x25-50 hammerscale flakes and spheres from Phase 1.4 posthole [2062] (G103) and the <10 flakes and spheres from Phase 1.5 pit [3730] (G274). It is not certain if this evidence of iron smithing is contemporary with the features in which it was found or, as suspected, it represents intrusive Roman or medieval material.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition (Period 2)

5.11.5 The small assemblage of this period is totally composed of fuel ash slag, most of which consists of a very aerated grey type. This slag is not diagnostic of process and can be formed in any high temperature event. The absence of any hammerscale is notable and in itself hints that the earlier hammerscale was indeed intrusive.

Roman (Period 3, Phases 3.1-3.3)

5.11.6 Contexts of this period produced notable quantities of magnetic fines (Table 17) as well as over twenty-six pieces of fuel ash slag (the latter being of similar type to that noted in Period 2 contexts). All of this is undiagnostic of process and could derive from domestic activity. There is a 2g fragment of coal-fuelled fuel ash slag from Phase 3.3 trackway [2240] (G143) that is almost certainly intrusive post-medieval material, as well as intrusive post-medieval clinker in ditch [3975] (G279) and trackway [2240]. The slag from cremation burials [3241]

and [3354] (G236) is clinker-like, but could be vitrified fuel ash slag (the pieces being too small to be certain). The presence of a single 6g fragment of hearth lining from Phase 3.1 pit [3817] (G245), as well as some 4g of smithing hammerscale (never more than x10 flakes in any one context), hints at some iron smithing in this period but the evidence is very slender. It could easily be argued that this represents intrusive medieval waste.

Saxon – Early Medieval (Periods 4-5)

5.11.7 Early Saxon Period 4 deposits produced just 1g of magnetic fines – the remainder of the assemblage coming from Period 5 Late Saxon/Early Medieval deposits. These contained moderate quantities of magnetic fines and relatively large quantities of pale grey fuel ash slag (the majority of the latter deriving from pit [3766] (G296), neither indicative of metalworking. However, pit [4161] (G297) produced a 140g piece of iron slag (undiagnostic of process but suspected of being from smithing) and hammerscale was recovered from pits [4013] (G295), [3764], [3766], [3834] and [3844] as well as postholes [3812] and [3814]. Although quantities of hammerscale are not usually large (typically between *c.*10-50 flakes apiece), pit [3764] contained significantly more (x500+ flakes and x20+ spheres weighing 46g). Such a quantity strongly suggest iron smithing in the near vicinity at this time. It could be this material that is intruding into early deposits at the site.

Post-medieval (period 6)

5.11.8 All of the slag from Period 6 contexts consists of clinker waste from burning coal and is so very much in keeping with the period's date.

5.12 **Bulk Metalwork** by Dot Boughton

5.12.1 The excavation at Harlow produced fifty-eight iron objects with a total weight of 835.86g (Table 18). The iron finds mainly came from Early Roman (late 1st-2nd century AD) and late Saxon/early medieval (10th/11th century) contexts. There is one potential very early iron artefact (unidentified) from an Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pit ([3863]), but it is very worn and corroded: no further identification is possible. The most significant find from the entire assemblage is a Late Saxon/early medieval iron barrel padlock and shackle which survives reasonably well (RF<35>, section 5.16).

Context	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Period
2016	Unknown	1	72	IRON?	Undiagnostic metal lump, possibly iron/lead alloy, L71mm, W43mm	0
2037	Nail	1	10.71	IRON	Large nail, square cross section, circular head; L65mm	8
2045	Hinge/Binding	1	75	IRON	Three fragments of long rectangular hinge or binding strap with one rivet in situ and another separate; L220mm, WI22mm.	8
2049	Unknown	1	5	IRON	Small lump of iron; L20mm	2
2180	Nail	1	1	IRON	Nail fragment, square cross section, square head; L12mm	2

Context	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Period
2194	Nail	1	17	IRON	Short stumpy iron nail, possibly with washer (?) fused to body, either round or square cross section; L43mm, Dia9mm	3.2
3036	Fitting	1	1.57	IRON	Staple or wall hook or bent nail, head missing, square cross section; L38mm	3.1
3037	Nail	19	56	IRON	Group of nails, square cross section, L30-40mm, Dia13mm (head, circular)	3.1
3063	Wire	1	4	IRON	Two fragments of, possibly, thin iron strip, pin or wire, L60mm	3.1
3064	Nail	3	13.54	IRON	Two nails or three fragments of two nails, circular cross section and circular head; L32mm; L25mm; L10mm	3.1
3068	Strap fitting	1	1.43	IRON	Strap fitting with loop/axis bar remaining or small wall hook, L15mm	3.1
3192	Fixture/Fitting	1	13	IRON	Iron strip with folded over lug, possible bent at right angle; L47mm, W18mm (Candlestick, Flesh hook?)	2
3200	Nail	1	9	IRON	Iron nail shank, square cross section, head missing; L62mm	2
3240	Nail	3	7.16	IRON	Very fragmentary nails(?) from cremation context	3.1
3344	Fittings	4	1.71	IRON/ COPPER	Fragmented nails/fittings from cremation context	3.1
3583	Nail	1	6.31	Iron	Large nail fragment, square cross section, small head; L33mm	3.1
3594	Nail	1	2.78	IRON	Nail shank, rectangular cross-section; L36mm	3.1
3646	Nail	1	14	IRON	Nail shank, square cross section, head missing, L78mm	0
3803	Unknown	2	6.68	IRON	Two fragments of thin iron nail or tool, possibly needle or awl (stylus?), L85mm	5
3832	Ring	1	9.44	IRON	Fragment of large iron ring (or possibly nail), square cross section; L49mm	5
3838	Unknown	1	4.13	IRON	Nail shank or body of folded over rivet, oval cross section: L25mm	2
3843	Unknown	1	243	IRON?	One half of iron lump/sphere (?), undiagnostic, 55x32mm	5
3863	Nail	1	1.37	IRON	Nail shank, square cross section; L23mm	1.4
3950	Nail	1	2.26	IRON	Short nail shank, head missing, probably square cross section, L28mm	3.1
3973	Unknown	1	3	IRON	Small curved object, either bent nail or one half of a ring, circular cross section; L18mm	3.1

Context	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Period
4118	Handle	1	1.81	IRON	Small handle fragment with one loop at one end, circular cross section, L28mm	5
4138	Nail	1	6	IRON	Nail with square cross section, circular head; L40mm	5
4198	Nail	2	7.45	IRON	Two short nails, circular heads; L26mm, L11mm	5
4210	Nail	1	8	IRON	Nail fragment, upper part of shank and head remaining; poss. square cross section, circular head; L39mm, Dia21mm	5
4244	Strap fitting	1	2.26	IRON	Possibly buckle with axis bar and some of the frame remaining; L29mm	5
4278	Rivet	1	11.89	IRON	Short sturdy rivet, circular head and shank; L21mm, Dia20mm	5

Table 18: Overview of iron finds

The iron assemblage

5.12.2 The iron assemblage from the site mainly consists of broken nails, fixtures and fittings, that is broken handles or wall hooks, hinges and other iron objects related to structures. There are also two possible strap fittings, potentially iron buckle frames Roman and Saxon/early medieval contexts. Most of the iron artefacts came from the fills of ditches and pits dated from either the late 1st/2nd century or the Saxon/early medieval period (Table 19).

Period/Context (No of finds)	Cleaning layer	Occupation layer	Posthole	Cremation	Ditch	Pit	Gully	*Total*
1 EIA/LIA						1 (1)		*1*
2 early-mid 1st C					5 (5)			*5*
3.1 Late 1st-2nd C				2 (7)	5 (23)	4 (6)		*11 (36)*
3.2 2nd-3rd C					1 (1)			*1*
5 Late Saxon/med			4 (5)		1 (1)	3 (4)	2 (2)	*10 (12)*
6 Post-medieval		1 (1)			1 (1)			*2*
0 Undated	1 (1)					1 (1)		*2*
Total	*1*	*1*	*4 (5)*	*2 (7)*	*13 (31)*	*9 (11)*	*2*	*32 (59)*

Table 19: Iron finds by period and feature type

Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age

5.12.3 Only one small iron artefact was found in an EIA/MIA context, in fill [3863] of G307 pit [3864]. However, it is very worn and cannot be identified more closely than 'rod' or 'nail shank'.

Early to Mid 1st century AD

5.12.4 There were five iron finds from early/mid 1st-century AD contexts, all from ditch fills: [2049] (G138), [2180] (G115), [3192] (G224), [3200] (G226) and [3838] (G218). There are one unidentified lump and three potential nails which could have been deposited in the ditches still attached to timber or wooden remains (Crummy 1995, nos. 3057-3091). The iron object from [3192] is flat and bent a right angle, with a folded over lug one side. Whilst it could have been a fragmentary fleshfork(?), it may be better identified as the remains of a hinge fitting (Crummy 1995, no. 4088).

Late 1st-2nd century AD

5.12.5 The largest ironwork assemblage comes from late 1st/2nd-century AD contexts. There are thirty-six iron finds from eleven different contexts, deriving from ditch, pit and cremation burial contexts. The finds from cremations burials (fill [3240] in grave [3241], and fill [3344] in grave [3354]) were all fragmentary nails and fittings, suggesting they came from the wood used for the pyre (probably old timbers with some nails *in situ*) or possibly small wooden boxes or chests placed as pyre goods/offerings. Except for one possible, very fragmentary, strap fitting from fill [3068] of G264 pit [3070]), all other finds were nails which could not be further identified (Crummy 1995, nos. 3057-3091).

2nd-3rd century AD

5.12.6 There was only one iron find from a feature dating from the 2nd-3rd century AD: fill [2194] of G140 ditch seg [2197]. The object was very fragmentary, and heavily corroded, but is likely to be a nail.

Late Saxon/early Medieval

5.12.7 Late saxon/early medieval phased contexts yielded the second largest iron assemblage from the site, with twelve iron objects coming from ten different contexts, comprising postholes, ditch, pits and gullies. Only Late Saxon/early medieval objects came from postholes and gullies. The three iron artefacts that were found in pit fills [3803] (G302), [3832] (G296) and [3843] (G296) were nails or unidentified, and the finds from G297 gully segs [4244] and [4278] were the fragmentary remains of a potential strap fitting and rivet.

Post-Medieval

5.12.8 There are two iron artefacts from two post-medieval contexts; occupation layer [2037] and G144 ditch [2045]. While the small object from the occupation layer is probably a nail, the long strap from the ditch may have been part of a rod-pivoted strap hinge (Egan 2005, fig. 28).

Undated

5.12.9 There are two finds from undated contexts, a nail from an undated cleaning layer [3646] and an unidentified object from pit [2016].

5.13 **Cremated Bone** by Lucy Sibun

5.13.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from six contexts; one in the northern area (fill [2034] in G148 cremation burial [2035]) and five in the southwest area (fills [3240], 3294], [3301], 3344] and [3345], all G236). With the exception of undated [2034], all contexts have been dated to the Early Roman period (site Phase 3.1)

Methodology

5.13.2 All contexts were processed as environmental samples and bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

5.13.3 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

5.13.4 The cremated bone assemblages recovered have been quantified by fraction size below (Table 20). The totals include both identifiable and unidentifiable material.

Context	Sample	WEIGHT (grams)				AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE			
		2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	*Total*			S	A	U	L
2034	4	310.12	578.3	391.92	*1280.34*	A?		✓	✓	✓	✓
3240	21	85.23	151.03	253.95	*490.21*	A?	M?	✓	✓	✓	✓
3294	24	6.08	3.93		*10.01*	SA		✓	✓		
3301	25	12.15	9.02	3.23	*24.4*			✓		✓	
3344	29	38.59	43.44	10.8	*92.83*	SA		✓	✓	✓	✓
3345	30	7.43	5.09*	3.42	*15.91*	SA		✓		✓	✓

Table 20: Cremated bone assemblage by fraction size

Demography

5.13.5 Fragment size suggests that contexts [2034] and [3240] represent adult individuals. Unfused sutures on cranial fragments from [2034] may suggest a younger adult and [3240] may be an older male individual, based upon a fragment of pubic symphysis. Contexts [3294] and [3301] appear to contain the remains of sub-adult individuals, although more precise ageing is not possible. Contexts [3344] and [3345] are from the same grave feature and therefore likely to be associated. Cranial fragments from both [3344] and [3345] suggest a

young sub-adult/infant individual, but [3345] also contains a long bone fragment that appears inconsistent with this age and more likely to represent an older child. It is therefore possible that this feature contains the remains of two sub-adults. It is noted that ceramic grave goods associated with these remains included two, or perhaps three, infant feeder cups, supporting this age identification.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

5.13.6 As the table shows, all areas of the skeleton were represented in three of the six assemblages, but it is likely that they were in fact present in all assemblages, identification hindered by the highly fragmentary and splintered nature of the material. The division of fragments according to size shows no consistency between the cremations; the largest proportion was recovered from the largest fraction (>8mm) in [3240], the 4-8mm fraction in [2034] and [3344] and the smallest fraction (2-4mm) in [3294], [3301] and [3345]. Despite the large percentage of fragments in the larger fractions, the degree of fragmentation in the assemblages has resulted in large percentages of unidentified material; 61% in [2034] and 47% in [3240].

5.13.7 The bone from [2034] was between 80-95% fully oxidised and the resultant off-white colour. Some unidentifiable fragments and internal trabecular bone were black/grey in colour resulting from a less effective or uneven cremation process. All the G236 burial assemblages were between 90-100% fully oxidised, indicative of an effective cremation process (>c. 600˚ C) (Holden *et al.* 1995a, b; McKinley 1993).

5.13.8 Animal bone was also present in [2034], identified as rib fragments belonging to a small mammal. These were also completely oxidised.

5.14 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.14.1 The excavations produced a large assemblage of animal bone containing 7,705 fragments from 260 contexts. Most of the assemblage is dominated by mammal bone, with cattle being the most abundant species of the main domesticates. Wild taxa are present in small quantities dominated by fish and rodents. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from the Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5), Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2) and the Late 1st-2nd Century (Phase 3.1), predominantly from pit and ditch fills. Moderate quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from Early Saxon (Period 4) and Late Saxon/Early Medieval (Period 5) contexts, associated with ditch and pit fills (Table 21). Small quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from all of the other periods/phases.

Methodology

5.14.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, including long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments (with the exception of axis, atlas and sacrum), have been recorded according to their size and

categorised as 'Large' (cow/deer/horse sized), 'Medium' (sheep/pig/dog sized) or 'Small' (cat/rabbit sized) mammal. The total number of unidentifiable fragments from each context has been noted, although not included further. Each hand-collected and bulk-sampled context containing faunal bone has been quantified and weighed. The Number of Identified Specimens (NSIP) was calculated for all taxa. Recently broken bones have been re-joined and recorded as single fragments. Categories for bone preservation were noted as 'Good', 'Moderate' or 'Poor' depending on the degree of taphonomic damage to the bone.

5.14.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). Sheep have been positively identified, although evidence of goat has not been observed, a small goat population may have been present. Roe deer have been identified where possible, with reference to ASE in house comparative skeletal collection. The identification of domestic fowl has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Tomek and Bocheński (2009), with the identification of additional bird bones referencing Serjeantson and Cohen (1996). Wherever possible fish have been identified to family group or species and the skeletal element represented, utilising the authors modern comparative reference collection along with reference to Cannon (1987), Wheeler (1978) and Wheeler and Jones (1989). All fragments were counted with the major skeletal elements recorded to taxonomic level where possible. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species have been classified to family level, with undiagnostic fragments recorded as indeterminate 'Fish'. The bones have been examined for taphonomic alterations (butchery, burning, crushing, acid etching) and pathology. Measurements have been recorded where possible and follow Morales and Rosenlund (1979). The fish bones were also compared with modern specimens of known size. Rodents and anurans were identified with reference to Lawrence and Brown (1974), Andrews (1990), Corbett and Harris (1991) and Bailon (1999). No attempt to distinguish these faunal remains further were undertaken.

5.14.4 Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as 'fused', 'unfused' and 'fusing' (fusion line visible) categories, whilst for bird bones the terms 'subadult' and 'adult' were used. The mandibular tooth eruption and wear stage of cattle, sheep/goat and pigs was recorded using Grant (1982) and converted to definitive age ranges with reference to Hambleton (1999). Tooth eruption and wear data was only recorded for mandibles with two or more teeth in-situ. Equid mandibular tooth eruption and wear was recorded following Levine (1982). Mammal bone measurements have been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976) and measurements of bird bones were taken in accordance with Cohen and Serjeantson (1996).

5.14.5 All specimens were studied for the presence of gnawing (differentiating between carnivores and rodents). Burning and butchery marks were noted on the part and proportion of each bone affected. The degree of burning (charred to calcined) was assessed and brief descriptions of butchery marks were made, which included the type (for example chop, cut mark, sawing) and position on

the bone. Pathologies were categorised by type, noting the position and a description of the area affected, aetiologies have been discussed where possible. Evidence of absent or reduced hypoconulids, a dental non-metric trait, were recorded in a small number of cattle third molars within this assemblage. Further details concerning the assemblage are available in the archive.

Assemblage

5.14.6 The assemblage contains 7,705 fragments, of which 3,472 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 21). The majority of the identified assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection (n=2,625), with a small amount of faunal remains recovered from 36 bulk samples (n=847). The majority of the specimens are in a moderate-good state of preservation with some signs of surface erosion and weathering evident. The majority of the assemblage is highly fragmented, with very few complete long bones present.

5.14.7 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the Late 1st/2nd century (Phase 3.1), the Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2), as well as the Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5). Moderate quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from the Late Saxon-Early Medieval (Period 5) and the Early Saxon (Period 4) assemblages. Periods 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2, 3.3, 6 and 0 (undated) produced much smaller quantities of faunal remains.

Period		No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
				Good	Moderate	Poor
1.1	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age	4	4	-	100%	-
1.2	Middle-Late Bronze Age	212	46	50%	35%	15%
1.3	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	49	16	-	87.5%	12.5%
1.4	Early-Middle Iron Age	162	162	3%	77%	23%
1.5	Middle-Late Iron Age	2149	729	16%	79%	5%
2	Late Iron Age-Early Roman	837	806	41%	49%	10%
3.1	Late 1st-2nd Century	1822	857	50%	44%	6%
3.2	Middle 2nd-3rd Century	6	5	60%	40%	-
3.3	Late 3rd-4th Century	176	78	10%	89%	1%
4	Early Saxon	356	264	33%	60%	7%
5	Late Saxon-Early Medieval	1582	329	40%	57%	3%
6	Post-Medieval	2	2	-	-	100%
0	Undated	348	174	37%	61%	2%
	Total	*7,705*	*3,472*			

Table 21: The total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP

5.14.8 A range of taxa have been identified including domestic and wild fauna (Table 22). Of the main domesticates cattle (40%) dominate the assemblage (excluding large and medium mammal bones), followed by ovicaprids (17%) and pigs (12%). The other domesticates of horse (4%), dog (<0.5%) and chicken (<0.5%) are present, although in much smaller quantities. Wild taxa

including roe deer (<0.5%), rodent (11%), indeterminate bird species (1%) as well as anurans (1%). A moderate quantity of fish remains were also present, including thornback ray (<0.5%), eel (6%), herring (5%), herring family (<0.5%), pike (<0.5%), cyprinids (<0.5%) and indeterminate fish (1%).

	Period												
Taxa	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**2**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**0**
Cattle				23	95	147	84	3	4	71	29		11
Sheep		7			5	12	11			3	1		
Sheep/goat		15	12		20	20	68		2	12	4		2
Pig		24		1	5	12	38		4	12	40		1
Horse					4	26	6			3	2		
Dog						1	1			1	1		
Chicken							1				1		
Large mammal			2	119	504	480	150	2	14	106	57	1	33
Medium mammal	4		1	19	87	107	370		50	45	111	1	43
Small mammal							2			1	3		
Roe deer											3		
Rodent			1		6	1	17		4	8	19		77
Bird					3		5			1	6		1
Anuran							7			1	3		6
Thornback ray							1						
Eel							39				31		
Herring							42				11		
Herring family							2				2		
Pike							2				1		
Cyprinidae							1						
Indeterminate fish							9				4		
Total	*4*	*46*	*16*	*162*	*729*	*806*	*857*	*5*	*78*	*264*	*329*	*2*	*174*

Table 22: the total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count by Taxa and Period

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Phase 1.1)

5.14.9 The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Phase 1.1) assemblage contains a negligible quantity of faunal remains (n=4) consisting of medium mammal tooth fragments, recovered from G100 pit [2015], fill [2014].

Middle/Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2)

5.14.10 The Middle/Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) assemblage comprises forty-six identifiable faunal remains recovered predominantly from G101 pit fills [2020], [2021] and [2025]. The taxa identified consist of ovicaprid and pig loose adult dentition and non-meat bearing bones. The majority of the teeth are worn and a single female pig canine has been identified.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Phase 1.3)

5.14.11 The Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Phase 1.3) assemblage produced just sixteen fragments of faunal remains, consisting predominantly of ovicaprid tooth fragments and a single rodent tooth collected from G272 pit fill [3342] sample <27>. Two poorly preserved large mammal long bone fragments were recovered from G272 pit fill [3350] as well as one medium mammal long bone fragment from sample <28>.

Early/Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.4)

5.14.12 The Early/Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.4) assemblage contained 162 identified faunal remains, recovered from G107 pit fills [2030] and [2239], G307 pit fill [3863] and G106 ditch fill [2126]. Taxa that have been identified include cattle loose dentition and non-meat bearing bones and a single pig tooth fragment. Large and medium mammal bones were represented by post-cranial elements. Canid gnawing was noted in a single cattle tibia fragment from pit fill [3863], suggesting bones were accessible for a time before disposal and a single cattle mandibular molar from quarry pit [2239] exhibited signs of pathology. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded and limited fusion data was available for analysis.

Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5)

5.14.13 The Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5) assemblage produced a large collection of 729 faunal remains recovered from twenty-five contexts, predominantly from fills associated with pit G300 (and also G204, G263, G274, G306, G316), as well as ditch fills (G205, G213, G288, G108), gully fills (G202-203, G223, G273) and posthole fills (G108, G306). Taxa that have been identified include the main domesticates of cattle, ovicaprid and pig, as well as small quantities of horse (Table 22), consisting primarily of non-meat bearing bones and dentition. Wild taxa are represented by small quantities of rodent and indeterminate bird bone. Moderate quantities of large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements are also present, affected by taphonomic processes leading to high fragmentation levels. Butchery was noted in a single horse astragalus from G300 pit fill [4082], with fine cut marks consistent with carcass dismemberment. A small quantity of large mammal long bone fragments from G274 pit fill [3729] had been fragmented for marrow extraction. Burning was noted in just five medium mammal long bone fragments from G300 pit fill [4082], which had been calcined. Pathology in the form of possible joint disease was noted in a single cattle 1st phalanx fragment from G263 pit fill [3163], whilst evidence of canid gnawing was noted in a single horse calcaneus recovered from G300 pit fill [4082]. One ageable cattle mandible was recorded and no measurable bones were present, from the limited fusion data available adult animals dominate the assemblage.

Late Iron Age-Early Roman (Period 2)

5.14.14 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2) assemblage produced a large collection of identified faunal remains consisting of 806 fragments from 57 contexts. The majority of the remains have been retrieved from ditch fills associated with G226 (and also G112, G118, G138, G210, G213-214, G217-218, G220-222, G224, G232, G244, G255, G275, G277), as well as pit fills (G135, G217, G268) and gully fills (G211-212, G218, G221-222, G276). Of the main domesticates cattle dominate the assemblage, followed by ovicaprids and pigs, other domesticates were represented by horse and dog.

5.14.15 A single rodent bone represented wild taxa. Large and medium mammals were also present in moderate numbers due to fragmentation levels. Analysis of element representation indicates that non-meat bearing bones and teeth are

present in greater quantities than meat bearing elements. Butchered taxa predominantly includes cattle (n=7) bone fragments, including a metacarpal, metatarsal, mandible, two 1st phalanges, radius and atlas vertebra with butchery marks consistent with dismemberment, portioning and marrow extraction. Two large mammal long bone fragments and one large mammal rib fragment also exhibited signs of butchery. The majority of these remains were recovered from ditch fills associated with G213, G222, G224, G226 and G244.

5.14.16 A collection of articulating cattle extremities, identified as an Associated Bone Group (ABG) during post-excavation analysis, was recovered from G222 ditch fill [3123] (seg [3125]) and may represent butchery and craft waste (Hill 1995; Morris 2008; 2010; 2011). Burnt faunal (charred and calcined) bone was recovered from three hand-collected contexts, ditch fills [3071] (G217), [3073] (G220) and [3236] (G224), consisting of three medium mammal long bone fragments, an ovicaprid metacarpal fragment and a large mammal long bone fragment, respectively. Gnawing by canid was observed in cattle (n=5) mandible [3376] G213, radius [3124] G222, femur [3603] G217, metacarpal [3015] G226 and metatarsal [3020] G212 fragments. As well as an ovicaprid humerus [3071] (G217), a metatarsal fragment [3305] G224 and three medium mammal long bone fragments. Sexual dimorphism was noted in two pig canines based upon morphological characteristics, consisting of one female from G224 ditch fill [3773] and one male from G226 ditch fill [3335]. Four ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded. Analysis of the fusion data and tooth wear available shows that both adults and juvenile individuals are present within this phase.

Late 1st-2nd Century (Phase 3.1)

5.14.17 The Late 1st-2nd Century (Phase 3.1) assemblage produced the greatest quantity of faunal remains, consisting of 857 fragments recovered from sixty-seven contexts. The majority of the remains have been retrieved from fills associated with pits G225, G228, G235-6, G245, G264-5, G267, G271, G304, G308. Smaller quantities of bone were retrieved from ditches G215, G226-231, G233, G235, G252, G258, G279, G281, as well as gullies G229, G279, cremation burials G236 and occupation layer G225. Of the main domesticates cattle dominate the assemblage, followed by ovicaprids and pigs, other domesticates were represented by small quantities of horse, dog and domestic fowl. Wild taxa are represented by small mammals, rodents, anurans and indeterminate birds, as well as fish, including eel, herring, herring family, cyprinid, pike and thornback ray. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within the assemblage.

5.14.18 Butchered taxa predominantly includes cattle (n=5) bone fragments, including two metacarpals, mandible, radius and astragalus with butchery marks consistent with dismemberment, portioning and marrow extraction. A pig femur, three large mammal long bone fragments and two medium mammal long bone fragments also exhibited signs of butchery. These remains were recovered from G264-5 and G267pit fills, as well as G230, G228 and G281 ditch fills. A small quantity (n=9) of pig, cattle and ovicaprid, as well as medium and large mammal cranial and post-cranial elements exhibited signs of burning; calcined and charring. The bones were recovered from ditches G215, G228, G252 and pit/depression G225. Dental pathology producing a hook wear pattern was

observed in a cattle maxillary third molar from G230 ditch fill [3047] and is likely to be associated with an absent or reduced hypoconulid in the corresponding mandibular third molar.

5.14.19 A single horse incisor also exhibited hook wear, recovered from G245 pit fill [3818]. Gnawing by canid was observed in cattle (n=4) post-cranial fragments from pit fills [3063] (G265), [3274] (G304) and [3747] (G304). As well as ovicaprid (n=2) post-cranial bones from ditch fills [3332] (G226) and [3738] (G215). Two medium mammal bones also exhibited canid gnawing, whilst a chicken vertebrae from pit fill [3381] (G267) had been gnawed by a cat. A number of fish bones also exhibited signs of crushing, which suggests that they may have been consumed or trampled underfoot. Sexual dimorphism was noted in three pig canines based upon morphological characteristics, consisting of one female from G281 ditch fill [3950] and two males from pit fills [3204] (G235) and [3501] (G225). No ageable mandibles and just one measurable bones were recorded. Analysis of the fusion data and tooth wear available shows that both adults and juvenile individuals are present within this phase.

Middle 2nd-3rd Century (Phase 3.2)

5.14.20 The Middle 2nd-3rd Century (Phase 3.2) assemblage produced just five identifiable faunal remains, recovered from ditch fills [2247] (G140), [3493] (G237) and [3509] (G237). The taxa identified consists of cattle dentition and two mandible fragments as well as two large mammal rib fragments.

Late 3rd-4th Century (Phase 3.3)

5.14.21 The Late 3rd-4th Century (phase 3.3) assemblage produced a small assemblage of seventy-eight identifiable faunal remains, recovered predominantly from fills [3364], [3541], [3578], [3635] and [3666] associated with ditches G208 and G240-242. Smaller quantities of bone were recovered from gully fill [3328] (G208) and [3822] (G243), as well as trackway deposit [2038] (G143). Taxa that have been identified include small quantities of the main domesticates, including cattle, ovicaprid and pig, consisting primarily of non-meat bearing bones and dentition. Moderate quantities of large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements are also present, whilst wild taxa are represented by small quantities of rodent cranial and post-cranial bones. Burning was noted in just three bones affecting medium mammal long bones and a vertebra, which had been charred. One ageable male pig mandible was recorded. No evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology was noted. No measurable bones were recorded and limited fusion data was available for analysis.

Early Saxon (Period 4)

5.14.22 The Early Saxon (Period 4) assemblage produced a moderate collection of 264 identifiable faunal remains recovered from fourteen contexts, predominantly from fills associated with ditch G293 (as well as ditches G285 and G292) and fills associated with pit G207. Taxa that have been identified include small quantities of the main domesticates, consisting of cattle, ovicaprid and pig, as well as horse and dog. Wild taxa are represented by rodents, small mammal, anuran and indeterminate bird bones. Moderate quantities of large and medium

mammal cranial and post-cranial elements are also present. Analysis of element representation indicates that non-meat bearing bones and teeth are present in greater quantities than those of meat bearing elements.

5.14.23 Butchery was noted in a sheep horn core fragment from G285 ditch fill [3916], indicating removal. A medium mammal pelvis fragment from G293 ditch fill [4035], a large mammal long bone fragment from G292 ditch fill [4088] and three large mammal rib fragments from G207 pit fill [3331] all exhibited butchery marks consistent with carcass dismemberment and portioning. Pathology in the form of possible joint disease was noted in a single horse metatarsal fragment from G293 ditch fill [3288]. Just two fragments exhibited signs of canid gnawing, including an ovicaprid humerus fragment from G293 ditch fill [3933] and a large mammal long bone fragment from G293 ditch fill [3288]. Sexual dimorphism was noted in a single pig canine consisting of one male from G293 ditch fill [4036]. Three ageable mandibles were recorded and no measurable bones were present. From the limited fusion data and tooth wear available both adult and juvenile animals were present within the assemblage.

Late Saxon/Early Medieval (Period 5)

5.14.24 The Late Saxon/Early Medieval (Period 5) assemblage produced a moderate quantity of 329 identifiable faunal remains recovered from forty-nine contexts, predominantly from G302pit fills. Taxa that have been identified include small quantities of the main domesticates, dominated by pigs, followed by cattle and ovicaprids. Horse, dog and chicken are also present. Wild taxa are represented by roe deer, small mammals, rodents, anurans and indeterminate bird bones, whilst fish include pike, eels, herring, herring family and indeterminate fish. Moderate quantities of large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements are also present. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones and teeth are present within the assemblage.

5.14.25 Butchery was noted predominantly in cattle bones (n=5) consisting of metapodials from pit fills [3852] (G302), [4266] (G298) and gully fill [3937] (G294), as well as a humerus from pit fill [3850] (G302) and three large mammal long bone fragments from G298 posthole fill [4268]. These bones exhibited butchery marks consistent with marrow extraction. Just three long bone fragments of large and medium mammals had been burnt recovered from G296 pit and posthole features. The bones were calcined white, suggesting they had been burnt at a high temperature and are likely the result of floor sweepings rather than related to cooking. A small number of bones exhibited signs of canid gnawing, predominantly affecting cattle (n=4) post-cranial elements recovered from pit and gully fills associated with G294 and G297-8. An ovicaprid metapodial from G298 posthole [4260] and large mammal post-cranial elements (n=2) from posthole and pit fills had also been gnawed by canids. A number of fish bones also exhibited signs of crushing, which suggests that they may have been consumed or trampled underfoot. Sexual dimorphism was noted in two pig canines, identified as male based upon dental morphology, recovered from pit fill [3852] (G302) and gully fill [4244] (G297). Evidence of a reduced hypoconulid (Argant *et al* 2013), a dental non-metric trait, was recorded in a single cattle mandibular third molar from G296 gully fill [3921]. No ageable mandibles were recorded and no measurable bones were present. From the limited fusion data

and dental wear available both adult and juvenile animals were present within the assemblage.

Post-Medieval (Period 6)

5.14.26 The Post-Medieval (Period 6) assemblage contains a negligible quantity of poorly preserved faunal remains (n=2) consisting of a medium mammal and a large mammal long bone fragment, recovered from G151 layer [2037] and G145 pit fill [2148] respectively.

Undated (Period 0)

5.14.27 The Undated (Period 0) assemblage contains 174 identifiable faunal remains retrieved from twenty contexts, including unstratified contexts. The taxa identified includes the main domesticates consisting of cattle, ovicaprid and pig, as well as wild taxa including rodents, anurans and bird. Large and medium mammals were also present. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage.

5.14.28 Butchery was noted in a single cattle mandible from cleaning layer [3646] with cut marks consistent with dismemberment. Medium mammal long bone fragments from G150 gully fill [2150] (n=2) and G303 pit fill [3322] (n=1) exhibited signs of burning, calcined and charred respectively. Evidence of canid gnawing was noted in a cattle calcaneus from G301 pit fill [4159] and a cattle metatarsal from an unstratified context. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded. From the limited fusion data available both adult and juvenile remains were present within the assemblage.

5.15 **Shell** by David Dunkin

5.15.1 The excavation produced fifteen contexts containing marine shell (Table 23), with a total weight of 502g. Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of 100% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*).

Context	Species	Feature & Group	Period/Phase	Weight
3029	Oyster	Ditch G258	3.1 ERom	17 g
3037	Oyster	Ditch G228	3.1 ERom	32 g
3063	Oyster	Pit G265	3.1 ERom	108 g
3064	Oyster	Pit G265	3.1 ERom	117 g
3240	Oyster	Crem burial G236	3.1 ERom	12 g
3260	Oyster	Ditch G237	3.2 MRom	15 g
3346	Oyster	Gully G248	5 LSax/EMed	28 g
3368	Oyster	Ditch G237	3.2 MRom	8 g
3381	Oyster	Pit G267	3.1 ERom	49 g
3493	Oyster	Ditch G237	3.2 MRom	15 g
3818	Oyster	Pit G245	3.1 ERom	14 g
3820	Oyster	Pit G245	3.1 ERom	67 g
3872	Oyster	Posthole G296	5 LSax/EMed	4 g
4016	Oyster	Ditch G281	3.1 ERom	5 g
4167	Oyster	Posthole G295	5 LSax/EMed	11 g

Table 23: Quantification of marine shell

5.15.2 Where present, generally only very small quantities of marine shell was recovered from feature fills (Table 23). The two largest of these (fills [3063 and 3064] from G265 pit [3065]) weighed 108g and 117g respectively. All the remaining contexts each weighed less than 100g each (Table 23). Pit fill [3063] was comprised of six left valves and four right valves of oyster, and fill [3064] was comprised of seven left valves and four right valves of oyster. In both cases the oyster shell of each individual was of small size (for example infant/juveniles). This was also true of most of the remainder of the total assemblage.

5.15.3 Oyster shell was recovered predominantly from ditch and pit fills of Early Roman (site Phase 3.1) date. A single Mid Roman (Phase 3.2) ditch, G237, also produced oyster. Very small quantities of shell were retrieved from three Late Saxon/Early Medieval features but it is possible that these are residual, perhaps deriving from Roman deposits.

5.16 Registered Finds by Dot Boughton

5.16.1 An assemblage of forty-two single objects were accorded Registered Find numbers (Table 24). The objects are mostly made from copper alloy, or copper alloy with iron, but there is also one flint arrowhead, a number of amber, glass and faience beads and three iron nails.

5.16.2 The majority of the Registered Finds come from the three cremation deposits [3240], [3344] and [3345] (G236) and date from the late 1st/2nd century AD (site Phase 3.1). There are three residual finds: an Early Bronze Age flint arrowhead (RF<37>, [4082]), an Iron Age potin (RF<28>, [3493]) and a Roman nummus (RF<2>, [2037]). The only Late Saxon/early medieval object recorded is the iron barrel padlock and shackle (RF<35>) from context [3678] which is discussed in more detail in the section dealing with the iron assemblage below. Stone objects are reported on separately in section 5.10, and the flint arrowhead in in section 5.2. A single Registered Find comes from a post-medieval context: a copper alloy drop handle (RF<1>, [2148]).

RF No	Context	Interpret.	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
1	2148	Pit fill, post-med	COPPER ALLOY	FIXTURE	1.82	1650	1850	Drop handle, post med/modern, L26mm
2	2037	Occ. layer, post-med	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1.77	300	410	Very worn nummus, illegible, DIA16mm
3	2242	Trackway 3rd/4th C	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	2.43	300	350	Very worn nummus, illegible, bust facing right, probably House of Constantine, DIA16mm
4	2038	Trackway later 3rd/4th	COPPER ALLOY	FIXTURE	2.06	43	410	Possibly fragment of handle from cu-alloy vessel, L12mm, W 7mm
6	3240	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	8.02	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA22mm

RF No	Context	Interpret.	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
7	3240	Crem burial late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	4.17	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA22mm
8	3240	Crem burial late 1st/2nd	IRON	NAIL	5.61	150	250	Long nail with flat head, L51mm, DIA13mm
9	3263	Ditch fill undated	COPPER ALLOY	BROOCH	5.94	50	70	Colchester type brooch complete, good condition, L39mm, H13mm
10	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	FAIENCE	BEAD	6.39	43	200	Melon bead, faience, DIA20mm
10.1	3344	Layer above crem	IRON	NAIL	0.3			Small iron nail shank fragment or rivet/stud shank, L9mm
10.2	3344	Layer above crem	COPPER ALLOY	VESSEL	0.01	43	200	Very fragmented, thin copper sheet, possibly copper alloy vessel fragments L6mm, W4mm
11	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	FAIENCE	BEAD	3.36	43	200	Melon bead, faience, DIA16mm
11.1	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	IRON	NAIL	0.7			Small iron nail or pin, similar to 10.1, L23mm
11.2	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	AMBER	BEAD	0.1	320	450	Oblate disc bead fragment, amber, L10mm, W7mm, H2mm
12	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	6.67	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA27mm
13	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLO	RING	7.79	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA29mm
14	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	5.47	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA27mm
15	3345	Cremation, late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	4.32	60	100	Complete ring handle, complex moulded, DIA28mm
16	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	5.88	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA30mm
17	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	6.74	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA29mm
18	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	RING	8.10	60	100	Ring handle with the remains of an iron split spike loop, DIA29mm
19	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY	STUD	1.83	100	300	Stud with convex head, domed, flanged convex ring, remains of pin inside, DIA19mm
20	3345	Cremation late 1st/2nd	COPPER ALLOY IRON	STUD	3.27	100	300	Identical to RF19, but more complete, with iron/organic material, DIA17mm

RF No	Context	Interpret.	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
21	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	GLASS	BEAD	2.52	75	125	Dark blue translucent glass bead with marvelled white paste zigzag; DIA15mm
22	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	GLASS	BEAD	2.14	75	125	Dark blue translucent glass bead with marvelled white paste zigzag; DIA15mm
23	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	GLASS	BEAD	2.24	75	125	Dark blue translucent glass bead with marvelled white paste zigzag; DIA14mm
24	3344	Cremation late 1st/2nd	GLASS	BEAD	2.68	75	125	Dark blue translucent glass bead with marvelled white paste zigzag; DIA15mm
25	3518	Ditch (fill) ea-m 1st C	COPPER ALLOY	BROOCH	4.43	0	65	Worn Aucissa brooch, hinged var, foot knop, L47mm/H24mm
28	3493	Ditch (fill) 2nd/3rd C	COPPER ALLOY	POTIN	1.24	120BC	50BC	Unit Class II type, Cantiaci, Allen types M-P.; Mack 23-25; Van Arsdell 135-139, BMC (Hobbs 1996) 715-23; L15mm, WI13mm
30	3552	Ditch (fill) late 3rd-4th	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1.41	260	410	Late Roman radiate or nummus, illegible, v fragmentary; DIA13mm
31	3822	Gully (fill) late 3rd/4th	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	0.2	260	410	Late Roman radiate or nummus, illegible, v fragmentary; DIA9mm
32	3818	Pit (fill) late 1st-2nd C	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	8.94	54	68	AS of Nero, obv IMPNERO[…]/laureate head right, reverse illegible; DIA28mm
34	3869	Ditch (fill) 3rd/4th C	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	0.3	260	410	Late Roman radiate or nummus, illegible, v fragmentary; DIA10mm
35	3678		IRON	PADLOCK	217	800	1100	Barrel padlock and shackle
36	4244	Gully (fill) Sax/e med	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	0.17	260	410	Late Roman radiate or nummus, illegible, v fragmentary; DIA7mm
38	3240	Cremation late 1st-2nd	COPPER ALLOY	FITTINGS	12	43	300	Four small nails and hasp of small box(?) possibly with circular decorative mounts?

