Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Excavation

Land North of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

ASE Project No: 200630
Site Code: BCMR 20

ASE Report No: 2022022

March 2022

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LAND NORTH OF MARSH ROAD, BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, ESSEX

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

NGR: TQ 95152 97053

Planning Reference: FUL/MAL/19/01208

ASE Project No: 200630
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Abstract

This report presents the results of mitigation excavation undertaken at Land North of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, in February to March 2021. Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of UCL's Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Homes, to conduct this investigation ahead of residential development.

Located on the northern periphery of the town of Burnham-on-Crouch, the 5.5ha development site has been subject to various phases of evaluation work since 2019, including geophysical survey and two stages of trial-trenching.

The trial-trench evaluation work identified clusters of postholes and pits that were tentatively interpreted as remains of Middle Iron Age domestic settlement, potentially constituting a farmstead, with possible enclosure or field ditches to its south. A large possible pit containing domestic debris of Early Saxon date was identified in the north-east corner of the site, alongside Pannel's Brook.

As a consequence of significant archaeological remains being found, five mitigation excavation areas (Areas 1 to 5) totalling 4430sq m were investigated across the north-east of the site.

A light scatter of prehistoric pits of broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date were identified across the excavation areas. Later prehistoric land use was evidenced by an arcing arrangement of ditches and an adjacent possible ditched trackway, with a cluster of undated postholes to their north, which are speculated to constitute the remains of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation site, such as a farmstead.

Contrary to the results of the evaluation, the majority of the dated remains encountered within the excavation areas were demonstrated to be of Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date, broadly dating to the 5th to 7th century AD. The remains of at least three buildings, two post-built and one sunken-featured, were recorded along with pits, a few fencelines and a possible hearth/oven. The possible pit found by the evaluation alongside the brook was found to be a sequence of deposits occupying a probable hollow – perhaps constituting a working area alongside, or crossing point of, the watercourse. These features define the remains of an unenclosed, dispersed Early Saxon settlement and produced a domestic assemblage of pottery, animal bone, fired clay, metalwork and worked bone objects that is typical of such sites of this period.

Negligible remains of land use dating to the Roman and the High Medieval and later periods were encountered.

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 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 local significance, with the Early Medieval settlement remains considered to have a modest potential for further study and

reporting. The prehistoric remains are considered to have only a low potential for further analysis and research. It is proposed that an account primarily focused on the Early Medieval period results of the excavation are disseminated by means of the production of an article for inclusion in 'Essex Archaeology & History', the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Homes, to conduct an archaeological investigation on land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex. The work was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.

1.1 Location, Topography and Geology

1.1.1 The site is located on the northern outskirts of Burnham-on-Crouch (TQ 95152 97053; Fig. 1), in the south of Maldon District, in Essex. It comprises a *c*.5.5ha sub-rectangular field that is bounded to the west by St Mary's Church, which marks the historic (medieval) centre of Burnham, to the south by Marsh Road, and to the north by Pannel's Brook, beyond which lie the buildings of Roman's Farm. Agricultural fields lie further to the north and east. The modern town lies to the south.

1.1.2 The site comprises agricultural land, gently sloping from Marsh Road (south) to Pannel's Brook (north). The highest ground level recorded was 8.06m AOD at the south end of Trench 38, and the lowest was 5.88m AOD at the north end of Trench 36.

1.1.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) maps the bedrock geology of the site as London Clay Formation comprising deposits of clay, silt and sand. Superficial layers of River Terrace Deposits comprising sand and gravel are located to the south. Superficial head deposits of clay and silt have also been identified towards the eastern limit of the site (© UKRI 2022). During fieldwork the natural deposit was recorded as a light to mid orange compact silty clay.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The open area excavations were the final stage of fieldwork following a number of previous stages of evaluation investigation that explored the archaeological significance of the site. In 2019, in support of an initial heritage assessment of the site, a geophysical survey was undertaken (PCG 2019), which did not identify any anomalies suggestive of significant archaeological remains. Later that year an initial phase of pre-determination evaluation trenching was undertaken. This was prior to the submission of a planning application but following advice from Essex County Council's Place Services in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The evaluation included a geo-archaeological component and covered the majority of the site but omitted the field's north-east corner due to the presence of an active badger sett. This preliminary evaluation identified the presence of a significant density of remains suggestive of past domestic settlement activity (ASE 2019b).

1.2.2 A planning application was submitted in November 2019 for the proposed development of the site defined as:

Residential development comprising the construction of 90 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), public open space, landscaping and associated infrastructure.

1.2.2 The site evaluation work was completed by a second phase of trenching undertaken in November 2020, across the north-east corner of the site under ecological oversight (ASE 2021). It aimed to ascertain a better understanding as to the extent of the remains. This followed advice issued by ECC Place Services in a letter dated February 2020 in which they recommended that if the proposed development was approved a full archaeological condition should be attached to planning consent. The letter outlined the requirement for a full archaeological excavation in the area of the identified settlement remains and stated the prior need to evaluate the area of the badger sett exclusion zone. In line with advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework the condition read:

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the specific area of the site shown on the RPS drawing entitled 'Burnham-on-Crouch - Planning Ref: FUL/MAL/19/01208 – Current archaeological sign off plan' (Drawing Ref: 25729 06.12.19) until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of the programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

The staged archaeological work shall begin with the additional archaeological trial-trenching as shown on RPS Drawing Ref: 25729 06.12.19. This phase of evaluation will enable the full extent of archaeological interest to be identified for subsequent full archaeological excavation. The identified archaeological excavation area/s will be completed, in accordance with an excavation methodology as set out in the written scheme of investigation, ahead of development groundworks within the specified areas. All fieldwork should be conducted by a professional recognised archaeological contractor in accordance with a brief issued by this office.

1.2.3 In light of the evaluation results, and following consultation with RPS regarding specifically significant areas of the site, ECC Place Services advised that the following condition (no.27) be applied to the planning consent:

"27 No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the specific area of the site shown on the RPS drawing entitled 'Burnham on Crouch - Planning Ref: FUL/MAL/19/01208 – Current archaeological sign off plan' (Drawing Ref: 25729 06.12.19) until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of the programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been

submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

REASON:

To protect the site which is of archaeological interest, in accordance with policy D3 of the Maldon District Local Development Plan."

1.2.4 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the scope and methodology of the fieldwork was prepared prior to the first stage of evaluation trenching (ASE 2019a). The second stage adhered to the same methodology with an updated scope of work detailed in the RPS drawing entitled 'Burnham-on- Crouch - Planning Ref: FUL/MAL/19/01208 – Current archaeological sign off plan' (Drawing Ref: 25729 06.12.19). The excavation work was undertaken in accordance with a WSI prepared by RPS (2020) and approved by ECC Place Services prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.3 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.3.1 The stages of archaeological investigation undertaken within the site were as follows:

- Geophysical Survey by Pre-Construct Geophysics in March 2019 (PCG 2019)
- Stage 1 trial-trench evaluation carried out by ASE in October 2019, with geo-archaeological assessment by QUEST (ASE 2019b)
- Stage 2 trial-trench evaluation carried out by ASE in November 2020 (ASE 2021)
- Mitigation excavation work undertaken by ASE between February and March 2021 (this report)

1.3.2 The mitigation fieldwork was directed by Adam Dyson and managed by Gemma Stevenson (Project Manager). The post-excavation work was managed by Mark Atkinson (Post-excavation Manager).

1.4 Fieldwork methodology (mitigation phase)

1.4.1 The strategy for the open area excavation was to mitigate impacts from construction/attenuation works to five areas identified to be of archaeological interest. These areas (Areas 1–5) are located on Figure 2 and are listed in section 4.1.1.

1.4.2 The excavation areas were accurately located in accordance with the WSI using Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) survey equipment. During fieldwork they were then marginally extended in various locations as dictated by the significance of exposed remains, leading to a total excavation area of 4430m². Extensions to the proposed areas were carried out in agreement with RPS/ECC Place Services. The extensions were located at the north-east corner and along the east side of Area 1, and at the north side and south-east corner of Area 3. The excavation areas were opened in the following order: 4, 3, 5, 1, then 2.

1.4.3 All excavation areas were scanned prior to excavation for the presence of underground services using a Cable Avoidance Tool. Mechanical excavation was conducted under the supervision of ASE staff with a tracked 360^0 excavator fitted with a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation continued to the top of geological deposit or archaeological horizon, whichever was uppermost. The excavation base was then cleaned using hand tools where appropriate and exposed archaeological deposits or negative features were identified and surveyed for further investigation.

1.4.4 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the 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).

1.4.5 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed deposits sample excavated and recorded, or in a small number of cases recorded in plan. Obviously modern disturbances such as land drain trenches were left unexcavated. Trench record sheets were completed for stratigraphic data, and all archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets.

1.4.6 Archaeological features were hand-cleaned and excavated; discrete features were half-sectioned and then in some instances fully excavated, and 1m-wide segments were excavated across linear features.

1.4.7 The exposed sections were recorded by means of 1:10 scale hand drawings and features/deposits planned using GNSS survey equipment or hand planned at 1:20 scale as appropriate.

1.4.8 A digital photographic record was compiled, including working shots to represent more generally the nature of the site and fieldwork.

1.4.9 All artefacts retrieved from features and deposits were retained for specialist identification and study. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, in accordance with the ASE collection policy and CIfA guidelines (2014c).

1.4.10 Deposits with the potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains were sampled and processed in accordance with current Historic England guidelines. A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of the context for small features) was taken. Bulk samples targeted recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Several samples were taken from the fills of the sunken featured building to help ensure the recovery of small artefacts. Samples were processed using tank flotation.

1.5 Organisation of the Report

1.5.1 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).

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

1.5.3 The records, finds, and environmental material for the site are recorded under two site codes, BCMR19 for the phases of archaeological evaluation (ASE 2019b and ASE 2021) and BCMR20 for the open area excavations.

1.5.4 This report presents the results of the open area excavation work, with the results from the evaluation phases integrated where appropriate. Results from the trenches within the excavation areas are fully integrated, with remains located outside of the excavation areas referenced where informative.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical information is drawn from the evaluation reports (ASE 2021 and 2019b), the Heritage Assessment (CSA 2019) based on evidence held in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), the historic towns assessment for Burnham-on-Crouch (ECC 1999), and other readily available sources such as site reports and historic cartography. The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Within the wider area, superficial river terrace gravels have been identified as having Palaeolithic potential. They comprise the Asheldham Gravels which were laid down by the River Medway when it flowed northwards through Essex. They are associated with Palaeolithic flint tools, possibly of both the Clactonian and Acheulian cultures and Pleistocene faunal remains and have been ranked as being of High and Moderate Potential for Palaeolithic remains by both the *Medway Valley Project* (MVPP_EX 15 and MVPP_EX16; Wenban-Smith 2007), and the *Managing the Essex Pleistocene* project (PPA 227 and PPA248; O'Connor 2017).

2.2.2 A sparse scatter of prehistoric flint artefacts and debitage has been recorded around Burnham-on-Crouch, predominantly on the western side of the town. Finds of palaeolithic worked flint; one core, one unretouched flake and one miscellaneous worked fragment was recovered *c*.500km west of the site (EHER 11310, 11350). Residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint has recently been recovered from features identified at Land West of Southminster Road (ASE 2018a; EHER 49137). A prehistoric 'semi-leaf-shaped' flint tool was recovered *c*.800m to the south-west (EHER 11318, not illustrated). Worked flint, including a core fragment, has been recovered from Hill Farm (EHER 11342) *c*.1km to the south-west.

2.2.3 Cropmarks corresponding to features possibly prehistoric in date have been identified at a number of locations (e.g. EHER 11242, 11338, 11341). Cropmarks of at least three ring-ditches, probably representing a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (EHER 11369 East of Stokes Hall, not illustrated) have also been identified 3km north-west of the site. Evidence of Bronze Age occupation predates a Middle Iron Age settlement enclosure identified during trial trenching 1km west of the site (ASE 2018a; EHER 49137). In 2010, a Bronze Age hoard comprising 214 objects (PAS ID: ESS-8822A3) was discovered by a metal detectorist in a field over 900m to the south-east of the site. The hoard contained complete and fragmented objects and is thought to represent largely waste pieces to be recast. It included axes, spearheads and knives, along with fragments of swords and waste ingots. Some of the objects were placed within a pottery vessel. These hoards form part of a widespread phenomenon of deposits of buried Middle/Late Bronze Age metalwork across south-east Essex. A founder's hoard of six Bronze Age loopless palstave axes (EHER 11211) has also been recorded to the south-west of Burnham-on-Crouch (not illustrated).

2.2.4 Recent excavations outlined below (section 2.6) have added considerably to understanding of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation of the area. Until recently, the earliest-known nucleated settlement at Burnham-in-Crouch appears to have been a Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead (EHER 11332) located south-west of Burnham-on-Crouch.

2.2.5 A trenching investigation of cropmarks plotted *c*.850m south-east of the site, by the Maldon Archaeology and History Group in 2006, revealed a 72m-wide rectilinear Iron Age defended enclosure (EHER 16031) with entrances to the north and west. A prehistoric trackway of possible Bronze Age origin was found adjacent to the enclosure. Late Iron Age burials with associated 'Belgic' pottery vessels were found in the 1930s to the west of the railway station (EHER 11235).

2.2.6 Other evidence for Iron Age occupation in the vicinity is limited to finds including fragments of Iron Age pottery found in 1936 on a housing estate, *c.*600m SW of the church (EHER 11231) and a small bowl with an ompholos base *c*.650m to the south of the site (EHER 11334).

2.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 A 1st-century AD Romano-British farmstead succeeded a Late Iron Age farmstead, *c*.860m to the south-west of the site (EHER 11333, 15291). In the wider landscape the Dengie peninsular was an ideal location for salt extraction, given its estuaries and coastal marshland. A large 'red hill' of over 221m in diameter at Stoneyhills, situated *c.*1km to the north-east of the site, is evidence of this exploitation (EHER 47316). An Iron Age pre-cursor for the salt industry is also attested by briquetage associated with both pre-Belgic and Late Iron Age pottery to the south-west of Burnham (EHER 47026; not illustrated). A Late Iron Age or Roman saltern (EHER 11303; not illustrated) lies to the north.

2.3.2 The exploitation of this area may have been connected with the development of a possible north/south aligned Roman Road (EHER 11285), whose route may have connected the north and south coasts of the peninsular via the Stoneyhills area; that is to the east of the Southminster Road. The postulated route of this road is possibly preserved in a north/south aligned pathway and hedge lines that pass along the western boundary of the site.

2.3.3 Re-used Roman ceramic building material (CBM) forms part of the fabric of St. Mary's Church, located on Church Road (EHER 11225). Roman finds (EHER 11233) and coins (EHER 11233, 11302) have been recovered.

2.4 Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) and medieval

2.4.1 The Domesday Book records Burnham as a small manorial village in 1086 (ECC 1999, 5 and 7), suggesting that the village had developed in the Anglo-Saxon period. The location of the Anglo-Saxon core of the town may be situated in the vicinity of the church rather than the riverside. Recorded archaeological remains of this period are limited to the findspot of a loomweight (EHER 11232). However, it is noted that the weight is triangular

which is more typical of Iron Age to Roman types, while Iron Age pottery was also associated with the site, suggesting that a Saxon date may be erroneous.

2.4.2 The medieval village was probably situated around St. Mary's Church, *c*.80m west of the site; the current building was erected in the 14th century but may have been preceded by earlier structures (EHER 11227). A moat (EHER 11224) at Burnham Hall, next to the church, may indicate the location of a homestead or hall central to the original medieval village core. It is postulated that the area surrounding Hall Farm, may be the location of a Deserted Medieval Village (EHER 11223), although this would be beyond the postulated extent of the Church and Hall complex (ECC 1999, 22). A second deserted medieval village is thought to be located *c*.2km west of the site in the vicinity of the original 14th-century church of All Saints which was completely rebuilt in the late 19th century (List No 1123775) and Creeksea Hall (List No 1137655) which has a 16th-century wing. High House (Southminster) to the north of the site is also late medieval in origin (List No. 1137439).

2.4.3 In 1253 a market was granted to the Fitzwalter family who owned the manor of Burnham, which may have coincided with the shift of the village's nucleus away from St. Mary's Church to the riverside, where the modern-day Quay and High Street are situated. The new nucleus of Burnham-on-Crouch may have been planted to take advantage of the estuary, both for trade and as a fishery. Elements of the later medieval town's layout certainly appear planned, particularly the High Street at a tangent to the Quay, which would have allowed the maximum number of plots to have access from ship to warehouse (ECC 1999, 7). Few other medieval buildings remain extant in the modern town, and none are in proximity to the site.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The post-medieval town, economy and industry were based on the fishing trade, especially oysters, and on ancillary services such as boat building and coopering (ECC 1999, 8). Burnham Hall, the manor of Burnham, remained situated on the northern edge of the town and was built in the 17th century on the moated site at Hall Farm (EHER 47426). The site lay in the agricultural hinterland of the town. Other surviving buildings from the 17th – 18th centuries include the red brick Cherry Garden on Maldon Road, the Thatched Cottage, Newman's Farmhouse and the Old Vicarage at Stoneyhills.

2.5.2 The area beyond the urban area of Burnham-on-Crouch was largely rural in character but there were some areas of industry, an important example of which was brickmaking, exploiting the available natural resources. Brickworks were situated on Green Lane (EHER 11309), *c*.1.2km north-east of the site, and north of the town at 'Brickfields Farm'. A water-filled clay-pit, probably 'Croxtons Pit', remains visible on Brickfield Farm.