Table 24: Summary of Registered Finds (RFs)

Mid to Late 1st century BC

5.16.4 The only Late Iron Age find is a copper/tin-alloy potin (RF<28> [3493]) which is discussed in more detail in the coin section below.

Early to Mid 1st century AD

5.16.5 The only find other than the coin (As of Nero, RF<32> [3818], discussed in the coin section below) dating from around the early/mid1st century AD or slightly after is a very worn Aucissa brooch (RF<25>) with hinged construction from Phase 3.1 ditch fill [3518] (G226). Aucissa brooches are not uncommon in Early Roman contexts and are generally dated to the period between Augustus and Nero, which is the first half of the 1st century AD (Crummy 1995, no. 19; Bailey and Butcher 2004, 66ff. fig 50).

Late 1st-2nd century AD

5.16.6 The late 1st/2nd century AD site assemblage is made up of objects from three G236 cremation deposits (fill [3240] of burial [3241]; fills [3344] and [3345] of burial [3354]).

Cremation deposit [3240], burial [3241]: RF<6>, RF<7>, RF<8>

5.16.7 There are three objects from cremation deposit [3240]: one iron nail (RF<8>), two ring handles (RF<6> and RF<7>) and a small group of fragmentary copper alloy and iron fittings and rivets (RF<38>). The latter group is very fragmentary and in poor condition but there seems to be calcified organic material (?) adhering to some of them and it is suggested here that they were box fittings or fittings for a small wooden chest, perhaps (for example Crummy 1995, nos. 2171-2198, esp. 2193 (nails) and 2171-7177 (fittings)). The nail from the cremation is a long iron nail, similar to a nail from Balkerne Lane Area C which dates from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century (Crummy 1995, No. 3067). There are also two small ring handles (RF<6> and RF<7>) made up of the handle and an iron staple. While the handles were made from copper alloy, the staples were in all likelihood iron split spikes/clamps attached to the former. There were two ring handles from the cremation, perhaps suggesting they came from the same box (Crummy 1996, no. 2117) or, more likely, the same shallow copper-alloy vessel, possibly an accessory vessel, for example a small bowl or basin (Mould 2004, fig 8.21).

Cremation deposit [3344], burial [3354]: RF<10-13>, RF<21-24>

5.16.8 Upper deposit [3344] contained two ring handles with fragmentary remains of iron split spikes (RF<13> and RF<14>), as well as very small fragments of copper alloy sheet, possibly from the sheet vessel (a basin or small shallow bowl) the handles were attached to (RF<10.2>). There were also two iron nail/nail fragments (RF<10.1>/<11.1>) and seven beads made from amber, glass and faience (RF<10>, RF<11>, RF<11.2>, RF<21-24>). While ring handles such as the ones from [3344] have been identified as potential drop handles from small wooden boxes or drawers of larger chests (Crummy 1995, no. 2117, with comparisons to rings from Lion Walk Site C), it is more likely that the ring handles from cremation deposit [3344] came from a shallow bowl or basin of *c*.20-25cm diameter (Mould 2004, fig 8.21). The ring handles were attached to bowls made from thin copper alloy sheet (for example RF<10.2>) and may have been accessory vessels burned on the pyre (Mould 2004, 373ff). The thin sheet body of the vessels rarely survives, but the sturdier cast ring handles often do.

5.16.9 Deposit [3344] also contained seven beads: two melon beads made from faience/turquoise frit (RF<10>, RF<11>), one oblate amber disc bead fragment (found with RF<11>) and four dark blue translucent glass beads decorated with a band of marvelled white paste zigzag (RF<21-24>). Both the glass and melon beads are very common finds in late 1st/2nd-century AD contexts. While the dark blue glass beads with white zigzag decoration are dated to *c*.AD75-125 (Crummy 1995, no. 546), the melon beads (made from faience/turquoise frit) are dated from the late 1st/2nd century AD (Crummy 1995, nos. 520, 521 and 524). Crummy's dates for oblate amber disc beads is somewhat later, AD320-450, quoting examples from the Butt Road cemetery in Colchester (Crummy 1995, no. 559), but as a material amber had been known for over two millennia and it is very likely that amber beads – rounded or flat – were a very long lived type and therefore not an unusual addition to a 1st/2nd century AD necklace/assemblage.

Cremation deposit [3345], burial [3354]: RF<14-20>

5.16.10 Lower deposit [3345] contained seven finds: five copper alloy ring handles with iron split spike attachments (RF<14-18>) and two copper alloy and iron mounts or studs (RF<19>, RF<20>). While the ring handles probably came from either small wooden boxes or shallow copper alloy bowls or basins (accessory vessels) of *c*.20-25cm in diameter (Crummy 1995, no. 2117; Mould 2004, fig. 8.21)), the two studs (RF<19>, RF<20>) are more difficult to place. No direct parallels for studs have been idenntified, but similar examples of domed studs or rivets from 2nd/3rd century contexts are illustrated by Crummy (1995, nos. 3140, 3148). Studs such as the ones from cremation deposit [3345] were probably decorative mounts attached to wooden boxes or chests. The two studs from this context are extremely similar and it is suggested here that they came from the same box/chest.

Later 3rd/4th century AD

5.16.11 There is only one small find from a later 3rd/4th century context: a small moulded copper alloy knop (RF<4>, [2038]). The artefact is small and fragmentary, but finely moulded. The knop is part of an asymmetrical moulded object which is difficult to identify, but it may have been a handle fragment of a 1st-century vessel (e.g. Crummy 1995, no. 2044, from Balkerne Lane, Period 1). It was found in a later 3rd/4th century trackway context strongly suggesting it was residual here.

Iron Age and Roman coins

5.16.12 There are eight coins from the site: one Late Iron Age Flat Linear potin (RF<28>), one As of Nero (AD54-68, RF<32>), four 3rd/4th century radiates or nummi (RF<30>, <31>, <34> and <36>) and two nummi dating from the 4th century AD (RF<2>, RF<3>). The potin belongs to Holman Group G3, subtype G3/6-1 (Holman 2016, 40; *cf* Allen Class II type P, Van Arsdell 139, BMC 721, 722), the latest in the Flat Linear series, with a suggested date range of around *c*.60/55BC- 50/45BC (Holman 2016, 10). Their distribution centres on Kent, with a significant number from the southern half of East Anglia. This coin comes from the fill of a 2nd/3rd century ditch and was in all likelihood residual. The Phase 2

site produced only one 1st-century issue – an As of Nero which cannot be dated any closer than to the emperor's reign, AD54-68, because it is very worn and only part of the laureate bust and the beginning of the obverse legend (IMPNERO[…]) are still legible. The reverse is illegible. The coin comes from the fill of a late 1st/2nd-century pit (fill [3818], G245) and is likely a contemporary deposition, potentially a genuine loss.

5.16.13 There are six Late Roman coins dating from between AD260-410. RF<30,> <31>, <34> and <36> are extremely fragmentary and completely illegible. Three come from 3rd/4th-century contexts G239 ditch fill [3552] , G242 ditch fill [3869] and G243 gully fill [3822], while RF<36> was found in a Late Saxon/early medieval context (fill ([4244] of gully G297). The coins logged as RF<2> and RF<3> are in slightly better condition and can be tentatively identified as nummi of the 4th century. RF<3> appear to show a (possibly diademed or bare-headed) bust right which would make it a nummus of the House of Constantine dating from the earlier part of the 4th century. While RF<2> came from a post-medieval occupation layer ([2037]), where it was probably residual, RF<3> came from Late Roman trackway deposit [2242].

Late Saxon/early medieval

5.16.14 The most interesting find is that of an almost complete barrel padlock and shackle, RF<35>, from multi-period ditch [3978]. While the semi-circular shackle survives intact, only part of the padlock remains: the circular terminal and part of the split interior. There are very good parallels from Winchester, Hampshire, dating from the 10th-11th century (Goodall 2011, nos. 182, 183).

Post-Medieval

5.16.15 The only find from the post-medieval period is a small drop handle from a piece of furniture (RF<1>) from the fill of Period 6 pit [2148] (G145). These teardrop-shaped handles are extremely common.

Undated

5.16.16 RF<9>, a complete Colchester Type brooch in good condition, was found in undated fill [3263] of ditch G290. It is a two-piece Colchester type brooch with cavetto moulding on the bow, dating from *c*.AD50-70, suggesting that this undated context probably dates from the late 1st/2nd century AD and is contemporary with the cremation burial deposits [3344] and [3345] (Crummy 1995, no. 52; Bailey and Butcher 2004, 244-245).

6.0 Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During Phase 2 excavation work at the site, forty-seven bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were collected from a range of features including pits, ditches, several cremation burials, postholes and potential hearths from both north and south areas of excavation. Sampled deposits ranged in date from site Phase 1.2 to Period 5, although a number of features are as yet undated. The following report assesses the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

6.2 Methodology

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

6.2.2 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4b). Provisional identification of the charred remains was made by consulting relevant reference material where necessary (Cappers *et al*, 2006; Jacomet, 2006). Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for the crops.

6.2.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al* 2004; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4a and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Flots

Phases 1.2 to 1.5 (Prehistoric)

Pits: <3>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <16>, <23>, <25>, <27>, <28>, <34>, <40>, <44>, <54>, <55>; Posthole: <18>; Hearth: <14>

6.3.1 Samples from prehistoric features produced flots generally dominated by uncharred material. When charcoal was present, this tended to be in the <2mm range. Charred plant macrofossils were scarcely present in a handful of Phase 1.5 features and consisted of caryopses of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum s*p.), as well as indeterminate cereals (Cerealia). Wild remains consisted in shells of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and in seeds of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The state of preservation of the plant remains was variable, ranging from poor to very good.

Period 2 (LIA/Early Roman transition)

Ditch: <20>

6.3.2 G226 ditch seg [3224] was the only sampled Period 2 feature and produced a single well-preserved caryopsis of free-threshing wheat. The flot contained a large amount of land snail shells, mostly of the burrowing type called Ceciloides. It is therefore possible that the cereal grain is intrusive from a later phase of activity on the site.

Phases 3.1 to 3.3 (Roman)

Pits <10>, <17>, <19>, <31>, <37>, <38>; ditches: <26>, <33>, <39>; ring-ditch: <36>; cremations: <21>, <22>, <24>, <25>, <29>, <30>

6.3.3 Samples were taken from a large number of Roman features. These contexts generally produced more plant macrofossils than the earlier deposits, although the remains were still sparse. The several sampled cremation deposits did not produce plant remains but contained fragmented charcoal. Half of the sampled ditch/gully features, such as G226 ditch seg [3337] and G240 roadside ditch seg [3542] were moderately productive. Their sampled fills yielded over ten crop items, including caryopses of hulled barley, glume wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and wheat/barley. Preservation ranged from poor to moderate. Weed seeds were also moderately present and included meadow grass/cat's tail (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), daisy family (Asteraceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), narrow-leaved corn salad (*Valerianella dentata*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Roman pits produced a similar array of taxa, including also a small amount of indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Ditch seg [3542] produced fragmented charcoal and no plant macrofossils.

Period 5 (Late Saxon/early Medieval)

Pits/postholes: <41>, <42>, <43>, <45>, <46>, <47>, <48>, <51>, <52>, <53>, <56>, <57>, <58>, <59>, <60>, <61>; gully: <50>

6.3.4 Period 5 pits produced free-threshing wheat, hulled barley and wheat/barley. Preservation ranged from poor to moderate. Remains of crop weeds included ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), grasses of different size and carrot family (Apiaceae). Postholes produced the same types of crops and wild plants. In addition, they also yielded nipplewort (*Lapsana communis)*, goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were recorded from [4015]; given the absence of diagnostic floret bases

it was not possible to determine whether they constituted a crop or a weed. At this time, however, oats are likely to have been cultivated.

Charcoal

6.3.5 Charcoal was generally preserved in small amounts. Identifications were carried out on ten fragments randomly selected from samples that contained a substantial amount of charred wood. Most of these deposits were securely dated, although some undated features were included in order to assess potential for possible radiocarbon dating. Features that produced enough charcoal to be considered for assessment included Phase 1.2 pit/hearth [2022] <3>, Phase 1.5 hearth [2077] <14> and pit [3800] <44>, Phase 3.1 cremation [3241] <21>, Period 5 pits [3766] <42> and [3844] <47>, and undated gully [2151] <11>.

6.3.6 Nearly all of the deposits were entirely dominated by fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) heart wood. More variety was noted in possible hearth [2022] which, despite being still dominated by oak, also yielded cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.) and Maloideae. The latter is a sub-family that includes taxa such as apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and rowan/whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.). Charcoal preservation was fair in all deposits except for Late Saxon pit [3844], where vitrification was particularly strong. The surface of the charcoal fragments from this deposit was rough and abraded, almost resembling that of clinker.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

7.1 Realisation of the original research aims

7.1.1 The original research aims (ORs) for the project, as stated in Section 3, are discussed here in light of the excavation results.

OR1: What is the character of the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age remains and can the evidence shed light on the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition, a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many Late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction?

7.1.2 Remains of broadly later Bronze Age date (Phases 1.2 and 1.3) were relatively sparse, though did extend across the entire extent of the development area. The remains consisted of five pits and two linear fatures in Phase 1.2 and four pits, a large well or waterhole and an adjacent feature containing burnt stones in Phase 1.3. A few scattered pits of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were also present in the Phase 1 excavation area (ASE 2015a). With the exception of the two linear features, which were arranged perpendicular to each other and may have denoted a small sub-enclosure, the landscape appeares to have been largely unenclosed. There were no obvious structures and it is likely that the immediate landscape was used for pastoral agriculture with the well/waterhole perhaps providing fresh water for livestock.

7.1.3 In the Early/Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.4) circular buildings appear, with a possible domestic or ritual function. These consist of a curving interrupted gully with two nearby contemporary pits in the north excavation area and part of a ring-gully exposed during the Phhase 2 evaluation work. Further scattered pits are also present. Dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5) is a large semi-circular ring-gully with near-by postholes and pits that is also likely to be a structural feature – perhaps remains of a roundhouse. Elsewhere, are further pits and several small gullies some of which may have a minor boundary function. In the southwest of the site a large Middle Iron Age ditch represented the earliest substantial boundary feature. Several additional small ditches and gullies of a similar nature, broadly assigned to the Early/Middle Iron Age, were present in the Phase 1 excavation. These included an additional semi-circular gully possibly defining part of a buillding.

7.1.4 The above evidence suggests that the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition in this location was a gradual process and not a period of marked or obvious change. There is no evidence for the abandonment of Late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction. Indeed, quite the reverse seems true with a gradual increase in landuse and the construction of possible circular dwellings through the Iron Age being apparent.

OR2: What is the character of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman evidence and can the form and function of the 'bedding trench' complexes/fields be further understood. Does the evidence suggest a seamless transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman or a period of change reflected in a change of land use, occupation or agricultural practice?

7.1.5 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (Period 2) is characterised by a marked increase in the number of linear features and a scarcity of contained features such as pits and postholes. There is a distinct difference in land use between the north and south areas of the site. In the north are three (or four?) complexes of equally-spaced parallel gullies, broadly aligned either east/west or north/south, that are considered to be of probable horticultural or agricultural function. These were also present in the Phase 1 excavation. However, these features did not continue into the southern part of the site, thus demonstrating a clear change in land use – although the interface between the two was not revealed in the excavated areas. In the southwest was a far more organic assortment of curving and more irregular ditches, of varying sizes, that form a series of enclosures and sub-enclosures. The function of these is not readily apparent, though they may consitiute some sort of habitation or farmyard activity. In the southeast, rectilinear land divisions probably define an emerging regular field system.

7.1.6 Other than a few pits in the north, demonstrable remains of post-conquest 1st-century AD date (Phase 3.1) were concentrated in the south of the site, although it is highly likely that the agricultutral/horticultural parallel trench complexes in the north were themselves of post-conquest origin. Early Roman landuse in the south of the site continues in a similar fashion to the preceeding period, with the continuation and development of the possible habitation/farmyard area in the west and fields in the east but divided by new more substantial boundary ditches. The transition between Late Iron Age and Early Roman is particularly blurred in the southwestern possible habitation/farmyard area, with inter-relationships between ditches of one period/phase and another (i.e. Phases 2.4, 2.5 and 3.1) implying a continuum and/or difficulties in determining accurate feature phasing from the available dating evidence. Again, the difference between land use in the north and in the south is apparent in Phase 3.1.

7.1.7 The form and function of the parallel trench complexes (i.e. bedding or drainage trenches within open fields) has been discussed in detail in the Phase 1 excavation report (ASE 2015a). It is unfortunate that the full extents of any one complex has not been exposed within an excavation area here, and that informative juxtapositions / interactions / intercutting with other significant landscape features (other than the later Roman trackway at the east edge of the north area) have not been encountered. This said, the north area complexes are identical in nature to those of Phase 1 and are clearly part of a much wider expanse of this distinctive form of agriculture. Further examples have come to light on other sites across the East of England since 2015 and more are likely in the future; additional research into new comparisons and an review of the collective evidence will usefully inform the publication of this site (e.g. Cedars Park, Nicholson and Wooolhouse 2016, 48–9; Thaxted, Wroe-Brown 2018, 59–60; Chilton Leys, ASE 2020). What is noticeable from the current site is the two different alignments of these features, some series going E/W and others going N/S, which might suggest that more than one type of crop was being cultivated as a single specialised crop requiring more uniform conditions. Also apparent in the northern excavation area is the presence of gaps of varying width between the various parallel trench complexes; th e wider gap between the eastern and western complexes may have continued southwards through the Phase 1 excavation area, as far as Phase 1 Evaluation Trench 47. The reason for their differing widths is unclear; while the narrower gaps look like access routes

through the system of fields, the wider ones are less easily explained as they contain no obvious signs of contemporary activity.

7.1.8 Overall, the evidence from site Phases 2 and 3.1 does suggest a seamless transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman, particularly in the southwest where ditches of the two periods seem to inter-connect and to demonstrate organic development. There was a change in landuse and agricultural practice, but this was rather between Phase 1.5 (Mid/Late Iron Age) and Period 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman), perhaps sometime in the 1st century BC to early 1st century AD. The precise chronology of development and change within the site from Phase 1.5 to Phase 3.1 is not certain. It is possible that the take-up of Roman/continental practices and commodities by the indigenous population was slow here and that some features currently phased as Late Iron Age are in fact post-conquest.

OR3: What is the character of the Roman evidence and is it during this period that extensive field systems are first established? Can the date of the possible Roman north-south metalled trackway be more accurately defined?

7.1.9 Much of the the Early Roman evidence (Phase 3.1) has already been considered above. However, although currently phased as Period 2 LIA/Early Roman transition features on the face value of the meagre finds evidence obtained from them, it is suspected that the parallel ditch complexes in the north area are in fact an entirely post-conquest Early Roman construct in the landscape. The regularity, planning and extensiveness of these complexes is simply not of an Iron Age character. As previously posited (4.4.1), each parallel trench complex is likely to constitute the extents of a cohesive agricultural land use entity (a field). Given the lack of encroachment upon these complexes by later Roman features, it is probable that these fields endured throughout the Roman period.

7.1.10 In south of the site, the differences in the nature of land use, both with the north area and between the southwest and southeast seems to continue through the Roman period. In the southwest, the organic apsidal-ended sub-enclosures/corrals/compounds seem to develop and grow in the Early Roman period, and are formally enclosed. The nature of land use outside this posited occupation or farm yard enclosure is unclear, other than for the presence of a small circular mortuary enclosure containing early 2nd-century cremation burials. These perhaps constitute a small family burial area (cemetery?), presumably relating to the occupation of the adjacent enclosure. In the southeast area a more clearly Roman rectilinear enclosure system is created in the Early Roman period that replaces the simpler strip-like fields of transition Period 2.

7.1.11 Middle Roman (Phase 3.2) remains across the Phase 2 site are few, consisting of a single ditch in the north area that implies the persistence and maintenance of at least one of the parallel trenchcomplexes / fields here, and a further ditch and two pits in the southwest that are difficult to place and interpret within the understanding of evolving land use.

7.1.12 Evidence of later Roman (Phase 3.3) land use is only slightly more abundant, the most significant being the remains of the cobbled trackway has been exposed/traced for over 350m across the entirne north/south extent of the Science Park development site. The general absence of other later Roman features might be explained by the retention/endurance of the surrounding earlier Roman agricultural landscape. As identified to be the case in the Phase 1 excavation, it appears that this relatively major routeway (perhaps even meriting recognition as at least a locally important *road*) was inserted into the pre-existing landscape of fields in the north of the site. In the south, given its lack of interaction with Middle Roman features, it can only be seen to disrupt the Early Roman occupationfeatures in the southwest excavation area. Indeed this occupation/farmyard activity had clearly ceased by this time, being overlain by distinctive narrow boundary ditches that define a field system extending away from the west side of the trackway. No Late Roman features are present in the southeast area and the nature of land use here is uncertain.

7.1.13 As regards the clarification of the date of the north/south trackway, the stratigraphic evidence is not conclusive. In the north area it actively avoids encroachment upon earlier features and is the latest feature in the recorded relative sequence. In the southwest area the track deposits and the flanking ditches are again essentially the latest features in the sequence (the track is cut by a single small pit/posthole, [3483] (G271), containing Roman pottery but also a fragment of post-medieval/modern ceramic drain). However, they do all cut across a number of Early Roman dated ditches, though seemingly nothing else of demonstratively later date. However, the Phase 2 fieldwork has provided coin evidence that convincingly dates the trackway and its accompanying ditches to the 4th century AD. Other recovered finds include a significant quantity of Roman CBM. While some post-medieval material has been retrieved from it, this was mostly collected from the upper surface of the trackway and can be explained by its position directly below the thin topspoil present over it. It is possible that the trackway is only the base of a once more-substantial feature that has been subject to a fair degree of truncation during the post-medieval period, including the more recent construction of sports fields.

7.1.14 The lack of features, other than ditches and gullies, diagnostic of occupation and agricultural activities (rubbish pits, structures such as fencelines and buildings, hearths/kilns, etc.) is notable across all three of the Phase 2 excavation areas, as is the general restricted range and quantity of cultural debris.

7.1.15 Lastly, although not identified as an aspect of the site sequence having identified potential for research as a consequence of evaluation, the discovery of a number of buildings in the southeast area, interpreted to constitute a Late Saxon/Early Medieval farmstead or even manorial complex, is worthy of further consideration and assessment. This is therefore covered in section 7.2, below.

7.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

7.2.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

The stratigraphic dataset has provided a corpus of evidence from five main periods of landscape activity: Prehistoric (Period 1), Late Iron Age/Early Roman

(Period 2), Roman (Period 3), Early Saxon (Period 4), Late Saxon/early medieval (Period 5) and Post-medieval/modern (Period 6). A combined site phase plan of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavation areas is presented in Figure 30. No features were dated prior to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, although a small quantity of flintwork of broadly Mesolithic to Neolithic date was recovered from later features as residual finds. This small assemblage attests to a limited, and presumably transient, early prehistoric presence in the landscape. As such, it is of low local significance and has no potential for further research into the prehistoric land use of the site.

Period 1: Prehistoric

Small quantities of Prehistoric features are present within all three Phase 2 excavation areas. These are judged to span the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Phase 1.1), Middle/Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2), Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Phase 1.3), Early/Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.4) and Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 1.5). The recorded remains are sparse, widely-separated across the site and fragmentary, and contain very few finds that are diagnostic of either date or function. As such, they provide very limited insights that inform the narrative of landscape development through the later prehistoric era.

Phase 1.1 features comprise only two pits, tentatively dated on a small fragment of pottery and a few pieces of worked flint. Further pieces of worked flint (including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead) and a few fragments of pottery were recovered as residual finds in later features, with at least one sherd deriving from a decorated vessel in the Beaker tradition.

Phase 1.2 features consist of five dispersed pits and two ditches. The perpendicular ditches, in the southwest area, suggest some degree of land division. However, given the absence of any more substantive boundary features, this is regarded as a relatively minor sub-division or enclosure within a largely unenclosed landscape. The presence of charred grains of wheat and barley in one of the pits suggests that cereal cultivation was carried out in this landscape.

Phase 1.3 features comprise four pits spread across the site, a well/waterhole and an adjacent rectangular feature filled with burnt stones. The two pits situated in the south are of interes as between them they produced a large quantity (over 6.7kg) of broken pottery, the majority from a single jar that had been divided between the pits – this deliberate deposition displaying some sort of ritualistic behaviour. The well/waterhole in the north area appears to have been constructed in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and become infilled during the Middle Iron Age, though perhaps not being fully infilled/levelled until the Early Roman period. It may have provided a watersource for livestock that may have roamed across a largely unenclosed landscape. At the Mark Hall School site, *c.*280m to the north, there was some evidence for a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pastoral economy in the form of a cattle pen or corral, pits containing 'placed deposits' of cattle bones and the skeleton of a newborn lamb in a ditch (Robertson 2004). A low density scatter of pits and postholes of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was also present Phase 1, suggesting that this land use was widespread. To the east, at Newhall, probable settlement remains of contemporary date, comprising post-built buildings and pits have also been

recorded (ASE 2015b), with a similar example of two pits/postholes that demonstrating deliberate deposition of shared pottery.

Phase 1.4 features comprise a small number of ditches, ring-gully fragments and pits. It is noted that these are not very different in character or distribution to those phased as Phase 1.5 features. Phase 1.5 features increase in frequency, with more ring-gullies, linear boundary ditches, linear gullies and pits being apparent, particularly in the south excavation areas. It is postulated that the G273 ring-ditch, in the southeast area, may constitute the roundhouse of a small farmstead, with associated pits and outlying ditch fragments possibly denoting emergent fields surrounding it. The cultural material associated with these Phase 1.4 and 1.5 feature is still of limited range and quantity and distinction between Early, Middle and Late pre-Roman Iron Age. It is probable that there is significant overlap between these site phases, and possibly with succeeding Period 2 as well.

Despite the general paucity of later prehistoric remains within the Phase 2 site, these are provided with some landscape context, as evidenced by the presence of a a probable Bronze Age round barrow cropmark (EHER 19373) in the field to the immediate south of the develpment area; an extant mound, located *c.*850m to the NE of the site, known as Harlow Mound (or Moot Mound) is also believed to be a surviving Bronze Age burial monument (EHER 21). Further ring-ditches have been identified, as cropmarks and through trial-trenching, on land to the east of the site (EHER 17810, 46442 and 46443), within the adjacent Newhall development. One of these has been established to be remains of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow, within which was a central Beaker grave containing four ceramic vessels (ASE 2015b). There are indications that the barrow was utilised, possibly for further ritual activity, into the Middle Bronze Age. More recent investigations within New Hall development area have encountered further prehistoric remains (Archaeological Solutions 2016).

Overall, the prehistoric features have a fairly low local significance, though this is admittedly slightly enhanced by the group value provided by the Phase 1 Science Park excavation and the nearby Newhall investigations. The narrative of land use development from the Neolithic to Late Iron Age is not cohesive or particularly informative, as such the remains have no potential for further analysis in order to contribute to identified research topics and questions.

Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition

A marked increase in the incidence of features dated to the mid 1st century AD is evident across all three excavation areas and is interpreted to show both intensification and change in land use activity. As previously noted, this transition period may significantly overlap with preceding site Phase 1.5 and succeeding Phase 3.1 and arguably does not exist at all as a distinct episode of land use. In the north area, the three (or four) parallel trench complexes interpreted to each define the extents of an unenclosed field are clearly part of a more extensive landscape of such entities, with further complexes being recorded in the Phase 1 excavation. Given their regularity and widespread planning and organisation, it is thought unlikely that these predate the Conquest and should perhaps really be regarded as being of firmly Early Roman (Period 3) origin. These parallel trench complexes have been found elsewhere, either

singly or in multiples, on various sites across northwest Essex (particularly at Takeley and Stansted Airport) and more recently seemingly elsewhere in the county (e.g. M25/Upminster and Burnham-on-Crouch). They have also been encountered in the adjacent counties of Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Suffolk (e.g. at Cambourne, Bishops Stortford and Stowmarket) and possibly as far distant as Bedfordshire. As such these complexes seem to have a regional distribution and significance. This said, there is no definitive explanation / interpretation for them (see discussions in Nicholson and Wooolhouse 2016, 48–9 and Wroe-Brown 2018, 59–60) and their perceived dating varies widely from site to site; from Roman to Late Saxon, to high medieval and even post-medieval. There is therefore some potential for these Phase 2 excavation complexes to inform further research into this phenomenon.

In the southwest area, the organic arrangement of curving ditches and gullies, some defining small apsidal enclosures, speculated to consitiute an occupation or farmyard site, is poorly understood. Lacking discrete features such as rubbish or storage pits, hearths and structures such as fences and even dwellings, the function of the entities defined by the ditches and gullies are difficult to determine. Such non-regular enclosures occur on sites elsewhere (e.g. Frogs Hall Takeley, Ennis 2006) and some further research and comparison may aid their interpretation here. Surrounding this perceived occupation focus, ditches in both southwest and southeast excavation areas likely define an associated field system. However, these fields lack any identified contemporary features that indicate activity within them and a simple agricultural function is presumed. These field boundary ditches have little potential for further research, though some comparison with Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems elsewhere might be instructive.

Period 3: Roman

Remains of Roman period land use activity are present in all three areas, spanning the Early to Late Roman. Perceived development is largely consistent with that of the Phase 1 excavation.

The majority of the Period 3 features appear to be of Early Roman date (Phase 3.1). This site phase displays clear continuity on from Period 2 in both north and southwest areas – particularly if it is accepted that the parallel ditch complexes are most likely to be post-conquest introductions into the landscape. While the habitation / farmyard area in the southwest continues its organic development / growth, a larger-scale and more regular, rectilinear enclosure system is established in the southeast area, replacing the Period 2 field system here. The relationship/interface between these two markedly differing southern areas is not understood, and not aided by the *c*.24m gap between them. Aside from the parallel trench complexes typically yielding minimal quantities of finds, the Early Roman features contained larger and slightly more varied finds assemblages, though these are still not particularly instructive as regards the nature and function of the various features and the character of activity undertaken within them. As noted for Period 2, most Phase 3.1 features comprise ditches and gullies, with discrete features occupying the defined land enties being scarce – perhaps oddly so for the Roman period. Due to this, the southeast area in particular has little significance and further potential for study. As previously discussed, the parallel trench complexes and the fields that they represent are

of particular significance here, as so much of them have been cumulatively exposed and recorded across excavation Phases 1 and 2. The development of the south-west occupation / farmyard area on from Period 2 is also of interest, being provided with a broad arcing encompassing ditch in this phase. The circular mortuary enclosure / monument containing the four cremation burials is unusual and requires further research and comparison, though the burials themselves seem standard for the region.

Evidence for Mid Roman landuse is scarce, with only a few demonstrable features present. It is difficult to interpret this sudden paucity, though varying degrees of continuity and/or stagnation/disuse are inferred across the site. In the north area, it appears that the eastern parallel ditch complex, or the field that it represents, is respected and modified at its edge. It is inferred from this that the other complexes / fields similarly persist in the Mid Roman. Only a single ditch and a few small pits/postholes occur in the south-west area, so are difficult to interpret as either continuity or change. Notably, however, the ditch truncates the Phase 3.1 circular mortuary enclosure. No Mid Roman features are identified in the southeast area and it is unclear whether the Phase 3.1 enclosure is retained or if this part of the landscape becomes abandoned.

Late Roman features are also fairly scarce, but those that are present – primarily the surfaced trackway and its flanking ditches – demonstrate both continuity and change. The NNE/SSW orientated trackway is clearly a significant addition into the Roman landscape. Its remains are consistent with those recorded in the Phase 1 excavation area. In the north (as in Phase 1) it is evidently inserted inbetween/alongside pre-existing earlier Roman landscape features (again inferring the continued survival and functioning of the parallel trench complexes / fields here). In the southwest area, it disrupts the preceding land organisation and seems to be accompanied by a new layout of ?fields to its west. Remains of Late Roman land use to the east of the trackway are absent. The earlier rectilinear enclosure system (constructed in Phase 3.1) may perhaps still endure – particularly if associated with the management of the land surrounding the villa site recently found within the adjacent Newhall development (ASE in prep). It will be useful to compare and attempt to integrate the rectilinear land enclosure in this southeast area with those recorded in Phase 1 and the Newhall development. There is clearly potential to better understand the form and development of the Roman landscape through collation of the results of these various investigations.

Period 4: Early Saxon

The cessation / abandonment of Late Roman activity is not obvious as a distinct episode in the archaeological record. A small number of Early Saxon features are present in the southern excavation areas, amounting to a few linear ditches and arcing gullies and a single pit. The more substantial ditches, G292 and G293 in the southeast area, clearly demonstrate disruption of the preceding Roman period landscape. However, neither was identified in Phase 1 to the north and their overall significance as land divisions is difficult to assess. No demonstrable Early Saxon features were found in the Phase 1 excavation, though such remains, including sunken-featured buildings, have been encountered in the surrounding vicinity (e.g. Newhall, ASE 2015b; Gilden Way, ECCFAU 2008 and Archaeological Solutions 2016). Given their small quantity

and poor legibility these excavation Phase 2 features have a low to moderate local significance. The ditches, being overlaid by the Period 5 Late Saxon/Early Medieval settlement, may however have some bearing on subsequent land use. Is this boundary position perhaps significant?

Period 5: Late Saxon/early medieval

Similar to the preceding Period 4, later Anglo-Saxon remains are only present in the south of the site. The probable farmstead / manorial complex formed by a courtyard arrangement of ?five buildings (G294, G295, G296, G297 and G298) is a relatively rare discovery and so of regional to national significance. Building complexes are known from the Middle Saxon onwards (e.g. Wicken Bonhunt, Wade 1980; Brandon, Tester *et al* 2014; Bishopstone, Thomas 2010; Chalton, Addyman and Leigh 1973; Cowderys Down, Milllett and James 1983) but this seems to be an example of a courtyard arrangement; ie. where an axial arrangement of hall and chamber forms one side of the courtyard, with the other sides defined by further domestic and farm buildings (Gardiner 2011, 206). These courtyard complexes seem to develop from the late 10th century onwards and there is a local, regional and national corpus of such sites available for comparison (e.g. Springfield Lyons, Tyler and Major 2005; Goltho, Beresford 1987; West Cotton, Chapman 2010). It will be useful to compare construction methods, internal layouts and overall site plans as garnered from foundation remains, etc. The Harlow complex appears to be unenclosed and, perhaps unusually, of a single phase of development. Other than structural remains, there are very few contemporary features either inside or outside the various buildings from which status and function can be discerned. As has been noted elsewhere, cess and waste pits are rarely found on Late Saxon sites as rubbish was generally collected in surface middens for use in manuring fields (Gardiner 2011, 206). Only three pits of Period 5 date are identified and recovered diagnostic finds are confined to pottery. No trace of surrounding agricultural activity is in evidence during this period. It is possible that this settlement was purposefully positioned in close proximity of the former Roman trackway, which may perhaps have continued to function as a thoroughfare. It will be useful to see how many other such settlements elsewhere have a similar proximity to Roman roads and tracks.

Period 6: Post-medieval

There is no archaeological evidence for land use activity following the demise of the Late Saxon/early medieval settlement until the early post-medieval period. There are very few Post-medieval features across the Phase 2 excavation areas. These comprise half a dozen pits/postholes and a single ditched boundary. The pits have negligible significance and no potential to add to the understanding of landscape development. The ditch was also recorded in the Phase 1 excavation and corresponds with a field boundary first depicted on historic mapping of 1616. Part of the enclosure ditch around a house called ‘Cold Hall’ was found in the Phase 1 excavation and is also shown on the 1616 mapping. These post-medieval landscape features, being well-recorded on maps already, have a local significance and only a low potential for further research into the late agricultural land use here.

7.2.2 Worked Flint

The worked flint assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 evaluation and excavation is of local significance providing evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. However, it is small (118 pieces of struck flint and 3561g of unworked burnt flint fragments). Except for a residual barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, chronologically distinctive pieces are uncommon. The assemblage is also characterised by the absence of large groups, making it difficult to date accurately the flintwork. Based on morphology, technology, edge condition and recortication it appears technologically mixed, ranging in date from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, with Late prehistoric (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) débitage best represented. The presence of four cores and core fragments suggest some flint knapping activities. One of the core is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic, while the other three are possibly later in date. Very limited tool using activity was also recorded. The previous Phase 1 excavation also produced a small assemblage that was thinly spread across the site, for which only a broad prehistoric date could be proposed.

Overall, the flint assemblage is small and poorly dated. For the most part it is likely to represent material redeposited in later features. Beyond the analysis carried out during the assessment, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site.

7.2.3 Prehistoric Pottery

Although the overall size of the prehistoric pottery assemblage is relatively large (just under 2000 sherds), no individual stratigraphic phase produced a particularly large or diagnostic assemblage. As a whole, the prehistoric assemblage has very few diagnostic feature sherds and dating attributed to individual features is usually rather broad and in some cases, tentative. As a whole therefore, the prehistoric assemblage is only of local significance with very limited potential for further analysis. An exception is the interesting possible structured deposit from the adjacent non-intercutting G272 pits. Here, a fragmented but near-complete vessel appears to have been deposited across the pits, one of which contained a second partially-complete vessel. This feature group is both the most diagnostic part of the assemblage and of potential wider research interest. It would therefore warrant some brief additional research on parallels regionally.

7.2.4 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

The Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage provides an interesting and useful adjunct into the ever expanding dataset for the early-transitional Roman ceramic period in Essex and can be compared with other early rural assemblages in the region. Within the more immediate locality the assemblage has potential to help gain a clear picture of settlement development, being in stark contrast to that recovered at Gilden Way, Harlow (OA 2006) where early wares were very much in the minority within a predominately late Roman assemblage. The assemblage also differs from the Harlow Temple site (Ashworth 1996), displaying a higher proportion of grog-tempered wares in the late 1st BC–late 1st century AD. Of the G236 cremation burials, [3354] is of

particular interest in terms of its ancillary vessels, which are of regional significance and worthy of further study. Further refinement of the samian identifications will be useful. The dominance of more 'romanised' fabrics present in the cremation burials is at odds with the bulk of the assemblage, and the remainder of the Phase 3.1 material which is all heavily dominated by local grog-tempered wares and may offer further insights into material selection for burial rites.

7.2.5 Early/Middle Saxon Pottery

The Early and Middle Saxon pottery is a small assemblage, comprising small sherds and few featured sherds. It has no potential for further analysis.

7.2.6 Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

The Late Saxon/early medieval pottery is of significance because of the relatively large amount of St Neots-type ware present and the fact that this shows settlement at an early date, especially as there is a similar assemblage from the neighbouring site at Gilden Way. Many other settlements in Essex, for example those in the area of Stansted Airport and along the A120, do not appear to start up until the end of the 12th century (Walker 1996; 2004), so Harlow seems to be a place of some significance. This assemblage has potential in understanding the origins and development of Harlow, the significance of the Lea/Stort/Cam route-way and the distribution of St Neots-type ware in Essex.

The post-medieval pottery assemblage is small and of minor local significance. It has no potential for further analysis.

7.2.7 Ceramic Building Material

The evaluation and excavation Phase 2 Roman CBM assemblage is significant on a local level, primarily due to the quantity of well-preserved Roman CBM items, which are important for building up a good understanding of the nature and use of Roman CBM in this vicinity. The assemblage indicates the presence of quite a substantial structure, as evidenced by the quantity of Roman brick. Comparison with CBM from the various phases of work undertaken to date within the Newhall development is likely to be productive.

Due to the small size, in terms of both quantity and weight, the post-Roman assemblage has little significance, though presumably derives from medieval and post-medieval structures in the wider vicinity of the site. It has no further research potential.

7.2.8 Fired Clay

The prehistoric and mid/late Roman context assemblages are particularly small and generally made up of smaller, largely undiagnostic fragments; except for the large fired clay assemblage from the two Middle Bronze Age contexts, [2021] and [2023], which is the most significant assemblage amongst the prehistoric fired clay.

The fired clay from 1st/2nd-century contexts makes up nearly half of the entire assemblage and there are some significant pieces identified as potential tiles/bricks ([3685]), and exhibiting impressions of wattle or stakes from internal timber structures ([3376], [3335], [3518], [3332], [3443]), but also possible rope or twine impressions ([3251]). Furthermore, there are fragments probably best identified as ceramic flue/pipe or clay moulds for casting copper-alloy objects ([3482], [3626]).

The structural daub from the Saxon period (both Early Saxon and Late Saxon/early medieval contexts is also worthy of further investigation. There is one piece of structural daub from context [3993] with definite wattle and possible rope or twine impressions and, from later Saxon contexts, fragments from four posthole fills ([3708], [4056], [4066], [4138]). The fragments found in [3708] and [4066] have potential stake impressions, while the daub from context [4138] exhibits a weave or woven impression which could have been potentially made by a rope or twine.

7.2.9 Glass

Beyond its contribution to the dating evidence, the assemblage is of little significance. The majority is intrusive as well as modern in date and undiagnostic of form. The exception is the Roman jug or jar recovered from G236 cremation burial [3241]. This needs to be considered as part of the wider finds group in the grave. The remainder of the glass assemblage does not have potential for further analysis

7.2.10 Geological Material

Although the assemblage of geological material is relatively large, it contains a small proportion of worked pieces – primarily from Late Iron Age and Roman contexts (Periods 2 and 3). These predominantly relate to the processing of cereals and, as such, they indirectly shed light on an aspect of the site's economy. The presence of just two types of quernstone also indicates a reliance on well-established and proven sources of stone – it is interesting to see Lodsworth-types making up a significant proportion of the querns at the current site. A little further analysis has the potential to set the current assemblage of quernstones in a wider context of usage in the Thames estuary. However, the assemblage is considered too small to warrant detailed analysis of distribution patterns, both spatially and chronologically. A single whetstone from a saxon context is also of interest. The unworked stone is all of types that would be locally available, and as they do not appear to have been utilised for any specific purpose this material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

7.2.11 Metallurgical Remains

The Phase 2 excavations have produced a small sized assemblage of slag. The earliest material is suspected of being intrusive, though there is slight evidence for Roman iron smithing and, more convincingly, iron smithing during the Saxo-Norman period. On the basis of the recovered material, this smithing activity was never very extensive and is very much in keeping with low-level domestic working on rural sites of these periods. The Roman and Saxo-

Norman material is therefore of some local significance, though it has no potential for further research beyond that done for this assessment.

7.2.12 Bulk Metalwork

The majority of the ironwork assemblage consists of nails or else household fixtures and fittings which cannot be identified further and are therefore of minimal significance. These have little further research potential.

7.2.13 Cremated Human Bone

The cremated human bone derives from just four burial deposits (G236). The cremated bone itself does not have any potential for further analysis as it is not thought that further examination will result in more accurate age or sex estimates. Only the results from the two largest grave assemblages are worthy of further analysis; the degree of fragmentation can be calculated as well as the percentages by weight of fragments from each skeletal area. The presence of at least three sub-adults amongst the small population is of interest and these results will be compared with those from contemporary cemeteries.

7.2.14 Animal Bone

The faunal assemblage from the Phase 2 excavation is of local and regional significance.

The faunal assemblage is dominated by bones from Phase 1.5, Period 2 and Phase 3.1 contexts. Moderate quantities of bone were also retrieved from the Period 4 (Early Saxon) and Period 5 (Late Saxon/Early Medieval contexts. Further analysis of the prehistoric (Phases 1.1–1.4), Middle and Late Roman (Phases 3.2 and 3.3), Post-Medieval (Period 6) and Undated (Period 0) assemblages is not proposed due to the limited size, fragmentation and preservation of the bones present.

Further analysis of the faunal remains from site Periods 1.5, 2 and 3.1 will provide an insight into animal husbandry practices and use of the landscape during the Iron Age/Early Roman transition. There is a noticeable decrease in activity from the lack of faunal remains present from Phase 3.2-3.3, with an subsequent increase in the assemblages from Periods 4 and 5. Further analysis of the Late Roman/Saxon transition will highlight changes in animal husbandry practices and the exploitation of domestic and wild fauna. Additional analysis of the fish assemblages from Periods 3.1 and 5 are of regional, supplementing our understanding of fish exploitation during the Roman and Late Saxon/Early Medieval periods.

7.2.15 Shell

The majority of the Phase 2 excavation contexts containing the marine resource lie in the late prehistoric/Roman periods with an apparent emphasis on the Iron Age. This needs confirmation. The overall very small quantities of the oyster resource retrieved from the site almost certainly reflect the inland status of the site (*c.*30+ miles from the coast). The generally small size of the individual shells of oyster, together with the low numbers, suggests that the

oyster remains represent a secondary food resource. This small assemblage has a local significance but has little potential for further analysis and research to inform the understanding of this site.

7.2.16 Registered Finds

The registered finds recovered from the Phase 2 excavation areas comprise a range of objects mostly made of copper alloy, or copper alloy with iron. There are also a number of amber, glass and faience beads. The majority of the Registered Finds come from three Early Roman cremation burial deposits (G236: [3240], [3344], [3345]) and these have the greatest significance and potential for further work, along with the comparatively well-preserved Late Saxon/early medieval iron barrel padlock and shackle (RF<35>, [3678]). The artefacts are currently in fair condition, but require further conservation. The cremation assemblages are very likely complete and the objects associated with them (RF<6-8>; RF<10-24>) will provide a narrative in terms of accessory vessels, jewellery and decorative mounts. The iron barrel padlock and shackle is a significant find. Amongst the coins, only the potin (RF<28>) and the As of Nero (RF<32>) are worth further investigation, the others being too worn.

7.2.17 Environmental Samples

Large plant macrofossils and charcoal assemblages from multi-period sites in west Essex have been analysed and published. The study of these assemblages has shown the wide use of glume wheats and hulled six-row barley in the Roman period and free-threshing wheats, including both bread and rivet wheat, at later times in the region (Carruthers 2006 and 2008). Charcoal assemblages from the area have been recovered from Bronze Age and Roman cremations and other feature types (Challinor 2007), but not a great deal of information is available from later deposits. Further study of charcoal remains originating from large assemblages of different periods is needed in order to better understand strategies of fuel procurement and changes in the local vegetation environment through time.

The bulk soil samples from the Phase 2 investigations have produced sparse remains of crops and their associated weeds, mainly from the Roman and Late Saxon/Early medieval phased deposits. Hulled barley and glume wheats were in use in the Roman phases, whilst free-threshing wheats were introduced in Phase 5. The absence of chaff hindered the identification of the crops to species and the preservation of the plant macrofossils was poor to moderate across the assemblage. Remains of wild plants included mostly the seeds of possible crop weeds. The weed species represented allow some inferences, such as the cultivation of chalky soils until the Roman period and the use of heavy clay soils in the Late Saxon period, possibly indicating an expansion of agricultural activities to new areas, due to an increase in population. In general, however, the identified weeds are not indicative of specific vegetation environments and soil conditions. As such, they do not hold potential to inform on diet and agrarian economy at the site and their changes throughout the phases of occupation and land use. The results of the plant macrofossils assessment, whilst interesting for the development of agriculture and human diet at the site itself, do not add substantial information to what is already known from larger datasets available in the region.

Charcoal preserved mostly in small amounts and in a fragmented state. When enough large charcoal fragments were present, preservation was still poor to moderate, with vitrification occasionally hindering identification. Vitrification occurs when the wood anatomy fuses displaying a glossy appearance and it is linked to the process of carbonisation. Oak was dominant in all assessed samples, perhaps indicating a lack of pressure on woodland resources. Oak wood makes an excellent fuel, as well as being useful for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981) and it might have been preferentially selected over other taxa growing in the local woodland. Oak heartwood is not ideal for radiocarbon dating, as it derives from a long-lived species. In general, features of uncertain or unknown date did not produce ecofacts suitable for radiocarbon dating. The poor preservation of the charcoal across the site, coupled with the narrow range of taxa present, greatly affects the potential of this assemblage to provide information on fuel selection at the site from the prehistoric to the medieval period.

8.0 FURTHER ANALYSIS, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

8.1 Further Analysis and Dissemination

8.1.1 This post-excavation assessment report will be made available via the ADS grey literature library and the Essex HER.

8.1.2 The preceding Section 7 has identified that the excavated remains have local and regional significance and that the results warrant wider dissemination. It is proposed that an academic article is produced for inclusion in a future volume of *Essex Archaeology and History,* the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

8.1.3 It is envisaged that targeted further analysis of elements of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental data sets will be undertaken as part of this publication project. For several elements of the finds assemblage no further work is required. The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to produce the publication are identified below and summarised in Table 25, which includes proposed time allocations.

8.1.4 The proposed further analysis and the content of the publication article itself, will provide a narrative account of land use development through time. This will be commensurate with the significance and potential of the data sets and artefact/ecofact assemblages as identified in Section 7. The prehistoric site phases (Phases 1.1–1.5) lack clarity and cohesion and do not provide particularly meaningful understanding of the nature of land use in these periods and will therefore be given relatively succinct and summary reporting. The emphasis of further analysis and research will be on the Late Iron Age to Late Roman and the Late Saxon/early medieval periods. As has been previously acknowledged, some review and revision of site phasing (particularly for Phases 1.5–3.1) is likely to be required in order to refine site chronology and interpretation. The post-medieval land use is judged to have least significance and will be accorded minimal further analysis and publication reporting.

8.1.5 Although the following proposed further work alludes only to the Phase 2 excavations, it is intended that this is amalgamated with that previously identified for the Phase 1 excavation (ASE 2015a) into a single programme of work to produce a comprehensive publication report covering all of the Science Park site archaeological investigations.

8.2 Further analysis and reporting

8.2.1 Stratigraphic

Review of context dating and of the site phasing scheme will be undertaken in order to refine the site sequence and provide a more coherent narrative account (primarily for Phase 1.5, Period 2 and Phase 3.1). These adjustments will also aim to facilitate the implementation of a single period/phase scheme that covers both Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations. Research work will identify and collate comparative examples and parallels for such aspects of the site as: parallel trench complexes, LIA/ERoman occupation enclosures, mortuary

enclosures, Roman road / trackway construction, Saxo-Norman farm / manorial complexes. A phased narrative text will be produced, providing a concise account of changing land use through time.

- Review stratigraphic dating/phasing/feature interpretation (4 days)
- Further research into local and regional parallels for various aspects of the site – see above (4 days)
- Writing of narrative of site sequence (12 days)
- Integration of updated finds and enviro specialist info into narrative account (2 days)
- Writing of intro text (background, etc) (1 day)
- Writing of discussion and texts (5 days)
- Selection/preparation of relevant plans, photo's, figures, etc. (1 day)
- Collation of bibliography and acknowledgements, etc. (1 day)
- Collation and checking of draft article (1 day)

Total: 31 days

8.2.2 Flintwork

No further analytical work is proposed for the worked flint assemblage, Elements from the above assessment can be incorporated into future publication texts. The residual Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from pit fill [4082] requires illustration.

8.2.3 Prehistoric Pottery

Given the fairly fragmentary and undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, it is suggested that full standalone specialist report on the prehistoric pottery can be omitted from the proposed publication. Instead a brief summary text on the nature of the prehistoric ceramic dating evidence and a few paragraphs on the structured deposit from G272 could be included in the stratigraphic narrative, and illustrations of this pottery group could be added as an insert to a relevant stratigraphic figure.

- Prepare summary paragraph on prehistoric ceramic dating evidence (1 day)
- Prepare short text on the structured deposit from G272 (0.75 day)
- Extract vessels from G272 for illustration, prepare catalogue (0.25 day)

Total: 1.5 days

8.2.4 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery requires some research and further work on identifying / confirming some fabbrics and stamps. A report will be produced for the publication, with accompanying pottery drawings and catalogue.

- Organise physical archive (0.5 day)
- Conduct research of local sites for comparative examples (2 days)
- Write archive report & publication summary for Roman pottery (4.5 days)
- Consult samian reference collections (physical & online) to confirm fabric and stamp identifications (1.5 days)

- Select items for illustration & prepare catalogue (1.5 days)

Total: 10 days

8.2.5 Early/Middle Saxon Pottery

Review of selected contexts with uncertain EIA/Saxon dating (to be identified during strat review) will be undertaken to refine identification and dating of suspect features/deposits. The assessment report will be adjusted accordingly. No other analytical work is proposed, but elements of the assessment report can be used for the publication, and two illustrations are required.

- Review of pottery ID/dating for selected contexts with uncertain EIA/Saxon dating (1.5 days)

8.2.6 Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

No further analytical work is required on this pottery. A publication text can be drawn from the assessment report. This will focus on the significance of St-Neots type pottery here and consider the early date of the medieval settlement, in contrast to other sites in the county and region. Implications for the origins and development of Harlow, the significance of the Lea/Stort/Cam route-way and the distribution of St Neots-type ware in Essex will also be considered.

- Production of publication report text (1 day)

8.2.7 Ceramic Building Material

No further analysis of the CBM assemblage is necessary, but a comparison with assemblages from other Roman rural structures will be undertaken and a brief report produced, based on the above data and additional information.

- Research on sites with similarly unusual comparative quantities of tegulae and imbrices (1 day)
- Research into substantial rural Roman structures incorporating CBM, inc. Newhall villa (1.5 days)
- Produce concise publication report, integrating new research (2 days)

Total: 4.5 days

8.2.8 *Fired Clay*

Further fired clay analysis will concentrate on the Early Roman and Saxon assemblages, particularly the impressed structural daub and potential mould fragments. These will be photographed and drawn for the report to bring out the rope/twine patterns ([3993], [4138]) and wattle impressions as well as the angular surface of the moulds ([3482], [3626]). A short report will be prepared for publication.

- Report and catalogue (0.75 days)
- Selection/extraction of material for illustration (0.25 days)

Total: 1 day

8.2.9 Glass

Only the Roman vessel in cremation burial fill [3240] is of significance, as it forms part of a group of finds associated with this cremation. A short text will be prepared for this vessel, putting it into context, as well as a catalogue entry to accompany a drawn illustration.

- Summary text, plus catalogue entry (0.25 days)

8.2.10 *Geological Material*

An overview of the assemblage and its potential sources/uses has already been given in this assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for the final publication. Observations on the assemblage can be drawn from the assessment text and archive for inclusion in the site narrative and general discussion. However, research into other comparable local site assemblages will be done to compare/contrast the sources and nature of the quernstones and to parallel the Saxo-Norman whetstone. The resulting information will form a worked stone section in the Registered Finds report for publication. A quern fragment and the whetstone could be selected for illustration in the publication.

- Checking stone IDs and update of the registered finds list descriptions (1 day)
- Research comparable sites in the vicinity to set the current worked stone assemblage in a wider context (1 day)
- Production of a summary text on main comparative findings for inclusion in report (0.5 days)

Total: 2.5 days

8.2.11 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material

The presence of the smithing group from pit [3764] ought to be included in the publication narrative, but no further work is proposed on the slag itself beyond that undertaken for this assessment and no separate report is proposed for publication.

8.2.12 Bulk Metalwork

All analytical work on the bulk metalwork has been done as part of this assessment. This will be edited for inclusion in the publication report.

8.2.13 Cremated Human Bone

Further statistical analysis of the cremated bone will be undertaken on the two largest burial assemblages [2034] and [3240] and these results compared, along with the assessment data from the smaller assemblages, to contemporary cremation burials in the region and used as a basis for discussion. A short publication text will be prepared.

- Statistical analysis of selected context assemblages (0.5 day)
- Research on regional comparative material (0.5 days)
- Report production (0.5 days)

Total: 1.5 days

8.2.14 Animal Bone

Further brief analysis and comparison of the faunal remains will seek to provide additional insights into animal husbandry practices and use of the landscape during the Iron Age/Early Roman transition, the exploitation of domestic and wild fauna and the nature of fish exploitation, primarily during the LIA/Early Roman and Late Saxon/Early Medieval periods.

- Research on comparative site assemblages (1 day)
- Writing of publication text (3 days)

Total: 3 days

8.2.15 Shell

No further work is necessary on the marine shells from this site, since the level of analysis undertaken for assessment provides sufficient information for incorporation into publication report, possibly integrated into the stratigraphic narrative text.

8.2.16 Registered Finds

Conservation is required on the Late Saxon/early medieval barrel padlock with shackle (RF<35>) from context [3678] and the objects associated with the three Early Roman cremations (RF<6-8>; RF<10-24>, [3240], [3344], [3345]), whereas only the metal artefacts need some more cleaning and conservation work done on them; the beads are in good condition. The padlock and shackle also needs drawing and photography for the report. A short report for publication will be prepared, including consideration of parallels and dating for objects.

- X-ray and conservation (*c*.20 items) 4 days
- Report and catalog 3 days
- Selection/preparation for illustration 0.5 days

Total: 7.5 days

8.2.17 Environmental Samples

No further analytical work is warranted on either the plant macrofossils or charcoal arising from these Phase 2 excavation samples. However, a summary of the results of this assessment should be edited into a report for the publication. The report will place these results in the wider archaeological context of the region.

Production of a summary report with comparison with other datasets in the area (1.5 days)

8.2.18 Illustration

The identified illustration tasks for publication are:

- Site plans, sections, schematic drawings, etc. (6 days)
- Worked flint, 1 arrowhead (0.25 days)
- Prehistoric pottery, 3 vessels in G272 (0.75 days)

- LIA/Roman pottery, *c*.40 sherds/vessels and 3 samian stamps (3.5 days)
- Saxon pottery, rimsherd from [3288] and incised and stamped sherd from [3331] (0.25 days)
- Fired clay, *c*.4 frags with impressions and moulds (0.5 days)
- Glass, 1 vessel from crem burial context [3240] (0.25 days)
- Registered finds, *c*.30 objects (4.5 days)
- Photography of selected objects (1 day)

Total: 17 days

Tasks	Days
Stratigraphic analysis & reporting:	
Review of dating/phasing/landuse & feature interpretation	4 days
Further research into local & regional parallels	4 days
Write intro & background texts	1 day
Write site narrative text	12 days
Integrate finds & enviro specialist info	2 days
Write discussion & conclusion texts	5 days
Write bibliography & acknowledgements	1 day
Selection of relevant plans, photo's, figures etc.	1 day
Collate & check draft publication report	1 day
Total	***31 days***
Finds & enviro analysis & reporting:	
Prehistoric pottery	2 days
LIA & Roman pottery	10 days
Early/Middle Saxon pottery	1.5 days
CBM	4.5 days
Registered finds	7.5 day
Glass	0.25 days
Cremated bone	1.5 days
Animal bone	3 days
Misc. other finds	0.5 days
Conservation & X-radiography	2 days
Environmental remains	1.5 days
Total	***34.25 days***
Illustration:	
Site plan/section illustrations	6 days
Finds Illustrations	11 days
Total:	***17 days***
Editing & publication	
Internal edit of draft article	3 days
Internal amendments to draft article	2 days
EAH editor/reader comment amendments	1 day
Page print cost (fee per page)	cost
Total	***6 days + cost***
Archiving:	
Reboxing, reordering, collation of project archive	12 days
Deposition of archive at museum	0.5 days
Museum box fees	Fee
ADS digital archiving	Fee
Total	***12.5 days + cost***
Project management:	
Project admin and management	4 days

Table 25: Tasks for completion of analysis and reporting dissemination & archiving

8.2 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

8.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Harlow Museum. This will be subject to the agreement of the legal landowner.

8.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements. Some discard may be carried out prior to deposition.

8.2.3 The contents of the Phase 2 excavation archive are tabulated below (Tables 26 and 27).

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	1538
Context register sheets	37
Drawing Register	20
Drawing sheets	53
Photographic Register sheets	16
Digital photographs	Approx. 1600
Registered Finds Register	2
Environmental Sample Register	2
Environmental Sample sheets	47

Table 26: Quantification of site paper archive

Item	Quantity
Bulk finds	42 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	42
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	47
Waterlogged sample remains	0

Table 27: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Addyman, P.V. and Leigh, D. 1973, 'The Anglo-Saxon Village at Chalton, Hampshire: second interim report', Medieval Archaeol. 17, 1-25

Archaeological Solutions. 2016, *New Hall, Harlow, Essex. Archaeological Investigations, June 2013–September 2016: Interim Report,* unpubl. AS rep. 5215

ASE 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation of the Access Route and Western Portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2014086

ASE 2015a *Post-Excavation Assessment and Final Archive Report, Archaeological Excavations at Access Route and Western Portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2014247

ASE 2015b *Post-Excavation Assessment and Final Archive Report, Archaeological Excavation: Bellway Homes Land Parcel, Newhall Development Phase II, Harlow, Essex*, Unpub ASE Rep, 2015025

ASE. 2016, *Archaeological Evaluation Report Phase 2 London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2015477

ASE. 2018, *Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation: Phase 2 – Southern and Northern portions of Harlow Science Park, London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow*

ASE. 2020, *Archaeological excavation. Land at Chilton Leys (Phase 2), Stowmarket, Suffolk. Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpubl. ASE rep. 2019210

Ashworth, H. 1996, *Harlow Roman Temple Harlow, Essex. Romano-British Coarse Ceramics – A specialist report for Harlow Museum*, The Heritage Network

Andrews, P. 1990, *Owls Caves and Fossils*

Argant, T., Thomas, R. and Morris, J. 2013, *Spatio-temporal patterns in absent/reduced hypoconulids in mandibular third molars amongst domestic cattle in north-west Europe: a preliminary investigation and some speculations*, 5th international conference of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory, University of Stockholm, Sweden

Bailon, S. 1999, *Différenciation ostéologique des Anoures (Amphibia, Anura) de France*. Fiches d'ostéologie animale pour l'archéologie. Série C: Varia

Barclay, A., Booth, P., Brown, D., Evans, J., Knight, D. and Wood, I. 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group, available online http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf (accessed 21 January 2020)

Bayley, J. and Butcher, S. 2008, *Roman brooches in Britain: a technological and typological study based on the Richborough Collection,* Soc. Antiquities Res. Rep. 68

Beresford, G. 1987, *Goltho: the development of an early medieval manor, c.850-1150*, English Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 4

Biddulph, E. 2002, 'One for the road? Providing food and drink for the final journey', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 122, 101-11

Biddulph, E., Compton, J. and Martin, T.S. 2015, 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery', in Atkinson, M. and Preston, S.J., *Elms Farm: A Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5, Vol 2*, Internet Archaeology, 40, available online http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1.biddulph1 (accessed 21 January 2020)

Boessneck, J. 1969, 'Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linné) and goats (*Capra hircus* Linné)', in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. (eds), *Science in Archaeology: A survey of Progress and Research*, 331-58

Boessneck, J., Muller, H. and Teichart, M., 1964, 'Osteologische Unterscheidungmerkmale zwischen Schaf (*Ovis aries* Linne) und Ziege (*Capra hircus* Linne)', *Kuhn-Archiv* 78, 5-129

Brodribb, G. 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*

Brown, N.R. 1988, 'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 54, 249-302

Brown, N. 2013, 'Late Bronze Age pottery', in Brown, N. and Medlycott, M., T*he Neolithic and Bronze Age enclosures at Springfield Lyons, Essex: excavations 1981-1991*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 149, 98-122

Brudenell, M. 2012, *Pots, practice and society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*, unpubl. PhD thesis, Univ. of York

Butler, C. 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*

Cannon, D.Y. 1987, *Marine Fish Osteology: a manual for archaeologists*

Cappers, R., Bekker, R.M. and Janes, J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands,* Gronlingen Archaeological Studies 4. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing

Carruthers, W.J. 2006, 'Charred Plant Remains', In Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. and Powell, A., *A Larger Slice of Rural Essex. Archaeological Discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree,* Oxford/Salisbury: Oxford Wessex Archaeology. CD ROM 38

Carruthers, W.J. 2008, 'Chapter 34: Charred, mineralised and waterlogged plant remains', in Cooke, N., Brown, F. and Phillpotts, C., *From hunter gatherers to huntsmen. A history of the Stansted landscape*, Framework Archaeology Monogr, 2.

Challinor, D. 2007, 'Wood Charcoal', in Timby, J., Brown, F., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. and Powell, A., *A Larger Slice of Rural Essex Archaeological Discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree,* Oxford Wessex Archaeology 1

Chapman, A. 2010, *West Cotton, Raunds: A study of medieval settlement dynamics, AD 450-1450: Excavation of a desterted medieval hamlet in Northamptonshire, 1885-9,* Oxford, Oxbow Books

CIfA. 2014a, *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA. 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA. 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA. 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Cohen, A. and Serjeantson, D. 1996, *A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites*

Cool, H.E.M. 2004, *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria, Excavation 1966-67*, Britannia Monog Ser, 21

Cotter, J. 2000, *The post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeol Rep, 7

Crummy, N. 1983, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeol Rep, 2

Cunningham, C.M. 1985, 'The pottery', in Cunningham, C.M. and Drury, P.J., *Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford,* Chelmsford Archaeol Trust Rep, 5, CBA Res Rep, 54, 63-78

Davey, W. and Walker, H. 2009, *The Harlow pottery industries*, Medieval Pottery Res. Group Occ. Pap., 3

Drake, J., Grant, J., Grassman, A., Williams, J. and Weston, P. 2004, *New Hall, Harlow, Essex, An Archaeological Evaluation,* unpubl. Archaeological Solutions rep. 1525

Drury, P.J., Cunningham, C.M., Kilmurry, K. and Walker, J.S.F. 1993, 'The later Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Rodwell, W.J. and Rodwell, K.A*., Rivenhall: Investigations of a villa, church and village, 1950-1977,* Chelmsford Archaeol Trust Rep, 4, CBA Res Rep, 80, 78–95

ECC FAU. 2008, *Monument 24858. Gilden Way, Harlow, Essex. Archaeological evaluation*, unpubl ECC FAU rep. 1857

Egan, G. 2005, *Material culture in the London in an age of transition: Tudor and Stuart period finds from c1450-c1750 excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*, MoLAS Monogr, 19

Ennis, T. 2006, 'Roman and Medieval land-use in the upper Roding valley: excavations at Frogs Hall Borrow Pit, Takeley 2002', *Essex Archaeol. Hist*., 3rd ser., 37, 24-95

Ford, S. 1987, 'Chronological and functional aspects of flint assemblages', in Brown, A. and Edmonds, M. (eds), *Lithic analysis and Later British Prehistory*, BAR Brit Ser, 162, 67-81

Gale, R. and Cutler, D. 2000, *Plants in Archaeology,* Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Gardiner M. 2011, 'Late Saxon Settlements', in Hamerow, H., Hinton, D.A. and Crawford, S. (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*, Oxford, 198-217

Going, C.J. 1987, *The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery,* CBA Res Rep, 62

Goodall, I. 2011, *Ironwork in medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study*, Soc. Med. Arch. Monog., 31

Grant, A. 1982, 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals', in Wilson,R., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR Brit Ser, 109, 91-108

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

Halstead, P., Collins, P. and Isaakidou, V. 2002, 'Sorting sheep from goats: Morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult *Ovis* and *Capra'*, *J. Archaeol. Sci.*, 29, 545-53

Hamerow, H.F. 1993, *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement*, English Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 22

Hather, J.G. 2000, *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators,* London: Archetype Publications Ltd

Hawkes, C.F.C and Hull, M.R. 1947, *Camulodunum: first report on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939*, Soc. Antiquities Res. Rep., XIV

Hawkins, K. in prep, *A study of Romano-British infant feeder cups*

Historic England. 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Hobbs, R. 1996, *British Iron Age coins in the British Museum*

Huggins, P.J. 1976, 'The excavation of an 11th-century Viking hall and 14th-century rooms at Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1969–71', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 20, 75–133

Inizan, M-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H. and Tixier, J. 1999, *Technology and Terminology of Knapped Stone: Tome 5*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques (CREP), Nanterre

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites,* Basel Archaeobotany Lab, IPAS

Kratochvil, Z. 1969, 'Species criteria on the distal section of the tibia in *Ovis ammon* F. *aries* L. and *Capra aegagrus* F. *hircus* L.', *Acta Veterinaria*, 38, 483-90

Lawrence, M.J. and Brown, R.W. 1974, *Mammals of Britain; Their tracks, trails and signs*

Leney, L. and Casteel, R.W. 1975, 'Simplified procedure for examining charcoal specimens for identification', *J. Archaeol. Sci.*, 2, 153-159

Levine, M.A. 1982, 'The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth', in Wilson, B. Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR Brit Ser, 109, 223-50

Mack, R.P. 1975, *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*

Major, H. and Tyrrell, R. 2015, 'The Roman tile', in Atkinson, M. and Preston, S., *Heybridge: A late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5. Volume 2*, Internet Archaeology 40, available online: https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1 (accessed 10 December 2019)

Martin, T.S. 2004, 'Late Iron Age and Roman pottery', in Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit *Maltings Lane, Witham, Essex*, Unpub ECC FAU Rep, 1091, 3-35

Marter Brown, K. and Seager Smith, R. 2012, 'What did the apocrypha know? Glued pottery vessels from Springhead and other Romano-British sites in south and eastern England', in Jervis, B. and Kyle, A. (eds) *Make do and mend: the archaeologies of compromise, repair and reuse*, BAR Inter Ser., 2408, 13-26

May, T. 1930, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*

McComish, J.M. 2015, *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*, York Archaeological Trust, available online:
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c62d8bb809d8e27588adcc0/t/5ce6ad5e9b747a09f79f91d8/1558621555715/A-Guide-To-Ceramic-Building-Materials.pdf
(accessed 11 November 2019)

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the Eastern Counties*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

Millett, M. and James, S. 1983, 'Excavations at Cowdery's Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1978-81', *Archaeol. J.* 140, 151-279

Mills, P. 2013, 'The supply and distribution of ceramic building material in Roman Britain', *Late Antique Archaeol*, 10 (1), 451-69

Morales, A. and Rosenlund, K. 1979, *Fish Bone Measurements. An attempt to standardize the measuring of fish bones from archaeological sites*, Copenhagen: Steenstrupia

Mould, Q. 2004, 'The metal vessels', in Cool, H.E.M., *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria, Excavation 1966-67*, Britannia Monog. Ser., 21, 373-78

Myres, J.N.L. 1977, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period*, 2 vols

Nicholson, K. and Woolhouse, T. 2016, *A Late Iron Age and Romano-British Farmstead at Cedars park, Stowmarket, Suffolk*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 160

Oxford Archaeological Unit. 2006, *Gilden Way, Harlow, Essex, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Unpubl. OAU rep. 61007

Payne, S. 1969, 'A metrical distinction between sheep and goat metacarpals', in Ucko, P. and Dimbleby, G. (eds), *The domestication and exploitation of plants and animals*, 295-305

Payne, S. 1985, 'Morphological distinctions between mandibular teeth of young sheep, *Ovis*, and goats, *Capra'*, *J. Archaeol. Sci*., 12, 139-47

Perry, G. 2011, 'Beer, butter and burial', *Medieval Ceramics,* 32, 9-22

PCRG. 2010, *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication,* Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2, 3rd edition, http://www.pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf

PCRG, SGRP and MPRG. 2016, *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Ceramic Research Group

Prummel, W. and Frisch, H-J. 1986, 'A guide for the distinction of species, sex and body side in bones of sheep and goat', *J. Archaeol. Sci*., 13, 567−77

Robertson, A. 2004, 'Excavations at Mark Hall School, Harlow', *Essex Archaeol. Hist*, 3rd ser., 35, 211−217

Rodwell, W.J. 1993, 'The early Anglo-Saxon pottery', in Rodwell, W.J. and Rodwell, K.A., *Rivenhall: Investigations of a villa, church and village, 1950 – 1977*, *Volume 2: Specialist Studies and index to Volumes 1 and 2,* Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 4.2, CBA Res. Rep. 80, 73−7

Schmid, E, 1972, *Atlas of Animal Bones for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F.H. and Kienast, F. 2004, *Wood Anatomy of Central European Species.* Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch

Schweingruber, F.H. 1990, *Macroscopic Wood Anatomy* (3rd ed). Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research

Serjeantson, D. 1996, 'The Animal Bones', in Needham, S. and Spense, T. (eds), *Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede,* 194-223

Spink. 2006, *Coins of England and the United Kingdom 41st Edition, Standard catalogue of British coins*

Spoerry, P. 2016, *The production and distribution of medieval pottery in Cambridgeshire,* E. Anglian Archaeol. 159

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd ed), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Taylor, M. 1981, *Wood in Archaeology,* Aylesbury: Shire Publications

Tester, A., Anderson, S., Riddler, I. and Carr, R. 2014, *Staunch Meadow, Brandon, Suffolk: a high status Middle Saxon settlement on the fen edge*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 151

Thomas, G. 2010, *The later Anglo-Saxon settlement at Bishopstone. A downland manor in the making*. Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 163

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998, *The national Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook,* MoLAS

Tomek, T. and Bocheński, Z.M., 2009, *A key for the identification of domestic bird bones in Europe: Galliformes and Columbiformes,* Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, 111

Tyler, S. and Major, H. 2005, *The Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Later Saxon Settlement at Springfield Lyons, Essex*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 111

Van Arsdell, R.D. 1989, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*

Vince, A.G. and Jenner, M.A. 1991, 'The Saxon and early medieval pottery of London', in Vince, A.G. (ed), *Aspects of Saxon and Norman London 2: Finds and Environmental Evidence*, London and Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. Special Paper, 12, 19-119

Von den Driesch, A. 1976, *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Peabody Museum Press

Wade, K. 1980, 'A settlement site at Bonhunt Farm, Wicken Bonhunt, Essex', in Buckley, D.G. (ed), *Archaeology in Essex to AD 1500*, Counc. Brit.. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 34, 96-102

Walker, H. 1996, 'Medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Medlycott, M., 'The medieval farm and its landscape: excavations at Stebbingford Farm, Felsted', *Essex Archaeol Hist.*, 3rd ser., 27, 127-51

Walker, H. 2004, 'Medieval pottery', in Brooks, H. and Havis, R., *Excavations at Stanstead airport, 1986-91, volume 2*, E. Anglian Archaeol., 107, 398-435

Walker, H. in prep, 'Medieval and later pottery', in Drummond-Murray, J., *Excavations at Gilden Way, Harlow 2018,* unpubl. Oxford Archaeol East rep. XEXGH017

Warry, P. 2006, *Tegulae: manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain*, BAR Brit Series*,* 417, 1-167

Wheeler, A. 1978, *Key to the Fishes of Northern Europe*

Wheeler, A. and Jones, A. 1989, *Fishes*

Wickenden, N.P. 1988, *Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British small town in the Trinovantian Civitas*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 41, Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep, 7

Wroe-Brown, R. 2018, 'A 1st-century agricultural settlement in north-west Essex: excavations at Sampford Road, Thaxted', *Essex Archaeol. Hist*, 4th ser., 9, 24-64

Young, J. and Vince, A. 2005, *Lincoln Archaeological Studies No 7: A corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 1994, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (2nd ed), Oxford: Oxford University Press