2.5.3 In 1883 Burnham Railway Station was built on the Wickford to Southminster line. The railway station to the south-west, lies opposite the Mildmay Ironworks (EHER 15291), which were opened in 1899 and were the largest employer in the town after boat-building, but have now been demolished.

2.5.4 During the Second World War, the defence of the Dengie Peninsular against potential invasion was taken seriously and this is reflected in the survival of defensive installations from the period across the general area. The nearest of these is a road barrier situated on Pannel's Bridge, *c*.250m west of the site (EHER 40973).

2.5.5 Historic mapping illustrates the development of the site and wider area through the post-medieval period. Chapman and Andre's 1777 map provides an accurate and detailed portrayal of the 18th-century landscape on the Dengie Peninsular, including the town of Burnham-on-Crouch and the site. The extent of the town is clearly limited to a simple arrangement of streets on the riverside, while the site is situated to the north in a rural landscape of scattered farms. The site occupies undeveloped, likely agricultural land.

2.5.6 The 1849 Tithe Map and Apportionment depicts a similar landscape in the vicinity of the site. The grouping of the church and Hall Farm (later Burnham Hall) are clearly depicted, with Hall Farm lying north of the church. The 1873 OS map shows the site boundaries as they survive today, the site being a single field.

2.5.7 The 1880 OS and later mapping show the expansion of Burnham, but at this time the site is at some distance from the town. Despite the construction of the GER Southminster railway line in 1883 and gradual northward growth thereafter, the site itself remains little changed thereafter. A smithy is shown along the southern site boundary on the 1896 map.

2.6 Previous archaeological work (Fig. 1)

Previous work on site

2.6.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd in March 2019 (PCG 2019). The survey identified anomalies interpreted to be largely natural or modern features, with a large spread of miscellaneous debris in the central part of the site. An isolated ditch-type anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified in the southwest region of the site, although it was conceded this may just be the result of cultivation or a natural feature.

2.6.2 The following is a summary of the 2019/2020 evaluation phase of work. Detailed results are presented in the previously issued reports (ASE 2019b and ASE 2021).

2.6.3 Thirty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, thirty in 2019 and a further eight in 2020 under ecological oversight in an area adjacent to an active badger sett. Archaeological features were recorded in ten trenches across the north-east and east of the site, the remaining twenty-eight trenches being devoid of remains. During the first phase of work two distinct clusters of postholes and pits were identified in Trench 14 and across Trenches 20 and 30. These were tentatively interpreted as remains of Middle Iron Age domestic structures, potentially constituting a farmstead. Ditches to the south of the eastern most structural remains indicated a possible associated boundary or

part of a wider field system. A post-medieval agricultural furrow and a small number of unstratified finds were also recorded.

2.6.4 A concurrent geo-archaeological investigation recorded a sequence of silts, clays, clayey gravel and sandy gravel, but no humanly-struck flints or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered. Consequently there will be no further consideration of the geo-archaeological investigation results; the full report forms part of evaluation phase 1 report (ASE 2019b).

2.6.4 The second phase of trial-trenching work helped to define the extent of the posthole settlement evidence and identified a further small cluster of postholes towards the north boundary of the site (Trench 31), although it did little to bolster the dating evidence. It also identified a further focus of domestic activity in the far north-east corner of the site, adjacent to Pannel's Brook (Trench 36), comprising a large pit containing domestic debris of early Anglo-Saxon date.

Other archaeological investigations

2.6.5 Archaeological investigations have recently been conducted at other nearby sites and have produced evidence for a Late Bronze Age boundary and associated activity including burials to the south of the site, additional Late Bronze Age occupation further to the south-west and a Middle Iron Age farmstead to the west. These results are presented in more detail below.

Land West of Southminster Road (ASE 2018a)

2.6.6 The investigation west of the present site comprised trial trenching across the 14.68ha site and subsequent targeted excavation of 0.926ha (EHER 49137). Residual worked flint of Mesolithic to Neolithic date was recovered providing evidence of a limited and likely transitory earlier prehistoric presence, a possible Late Bronze Age structure perhaps indicative of more permanent land use by the later prehistoric period. The main occupation phase comprised a Middle Iron Age sub-rectangular ditched enclosure (c.4,650sq m) occupied by three ring-gullies indicative of probable roundhouses of similar date, a sub-enclosure and a number of later prehistoric and undated pits and gullies. These features are indicative of a Middle Iron Age farmstead and associated agricultural land use. A further small enclosure of the same date with two large pits were identified to the east of the main enclosure. Only limited evidence was encountered at the site for the Roman period and the small quantities of fragmentary and degraded Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman pottery were largely considered intrusive. A single gully north of the Middle Iron Age enclosure was most likely Roman in date; however, its function could not be established. There was also evidence for medieval strip field farming and post-medieval field division.

Land at Pippins Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex (ASE 2018b)

2.6.7 The investigation south of the present site comprised trial trench evaluation of 5.57ha and subsequent targeted excavation of 1,771sq m. Geoarchaeological test pitting was also undertaken. A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age east/west boundary extended across the site and was supplemented by a parallel boundary to the south over a short distance. A scatter of contemporary pits was concentrated north of the boundary, amongst which were three

unurned cremation burials one of which has been radiocarbon dated to 1236–1051 cal BC. An unstratified socketed bronze axe head and associated two further fragments of copper alloy, found together in a modern agricultural drain, probably constitute at least part of a dispersed hoard of Late Bronze Age metalwork. A Middle Iron Age activity area was represented by a cluster of short curving ditches/gullies and pits/postholes to the south of the earlier boundaries. Apparently intrusive finds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were encountered in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age boundary ditch and related pit features may constitute deliberate/structured deposits inserted into the boundary remains.

Land Between Chandlers and Creeksea Lane / Land at Maldon Rd
(Fig. 1 ref. OA 2018)

2.6.8 The investigation south-west of the present site undertaken by Oxford Archaeology and Quest comprised trial trenching and geoarchaeological test pitting across a *c*.21ha site (Oxford Archaeology East 2018a). The later prehistoric and historic results of the evaluation can be broadly separated into three zones. Archaeological remains revealed in the northern zone pertained to the post-medieval / modern period. The middle of the site contained archaeology from the Late Bronze Age period and consisted of linear ditch features, pits and postholes. Further features dating to the Late Bronze Age period, including ditches and pits were uncovered at the southern end of site. The ditches appear to correspond to known cropmarks and geophysical anomalies in the immediate area. The presence of briquetage in some of the features is possibly indicative of nearby salt production.

2.6.9 Further Bronze Age features were revealed in mitigation excavation areas subsequently investigated in the southern part of the site (Oxford Archaeology 2018b) where enclosures, ring-ditches and other anomalies had been identified by the geophysical survey. Several cremation burials of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date were recorded, including a cluster at the western edge of Area 2 that was possibly located between two ditches. Other features included pits, postholes and a large waterhole (possibly Middle Iron Age), with associated assemblages of Late Bronze Age pottery and fire-cracked flint, while several ditches appear to have been related to a contemporary field system. Also of significance is the assemblage of briquetage recovered from some of the Late Bronze Age features, and one pit in particular; interpreted as a settling tank. This evidence places the site neatly in context with the eponymous 'Red Hills' of Essex, although saltworking sites of this early date are still relatively rare in the region. A number of Roman ditches and features were also revealed that appear to have been located on the periphery of the Early Roman farmstead previously investigated to the east of the site.

Land off Southminster Road (ASE 2019c)

2.6.10 Seventeen evaluation trenches were excavated across a 3.84ha site on the northern periphery of Burnham. Pits and possible postholes of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date were found at two separate locations within the site, in the west and south-east. It is unclear whether these were parts of the same land use activity and whether currently undated remains in their vicinities were associated. Ditches and pits of probable 16th-century date were encountered

in the north-central part of the site. The two boundary ditches of later post-medieval date, one of which appears on 19th-century historic mapping, related to agricultural field systems. The east and north-east of the site did not appear to contain archaeological remains.

Land north-west of 2 Maldon Road (ASE 2020)

2.6.11 A total of 115 trenches were investigated across the 15.31ha site. Sixty-nine of the trenches were devoid of archaeological remains, with the remaining forty-six containing a low density of archaeological remains, comprising ditches, pits, a few possible postholes and two ponds. Prehistoric features, comprising a ditch and pit, both of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, were recorded in adjacent trenches in the south-east of the site. It is unclear whether these relate to settlement activity or whether any of the surrounding undated archaeological features are associated. Medieval features, comprising two ditches and a pit were found along the southern edge of the site. These may be the remains of possible rural settlement and agricultural activity alongside Maldon Road, dating to the 12th-14th centuries. The pit coincides with the location of a dwelling shown on late 18th-century mapping to have been located in the south-east of the site, along the roadside, and suggests that this settlement had medieval origins. The majority of ditches encountered by the evaluation relate to the former late post-medieval field system that occupied the site. Two ponds, in the north and south-east, were part of this late agricultural land use. These features are recorded by historic mapping and were not infilled until the early/mid 20th century. A number of undated pits and ditches/gullies were also recorded across the site, however many of the pits are speculated to have been tree holes, particularly those in the north-east of the site, which was a wooded area in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general aim of the investigations was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the areas agreed in the WSI (RPS 2020). This was to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the construction works. More specifically the investigations sought to:

- Understand the extent, character, form, function and date of the archaeological activities present in the north-eastern area of the site.
- Mitigate the impacts to archaeological remains by excavation, recording and dissemination of the results to the public.

3.2 The archaeological work also aimed to inform pertinent regional research assessments and objectives, as identified in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.3 With reference to the above regional assessments, the investigations aimed to address the following regional research aims (RAs).

RA1 What is the nature of the prehistoric remains, do they constitute agricultural and/or settlement activity in this landscape?

RA2 How do the remains relate to other evidence for prehistoric occupation in the immediate locality?

RA3 How does the land use relate to its location in regard to the River Crouch, saltmarsh and the sea?

RA4 Is there any evidence for salt production, trade or consumption? (cf. Bryant 2000, 17). If so, does it have Late Bronze Age origins (cf. Medlycott 2011, 21)?

RA5 The development of the agrarian economy has been identified as requiring further research (Bryant 2000, 16), as have the topics of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition (Medlycott 2011, 29) and with particular relevance to the current site, settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age (Bryant 2000, 17).

3.4 In addition to these aims, more detailed and site specific research objectives (ROs) were also identified in the WSI:

RO1 To determine whether Iron Age settlement-related features within the two identified areas of Middle Iron Age interest (Areas 1 and 3) are part of a contemporary settlement or represent temporally distinct events, possibly as elements of a shifting settlement pattern.

RO2 To facilitate identification of roundhouses and any other ancillary structures such as granaries and to establish whether the domestic zones were enclosed or unenclosed (as currently appears likely).

RO3 To provide finds and environmental assemblages that allow closer dating of the occupation/s and potentially provide samples for scientific dating.

RO4 To establish the locations and character of any associated burials.

RO5 To establish whether probable prehistoric features within Mitigation Areas 2 and 4 are associated with the Iron Age sites and if so, identify the nature of the association.

RO6 To identify the economic basis of the settlement via the detailed analysis of animal bone and environmental samples.

RO7 To establish the form, nature, date, and function of the Anglo-Saxon deposits within a possible pit at the north-east extent of the site via Mitigation Area 5.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological evaluation (split across two phases of work in 2019 and 2020) identified the presence of a significant density of archaeological remains in the east of the site predominantly comprising pits and postholes suggesting domestic settlement activity. Subsequently, five excavation areas in the north-east of the site, centred on the apparent concentrations of archaeological remains, were agreed, with the fieldwork undertaken between February and March 2021. These areas were scaled and sited to enable a comprehensive investigation of the remains and to therefore fulfil the archaeological condition attached to the site's planning consent. During fieldwork the proposed areas were marginally extended in various locations as dictated by the significance of exposed remains, leading to a total excavation area of 4430m². The excavation areas (Areas 1–5) are located on Figure 2 and comprised the following:

- Area 1: settlement area of pits and postholes, possible structures centred on Trenches 20, 30 and 38.
- Area 2: pit and ditch in Trench 34.
- Area 3: post-hole cluster, possible settlement area with structure/s centred on Trench 14.
- Area 4: post-hole cluster in Trench 34 – possible structure.
- Area 5: Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposit, Trench 36.

4.1.2 The results of the excavation work are reported below, with the results from the evaluation phases integrated to allow a full interpretation of the remains. Results from the evaluation trenches within the excavation areas are fully integrated, whereas those located outside of the excavation areas are referenced as necessary.

4.1.3 The archaeological results are presented below by broad period. As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [0000], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G00). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual segments and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type and proximity. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <00>, plotted finds thus: PF<0> and registered finds thus: RF<0>. Plotted Finds are those of apparent significance which warranted accurate locating during fieldwork, and Registered Finds are those determined to be of particular significance during post-excavation analysis. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (4.1.3). Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number/context number).

4.1.4 Archaeological features were present across the excavation areas, comprising the below-ground remains of postholes, pits and occasional ditches, and suggest settlement activity. Five broad periods of land use have been identified, primarily through the assessment of the datable artefacts,

predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning exist. A large quantity of postholes and some pits, particularly in Area 1, remain unphased at this stage. This is due to the scarcity and conflicting nature of the artefactual dating evidence.

4.1.5 In addition to the grouping of features, some provisional land use entities have been assigned to help depict the site's character during a given period. Those which have been applied at this stage include Open Area (OA) and Field System (FS).

4.1.6 Context data is tabulated in Appendix 1, arranged numerically by context number and showing the allocated group numbers. A table listing and describing the groups, land use entities and periods can be found in Appendix 2. All recorded features, with context and group numbers labelled, are shown on Figures 3, 7, 9 and 10. The figures are arranged by excavation Area for ease of reference, with plans indicating feature-phasing by colour. Selected section drawings and photographs are shown in figures following each Area plan.

4.1.7 Within each period description (4.5-4.10) the features are described broadly from west to east across the landscape.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The surviving features within the site were found below predominantly undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons, and were cut into the natural sandy clay geology. The excavated features were generally of low complexity and consisted of postholes, pits and occasional ditches; one of the pits represents a distinct structure, a sunken featured building, and two others represent possible cooking/industrial/processing activity. The archaeological survival of the features was generally found to be good.

4.2.2 The periods of land use identified, together with a broad summary description, are as follows:

Period 1: Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age, c.10000-1500 BC)

A sparse scatter of dated pits across the entire site. Presumed to represent a continuum of low-intensity land use / exploitation within an open landscape.

Period 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c.1150-300 BC)

A group of dated segmented ditches in Area 1, a pair of dated intercutting pits in Area 3, and a dated possible ditch in Trench 25. The segmented ditch group is tentatively interpreted as a boundary between two open areas.

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (50 BC-AD 410)

Residual finds found in features interpreted as later. There are no clear features of this date; however, the finds suggest the area was occupied. The

lack of intrusive impact suggests an open, and perhaps minimally exploited, landscape.

Period 4: Early medieval (AD 400-700)

Considerable evidence for the principal occupation of the site: a large quantity of features spread across the entire site, some directly dated and others phased by association. Features comprise at least one sunken-featured building and a number of pits in Area 1, a posthole group in Area 2, pits and postholes indicating structural remains in Area 3, a possible cooking/industrial hearth/oven-type feature in Area 4, and streamside activity in Area 5. An open landscape with distinct use areas, rather than physical boundaries, is suggested.

Period 5: Post-medieval

A single plough furrow or possible minor ditch in Trench 24. The lack of intrusive impact suggests an open landscape, but this single feature is not sufficient evidence to suggest land use.

Period 0: Unphased features

A sparse scatter of undated pits across the entire site, a large quantity of poorly-dated postholes in Area 1 (some in aligned groups and others less clearly associated), a possible cooking/industrial feature in the north-east corner of Area 1, and a poorly dated posthole alignment in Area 4.

4.3 Topography and Deposit Sequence

4.3.1 The site comprised agricultural land, gently sloping from Marsh Road (south) to Pannel's Brook (north). The highest ground level recorded was 8.06m AOD at the centre of Area 1, and the lowest was 5.88m AOD at the north end of Trench 36 (far north-east corner of the site).

4.3.2 The natural geological deposit, which across all excavations corresponded to the archaeological horizon, comprised a light brownish orange compact silty clay. It was observed at between 8.5m AOD (south-west corner of Area 1) and 5.4m AOD (north end of Area 5).

4.3.3 This horizon was overlain by a deposit sequence of *c*.0.20m of subsoil comprising mid orangey brown firm clay silt, and *c*.0.30m of topsoil comprising dark brownish grey firm silt. The 2019 phase of evaluation work recorded a colluvium at the base of Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the west of the site; however, this was not identified in the excavation areas in the east.

4.3.4 Minimal evidence of modern disturbance was noted, with shallow cultivation (represented by the topsoil) being the principal impact observed. The subsoil may represent earlier phases of cultivation, disturbance from the topsoil above, or at the lower points in the landscape the accumulation of soil through colluviation; or more probably a combination of all of the above. A moderately sparse distribution of narrow land drain trenches was recorded as cutting into

the archaeological horizon, generally orientated north-east/south-west. These truncated some of the identified features but had a minimal impact overall.

4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.4.1 A small number of worked flints of broad prehistoric date were recovered from overburden layers and from several features dated as later. They are presumed to be residual inclusions.

4.5 Period 1: Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, 10000–1500 BC) (Figs 3, 7 and 9)

4.5.1 The earliest tangible evidence for land use activity is represented by a sparse scattering of dated pits (G1) spread across the excavation areas. There is no evidence for boundary features and no clear tree-throws are present to suggest woodland, therefore an open and unenclosed landscape is proposed to have been present (OA1).

4.5.2 The G1 pits ([1028, 1032, 1035, 1078, 2016, 3032, 4010]) were located across excavation Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4. Excepting irregular pit [1078] towards the north end of Area 1, they were roughly oval to elongated oval in shape, quite shallow and had concave bases (e.g. Fig. 5, section 1; Fig. 6 photo; Fig. 8, section 40) though [2016] and [4009] were more substantial (Fig. 5, section 36; Fig. 9, section 59).

4.5.3 These G1 pits contained only very small quantities of diagnostic finds dating in their fills, comprising one or two flints in each and a sherd of probable Early Neolithic pottery in [1028]. Some also contained small quantities of fire-cracked flints and [4010] produced fifty-seven fragments of fired clay which might hint at a later date for this feature. This evidence could still be interpreted as residual finds in later features even though the finds offer the only dating evidence. For example, Period 1 finds were the only dating evidence present in posthole [3251] and have in that instance been interpreted as residual material in an early medieval structural posthole group (G12). However, the G1 pits are not clearly associated with other features, therefore their contemporaneity with their finds cannot be ruled out.

4.6 Period 2: Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (c.1150-300 BC) (Figs 3 and 7)

4.6.1 Later prehistoric land use is represented by a small quantity of features located in Areas 1, 3 and outlying Trench 25. Towards the south end of Area 1 was an arrangement of seven interrupted ditches (G3-G9). These were investigated in a total of fourteen excavated segments, five of which yielded pottery of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date (5.3.2-5.3.4). The ditches are best understood as three separate, but associated, features. In the south-west corner of the area was ditch G3, and approximately 5m south of this, was roughly parallel interrupted ditch G4/G5. As a pair, these parallel ditches are considered to create a SW/NE trackway, funnelling eastwards. To the east of this was a semi-circular ditch made up of four lengths; G6, G7, G8 and G9. This ditch appears as though its function was to enclose an area to its north.

4.6.2 Due to the scarcity and contradictory dating evidence collected from the postholes and pits at the centre of Area 1, these remain unphased (and could be either prehistoric or early medieval). Therefore, the function of the ditch group is difficult to interpret; considered in isolation they might be for drainage and/or stock control, although the purpose of the segments is unclear. Enclosure of a poorly-defined/discerned occupation area immediately to their north is perhaps a more likely interpretation. Due to their bounding affect the G3-G9 ditches have, as a whole, been assigned a land use entity of field system FS1, with the land to the north designated OA2 and that to the south OA3.

4.6.3 The arcing boundary arrangement was formed by four short ditches G6 ([1050, 1074, 1076]), G7 ([1113, 1115]), G8 ([1151, 1153]) and G9 ([1173]). It extended *c*.22m. Its component ditches varied in length from 2m to 7m and were 0.75-1.6m wide and generally 0.5m deep, containing single fills (Fig. 5, sections 4 and 5; Fig. 6 photo). These features appear to describe part the southern quarter of a circle projected to be *c*.22m diameter. However, the northern three-quarters of any such ring was not found.

4.6.4 To the east of the arcing ditches G6-G9, the two linear ditch alignments ran up to it, on an ENE/WSW orientation – perhaps defining a trackway that narrowed toward the arc. The north side was marked by ditch G3 ([1125, 1145]), that was in excess of 12m long by 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep. The south side was marked by ditches G4 ([1014, 1016]) and G5 ([1018, 1030]) that extended for a collective length of 9m. These all contained single fills and were of a similar nature to those of the arcing arrangement though slightly less substantial at 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 5, sections 2 and 3).

OA3

4.6.5 A few examples of postholes lie to the south of FS1 ([1080, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1258]). Perceived to be 'outside' the enclosed area defined by the interrupted ditches, the much lower density of postholes/small pits suggests a markedly different land use here. However, only a small area of OA3 is exposed within the south of Area 1.

4.6.6 Within OA3, but more removed from the FS1 ditch group, Trench 25 exposed a possible ditch orientated north-west/south-east (G10, [25/007]; Fig. 2). It was shallow at only 0.12m and contained Early Iron Age pottery and an undiagnostic flint flake. Its possible function within the landscape has not been suggested as it was exposed in a single trench only, i.e. not continuing into Trench 19 or Area 3.

OA2

4.6.7 There were many features located to the north of FS1 in Area 1, most of which were postholes; the vast majority are entirely or unreliably dated. At least some are likely to have been of Period 1 date. However, only one of these ([1165] G33) contained finds dated as contemporary with the ditches.

4.6.8 Albeit removed from the ditch group, excavation Area 3 is considered to form part of the wider OA2 land entity. A pair of intercutting pits (G2 [3194, 3198],

Fig. 8 section 41 and photo) were found here that both contained pottery dated to the Early Iron Age (*c.*800-300 BC). The larger and earlier pit [3198] had three recorded fills but the base was not reached at *c*.0.40m due to groundwater ingress. Two of the fills were recorded as primary deposits and are likely to represent a single event, with the central fill a likely backfill. Finds analysis suggests a short period of use with the primary and backfill possibly containing fragments of the same vessel. Incidentally, two further sherds from posthole [3026] (fill [3025]) may also be from the same vessel. In this case the pottery is considered residual as the posthole forms part of structure G12 phased as early medieval (5.3.4).

4.7 Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman

4.7.1 Late Iron Age to Roman land use activity is represented only by residual finds located in features interpreted as later. No features have specifically been dated to this period.

4.7.2 Late Iron Age/early Roman finds were present in unphased posthole [31/007]. This posthole is one of a cluster of fourteen undated postholes (G23) aligned east to west at the south end of Area 4 (Fig. 9). Being the only finds from the G23 cluster, they aren't really persuasive enough to date the whole group, which may in fact be Saxon when considered alongside the posthole evidence across the site in general.

4.7.3 Residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman finds were present in topsoil [5001] and streamside silt deposit [5013]. Also, Early Roman finds were present in streamside silt deposit [5005] (cut [5004]). The date of the remains in this far corner of the site (Area 5, G17) appears to be early medieval due to the quantity of Period 4 finds, with nothing dated as later. However, the character of the deposits being silt layers lying in an area of low ground perhaps suggests a longevity to the use of this area beside Pannel's Brook. The feature group is further described in section 4.8.

4.7.4 There was a tiny fragment (less than 1g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery found within the Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age segmented ditch in Area 1 (G7, segment [1115], fill [1114]). Due to its size and the overriding evidence for an earlier date, this find is considered intrusive.

4.7.5 Residual Roman finds, of clear post-conquest date, were found in several later contexts across the site: [3254] (G12 Area 3), [1008], [1009] and [1131] (G14 Area 1), [1098], [1100] and [1103] (G16 Area 1), [5007], [5010] and [5017] (G17 Area 1), [3149] and [14/020] (G19 Area 3), [3105] (G20), and [14/003] (archaeological horizon surface find). In each case the features have been phased as early medieval.

4.7.6 In a few features, Roman finds offered the only dating evidence in a feature, yet still appear to be residual due to the strength of evidence suggesting an early medieval date for their groups. These examples include Roman CBM found in posthole [2010] (fill [2009]) in Area 2; this small east/west aligned group (G18) is phased as early medieval in accordance with the date of the adjacent posthole [2008]. Also, in Area 3, residual Roman finds in posthole [3066] (fill [3065]), which forms part of early medieval structure (G12). And

finally, also in Area 3, pottery from postholes [3090] (fill [3089]) and [3170] (fill [3169]) (G20), which both appear to be residual due to the group's proximity to early medieval structures.

4.7.7 Roman CBM was also present in posthole [1093] (fill [1092]); an unaligned example located within the large central cluster of postholes in Area 1 (G33) (Fig. 3). Due to the cluster's very scant and conflicting dates, this group in addition to the cluster's alignment groups are all regarded as unphased.

4.8 Period 4: Early medieval (AD 400-700)

4.8.1 Features of Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date constitute the evidence for the most concerted period of occupation found within the site. These comprise a large quantity of features spread across excavation Areas 1-5, some directly dated by artefacts and others phased by association. Some of the features were pits/postholes of uncertain purpose; however, the majority indicate structures such as fences and buildings. Most of the identified structural remains were post-built; however, one sunken-featured building was also present. No boundary features were encountered, therefore an open landscape is suggested for the whole site area (OA4). However, the landscape might have had intangible divisions of use rather than physical boundaries.

Area 4

4.8.2 Area 4 contained a group of Period 4 pits (G11: [4006, 4008, 4012]) which may suggest cooking/industrial/processing activity. The key feature here was [4006] (Fig. 9 section 60 and photos). It was shallow at the south-east end with a drop to a deep bowl shape profile at the north-west end. It contained three fills, with seven sherds of 5th- to 7th-century pottery being retrieved from basal fill [4005]. Middle fill [4004] was described during excavation as soft reddish orange burnt clay. This deposit was relatively thin and formed a consistent layer or lining which followed the profile of the feature. Bulk soil sample <9> was collected from [4004] and contained a notable quantity fired clay fragments, suggesting that the pit may represent remains of an oven or similar feature (5.6.3). It also contained a small copper alloy possible pin fragment RF<11> (5.11.4) and a single sherd of Saxon pottery. Upper fill [4003] is likely to represent its disuse/secondary use as a refuse pit. In addition to thirty-three sherds (141g) of 5th- to 7th-century pottery, it contained animal bone, spindle whorl fragment RF<3> (5.6.8), and copper alloy object RF<10>, a rod fragment which may have served as a rivet (5.11.5).

4.8.3 Two additional postholes or possible small pits [4008] and [4012] were located close by. Neither of these were dated but have been included in the G11 group due to their close proximity and possible function as postholes; although, the evidence for structural remains is very slight, with both features having very shallow concave profiles (maximum depth 0.09m) (Fig. 9, section 61).

Area 3 (Fig. 7)

4.8.4 Area 3 exposed a large quantity of postholes and a few pits (G12, G13, G19). Less than half of the postholes contained datable artefacts, but of those that

did (19 features) were of diagnostic Early Saxon date. Five of the postholes contained only earlier material, either Iron Age or Roman, but in most instances these formed part of a structural group dated elsewhere as early medieval. Therefore all of the postholes in Area 3, except those already described in sections 4.6 and 4.7, have been phased as Period 4.

Structure G12

4.8.5 At the north end of Area 3 was a cluster of thirty postholes and three pits (G12). They form a rectangle that appears to represent a structure (Fig. 8 photo). The posthole structure may have been a square or rectangular building, 5m wide and at least 8m long. It has the following features of note:

- the postholes ranged in depth from 0.04m ([3004] and [3010]) to 0.37m ([3211]) and had varying steepness in their profiles (e.g. Fig. 8, section 43);
- its north, east, and south sides were comparable, with frequent postholes positioned somewhat haphazardly but generally aligned;
- its west side only had a single central posthole;
- its south side extended further east than its north side, beyond the possible return wall;
- the three pits ([3251], [3255] and [3257]) were at the north-east corner.

4.8.6 The varying depths of the postholes is well depicted by comparing the corner holes. The south-east corner hole ([3020]) was steep sided and 0.35m deep (Fig. 8, section 46). Conversely, the other corner holes ranged between 0.09 and 0.12m deep.

4.8.7 The haphazard arrangement of postholes might suggest a longevity of use with replacement or supporting posts added during use. A number of postholes occur within the building interior, but these display no meaningful patterning.

4.8.8 The single central posthole of the west side suggests this may have been an open/more open wall. Also of particular note is that posthole [3204] contained a largely intact pottery vessel PF3 (Fig. 8, section 42 and photo) of 5th- to 7th-century date. It was treated as a possible cremation burial during fieldwork; however, no human remains were found in it. Given its siting as a lone posthole on this side of the structure, the feature and its potential structured pottery deposit is of some significance.

4.8.9 In the north-east corner, posthole [3253] was recorded as cutting through the fill of pit [3251], with the latter also containing Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint. Despite this, the pit has been phased as early medieval, with the flint considered residual. Pit [3251] may actually represent the corner posthole with [3253] dug for a replacement post (Fig. 8, section 44).

4.8.10 The function of adjacent pits [3255] and [3257] is uncertain (Fig. 8, section 45). Both contained early medieval pottery, [3255] also contained fired clay and [3257] also contained animal bone. Given the uncertainty as regards the eastward extent of the G12 building, it is unclear as to whether one or both of these pits was located in its interior.

Central posthole and pits G19

4.8.11 A large cluster of postholes and a few pits (57 features) at the centre of Area 3 has been grouped together as G19. The postholes were circular or oval and varied in diameter and depth, though all were quite shallow (e.g. Fig. 8, sections 51-54). They generally had shallow or moderately steep sides and concave bases, though some had flat bases.

4.8.12 Unlike the G12 features, multiple variations of structural alignment can be interpreted from the G19 cluster which might indicate buildings or fence lines. Provisional analysis suggested that no group within the cluster showed obviously comparable profiles or depths, therefore it is difficult to identify structures with confidence. The most convincing possible structure(s) is a parallel pair of alignments orientated east/west, but whether these form part of a single building or separate fence lines cannot be determined.

- [3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 14/017, 14/004, 14/031, 3126, 14/029, 3154], *c*.7m long
- [3082, 3086, 3084, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3112], *c*.6m long

4.8.13 Pit [3150], included within G19, stands out due to its relatively substantial depth (Fig. 8, section 50). It was 0.56m deep with steep sides and two fills of comparable thickness. The lower fill was devoid of finds, but three sherds of early medieval pottery, fired clay, and sheep/goat bone were recovered from the upper fill [3149].

Structure G13

4.8.14 A rectangular arrangement of postholes (G13) was exposed in the south-east corner of Area 3, broadly similar in character to the G12 group to the north. It comprised sixteen postholes of varying dimensions, unevenly spaced but arranged in a discernible rectangle (Fig. 8 photo). The eastern side appears to be open, or at least undefined by postholes. Also included in the group are three postholes located within the possible structure's interior: [3054], [3056], and [3223] which display no meaningful patterning. The structure may represent a rectangular building.

4.8.15 The depths of the postholes varied between 0.03m ([3219]) and 0.25m ([3072]) (e.g. Fig. 8, sections 47-49). Most were between 0.06 and 0.16m deep, with the deepest being the north-west corner post. The postholes were unevenly spaced but more clearly aligned than the G12 structure, suggesting it may have had a shorter lifespan. Having said this, two of the holes along the north side had intercutting partners ([3231 / 3229] and [3225 / 3227]), suggesting replacement or supporting posts were added.

4.8.16 The G13 structure was 3.3m wide and at least 6m long. The position of any doorway was not readily discerned and other than a few small postholes, there was nothing to indicate its internal layout or function.

G20 scattered postholes and pits

4.8.17 Twenty-six postholes (G20) formed a sparse scatter outside of the more discernible clusters of discrete features recorded in Area 3. All were shallow (e.g. Fig.8, sections 55-57). Only two ([3184] and [3078]) contained diagnostic early medieval finds (1 sherd and five sherds of pottery respectively); however, all have been phased as Period 4 due to their proximity to the potential structures, and their similarity in character. The G20 pits of particular note are described below. All the G20 features are likely to have been related to the use of one or other of the G12, G13 and possible G19 structures.

4.8.18 Pit [3106] was located to the east of building G12, at the north end of Area 3. It was shallow and contained a sherd of 5th- to 7th-century pottery, animal bone and residual Roman material. It overlay an even shallower irregular/undulating and elongated 'cut' (not contexted), interpreted as natural root disturbance.

4.8.19 One of the pair of intercutting pits [3074 / 3076], located just north-west of possible structure G13, was particularly rich in finds. The earlier pit, [3074], was shallow with a single stony fill; its fill was cut by [3076] which had a concave profile and was a little more substantial at 0.11m deep (Fig. 8 photo). Its single fill [3075] was fully excavated and contained charcoal, fired clay, animal bone, and a quantity of pottery (21 sherds, 405g). Bulk soil sample <10> also yielded an undated small fragment of glass, in addition to the site's largest quantity of charcoal (oak). No indications of *in-situ* burning were recorded, but given its proximity to possible structure G13, an associated, possibly domestic, use is perhaps likely.

4.8.20 Pit [3244] was located just beyond the south-east corner of the G13 structure, in the SE of Area 3. It was shallow, with a single silty fill and though undated by finds is considered contemporary and associated with the structure due to its location.

Area 2 (Fig. 3)

Posthole alignment G18

4.8.21 Six postholes (G18: [2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014]) were arranged in a sinuous but generally linear east/west alignment, in Area 2. All were roughly circular, shallow with depths of 0.04-0.10m (e.g. Fig. 5, sections 37-39). All contained single fills. Two of the six contained dating evidence; [2008] contained a single sherd of 5th- to 7th-century pottery, and [2010] contained Roman CBM interpreted as residual. The alignment may represent a fence line; however, the postholes are perhaps too close together. Alternatively, it may have been part of a larger feature, a building or some other structure which extended outside of the excavation area; this excavation edge could not be extended as it bordered an active badger sett. The trench dug for the installation of badger netting was monitored for archaeological features during the second evaluation phase, and no features were noted; however, in such a narrow trench shallow postholes would have easily been missed.

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

4.8.22 The most clearly identifiable settlement evidence was a sunken-featured building (SFB, G14) located at the eastern edge of the site, in Area 1. Seemingly associated postholes and pits (G15) lay adjacent to it, with further remains of Period 4 activity a short distance to the north.