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Harlow Council for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Maria Medlycott, ECC Place Services Archaeological Advisor, for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Sarah Ritchie (north area) and Trevor Ennis with Angus Forshaw (south areas). Nathalie Gonzalez carried out the site survey. The authors would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Gemma Stevenson project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2000	Layer	Topsoil	2000	500	-	-
2001	Layer	Subsoil	2001	501	-	-
2002	Deposit	Natural	2002	502	-	-
2003	Fill	Fill	2004	503	112	2
2004	Cut	Ditch terminus	2004	503	112	2
2005	Fill	Fill, primary	2006	504	148	0
2006	Cut	Pit	2006	504	148	0
2007	Fill	Fill, upper	2006	504	148	0
2008	Fill	Fill	2009	505	148	0
2009	Cut	Pit	2009	505	148	0
2010	Fill	Fill	2011	506	148	0
2011	Cut	Pit	2011	506	148	0
2012	Fill	Fill	2013	507	148	0
2013	Cut	Pit	2013	507	148	0
2014	Fill	Fill	2015	508	100	1.1
2015	Cut	Pit	2015	508	100	1.1
2016	Fill	Fill	2017	509	148	0
2017	Cut	Pit	2017	509	148	0
2018	Fill	Fill	2019	510	148	0
2019	Cut	Pit	2019	510	148	0
2020	Fill	Fill, upper	2022	624	101	1.2
2021	Fill	Fill, secondary	2022	623	101	1.2
2022	Cut	Pit	2022	622	101	1.2
2023	Fill	Fill	2024	511	101	1.2
2024	Cut	Pit	2024	511	101	1.2
2025	Fill	Fill, primary	2022	622	101	1.2
2026	Cut	Posthole	2026	512	150	0
2027	Fill	Fill	2026	512	150	0
2028	Void					
2029	Void					
2030	Fill	Fill, secondary	2141	626	107	1.4
2031	Fill	Fil	2033	513	153	1.4
2032	Fill	Fill	2033	513	153	1.4
2033	Cut	Pit	2033	513	153	1.4
2034	Fill	Cremation	2035	514	148	0
2035	Cut	Cremation	2035	514	148	0
2036	Fill	Fill, primary	2035	514	148	0
2037	Layer	Occupation layer	2037	515	151	6
2038	Fill	Trackway	2240	610	143	3.3
2039	Layer	Trackway	2039	516	143	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2040	Layer	Trackway	2040	517	143	3.3
2041	Fill	Fill	2042	518	133	2
2042	Cut	Ditch terminus	2042	518	133	2
2043	Fill	Fill	2044	519	134	2
2044	Cut	Ditch terminus	2044	519	134	2
2045	Fill	Fill	2046	520	144	6
2046	Cut	Ditch	2046	520	144	6
2047	Fill	Fill	2048	521	144	6
2048	Cut	Ditch	2048	521	144	6
2049	Fill	Fill	2050	522	138	2
2050	Cut	Ditch terminus	2050	522	138	2
2051	Fill	Fill	2052	523	108	1.5
2052	Cut	Ditch terminus	2052	523	108	1.5
2053	Fill	Fill	2054	524	108	1.5
2054	Cut	Posthole	2054	524	108	1.5
2055	Fill	Fill	2056	525	106	1.4
2056	Cut	Ditch terminus	2056	525	106	1.4
2057	Fill	Fill	2058	526	106	1.4
2058	Cut	Posthole	2058	526	106	1.4
2059	Fill	Fill	2060	527	150	0
2060	Cut	Hearth	2060	527	150	0
2061	Fill	Fill	2062	528	103	1.4
2062	Cut	Posthole	2062	529	103	1.4
2063	Fill	Fill	2062	529	103	1.4
2064	Fill	Fill	2065	530	135	2
2065	Cut	Pit	2065	530	135	2
2066	Fill	Fill	2067	531	150	0
2067	Cut	Ditch	2067	531	150	0
2068	Fill	Fill, upper	2070	533	140	3.2
2069	Fill	Fill, primary	2070	532	140	3.2
2070	Cut	Ditch	2070	532	140	3.2
2071	Fill	Fill, upper	2073	533	140	3.2
2072	Fill	Fill, primary	2073	534	140	3.2
2073	Cut	Ditch	2073	534	140	3.2
2074	Fill	Fill	2075	535	134	2
2075	Cut	Ditch	2075	535	134	2
2076	Fill	Fill	2077	536	104	1.5
2077	Cut	Hearth	2077	536	104	1.5
2078	Fill	Fill	2079	537	137	2
2079	Cut	Ditch terminus	2079	537	137	2
2080	Fill	Fill	2081	538	136	2
2081	Cut	Ditch terminus	2081	538	136	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2082	Fill	Fill	2251	613	125	2
2083	Fill	Fill	2252	614	126	2
2084	Fill	Fill	2253	615	127	2
2085	Fill	Fill	2254	616	128	2
2086	Fill	Fill	2255	617	129	2
2087	Fill	Fill	2256	618	130	2
2088	Fill	Fill	2257	619	131	2
2089	Fill	Fill	2090	539	150	0
2090	Cut	Pit	2090	539	150	0
2091	Fill	Fill	2092	540	150	0
2092	Cut	Pit	2092	540	150	0
2093	Fill	Fill	2094	541	138	2
2094	Cut	Ditch	2094	541	138	2
2095	Fill	Fill	2096	542	108	1.5
2096	Cut	Ditch terminus	2096	542	108	1.5
2097	Layer	Palaeosoil	2097	543	151	3.1
2098	Fill	Fill	2099	544	105	1.4
2099	Cut	Pit	2099	544	105	1.4
2100	Fill	Fill	2101	545	150	0
2101	Cut	Pit	2101	545	150	0
2102	Fill	Fill	2103	546	135	2
2103	Cut	Ditch	2103	546	135	2
2104	Fill	Fill	2105	547	150	0
2105	Cut	Pit	2105	547	150	0
2106	Fill	Fill	2107	548	150	0
2107	Cut	Pit	2107	548	150	0
2108	Fill	Fill	2258	620	137	2
2109	Fill	Fill	2259	621	144	6
2110	Fill	Fill	2111	549	150	0
2111	Cut	Pit	2111	549	150	0
2112	Fill	Fill	2113	550	135	2
2113	Cut	Ditch terminus	2113	550	135	2
2114	Fill	Fill	2115	551	146	0
2115	Cut	Ditch	2115	551	146	0
2116	Fill	Fill	2117	552	139	3.1
2117	Cut	Pit	2117	552	139	3.1
2118	Fill	Fill	2119	553	147	0
2119	Cut	Ditch terminus	2119	553	147	0
2120	Fill	Fill	2121	554	138	2
2121	Cut	Ditch terminus	2121	554	138	2
2122	Fill	Fill	2123	555	139	3.1
2123	Cut	Pit	2123	555	139	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2124	Fill	Fill	2125	556	149	0
2125	Cut	Pit	2125	556	149	0
2126	Fill	Fill	2127	557	106	1.4
2127	Cut	Ditch	2127	557	106	1.4
2128	Fill	Fill	2129	558	135	2
2129	Cut	Ditch	2129	558	135	2
2130	Fill	Fill	2131	559	138	2
2131	Cut	Ditch	2131	559	138	2
2132	Fill	Fill	2133	560	150	0
2133	Cut	Pit	2133	560	150	0
2134	Fill	Fill	2135	561	139	3.1
2135	Cut	Pit	2135	561	139	3.1
2136	Fill	Fill	2137	562	150	0
2137	Cut	Pit	2137	562	150	0
2138	Fill	Fill, upper	2140	564	137	2
2139	Fill	Fill, primary	2140	563	137	2
2140	Cut	Ditch	2140	563	137	2
2141	Cut	Pit, quarry	2141	625	107	1.4
2142	Fill	Fill	2143	628	149	0
2143	Cut	Pit	2143	628	149	0
2144	Fill	Fill	2145	565	145	6
2145	Cut	Pit	2145	565	145	6
2146	Fill	Fill	2147	566	145	6
2147	Cut	Pit	2147	566	145	6
2148	Fill	Fill	2149	567	145	6
2149	Cut	Pit	2149	567	145	6
2150	Fill	Fill	2151	568	150	0
2151	Cut	Gully	2151	568	150	0
2152	Fill	Fill	2153	569	145	6
2153	Cut	Pit	2153	569	145	6
2154	Fill	Ditch	2260	638	109	2
2155	Fill	Fill	2156	571	114	2
2156	Cut	Ditch	2156	571	114	2
2157	Fill	Fill	2158	572	121	2
2158	Cut	Ditch	2158	572	121	2
2159	Fill	Fill	2161	629	148	0
2160	Fill	Fill, primary	2161	629	148	0
2161	Cut	Posthole	2161	629	148	0
2162	Fill	Fill	2163	573	119	2
2163	Cut	Ditch	2163	573	119	2
2164	Fill	Fill	2165	574	112	2
2165	Cut	Ditch	2165	574	112	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2166	Fill	Fill	2167	575	119	2
2167	Cut	Ditch	2167	575	119	2
2168	Fill	Fill	2169	576	111	2
2169	Cut	Ditch	2169	576	111	2
2170	Fill	Fill	2171	577	120	2
2171	Cut	Ditch	2171	577	120	2
2172	Fill	Fill	2173	578	115	2
2173	Cut	Ditch	2173	578	115	2
2174	Fill	Fill	2175	579	150	0
2175	Cut	Gully	2175	579	150	0
2176	Fill	Fill	2177	580	110	2
2177	Cut	Ditch	2177	580	110	2
2178	Fill	Fill	2179	581	118	2
2179	Cut	Ditch	2179	581	118	2
2180	Fill	Fill	2181	582	115	2
2181	Cut	Ditch	2181	582	115	2
2182	Fill	Fill	2183	583	154	1.5
2183	Cut	Ditch	2183	583	154	1.5
2184	Fill	Fill	2185	584	102	1.3
2185	Cut	Pit	2185	584	102	1.3
2186	Fill	Fill	2187	585	148	8
2187	Cut	Pit	2187	585	148	0
2188	Fill	Fill	2189	586	149	0
2189	Cut	Posthole	2189	586	149	0
2190	Fill	Fill	2191	587	129	2
2191	Cut	Ditch terminus	2191	587	129	2
2192	Fill	Fill	2193	588	109	2
2193	Cut	Ditch	2193	588	109	2
2194	Fill	Fill, upper	2197	632	140	3.2
2195	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2197	631	140	3.2
2196	Fill	Fill, primary	2197	630	140	3.2
2197	Cut	Ditch	2197	630	140	3.2
2198	Fill	Fill, upper	2199	589	140	3.2
2199	Cut	Ditch	2199	590	140	3.2
2200	Fill	Fill	2201	591	135	2
2201	Cut	Ditch	2201	591	135	2
2202	Fill	Fill	2203	592	145	6
2203	Cut	Pit	2203	592	145	6
2204	Fill	Fill	2205	593	148	0
2205	Cut	Pit	2205	593	148	0
2206	Fill	Fill	2207	594	127	2
2207	Cut	Ditch terminus	2207	594	127	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2208	Fill	Fill	2216	599	109	2
2209	Fill	Fill, upper	2211	596	148	0
2210	Fill	Fill, primary	2211	595	148	0
2211	Cut	Pit	2211	595	148	0
2212	Fill	Fill	2213	597	109	2
2213	Cut	Ditch terminus	2213	597	109	2
2214	Fill	Fill	2215	598	148	0
2215	Cut	Posthole	2215	598	148	0
2216	Cut	Ditch	2216	599	109	2
2217	Fill	Fill	2218	600	148	0
2218	Cut	Pit	2218	600	148	0
2219	Fill	Fill	2220	601	149	0
2220	Cut	Pit	2220	601	149	0
2221	Fill	Fill	2222	602	148	0
2222	Cut	Pit	2222	602	148	0
2223	Fill	Fill	2224	603	126	2
2224	Cut	Ditch terminus	2224	603	126	2
2225	Fill	Fill	2226	604	145	6
2226	Cut	Pit	2226	604	145	6
2227	Fill	Fill	2228	605	149	0
2228	Cut	Pit	2228	605	149	0
2229	Fill	Fill, primary	2199	590	140	3.2
2230	Fill	Fill	2231	606	141	3.1
2231	Cut	Pit	2231	606	141	3.1
2232	Fill	Fill	2233	607	141	3.1
2233	Cut	Pit	2233	607	141	3.1
2234	Fill	Fill, upper	2141	627	107	3.1
2235	Fill	Fill	2236	608	152	0
2236	Cut	Ditch	2236	608	152	0
2237	Fill	Fill	2238	609	138	2
2238	Cut	Ditch	2238	609	138	2
2239	Fill	Fill, primary	2141	625	107	1.4
2240	Cut	Construction cut	2240	610	143	3.3
2241	Layer	Palaeosoil	2241	611	151	3.1
2242	Fill	Fill, upper	2244	634	142	3.3
2243	Fill	Fill, primary	2244	633	142	3.3
2244	Cut	Construction cut	2244	633	142	3.3
2245	Fill	Fill, upper	2250	637	140	3.2
2246	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2250	636	140	3.2
2247	Fill	Fill, primary	2250	635	140	3.2
2248	Cut	Ditch	2248	612	140	3.2
2249	Fill	Fill	2248	612	140	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2250	Cut	Ditch	2250	635	140	3.2
2251	Cut	Ditch	2251	613	125	2
2252	Cut	Ditch	2252	614	126	2
2253	Cut	Ditch	2253	615	127	2
2254	Cut	Ditch	2254	616	128	2
2255	Cut	Ditch	2255	617	129	2
2256	Cut	Ditch	2256	618	130	2
2257	Cut	Ditch	2257	619	131	2
2258	Cut	Ditch	2258	620	137	2
2259	Cut	Ditch	2259	621	144	6
2260	Cut	Ditch	2260	638	109	2
2261	Fill	Fill	2262	639	132	2
2262	Cut	Ditch	2262	639	132	2
2263	Void					
2264	Void					-
3000	Layer	Topsoil	3000	698	-	-
3001	Layer	Subsoil	3001	699	-	-
3002	Fill	Fill	3003	700	201	1.2
3003	Cut	Ditch	3003	700	201	1.2
3004	Fill	Fill	3005	701	317	1.2
3005	Cut	Pit	3005	701	317	1.2
3006	Fill	Fill	3007	702	251	0
3007	Cut	Ditch	3007	702	251	0
3008	Fill	Fill	3009	703	201	1.2
3009	Cut	Ditch	3009	703	201	1.2
3010	Fill	Fill	3011	704	251	0
3011	Cut	Ditch	3011	704	251	0
3012	Deposit	Natural	3012	705	-	-
3013	Fill	Fill	3014	706	201	1.2
3014	Cut	Ditch	3014	706	201	1.2
3015	Fill	Fill	3016	707	226	2
3016	Cut	Ditch	3016	707	226	2
3017	Fill	Ditch	3018	708	201	1.2
3018	Cut	Ditch	3018	708	201	1.2
3019	Fill	Fill	3020	709	212	2
3020	Cut	Gully	3020	709	212	2
3021	Fill	Fill	3023	710	226	2
3022	Fill	Fill	3023	711	226	2
3023	Cut	Ditch	3023	711	226	2
3024	Fill	Fill	3025	712	212	2
3025	Cut	Gully	3025	712	212	2
3026	Fill	Fill	3027	713	201	1.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3027	Cut	Ditch	3027	713	201	1.2
3028	Fill	Fill	3029	714	258	3.1
3029	Cut	Ditch	3029	714	258	3.1
3030	Fill	Fill	3031	715	200	1.2
3031	Cut	Ditch	3031	715	200	1.2
3032	Fill	Fill	3033	716	244	1.2
3033	Cut	Ditch	3033	716	244	1.2
3034	Fill	Fill	3035	717	227	3.1
3035	Cut	Ditch	3035	717	227	3.1
3036	Fill	Fill	3038	718	228	3.1
3037	Fill	Fill	3038	719	228	3.1
3038	Cut	Ditch	3038	719	228	3.1
3039	Fill	Fill	3040	720	200	1.2
3040	Cut	Ditch	3040	720	200	1.2
3041	Fill	Fill	3042	721	244	1.2
3042	Cut	Ditch	3042	721	244	1.2
3043	Fill	Fill	3044	722	200	1.2
3044	Cut	Ditch	3044	722	200	1.2
3045	Fill	Fill	3046	723	229	3.1
3046	Cut	Ditch	3046	723	229	3.1
3047	Fill	Fill	3048	724	230	3.1
3048	Cut	Ditch	3048	724	230	3.1
3049	Fill	Fill	3050	725	221	2
3050	Cut	Ditch terminus	3050	725	221	2
3051	Fill	Fill	3052	726	238	3.3
3052	Cut	Gully	3052	726	238	3.3
3053	Fill	Fill	3054	727	203	1.5
3054	Cut	Gully	3054	727	203	1.5
3055	Fill	Fill	3056	728	230	3.1
3056	Cut	Ditch	3056	728	230	3.1
3057	Fill	Fill	3058	729	234	3.1
3058	Cut	Ditch	3058	729	234	3.1
3059	Fill	Fill	3060	730	270	0
3060	Cut	Pit	3060	730	270	0
3061	Fill	Fill	3062	731	211	2
3062	Cut	Gully	3062	731	211	2
3063	Fill	Fill, upper	3065	732	265	3.1
3064	Fill	Fill	3065	732	265	3.1
3065	Cut	Pit	3065	732	265	3.1
3066	Fill	Fill	3067	733	234	3.1
3067	Cut	Ditch terminus	3067	733	234	3.1
3068	Fill	Fill, upper	3070	734	264	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3069	Fill	Fill	3070	735	264	3.1
3070	Cut	Pit	3070	735	264	3.1
3071	Fill	Fill, upper	3072	736	217	2
3072	Cut	Ditch	3072	737	217	2
3073	Fill	Fill	3074	738	220	2
3074	Cut	Ditch	3074	738	220	2
3075	Fill	Fill, single	3076	739	230	3.1
3076	Fill	Ditch	3076	739	230	3.1
3077	Fill	Fill	3078	740	256	0
3078	Cut	Ditch	3078	740	256	0
3079	Fill	Fill	3080	741	230	3.1
3080	Cut	Ditch	3080	741	230	3.1
3081	Fill	Fill	3082	742	238	3.3
3082	Cut	Ditch	3082	742	238	3.3
3083	Fill	Fill	3084	743	203	1.5
3084	Cut	Gully	3084	743	203	1.5
3085	Fill	Fill	3086	744	211	2
3086	Cut	Gully	3086	744	211	2
3087	Fill	Fill	3088	745	253	0
3088	Cut	Gully terminus	3088	745	253	0
3089	Fill	Fill	3090	746	231	3.1
3090	Cut	Ditch	3090	746	231	3.1
3091	Fill	Fill	3093	748	228	3.1
3092	Fill	Fill	3093	748	228	3.1
3093	Cut	Pit	3093	748	228	3.1
3094	Fill	Fill	3095	749	258	3.1
3095	Cut	Ditch	3095	749	258	3.1
3096	Fill	Fill	3097	750	219	2
3097	Cut	Gully	3097	750	219	2
3098	Fill	Fill	3099	751	203	1.5
3099	Cut	Gully	3099	751	203	1.5
3100	Fill	Fill	3101	752	251	0
3101	Cut	Gully	3101	752	251	0
3102	Fill	Fill	3090	747	231	3.1
3103	Fill	Fill	3104	753	202	1.5
3104	Cut	Gully	3104	753	202	1.5
3105	Fill	Fill	3106	754	203	1.5
3106	Cut	Gully	3106	754	203	1.5
3107	Fill	Fill, upper	3111	755	316	1.5
3108	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3111	756	316	1.5
3109	Fill	Fill, secondary	3111	757	316	1.5
3110	Fill	Fill, primary	3111	757	316	1.5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3111	Cut	Pit	3111	757	316	1.5
3112	Fill	Fill	3113	758	253	0
3113	Cut	Gully	3113	758	253	0
3114	Fill	Fill	3115	759	226	2
3115	Cut	Ditch	3115	759	226	2
3116	Fill	Fill	3117	760	209	3.3
3117	Cut	Gully	3117	760	209	3.3
3118	Fill	Fill	3119	761	215	3.1
3119	Cut	Ditch	3119	761	215	3.1
3120	Fill	Fill	3121	762	232	2
3121	Cut	Ditch	3121	762	232	2
3122	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3125	763	222	2
3123	Fill	Fill, secondary	3125	764	222	2
3124	Fill	Fill, primary	3125	765	222	2
3125	Cut	Ditch	3125	765	222	2
3126	Fill	Fill, upper	3130	766	226	3.1
3127	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3130	767	226	2
3128	Fill	Fill, secondary	3130	768	226	2
3129	Fill	Fill, primary	3130	768	226	2
3130	Cut	Ditch	3130	768	226	2
3131	Fill	Fill	3132	769	226	2
3132	Cut	Ditch	3132	769	226	2
3133	Fill	Fill	3134	770	251	0
3134	Cut	Gully	3134	770	251	0
3135	Fill	Fill	3136	771	270	0
3136	Cut	Gully	3136	771	270	0
3137	Fill	Fill	3138	772	216	2
3138	Cut	Ditch	3138	772	216	2
3139	Fill	Fill	3140	773	222	2
3140	Cut	Gully terminus	3140	773	222	2
3141	Fill	Fill	3142	774	223	1.5
3142	Cut	Gully	3142	774	223	1.5
3143	Fill	Fill	3144	775	266	3.2
3144	Cut	Pit	3144	775	266	3.2
3145	Fill	Fill	3146	776	233	3.1
3146	Cut	Ditch	3146	776	233	3.1
3147	Fill	Fill	3148	777	316	1.5
3148	Cut	Pit	3148	777	316	1.5
3149	Fill	Fill	3150	778	254	0
3150	Cut	Ditch	3150	778	254	0
3151	Fill	Fill	3153	779	263	1.5
3152	Fill	Fill	3153	779	263	1.5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3153	Cut	Posthole	3153	779	263	1.5
3154	Fill	Fill	3155	780	253	0
3155	Cut	Gully	3155	780	253	0
3156	Fill	Fill, upper	3158	781	209	3.3
3157	Fill	Fill, primary	3158	781	209	3.3
3158	Cut	Gully	3158	781	209	3.3
3159	Fill	Fill, upper	3161	782	222	2
3160	Fill	Fill, primary	3161	782	222	2
3161	Cut	Ditch	3161	782	222	2
3162	Fill	Fill	3164	783	263	1.5
3163	Fill	Fill	3164	783	263	1.5
3164	Cut	Pit	3164	783	263	1.5
3165	Fill	Fill	3166	784	253	0
3166	Cut	Ditch	3166	784	253	0
3167	Fill	Fill, primary	3072	737	217	2
3168	Fill	Fill	3169	785	218	2
3169	Cut	Gully	3169	785	218	2
3170	Fill	Fill	3171	786	253	0
3171	Cut	Ditch	3171	786	253	0
3172	Fill	Fill	3173	787	222	2
3173	Cut	Ditch	3173	787	222	2
3174	Fill	Fill, upper	3178	788	316	1.5
3175	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3178	788	316	1.5
3176	Fill	Fill, secondary	3178	789	316	1.5
3177	Fill	Fill, primary	3178	789	316	1.5
3178	Cut	Pit	3178	789	316	1.5
3179	Fill	Fill	3180	790	209	3.3
3180	Cut	Gully	3180	790	209	3.3
3181	Fill	Fill	3182	791	253	0
3182	Cut	Gully	3182	791	253	0
3183	Fill	Fill	3184	792	270	0
3184	Cut	Pit	3184	792	270	0
3185	Fill	Fill	3186	793	264	3.1
3186	Cut	Pit	3186	793	264	3.1
3187	Cut	Pit	3187	794	268	2
3188	Fill	Fill	3189	797	254	0
3189	Cut	Gully	3189	797	254	0
3190	Fill	Fill	3191	798	262	0
3191	Cut	Pit	3191	798	262	0
3192	Fill	Fill, upper	3194	799	224	2
3193	Fill	Fill, primary	3194	799	224	2
3194	Cut	Ditch	3194	799	224	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3195	Fill	Fill, primary	3187	794	268	2
3196	Fill	Fill, secondary	3187	794	268	2
3197	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3187	794	268	2
3198	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3187	795	268	2
3199	Fill	Fill, upper	3187	796	268	2
3200	Fill	Fill, upper	3203	800	226	2
3201	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3203	801	226	2
3202	Fill	Fill, primary	3203	801	226	2
3203	Cut	Ditch	3203	801	226	2
3204	Fill	Fill, upper	3207	803	235	3.1
3205	Fill	Fill	3206	802	267	3.1
3206	Cut	Posthole	3206	802	267	3.1
3207	Cut	Pit	3207	803	235	3.1
3208	Fill	Fill	3209	804	269	0
3209	Cut	Posthole	3209	804	269	0
3210	Fill	Fill	3074	738	220	2
3211	Fill	Fill	3212	805	209	3.3
3212	Cut	Ditch	3212	805	209	3.3
3213	Fill	Fill, primary	3207	803	235	3.1
3214	Fill	Fill	3215	806	237	3.2
3215	Cut	Ditch	3215	806	237	3.2
3216	Fill	Fill	3217	807	209	3.3
3217	Cut	Ditch	3217	807	209	3.3
3218	Fill	Fill, upper	3220	808	237	3.2
3219	Fill	Fill, primary	3220	809	237	3.2
3220	Cut	Ditch	3220	809	237	3.2
3221	Fill	Fill, upper	3224	810	226	2
3222	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3224	810	226	2
3223	Fill	Fill, primary	3224	811	226	2
3224	Cut	Ditch	3224	811	226	2
3225	Cut	Pit	3225	812	225	3.1
3226	Fill	Fill, primary	3225	812	225	3.1
3227	Fill	Fill, secondary	3225	813	225	3.1
3228	Fill	Fill, upper	3225	812	225	3.1
3229	Fill	Fill	3230	814	238	3.3
3230	Cut	Ditch	3230	814	238	3.3
3231	Layer	Yard	3231	815	225	3.1
3232	Layer	Occupation layer	3232	816	225	3.1
3233	Fill	Fill, primary	3225	812	225	3.1
3234	Fill	Fill	3235	817	222	2
3235	Cut	Ditch	3235	817	222	2
3236	Fill	Fill	3237	818	224	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3237	Cut	Ditch	3237	818	224	2
3238	Fill	Fill	3239	819	235	3.1
3239	Cut	Ditch, ring	3239	819	235	3.1
3240	Fill	Fill	3241	820	236	3.1
3241	Cut	Cremation	3241	820	236	3.1
3242	Fill	Fill, upper	3245	821	250	2
3243	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3245	822	250	2
3244	Fill	Fill, primary	3245	822	250	2
3245	Cut	Ditch	3245	822	250	2
3246	Fill	Fill	3241	820	236	3.1
3247	Void					
3248	Fill	Fill, upper	3250	823	224	2
3249	Fill	Fill	3250	823	224	2
3250	Cut	Ditch	3250	823	224	2
3251	Fill	Fill	3252	824	232	2
3252	Cut	Ditch	3252	824	232	2
3253	Fill	Fill	3254	825	230	3.1
3254	Cut	Pit	3254	825	230	3.1
3255	Fill	Fill, secondary	3257	826	230	3.1
3256	Fill	Fill, primary	3257	826	230	3.1
3257	Cut	Ditch	3257	826	230	3.1
3258	Fill	Fill	3259	827	230	3.1
3259	Cut	Pit	3259	827	230	3.1
3260	Fill	Fill	3261	828	237	3.2
3261	Cut	Ditch	3261	828	237	3.2
3262	Cut	Ditch	3262	829	290	0
3263	Fill	Fill	3262	829	290	0
3264	Fill	Fill	3265	830	309	1.4
3265	Cut	Ditch	3265	830	309	1.4
3266	Fill	Fill	3267	831	222	2
3267	Cut	Ditch	3267	831	222	2
3268	Fill	Fill, upper	3270	832	226	2
3269	Fill	Fill	3270	833	226	2
3270	Cut	Ditch	3270	833	226	2
3271	Fill	Fill	3272	834	277	2
3272	Cut	Ditch	3272	834	277	2
3273	Fill	Fill, upper	3275	835	304	3.1
3274	Fill	Fill, basal	3275	836	304	3.1
3275	Cut	Pit	3275	836	304	3.1
3276	Fill	Fill	3277	837	303	0
3277	Cut	Pit	3277	837	303	0
3278	Fill	Fill	3279	838	290	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3279	Cut	Ditch	3279	838	290	0
3280	Fill	Fill	3281	839	238	3.3
3281	Cut	Ditch	3281	839	238	3.3
3282	Fill	Fill	3283	840	270	0
3283	Cut	Pit	3283	840	270	0
3284	Fill	Fill	3285	841	235	3.1
3285	Cut	Ditch, ring	3285	841	235	3.1
3286	Fill	Fill	3287	842	236	3.1
3287	Cut	Pit	3287	842	236	3.1
3288	Fill	Fill	3289	843	293	4
3289	Cut	Ditch	3289	843	293	4
3290	Fill	Fill	3291	844	293	4
3291	Cut	Ditch	3291	844	293	4
3292	Fill	Fill	3293	845	235	3.1
3293	Cut	Ditch, ring	3293	845	235	3.1
3294	Fill	Fill	3295	846	236	3.1
3295	Cut	Cremation	3295	846	236	3.1
3296	Fill	Fill, upper	3298	847	303	0
3297	Fill	Fill, basal	3298	847	303	0
3298	Cut	Pit	3298	847	303	0
3299	Fill	Fill	3300	848	303	0
3300	Cut	Pit	3300	848	303	0
3301	Fill	Fill	3302	849	236	3.1
3302	Cut	Cremation	3302	849	236	3.1
3303	Fill	Fill	3304	850	215	3.1
3304	Cut	Ditch	3304	850	215	3.1
3305	Fill	Fill	3306	851	224	2
3306	Cut	Ditch	3306	851	224	2
3307	Fill	Fill	3308	852	266	3.2
3308	Cut	Pit	3308	852	266	3.2
3309	Fill	Fill	3310	853	306	1.5
3310	Cut	Pit	3310	853	306	1.5
3311	Fill	Fill	3312	854	303	0
3312	Cut	Posthole	3312	854	303	0
3313	Fill	Fill	3314	855	264	3.1
3314	Cut	Pit	3314	855	264	3.1
3315	Fill	Fill	3316	856	217	2
3316	Cut	Ditch	3316	856	217	2
3317	Fill	Fill	3318	857	259	0
3318	Cut	Gully	3318	857	259	0
3319	Cut	Gully	3319	858	207	4
3320	Cut	Gully	3320	859	208	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3321	Cut	Pit	3321	860	269	0
3322	Fill	Fill	3323	861	303	0
3323	Cut	Pit	3323	861	303	0
3324	Fill	Fill	3325	862	303	0
3325	Cut	Posthole	3325	862	303	0
3326	Fill	Fill	3319	858	207	4
3327	Fill	Fill, primary	3320	859	208	3.3
3328	Fill	Fill, upper	3320	859	208	3.3
3329	Fill	Fill	3321	860	269	0
3330	Cut	Pit	3330	863	207	4
3331	Fill	Fill	3330	863	207	4
3332	Fill	Fill, upper	3337	865	226	3.1
3333	Fill	Fill, upper	3337	866	226	2
3334	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3337	867	226	2
3335	Fill	Fill, secondary	3337	864	226	2
3336	Fill	Fill, basal	3337	864	226	2
3337	Cut	Ditch	3337	864	226	2
3338	Fill	Fill	3339	868	254	0
3339	Cut	Gully	3339	868	254	0
3340	Fill	Fill	3341	869	208	3.3
3341	Cut	Gully	3341	869	208	3.3
3342	Fill	Fill	3343	870	272	1.3
3343	Cut	Pit	3343	870	272	1.3
3344	Fill	Fill	3354	875	236	3.1
3345	Fill	Fill	3354	875	236	3.1
3346	Fill	Fill	3347	871	248	5
3347	Cut	Gully	3347	871	248	5
3348	Fill	Fill	3349	872	260	5
3349	Cut	Gully	3349	872	260	5
3350	Fill	Fill	3351	873	272	1.3
3351	Cut	Pit	3351	873	272	1.3
3352	Fill	Fill	3353	874	303	0
3353	Cut	Pit	3353	874	303	0
3354	Cut	Cremation	3354	875	236	3.1
3355	Cut	Gully	3355	876	207	4
3356	Fill	Fill, primary	3355	876	207	4
3357	Fill	Fill, upper	3355	876	207	4
3358	Fill	Fill	3359	877	235	3.1
3359	Cut	Gully	3359	877	235	3.1
3360	Fill	Fill	3361	878	294	5
3361	Cut	Gully	3361	878	294	5
3362	Fill	Fill	3363	879	294	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3363	Cut	Posthole	3363	879	294	5
3364	Fill	Fill	3365	880	208	3.3
3365	Cut	Ditch	3365	880	208	3.3
3366	Fill	Fill	3367	881	235	3.1
3367	Cut	Gully	3367	881	235	3.1
3368	Fill	Fill, upper	3371	882	237	3.2
3369	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3371	883	237	3.2
3370	Fill	Fill, basal	3371	883	237	3.2
3371	Cut	Ditch	3371	883	237	3.2
3372	Fill	Fill	3373	884	249	5
3373	Cut	Gully terminus	3373	884	249	5
3374	Fill	Fill	3375	885	310	4
3375	Cut	Pit	3375	885	310	4
3376	Fill	Fill, upper	3379	887	213	2
3377	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3379	888	213	1.5
3378	Fill	Fill, secondary	3379	886	213	1.5
3379	Cut	Ditch	3379	886	213	1.5
3380	Fill	Fill, upper	3384	890	269	0
3381	Fill	Fill, tertiary	3384	889	267	3.1
3382	Fill	Fill, secondary	3384	889	267	3.1
3383	Fill	Fill, primary	3384	889	267	3.1
3384	Cut	Pit	3384	889	267	3.1
3385	Fill	Fill	3386	890	269	80
3386	Cut	Pit	3386	890	269	0
3387	Fill	Fill, basal	3379	886	213	1.5
3388	Fill	Fill, upper	3391	891	237	3.2
3389	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3391	892	237	3.2
3390	Fill	Fill, basal	3391	892	237	3.2
3391	Cut	Ditch	3391	892	237	3.2
3392	Fill	Fill, single	3393	893	206	1.4
3393	Cut	Gully	3393	893	206	1.4
3394	Fill	Fill, single	3395	894	291	0
3395	Cut	Gully	3395	894	291	0
3396	Fill	Fill, single	3397	895	269	0
3397	Cut	Pit	3397	895	269	0
3398	Fill	Fill, single	3399	896	269	0
3399	Cut	Pit	3399	896	269	0
3400	Fill	Fill, upper	3402	897	237	3.2
3401	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3402	897	237	3.2
3402	Cut	Ditch	3402	897	237	3.2
3403	Fill	Fill, upper	3405	898	315	1.5
3404	Fill	Fill, basal	3405	898	315	1.5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3405	Cut	Pit	3405	898	315	1.5
3406	Fill	Fill, single	3407	899	252	3.1
3407	Cut	Ditch terminus	3407	899	252	3.1
3408	Fill	Fill, single	3409	900	240	3.3
3409	Cut	Ditch	3409	900	240	3.3
3410	Fill	Fill, single	3411	901	241	3.3
3411	Cut	Gully	3411	901	241	3.3
3412	Fill	Fill	3414	902	261	0
3413	Fill	Fill	3414	902	261	0
3414	Cut	Posthole	3414	902	261	0
3415	Fill	Fill, single	3416	903	262	0
3416	Cut	Posthole	3416	903	262	0
3417	Fill	Fill, upper	3419	904	239	3.3
3418	Fill	Fill, basal	3419	904	239	3.3
3419	Cut	Ditch	3419	904	239	3.3
3420	Fill	Fill, single	3421	905	262	0
3421	Cut	Pit	3421	905	262	0
3422	Fill	Fill, single	3423	906	246	0
3423	Cut	Gully terminus	3423	906	246	0
3424	Fill	Fill, single	3425	907	246	0
3425	Cut	Gully	3425	907	246	0
3426	Fill	Fill, single	3427	908	233	3.1
3427	Cut	Ditch terminus	3427	908	233	3.1
3428	Fill	Fill, single	3429	909	261	0
3429	Cut	Posthole	3429	909	261	0
3430	Fill	Fill, single	3431	910	261	0
3431	Cut	Posthole	3431	910	261	0
3432	Fill	Fill, upper	3434	911	204	1.5
3433	Fill	Fill, basal	3434	911	204	1.5
3434	Cut	Pit	3434	911	204	1.5
3435	Fill	Fill, upper	3437	912	250	2
3436	Fill	Fill, primary	3437	912	250	2
3437	Cut	Ditch	3437	912	250	2
3438	Fill	Fill	3439	913	257	0
3439	Cut	Ditch	3439	913	257	0
3440	Fill	Fill, upper	3445	915	231	3.1
3441	Fill	Fill	3445	916	231	3.1
3442	Fill	Fill	3445	914	231	3.1
3443	Fill	Fill	3445	914	231	3.1
3444	Fill	Fill, basal	3445	914	231	3.1
3445	Cut	Ditch	3445	914	231	3.1
3446	Cut	Posthole	3446	917	261	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3447	Fill	Fill, single	3446	917	261	0
3448	Fill	Fill, upper	3456	920	205	1.5
3449	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3456	921	205	1.5
3450	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3456	919	205	1.5
3451	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3456	919	205	1.5
3452	Fill	Fill, secondary	3456	918	205	1.5
3453	Fill	Fill, primary	3456	918	205	1.5
3454	Fill	Fill, basal	3456	919	205	1.5
3455	Fill	Fill, basal	3456	919	205	1.5
3456	Cut	Ditch	3456	918	205	1.5
3457	Fill	Fill, single	3458	922	206	1.4
3458	Cut	Gully	3458	922	206	1.4
3459	Fill	Fill, single	3460	923	261	0
3460	Cut	Posthole	3460	923	261	0
3461	Layer	Trackway	3461	1303	243	3.3
3462	Layer	Trackway	3462	1304	243	3.3
3463	Fill	Fill, single	3571	973	294	5
3464	Cut	Posthole	3464	924	294	5
3465	Fill	Fill, single	3464	924	294	5
3466	Cut	Animal burrow	3466	925	294	5
3467	Fill	Fill, single	3466	925	294	5
3468	Cut	Animal burrow	3468	926	294	5
3469	Fill	Fill, single	3468	926	294	5
3470	Fill	Fill, single	3471	927	273	1.5
3471	Cut	Gully	3471	927	273	1.5
3472	Fill	Fill, single	3473	928	261	0
3473	Cut	Posthole	3473	928	261	0
3474	Fill	Fill, single	3475	929	261	0
3475	Cut	Posthole	3475	929	261	0
3476	Cut	Ditch terminus	3476	930	248	5
3477	Fill	Fill, single	3476	930	248	5
3478	Cut	Gully	3478	931	273	1.5
3479	Fill	Fill, single	3478	931	273	1.5
3480	Fill	Fill, single	3481	932	239	3.3
3481	Cut	Ditch	3481	932	239	3.3
3482	Fill	Fill, single	3483	933	271	3.1
3483	Cut	Pit	3483	933	271	3.1
3484	Fill	Fill, single	3485	934	241	3.3
3485	Cut	Ditch	3485	934	241	3.3
3486	Fill	Fill, single	3487	935	232	2
3487	Cut	Ditch	3487	935	232	2
3488	Fill	Fill, single	3489	936	311	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3489	Cut	Pit	3489	936	311	2
3490	Cut	Ditch, ring	3490	937	235	3.1
3491	Fill	Fill, single	3490	937	235	3.1
3492	Cut	Ditch	3492	938	237	3.2
3493	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3492	939	237	3.2
3494	Cut	Gully	3494	941	249	5
3495	Fill	Fill, single	3494	941	249	5
3496	Cut	Ditch, ring	3496	942	235	3.1
3497	Fill	Fill, single	3496	942	235	3.1
3498	Fill	Fill, upper	3500	943	240	3.3
3499	Fill	Fill, basal	3500	943	240	3.3
3500	Cut	Ditch	3500	943	240	3.3
3501	Fill	Fill, upper	3537	957	225	3.1
3502	Fill	Fill	3537	956	225	3.1
3503	Cut	Posthole	3503	944	269	0
3504	Fill	Fill, single	3503	944	269	0
3505	Cut	Posthole	3505	945	269	0
3506	Fill	Fill, single	3505	945	269	0
3507	Cut	Pit	3507	946	315	1.5
3508	Fill	Fill, single	3507	946	315	1.5
3509	Fill	Fill, primary	3492	938	237	3.2
3510	Fill	Fill, secondary	3492	938	237	3.2
3511	Fill	Fill, upper	3492	940	237	3.2
3512	Cut	Ditch	3512	947	214	2
3513	Fill	Fill, basal	3512	947	214	2
3514	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3512	947	214	2
3515	Fill	Fill, upper	3512	947	214	2
3516	Cut	Ditch	3516	948	226	2
3517	Fill	Fill, basal	3516	948	226	2
3518	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3516	948	226	2
3519	Fill	Fill, upper	3516	949	226	3.1
3520	Fill	Fill, upper	3522	950	264	3.1
3521	Fill	Fill, basal	3522	950	264	3.1
3522	Cut	Pit	3522	950	264	3.1
3523	Fill	Fill, single	3524	951	230	3.1
3524	Cut	Ditch	3524	951	230	3.1
3525	Fill	Fill, single	3526	952	221	2
3526	Cut	Gully terminus	3526	952	221	2
3527	Fill	Fill, single	3528	953	239	3.3
3528	Cut	Ditch	3528	953	239	3.3
3529	Fill	Fill, upper	3531	954	231	3.1
3530	Fill	Fill, basal	3531	954	231	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3531	Cut	Ditch	3531	954	231	3.1
3532	Fill	Fill, upper	3534	955	230	3.1
3533	Fill	Fill, basal	3534	955	230	3.1
3534	Cut	Ditch	3534	955	230	3.1
3535	Fill	Fill	3537	956	225	3.1
3536	Fill	Fill, basal	3537	956	225	3.1
3537	Cut	Pit	3537	956	225	3.1
3538	Fill	Fill, upper	3540	958	241	3.3
3539	Fill	Fill, basal	3540	958	241	3.3
3540	Cut	Ditch	3540	958	241	3.3
3541	Fill	Fill, single	3542	959	240	3.3
3542	Cut	Ditch	3542	959	240	3.3
3543	Fill	Fill, single	3544	960	216	2
3544	Cut	Pit	3544	960	216	2
3545	Fill	Fill, single	3546	961	230	3.1
3546	Cut	Ditch	3546	961	230	3.1
3547	Fill	Fill, upper	3549	962	241	3.3
3548	Fill	Fill, basal	3549	962	241	3.3
3549	Cut	Ditch	3549	962	241	3.3
3550	Fill	Fill, single	3551	963	242	3.3
3551	Cut	Ditch	3551	963	242	3.3
3552	Fill	Fill, single	3553	964	239	3.3
3553	Cut	Ditch	3553	964	239	3.3
3554	Fill	Fill, single	3555	965	244	1.2
3555	Cut	Ditch	3555	965	244	1.2
3556	Fill	Fill, single	3557	966	270	0
3557	Cut	Pit	3557	966	270	0
3558	Fill	Fill, single	3559	967	210	2
3559	Cut	Ditch	3559	967	210	2
3560	Cut	Posthole	3560	968	261	0
3561	Fill	Fill, single	3560	968	261	0
3562	Cut	Posthole	3562	969	261	0
3563	Fill	Fill, single	3562	969	261	0
3564	Cut	Posthole	3564	970	261	0
3565	Fill	Fill, single	3564	970	261	0
3566	Cut	Pit	3566	971	261	0
3567	Fill	Fill, single	3566	971	261	0
3568	Fill	Fill, upper	3570	972	210	2
3569	Fill	Fill, basal	3570	972	210	2
3570	Cut	Ditch	3570	972	210	2
3571	Cut	Posthole	3571	973	294	5
3572	Cut	Ditch	3572	974	241	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3573	Fill	Fill, basal	3572	974	241	3.3
3574	Fill	Fill, upper	3572	974	241	3.3
3575	Cut	Ditch	3575	975	230	3.1
3576	Fill	Fill, single	3575	975	230	3.1
3577	Cut	Ditch	3577	976	242	3.3
3578	Fill	Fill, primary	3577	976	242	3.3
3579	Fill	Fill, secondary	3577	976	242	3.3
3580	Cut	Ditch	3580	977	211	2
3581	Fill	Fill, single	3580	977	211	2
3582	Cut	Ditch	3582	978	227	3.1
3583	Fill	Fill, basal	3582	978	227	3.1
3584	Fill	Fill, upper	3582	979	227	3.1
3585	Fill	Fill, single	3586	980	242	3.3
3586	Cut	Ditch	3586	980	242	3.3
3587	Fill	Fill, upper	3589	981	231	3.1
3588	Fill	Fill, basal	3589	982	231	3.1
3589	Cut	Ditch	3589	982	231	3.1
3590	Fill	Fill, single	3591	983	240	3.3
3591	Cut	Ditch	3591	983	240	3.3
3592	Fill	Fill, single	3593	984	241	3.3
3593	Cut	Ditch	3593	984	241	3.3
3594	Fill	Fill, single	3595	985	225	3.1
3595	Cut	Pit	3595	985	225	3.1
3596	Fill	Fill, upper	3598	987	210	2
3597	Fill	Fill, basal	3598	986	210	2
3598	Cut	Ditch terminus	3598	986	210	2