Sunken-featured Building G14

4.8.23 The G14 SFB comprised a regular sub-rectangular cut orientated east/west through its long axis, measuring 4m by 2.5m (segs [1010, 1046, 1133, 1141]) together with six postholes ([1040, 1042, 1048, 1135, 1137, 1143]) cutting it (Fig. 4). Excavated in quadrants, the SFB pit measured a maximum of 0.30m deep with variable steep to moderately gentle sides, with a shelved/stepped profile visible at points along its north, east and south sides, and a flat base. It contained three disuse fills [1009=1045], [1038=1044], [1008=1043], possibly deliberate backfills (Fig.5, sections 6 and 11).

4.8.24 The SFB contained an alignment of three postholes along its long axis. Postholes [1042], [1135], and [1137] are interpreted as contemporary and likely held the principle supports for an overlying structure, with [1042] at the west end then being cut by posthole [1040] as a later replacement. Two further postholes [1143] and [1048] were cut into the base of the SFB pit in its northern half. All of the postholes were recorded with single backfills rather than *in-situ* post remains, and all were recorded as sealed by the pit's basal fill (Fig. 5, sections 6-11).

4.8.25 The finds collected from the SFB contexts include the site's largest assemblages of early medieval pottery, plus animal bone from several species (5.10.5). A notable, though not large, quantity of fired clay was also collected and comprised daub and amorphous material; this perhaps indicates that there was potentially a wattle and daub element to the structure (5.6.3), though equally may reflect the demolition and clearance of an oven or kiln elsewhere in the vicinity. The SFB contexts also contained the following registered finds (5.11): structural fitting RF<6>, copper alloy pin RF<7>, copper alloy buckle RF<8>, and antler comb RF<9> (Fig. 11). The bulk soil samples collected from the SFB pit fills (<24, 25, 27-29>) and selected postholes (<26, 30>) produced a range of ecofacts, including abundant bone, some of which was burnt, and small amounts of charcoal and charred plant remains.

Associated G15 and G16 features

4.8.26 Two postholes, [1066] and [1064], a pit or possible third posthole [1060], and two pits, [1062] and [1052] (G15) were all located in close proximity to the G14 SFB (Fig. 4). None contained early medieval finds, but all are likely to be contemporary. Comparable shallow postholes [1066] (Fig. 5, section 13) and [1064] were located just west of the SFB and perhaps aligned with its long axis. They may be evidence for a structure such as a fence. Pit or possible shallow posthole [1060] (Fig. 5, section 12) was located midway alongside the north of the SFB, while large, but shallow pits [1052] and [1062] were its south. Pit [1052] contained a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint scraper recovered from bulk soil sample <31>, which is considered residual.

4.8.27 Group G16 comprises features to the north of the SFB that are securely dated as early medieval. All of the larger features contain diagnostic pottery. The group includes, from north to south: irregular cut/depression [1099] surrounded by seven possible postholes; possible hearth [1037]; and shallow pit [1054] with possible associated stakeholes [1056] and [1058].

4.8.28 Shallow cut/depression [1099] and its jumble of surrounding postholes [1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1129, 1230 and 1232] may constitute structural remains. Cut [1099] was vaguely rectangular-shaped with an undulating base (Fig. 5, section 14; Fig. 6 photo), but is far more irregular and small compared to the remains of SFB G14, as are the associated postholes (e.g. Fig. 5, sections 16 and 17). The finds retrieved from single fill [1098] of cut [1099] included eighty-one sherds (888g) of 5th- to 7th-century pottery, a tiny glass fragment from a thin walled Roman or Saxon cylindrical vessel, a residual flint, and intrusive CBM.

4.8.29 Pit [1037] was a regular bowl-shape and contained a charcoal-rich fill and evidence of scorching (Fig. 5, section 15; Fig. 6 photo). The single fill [1036] was fully excavated and produced two sherds of 5th- to 7th- century pottery, animal bone and iron nail RF<5>. The evidence for *in situ* burning suggests a possible interpretation of a hearth.

4.8.30 Pit [1054] was shallow and sub-rectangular in shape. Stakeholes [1056] and [1058] were located in the approximate corners of the excavated western half of the pit. This positioning suggests a possible small structure, with unidentified stakeholes possibly located in the unexcavated half (Fig. 6, photo). Its single fill [1053] produced two fragments of 5th- to 7th-century pottery.

G20 pit

4.8.31 Sub-circular pit [20/004] (G20) was located further away from the other Period 4 features found in Area 1, in its south-central part. Its single fill [20/005] produced twenty-six sherds of 5th- to 7th-century pottery, twenty-one animal bone fragments, fired clay and fire-cracked flint. It is perhaps noteworthy that this pit appears to be positioned at the approximate centre of the circularity inferred by the Period 2 FS2 ditches to its south.

Area 5 (Fig. 10)

Streamside activity in the north-east corner of site

4.8.32 The north-east corner of the site, where excavation Area 5 exposed an area directly adjacent to Pannel's Brook, was a particular focus of activity, with successive layers rich in finds, and in particular early medieval finds.

4.8.33 The recorded remains comprised a single large feature which covered over half of the excavation area (Fig. 10 photos). It is interpreted as a shallow sloping depression, perhaps deepened deliberately or purely through use. It was investigated in a total of six segments: [36/007], [36/009], [5004], [5006], [5015] and [5017]. Segments [5004] and [5006] (numbers assigned to the

shallow 'cuts') exposed a single silt layer at the edge of the feature (Fig. 10, section 66). The evaluation interventions extended further across and into the feature and exposed three fills: an upper silt and beneath it a silty sand followed by a more compact gravel. Domestic finds, either Roman or early medieval pottery, animal bone and CBM, were collected from each fill.

4.8.34 Further into the feature, towards the Brook, its exposed surface comprised silt alongside irregular patches of sandy gravel. The central excavated segment removed silt [5017] and revealed the underlying gravel ([5012]) to be an undulating deposit present across the feature and outcropping in various places. The northernmost segment [5015] exposed a sequence of five layers interpreted as alluvial silts and gravels (Fig. 10 section 67). Finds of pottery and animal bone were present in all of the layers. These investigations did not reveal a clear interpretation for the layers, although the finds confirm the area's use during the early medieval occupation of the site. The gravels could represent surfaces which allowed access to the stream, which may have been more substantial at the time; however, the sorting of the gravel within the deposits appeared more natural than would be expected from a deliberately-laid deposit.

4.9 Period 5: Post-medieval

4.9.1 The only feature dated as post-medieval was a narrow and shallow linear cut in Trench 24 interpreted as a possible plough furrow (G21, [24/005] on Fig. 2). Orientated north/south, it was 0.32m wide by 0.11m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its fill produced a single fragment of glazed red earthernware that could only be dated as broadly post-medieval. Even though it is very scant evidence, this feature attests to the agricultural use of the site during this period. As no contemporary boundary features were exposed which subdivide the present field, an open landscape (OA5) has been assigned; although it is highly likely that the contemporary landscape featured enclosed agricultural fields. The field boundary as it exists today is depicted from at least the 1873 OS map.

4.10 Undated / unphased remains

4.10.1 The undated / unphased remains comprise a number of pits spread across Areas 1-5, a posthole alignment in Area 4, several posthole alignments in Area 1, a hearth/oven-like feature in the north-east corner of Area 1, and a possible ditch in outlying Trench 25.

4.10.2 The miscellaneous undated pits located across Areas 1-5 (G22) were all generally oval or irregular in shape and relatively shallow with single fills (e.g. Fig. 5, sections 18 and 19; Fig. 9, section 65; Fig. 10, section 68). All are unphased due to their lack of finds alongside a lack of association with other features, either in terms of alignment/patterning or character. There are a total of twenty-two pits in the group: two in Area 4, an intercutting group of five small pits (Fig. 8, section 58) and another isolated example in Area 3, two in Area 2, one in Area 5, and eleven in Area 1. These pits are likely belong to the phases of activity already identified (primarily either prehistoric or early medieval), but none display compelling enough evidence to be confident of this.

4.10.3 The G23 posthole alignment in the south of Area 4 comprised fourteen roughly circular postholes arranged in a loose east/west alignment (Fig. 9). They were of varied depth, but all contained only a single fill (e.g. Fig. 9, sections 62 and 64 and photo). The only posthole with datable finds was [31/007] (Fig. 9, section 63) which contained single fragment of fired clay which may derive from a later Iron Age to early Roman portable kiln bar. The alignment as a whole is unphased due to the lack of corroborating finds evidence, bearing in mind that the fired clay object might well be residual here. The group's similarity of character to the early medieval postholes and its parallel alignment to structure G12 suggest it could be considered as Period 4. Its function is uncertain, although a fence line is possible.

4.10.4 Several posthole groups across the centre and south of Area 1 unphased (Fig. 3). They include linear alignments G24, G29, G30, G31 and G32, posthole pairs G25, G26, G27 and G28, and a substantial collection of unaligned scattered postholes G33. Also included within the scattered group are [37/005] and [37/007] located at the west and east ends of outlying Trench 37 respectively. Some of the postholes were left unexcavated, including some which were exposed during the trial trenching but could not be located again.

4.10.5 The tentatively identified posthole alignments in Area 1 vary in orientation, but other than G24 which is north/south, the rest are all broadly north-east/south-west. The posthole pairs were all located towards the west side of the Area 1 and are arranged in a tentative arc which encloses the main concentration of postholes.

4.10.6 The postholes were generally quite shallow and had single fills (e.g. Fig. 5, sections 20-32, Fig. 6 photo). Those worthy of further note include posthole [1093] which was recorded with packing deposit [1092] and post-pipe void backfill [1091] (Fig. 5, section 33). Roman CBM was recovered from the packing deposit; in the absence of identified Roman features elsewhere, this may be speculated to be reused in a Period 4 feature. Also of note was [1165] (Fig. 5, section 34; Fig. 6 photo) which contained a charcoal-rich lower fill and signs of *in-situ* burning with scorching to the natural ground. The basal fill ([1163]) contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery and a residual blade like flint flake dated as Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age. Posthole [1165] has not been grouped into an alignment, but several interpretations could include it.

4.10.7 The vast majority of the unphased postholes did not produce any datable finds. Those that did (only 6 of 97) were:

- [38/005], G24 – 8 sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery
- [1216], G31 – 1 sherd of early medieval pottery
- [1165] in G33 – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
- [1179] in G33 – 1 Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age bladelet
- [1093] in G33 – Roman CBM, fired clay
- [1090] in G33 – 1 sherd of early medieval pottery

4.10.8 A possible cooking/industrial hearth/oven-like feature (G34, [1007]) in the north-east corner of Area 1 was fully excavated, but no datable finds were present (Fig. 3). After its initial fill, shallow circular pit [1007] experienced some

in situ burning and the deposition of a dark grey secondary fill, which left the pit partly open (Fig. 5, section 35; Fig. 6 photo). Following this use, a second pit of slightly smaller diameter ([1019]) was cut at the western edge of the first. Its basal fill was very dark and rich in charcoal. There were no signs of scorching so this material was deposited when cool or cold. Bulk soil sample <21> produced seeds of common knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). The charcoal was abundant but poorly preserved; radial cracks and insect boring holes were noted, which might indicate the use of spoiled wood for fuel; oak was generally dominant (5.12.14). A final silting or deliberate backfill filled both pits and marked the feature's disuse.

4.10.9 Possible ditch [25/005] (G35) was located in Trench 25, *c*.15m south of Area 1. It was very shallow and orientated north-east/south-west and ended in a rounded south-western terminal. It could also be interpreted as an elongated pit and, given its shallow depth (only 0.06m), agricultural disturbance is also a possibility.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during two phases of evaluation and excavation on Land North of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex. 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 5. Thirteen finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 1). The bead has been discussed in section 5.9 of the evaluation Phase 2 report (ASE 2021). The flint arrowhead has been discussed in section 5.2.6, the loomweight and spindle whorl in sections 5.6.7 and 5.6.8, and the remaining registered finds have been discussed in section 5.11. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

5.1.2 Information on material recovered during the evaluation can be found in prior evaluation reports (ASE 2019b and ASE 2021). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only the evaluation material that is considered relevant.

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Plotted Find No (PF) (on-site record)
1	36/005	GLAS	BEAD	<1	
2	36/005	CERA	LOOM	40	
3	4003	CERA	SPWH	28	
4	5013	FLIN	ARRO	3	2
5	1036	IRON	NAIL	<1	
6	1009	IRON	STFT	31	6
7	1045	COPP	PIN	2	7
8	1132	COPP	BUCK	4	8
9	1140	ANTL	COMB	34	9
10	4003	COPP		<1	
11	4004	COPP		<1	
12	5007	IRON	NAIL	2	
13	3001	IRON	NAIL	22	

Table 1: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of thirty-three pieces of worked flint weighing 520g, and 948g of unworked burnt flint fragments, were recovered during the evalution and subsequent excavation. The material was hand-collected and retrieved from ten environmental samples. A single diagnostic piece, as well as technological and morphological traits of the assemblage, indicates a date focussed on the earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age) period. A small quantity of pieces (n=11) were found in eight features phased as Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age (Period 1), and some of these artefacts may be contemporary with the

features. The remaining pieces are likely to be residual, found within the fills of later archaeological features, or within soil horizons.

5.2.2 The pieces of worked flint were quantified by count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Ballin 2021; Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al* 1999; Piel-Desruisseaux 2016). Important technological information was noted, and the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of patination and degree of edge damage) was recorded. Dating was attempted where possible. The fragments of burnt unworked flint were scanned for worked pieces and quantified by weight before being discarded. All data were entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the of the assemblage, by provisional period, is provided in Table 2.

Current period	Context	Feature-deposit	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core	Retouched pieces	Worked flint total
0	15/003	natural	1						1
0	22/002	subsoil	1						1
0	us	us						1 piercer	1
0	3002	natural					1		1
0	5002	natural alluvial deposit	1					1 side scraper	2
1	1026	pit		1			1		2
1	1031	pit					1		1
1	1034	pit	2						2
1	1051	pit						1 end scraper	1
1	1077	unspecified	2						2
1	2015	ditch terminus	1						1
1	3031	posthole		1					1
1	4009	pit	1						1
2	1075	ditch terminus	1						1
2	25/006	ditch segment	1						1
4	14/016	pit or posthole	1						1
4	14/020	pit	1						1
4	1044	SFB	1						1
4	1098	pit						1 retouched flake	1
4	3206	posthole	4*					1 retouched flake	5
4	3250	pit		1					1
4	3256	pit			1				1
4	5013	depression						1 leaf arrowhead	1
6	1163	pit				1			1
6	1178	posthole			1				1
	Total		*18**	*3*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*6*	*33*

Table 2: Flintwork by period (* includes a core face/edge rejuvenation flake)

Raw material and condition

5.2.3 Most pieces were manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions. Cortext, present only on very few artefacts, indicates that the raw material selected for the manufacture of the flints was mostly selected from local gravel sources. Five pieces exhibited a light orange-brown patina, and four display a light blue or white surface discolouration. Although thirty-two flints are recorded as broken, most pieces exhibited only slight edge-damage. This implies that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, or that it was not exposed for a long period before burial. Two worked pieces are burnt.

The assemblage

5.2.4 Whilst one worked flint was found unstratified, the remaining thirty-two pieces were thinly spread across the excavation areas, coming from twenty-four numbered contexts. A large proportion of the assemblage (21 pieces) came from features currently phased to Period 4 (Early medieval) or later, or from undated deposits. It is likely that most of the flintwork represent residual material incorporated into the fills of later features. A small quantity of pieces (n=11) were found in seven features (G1) currently broadly phased to the Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age (Period 1). They came from the fill [1026] of pit [1028] (2 pieces), the fill [1031] of pit [1032] (1 piece), the fill [1034] of pit [1035] (2 pieces), the fill [1077] of pit [1078] (2 pieces), the fill [2015] of pit [2016] (1 piece), the fill [3031] of pit [3032] (1 piece) and from the fill [4009] of pit [4010] (1 piece). A further piece came from the fill [1075] of Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age ditch terminus [1076] (G6). Although some of these twelve artefacts could be contemporary with the features they come from, they are so thinly distributed that they could just represent residual artefacts deriving from light surface scatters.

5.2.5 Given the absence of large groups, the assemblage is presented together. The material forms a relatively coherent group that reflects earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) activities at the site. Except for six retouched pieces, the assemblage consists of knapping debitage (Table 2). Flakes dominate the pieces of debitage (18 pieces); however, three blades, two bladelets and a blade-like flake are also present. Several thin blade components exhibit parallel ridges on the dorsal surface result from a blade technology. They indicate a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The small exhausted dual striking platform core from the fill [1026] of G1 pit [1028] weighs just 41g. It was used to remove bladelets from opposite platforms. A plunging core face/edge rejuvenation flake from the fill [3206] of early medieval G12 posthole [3207] was removed from a small core used to produce bladelets. Both pieces also indicate a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

5.2.6 The basal fill [5013] of early medieval streamside depression [5015] (G17) produced an incomplete leaf arrowhead (RF<4>). The tool is made on a flake or blade, the distal end of which is broken. It weighs 3g, measures 33.2mm+ in length, 17.3mm in width, and is 44mm thick. It is bifacially retouched; whilst

it displays light trimming to the edge of the ventral face, it exhibits covering parallel, sub-parallel and scaled retouch to the tip end of the dorsal surface. This class of arrowhead falls approximately into Smith's (1964) Class B, and it is similar to Green's type 3C (Green 1980, 71 fig 28). The arrowhead could have broken during manufacture or during use. It is made on a fine-grained dark grey flint. Leaf arrowheads are frequently found in Early Neolithic contexts; however, they can also be recovered from Middle and Late Neolithic contexts.

5.2.7 Both scrapers (the end scraper from the single fill [1051] of G4 pit [1052] and the side scraper from apparent natural deposit [5002]) in Area 5, and the fragmentary core from natural deposit [3002] in Area 3, are unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A very small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was hand-collected during the excavation, totalling forty-six sherds, weighing 0.35kg, in addition to ten sherds, weighing 27g, from the residues of bulk soil samples. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and estimated number of vessels (ENV). Prehistoric fabrics were recorded using a site-specific type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 5). Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using the Essex regional type-series (Biddulph *et al* 2015, incorporating form codes from Going 1987).

Fabric	Description
FLIN1	Moderate, moderately to well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm with no visible quartz at x20 magnification
FLIN2	Common, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm with no visible quartz at x 20 magnification
FLIN3	Sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN4	Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm in a dense inclusionless matrix (possibly Early Neolithic)
FLQU1	Sparse ill-sorted flint 1-3mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of c.0.1mm; rare argillaceous inclusions of 1-2mm, unclear if deliberately added grog
QUAR1	Common quartz of 0.1mm with rare/sparse larger quartz grains up to 0.8mm

Table 5: Site-specific prehistoric pottery fabric type-series

Prehistoric Pottery

5.3.2 The prehistoric pottery assemblage, totalling thirty-four sherds, weighing 265g, was almost entirely recovered in context groups of fewer than five undiagnostic bodysherds. A number of these are features which contained no later dating evidence, including Period 2 ditches [1016] G4 and [1018] G5, Period 1 pit [1028] G1, Period 2 pits [3194] G2, [3198] G2 and [1173] G9. Others were unstratified or residual in later deposits.

5.3.3 A single body sherd in G1 pit [1028] was associated with a flint-tempered fabric with sparse, ill-sorted flint of up to *c*.4mm in low-fired dense without inclusion matrix. These characteristics are most typical of Early Neolithic assemblages, although it is difficult to date single flint-tempered sherds with

certainty, in the absence any associated dating evidence. Even if this sherd is correctly attributed to the Early Neolithic, it may be residual within its context.

5.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage comprises fabrics which are broadly typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with some possible chronological variation between fabrics recovered in Area 1 versus those found in Area 3. The fourteen sherds from Area 1 are all fine (FLIN3) or moderately coarse (FLIN1, FLIN2) flint-tempered wares lacking coarse quartz sand, while the remainder from Area 3, included example of non-sandy flint-tempered wares (FLIN1 and FLIN2) alongside a moderately coarse flint-tempered ware with fine grades of quartz sand and some argillaceous inclusions (FLQU1), as well as a single non-flint-tempered quartz rich fabric (QUAR1). As a rule, fabrics tend to become sandier over the course of the late 2nd to mid-1st millennium BC, suggesting that pottery from Area 3 is more likely be of earlier Iron Age date. Neither area produced many diagnostic sherds. A tiny rim sherd from a fine ware bowl was noted as a residual element in a fill of the G14 sunken featured building (seg [1046]) which cannot be closely dated within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition. Similarly, a weakly shouldered jar from G2 pit [3194] could only be assigned broadly as a PDR type. A vessel featuring multiple rows of fingernail decoration on its shoulder, fragments of which were found in Later G12 posthole [3026] and pit [3198], is more clearly of decorated PDR type and almost certainly post-dates *c* 800 BC.

Late Iron Age/Roman Pottery

5.3.5 Just twenty-two sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, weighing 111g, were recovered, predominantly as residual material in early medieval features in Areas 1, 3 and 5. The assemblage almost entirely comprises undiagnostic body sherds. The presence of grog-tempered fabrics (GROG, GROGC) and sparsely grog-tempered, black-surfaced wares (BSW2) indicates some element of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. Most other sherds are in fabrics that are not closely datable, including sandy black surfaced wares (BSW1), coarse (GRS) and fine grey wares (GRF), Baetican amphora (ABAET) and coarse orange oxidised wares. Mid or later Roman dating is indicated by a possible body sherd of Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) and a rim sherd from a wide mouth jar (E6).

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Sue Anderson

5.4.1 Post-Roman pottery (503 sherds, 5,085g) was collected from sixty-one contexts during the evaluation and excavation. They were hand-collected and retrieved from sample residues. The post-Roman assemblage is dominated by Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon material, and only two sherds of High Medieval date and one unidentified piece were collected.

5.4.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in Appendix 4. Early

Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Anglo-Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

Early Anglo-Saxon wares

Fabrics

5.4.3 Fifteen generic fabric groups were distinguished, as listed in Table 6. Fabrics are grouped on major inclusions (other than sand, except where sand is the only inclusion). However, it should be noted that, as with all handmade pottery, fabrics were extremely variable even within single vessels and categorisation was often difficult. Background scatters of calcareous material, unburnt flint, grog, white mica, and other less common inclusions, such as felspar and ferrous pieces, were present in many of the fabrics. All Anglo-Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels.

Description	**Fabric**	**No**	**Wt/g**	**eve**	**MNV**
Fine sandy, well-sorted	ESFS	63	495	0.28	40
Fine sandy micaceous	ESSM	9	56	0.07	5
Abundant fine/medium 'sparkly' sand (greensand)	ESFQ	10	244	0.07	3
Medium sandy, well-sorted	ESMS	22	286		3
Moderate coarse sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix	ESCQ	4	12		2
Total sand/quartz tempered		*108*	*1093*	*0.42*	*53*
Granitic (felspar and gold mica)	ESCF	8	176		5
Granitic and calcareous	ESCM	3	19		1
Granitic and organic	ESOM	3	22		3
Total granitic tempered		*14*	*217*		*9*
Heavily grass tempered with few other inclusions	ESO1	105	894	0.26	59
Grass tempered with greater proportion of sand	ESO2	193	1939	0.65	100
Total organic tempered		*298*	*2833*	*0.91*	*159*
Sparse chalk/limestone, sparse organic, fine sandy	ESCO	3	37		2
Oolitic limestone and fine/medium sand	ESOL	24	381	0.14	14
Sparse to moderate fine shell and organic	ESSO	27	221	0.20	3
Total calcareous tempered		*54*	*639*	*0.34*	*19*
Fine unburnt flint and fine sand	ESFF	4	67		2
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	ESFE	22	222	0.10	10
Total miscellaneous		*26*	*289*	*0.10*	*12*
Total Early/Middle Saxon		*500*	*5071*	*1.77*	*252*

Table 4: Summary of Early Saxon pottery quantification

5.4.4 Many sites in East Anglia and the Midlands have produced similar fabric groups, although they occur in different proportions. In general, quartz-tempered and granitic types tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in East Anglia, although in the later Early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. Organic tempering is thought to be a late Early Saxon development in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 31), and its use may have continued into the Middle Anglo-

Saxon period in parts of Essex, as it did in London (Cowie and Blackmore 2008).

5.4.5 At this Burnham-on-Crouch site, organic tempered fabrics were most frequent, based on MNV, followed by quartz-tempered fabrics. Calcareous fabrics were also a significant component of the assemblage, and ferrous oxide was also a relatively common inclusion. As noted in relation to pottery from the evaluation context [36/005], the group of oolitic-tempered pottery may relate to the re-use of Roman-imported worked stone (Anderson 2020a).

Vessel form, surface treatment and decoration

5.4.6 The estimated vessel equivalent of 1.77 is based on twenty-one measurable rims, but a further six rims were too small for measurement. Measurements of handmade vessels are always approximate unless a large proportion of the rim is present. For this reason, the minimum number of vessels (MNV), based on sherd families, was estimated for each context, producing a total MNV of 252 vessels.

5.4.7 Rim and base types were classified following Hamerow (1993, fig 26). This produced a total of five vessels with flaring rims, seventeen vessels with vertical ('upright') rims, one with an everted rim, two with inturned rims and two where the rim type could not be ascertained. Six vessels had flat-rounded bases, two had a rounded or saggy base, three were flat-angled, and one could only be classified as 'flat' as the angle was lost.

5.4.8 No vessels were complete, but it was sometimes possible to suggest the vessel type based on rim or base form, where enough of the body was present (Table 5). Nine vessels were identified as bowls, one as a lamp/dish, two as hanging vessels (one with side-lugs and one with upright lugs), and fifteen as jars.

Form detail	jar	jar?	bowl	bowl?	lamp/dish	lugged	unident
sub-biconical	2						2
carinated							1
globular	3		2				
narrow-mouthed globular		1					
hemispherical			3				
flaring-sided					1		
sloping neck	2						
shouldered				1			
unknown	6	1		3		2	

Table 5: Identifiable forms/shapes of Anglo-Saxon vessels (MNV)

5.4.9 Based on MNV, fifty-one vessels had rough surfaces which did not appear to have been smoothed or burnished, although in some cases this may have been due to use-wear or post-depositional abrasion. All others showed signs of external burnishing (MNV=8) and smoothing whilst wet (MNV=196), or grass-wiping of the internal surface only (MNV=5). Four vessels were covered with the type of coarse slip known as *Schlickung* and eight had scratched rustication.

5.4.10 Sixteen vessels had some form of decoration, most frequently in the form of incised lines (12 examples). One vessel was possibly grooved. Eight vessels had finger-pinched or fingernail rustication. Thin rouletted lines were noted on one vessel. Where decorative schemes could be identified, these were most frequently in the form of chevrons, sometimes with stamps and sometimes without. Bossed vessels tended to have incised lines delineating the boss. Only two vessels were stamped: an ESMS vessel from G20 pit [3076] (15 sherds, 236g), which had random circular stamps with four relief pellets inside, and an ESO2 vessel from G12 pit [3255], which had lines of stamps ('asterisk' type) forming chevrons.

5.4.11 Many vessels showed signs of internal wear, external and internal sooting and/or burnt food residues, typical of use in a domestic setting.

5.4.12 This assemblage shows elements which suggest a long date range for occupation at the site. There are 5th-century vessels (carinated, incised, *Schlickung*-coated), and some which could suggest continuation into the 7th century and possibly beyond (organic tempered wares). Most of the evidence, however, fits largely within the 6th century, such as the predominance of globular forms and presence of stamps.

5.4.13 One very fine sandy micaceous (ESSM) sherd from SFB G14 could be an import of the period, perhaps a North French blackware.

Other pottery

5.4.14 A small fragment of base of an early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13) vessel was recovered from unphased G31 posthole [1212] in Area 1. A body sherd of the same fabric was presumably intrusive in Period 4 G17 streamside depression [5006]. An outer flake of a fine sandy vessel with patchy oxidisation was found in G14 SFB fill [1044] and may be either residual Roman or intrusive medieval.

Pottery distribution

5.4.15 Table 6 shows the distribution of pottery by area and group.

Group	Group description	Excavation area						
		1	2	3	4	5	T25	T8
6	Short ditch (Period 2)	8						
11	Possible industrial activity				41			
12	Posthole structure			54				
13	Posthole structure			3				
14	SFB	122						
16	Features north of SFB G14	116						
17	Streamside activity					52		
18	Posthole group		1					
19	Postholes and pits			23				
20	Scattered postholes and pits	33		28				
22	Unphased pits across entire site	2						
31	Unphased posthole alignment	2						
-	Subsoil and natural layers	2		6		3	3	4

Group	Group description	Excavation area						
		1	2	3	4	5	T25	T8
	Totals	*285*	*1*	*114*	*41*	*55*	*3*	*4*

Table 6: Pottery quantification (sherd count) by site group and area

5.4.16 Eight sherds of a single vessel (a very thick base in a fine sandy fabric with sparse organic inclusions) came from Period 2 G6 ditch terminus 1050 (LBA), and it is possible that the vessel is prehistoric rather than intrusive. Twenty-two sherds were from unphased contexts, mainly subsoil and alluvium layers. The remainder were from contexts assigned to Period 4.

5.4.17 The largest groups were recovered from SFB G14 and several associated features in Area 1. Two posthole buildings in Area 3 also produced small quantities of pottery, as did a possible industrial area in Area 4. Streamside activity to the NE of Area 5 was another focus in this period. Further analysis of the distribution of the Saxon pottery will be required for the final report, in particular about any layering within the SFB, and pits and other features associated with Saxon structures.

5.4.18 A brief assessment of the pottery within the SFB pit suggests that there were several sherd links within the fills of one quadrant at least, and some possible links were also identified between features in G16 – these relationships will be examined in more detail during analysis. The vessel types and fabric proportions in the structure may provide a sequence for its backfilling.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.5.1 A small collection consisting of eleven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 809g, was recovered from nine contexts during the excavation. They were hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples. All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site-specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The Museum of London Archaeology fabric series (2014a, 2014b) has been referenced for several of the fabrics identified at the site. Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 7.

Fabric	Description
R1	Orange fabric with common fine white speckling/calc lined voids, sparse medium calcareous material, sparse dark red and black oxidised material, and sparse medium quartz. Similar to MOLA 3016.
R2 - MOLA 2452	Lightly micaceous, fine, orange fabric with sparse to moderate fine to medium quartz and sparse dark red oxidised material.
R3	Orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz and black specks, sparse fine to medium black oxidised material, mica, and sparse to moderate coarse and very coarse tan silty pellets. Similar to MOLA 3090.

Fabric	Description
R4	Reddish orange fabric with common very fine quartz, sparse medium quartz, moderate fine, medium black oxidised material, sparse medium rounded iron oxide.
T1	Orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium, occasionally coarse, quartz, sparse coarse rounded flint, coarse dark red iron rich clay fragments, light mica, and ?straw.
T2	Orange fabric with some cream clay streaks, mica, sparse fine quartz.
B1 - MOLA 3033	Red slightly powdery fabric with sparse fine to medium quartz, sparse medium black oxidised material and calcareous material.

Table 7: Fabric category descriptions

5.5.2 Seven of the fragments were identifiably Roman, although only one was diagnostic regarding form. There were four pieces of flat Roman tile with thicknesses between 18 mm and 29 mm. This is within the range of tegula body thicknesses, which suggests that they were most likely body fragments from tegulae. Two of these conjoined and had a distinct mould sand with common, coarse, opaque white quartz. The diagnostic item was a fragment of tegula with the flange removed. It had a reduced core, as well as post-firing reduction on the surfaces, including a broken surface, possibly from being reused in a hearth. The remaining two fragments included two abraded fragments in the same fabric as the piece of tegula. The range of fabrics was quite diverse for an assemblage of this small size, but, as three of the fabrics were consistent with reasonably common Roman fabrics (MOLA 2014a), this is not necessarily unusual.

5.5.3 The Roman CBM was sparsely dispersed in several postholes and depressions, [1093], [2010], [3080], [5006] and [5015], and in the backfill of the G14 sunken-featured building (seg [1133]).

5.5.4 The post-Roman CBM consisted of one chunk of abraded brick and two pieces of flat roof tile. The brick fabric was very similar to the MOLA 3033 fabric, which has a date range from *c.*1450 to 1700. No surfaces remain on the brick fragment, hence there are no further diagnostic features. The T1 tile fabric was particularly coarse, and reminiscent of the medieval MOLA 2273 fabric. It was 12 mm thick, very abraded and had thick grey core reduction. The fragment of T2 tile was 12 mm thick, also abraded with core reduction. This fragment has a broadly medieval to post-medieval date. A small burnt fragment of CBM was found in conjunction with the T2 tile fragment but it was too small and reduced to accurately identify.

5.5.5 The brick fragment was recovered from the fill of G20 posthole [3076], and the flat roof tile pieces were collected from G16 pit [1099] and streamside depression fill [5017] – all phased as Period 4. Although, the fragments were quite small, and could therefore be intrusive.

5.6 Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

5.6.1 A relatively small assemblage of fired clay, weighing a total of just over 2.4kg, was recovered during the two evaluations and the subsequent excavation.

Over 70% of the assemblage by weight comes from Period 4 early medieval features, with most of this material consisting of fragments of daub or amorphous pieces that also most likely originated from daub. Two ceramic objects relating to textile manufacture were also found; RF<2> is the remains of an early medieval loomweight and RF<3> is half of a spindle whorl from the same period. Table 8 shows the quantification of forms by period.

Period	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Weight %
0 – Undated overburden layers	Amorphous	9	34	1%
1 – Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Daub?	57	331	14%
2 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Block / bar corner	6	36	1%
4 – Early medieval	Amorphous	863	865	35%
	Daub	21	282	12%
	Daub?	301	549	22%
	Loom Weight RF<2>	1	40	2%
	Spindle Whorl RF<3>	1	28	1%
	Block / bar corner	2	14	1%
0 – Un-phased	Amorphous	26	116	5%
	Daub?	5	138	6%
	Block / bar corner	1	12	0%
Grand Total		*1293*	*2445*	*100%*

Table 8: Quantification of fired clay forms, by period

5.6.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function and recorded by count and weight in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified and described using a x20 magnification binocular microscope.

Distribution

5.6.3 Fired clay was recovered from all excavation areas except Area 2. Of notable quantity is the 666g of daub and amorphous material that was recovered from the G14 sunken-featured building in Area 1. Whilst not being a huge quantity, it does indicate that there was potentially a wattle and daub element to this structure. The other notable quantity (735g) was recovered from bulk soil sample <9> taken from G11 pit [4006] fill [4004] in Area 4. This pit was possibly an oven or similar structure, and the amorphous clay could potentially be related to this feature. The fragments are nearly all small and abraded so identifying whether they were from a clay superstructure is not possible, but one fragment could possibly be part of an oven mouth or similar opening. Spindle whorl RF<3> was also recovered from this feature, but from fill [4003] rather than from the fill from which the sample was taken. Table 9 shows the distribution of fired clay by context, feature, and form.