3599	Fill	Fill, single	3600	988	317	1.2
3600	Cut	Pit	3600	988	317	1.2
3601	Fill	Fill, upper	3604	989	217	2
3602	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3604	989	217	2
3603	Fill	Fill, basal	3604	989	217	2
3604	Cut	Pit	3604	989	217	2
3605	Fill	Fill, single	3606	990	253	0
3606	Cut	Gully	3606	990	253	0
3607	Fill	Fill, single	3608	991	226	2
3608	Cut	Ditch	3608	991	226	2
3609	Fill	Fill, single	3610	992	238	3.3
3610	Cut	Gully	3610	992	238	3.3
3611	Fill	Fill, single	3612	993	225	3.1
3612	Cut	Pit	3612	993	225	3.1
3613	Fill	Fill, single	3614	994	270	0
3614	Cut	Pit	3614	994	270	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3615	Cut	Ditch	3615	995	237	3.2
3616	Fill	Fill, single	3615	995	237	3.2
3617	Cut	Ditch	3617	996	253	0
3618	Fill	Fill, single	3617	996	253	0
3619	Cut	Ditch	3619	997	227	3.1
3620	Fill	Fill, upper	3619	998	227	3.1
3621	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3619	999	227	3.1
3622	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3619	997	227	3.1
3623	Fill	Fill, basal	3619	997	227	3.1
3624	Layer		3624	1305	314	2
3625	Cut	Ditch	3625	1000	228	3.1
3626	Fill	Fill, upper	3625	1000	228	3.1
3627	Fill	Fill	3629	1001	224	2
3628	Fill	Fill	3629	1001	224	2
3629	Cut	Pit	3629	1001	224	2
3630	Fill	Fill, single	3631	1002	270	0
3631	Cut	Pit	3631	1002	270	0
3632	Fill	Fill, upper	3634	1003	234	3.1
3633	Fill	Fill, basal	3634	1003	234	3.1
3634	Cut	Gully	3634	1003	234	3.1
3635	Fill	Fill, single	3636	1004	241	3.3
3636	Cut	Ditch	3636	1004	241	3.3
3637	Fill	Fill, single	3638	1005	249	5
3638	Cut	Gully	3638	1005	249	5
3639	Fill	Fill, single	3640	1006	312	0
3640	Cut	Gully	3640	1006	312	0
3641	Fill	Fill, upper	3644	1007	237	3.2
3642	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3644	1007	237	3.2
3643	Fill	Fill, basal	3644	1007	237	3.2
3644	Cut	Ditch	3644	1007	237	3.2
3645	Fill	Fill, basal	3625	1000	228	3.1
3646	Layer	Cleaning layer	3646	1008	-	-
3647	Cut	Ditch, ring	3647	1009	235	3.1
3648	Fill	Fill, single	3647	1009	235	3.1
3649	Fill	Fill, single	3650	1010	238	3.3
3650	Cut	Ditch	3650	1010	238	3.3
3651	Fill	Fill, single	3652	1011	236	3.1
3652	Cut	Ditch	3652	1011	236	3.1
3653	Cut	Ditch, ring	3653	1012	235	3.1
3654	Fill	Fill, single	3653	1012	235	3.1
3655	Fill	Fill, single	3656	1013	294	5
3656	Cut	Gully	3656	1013	294	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3657	Deposit		3658	1014	294	5
3658	Cut		3658	1014	294	5
3659	Fill	Fill, single	3660	1015	294	5
3660	Cut	Posthole	3660	1015	294	5
3661	Fill	Fill	3361	878	294	5
3662	Cut	Gully	3662	1016	241	3.3
3663	Fill	Fill, single	3662	1016	241	3.3
3664	Cut	Ditch	3664	1017	240	3.3
3665	Fill	Fill, basal	3664	1017	240	3.3
3666	Fill	Fill, upper	3664	1017	240	3.3
3667	Cut	Routeway	3667	1018	243	3.3
3668	Fill	Fill, upper	3667	1018	243	3.3
3669	Fill	Fill, basal	3667	1018	243	3.3
3670	Cut	Ditch	3670	1019	239	3.3
3671	Fill	Fill, single	3670	1019	239	3.3
3672	Cut	Gully	3672	1020	294	5
3673	Fill	Fill, single	3672	1020	294	5
3674	Cut	Gully	3674	1021	294	5
3675	Fill	Fill, single	3674	1021	294	5
3676	Void			0		
3677	Void			0		
3678	Void			0		
3679	Fill	Fill, single	3680	1022	235	3.1
3680	Cut	Gully	3680	1022	235	3.1
3681	Fill	Fill, single	3682	1023	250	2
3682	Cut	Ditch	3682	1023	250	2
3683	Fill	Fill, single	3684	1024	270	0
3684	Cut	Pit	3684	1024	270	0
3685	Fill	Fill, upper	3687	1025	255	2
3686	Fill	Fill, basal	3687	1025	255	2
3687	Cut	Ditch	3687	1025	255	2
3688	Fill	Fill, upper	3690	1026	222	2
3689	Fill	Fill, basal	3690	1026	222	2
3690	Cut	Ditch	3690	1026	222	2
3691	Fill	Fill, single	3692	1027	303	0
3692	Cut	Posthole	3692	1027	303	0
3693	Fill	Fill, single	3694	1028	303	0
3694	Cut	Posthole	3694	1028	303	0
3695	Fill	Fill, single	3696	1029	303	0
3696	Cut	Posthole	3696	1029	303	0
3697	Fill	Fill, single	3698	1030	303	0
3698	Cut	Posthole	3698	1030	303	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3699	Fill	Fill, single	3700	1031	294	5
3700	Cut	Gully	3700	1031	294	5
3701	Fill	Fill, single	3702	1032	294	5
3702	Cut	Posthole	3702	1032	294	5
3703	Fill	Fill, single	3704	1033	294	5
3704	Cut	Posthole	3704	1033	294	5
3705	Fill	Fill, single	3706	1034	303	0
3706	Cut	Posthole	3706	1034	303	0
3707	Fill	Fill, single	3708	1035	294	5
3708	Cut	Posthole	3708	1035	294	5
3709	Fill	Fill, single	3710	1036	229	3.1
3710	Cut	Gully	3710	1036	229	3.1
3711	Fill	Fill, single	3712	1037	303	0
3712	Cut	Posthole	3712	1037	303	0
3713	Fill	Fill, single	3714	1038	273	1.5
3714	Cut	Gully	3714	1038	273	1.5
3715	Cut	Gully terminus	3715	1039	275	3.1
3716	Fill	Fill, single	3715	1039	275	3.1
3717	Fill	Fill, secondary	3719	1040	303	0
3718	Fill	Fill, primary	3719	1040	303	0
3719	Cut	Posthole	3719	1040	303	0
3720	Fill	Fill, single	3721	1041	303	0
3721	Cut	Posthole	3721	1041	303	0
3722	Cut	Posthole	3722	1042	306	1.5
3723	Fill	Fill, single	3722	1042	306	1.5
3724	Fill	Fill, single	3725	1043	278	2
3725	Cut	Gully	3725	1043	278	2
3726	Fill	Fill, single	3727	1044	303	0
3727	Cut	Posthole	3727	1044	303	0
3728	Void			0		
3729	Fill	Fill, single	3730	1045	274	1.5
3730	Cut	Pit	3730	1045	274	1.5
3731	Fill	Fill, upper	3733	1046	278	2
3732	Fill	Fill, basal	3733	1046	278	2
3733	Cut	Gully	3733	1046	278	2
3734	Fill	Fill, single	3735	1047	303	0
3735	Cut	Posthole	3735	1047	303	0
3736	Fill	Fill, single	3737	1048	304	3.1
3737	Cut	Posthole	3737	1048	304	3.1
3738	Fill	Fill, single	3739	1049	215	3.1
3739	Cut	Ditch	3739	1049	215	3.1
3740	Fill	Fill, single	3741	1050	230	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3741	Cut	Ditch	3741	1050	230	3.1
3742	Fill	Fill, upper	3745	1052	304	3.1
3743	Fill	Fill	3745	1051	231	3.1
3744	Fill	Fill	3745	1051	231	3.1
3745	Cut	Ditch	3745	1051	231	3.1
3746	Cut	Pit	3746	1052	304	3.1
3747	Fill	Fill, single	3746	1052	304	3.1
3748	Fill	Fill, upper	3750	1053	296	5
3749	Fill	Fill, basal	3750	1053	296	5
3750	Cut	Pit	3750	1053	296	5
3751	Fill	Fill, single	3752	1054	296	5
3752	Cut	Posthole	3752	1054	296	5
3753	Fill	Fill, single	3754	1055	296	5
3754	Cut	Posthole	3754	1055	296	5
3755	Fill	Fill, single	3756	1056	296	5
3756	Cut	Posthole	3756	1056	296	5
3757	Fill	Fill, single	3758	1057	296	5
3758	Cut	Posthole	3758	1057	296	5
3759	Fill	Fill, single	3760	1058	296	5
3760	Cut	Posthole	3760	1058	296	5
3761	Fill	Fill, single	3762	1059	296	5
3762	Cut	Posthole	3762	1059	296	5
3763	Fill	Fill, single	3764	1060	296	5
3764	Cut	Pit	3764	1060	296	5
3765	Fill	Fill, single	3766	1061	296	5
3766	Cut	Pit	3766	1061	296	5
3767	Fill	Fill, single	3768	1062	296	5
3768	Cut	Posthole	3768	1062	296	5
3769	Fill	Fill, single	3770	1063	296	5
3770	Cut	Posthole	3770	1063	296	5
3771	Fill	Fill, single	3772	1064	296	5
3772	Cut	Posthole	3772	1064	296	5
3773	Fill	Fill, upper	3775	1065	224	2
3774	Fill	Fill, basal	3775	1066	224	2
3775	Cut	Ditch	3775	1066	224	2
3776	Fill	Fill, single	3777	1067	303	8
3777	Cut	Posthole	3777	1067	303	8
3778	Fill	Fill, single	3779	1068	281	3.1
3779	Cut	Ditch	3779	1068	281	3.1
3780	Fill	Fill, single	3781	1069	274	1.5
3781	Cut	Pit	3781	1069	274	1.5
3782	Fill	Fill, single	3783	1070	303	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3783	Cut	Pit	3783	1070	303	0
3784	Fill	Fill, single	3785	1071	303	0
3785	Cut	Gully	3785	1071	303	0
3786	Fill	Fill, single	3787	1072	296	5
3787	Cut	Posthole	3787	1072	296	5
3788	Fill	Fill, single	3789	1073	296	5
3789	Cut	Posthole	3789	1073	296	5
3790	Fill	Fill, single	3791	1074	296	5
3791	Cut	Posthole	3791	1074	296	5
3792	Fill	Fill, single	3793	1075	296	5
3793	Cut	Posthole	3793	1075	296	5
3794	Fill	Fill, single	3795	1076	296	5
3795	Cut	Posthole	3795	1076	296	5
3796	Fill	Fill, upper	3798	1077	296	5
3797	Fill	Fill, basal	3798	1077	296	5
3798	Cut	Posthole	3798	1077	296	5
3799	Fill	Fill, single	3800	1078	274	1.5
3800	Cut	Pit	3800	1078	274	1.5
3801	Cut	Pit	3801	1079	302	5
3802	Fill	Fill, basal	3801	1079	302	5
3803	Fill	Fill, upper	3801	1079	302	5
3804	Cut	Gully	3804	1080	276	2
3805	Fill	Fill, single	3804	1080	276	2
3806	Cut	Ditch	3806	1081	275	3.1
3807	Fill	Fill, upper	3806	1081	275	3.1
3808	Fill	Fill, basal	3806	1081	275	3.1
3809	Fill	Fill, single	3810	1082	275	3.1
3810	Cut	Ditch	3810	1082	275	3.1
3811	Fill	Fill, single	3812	1083	296	5
3812	Cut	Posthole	3812	1083	296	5
3813	Fill	Fill, single	3814	1084	296	5
3814	Cut	Posthole	3814	1084	296	5
3815	Fill	Fill, single	3816	1085	286	0
3816	Cut	Gully terminus	3816	1085	286	0
3817	Cut	Pit	3817	1086	245	3.1
3818	Fill	Fill, basal	3817	1086	245	3.1
3819	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3817	1086	245	3.1
3820	Fill	Fill, upper	3817	1086	245	3.1
3821	Cut	Gully	3821	1087	243	3.3
3822	Fill	Fill, basal	3821	1087	243	3.3
3823	Fill	Fill, upper	3821	1087	243	3.3
3824	Void			0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3825	Void					
3826	Cut	Ditch	3826	1088	242	3.3
3827	Fill	Fill, basal	3826	1088	242	3.3
3828	Fill	Fill, upper	3826	1088	242	3.3
3829	Cut	Ditch	3829	1089	241	3.3
3830	Fill	Fill, primary	3829	1089	241	3.3
3831	Fill	Fill, upper	3829	1089	241	3.3
3832	Fill	Fill, upper	3834	1090	296	5
3833	Fill	Fill, basal	3834	1090	296	5
3834	Cut	Pit	3834	1090	296	5
3835	Fill	Fill, single	3836	1091	276	2
3836	Cut	Drain	3836	1091	276	2
3837	Fill	Fill, upper	3839	1092	218	2
3838	Fill	Fill, primary	3839	1093	218	2
3839	Cut	Ditch	3839	1093	218	2
3840	Deposit	Surface	3840	1094	243	3.3
3841	Fill	Fill, single	3842	1095	296	5
3842	Cut	Pit	3842	1095	296	5
3843	Fill	Fill, single	3844	1096	296	5
3844	Cut	Pit	3844	1096	296	5
3845	Fill	Fill, upper	3847	1097	286	0
3846	Fill	Fill, basal	3847	1097	286	0
3847	Cut	Gully	3847	1097	286	0
3848	Cut	Pit	3848	1098	302	5
3849	Fill	Fill, basal	3848	1098	302	5
3850	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3848	1098	302	5
3851	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3848	1098	302	5
3852	Fill	Fill, upper	3848	1098	302	5
3853	Cut	Posthole	3853	1099	305	0
3854	Fill	Fill, single	3853	1099	305	0
3855	Cut	Pit	3855	1100	305	0
3856	Fill	Fill, single	3855	1100	305	0
3857	Fill	Fill, upper	3859	1101	239	3.3
3858	Fill	Fill, basal	3859	1101	239	3.3
3859	Cut	Ditch	3859	1101	239	3.3
3860	Fill	Fill, single	3861	1102	275	3.1
3861	Cut	Gully	3861	1102	275	3.1
3862	Fill	Fill, secondary	3864	1103	307	1.4
3863	Fill	Fill, primary	3864	1103	307	1.4
3864	Cut	Pit	3864	1103	307	1.4
3865	Fill	Fill, single	3866	1104	279	3.1
3866	Cut	Gully	3866	1104	279	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3867	Fill	Fill, upper	3864	1103	307	1.4
3868	Deposit	Occupation layer	3868	1105	294	5
3869	Fill	Fill	3586	980	242	3.3
3870	Fill	Fill, single	3871	1106	296	5
3871	Cut	Pit	3871	1106	296	5
3872	Fill	Fill, single	3873	1107	296	5
3873	Cut	Posthole	3873	1107	296	5
3874	Fill	Fill, single	3875	1108	296	5
3875	Cut	Posthole	3875	1108	296	5
3876	Fill	Fill, single	3877	1109	296	5
3877	Cut	Posthole	3877	1109	296	5
3878	Fill	Fill, single	3879	1110	296	5
3879	Cut	Posthole	3879	1110	296	5
3880	Fill	Fill, single	3881	1111	296	5
3881	Cut	Posthole	3881	1111	296	5
3882	Fill	Fill, single	3883	1112	296	5
3883	Cut	Posthole	3883	1112	296	5
3884	Fill	Fill, single	3885	1113	296	5
3885	Cut	Pit	3885	1113	296	5
3886	Fill	Fill, single	3887	1114	296	5
3887	Cut	Posthole	3887	1114	296	5
3888	Fill	Fill, single	3889	1115	296	5
3889	Cut	Posthole	3889	1115	296	5
3890	Fill	Fill, single	3891	1116	296	5
3891	Cut	Posthole	3891	1116	296	5
3892	Fill	Fill, single	3893	1117	296	5
3893	Cut	Posthole	3893	1117	296	5
3894	Fill	Fill, single	3895	1118	296	5
3895	Cut	Posthole	3895	1118	296	5
3896	Fill	Fill, single	3897	1119	275	3.1
3897	Cut	Ditch	3897	1119	275	3.1
3898	Fill	Fill, single	3899	1120	276	2
3899	Cut	Ditch	3899	1120	276	2
3900	Fill	Fill, single	3901	1121	276	2
3901	Cut	Gully	3901	1121	276	2
3902	Cut	Gully terminus	3902	1122	288	1.5
3903	Fill	Fill, single	3902	1122	288	1.5
3904	Cut	Gully	3904	1123	293	4
3905	Fill	Fill, single	3904	1123	293	4
3906	Fill	Fill, single	3907	1124	279	3.1
3907	Cut	Gully	3907	1124	279	3.1
3908	Fill	Fill, single	3909	1125	288	1.5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3909	Cut	Ditch	3909	1125	288	1.5
3910	Fill	Fill, single	3911	1126	296	5
3911	Cut	Posthole	3911	1126	296	5
3912	Fill	Fill, single	3913	1127	294	5
3913	Cut	Posthole	3913	1127	294	5
3914	Fill	Fill, single	3915	1128	294	5
3915	Cut	Gully	3915	1128	294	5
3916	Fill	Fill, upper	3918	1129	285	4
3917	Fill	Fill, basal	3918	1129	285	4
3918	Cut	Ditch	3918	1129	285	4
3919	Fill	Fill, single	3920	1130	296	5
3920	Cut	Posthole	3920	1130	296	5
3921	Fill	Fill, single	3922	1131	296	5
3922	Cut	Gully	3922	1131	296	5
3923	Fill	Fill, single	3924	1132	296	5
3924	Cut	Posthole	3924	1132	296	5
3925	Fill	Fill, single	3926	1133	296	5
3926	Cut	Posthole	3926	1133	296	5
3927	Fill	Fill, upper	3930	1134	294	5
3928	Fill	Fill, primary	3930	1134	294	5
3929	Fill	Fill, upper	3930	1134	294	5
3930	Cut	Ditch	3930	1134	294	5
3931	Fill	Fill, single	3932	1135	294	5
3932	Cut	Posthole	3932	1135	294	5
3933	Fill	Fill, single	3934	1136	293	4
3934	Cut	Ditch	3934	1136	293	4
3935	Fill	Fill, single	3936	1137	294	5
3936	Cut	Posthole	3936	1137	294	5
3937	Fill	Fill, single	3938	1138	294	5
3938	Cut	Gully	3938	1138	294	5
3939	Fill	Fill, single	3940	1139	296	5
3940	Cut	Posthole	3940	1139	296	5
3941	Fill	Fill, single	3942	1140	296	5
3942	Cut	Posthole	3942	1140	296	5
3943	Fill	Fill, upper	3945	1141	280	2
3944	Fill	Fill, basal	3945	1141	280	2
3945	Cut	Ditch	3945	1141	280	2
3946	Fill	Fill, single	3947	1142	284	1.5
3947	Cut	Gully	3947	1142	284	1.5
3948	Fill	Fill, single	3949	1143	308	6
3949	Cut	Pit	3949	1143	308	6
3950	Fill	Fill, secondary	3952	1144	281	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3951	Fill	Fill, primary	3952	1144	281	3.1
3952	Cut	Ditch	3952	1144	281	3.1
3953	Fill	Fill, secondary	3955	1145	281	3.1
3954	Fill	Fill, primary	3955	1145	281	3.1
3955	Cut	Ditch	3955	1145	281	3.1
3956	Fill	Fill, single	3957	1146	296	5
3957	Cut	Posthole	3957	1146	296	5
3958	Fill	Fill, single	3959	1147	296	5
3959	Cut	Posthole	3959	1147	296	5
3960	Fill	Fill, single	3961	1148	296	5
3961	Cut	Posthole	3961	1148	296	5
3962	Fill	Fill, single	3963	1149	296	5
3963	Cut	Posthole	3963	1149	296	5
3964	Fill	Fill, upper	3966	1150	296	5
3965	Fill	Fill, basal	3966	1150	296	5
3966	Cut	Gully	3966	1150	296	5
3967	Fill	Fill, single	3968	1151	296	5
3968	Cut	Posthole	3968	1151	296	5
3969	Fill	Fill, single	3970	1152	296	5
3970	Cut	Posthole	3970	1152	296	5
3971	Fill	Fill, single	3972	1153	296	5
3972	Cut	Pit	3972	1153	296	5
3973	Fill	Fill, secondary	3975	1154	279	3.1
3974	Fill	Fill, primary	3975	1154	279	3.1
3975	Cut	Ditch	3975	1154	279	3.1
3976	Fill	Fill, single	3977	1155	305	0
3977	Cut	Pit	3977	1155	305	0
3978	Fill	Fill, single	3979	1156	281	3.1
3979	Cut	Ditch	3979	1156	281	3.1
3980	Fill	Fill, upper	3982	1157	300	1.5
3981	Fill	Fill, basal	3982	1157	300	1.5
3982	Cut	Pit	3982	1157	300	1.5
3983	Fill	Fill, single	3984	1158	296	5
3984	Cut	Posthole	3984	1158	296	5
3985	Fill	Fill, single	3986	1159	296	5
3986	Cut	Pit	3986	1159	296	5
3987	Fill	Fill, single	3988	1160	296	5
3988	Cut	Pit	3988	1160	296	5
3989	Fill	Fill, upper	3994	1163	293	4
3990	Fill	Fill	3994	1162	293	4
3991	Fill	Fill	3994	1162	293	4
3992	Fill	Fill, secondary	3994	1161	293	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
3993	Fill	Fill	3994	1161	293	4
3994	Cut	Ditch	3994	1161	293	4
3995	Fill	Fill, single	3996	1164	289	0
3996	Cut	Gully	3996	1164	289	0
3997	Fill	Fill, single	3998	1165	301	0
3998	Cut	Pit	3998	1165	301	0
3999	Fill	Fill, single	4000	1166	296	5
4000	Cut	Posthole	4000	1166	296	5
4001	Fill	Fill, single	4002	1167	296	5
4002	Cut	Posthole	4002	1167	296	5
4003	Fill	Fill, single	4004	1168	296	5
4004	Cut	Posthole	4004	1168	296	5
4005	Fill	Fill, single	4006	1169	305	8
4006	Cut	Pit	4006	1169	305	8
4007	Fill	Fill, single	4008	1170	296	5
4008	Cut	Posthole	4008	1170	296	5
4009	Fill	Fill, upper	4013	1171	295	5
4010	Fill	Fill, tertiary	4013	1171	295	5
4011	Fill	Fill, secondary	4013	1171	295	5
4012	Fill	Fill, primary	4013	1171	295	5
4013	Cut	Pit	4013	1171	295	5
4014	Fill	Fill, single	4015	1172	295	5
4015	Cut	Posthole	4015	1172	295	5
4016	Fill	Fill, upper	4018	1173	281	3.1
4017	Fill	Fill, basal	4018	1173	281	3.1
4018	Cut	Ditch	4018	1173	281	3.1
4019	Fill	Fill, single	4020	1174	293	4
4020	Cut	Ditch	4020	1174	293	4
4021	Fill	Fill, single	4022	1175	296	5
4022	Cut	Posthole	4022	1175	296	5
4023	Fill	Fill, single	4024	1176	296	5
4024	Cut	Pit	4024	1176	296	5
4025	Fill	Fill, single	4026	1177	296	5
4026	Cut	Posthole	4026	1177	296	5
4027	Fill	Fill, single	4028	1178	296	5
4028	Cut	Posthole	4028	1178	296	5
4029	Fill	Fill, upper	4031	1179	300	1.5
4030	Fill	Fill, basal	4031	1179	300	1.5
4031	Cut	Pit	4031	1179	300	1.5
4032	Cut	Posthole	4032	1180	295	5
4033	Fill	Fill, single	4032	1180	295	5
4034	Fill	Fill, upper	4130	1228	293	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4035	Fill	Fill	4130	1227	293	4
4036	Fill	Fill	4130	1226	293	4
4037	Cut	Posthole	4037	1181	297	5
4038	Fill	Fill, single	4037	1181	297	5
4039	Fill	Fill, single	4040	1182	280	2
4040	Cut	Ditch terminus	4040	1182	280	2
4041	Fill	Fill	4042	1308	296	5
4042	Cut	Posthole	4042	1308	296	5
4043	Fill	Fill, single	4044	1183	295	5
4044	Cut	Posthole	4044	1183	295	5
4045	Cut	Posthole	4045	1184	295	5
4046	Fill	Fill, single	4045	1184	295	5
4047	Cut	Posthole	4047	1185	295	5
4048	Fill	Fill, single	4047	1185	295	5
4049	Cut	Ditch	4049	1186	285	4
4050	Fill	Fill, single	4049	1186	285	4
4051	Cut	Ditch	4051	1187	285	2
4052	Fill	Fill, single	4051	1187	285	2
4053	Fill	Fill, single	4054	1188	274	1.5
4054	Cut	Pit	4054	1188	274	1.5
4055	Cut	Posthole	4055	1189	295	5
4056	Fill	Fill, single	4055	1189	295	5
4057	Fill	Fill, single	4058	1190	301	0
4058	Cut	Pit	4058	1190	301	0
4059	Fill	Fill, single	4060	1191	279	3.1
4060	Cut	Ditch	4060	1191	279	3.1
4061	Cut	Posthole	4061	1192	297	5
4062	Fill	Fill, single	4061	1192	297	5
4063	Fill	Fill, single	4064	1193	295	5
4064	Cut	Posthole	4064	1193	295	5
4065	Cut	Posthole	4065	1194	295	5
4066	Fill	Fill, single	4065	1194	295	5
4067	Cut	Posthole	4067	1195	295	5
4068	Fill	Fill, single	4067	1195	295	5
4069	Cut	Ditch	4069	1196	280	2
4070	Fill	Fill, single	4069	1196	280	2
4071	Fill	Fill, single	4072	1197	274	1.5
4072	Cut	Posthole	4072	1197	274	1.5
4073	Layer	Fill, upper	4073	1306	281	3.1
4074	Fill	Fill, single	4075	1198	285	4
4075	Cut	Ditch terminus	4075	1198	285	4
4076	Fill	Fill, upper	4078	1199	283	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4077	Fill	Fill, basal	4078	1199	283	0
4078	Cut	Gully	4078	1199	283	0
4079	Fill	Fill, basal	4081	1200	285	4
4080	Fill	Fill, upper	4081	1200	285	4
4081	Cut	Ditch	4081	1200	285	4
4082	Fill	Fill, single	4083	1201	300	1.5
4083	Cut	Pit	4083	1201	300	1.5
4084	Fill	Fill, single	4085	1202	295	5
4085	Cut	Posthole	4085	1202	295	5
4086	Fill	Fill, upper	4089	1205	292	4
4087	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4089	1204	292	4
4088	Fill	Fill, basal	4089	1203	292	4
4089	Cut	Ditch	4089	1203	292	4
4090	Cut	Ditch	4090	1206	293	4
4091	Fill	Fill, single	4092	1207	296	5
4092	Cut	Posthole	4092	1207	296	5
4093	Fill	Fill, single	4094	1208	296	5
4094	Cut	Posthole	4094	1208	296	5
4095	Fill	Fill, single	4096	1209	296	5
4096	Cut	Posthole	4096	1209	296	5
4097	Fill	Fill, single	4098	1210	296	5
4098	Cut	Posthole	4098	1210	296	5
4099	Fill	Fill, single	4100	1211	296	5
4100	Cut	Posthole	4100	1211	296	5
4101	Fill	Fill, single	4102	1212	296	5
4102	Cut	Posthole	4102	1212	296	5
4103	Fill	Fill, single	4104	1213	280	2
4104	Cut	Ditch	4104	1213	280	2
4105	Fill	Fill, single	4106	1214	283	0
4106	Cut	Ditch	4106	1214	283	0
4107	Cut	Posthole	4107	1215	295	5
4108	Fill	Fill, single	4107	1215	295	5
4109	Cut	Posthole	4109	1216	295	5
4110	Fill	Fill, single	4109	1216	295	5
4111	Cut	Posthole	4111	1217	295	5
4112	Fill	Fill, single	4111	1217	295	5
4113	Cut	Posthole	4113	1218	295	5
4114	Fill	Fill, single	4113	1218	295	5
4115	Fill	Fill, single	4116	1219	295	5
4116	Cut	Posthole	4116	1219	295	5
4117	Cut	Posthole	4117	1220	297	5
4118	Fill	Fill, single	4117	1220	297	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4119	Cut	Posthole	4119	1221	297	5
4120	Fill	Fill, single	4119	1221	297	5
4121	Cut	Posthole	4121	1222	297	5
4122	Fill	Fill, single	4121	1222	297	5
4123	Cut	Posthole	4123	1223	297	5
4124	Fill	Fill, single	4123	1223	297	5
4125	Cut	Posthole	4125	1224	297	5
4126	Fill	Fill, single	4125	1224	297	5
4127	Fill	Fill, secondary	4129	1225	313	0
4128	Fill	Fill, primary	4129	1225	313	0
4129	Cut	Posthole	4129	1225	313	0
4130	Cut	Ditch	4130	1226	293	4
4131	Fill	Fill, single	4132	1229	281	3.1
4132	Cut	Ditch	4132	1229	281	3.1
4133	Fill	Fill, single	4134	1230	280	2
4134	Cut	Ditch	4134	1230	280	2
4135	Fill	Fill, single	4136	1231	295	5
4136	Cut	Posthole	4136	1231	295	5
4137	Cut	Posthole	4137	1232	295	5
4138	Fill	Fill, single	4137	1232	295	5
4139	Cut	Posthole	4139	1233	323	1.4
4140	Fill	Fill, single	4139	1233	323	1.4
4141	Cut	Posthole	4141	1234	297	5
4142	Fill	Fill, single	4141	1234	297	5
4143	Cut	Stakehole	4143	1235	297	5
4144	Fill	Fill, single	4143	1235	297	5
4145	Cut	Ditch	4145	1236	293	4
4146	Fill	Fill, single	4145	1236	293	4
4147	Fill	Fill, single	4148	1237	282	2
4148	Cut	Gully	4148	1237	282	2
4149	Fill	Fill, single	4150	1238	281	3.1
4150	Cut	Ditch	4150	1238	281	3.1
4151	Fill	Fill, single	4152	1239	296	5
4152	Cut	Posthole	4152	1239	296	5
4153	Fill	Fill, single	4154	1240	296	5
4154	Cut	Pit	4154	1240	296	5
4155	Fill	Fill	4130	1226	293	4
4156	Fill	Fill	4130	1226	293	4
4157	Fill	Fill, single	4158	1241	313	0
4158	Cut	Pit	4158	1241	313	0
4159	Fill	Fill, single	4160	1242	301	0
4160	Cut	Pit	4160	1242	301	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4161	Cut	Pit	4161	1243	297	5
4162	Fill	Fill, single	4161	1243	297	5
4163	Fill	Fill, single	4164	1244	296	5
4164	Cut	Posthole	4164	1244	296	5
4165	Fill	Fill, single	4166	1245	296	5
4166	Cut	Posthole	4166	1245	296	5
4167	Fill	Fill, single	4168	1246	295	5
4168	Cut	Posthole	4168	1246	295	5
4169	Cut	Gully terminus	4169	1247	289	0
4170	Fill	Fill, primary	4169	1247	289	0
4171	Fill	Fill, upper	4173	1248	298	5
4172	Fill	Fill, basal	4173	1248	298	5
4173	Cut	Gully	4173	1248	298	5
4174	Fill	Fill, single	4175	1249	279	3.1
4175	Cut	Ditch	4175	1249	279	3.1
4176	Fill	Fill, single	4177	1250	287	0
4177	Cut	Ditch	4177	1250	287	0
4178	Fill	Fill, single	4179	1251	305	0
4179	Cut	Gully	4179	1251	305	0
4180	Cut	Posthole	4180	1252	297	5
4181	Fill	Fill, single	4180	1252	297	5
4182	Fill	Fill, secondary	4169	1247	289	0
4183	Fill	Fill, single	4184	1253	296	5
4184	Cut	Pit	4184	1253	296	5
4185	Fill	Fill, secondary	4187	1254	296	5
4186	Fill	Fill, primary	4187	1254	296	5
4187	Cut	Pit	4187	1254	296	5
4188	Cut	Posthole	4188	1255	295	5
4189	Fill	Fill, single	4188	1255	295	5
4190	Cut	Posthole	4190	1256	297	5
4191	Fill	Fill, single	4190	1256	297	5
4192	Cut	Posthole	4192	1257	297	5
4193	Fill	Fill, single	4192	1257	297	5
4194	Fill	Fill, single	4195	1258	295	5
4195	Cut	Posthole	4195	1258	295	5
4196	Fill	Fill, single	4197	1259	295	5
4197	Cut	Posthole	4197	1259	295	5
4198	Fill	Fill, single	4199	1260	295	5
4199	Cut	Posthole	4199	1260	295	5
4200	Fill	Fill, single	4201	1261	296	5
4201	Cut	Pit	4201	1261	296	5
4202	Fill	Fill, single	4203	1262	296	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4203	Cut	Posthole	4203	1262	296	5
4204	Fill	Fill, single	4205	1263	296	5
4205	Cut	Posthole	4205	1263	296	5
4206	Fill	Fill, single	4207	1264	296	5
4207	Cut	Posthole	4207	1264	296	5
4208	Fill	Fill, single	4209	1265	296	5
4209	Cut	Posthole	4209	1265	296	5
4210	Fill	Fill, single	4211	1266	296	5
4211	Cut	Posthole	4211	1266	296	5
4212	Cut	Posthole	4212	1267	296	5
4213	Fill	Fill, single	4212	1267	296	5
4214	Cut	Posthole	4214	1268	296	5
4215	Fill	Fill, single	4214	1268	296	5
4216	Fill	Fill, single	4217	1269	296	5
4217	Cut	Posthole	4217	1269	296	5
4218	Fill	Fill, single	4219	1270	296	5
4219	Cut	Posthole	4219	1270	296	5
4220	Fill	Fill, single	4221	1271	313	0
4221	Cut	Pit	4221	1271	313	0
4222	Fill	Fill, single	4223	1272	281	3.1
4223	Cut	Ditch	4223	1272	281	3.1
4224	Fill	Fill, single	4225	1273	282	2
4225	Cut	Ditch	4225	1273	282	2
4226	Cut	Posthole	4226	1274	296	5
4227	Fill	Fill, single	4226	1274	296	5
4228	Cut	Posthole	4228	1275	296	5
4229	Fill	Fill, single	4228	1275	296	5
4230	Fill	Fill, single	4231	1276	293	4
4231	Cut	Ditch	4231	1276	293	4
4232	Fill	Fill, single	4233	1277	299	0
4233	Cut	Unknown	4233	1277	299	0
4234	Cut	Posthole	4234	1278	298	5
4235	Fill	Fill, single	4234	1278	298	5
4236	Cut	Posthole	4236	1279	298	5
4237	Fill	Fill, single	4236	1279	298	5
4238	Cut	Gully terminus	4238	1280	297	5
4239	Fill	Fill, single	4238	1280	297	5
4240	Fill	Fill, single	4241	1281	297	5
4241	Cut	Posthole	4241	1281	297	5
4242	Cut	Posthole	4242	1282	297	5
4243	Cut	Posthole	4243	1283	297	5
4244	Fill	Fill, upper	4247	1284	297	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4245	Fill	Fill, secondary	4247	1284	297	5
4246	Fill	Fill, primary	4247	1284	297	5
4247	Cut	Gully	4247	1284	297	5
4248	Fill	Fill, single	4249	1286	296	5
4249	Cut	Posthole	4249	1286	296	5
4250	Cut	Ditch	4250	1287	280	2
4251	Fill	Fill, single	4250	1287	280	2
4252	Cut	Ditch	4252	1288	284	1.5
4253	Fill	Fill, single	4252	1288	284	1.5
4254	Fill	Fill, single	4255	1289	280	2
4255	Cut	Ditch	4255	1289	280	2
4256	Fill	Fill, single	4257	1290	284	1.5
4257	Cut	Ditch	4257	1290	284	1.5
4258	Fill	Fill, single	4259	1291	285	4
4259	Cut	Ditch	4259	1291	285	4
4260	Fill	Fill, single	4261	1292	298	5
4261	Cut	Posthole	4261	1292	298	5
4262	Fill	Fill, single	4263	1293	298	5
4263	Cut	Posthole	4263	1293	298	5
4264	Cut	Gully terminus	4264	1294	298	5
4265	Fill	Fill, single	4264	1294	298	5
4266	Fill	Fill, single	4267	1295	298	5
4267	Cut	Pit	4267	1295	298	5
4268	Fill	Fill, single	4269	1296	298	5
4269	Cut	Posthole	4269	1296	298	5
4270	Fill	Fill, single	4271	1297	298	5
4271	Cut	Posthole	4271	1297	298	5
4272	Fill	Fill, single	4273	1298	298	5
4273	Cut	Posthole	4273	1298	298	5
4274	Fill	Fill, single	4275	1299	298	5
4275	Cut	Posthole	4275	1299	298	5
4276	Fill	Fill, single	4277	1300	298	5
4277	Cut	Posthole	4277	1300	298	5
4278	Fill	Fill	4247	1285	297	5
4279	Fill	Fill, single	4280	1301	289	0
4280	Cut	Gully	4280	1301	289	0
4281	Fill	Fill, single	4282	1302	281	3.1
4282	Cut	Ditch	4282	1302	281	3.1
4283	Fill	Fill, upper	3922	1307	296	5
66/004	Fill	Fill	66/005	694	114	2
66/005	Cut	Gully	66/005	694	114	2
66/006	Cut	Gully	66/006	692	109	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
66/007	Fill	Fill	66/006	692	109	2
66/008	Cut	Gully	66/008	695	117	2
66/009	Fill	Fill	66/008	695	117	2
66/010	Cut	Gully	66/010	693	111	2
67/004	Cut	Gully	67/004	696	120	2
67/005	Fill	Fill	67/004	696	120	2
67/006	Cut	Gully	67/006	697	121	2
67/007	Cut	Gully	67/007	691	109	2
68/004	Fill	Fill	68/005	1309	123	2
68/005	Cut	Gully	68/005	1309	123	2
68/006	Fill	Fill	68/007	1311	125	2
68/007	Cut	Gully	68/007	1311	125	2
68/008	Cut	Gully	68/008	1310	124	2
68/009	Cut	Gully	68/009	1312	126	2
68/010	Cut	Gully	68/010	1313	127	2
68/011	Cut	Gully	68/011	1314	128	2
70/004	Cut	Gully	70/004	1334	149	0
71/004	Cut	Gully	71/004	1317	137	2
71/005	Fill	Fill	71/004	1317	137	2
71/006	Cut	Pit	71/006	1322	102	1.3
71/007	Fill	Fill, upper	71/006	1322	102	1.3
71/008	Cut	Pit	71/008	1323	149	0
71/009	Fill	Fill	71/008	1323	149	0
71/010	Fill	Fill, primary	71/006	1322	102	1.3
71/011	Fill	Fill	71/012	1324	149	0
71/012	Cut	Stakehole	71/012	1324	149	0
72/004	Cut	Gully	72/004	1316	136	2
72/005	Fill	Fill	72/004	1316	136	2
72/006	Cut	Gully	72/006	1315	135	2
73/004	Fill	Fill, upper	73/006	1319	140	3.2
73/005	Fill	Fill, primary	73/006	1319	140	3.2
73/006	Cut	Ditch	73/006	1319	140	3.2
73/007	Layer	Surface	73/007	1321	143	3.3
73/008	Fill	Fill, upper	73/010	1320	142	3.3
73/009	Fill	Fill, primary	73/010	1320	142	3.3
73/010	Cut	Trackway	73/010	1320	142	3.3
73/011	Fill	Fill	73/018	1318	138	2
73/012	Fill	Fill, upper	73/016	690	107	1.4
73/013	Fill	Fill, tertiary	73/016	690	107	1.4
73/014	Fill	Fill, secondary	73/016	690	107	1.4
73/015	Fill	Fill, basal	73/016	690	107	1.4
73/016	Cut	Pit	73/016	690	107	1.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
73/018	Cut	Gully	73/018	1318	138	2
78/004	Fill	Fill	78/005	670	269	0
78/005	Cut	Pit	78/005	670	269	0
78/006	Fill	Fill	78/007	640	206	1.4
78/007	Cut	Gully	78/007	640	206	1.4
79/004	Cut	Gully	79/004	664	246	0
79/005	Fill	Fill	79/004	664	246	0
79/006	Cut	Gully	79/006	665	247	2
79/007	Fill	Fill	79/006	665	247	2
80/004	Cut	Pit	80/004	1329	322	0
80/005	Fill	Fill	80/004	1329	322	0
80/006	Cut	Pit	80/006	1330	322	0
80/007	Fill	Fill	80/006	1330	322	0
80/008	Cut	Gully	80/008	669	260	5
80/009	Fill	Fill	80/008	669	260	5
80/010	Cut	Gully	80/010	1331	322	0
80/011	Fill	Fill	80/010	1331	322	0
80/012	Cut	Ditch	80/012	647	213	1.5
80/013	Fill	Fill	80/012	647	213	1.5
80/014	Cut	Pit	80/014	648	214	2
80/015	Fill	Fill	80/014	648	214	2
80/016	Cut	Ditch	80/016	1332	226	2
80/017	Fill	Fill	80/016	1332	226	2
80/018	Cut	Ditch	80/018	1333	226	2
80/019	Fill	Fill	80/018	1333	226	2
82/008	Cut	Pit	82/008	674	281	3.1
83/004	Cut	Ditch	83/004	675	281	3.1
83/005	Cut	Ditch	83/005	676	281	3.1
84/004	Cut	Occupation debris	84/004	1328	321	0
84/005	Fill	Fill	84/004	1328	321	0
84/008	Cut	Gully	84/008	681	282	2
84/009	Cut	Pit	84/009	1327	320	8
85/004	Cut	Ditch	85/004	678	281	3.1
85/005	Fill	Fill	85/004	678	281	3.1
85/006	Cut	Ditch	85/006	677	281	3.1
86/004	Fill	Fill	86/005	1325	318	1.1
86/005	Cut	Pit	86/005	1325	318	1.1
86/006	Fill	Fill	86/007	1326	319	1.4
86/007	Cut	Pit	86/007	1326	319	1.4
86/008	Fill	Fill	86/009	679	281	3.1
86/009	Cut	Ditch	86/009	679	281	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
86/010	Fill	Fill	86/011	680	281	3.1
86/011	Cut	Ditch	86/011	680	281	3.1
87/004	Cut	Gully	87/004	667	253	0
87/005	Cut	Gully	87/005	657	238	3.3
87/006	Cut	Gully	87/006	645	209	3.3
88/004	Cut	Gully	88/004	644	209	3.3
88/005	Cut	Gully	88/005	643	208	3.3
88/006	Cut	Ditch	88/006	654	226	2
89/004	Cut	Gully	89/004	649	218	2
89/005	Fill	Fill	89/004	649	218	2
89/006	Cut	Ditch	89/006	652	222	2
89/007	Fill	Fill	89/006	652	222	2
89/008	Cut	Ditch	89/008	651	222	2
89/009	Cut	Gully	89/009	668	254	0
89/010	Cut	Gully	89/010	650	219	2
90/004	Layer	Trackway	90/004	660	243	3.3
90/005	Layer	Trackway	90/005	661	243	3.3
90/006	Cut	Ditch	90/006	653	224	2
90/007	Fill	Fill	90/006	653	224	2
91/005	Cut	Ditch	91/005	671	275	3.1
91/006	Fill	Fill	91/005	671	275	3.1
92/004	Cut	Ditch	92/004	682	293	4
92/005	Fill	Fill, upper	92/004	682	293	4
92/006	Fill	Fill, intermediate	92/004	682	293	4
92/007	Fill	Fill, primary	92/004	682	293	4
94/004	Fill	Fill	94/005	655	226	2
94/005	Cut	Ditch	94/005	655	226	2
94/006	Fill	Fill	94/007	666	251	0
94/007	Cut	Gully	94/007	666	251	0
95/004	Cut	Gully	95/004	642	203	1.5
95/005	Cut	Gully	95/005	646	211	2
95/006	Cut	Gully	95/006	658	238	3.3
96/004	Layer	Trackway	96/004	662	243	3.3
96/005	Layer	Trackway	96/005	663	243	3.3
96/006	Cut	Ditch	96/006	641	200	1.2
96/007	Cut	Ditch	96/007	656	230	3.1
96/008	Cut	Ditch	96/008	659	241	3.3
98/004	Cut	Ditch	98/004	672	275	3.1
98/005	Cut	Ditch	98/005	673	281	3.1
99/004	Fill	Fill	99/005	683	298	5
99/005	Cut	Gully	99/005	683	298	5
99/006	Fill	Fill	99/007	684	298	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
99/007	Cut	Gully	99/007	684	298	5
99/008	Fill	Fill	99/009	685	298	5
99/009	Cut	Gully	99/009	685	298	5
99/010	Fill	Fill	99/011	686	298	5
99/011	Cut	Gully	99/011	686	298	5
99/012	Fill	Fill	99/013	687	298	5
99/013	Cut	Posthole	99/013	687	298	5
99/014	Fill	Fill	99/015	688	298	5
99/015	Cut	Gully	99/015	688	298	5
99/016	Fill	Fill	99/017	689	298	5
99/017	Cut	Posthole	99/017	689	298	5