Period	Area	Context	Parent	Form	Count	Weight (g)
0	T7	[7/004]	Colluvium [7/004]	Amorphous	6	24
0	T32	[32/002]	Subsoil [32/002]	Amorphous	1	5
0	3	[3001]	Subsoil [3001]	Amorphous	2	5
1	4	[4009]	Pit [4010]	Daub?	57	331
2	1	[1150]	Ditch terminus [1151]	Block / bar c	6	36
4	1	[20/005]	Pit, storage [20/004]	Amorphous	3	2
4	1	[1008]	SFB [1010] SW quad	Daub?	13	88
4	1	[1009]		Daub	5	110
4	1	[1044]	SFB [1046] NE quad	Daub	16	172
4	1	[1130]	SFB [1133] SE quad	Daub?	20	170
4	1			Block / bar c	1	3
4	1	[1131]		Amorphous	2	35
4	1			Daub?	1	15
4	1			Block / bar c	1	11
4	1	[1132]		Amorphous	1	7
4	1	[1138]	SFB [1141] NW quad	Amorphous	4	42
4	1			Daub?	1	23
4	1	[1139]		Amorphous	1	4
4	3	[3003]	Posthole [3004]	Amorphous	1	8
4	3	[3065]	Posthole [3066]	Amorphous	2	3
4	3	[3075]	Pit [3076]	Daub?	266	253
4	3	[3149]	Pit [3150]	Amorphous	4	6
4	3	[3254]	Pit [3255]	Amorphous	2	13
4	4	[4003]	Pit [4006]	Amorphous	5	5
4	4			SW - RF<3>	1	28
4	4	[4004]		Amorphous	835	735
4	5	[36/005]	Pit [36/007]	LW - RF<2>	1	40
4	5	[5007]	Depression [5006]	Amorphous	3	5
6	1	[20/007]	Posthole [20/006]	Amorphous	1	2
6	6	[1003]	[1007], [1019]	Amorphous	10	98
6	6	[1006]	Pit [1007]	Daub?	5	138
6	6	[1069]		Amorphous	1	2
6	6	[1089]	Posthole [1090]	Amorphous	6	1
6	6	[1092]	Posthole [1093]	Amorphous	3	6
6	6	[1163]	Pit [1165]	Amorphous	3	4
6	6	[1209]	Posthole [1210]	Amorphous	2	3
6	4	[31/006]	Posthole [31/007]	Block / bar c	1	12
Total					*1293*	*2445*

Table 9: Distribution of fired clay by context, feature and form

Fabric

5.6.4 The clay fabrics in the assemblage are all very similar and most likely of local origin. Predominantly two fabrics are identifiable, one which is a fine silty clay and the other being slightly sandier in feel. Only spindle whorl RF<3> has sand in abundance enough to suggest the clay was tempered.

Form and Decoration

5.6.5 The material identified as fragments of daub have both flat surfaces and wattle impressions. These wattle impressions were almost all approximately 10mm in diameter, with one being larger at 20mm in diameter. Fragments that only have flat surfaces, but no wattle impressions have been recorded as possible daub.

5.6.6 Three block/bar corners were identified, but whether they were originally from objects or parts of structural clay is not certain. They are ceramic and have parts of 90° angled corners remaining. The fragment from Period 2 G8 ditch terminus [1151], fill [1150] is one of six similar fragments from that context, but none of the others have diagnostic elements. The two corner fragments from Period 4 early medieval contexts (including the G14 SFB) were not recovered from features which could support any further identification and their original form remains unknown.

5.6.7 RF<2> is the partial remains of an Anglo-Saxon circular ring loomweight (40g) that was found in G17 pit [36/007], fill [36/005] in Area 5. Less than an estimated 25% of the object is present, but the form appears to be biconical. It is made from a compact micaceous silt with rare quartz. The estimated diameter of the original loomweight is between 90mm and 120mm. The height is approximately 30mm, and the perforation is estimated to be between 15mm and 40mm in diameter. It would most likely be consistent within Hurst's typology (1959, 24) as being Middle Saxon 'intermediate' in form, but the shape is suggestive of the beginnings of the Late Saxon 'bun-shaped'/ biconical form. This latter form began to be made in the late 7th century and is considered more typical from the 8th century onwards (Keily 2012, 222). A similar-shaped Middle Saxon loomweight was found in Blackmore, Essex (Drury 1978).

5.6.8 RF<3> is a cylindrical spindle whorl of which just over 50% remains. Its diameter is 40mm, the height is 23mm, and the perforation diameter is 10mm. It has broken along one side leaving around 75% of the perforation. The spindle whorl is made from a fabric consisting of compact silty clay with abundant medium quartz, and is dark in brown in colour. It is comparable to an example found in *Lundenwic* (Cowie and Blackmore 2012, 218 and 158 fig 199 <S13>), though slightly larger.

5.7 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small and very fragmented assemblage of glass comprising four fragments with a combined weight of <1g was recovered from three different contexts. One fragment was hand-collected; the remainder were recovered from bulk soil sample residues.

5.7.2 A tiny, colourless fragment from G16 pit [1099] (fill [1098]) derives from a thin-walled, cylindrical vessel. It is of either Roman or Saxon date. The remaining fragments are undiagnostic of date as well as form, including a green tinged piece from G20 pit [3076] (fill [3075]; sample <10>) and two blue chips found in G16 pit [1103] (fill [1102]; sample <1>). All could be of Roman or Saxon date; however, a later date cannot be excluded.

5.8 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The evaluation produced a single hand-collected stone as well as some tiny granules from soil sample residues. The former (context [30/003]) consists of a burnt and worn 14g fragment of Midlands/Yorkshire-type sandstone, almost certainly natural to the area following glacial/fluvial transportation. The bulk soil sample residues produced three granules (<1g) of burnt coal shale (context [20/005]) and 10+ tiny flecks (<1g) of coal (context [14/020]). These are certainly later post-medieval but could easily be residual or intrusive considering their small size.

5.8.2 The mitigation stage assemblage was larger and is summarised in Table 10.

Context	Group / feature	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1017	G5 ditch 1018	Greensand chert	1	8	White, porous
1034	G1 pit 1035	Flint pebble	1	47	Grey, elongated
1034		Flint pebble	1	95	A bit cherty, burnt
1102	G16 pit 1103	Greensand chert	1	2	Flake
1103		Flint pebble	1	5	Part of original face
1114	G7 ditch 1115	Midlands/Yorks sandstone	1	15	Cobble fragment
1131	G14 SFB 1133	Midlands/Yorks sandstone	1	81	Grey. Burnet cobble fragment
2007	G18 posthole 2008	Flint cobble	1	340	Grey, complete. No use wear
4009	G1 pit 4010	Midlands/Yorks sandstone	3	65	Light grey. Fresher (core of cobble)

Table 10: Stone from the excavation areas

5.8.3 The excavation stone all consists of types that could be expected to occur naturally on site following glacial and/or fluvial transportation. Beyond burning, no pieces show signs of human modification/use.

5.9 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Although no hand-collected slag was recovered from the site, residues from bulk soil samples from excavation features produced magnetic fractions (in addition to the three from the evaluation stage). The greatest quantity was from context [1051] phased as Period 4 early medieval (fill of G15 pit [1052], Area 1), though most residues produced just 1g or less each. All were

carefully searched at x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Most of the magnetic fractions consisted simply of granules of ferruginous fine stone whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through burning. This is not indicative of any industrial process as such burning could be the result of domestic hearths or stubble burning.

5.9.2 Only two contexts produced any slag, both are from G20 features phased as Period 4 early medieval. Fill [20/005] (pit [20/004], Area 1) contained four tiny granules of clinker derived from burning coal. Although these are almost certainly of later post-medieval date, they are so small they could easily be intrusive in this deposit. The other material consisted of a tiny scrap of fuel ash slag from fill [3089] (posthole [3090], Area 3), a type that is not indicative of process and can easily be formed in a domestic hearth. Overall, the site produced no evidence for metalworking in the vicinity.

5.10 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.10.1 Excavations produced a moderate assemblage of animal bones, weighing approximately 5,230g, retrieved through hand-collection (n=750) and bulk soil sampling (n=1969). Preservation of bone was generally poor, with a high degree of fragmentation (Table 11). Taphonomic alterations in the form of weathering, erosion, abrasion, root etching and a small number of recent breaks affected most of the assemblage. The faunal material derives from three archaeological periods. The early medieval (AD 400-700) period produced the bulk of the assemblage, whilst the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age (*c*.1150-300BC) produced a substantially smaller quantity of bone. Not analysed further is the unidentifiable burnt bone recovered from Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age contexts.

Period		N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	*Moderate*	*Good*
1	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	68	-	68	0	-	-	-
2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	35	34	1	34	100	-	-
4	Early Medieval	2458	600	1858	892	49	49	2
0	Unphased	156	116	42	119	96	3	1
	Total	*2719*	*750*	*1969*	*1045*			

Table 11: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period (showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels)

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part, and proportion, represented (Schmid 1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large', 'Medium' or 'Small' mammal. The total number of unidentifiable fragments from each context has been noted, although not included further. 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. 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. The mandibular tooth eruption and wear stage of cattle were recorded using Grant (1982) and converted to definitive age ranges with reference to Hambleton (1998). Tooth eruption and wear data was only recorded for mandibles with two or more teeth in-situ. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and the absence of complete long bones, no metrical data has been recorded. All specimens were studied for the presence of burning, butchery marks, gnawing and pathology.

Assemblage

5.10.3 The recovered faunal assemblage was dominated by mammal bones, including both domestic and wild species. A total of 1045 specimens were identified, of which 865 bones were partially identifiable to taxa size or type (Table 12).

Taxa	**NISP**	**Period**		
		2	**4**	**0**
Cattle	78	3	69	6
Sheep/goat	28		25	3
Sheep	1		1	
Pig	17		17	
Horse	2		1	1
Dog	2		2	
Deer	2		2	
Deer Red/Fallow	1		1	
Large mammal	486	30	355	101
Medium mammal	378	1	370	7
Small mammal	1		1	
Microfauna	7		7	
Anuran	4		3	1
Bird	15		15	
Bird?	3		3	
Goose sp.	3		3	
Domestic fowl?	9		9	
Eel	4		4	
Herring	4		4	

Table 12: Taxa abundance in phased and unphased assemblages by NISP count (Number of Individual Specimens)

Period 2: Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age (c.1150-300 BC)

5.10.4 Faunal material from the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age comprised of thirty-four specimens, derived from a group of curvilinear segmented ditches FS1 consisting of [1114] (G7) and [1152] (G8) in Area 1. Cattle bones identified as radius, metapodial and calcaneus (n=3) represent the main domesticate species. Fragmented and poorly preserved large mammal long bone fragments and medium mammal dentition dominate (n=31) this small assemblage.

Period 4: Early Medieval (AD 400-700)

5.10.5 The early medieval faunal assemblage contained 892 specimens, collected from features in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5. The majority of bone was recovered from pit fills but also from the streamside layers (G17) and contexts associated with the G14 sunken-featured building and post-built building G12, though bones from postholes were minimally represented. Of the main domesticates cattle dominate from this period (n=69), followed by sheep/goat, sheep and pig. Dog, horse and possible domestic fowl were also present. Wild animals were represented by deer, bird, goose, microfauna, anuran, eel and herring.

Taxa representation:

5.10.7 Cattle dominate the early medieval assemblage, with a minimum number of individuals (MNI) count of at least four animals recovered from SFB, streamside deposits, pits and posthole features (G11, G12, G14, G17, G19, G20). Elements from all parts of the skeleton were present, with the partially identified large mammal bones also likely representing cattle, in the most part. Vertebral elements of large mammal are lacking compared with other elements such as ribs and long bones, suggesting butchery or deposition practices separated these body parts before or after consumption. Only fused skeletal elements were present. Two ageable mandibles were present from G17 streamside depression fill [5011] and pit fill [36/011], aged as young adult and senile, respectively.

5.10.8 Sheep/goat were the second most common domesticate species present, with only sheep (n=1) positively identified, producing an MNI of at least two animals. Most of the sheep/goat remains derived from contexts associated with the G14 SFB ([1008], [1009], [1045], [1130], [1131], [1132], [1139]), as well as pit fills [3149], [3250], [4003], [20/005] and deposit fill [5017]. Most parts of the skeleton were represented, mainly consisting of the appendicular elements and some axial elements from the head. Taking the ribs and vertebrae of medium mammals into account, these elements are underrepresented considerably when compared with long bone fragments, suggesting carcasses were processed and elements disposed of elsewhere. Fused and unfused bones were present.

5.10.9 Pigs were the least abundant of the main domesticates, with an MNI of at least one animal. Fused and unfused bones were present, suggesting neonate/foetal and juvenile remains were consumed. The skeleton was represented by cranial and post-cranial elements from features (SFB, pit fills and streamside depression fills) across the excavation areas. It is likely that

some of the medium mammal vertebral, rib and long bone fragments relate to pig.

5.10.10 Just two dog bones were present, consisting of a mandible fragment from the streamside deposit [5011] and a fused proximal ulna from the intermediate fill of deposit [5012], in Area 5. Horse was represented by a single fragmented and refitted astragalus from streamside depression fill [5007]. Fragmented bird remains, tentatively identified as domestic fowl consisted of long bone elements, were recovered mostly from G11 pit fill [4003] in Area 4, as well as from the backfill of SFB [1139] in Area 1 and streamside depression fill [5007] in Area 5.

5.10.11 Wild taxa present in the early medieval period include deer from Area 5 streamside deposits [5007] and [5012] consisting of antler fragments and a refitted metapodial fragment. The tine recovered from [5012] exhibited marks and possible scorching suggestive of working waste. Goose and small wild birds were also recovered from SFB backfills ([1009], [1044], [1045], [1130], [1131], [1139] and pit fills ([4003], [4004]) and depression fill ([5007]), likely exploited for meat, eggs, and feathers. Fish remains were mostly recovered from the bulk soil samples. The presence of eel and herring, predominantly from the backfills of SFB ([1044], [1045]), indicate that both fresh and marine waters were exploited during this time, albeit on a small scale and consumed as fresh and/or preserved fish. Microfauna and anurans were also recovered and suggest that these animals were living on or near the site during this time, if not intrusive specimens.

Surface modifications:

5.10.12 This assemblage has been greatly affected by taphonomic agents, suggesting a high degree of post-depositional disturbance in several features. However, canid gnawing affected just four specimens in the early medieval assemblage, with rodent gnawing present on a single bone. This indicates that animal bone refuse may have been accessible for a time, directly or by scavenging, before final disposal.

5.10.13 Evidence for heat exposure was identified as affecting just 8% of the early medieval assemblage, the majority of which derived from bones recovered through environmental processing. High temperature burning, particularly calcined and approaching calcined bones were the most common. Lower temperature burning, such as scorching and roasting which may have resulted from cooking practices, was also present. It is likely that most of the burning from this period relates to general refuse associated with disposal, possibly as floor/hearth sweepings. Most of the burnt material derived from fills associated with the G14 sunken-featured building, as well as from pit and postholes in the vicinity.

5.10.14 A total of twenty-eight elements showed evidence of butchery consisting mostly of chop marks (n=26) as well as cut marks (n=2). Chop marks were most observed on long bone elements of cattle metacarpals and a tibia from SFB backfill [1131], pit fill [3250], deposit fill [5007] and a sheep humerus from SFB basal fill [1132], as well as large and medium mammal long bones. Cut marks were noted as affecting a cattle metacarpal from the basal fill of SFB

[1044] and large mammal rib fragment. These butchery chop and cut marks are indicative of carcass dismemberment/jointing and possible marrow processing. A deer tine from deposit [5012] also exhibited a chop mark, likely as working waste.

Period 6: Unphased

5.10.15 A total of 119 specimens derived from undated/unphased contexts. Species present include cattle, sheep/goat, horse, anuran, and partially identifiable large and medium mammals. Elements present consisted mostly of appendicular elements and loose dentition. Evidence of high temperature burning, which affected just 3% of the undated assemblage, were the only surface modifications noted.

5.11 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A total of eleven objects, all recovered from Period 4 contexts during the excavation, were assigned Registered Find numbers (Table 15). Fired clay and flint objects (RF<3>and <4>) are reported on in sections 5.6 and 5.2 respectively.

RF No	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Material	Object	Wt (g)
3	4003	4006	G11 pit	CERO	SPWH	28
4	5013	5015	G17 streamside depression	FLIN	ARROW	3
5	1036	1037	G16 pit	IRON	NAIL	<2
6	1009	1010	G14 SFB	IRON	STFT	31
7	1045	1046	G14 SFB	COPP	PIN	2
8	1132	1133	G14 SFB	COPP	BUCK	4
9	1140	1141	G14 SFB	ANTL	COMB	34
10	4003	4006	G11 pit	COPP		<2
11	4004	4006	G11 pit	COPP		
12	5007	5006	depression	IRON	NAIL	2
13	3001	3001	subsoil	IRON	NAIL	22

Table 15: Registered finds from the excavation areas

Dress accessories

5.11.2 A small copper alloy buckle with plate, RF<8>, was recovered from Period 4 SFB G14 (SE quad [1133]). It resembles Marzinzik's type II.11a, buckles with kidney shaped plate, or II.13, buckles with kite shaped plates (Marzinzik 2003, 40-41); both of which have a late 5th to 6th-century date and south-eastern distribution.

5.11.3 A fragmentary copper alloy pin, RF<7>, was also found in the G14 SFB (NE quad [1046]). It may derive from a brooch or hairpin but is too poorly preserved to be certain.

5.11.4 A small fragment of possible pin (RF<11>) was recovered from G11 pit [4006], a possible early medieval industrial feature in Area 4.

Toilet implements

5.11.5 A double-sided comb (RF<9>) was recovered from G14 sunken-featured building G14 (NW quad [1141]). The comb measures 148mm in length and exhibits linear decoration on the connecting plates, both of which are riveted with six copper alloy rivets and a single iron rivet on the end which may be a later addition (Fig. 11). The teeth are coarse; four per centimetre on one side and six per centimetre on the other. The maximum length of the teeth is 19mm. Horizontal striation marks consistent with use-wear are visible on the teeth. The comb is consistent with examples from West Stow (Type 2A; West 1985, 127) and Spong Hill (Hills and Lucy 2013, 138) that have a date range of early 5th to 6th century.

5.11.6 Feature [4006]) (G11) contained a copper alloy rod fragment, which may have served as a rivet (RF<10>).

Other objects

5.11.7 Three iron nail fragments were recovered: RF<5> from pit [1037] (G16), RF<12> from streamside deposit [5007] (G17), and RF<13> from subsoil [3001].

5.11.8 A probable structural fitting (RF<6>), comprising an iron bar attached to a loop headed pin or spike to form a T-shape, possibly a rudimentary hinge or catch, was recovered was from the G14 SFB (SW quad [1010]).

5.12 Environmental Remains by Mariangela Vitolo

5.12.1 A total of forty-five bulk soil samples were collected from features within the various excavation areas. The samples were collected from a range of features ranging in date from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic (Period 1) to the early medieval period (Period 4) and from scattered pits and postholes that are undated/unphased.

5.12.2 The following report looks at seven samples taken during the evaluation phases as well as at thirty-eight samples taken during the excavation, with the aim to assess the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on diet, arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local vegetation environment. The sampled contexts are identified in Appendix 5.

Methodology

5.12.3 Samples ranged in volume from 1L 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 5). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.

5.12.4 All flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 6). Provisional identification of the charred plant remains was based on observations of gross

morphology and surface structure and relevant reference material was consulted where necessary (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for the wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for the crops.

5.12.5 Charcoal identification was carried out on fragments from contexts that yielded large assemblages. Ten fragments were extracted at random from each suitable context, then fractured to obtain a transversal section and were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 5 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Any identification is to be considered preliminary and the sub-grouping will need to be refined at analysis stage.

Results

Period 1 - Mesolithic to Early Neolithic

5.12.6 Mesolithic to Early Neolithic pit [1052] was the only sampled feature from Period 1. The relevant sample (<31>) produced a flot dominated by uncharred rootlets, indicative of low-level disturbance. A single charred seed of cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) was the only charred remain identified and is likely to originate from the surrounding wild vegetation. The heavy residue produced abundant charcoal; all ten fragments were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.); therefore, this taxon is likely to be dominant in this assemblage. Percolation was noted; this is due to fluctuations in the ground water levels which cause repeated cycles of wetting and drying. Radial cracks were also noted; these are due to sudden loss of moisture during burning. The residue also produced a small amount of burnt bone, flint and magnetic material. The latter could be natural or domestic in origin.

Period 2 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

5.12.7 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches [1016] (<20> G4), [1074] and [1076] (both G6, <32> and <33>) were the only sampled features from this period. These samples produced no plant remains and minimal amounts of other ecofacts, such as charcoal and bone.

Period 4 – Early medieval

5.12.8 The majority of sampled contexts dated to the early medieval phase of site occupation and included a range of feature types in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5.

5.12.9 Multiple samples were collected from the fills in sunken-featured building (SFB) G14 (<24-30> and <39>) which produced a range of ecofacts, including abundant bone, some of which was burnt, and small amounts of charcoal and charred plant remains. The latter included caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), including a twisted caryopsis, alongside grains of wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) and indeterminate cereal (*Cerealia*). Other remains included a single seed of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) and one oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopsis. The latter could belong either to a wild or a cultivated species. Weed seeds included large grass caryopses (*Poaceae*),

brome (*Bromus* sp.); redshank/persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*). Charred plant remains were present in a small to moderate amount and their preservation ranged from poor to excellent. No identification work was warranted on the charcoal. Finds recovered from the SFB samples included pottery, flint and magnetic material.

5.12.10 The samples from the fill of posthole [3204] (<16>) and the PF3 vessel contents (<45>) within it, produced scarce charcoal which did not warrant identification work, and only occasional cereal grains, including hulled six-row barley.

5.12.11 G11 feature [4006] in Area 4, speculated to have an industrial/processing function (<8> and <9>), produced scarce crop remains, including hulled barley, oat and flax. Charcoal was present in minimal amounts and no identification work was needed. The residues produced mammal and microfauna bone, as well as finds such as pottery, fired clay, spindle whorl and copper alloy, which are likely to be associated to the activities carried out in this area.

5.12.12 Depression segment [5006] (<15>), within G17 streamside activity in Area 5 produced a moderate assemblage of charcoal. Several taxa groups were present, including oak, gorse/broom/buckthorn (*Leguminosae/Rhamnus* sp.), as well as other diffuse porous taxa. Preservation was poor, being particularly affected by percolation. The feature also contained abundant mammal bone, and finds such as pottery, fired clay and an iron object.

5.12.13 Other sampled early medieval pits and postholes yielded a range of ecofacts. Occasional charred plant remains included caryopses of hulled barley, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and wheat/barley. Charcoal was dominated by oak. Percolation, vitrification and radial cracks were noted. The heavy residues from pits and postholes also produced mammal and microfaunal bone, and finds such as pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint and iron objects among others.

Unphased

5.12.14 A number of sampled pits and postholes across the site are undated/unphased. G34 possible hearth pit [1019] in the NE corner of Area 1 produced seeds of common knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Charcoal was abundant but poorly preserved. Preservation was affected by percolation and vitrification; radial cracks and insect boring holes were noted. The latter might indicate the use of spoiled wood for fuel. Oak was generally dominant, alongside diffuse porous taxa including the hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.) group.

6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 The investigation has achieved its original general aim of excavating and recording the archaeological remains present within the agreed mitigation excavation areas. It has ensured their preservation by record prior to destruction. The work has led to an understanding of the extent, character, form and date of the archaeological activities present in the north-eastern area of the site. A partial understanding of the function of the remains has been achieved, with a greater understanding being envisaged through further work. This report and any subsequent summaries and publications will achieve the general aim of public dissemination of the results.

6.1.2 The realisation of the original research aims and objectives (3.3 and 3.4) is discussed below. Many were not as relevant as expected, as they focussed on research into the perceived prehistoric period land use of the site. The open-area excavations challenged the tentative Iron Age dating proposed from the evaluation results, demonstrating that the majority of dated features were in fact of Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date.

Research aims

6.1.3 **RA1** was to determine the nature of the prehistoric remains, do they constitute agricultural and/or settlement activity in this landscape?

The excavation has demonstrated that the quantity of Prehistoric remains within the site is not as great as perceived from the evaluation results, the majority of dated features now established to be of Early medieval date. The nature/function of the remains that have been identified as prehistoric (Period 1 and 2), comprising scattered pits and the FS1 ditches, is not clear. The scattered distribution of many of the pit features suggest a low level of occupation or exploitation of the landscape, perhaps over a protracted span of time. It is suspected that the FS1 ditches and at least some of the postholes to their north constitute the remains of an occupation focus – perhaps even amounting to a ?partially enclosed farmstead.

6.1.4 **RA2** was to determine how the remains relate to other evidence for prehistoric occupation in the immediate locality?

The ill-defined and poorly dated nature of the prehistoric occupation within this site makes it difficult to meaningfully relate these remains to other occupation sites in the Burnham locality.

6.1.5 **RA3** was to determine how the land use relates to its location in regard to the River Crouch, saltmarsh and the sea?

This research aim cannot be addressed with reference to the prehistoric occupation. However, the focus of activity beside Pannel's Brook sheds some light on the role that the watercourse played in relation to the early medieval settlement. In addition, fish bone has been retrieved that indicates a degree of exploitation of riverine/marine resources.

6.1.6 **RA4** was to determine if there is any evidence for salt production, trade or consumption? (cf. Bryant 2000, 17), and if so, whether it has Late Bronze Age origins (cf. Medlycott 2011, 21).

The mitigation work did not reveal any evidence for salt production, trade or consumption.

6.1.7 **RA5** identified the development of the agrarian economy as a topic requiring further research (Bryant 2000, 16), along with the topics of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition (Medlycott 2011, 29) and with particular relevance to the current site to settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age (Bryant 2000, 17).

The mitigation work did not reveal evidence which can help research into the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition or settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age.

Research objectives

6.1.8 **RO1** was to determine whether Iron Age settlement-related features within the two identified areas of Middle Iron Age interest (Areas 1 and 3) are part of a contemporary settlement or represent temporally distinct events, possibly as elements of a shifting settlement pattern.

Although no longer considered Middle Iron Age, the presence of settlement activity in Area 3 was confirmed. Two structures at the edge of the area were identified (G12 and G13), with a further concentration of postholes at the centre suggestive of additional structures (G19). In Area 1, the excavation exposed hitherto unknown settlement evidence in the form of a sunken-featured building (G14), which was dated to the same period as the Area 3 remains. A dispersed rural settlement is therefore likely, although the 5th- to 7th-century date range does not preclude a shifting settlement focus instead. Due to the lack of dating evidence from the Area 1 postholes, these remains have not been grouped with the rest of the early medieval settlement evidence at this stage. It is likely that at least some of the undated postholes form parts of this settlement.

6.1.9 **RO2** was to facilitate identification of roundhouses and any other ancillary structures such as granaries and to establish whether the domestic zones were enclosed or unenclosed (as currently appears likely).

With the shift in date of the occupation activity from Prehistoric to Early Medieval, the nature of buildings and ancillary structures was inevitably different. No roundhouses were identified. The excavations did however successfully record building remains distinctive of Saxon settlements, in the form of SFB G14 in Area 1 and at least two probable posthole buildings G12 and G13 in Area 3. Ancillary structures and fences are possibly present in the mass of undated postholes in the building vicinities. No contemporary boundary features were encountered, which suggests an unenclosed settlement.

6.1.10 **RO3** was to provide finds and environmental assemblages that allow closer dating of the occupation/s and potentially provide samples for scientific dating.

This objective was achieved with regard to typological dating from finds. Where samples enabling scientific dating were recovered, they are generally not required due to the wealth of finds evidence. The exception to this is pit group G34, the site of *in situ* burning, which is currently unphased; abundant charcoal was recovered from bulk soil sample <21>.

6.1.11 **RO4** was to establish the locations and character of any associated burials.

The excavations did not identify any funerary evidence within the excavation areas.

6.1.12 **RO5** was to establish whether probable prehistoric features within Mitigation Areas 2 and 4 are associated with the Iron Age sites and if so, identify the nature of the association.

Although no longer considered Iron Age, the posthole remains in Area 2 were dated as Early Medieval and likely to be contemporary with the principal settlement evidence in Areas 1 and 3. The posthole group in Area 4 increased in number but its function was not confirmed, and no further dating evidence was recovered. It is unphased at this stage but could be considered as early medieval in light of an association of feature type and alignment. The area also exposed additional Early Medieval evidence, with possible cooking/industrial activity (G22) being identified.

6.1.13 **RO6** was to identify the economic basis of the settlement via the detailed analysis of animal bone and environmental samples.

Further analysis work can contribute to this objective. The excavations recovered a relatively large and varied animal bone assemblage from the Early Medieval period with regional significance and the potential to contribute to the understanding of animal husbandry (6.2.15). The recovered plant macrofossil evidence was poor.

6.1.14 **RO7** was to establish the form, nature, date, and function of the Anglo-Saxon deposits within a possible pit at the north-east extent of the site via Mitigation Area 5.

This was achieved to a certain extent. The deposits were confirmed to be layers of silt and gravel but without any clear intentional cuts. It nevertheless shows focussed Early Medieval activity at the edge of Pannel's Brook, perhaps constituting a fording point and/or a place where water was obtained, washing and some kinds of food preparation done.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1 A low density and low complexity of archaeological features and deposits have been recorded across excavation Areas 1-5, the majority in the two

larger Areas 1 and 3. These identified remains predominantly comprise small pits and postholes, but also some ditches, possible hearths/kilns and a sequence of silt layers alongside a stream. The finds content of most features was sparse to non-existent, making the assignment of dating/phasing difficult and reliant on morphological similarity, spatial patterning and proximity. As a consequence, a significant proportion of the features are unphased (approx 30%). The remainder are assigned to earlier and later Prehistoric (Periods 1 and 2) and Early Medieval phases of land use (Period 4).

6.2.2 The Period 1 earlier Prehistoric land use is not well-defined by the finds evidence recovered from its component features. Generally limited to small quantities of worked flint débitage and a sherd of pottery, in its broadest terms this land use is perceived to span the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age. However, the earliest diagnostic worked flint is perhaps likely to be residual where found and it is suspected that the main focus of earlier prehistoric activity is in the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. This Period 1 activity is evidenced by a very light scatter of seven identified pits (G1) spread across Areas 1-4. These appear to indicate a low-level of occupation / human presence but do not contain artefact or ecofact assemblages that meaningfully inform on the nature of land use or environment at the time. While it is possible/likely that some of the many undated features within Areas 1-5 are in fact of Period 1 date, further analysis is highly unlikely to identify these. The Period 1 land use remains are considered to have a low significance and negligible potential for further study.

6.2.3 Period 2 later Prehistoric land use is similarly sparse and is confined to eight ditches or ditch fragments in Area 1 and adjacent outlying Trench 25 (G3-10) and a pair of intercutting pits (G2) in Area 3. While these features are more closely dated by generally small quantities of pottery of diagnostic Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, they lack finds assemblages that demonstrate their function and nature of surrounding land use.

6.2.4 The G6-G9 arcing arrangement of short ditches are interpreted to define a single, interrupted boundary of apparent Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. These appear to define a tangible difference in land use to either side, with a relatively dense cluster of pits and/or postholes present to the north. It is unclear whether or not the ditches define part of a circular enclosure around these pits and postholes, the majority of it perhaps originally marked in some other less tangible way. The pit/posthole cluster is largely undated (G33) and while some tentative linear arrangements of postholes are apparent (G29-G32), other patterning such as circular arrangements of postholes that could define buildings is not readily discernible. This said, it is suspected that the postholes probably do constitute an occupation area, at least partially enclosed by the arcing ditches. The interrupted curving (circular?) ditch G6-G9 is perhaps reminiscent of the occupation enclosures at such sites as Springfield Lyons (Medlycott and Brown 2013), Mucking North Ring (Bond 1988) and the Orsett 'Cock' (Carter 1976), albeit on a smaller scale. Further study might usefully compare the Area 1 remains with smaller enclosure sites such as Frog Farm, Fingringhoe (Brooks 1998; 2002) or South Hornchurch (Guttmann *and Last* 2014).

6.2.5 The adjacent parallel ditches G3 and G4/G5 appear to be part of the Period 2 occupation site, perhaps defining a trackway/droveway leading to the occupation 'enclosure'. The two G2 pits in Area 3 are of Early Iron Age date and may constitute associated activity in the wider landscape surrounding the potential occupation focus in Area 1. However, the small artefact assemblages from the Period 2 features do not provide substantive insights into the nature of this suspected settlement activity and the incoherence of the stratigraphic evidence further reduces the significance of this site. The Period 2 remains are judged to have low potential for further study.

6.2.6 Period 3 Roman land use activity is represented only by a small quantity of pottery and CBM that occurs residually in later features and deposits. While there is slight evidence for the reuse of CBM in a few Period 4 contexts which has some significance in the study of the Early Medieval occupation activity, the presence of the rest of the Roman material on this site seems to be incidental and has no potential for further study.

6.2.7 The Period 4 early medieval remains have the greatest significance among the results from the excavation; the Early/Middle Saxon is a period poorly represented by other sites in the Burnham-on-Crouch area and this site therefore provides an important contribution to understanding of settlement in this period in the Dengie Peninsular. The identified Period 4 remains comprise at least three buildings and associated pits, and a sequence of deposits constituting an area of 'activity' at the edge of the Pannel's Brook watercourse. These collectively evidence settlement activity extending across all the excavated areas that broadly spans the 5th- to 7th-centuries, perhaps focusing around the 6th century. The Area 1 features (G14-G16) provide the most convincing / obvious settlement evidence. The G14 sunken-featured building is fairly typical of its type, though the shelved nature of the sides of its pit may support the generally-held view that these buildings had suspended floors (Hamerow 2012, 57). The apparent evidence for its maintenance/repair is also of interest, and the relatively large and varied finds and environmental assemblages recovered from it (pottery, metalwork, worked bone/antler, animal bone, plant remains) is worthy of further study. Comparison with other SFB's from elsewhere in Essex and beyond is likely to be informative (e.g. Tipper 2004; Mucking, Hamerow 1993). G16 pit [1099] can perhaps be considered as a potential SFB-type building itself, though it is conceded that it is on the small side.

6.2.8 The post-built buildings identified in Area 3 (G12 and G13) also have further potential for further study, in comparison to similar structures found elsewhere (e.g. Heybridge, Drury and Wickenden 1982). It is noted that at Crescent Road, Heybridge, SFBs and post-built buildings co-exist; it seems evident that the settlement at Burnham-on-Crouch contained a similar mix of structures and that the remains form a dispersed settlement of multiple dwellings of varying type. All of the recognised buildings have pits in their near-vicinities that are likely to have been associated; their contents may be informative regarding the nature of the activities undertaken in and around these structures.