Appendix 2: Group List

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
100	LN/EBA pit	N	2015	1.1
101	BA pits	N	2022, 2024	1.2
102	LBA/EIA pits	N	2185, 71/006	1.3
103	Poss EIA feature	N	2062	1.4
104	MIA pit	N	2077	1.5
105	IA pit	N	2099	1.4
106	Curving gully & p/h	N	2056, 2058, 2127	1.4
107	Large prehistoric pit	N	2141, 73/016,	1.4
108	Poss prehistoric gully	N	2052, 2054, 2096	1.4
109	ENE/WSW gully	N	2260, 2193, 2216, 2213, 66/006, 67/007	2
110	E/W gully	N	2177	2
111	E/W gully	N	2169, 66/010	2
112	E/W gully	N	2004, 2165	2
114	E/W gully	N	2156, 66/005	2
115	E/W gully	N	2173, 2181	2
116	E/W gully (= G112?)	N	Unex - no contexts assigned	2
117	NNW/SSE gully	N	66/008	2
118	N/S gully	N	2179	2
119	N/S gully	N	2163, 2167	2
120	NNW/SSE gully	N	2171, 67/004	2
121	NNW/SSE gully	N	2158, 67/006	2
122	NNW/SSE gully	N	Unex - no contexts assigned. Part of G114?	2
123	NNW/SSE gully	N	68/005	2
124	NNW/SSE gully	N	68/008	2
125	NNW/SSE gully	N	2251, 68/007	2
126	NNW/SSE gully	N	2252, 2224, 2252, 68/009	2
127	NNW/SSE gully	N	2253, 2207, 2253, 68/010	2
128	NNW/SSE gully	N	2254, 68/011	2
129	NNW/SSE gully	N	2255, 2191	2
130	NNW/SSE gully	N	2256	2
131	NNW/SSE gully	N	2257	2
132	NNW/SSE gully	N	2262	2
133	E/W gully	N	2042	2
134	E/W gully	N	2044, 2075	2
135	E/W gully	N	2065, 2103, 2113, 2129, 2201, 72/006	2
136	E/W gully	N	2081, 72/004	2
137	E/W gully	N	2079, 2258, 2140, 71/004	2
138	NNE/SSW gully	N	2050, 2094, 2121, 2131, 2238, 73/018	2?
139	Roman pits	N	2117, 2123, 2135	3.1
140	N/S ditch	N	2070, 2073, 2197, 2199, 2250, 2248, 73/006	3.2

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
141	Two pits below track	N	2231, 2232	3.1
142	Trackway	N	2244, 73/010	3.3
143	Gravel surface	N	2240, 2039, 2040, 2240, 73/007	3.3
144	N/S boundary ditch	N	2046, 2048, 2259	6
145	post med pits	N	2145, 2147, 2149, 2153, 2203, 2226	6
146	NNE/SSW gully	N	2115	0
147	NNE/SSWE gully	N	2119	0
148	Pits and other features in west	N	2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2019, 2035, 2161, 2187, 2205, 2211, 2215, 2218, 2222,	0
149	Pits and features in centre	N	2125, 2143, 2189, 2220, 2228, 70/004, 71/008, 71/012	0
150	Pits and other features in east	N	2026, 2060, 2067, 2090, 2092, 2101, 2105, 2107, 2111, 2133, 2137, 2151/2175	0
151	soil deposits	N	2037, 2097, 2241	6
152	N/S ditch	N	2236	0
153	Burnt feature	N	2033	1.3 or 1.4
154	Probable IA ditch	N	2183	1.5
200	NNW/SSE ditch	SW	3031, 3040, 3044, 96/006	1.2
201	WSW/ENE gully	SW	3003, 3009, 3014, 3018, 3027	1.2
202	NNW/SSE short gully	SW	3104	1.5
203	Roughly E/W gully	SW	3054, 3084, 3099, 3106, 95/004	1.5
204	Pit 3434	SW	3434	1.5
205	ENE/WSW ditch	SW	3456	1.5
206	ENE/WSW gully	SW	3393, 3458, 78/007	1.4
207	SE/NW to N curving gully	SW	3319, 3330, 3355	4
208	NNE/SSW gully	SW	3320, 3341, 3365, 88/005	3.3
209	WNW/ESE gully	SW	3117, 3158, 3180, 3212, 3217, 87/006, 88/004	3.3
210	Small E/W ditch	SW	3559, 3570, 3598,	2
211	WNW/ESE gully	SW	3062, 3086, 3580, 95/005	2
212	Short NNW/SSE gully	SW	3020, 3025	2
213	N/S ditch	SW	3379, 80/012	2
214	Large feature (pit?)	SW	3512, 80/014	2
215	Curving ditch	SW	3119, 3304, 3257, 3739	3.1
216	Short gully	SW	3138, 3544	2
217	Short NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3072, 3316, 3604,	2
218	NNE/SSW gully	SW	3169, 3839, 89/004	2
219	short N/S gully	SW	3097, 89/010	2
220	E/W gully	SW	3074	2
221	Short WNW/ESE gully (= G234??)	SW	3050, 3526	2
222	Sub-rectangular ditch	SW	3125, 3140, 3161, 3173, 3235, 3267, 3690, 89/008	2
223	Short WNW/ESE gully	SW	3142	1.5

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
224	Curving ditch	SW	3194, 3237, 3250, 3306, 3629, 3775, 90/006	2
225	Shallow depression	SW	3225, 3231, 3232, 3225, 3537, 3595, 3612	3.1
226	Large curving ditch	SW	3016, 3023, 3115, 3130, 3132, 3203, 3224, 3270, 3337, 3516, 3608, 80/016, 80/018, 88/006, 94/005	3.1
227	Small NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3035, 3582, 3619	3.1
228	Short NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3093	3.1
229	Small ENE/WSW ditch	SW	3046, 3710	3.1
230	Curving ditch	SW	3038, 3048, 3056, 3076, 3080, 3254, 3259, 3524, 3534, 3546, 3575, 3625, 3741, 96/007	3.1
231	WNW/ESE ditch	SW	3090, 3445, 3531, 3589, 3745	3.1
232	Short WNW/ESE ditch	SW	3121, 3252, 3487	2 or 3.1
233	Small WNW/ESE ditch	SW	3146, 3427	3.1
234	Short E/W gully (=G211?)	SW	3058, 3067, 3634	2 or 3.1
235	Circular gully (crem encl.)	SW	3207, 3239, 3285, 3293, 3359, 3367, 3490, 3496, 3647, 3653, 3680,	3.1
236	Crem burials in G235	SW	3241, 3295, 3302, 3354	3.1
237	Long N/S ditch	SW	3215, 3220, 3261, 3371, 3391, 3402, 3492, 3615, 3644, 3652	3.2
238	WNW/ESE gully	SW	3052, 3082, 3230, 3281, 3610, 3650, 87/005, 95/006	3.3
239	NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3419, 3481, 3528, 3553, 3670, 3859	3.3
240	NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3409, 3500, 3542, 3591, 3664	3.3
241	NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3411, 3485, 3540, 3549, 3572, 3593, 3636, 3662, 3829, 96/008	3.3
242	NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3551, 3577, 3586, 3826, 3586	3.3
243	Trackway	SW	3461, 3462, 3667, 3821, 3840, 90/004, 90/005	3.3
244	Short E/W ditch (=G258)	SW	3033, 3042, 3555	3.1
245	Big ?pit under road	SW	3817	3.1
246	Curving gully	SW	3423, 3425, 79/004	0
247	Gully in T79	SW	79/006	2
248	Short N/S gully	SW	3347, 3476	5
249	Short N/S gully	SW	3373, 3494, 3638	5
250	E/W ditch	SW	3245, 3437, 3682	2
251	NNE/SSW gully	SW	3007, 3011, 3101, 3134, 94/007	3.3
252	Short curving ditch	SW	3407	3.1
253	Long E/W gully	SW	3088, 3113, 3155, 3166, 3171, 3182, 3606, 3617, 87/004	0
254	E/W gully	SW	3150, 3189, 3339, 89/009	0
255	Short NNE/SSW ditch	SW	3687	2
256	Short curving ditch	SW	3078	0
257	Short NE/SW ditch	SW	3439	0
258	Short WNW/ESE ditch (=G244)	SW	3029, 3095	3.1

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
259	Short WNW/ESE gully	SW	3318	0
260	Short N/S gully	SW	3349, 80/008	5
261	Pits/postholes E of road	SW	3414, 3429, 3431, 3446, 3460, 3473, 3475, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566	0
262	Pits/postholes in NE	SW	3191, 3416, 3421	0
263	LIA postholes/pits	SW	3153, 3164	1.5
264	Line of pits over G217	SW	3070, 3186, 3314, 3522	3.1
265	Pit 3065	SW	3065	3.1
266	2 pits cutting ER ditches	SW	3144, 3308,	3.2
267	Rom pit/postholes	SW	3206, 3384	3.1
268	Ditch 3187 (= G224)	SW	3187	2
269	Features in NW	SW	3209, 3321, 3384, 3386, 3397, 3399, 3503, 3505, 78/005	0
270	Pit/postholes in W	SW	3060, 3136, 3184, 3283, 3557, 3614, 3631, 3684	0
271	Pit cutting road	SW	3483	6
272	LBA/EIA pits	SE	3343, 3351,	1.3
273	Curving structural gully	SE	3471, 3478, 3714,	1.5
274	MIA pits assoc with G273	SE	3730, 3781, 3800, 4054, 4072	1.5
275	Straight NNW/SSE gully	SE	3715, 3806, 3810, 3861, 3897, 91/005, 98/004	3.1
276	N/S gully	SE	3804, 3836, 3899, 3901	2
277	NNW/SSE gully	SE	3272	2
278	Short curving gully	SE	3725, 3733	2
279	E/W gully	SE	3866, 3907, 3975, 4060, 4175	3.1
280	NNE/SSW gully	SE	3945, 4040, 4069, 4104, 4134, 4250, 4255, 100/004	2
281	Large L-shaped ditch	SE	3779, 3952, 3955, 3979, 4018, 4073, 4132, 4150, 4223, 4282, 82/008, 83/004, 83/005, 85/004, 85/006, 86/009, 86/011, 98/005	3.1
282	Dogleg gully	SE	4148, 4225, 84/008	2
283	Short sinuous gully	SE	4078, 4106	2?
284	Short N/S gully	SE	3947, 4252, 4257	1.5
285	Curving gully	SE	3918, 4049, 4051, 4075, 4081, 4259	4
286	Short N/S gully	SE	3816, 3847	0
287	Straight N/S gully	SE	4177	2?
288	Short NNE/SSW gully	SE	3902, 3909	1.5
289	NNW/SSE gully	SE	3996, 4169, 4280	2?
290	Short NNE/SSW gully	SE	3262, 3279	0
291	Short N/S gully	SE	3395	0
292	NW/SE ditch	SE	4089	4
293	Large NNW/SSE ditch	SE	3289, 3291, 3904, 3934, 3994, 4020, 4130, 4090, 4145, 4231, 92/004	4
294	N/S building	SE	3361, 3363, 3571, 3464, 3466, 3468, 3571, 3656, 3658, 3660, 3361, 3672, 3674, 3700,	5

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
			3702, 3704, 3708, 3868, 3913, 3915, 3930, 3932, 3936, 3938	
295	E/W building	SE	4013, 4015, 4032, 4044, 4045, 4047, 4055, 4064, 4065, 4067, 4085, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4116, 4136, 4137, 4168, 4188, 4195, 4197, 4199,	5
296	N/S building	SE	3750, 3752, 3754,3756, 3758, 3760, 3762, 3764, 3766, 3768, 3770, 3772, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3798, 3812, 3814, 3834, 3842, 3844, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3911, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3940, 3942, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3966, 3968, 3970, 3972, 3984, 3986, 3988, 4000, 4002, 4004, 4008, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4028, 4042, 4092, 4094, 4096, 4098, 4100, 4102, 4152, 4154, 4164, 4166, 4184, 4187, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4212, 4214, 4217, 4219, 4226, 4228, 4249, 3922	5
297	Possible N/S building	SE	4037, 4061, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125, 4141, 4143, 4180, 4190, 4192, 4238, 4241, 4241, 4243, 4247,	5
298	Possible N/S building	SE	4173, 4234, 4236, 4261, 4263, 4264, 4267, 4269, 4271, 4273, 4275, 4277, 99/005, 99/007, 99/009, 99/011, 99/013, 99/015, 99/017	5
299	Feature 4233	?	4233 (NOT PLANNNED)	0
300	MIA pits (or E Sax?)	SE	3982, 4031, 4083	1.5
301	Undated pits in N	SE	3998, 4058, 4160	0
302	Large LSax/med pits	SE	3801, 3848, 4161	5
303	Pit/postholes in SW	SE	3277, 3298, 3300, 3312, 3323, 3325, 3353, 3692, 3694, 3696, 3698, 3706, 3712, 3719, 3721, 3727, 3735, 3777, 3783, 3785	0
304	Roman features in SW	SE	3275, 3737, 3745, 3746,	3.1
305	Undated pits in S	SE	3853, 3855, 3977, 4006, 4179	0
306	MIA features in SW	SE	3310, 3722	1.5
307	Possible IA pit	SE	3864	1.4
308	Pit with mod glass	SE	3949	6
309	Unlocated N/S ditch	SE	3265	1.4
310	ESax (or MIA?) pit	SW	3375	4
311	Pit in W under G232	SW	3489	2
312	Short gully	SW	3640	0
313	Undated pits/postholes	SE	4129, 4158, 4221	0
314	Layer in S	SW	3624	2
315	Poss MIA features in NW	SW	3405, 3507	1.5
316	Possible LIA pit	SW	3111/3178, 3148	1.5
317	Possible BA pits	SW	3005, 3600, 3287	1.2
318	Pit in T86	SE	86/005	1.1
319	Pit in T86	SE	86/007	1.4

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
320	Pit in T84	SE	84/009	0
321	Spread in T84	SE	84/004	0
322	Features in T80	SW	80/004, 80/006, 80/010	0
323	E/MIA pit	SE	4139	1.4

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
66/004													2	22												
68/006	5	36	4	14			1	10																		
71/007			55	574																						
72/005			1	6																						
73/004					23	846																				
73/005			30	1194	36	4918							9	6			2	14					1	80		
73/008			1	2	64	3374			1	<2	1	16					1	26							1	4
73/011					2	522																				
73/012			12	24	1	30	2	266							1	20										
73/013			16	20			4	558																		
73/014	2	38	27	177	1	4	3	1188					13	82			244	954								
74/005					1	4	2	6			1	2														
74/007			2	6	8	56																				
78/006			2	<2	1	<2					1	2	8	4												
78/008			1	16																						
79/005													7	158			2	28								
79/007			2	14																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
80/009			9	92									7	16									1	10	4	18
80/013			1	6																						
80/017			1	4																						
80/019			1	14																						
82/007			2	2																						
84/005																							1	238		
Trench 85 U/S							1	144																		
85/005																							1	288		
86/004	6	76					3	110																		
86/006			1	4																			1	98		
89/005			1	14																						
89/007			1	12																						
90/007			1	4	1	<2																				
92/005			9	34									12	104			2	6								
92/006			9	32									11	18			1	22								
92/007			4	30									29	314			6	84								
94/004	3	38	82	1142	2	258							76	778			13	180								
99/004			3	10									2	2												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
99/006			3	8																						
99/008			2	14									29	404			3	82							1	2
99/010			3	12							2	6	17	320											4	20
99/012			1	6	1	376							6	40			1	36								
99/014					1	4					1	6	3	30											2	8
101/005	1	6																								
101/007			2	12																						
us	4	64			1	4							22	266	1	12										
2003			5	44									68	56												
2005	2	10			1	6	78	1102																		
2014	1	1	1	2			4	152					2	1			2	12								
2016					1	1					1	72														
2020			5	20			9	350					122	30	3	20										
2021			23	370			3	50					3	4			106	1090								
2023	1	2	10	24			5	62									12	14								
2025													86	32												
2027																	2	2								
2030	4	16	199	660			4	64					3	1	30	218	2	52								
2031							3	232							26	330										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2032															30	892										
2037			30	264	2	12	2	4			1	10	1	1	3	30										
2038			2	12					1	2			5	8	3	26							8	10		
2040			1	22	10	3878																				
2043					5	4																				
2045			3	8	8	132	1	1			5	76	3	4												
2047	1	4																								
2049			3	14							1	4														
2051							3	232					4	2			4	10								
2053													8	8												
2055			17	48	1	8																				
2059							2	226																		
2061			2	10													3	12								
2064													1	6												
2068					23	1412																				
2069					1	804																				
2071			2	4																						
2076			4	38													3	82								
2080			4	16																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2082			11	18																						
2083			15	18																						
2084			4	14	4	34																				
2085			3	10																						
2086			2	4																						
2087			2	4	2	68																				
2088			3	6	1	18																				
2093			1	6																						
2097			31	116	2	386	1	20																		
2098			53	30																						
2108					4	88	2	178																		
2109					8	312			8	14																
2112	2	6																								
2120			1	1									8	34												
2122			5	38																						
2126			28	196									20	44												
2134			1	12																						
2146					1	22																				
2148			3	22																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2150													8	18												
2152					5	68																				
2154			2	6																						
2162	1	224	1	2																						
2164			1	26																						
2166	2	2	2	18																						
2168	1	6																								
2178													25	114												
2180											1	1														
2184			6	14																						
2194											1	16														
2196					7	7284																				
2200			2	22																						
2202	1	6					1	1																		
2217	1	2																								
2225			1	2	3	40																				
2230					4	164																				
2234			5	34	3	20									1	2										
2239			52	192			3	330					120	188												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2241					41	1912																				
2242					9	1232																				
2245					4	2988																				
2246			10	72	15	2784	2	1308																		
2247			12	56	16	2928							2	12											1	2
2249			40	558																						
3001			5	420	2	18											1	60							6	10
3004			11	84																						
3015			14	124									6	240			28	332								
3017			9	56																						
3019			10	42			1	240					1	2			1	2								
3020			9	120									21	274			4	10								
3026			1	6																						
3029			2	22									1	8			1	22							1	16
3034			6	32									3	8			6	28								
3036			37	234			1	4			1	2	1	8			26	104								
3037			18	74							27	70	11	44			7	14	1	2					10	32
3039	2	18	1	16			1	72					1	2												
3041			7	78									2	48												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3043			11	76			2	62																		
3045			17	96									5	16											1	2
3046													9	60												
3047			6	188	1	20							6	40			7	212								
3049			23	290									1	6			3	18								
3051							1	324																		
3055			9	76									1	2			2	12								
3057	1	32																								
3059																	2	182								
3061			1	4									2	4			1	2								
3063	2	22	82	1094							2	4	30	264			13	40							30	106
3064			88	864							4	14	26	304			8	24							42	116
3066			1	20																						
3068			7	30							1	2	3	28			1	2								
3069	1	2	22	74									7	28			4	58								
3071	2	6	37	244					1	2			17	70			1	2								
3073			9	20					1	2			12	46												
3079			10	64																						
3081			2	2																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3084			2	12																						
3089			25	326			1	32					1	2												
3091			3	14									2	34												
3092			1	4									7	84			2	62								
3103			424	1540			5	6					24	72										1	2	
3105			2	6									1	1												
3107			3	50									1	4			1	20								
3120			16	56			1	12					1	12												
3122			15	86																						
3123	3	12	32	348									30	292			1	10								
3124													36	426												
3126	1	1	14	94									26	686												
3128			14	56									43	330												
3129			1	2									3	352												
3139			3	32									6	22												
3141			258	924									32	100			3	4						1	2	
3152			1	6																						
3159			5	20			16	416					29	216			2	6								
3163			8	32									9	72			1	8								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3168													1	8			1	20								
3172	2	10	5	40									3	48												
3174			1	12									3	24			1	60								
3176			19	66																						
3192			14	100							1	14	76	338			5	120								
3193	1	2	9	28			6	188					60	196			6	150								
3197			28	152									39	140			11	38							1	2
3200			3	38							1	8	60	186			2	2							1	1
3202			10	60			2	20					33	335			1	1								
3204	1	4	19	58			1	130					9	152												
3205			3	14													1	6								
3210			3	16																						
3214			1	28											1	34										
3218					1	966																				
3219			35	130																						
3221	4	26	63	378			2	492					11	18			2	2								
3222	3	16	149	778			6	82	1	4			48	260					1	4						
3223			16	124																						
3226			10	204	2	86	2	48					4	20												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3228	1	4	27	234	1	20							10	42			4	80							1	1
3232			13	110									1	10			4	52								
3236	1	16	34	142									4	56			1	4								
3238													2	4												
3240											8	6									2	2				
3248			5	30									18	68												
3249			1	10																						
3251			7	58			1	50					46	738			3	54								
3255			5	50					1	4																
3256			1	74																						
3260	3	76					1	66																	1	14
3263			1	6																						
3264	3	60	5	8																						
3266			26	210									3	16												
3268	1	136	34	118			7	584					28	172			3	12								
3271			7	22									2	4			1	8								
3273			14	168													1	4								
3274			9	36	1	34							14	120												
3278	2	12	2	4									1	22			1	8								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3284													1	22												
3288	2	36	139	1234			5	372					74	1042			6	80								
3290			3	2									8	60												
3296													2	2												
3299													1	1												
3304			5	8									1	4	1	8	3	8								
3305			3	14									12	34												
3313	1	26	23	174									4	6			1	6								
3315			2	10									2	2			1	14								
3322													2	4												
3328			1	4									16	104			1	10								
3331			6	32									62	422			3	20								
3332			24	194									5	16			3	40								
3333			52	556									62	446												
3335			19	236									18	226			3	58								
3336			14	44									3	4												
3343																	8	22								
3344											2	3											1	1		
3346			1	1									2	6											1	26

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3350													2	8												
3352													1	10												
3360							1	116					4	18	1	30	2	14								
3364			2	8									1	2			7	26								
3368	1	10			6	439																			1	8
3370			2	12	1	168																				
3374			2	6													2	36								
3376			16	138			1	30					9	78			5	78							1	2
3377	3	38	5	36									44	312			12	88							4	8
3378													2	8			33	356								
3381			16	138	2	532							9	75												
3385													4	52												
3387			26	462									6	22											1	2
3388			1	6																						
3390																	1	4								
3392			3	2																						
3396																	4	56								
3403			2	4			3	580																		
3408			1	2																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3410			1	8																						
3417			6	10																						
3426	2	22	16	418			6	498					9	64	2	266	2	22								
3432			4	16																						
3438	1	44																								
3443			12	100													5	38								
3448			32	92									11	292												
3449			3	8			7	2660					73	330												
3453	1	4	4	40									1	6			4	6								
3461	3	12	1	4																						
3470			2	2																						
3479			1	8			3	46																		
3480			13	78																						
3482													1	14	1	6	11	34								
3484			5	20																						
3486	2	4	11	80									3	2			1	2								
3488	2	8	3	16																						
3491			17	118									2	6												
3493	1	8	5	40			7	258					3	16	3	34	2	2						2	16	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3495							1	98					1	8												
3497	1	4	2	10	1	14											2	2								
3498			1	2																						
3499	3	24	6	36													1	26								
3508			5	30													2	1								
3509													13	118												
3513	2	12	9	64									8	30												
3514			3	212																						
3517	3	138	3	8																						
3518	1	1	3	12			1	116					7	72			2	126								
3521			4	28																						
3523			33	346									6	88			3	34								
3525			3	26									2	96												
3527			1	12																						
3529			12	56									2	1												
3530			4	17											1	4	4	6							4	2
3532			19	500																						
3533			0	<2									11	80			1	72								
3535			43	240			1	30					11	80			9	156								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3536			10	72									4	6			13	148								
3538																	2	42								
3541	1	4	28	316			1	14					24	156			2	18								
3543			1	4																						
3545			6	56																						
3548			1	2																						
3550					1	342																				
3558			2	4																						
3568													2	34												
3578	1	12	1	20									1	12			1	8								
3581			7	54																						
3584			3	26																						
3592			2	4																						
3594											1	2	22	51			6	204								
3598			1	4																						
3599			1	24																					2	2
3601													17	140												
3603													4	204												
3616			2	10																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3627	2	26											1	4												
3635			3	8	1	50							1	2												
3646	1	2	43	114					1	2			16	156					1	2			1	6		
3655			4	22									1	2												
3657			1	2																						
3671	4	38	3	14													2	4								
3673			1	4													6	20								
3678													3	16			14	202								
3705																	22	220								
3709													35	134					1	1						
3713			14	74									3	2												
3723			6	20									1	2												
3729			27	162			4	50					30	134			11	98								
3731			5	10																						
3736			10	32					1	10																
3738			1	6									1	8			1	4								
3740													7	54												
3743													5	58												
3747	19	90	12	36	6	106	3	120					42	264	16	628										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3761													1	12												
3765			1	16			1	18					1	1			37	92								
3767			1	14																						
3769			2	2																						
3773	1	64																								
3774	4	20					34	488					9	92												
3778			1	2	2	14	3	2110					6	170	1	2	3	6								
3803			4	46	2	76					2	6	44	378	2	50										
3805			1	2																						
3807	2	30	3	1																						
3809			1	2																						
3815													2	4			1	1								
3818													9	82										2	12	
3819			47	484	1	16			1	6			2	4										2	4	
3820			1	4									5	288			1	6						5	66	
3832													1	1												
3835	3	58	5	10									2	6												
3838	6	76																								
3841			2	34									1	2												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3843											1	246	3	18			2	3								
3850													6	158	2	14										
3852	14	110	3	10									44	292	5	40										
3856			1	4									1	4												
3857																	5	8								
3860	3	16	7	14																						
3863			3	16							1	2	23	278			1	2								
3865			16	100									1	1												
3869			2	16																						
3870																	1	176								
3872			1	6																						
3878			1	2																						
3896													2	80												
3905	1	10	1	6																						
3908			5	24									8	18												
3912	1	4																								
3916			1	4									12	102												
3921	3	6	9	32			3	92					14	94			5	42								
3925													1	6												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3931			2	6																						
3933													11	84												
3937													2	20												
3948	1	10	2	10	1	38							1	2			1	6	4	14						
3950			2	4							1	2	4	16			5	60	2	2						
3953			1	4									2	2			5	10							7	2
3973					3	8	3	3			1	4														
3976													1	6												
3978	2	4	6	28	1	84							4	78											2	4
3992	2	6	69	296									2	4												
3993							12	1650					51	360	1	48										
4001													1	1												
4005													2	60												
4009			3	8									1	1												
4016			2	10									5	20											1	4
4017					1	92							1	2												
4019	1	2	1	2	1	60							1	2												
4020							1	7335																		
4029			11	50			0	<2					72	268												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
4030			3	12															1	4						
4033													4	8												
4034	6	154																								
4035													13	38												
4036			2	4									28	182	1	170	2	16								
4038													1	2												
4052															1	14										
4056																	8	10							5	1
4062			4	44																						
4063													2	2			1	1								
4066							1	2					1	1			19	42								
4071			2	4																						
4073					3	80																				
4082			1	2			3	44					432	1304												
4084			3	1																						
4086													2	42												
4087	2	6																								
4088	2	10	7	26									2	44												
4103			2	10																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
4110																	1	6								
4112																	3	8								
4114																	4	8								
4118			1	2							1	2														
4120			1	20									1	8												
4124													1	6												
4127													1	4			10	8								
4131			1	2																						
4138			1	4							1	6	1	2			4	40								
4144					1	4	1	318																		
4146													2	4												
4155	2	4																								
4159													10	40												
4161													4	62												
4162									1	142			1	84												
4167													4	4										5	10	
4171			4	22			1	324					3	18												
4172	2	12											1	6												
4174			1	4									1	1												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Cremated bone	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
4178							1	40									1	6								
4190							1	48																		
4193							1	40																		
4196													1	6			2	2								
4198											2	8					4	1								
4210											2	8														
4216			1	2									1	8												
4230	1	2	6	38			1	64					21	132												
4235			2	4																						
4244	1	4	11	56							1	2	30	114												
4256			1	4																						
4266													5	46												
4268			2	44																						
4274													8	36												
4278			4	18																						
Total	189	2163	3886	26788	366	40268	307	26986	18	188	77	622	3316	21260	137	2898	933	7532	11	29	2	2	15	731	154	527

Appendix 4: Environmental Data

4a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2012	*	<1	**	2										*	<1							Fired Clay >8mm (**/14g), Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1g), Mag.Mat <2mm (**/<1g)
2	2031	*	2	**	2								*	<1	*	<1							Burnt Stone >8mm 25% (**/10176g), FCF >8mm (**?149g), FCF 4-8mm (**/15g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/3g)
3	2021	***	5	****	8	*Quercus* sp. 6, *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 1, *Prunus* sp. 2, Maloideae 1			**	2			*	2	*	2							Pot >8mm (*/16g), Fired Clay (***/241g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/3g)

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
4	2034	**	2								****	381	****	580	****	308							
5	2032																						Burnt Stone (***/19705g)
6	2032	**	2	***	2																*	<1	Burnt Stone >8mm 25% (***/7960g), FCF >8mm (**/134g), FCF 4-8mm (**/7g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/7g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/4g)
7	2061	*	2	**	2								*	2	**	3							Pot >8mm (*/11g), FCF >8mm (*/8g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
8	2059	*	2	***	2														*	<1			Burnt Stone >8mm 50% (**/12100g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g)
9	2089	***	4	****	28								*	<1									Fired Clay >8mm (*/27g), FCF >8mm (*/18g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g),

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).
10	2134	**	2	***	2								**	2	**	2							Fired Clay >8mm (**/180g), Glass (*/<1g), Burnt Stone >8mm (**/4008g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/7g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/7g)
11	2150	**	11	****	6	*Quercus* sp. 10			***	37	**	21	**	12	**	2							Pot (*/24g), Fired Clay (*/13g), Fe (*/2g), Glass (*/<1g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/10g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/7g).
12	2159	*	<1	**	2										*	<1							Mag.Mat >2mm (*/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (**/2g)
13	2188	**	3	***	2								*	<1									CBM >8mm (*/12g), Fired Clay >8mm (*/9g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g)

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
14	2076	***	11	****	7	*Quercus* sp. 10			**	9	*	2	**	4	**	2					*	<1	Pot >8mm (**/135g), Fired Clay >8mm (**/89g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/6g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/6g)
15																							
16	3004	**	2	***	3				*	5			*	<1									Pot >8mm (*/38g), Flint (*/<1g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/<1g), Mag. Mat <2mm (***/<1g)
17	3064	**	2	***	2		**	2	****	76	*	2			*	<1	**	2					Pot >8mm (**/43g), Fired Clay (*/26g), Fe (*/8g), Cu (*/<1g). Slag >8mm (*/2g), Glass (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/4g)
18	3151	**	2	***	4																		Pot >8mm (*/3g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g)
19	3404	**	9	***	4				****	237	*	2	**	3	**	3							Pot >8mm (**/62g), Fired Clay (**/366g), FCF (*/25g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/3g),

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g)
20	3222			*	<1				**	15					*	<1					**	3	Pot >8mm (*/13g), Cu? (*/<1g), Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1g), Mag. Mat <2mm (**/<1)
21	3240	**	2	****	8	*Quercus* sp. 10			*	2	***	253	****	158	****	89						*	<1	Pot >8mm (*/6g), Glass (**/20g), Fe (**/16g), Cu (**/6g), Slag (*/2g),
22	3286			**	2				**	2			*	<1	*	<1	*	2						Pot >8mm (*/13g), Mag.Mat >2mm (*/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
23	3309			**	2				**	4			*	<1	*	<1								Pot >8mm (*/29g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g)
24	3294			***	2								**	5	**	7								Fe (*/4g)
25	3301	*	1	***	4						*	4	***	11	***	13								Pot >8mm (**/47g), Cu (*/2g), MA.Mat >2mm (**/2g)

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
26	3332	**	5	**	2		***	2	***	11	*	6	**	12	***	3					*	<1	Pot >8mm (*/34g), Fired Clay (**/32g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g)
27	3342	**	2	***	6				**	2	*	4	*	2	**	2					*	<1	Pot >8mm (****/664g), Fired Clay >8mm (**/18g), FCF >8mm (*/22g), FCF 4-8mm (12g), Fe (*/2g), Glass? (*/<1g), Industrial Waste 2-4mm (*/<1g), Mag.Mag >2mm (**/6g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).
28	3350	**	4	***	6				**	2			*	2	**	2					*	<1	Pot >8mm (****/686g), Fired Clay (**/16g), FCF >8mm (**/72g), FCF 4-8mm (***/18g), Glass? (*/<1G), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
29	3344			**	<1				**	2	**	10	****	48	****	40							Pot >8mm (**/32), Fe (***/24g), Cu (**/2g).
30	3345			**	<1						*	2	**	8	***	8			*	6			Pot >8mm (**/28g), FCF >8mm (*/16g), FCF 4-8mm (*/2g). Fe (**/16g), Cu (**/4g), Industrial Waste? (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
31	3381	**	2	***	2				****	26			**	2	**	2	***	2					Pot >8mm (*/14g), Fired Clay (*/10g), FCF >8mm (*/10g), FCF <8mm (**/4g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/<1g).
32	3415	*	2	**	<1										*	<1							Fired Clay (*/2g), FCF >8mm (*/10g), FCF 4-8mm (*/4g), Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1), Mag.Mat <2 (**/<1g).

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
33	3426	**	<1	*	2				**	14	*	2	*	2	*	2							Pot >8mm (*/20g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
34	3422	**	2	***	4		**	<1	**	8			**	2	**	2							Pot >8mm (*/18g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).
35	3472			**	2				**	6							**	2					Mag.Mat >2mm (*/<1), Mag.Mat <2mm (**/<1g).
36	3491	**	2	***	4				***	44			*	2	**	<1							Pot >8mm (*/42g), Fired Clay (*/10g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
37	3520	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1	** *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., Cereali a	8	*	8	**	6	**	2							Pot >8mm (*/46g), Fe (*/4g), Slag (**/6g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/6g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
38	3501								***	8			*	2	*	<1							Pot >8mm (*/32g), Fired Clay (*/14g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
39	3541	**	2	***	2				***	36	*	6	**	6	***	2							Pot >8mm (**/98g), Slag (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).
40	3729	**	2	***	2				***	48	*	6	**	6	**	4							Pot >8mm (**/56), Fired Clay (**/56), FCF >8mm (*/58g), Burnt >8mm (*/288g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/2g).
41	3763	*	2	**	2				*	2													CBM >8mm (*/2g), Fe (*/8g), Slag (*/2g), Mag. Mat >2mm (16g), Mag.Mat <2mm (46g).
42	3765	***	14	***	4	*Quercus* sp. 10			**	14	*	8	*	2	**	2							Fired Clay >8mm (***/704g), FCF >8mm (*/48g), Fe (*/2g), Slag >8mm (**/4g), Slag 4-

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							8mm (***/18g), Slag 2-4mm (***/6g).
43	3767	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	**	4			*	2	**	<1							Mag. Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
44	3799	***	8	***	6	*Quercus* sp. 10			**	6			*	2	*	<1							Pot >8mm (**/74g), Fired Clay >8mm (*/6g), Burnt Stone >8mm (284g), Lithic? (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
45	3803	**	4	***	4		*	<1	****	92			*	2	*	<1	**	2	*	14			Pot >8mm (*/12g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat (***/2g).
46	3832	**	4	**8	4		*				**	22	***	10	**	2	*	<1					Fired Clay >8mm (*/12g), Slag (**/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat<2mm (****/2g).

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
47	3843	***	26	***	4	mostly indeterminate, with a few Quercus sp. fragments. Very vitrified	*	<1	***	40	**	10	**	6	**	2	*	<1					Pot >8mm (**/10g), CBM >8mm (*/<1g), Fe (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/4g).
48	3912	**	2	**	2				***	26	*	2	*	2									Fired Clay >8mm (**/68g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
49	3993	*	2	**	2				***	8					*	<1					*	<1	Pot >8mm (*/10g), Fired Clay >8mm (*/40g), Glass (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (**/2g).
50	3964																						FCF >8mm (**/82g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/4g), Mag.Mat (****/4g).
51	4009	*	<1	**	<1				**	2	*	2	**	4	**	2							Fired Clay>8mm (**/32g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/4g).

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
52	4010			*	<1				*	<1			*	2	**	2							Pot >8mm (*/2g), Fired Clay >8mm (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/4g).
53	4014	*	2	**	2				*	<1	*	2			*	<1							Fired Clay >8mm (**/18g), Mag.Mat >2mm (***/4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (****/6g).
54	4053																						Burnt Stone >8mm 50% (**/7932g). Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat (***/2g)
55	4082	**	6	**	2				****	442	*	4	**	12	**	4							Pot >8mm (**/80g), Fired Clay (*/14g), Lithic -arrowhead >8mm (*/2g), FCF >8mm (*/24g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/4g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
56	4210	*	2	**	2				*	2	*	<1	*	2	*	<1	*	<1					Fe (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g),

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
57	3811	*	2	**	2		*	<1	**	8	*	2	*	2	*	2							Fired Clay >8mm (*/6g), Nail (*/4g), Mag. Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
58	3813	**	2	***	2		*	<1	**	10	*	<1	*	2	*	<1	*	<1					Fired Clay >8mm (*/8g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/<1g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
59	4266	**	2	***	2				**	12	*	3	*	2	*	<1							Fired Clay >8mm (*/7g), FCF >8mm (*/15g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (**/<1g).
60	4262	*	<1	**	<1				**	10			*	2	*	<1							Fired Clay >8mm (*/5g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/<1g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***/2g).
61	4268	**	2	**	2				**	16	*	5	*	2	*	<1							Pot >8mm (*/3g), Fired Clay (*/2g), Mag.Mat >2mm (**/2g), Mag.Mat <2mm (***2g).

Table 26: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	2012	2013	Pit	25	60	10			*	****										
2	2031	2033	Pit	75	70	10			**	****										
3	2021	2022	Pit	175	50	20			**	****										
4	2034	2035	Cremation	70	60	10			**	****										
6	2032	2033	Pit	35	50	10	*		**	****										
7	2061	2062	Posthole	10	60	20				****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
8	2059	2060	Hearth	15	40	10			***	****										
9	2089	2090	Pit	200	30	20		**	***	****										
10	2134	2135	Pit	100	50	10		*	***	****										
11	2150	2151	Gully	200	30	10	*	**	***	****										
12	2159	2161	Posthole	100	60	10				**										
13	2188	2189	Posthole	30	70	20			*	***										
14	2076	2077	Hearth	175	30	10		**	***	****										
16	3004	3005	Pit	250	60	10	*	**	***	****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
17	3064	3065	Pit	150	60	10				***	**	*Triticum* sp., *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	+	**	Poaceae, *Lolium/Festuca* sp., *Bromus* sp.	++/+				**
18	3151	3153	Posthole	75	30	10			**	****	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing 3	++							
19	3204	3207	Pit	150	60	10		***	****	****										
20	3222	3224	Ditch	40	80	10				**	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing 1	+++							***
21	3240	3241	Cremation	130	20	20	*	**	***	****										**
22	3286	3287	Pit	25	50	10		*	**	****	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 2, cf *Triticum* sp. 2	+							
23	3309	3310	Pit	60	40	10			*	***										
24	3294	3295	Cremation	35	30	10	*			****										
25	3301	3302	Cremation	30	40	30			**	****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
26	3332	3337	Ditch	15	40	10		*	**	****	***	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*	++/+	**	*Poa/Phleum* sp., Asteraceae, *Fallopia convolvulus, Bromus* sp., *Euphrasia/Odontites* sp.	+++/++				***
27	3342	3343	Pit	85	70	10				**										
28	3350	3351	Pit	40	70	10				**										
29	3344	3354	Cremation	30	70	10				**										
30	3345	3354	Cremation	20	60	20			*	**										
31	3381	3384	Pit	50	70	20			**	***	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	++							
32	3415	3416	Posthole	30	70	10				****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
33	3426	3427	Ditch	25	70	20			**	****										
34	3422	3423	Gully	20	60	35				**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1, Triticum sp. 1, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	+++							
35	3472	3473	Posthole	15	60	30				***										
36	3491	3490	Ditch	20	40	30			**	****										
38	3501	3537	Pit	30	70	20				***				*	cf Poaceae indet, large 1	+				
39	3541	3542	Ditch	50	60	20			**	****	**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	++/+	***	*Valerianella dentata*, *Galium* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Lolium/Festuca* sp.	+++				
40	3729	3730	Pit	100	50	20		*	**	****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
41	3763	3764	Pit	50	70	10				**										
42	3765	3766	Pit	100	60	20				**	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing 2	+							
43	3767	3768	Posthole	75	70	20				**	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing 5	+	*	Large Poaceae 1	+				**
44	3799	3800	Pit	75	60	10				***										
45	3803	3801	Pit	175	50	20		**	***	****	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing 2, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	++							
46	3832	3834	Pit	100	70	20				***							*	*Corylus avellana* 8	++	
47	3843	3844	Pit	175	50	20			**	****	**	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing, *Hordeum* sp. hulled	++/+	**	Apiaceae, *Bromus* sp., *Lolium/Festuca* sp., *Plantago lanceolata*	++				

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
48	3912	3913	Posthole	150	70	10			**	***										
49	3993	3994	Ditch	15	40	20			*	****										****
50	3964	3966	Gully	100	80	10				**				*	*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp. 1	++				
51	4009	4013	Pit	75	70	10				***										
52	4010	4013	Pit	75	60	30		*		***	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	+							
53	4014	4015	Posthole	75	50	30			**	****	**	*Hordeum vulgare*, hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	+	***	*Plantago lanceolata*, *Bromus* sp., *Avena* sp. , *Galium* sp., *Lapsana communis*	+++/ ++				
54	4053	4054	Pit	20	70	20				**										**

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
55	4082	4083	Pit	100	40	20		*	**	****	*	Cerealia 2, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	+				*	*Corylus avellana* 1, *Crataegus monogyna* 3	++	
56	4210	4211	Posthole	50	50	30			**	***	**	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	++/+	*	*Bromus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp. , *Anthemis cotula*, *Rumex* sp.	++				
57	3811	3812	Posthole	120	60	10		*	**	****	**	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	++/+	*	*Poa/Phleum* sp., *Bromus* sp.	++	*	*Corylus avellana* 1	++	***
58	3813	3814	Posthole	100	20	30	**	**	***	****	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing , cf *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. Cerealia 1	++/+	*	Poaceae	+				***
59	4266	4267	Pit	75	50	30				****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context type	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
60	4262	4263	Posthole	75										*	*Chenopodium* sp.1, large Poaceae indeterminate 1, unidentified nutlet 1					
61	4268	4269	Posthole	100	40	20			**	****	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	+							

Appendix 5: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Northern & Southern portions of the London Road North Enterprise Zone Harlow (aka Harlow Science Park site, Phase 2)	
Parish: Harlow	***District:*** Harlow
NGR: TL4710310623 & TL4713810382	***Site Code:*** HARLN18
Type of Work: Excavation	***Site Director/Group:*** Trevor Ennis Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 29 Oct 2018 – 26 Mar 2019	***Size of Area Investigated:*** ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Harlow Museum	***Funding source:*** Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	***Related HER No's:*** 19373, 46337, 3631, 3582, 9141, 47656, 19373
Final Report: EAH publication	***OASIS No:*** 380514
Periods Represented: Bronze Age, Iron AgeEarly Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Roman, Saxon, Saxo-Norman, post-medieval	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

A thirty-four trench evaluation of the Phase 2 development area revealed the continuation of the Phase 1 Prehistoric and Roman period land use remains across the north and south parts of the Science Park site. Consequently, three open area excavation areas totalling 2.32ha were investigated in the north, southwest and southeast parts of the site.

A low level of prehistoric land use, spanning the Neolithic to Iron Age periods, was identified. Further parts of the distinctive Roman fields / cultivation systems previously encountered in Phase 1 were recorded in the north excavation Area and further parts of the NNNE/SSW orientated trackway identified in both the north and southwest areas. Roman period land use in the south areas of the site appears to have been of a significantly differing character, with a single large ditched enclosure dominating the southeast and a much more organic and irregular layout being prevalent in the southwest – perhaps of a more settlement nature. Of note is a Roman ring-ditch containing four well-furnished cremation burials in the southwest excavation area. While the Late Roman trackway appears to be inserted into the pre-existing layout in the north (and in the central Phase 1 area), in the southwest it disrupts land use and prompts a new enclosure layout in relation to it.

A small number of features hint at occupation in the Early Saxon period, in the south excavation areas. A Late Saxon/early medieval settlement, probably a farmstead/manorial complex comprising linear buildings arranged around a yard, subsequently occupies the southeast area with a possible outlying structure being present in the southwest, separated by the former Roman trackway. No further land use activity is evidenced until the post-medieval period; a single ditch and pit evidence the agricultural landscape associated with the nearby earlier post-medieval farmstead of Cold Hall.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

ASE 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation of the Access Route and Western Portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2014086

ASE 2015a *Post-Excavation Assessment and Final Archive Report, Archaeological Excavations at Access Route and Western Portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2014247

ASE. 2016, *Archaeological Evaluation Report Phase 2 London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, Harlow, Essex*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2015477

Author of Summary: T. Ennis	***Date of Summary:*** July 2020

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: archaeol6-380514

Project details

Project name	Phase 2 Harlow Science Park Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	Three open area excavation areas totalling 2.32ha were investigated in the north, southwest and southeast parts of the site. A low level of prehistoric land use, spanning the Neolithic to Iron Age periods, was identified. Further parts of the distinctive Roman fields / cultivation systems previously encountered in Phase 1 were recorded in the north excavation Area and further parts of the NNNE/SSW orientated trackway identified in both the north and southwest areas. Roman period land use in the south areas of the site appears to have been of a significantly differing character, with a single large ditched enclosure dominating the southeast and a much more organic and irregular layout being prevalent in the southwest - perhaps of a more settlement nature. Of note is a Roman ring-ditch containing four well-furnished cremation burials in the southwest excavation area. While the Late Roman trackway appears to be inserted into the pre-existing layout in the north, in the southwest it disrupts land use and prompts a new enclosure layout in relation to it. A small number of features hint at occupation in the Early Saxon period, in the south excavation areas. A Late Saxon/early medieval settlement, probably a farmstead/manorial complex comprising linear buildings arranged around a yard, subsequently occupies the southeast area with a possible outlying structure being present in the southwest, separated by the former Roman trackway. No further land use activity is evidenced until the post-medieval period; a single ditch and pit evidence the agricultural landscape associated with the nearby earlier post-medieval farmstead of Cold Hall.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2018 End: 26-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	HARLN18 - Sitecode 160279 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age GULLY Bronze Age DITCH Bronze Age PIT Iron Age POSTHOLE Iron Age RING GULLY Iron Age HEARTH Iron Age WATERHOLE Iron Age DITCH Iron Age TRENCH Roman DITCH Roman GULLY Roman PIT Roman CREMATION BURIAL Roman MORTUARY ENCLOSURE Roman POSTHOLE Roman TRACKWAY Roman PIT Early Medieval POSTHOLE Early Medieval FOUNDATION TRENCH Early Medieval

	DITCH Early Medieval DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age POTTERY Iron Age POTTERY Roman POTTERY Early Medieval CBM Roman ANIMAL BONE Iron Age ANIMAL BONE Roman COIN Roman METALWORK Roman ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Investigation type	'"Open-area excavation"'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX HARLOW HARLOW Phase 2 Harlow Science Park
Postcode	CM17 9LX
Study area	2.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4712 1058 51.774052588167 0.132630573151 51 46 26 N 000 07 57 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

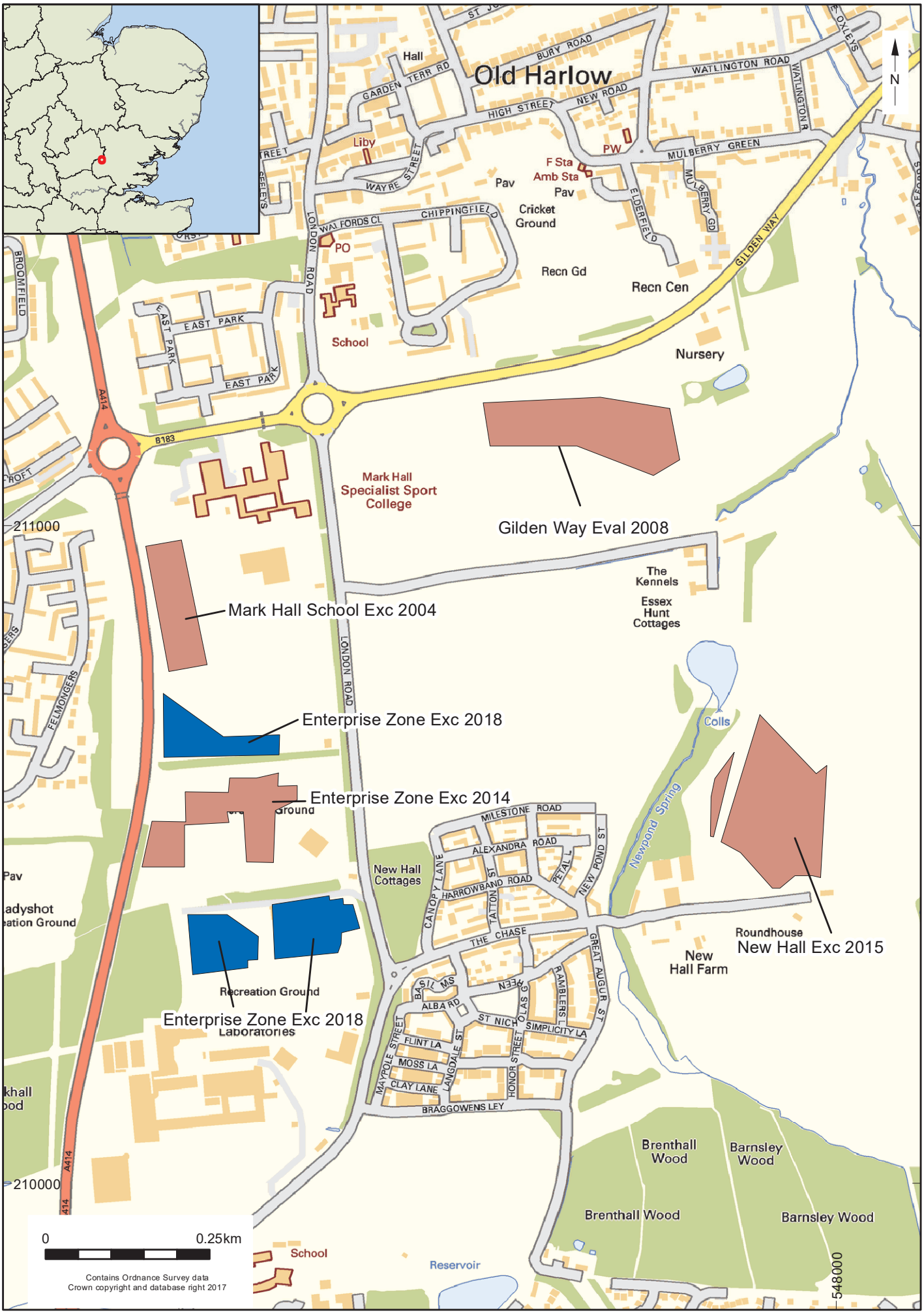
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Human Bones'',''Industrial'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Human Bones'',''Industrial'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Harlow Museum

Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation. Phase 2 Harlow Science Park, London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO, , harlow, Essex. PXA and UPD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other biblio details	ASE rep. 2019367
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4 size PDF. Approx 286 pages, inc text, figures, tables and appendices



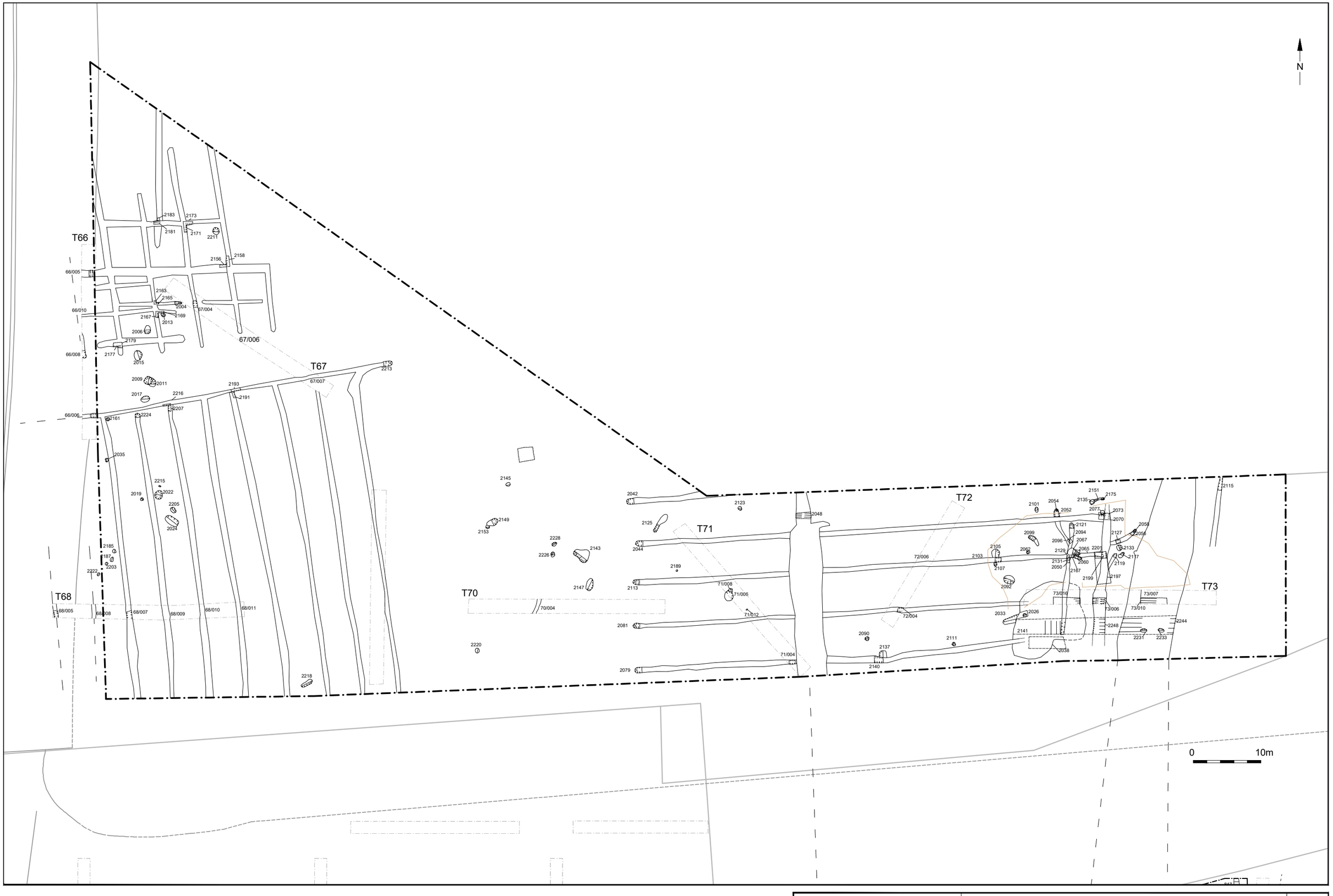
© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	Site location	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

North excavation area, looking north-west

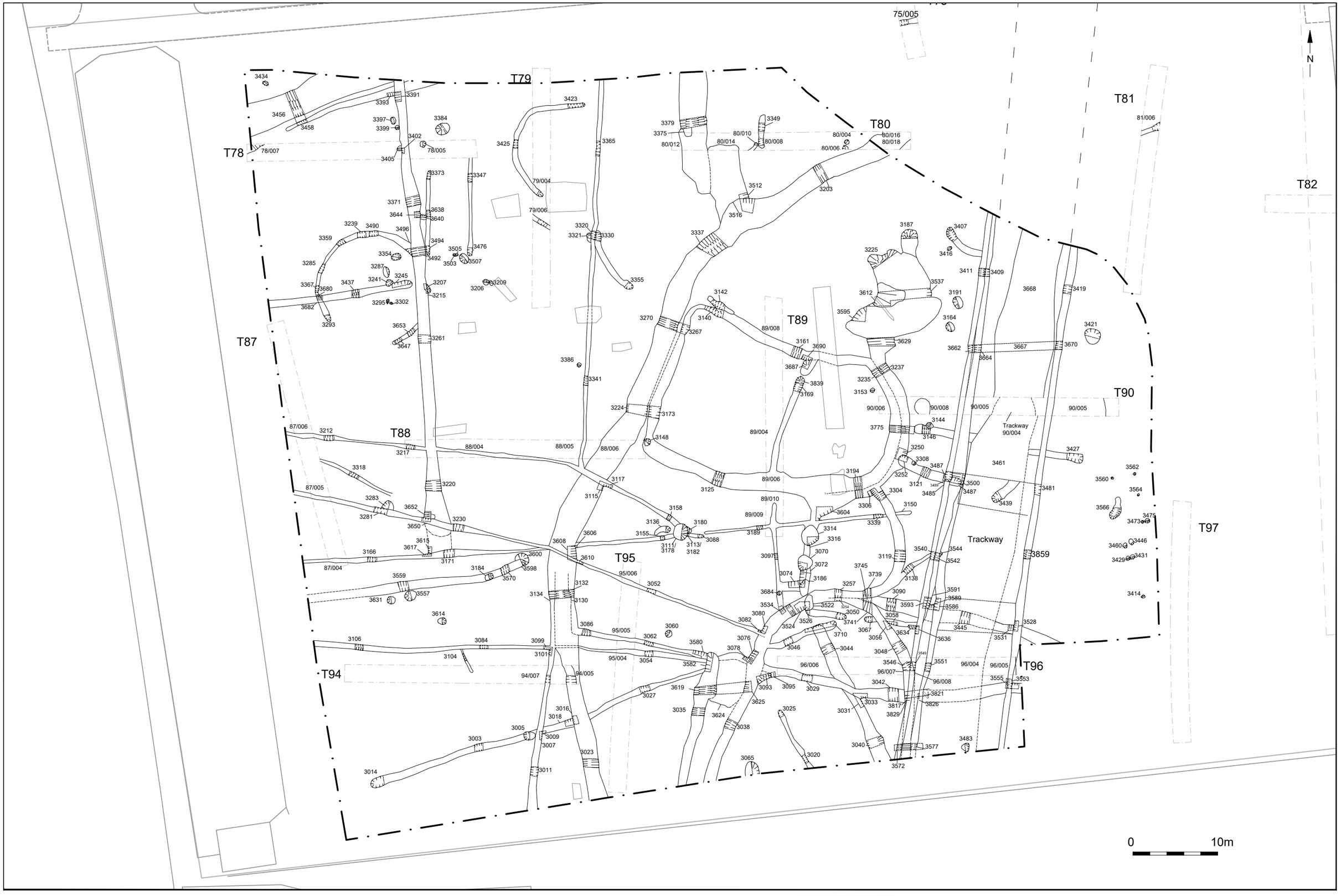
South-west excavation area, looking west

South-east excavation area, looking east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	Location of excavation areas and previous archaeological work	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area with all features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-west excavation area and all features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with all features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

N

Period 1.1 Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
Period 1.2 Mid - Late Bronze Age
Period 1.3 Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
Period 1.4 Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age
Period 1.5 Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age

G154

G100
Section 1

Section 3
G101
Section 2
G102
Section 4

G102

G104
G108
Section 5
G106
G105
Section 6
G103

G153
Section 12
G107

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area with Period 1 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

N

G204

G205

G206
Section 20

G315

G317
Section 16

G269

G223

G263

G263

G316
Section 22

G317

G203

G202

Section 13

G317

G200

G201

Section 15

Section 14

Period 1.2 Mid - Late Bronze Age
Period 1.4 Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age
Period 1.5 Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age

0 10m

Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow

Project Ref: 160279 | Mar 2020
Report No: 2019367 | Drawn by: APL

South west excavation area and Phase 1 features

Fig. 7

Period 1.1 Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
Period 1.3 Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
Period 1.4 Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age
Period 1.5 Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age

N

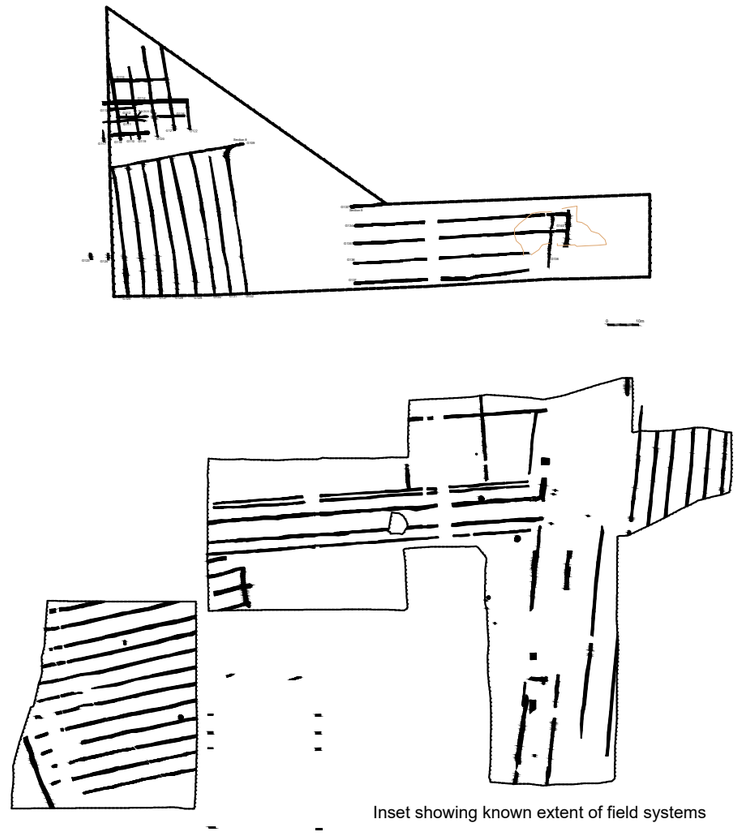
G300
G300
G300
G288
G319
G307
Section 19
G318
G284
G274
G274
G274
G274
G273
Section 21
G232
G272
Section 17
Section 18
G306
G306

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Phase 1 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

N

G115
G114
G113
G112
Section 7
G116
G111
G121
G122
G117
G118
G110
G119
G120
Section 8
G109
G133
Section 9
G134
G135
G136
G138
G137
G123
G124
G125
G126
G127
G128
G129
G130
G131
G132

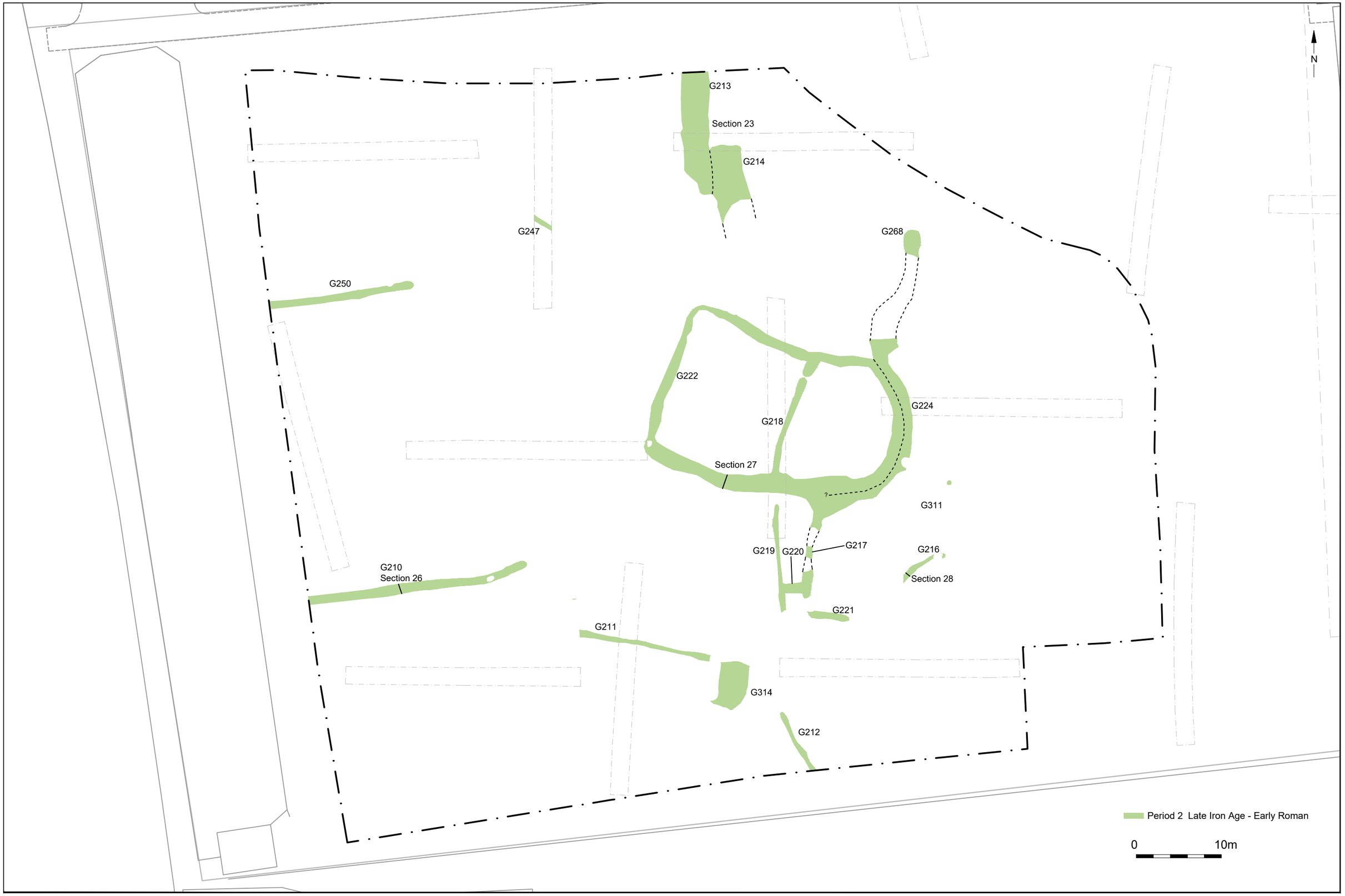


Inset showing known extent of field systems

0 10m

Period 2 Late Iron Age - Early Roman

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area with Period 2 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South west excavation area and Phase 2 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Phase 2 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

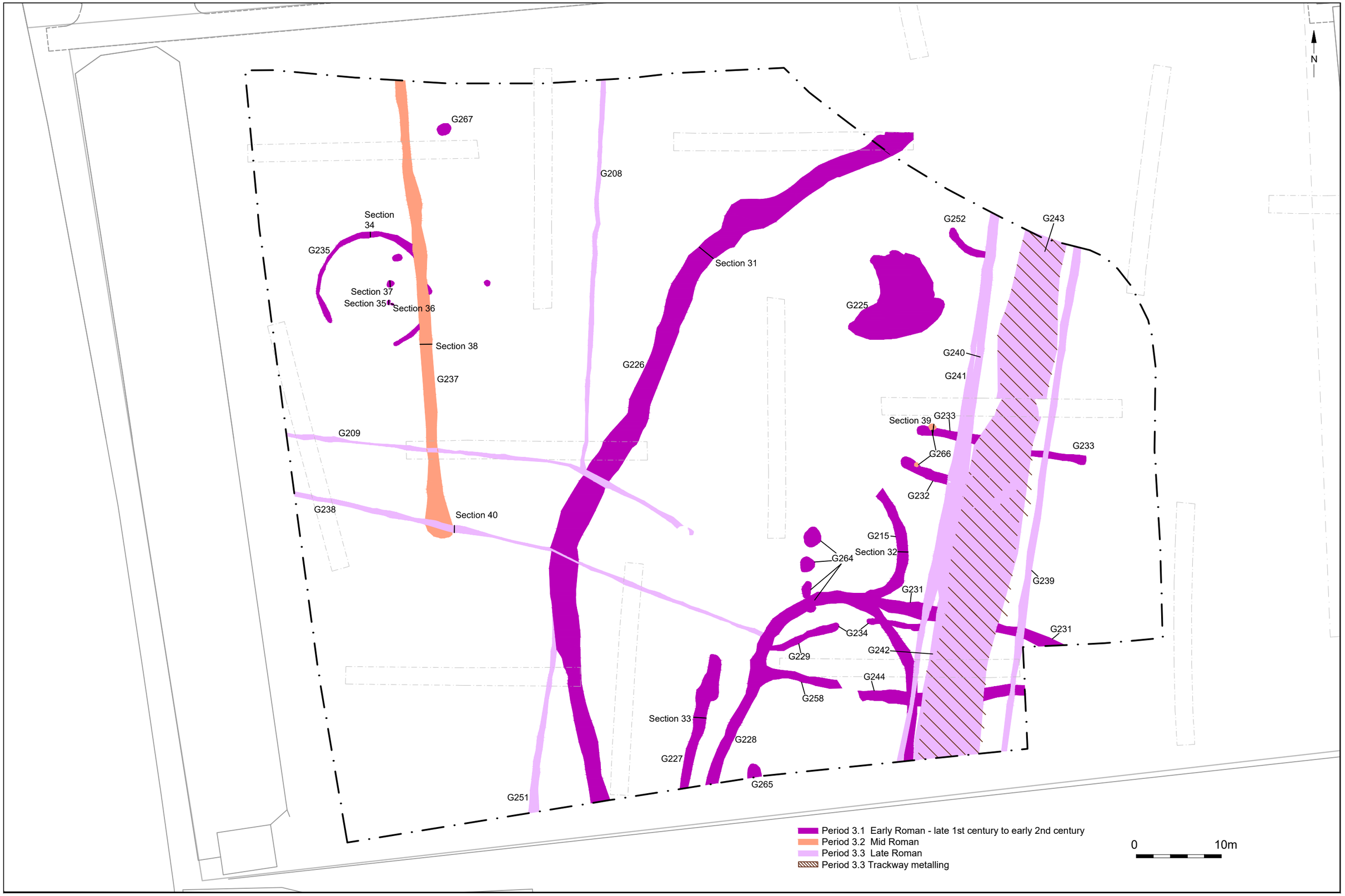
N

Period 2 Retained Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Period 3.1 Early Roman - late 1st century to early 2nd century
Period 3.2 Mid Roman
Period 3.3 Late Roman
Period 3.3 Trackway metalling

G115
G114
G113
G112
Section 7
G116
G111
G121
G122
G117
G118
G110
G119
G120
Section 8
G109
G133
Section 9
G139
Section 10
G139
G134
G140
G139
G142
G135
G143
G136
Section 12
G137
G123
G124
G125
G126
G127
G128
G129
G130
G131
G132

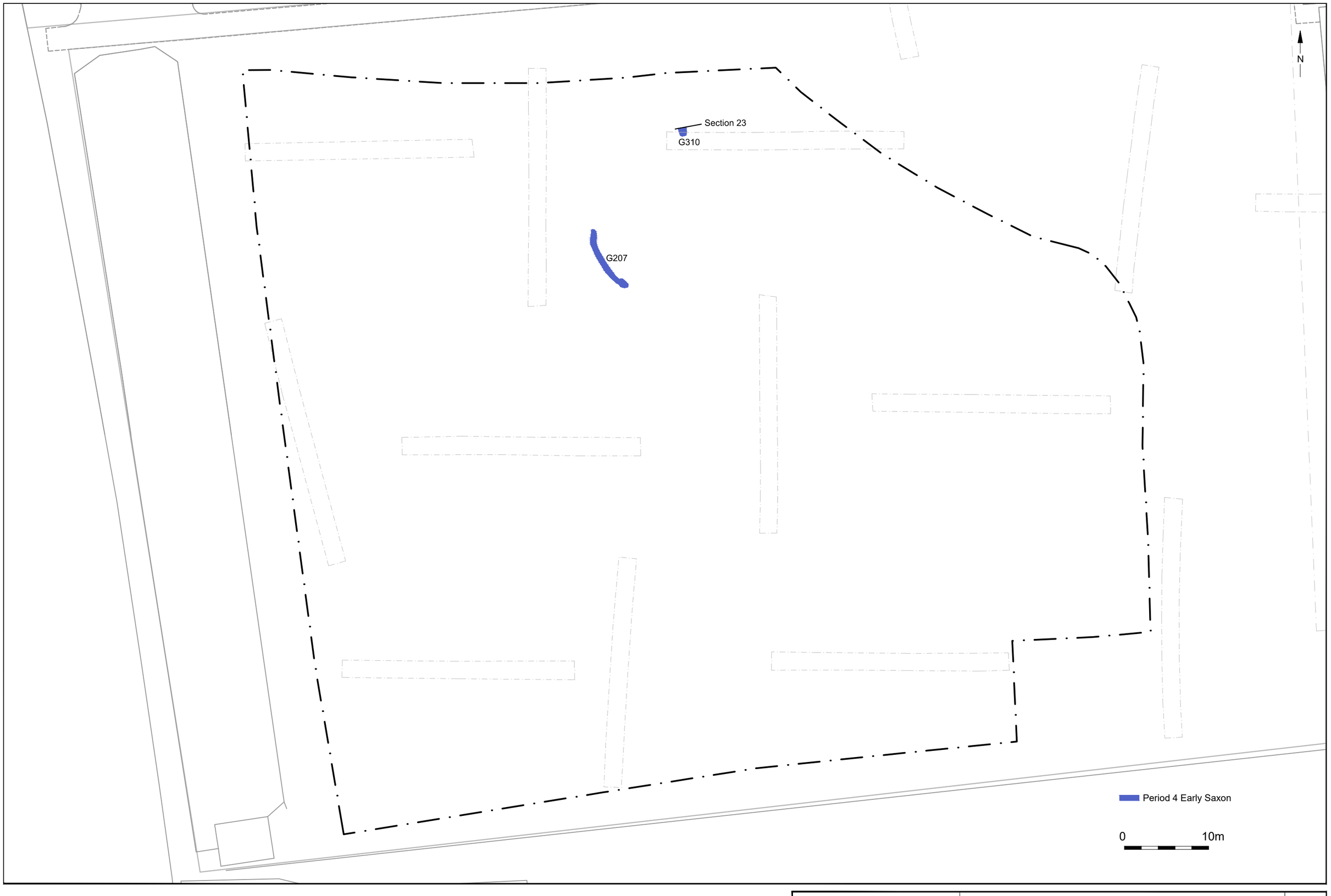
0 10m

Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 12
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL	North excavation area with Period 3 features	



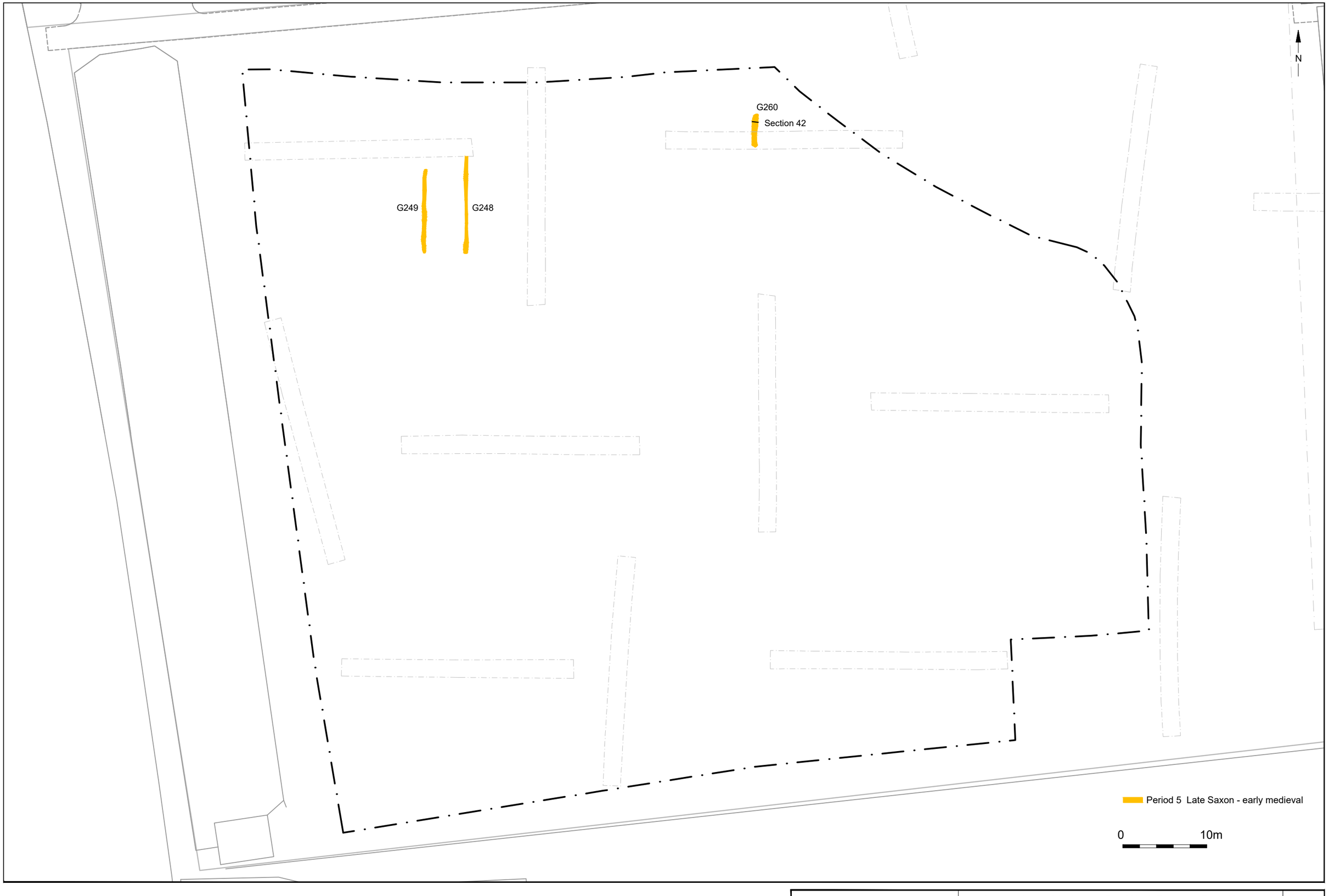
© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South west excavation area and Period 3 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Period 3 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South west excavation area and Phase 4 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Phase 4 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South west excavation area and Phase 5 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

Aerial view of B296 & B297

N

Section 44

G295

Section 50

Section 49

G294

G296

Section 45

Section 48

G302

G297

G302

Section 47

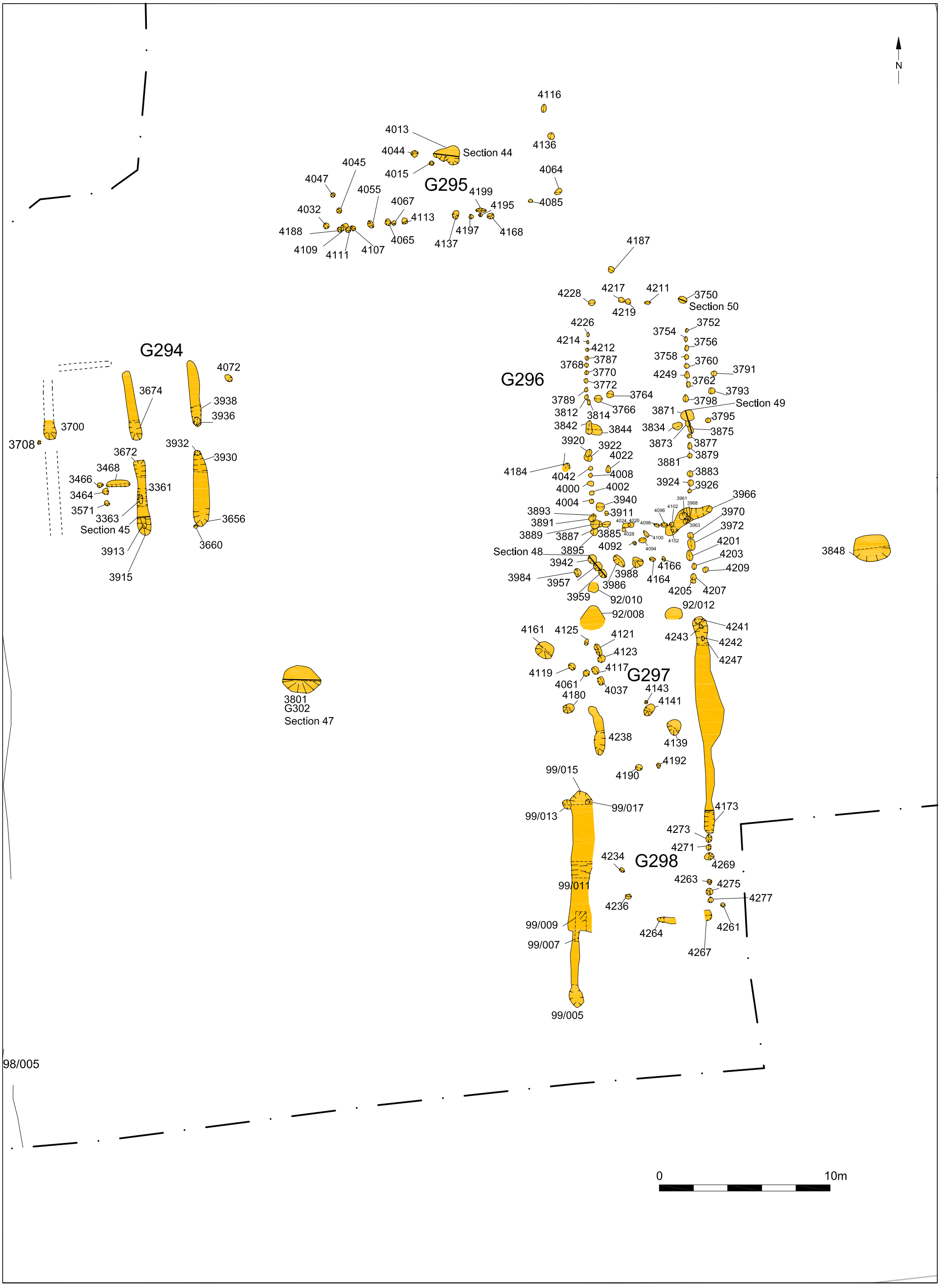
Section 46

G298

0 10m

Period 5 Late Saxon - early medieval

© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Phase 5 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		



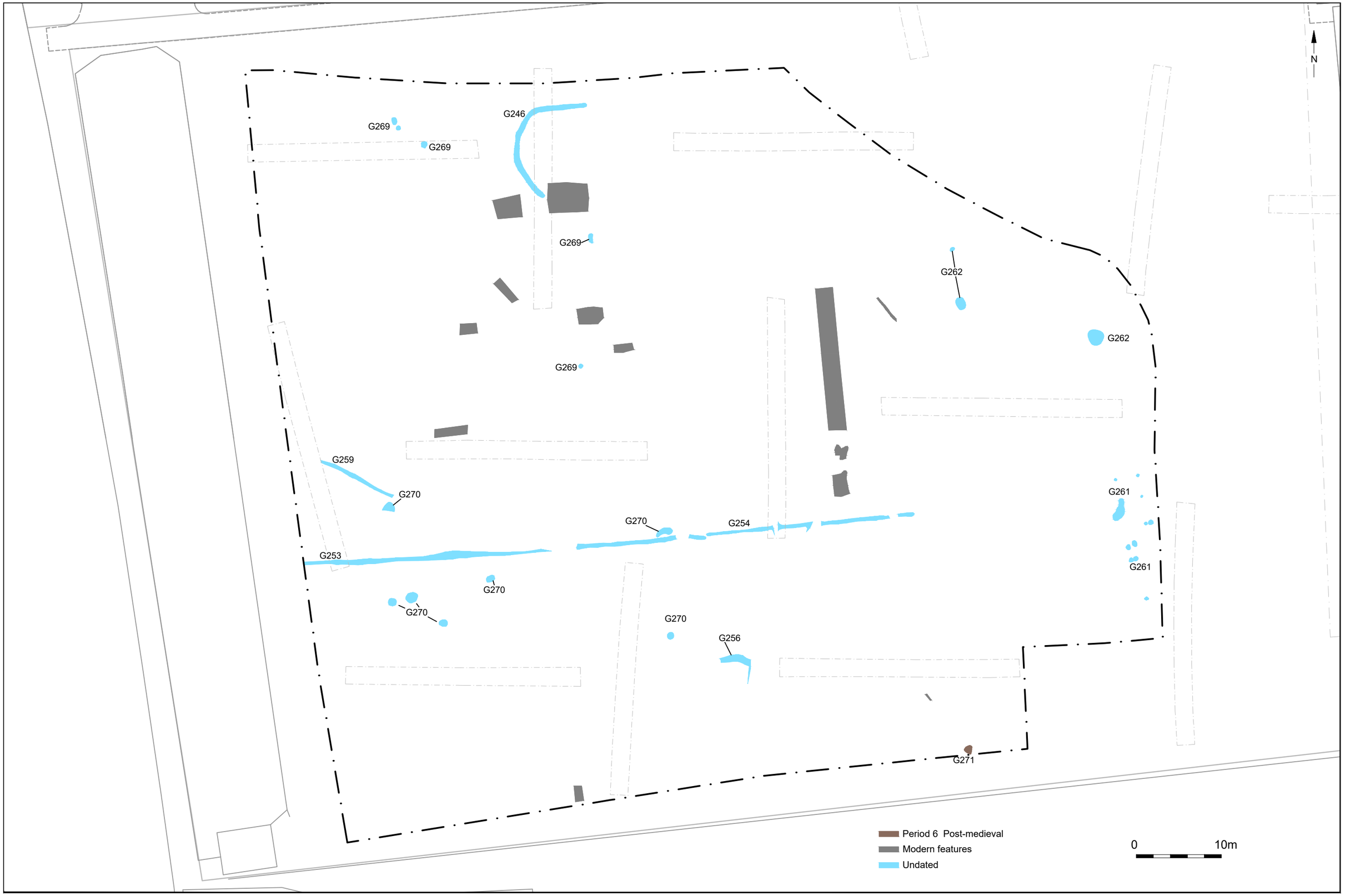
© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	Plan of south-east excavation area Phase 5 buildings	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

N

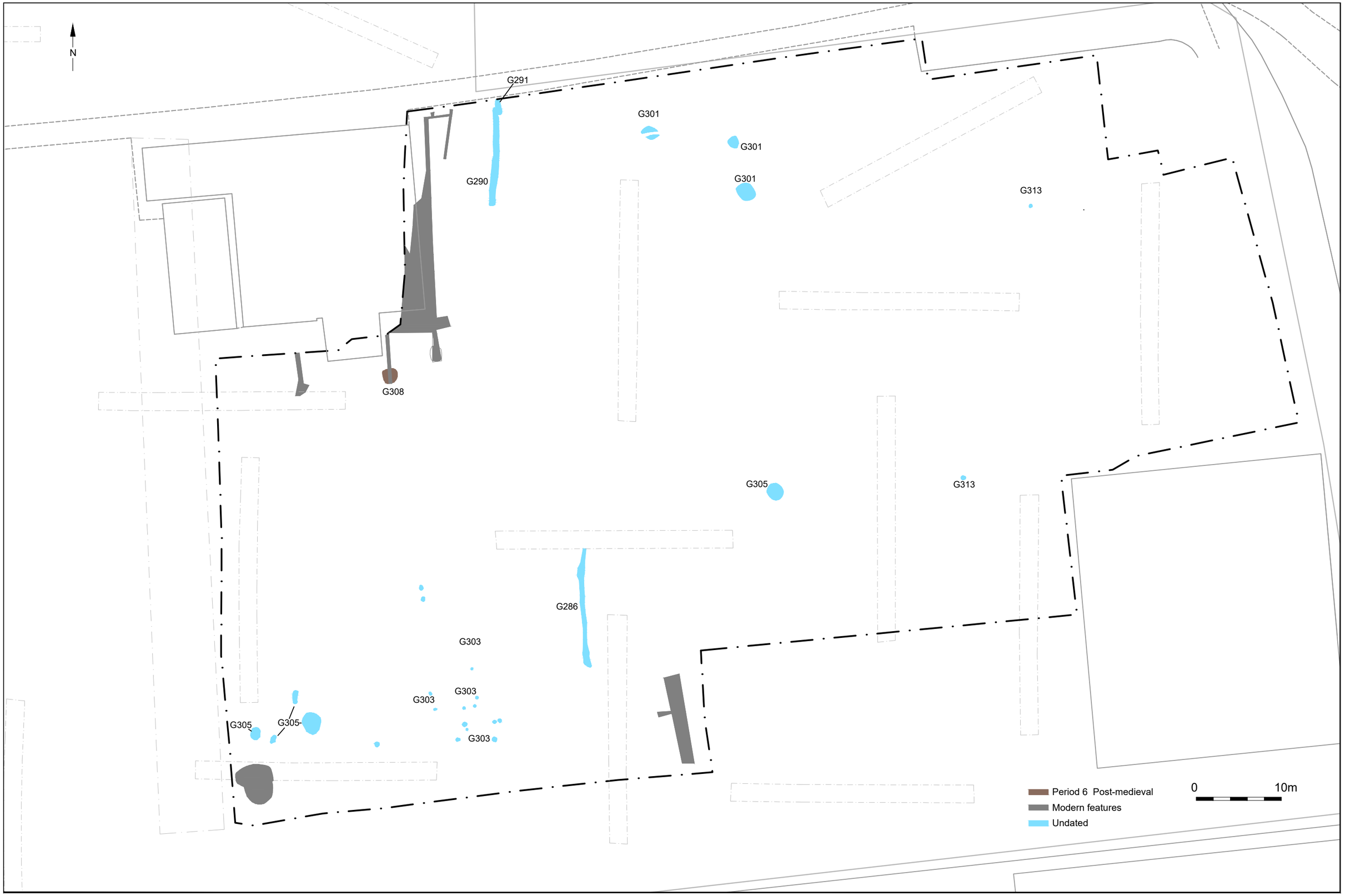
Period 6 Post-medieval
Undated

G148
G148
G148
G148
G148
G148
G148
G148
G148
G145
G145
G145
G145
G149
G149
G149
G149
G149
G149
G145
Section 11
G144
G150
G150
G150
G150
G150
G150
G150
G147
G146
0
10m

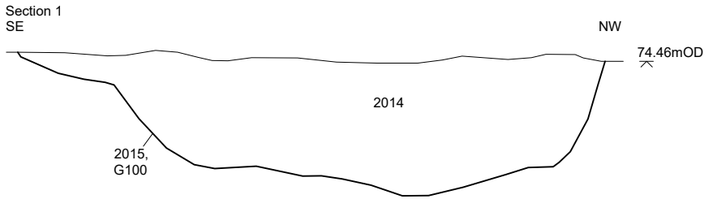
© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area with Period 6 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

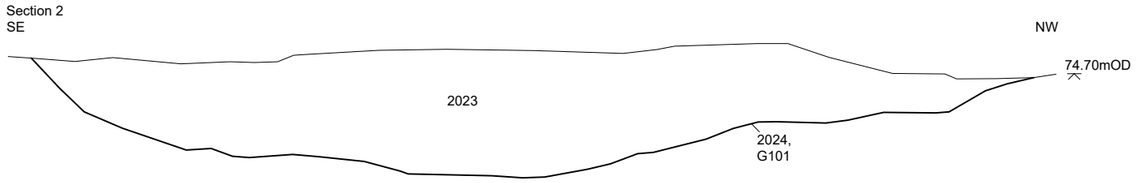


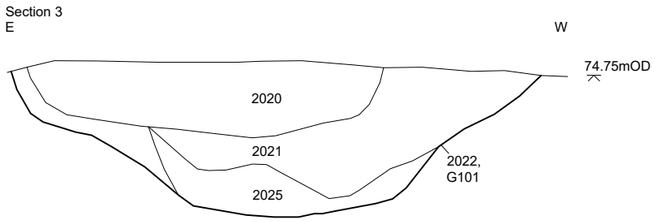
© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South west excavation area and Phase 6 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

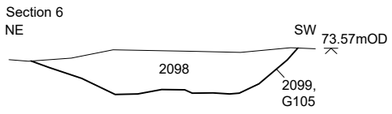


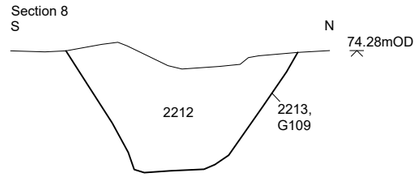
© Archaeology South-East		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South-east excavation area with Phase 6 features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

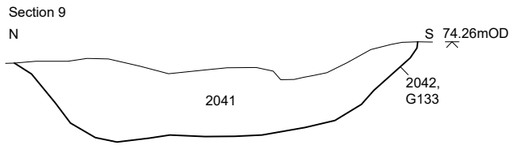


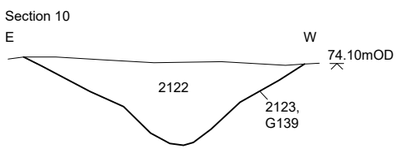


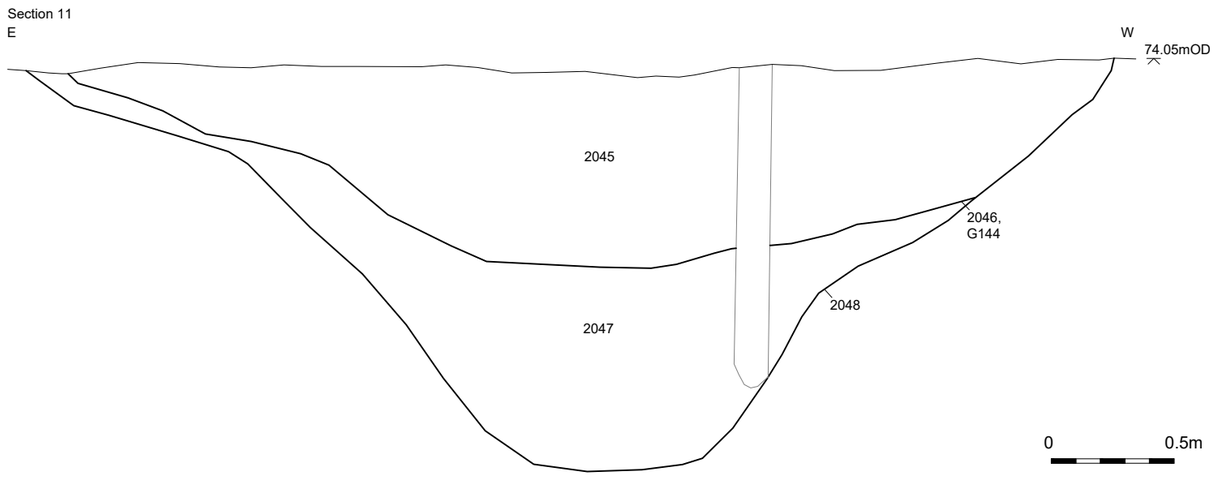






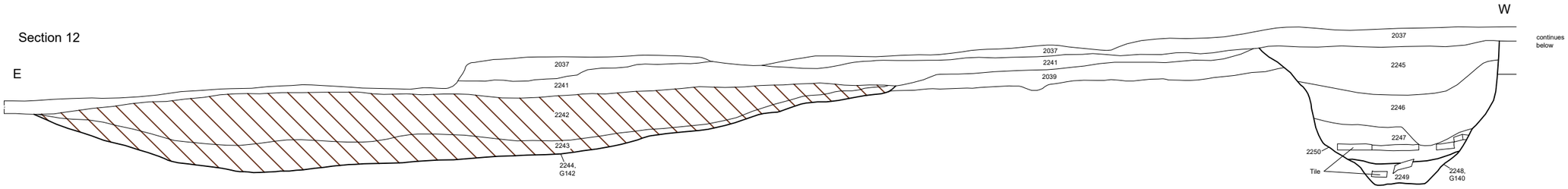


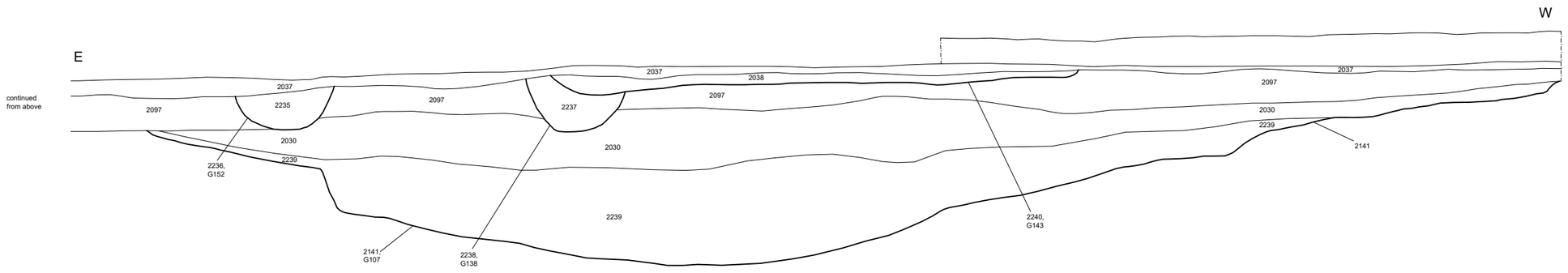




© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 23
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area sections 1 - 12	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

Section 12





0 1m

Period 3.3 Trackway metalling

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	North excavation area section 13	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

G101, Pit 2022

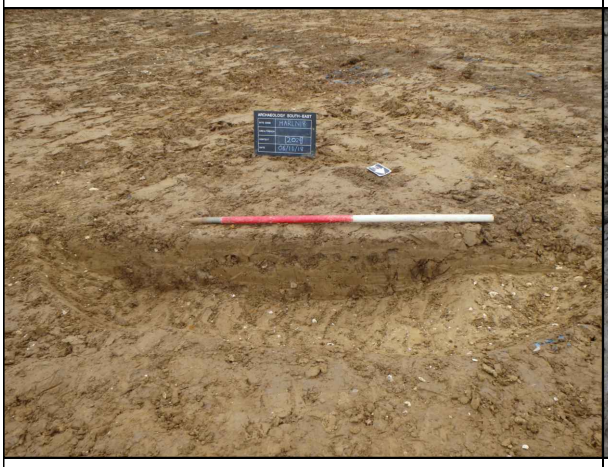
G153, Pit 2033

G140, Ditches 2197, 2199 and G135, Ditch 2201

G140, Ditches 2248 and 2250

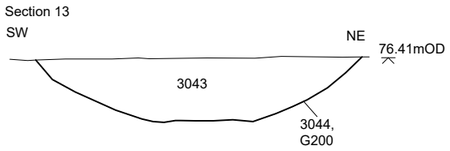
G100, Pit 2015

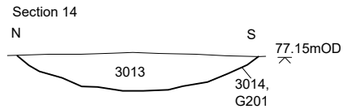
G144, Ditch 2046

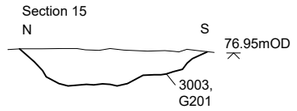


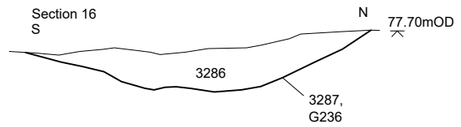
G101, Pit 2024

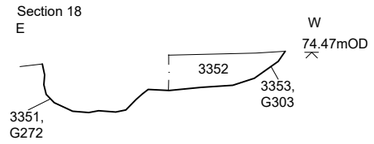
G106, Gully 2127

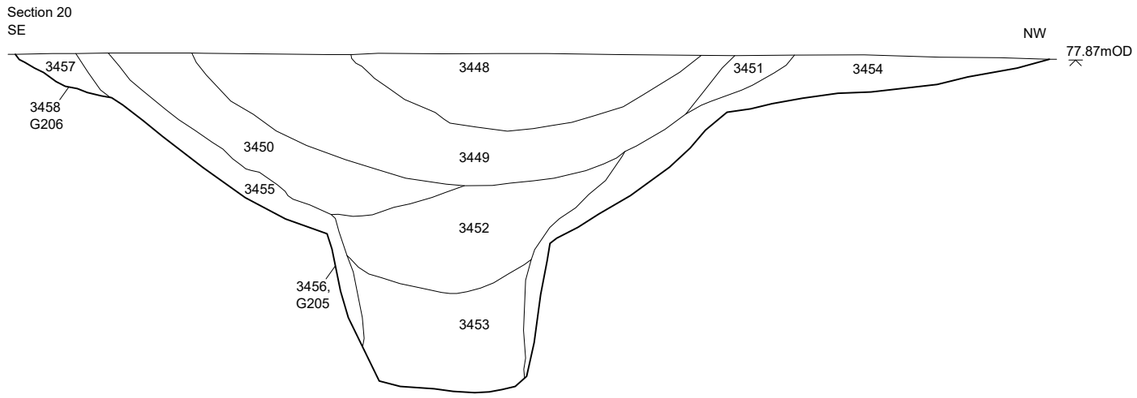


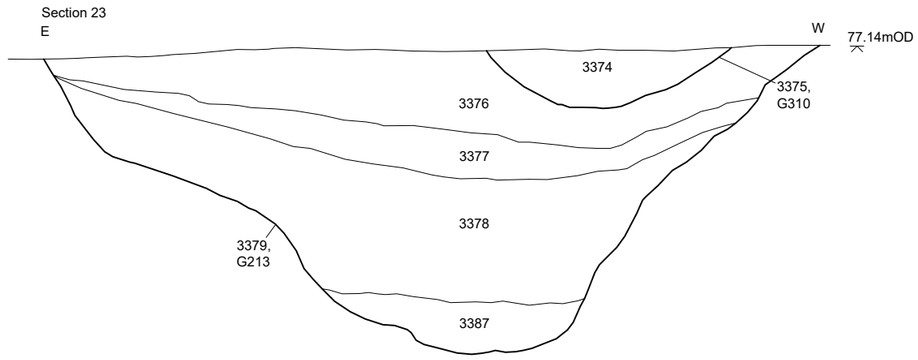


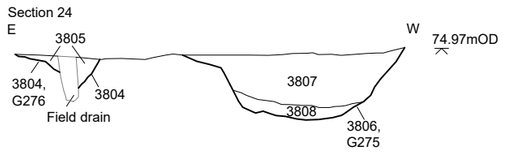


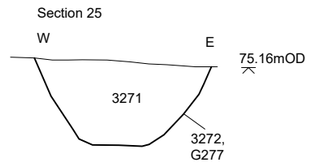


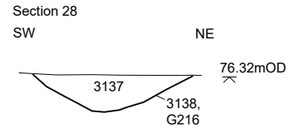


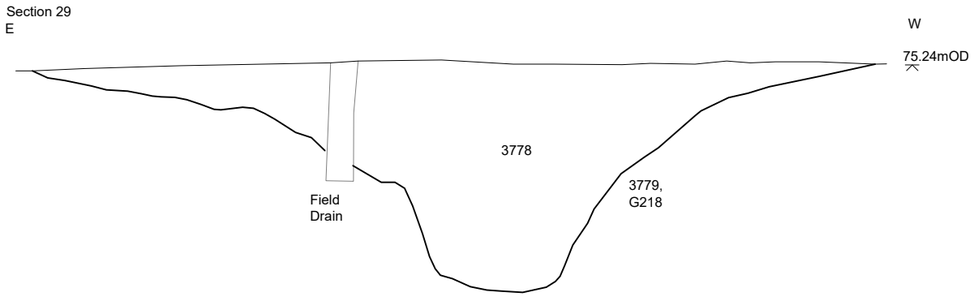


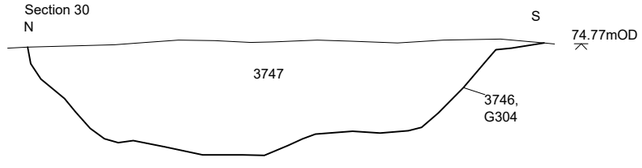












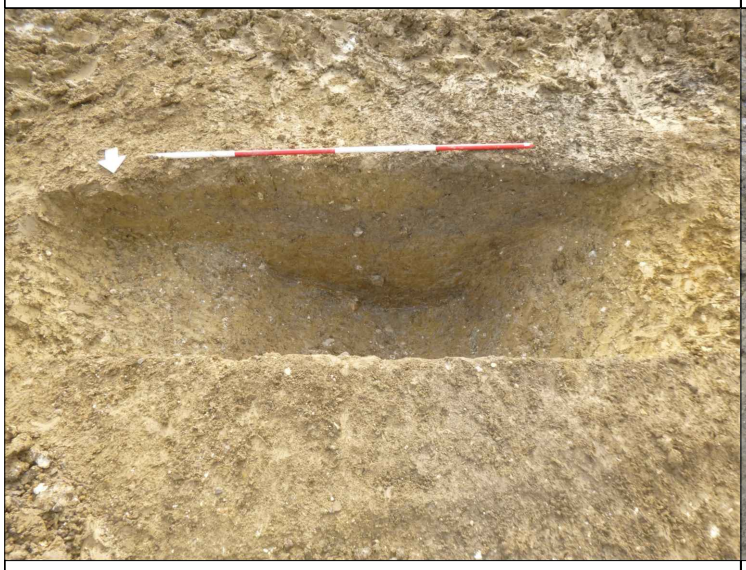
© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South excavation area sections 13 - 30	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

G200, Ditch 3044

G317, Pit 3287

G205, Ditch 3456

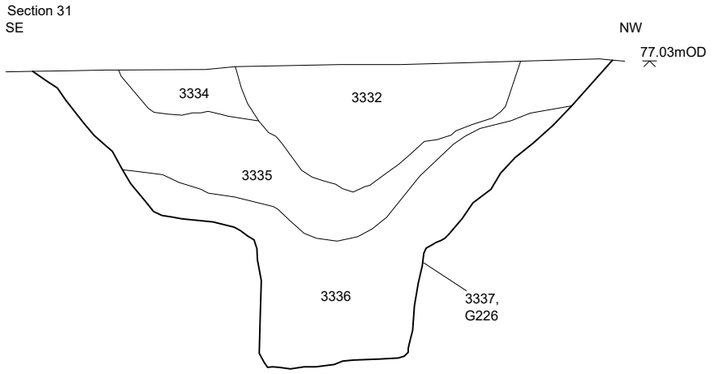
G316, Pit 3178

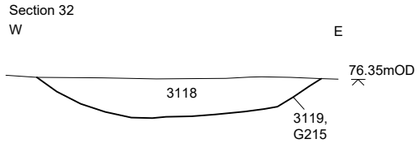


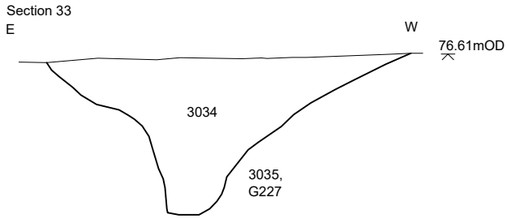
G101, Ditch 3379

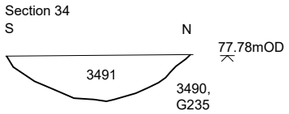
G106, Ditch 3125

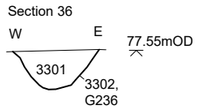
© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South area photographs	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

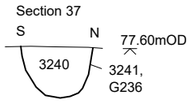


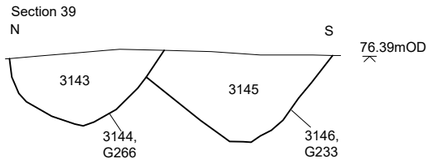


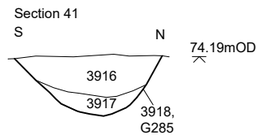


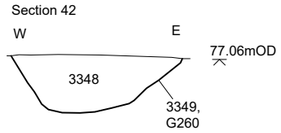


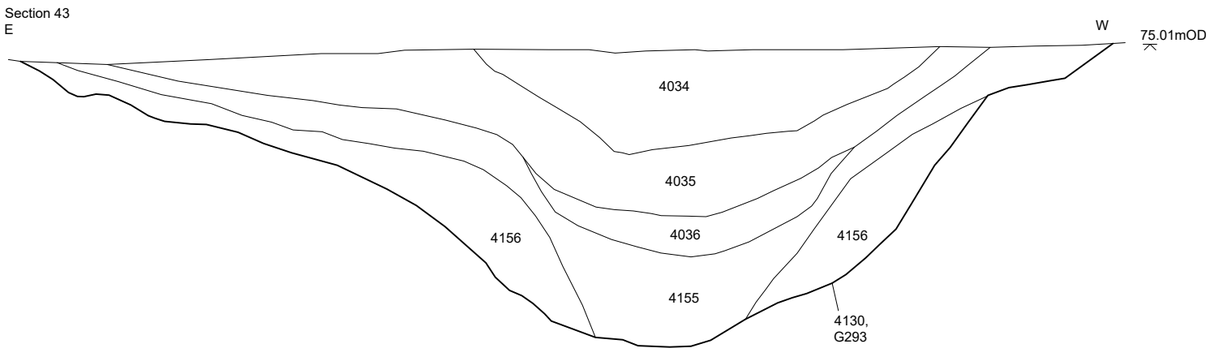


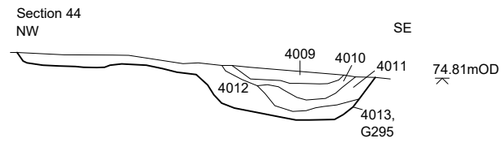


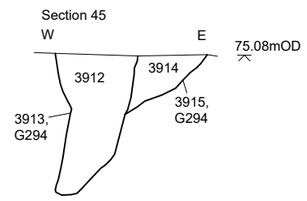


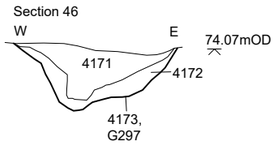


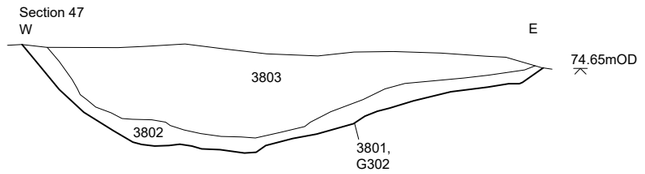


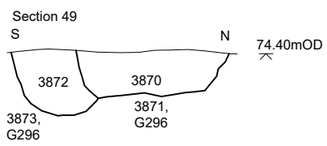


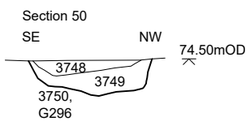












© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South excavation area sections 31 - 50	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

G226, Ditch 3337

G227, Ditch 3035

G226, Pit 3144 and G233, Ditch 3146

G293, Ditch 4130

G295, Hearth 4013 and posthole 4015

G269, Posthole 3942

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	South area photographs	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

- Period 1.1 Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
- Period 1.3 Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
- Period 1.4 Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age
- Period 1.5 Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age
- Period 2 Late Iron Age - Early Roman
- Period 3.1 Early Roman - late 1st century to early 2nd century
- Period 3.2 Mid Roman
- Period 3.3 Late Roman
- Period 3.3 Trackway metalling
- Period 4 Early Saxon
- Period 5 Late Saxon - early medieval
- Period 6 Post-medieval

N

Enterprise zone 2018 excavation
(Phase 2 North Area)

Enterprise zone 2014 excavation
(Phase 1)

Mark Hall Sports Ground

Enterprise zone
2018 excavation
(Phase 2 SW Area)

(Phase 2
SE Area)

0 50m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Second phase of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig.30
Project Ref: 160279	Mar 2020	Phase 1 and Phase 2 with dated features	
Report No: 2019367	Drawn by: APL		

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

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

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