6.2.9 Further analysis is required to better understand the miscellaneous posthole remains in relation to the recognised Period 4 buildings, particularly where

structural alignments have not been identified (especially amongst undated postholes G19 and G33) or else are not dated/interpreted (G18, G23, G24, G29-G32). This said, due to the lack of diagnostic dating evidence retrieved from these features, any interpretation as Period 4 structural remains (e.g. fences) is likely to be speculative.

6.2.10 The G11 pits in Area 4 and the G17 streamside deposits in Area 5 may represent the remains of activities at the peripheries of the Period 4 settlement. The G11 features are likely to constitute a hearth or oven type structure, more likely for domestic/processing use than for industrial/craft manufacture. The range of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and metalwork recovered from it indicate its secondary use for domestic rubbish disposal. The low quantity of charred plant remains and wood charcoal recovered from this feature wold seem to curtail its further investigation as a potential crop processing structure. The deposit sequence identified on the bank of the Brook suggests that it was the principal watersource for the Period 4 settlement, perhaps with domestic preparation activities being undertaken alongside it. The G17 depression and its deposits could even mark a fording point of the stream. Overall, the Early Saxon settlement land use of the site has high local (county) significance and good potential for further study of the nature of its domestic activities and consumption.

6.2.11 The Period 5 post-medieval remains have no significance, and there is no potential to further study the nature of land use beyond the Early Medieval period.

Flintwork

6.2.12 The archaeological work has provided limited evidence for Early prehistoric presence (mainly ranging from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age) in the vicinity of the site. Activities included flint knapping and tool using activiites. A few pieces (*c*.11) may be contemporary with the features they come from; however, no features produced more than two artefacts, and the flints could equality have derived from thin surface scatters. Overall, the assemblage is too limited, lacking large groups, and it consists mostly of redeposited pieces. As such, it has not potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology or nature of the occupation of the site, or in itself has any potential for further analysis of flintworking activity/technology.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.13 Given the very small size and undiagnostic nature of the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblages, both have very limited to negligible significance or potential for further analysis.

Early Medieval Pottery

6.2.14 The Early Medieval pottery assemblage is in good condition, with little abrasion, and most sherds were collected from stratified features. Although no intact vessels are present, there are enough data in the assemblage to add to existing information on the types of pottery vessels favoured for use in this community during the later 5th to early 7th centuries.

6.2.15 One of the Regional Research Aims for this period (Wade 2000) involves the study of rural artefact assemblages, to feed into settlement studies. In Essex, medium to large Early Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblages have been studied from Mucking (Hamerow 1993), Little Oakley (Barford 2002), Heybridge (Drury and Wickenden 1982; Thompson 2009), Witham (Anderson 2015), Rayleigh (Tyler 2008) and Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005), amongst others, and there are some recently-recorded smaller groups from Newport and Basildon (Anderson 2020b; 2021). Although some of these sites have only reached assessment level, nevertheless basic catalogues of fabrics and forms are available for comparison, which will help to place the site in context with regard to regional pottery studies for the period.

6.2.16 Large groups of pottery were recovered from the SFB and post-hole structures and associated features, and analysis of these individual groups may provide evidence for patterns of use and disposal, potentially by individual households or within phases. This information can be considered together with pottery from surrounding features to provide a picture of rubbish disposal and pottery use within this part of the settlement.

Ceramic Building Material

6.2.17 Due to the small size of the assemblage, lack of any notable concentrations, or in situ material, the CBM has negligible archaeological significance locally or regionally and has no potential for further study.

Fired Clay

6.2.18 The daub and amorphous aspects of the fired clay assemblage are of local significance as they provide potential evidence for wattle and daub structures being on site during the different periods of prehistoric and early medieval occupation. The two fired clay objects, loomweight RF<2> and spindlewhorl RF<3>, are typical of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and are of local significance. They indicate that textile-making activities were carried out on the site during the early medieval period. Both artefacts were found in secondary deposits rather than *in situ,* so where this textile making occurred is not certain. However, given the lacuna of Anglo-Saxon material in Burnham-on-Crouch, they are of interest as they can provide a basis for comparison with other textile related objects from Essex sites of the same period (e.g. loomweights from the Croxley Works site in Maldon, Ennis 2016).

Glass

6.2.19 The retrieved glass fragments are too small (combined weight <1g) to ascertain their age or identify form. This tiny assemblage is therefore considered to be of negligible significance and has no potential for further analysis.

Geological material

6.2.20 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and contains no worked pieces. While some pieces are scorched/burnt, this is typical of occupation

sites of any period. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Metallurgical remains/magnetic material

6.2.21 The 'slag' assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

Animal bone

6.2.22 The faunal remains recovered from the Period 2 Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age are of little significance and have no further potential for study, given that most of this small assemblage consists of partially identifiable animal bones.

6.2.23 The faunal remains from features dated/phased to the Early Medieval period form a relatively large assemblage and are significant for this area given that there is a paucity of zooarchaeological evidence for this region at this time (Albarella 2009). The overall potential of the assemblage is limited due to the relatively small representation of fully identifiable faunal bone, the degree of high fragmentation and the general poor state of bone preservation. However, the Early Medieval assemblage includes a relatively varied range of species (common food species, dog, deer, bird, fish, etc.) and has the potential to contribute to a regional understanding of animal husbandry, diet and exploitation of wild resources through comparison with other sites in the vicinity, during this period.

Registered finds

6.2.17 The small assemblage of registered finds recovered from Period 4 contexts at this site is consistent with contemporary assemblages from Saxon sites elsewhere in the county and the wider east of England region, but constitutes a previously un-represented period in the archaeology of Burnham-on-Crouch. It is therefore of local and regional significance. This small number of objects has some limited potential for further study of the nature of the domestic Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Environmental samples

Charred plant remains:

6.2.18 The charred plant macrofossil evidence for the area in the early medieval period is generally scant. A small amount of information is available from Saxon and early medieval contexts excavated at Stansted Airport (Carruthers 2007), whereas other large-scale excavations such as those from sites along the A120 have failed to produce assemblages from the same period (Carruthers 2008). However, the charred plant remains from the site do not add further information to the available evidence. As such, they have a low significance.

6.1.19 The bulk soil samples taken across evaluation and excavation phases at the site produced a small amount of charred plant macrofossils. These remains indicate the use of hulled barley, probably all of the six-row type, wheat and

flax as crops. Oat was likely to also be a crop in its own right in Period 4, although no diagnostic chaff was recovered. Other remains consist in seeds of crop weeds, mostly small-headed. This indicates that the samples represent a clean product of an early crop-processing stage, following coarse-sieving and before fine sieving removed all the small headed weed seeds. The charred plant remains from the site represent a background scatter of waste of likely domestic origin and have little potential for further work.

Charcoal:

6.2.20 There is a paucity of published charcoal assemblages from the region in the very early Prehistoric and Early Medieval periods. Publications have generally focused on Bronze Age, later Prehistoric and post-medieval periods, due to the scarcity of suitable assemblages from the Neolithic and early medieval periods. These include other sites from Burnham-on-Crouch (ASE 2018a, 50-52; 2018b 37-41) and further afield in the county (*e.g*. Challinor 2007; Gale 2008). In light of the available evidence, the charcoal assemblages from the site have a regional significance.

6.2.21 Charcoal was generally poorly preserved across the site. Most features yielded fragments <2mm, which are not suitable for identification. Where larger charcoal fragments were present, the preservation was often badly affected by pre- and post-depositional factors, such as vitrification and percolation. Vitrification happens when the wood anatomy fuses, showing a glossy appearance. Its presence is generally associated to the use of high temperatures and to prolonged burning, although other unknown co-factors might be at play to make charcoal vitrified (McParland *et al*. 2010). Because of the need for high temperatures, vitrification tends to occur when charcoal is involved in industrial processes and its presence on the charcoal from Burnham-on-Crouch might be related to this type of activity being carried out on site. Percolation was noted often across all periods of site occupation, and it is due to fluctuations in the ground water levels. Such fluctuations cause repeated cycles of wetting and drying which can also cause the charcoal fragments to become brittle. The majority of the charcoal assemblage derived from mature wood, rather than from stems deriving from twigs or small branches.

6.2.22 This said, a small number of contexts, all either Period 4 or undated, produced charcoal suitable for further analysis. Further charcoal identifications will provide a clear idea of the range of woody taxa present and vegetation environments tapped into for fuel. Oak and possibly other deciduous woodland taxa were likely dominant. Riparian environments (alder) and heathland (gorse/broom) might also have been exploited for wood acquisition. It is likely that when needed, spoiled wood was used for fuel.

6.2.23 The assemblage has moderate potential to inform on wood selection strategies and changes in the local vegetation environment through the different phases of site occupation. It has low potential to inform on woodland management techniques, such as coppicing and pollarding, although it is likely that the woodlands were somehow managed in order to guarantee wood supply.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) and posed as questions below. These are underpinned by Revised Research Objectives (RROs) that will be used to drive the further analysis.

7.1.2 The preceding post-excavation assessment, particularly the consideration of significance and potential of the stratigraphic sequence and various finds/environmental assemblages, has identified an overall moderate significance and low further potential for the Prehistoric (Period 1 and 2) remains, and a moderate to high significance and moderate further potential for the Early Medieval (Period 4). Negligible significance and potential is considered for the Roman and Post-medieval (Periods 3 and 4).

7.1.2 The following Revised Research Aims are identified for analysis for the publication:

RRA1*: Can the nature of Prehistoric land use (Periods 1 and 2) be better understood?*

- ***RRO1***: Do the identified Period 2 features and adjacent undated/unphased postholes and pits in Area 1 constitute an occupation site?
- ***RRO2***: Can any of the currently undated/unphased pits and postholes be confidently phased as prehistoric? Can phasing within the Prehistoric period be refined?

RRA2*: Can the nature of Early Medieval (Period 4) land use be better understood?*

- ***RRO3***: Can the form and function of the identified buildings in Areas 1 and 3 be understood, through comparison with other examples in the county/region?
- ***RRO4***: Can the nature / character of the Early Medieval settlement be discerned, through comparison with other sites in the county/region?
- ***RRO5****:* Can further analysis of the finds and environmental remains (charcoal) provide insights into the functioning of the Early Medieval settlement?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is proposed that a report on the results of the excavation is published as an article in a future volume of the county journal *Essex Archaeology and History*.

7.2.2 The article will present a concise account of the results of the excavations and seek to address the site-specific research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment (7.1).

7.2.3 The article will reflect the assessed significance and potential of the various components of the project dataset (see 6.2). Due to the low complexity of the remains, the site is judged to merit only a moderately detailed level of publication reporting that identifies, places and appreciates its presence in the emerging archaeological landscape. Consequently, the production of a relatively short and concise article is advocated.

7.2.4 The article will focus on presenting a description and interpretation/discussion of the early medieval land use of the site. The Prehistoric land use remains, and undated/unphased remains that may relate to Prehistoric and Early Medieval activity, will receive a summary level of consideration. The remains will be appropriately illustrated and discussed with reference to regional and comparanda.

7.2.5 It is estimated that the article will total approximately 10 print pages; *c*.6000 words plus figures.

7.3 Publication tasks and programming

7.3.1 *Stratigraphic*

Review of dating, grouping and phasing. Closer analysis of the central posthole cluster in Area 3 and the postholes in Area 1, seeking to identify further structures on the basis of common dimensions/profiles, etc. **1 day**

Research into the possible interpretations of the Period 2 Prehistoric remains, particularly in terms of enclosed Bronze Age settlement sites in Essex and the wider region. **0.5 days**

Research into Early Medieval settlement sites in Essex and the wider region. Particular focus on sunken-featured buildings, post-built Early Saxon buildings, associated pitting, hearth/oven/processing structures. **1 day**

After completion of the specialist analysis/reporting, an integrated overview text of the site with a focus on the early medieval remains will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information and address the revised research aims. **3 days**

Liaison with specialists **0.5 days**

Selection of plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations **0.5 days**

Write discussion and conclusions text **1.5 days**

Write introduction/background texts, bibliography, acknowledgements **0.5 days**

Undertake internal edit amendments **1 day**

7.3.2 *Flintwork*

No further analytical work is proposed for the assemblage, but elements of the report could be used in any further publication. The dual striking platform core from fill [1026] and the fragmentary leaf arrowhead from basal fill [5013] could be illustrated.

7.3.3 *Prehistoric Pottery*

Dating evidence from the above text may be integrated into the stratigraphic narrative as required but there is no need for further work or a standalone specialist analysis report.

7.3.4 *Early Medieval Pottery*

Prior to analysis and reporting, the Prehistoric pottery specialist should check ID of pottery from contexts [38/002], [1049] and [3183]. Diana Briscoe should be invited to add the stamps to the Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps.

Further work on the Early Medieval pottery:

- spatial and stratigraphic analysis
- Comparisons with other sites in Essex and further afield
- Production of report for archive and/or publication
- Eight vessels are identified for illustration

2 days

7.3.5 *Ceramic Building Material*

No further analysis work is required on the CBM. Pertinent parts of the assessment report can be included in the publication as required.

7.3.6 *Fired Clay*

Research parallels on Saxon textile making objects (loomweights, spindlewhorls, etc) and blocks/bars from Essex **0.5 days**

Brief fabric reassessment of all evaluation and excavation material to identify site-specific fabric types **0.25 day**

Writing analysis report / publication using this assessment as basis and compiling catalogue of illustrated finds (2 objects) **0.5 day**

7.3.7 *Glass*

No further work is required on the glass.

7.3.8 *Geological Material*

No further work is required.

7.3.9 *Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material*

No further analysis is required.

7.3.10 *Animal Bone*

Comparison with other sites **1 day**

Writing of summary report **1 day**

7.3.11 *Registered Finds*

Publication and illustration of the comb and buckle are proposed. The buckle requires conservation to prevent further deterioration in its condition.

Publication text **0.5 day**

Conservation **0.5 day**

7.3.12 *Environmental samples*

Charred Plant Macrofossils
No further work is recommended on the plant macrofossil assemblage

Charcoal
Further analytical work is proposed for the charcoal from selected Prehistoric and Early Medieval contexts that have produced rich assemblages:
<10> [3075], G20 pit [3076], Period 4
<15> [5007], G17 streamside depression [5006], Period 4
<23> [1036], G16 pit [1037], Period 4
<31> [1051], G15 pit [1051], Period 4
<21> [1004], G34 pit [1019] (if dating evidence becomes available)

Context [1004] <21> contains material suitable for radiocarbon dating – if required. A fragment of diffused porous wood and a barley caryopsis could be submitted.

One hundred fragments selected from each above context to undergo identification. **2 days**

Relevant literature from contemporary sites in the area will be consulted for comparison. **0.5 day**

Production of a report suitable for publication. **0.5 day**

Radiocarbon dating admin (if required) **0.5 days + lab fee**

7.3.13 *Illustration*

Stratigraphic:
Up to 8 stratigraphic figures (plans and sections). **3 days**

Finds illustration:

Two struck flints: core from pit [1028] and the fragmentary leaf arrowhead from depression [5015]
Eight post-Roman pottery vessels/sherds
Two fired clay objects: loom weight RF<2> and spindlewhorl RF<3>
Other RFs: copper buckle RF<8> and antler comb RF<9> **2 days**

Task	Estimate
Stratigraphic analysis/checking/liaison	2 days
County/regional parallels research	1.5 days
Site narrative reporting	5 days
Early Medieval pottery analysis & reporting	2 days
Fired clay, inc daub and objects	1.25 days
Animal bone	2 days
Registered finds, inc. conservation work	1 day
Enviro - charcoal	3 days
Other finds summary reporting / inclusion in strat text	0.5 days
Radiocarbon dating (1 sample/2 dates)	0.5 days + fee
Illustration	5 days
Internal editing and amendment (text & figures)	1 day
PSIAH editor / readers' comments amendment	0.5 days
Project management	1 day
EAH page cost (approx. 10 pages)	cost
Total	*26.25 days*

Table 16: Resource summary for completion of analysis and reporting tasks

7.4 Archiving

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and, subject to the landowner's permission, will be deposited with Colchester Museum in due course.

7.4.2 Guidelines contained in the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2014e) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

7.4.3 The digital project archive will be deposited with the ADS.

7.4.2 The contents of the excavation project archive are quantified below (Tables 17 and 18).

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	611
Drawing sheets	32
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	498
Context register sheets	20
Drawing register sheets	18
Photo register sheets	13
Sample register sheets	3
Environmental sample forms	32
Plotted finds register sheets	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 17: Quantification of site paper archive (BCMR 20 only)

Item	**Quantity**
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 of a box)	6 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	11
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	45 bags
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 18: Quantification of artefact and environmental remains (BCMR20 only)

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1000	Layer	Topsoil	1000	1	-		-
1001	Layer	Subsoil	1001	1	-		-
1002	Deposit	Natural	1002	1	-		-
1003	Fill	Fill, upper	1007, 1019	1	34		0
1004	Fill	Fill, basal	1019	1	34		0
1005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1007	1	34		0
1006	Fill	Fill, basal	1007	1	34		0
1007	Cut	Pit	1007	1	34		0
1008	Fill	Backfill	1010	1	14	OA4	4
1009	Fill	Fill, basal	1010	1	14	OA4	4
1010	Cut	Sunken featured building	1010	1	14	OA4	4
1011	Fill	Fill, single	1012	1			
1012	Cut	Posthole	1012	1			
1013	Fill	Fill, single	1014	1	4	FS1	2
1014	Cut	Ditch terminus	1014	1	4	FS1	2
1015	Fill	Fill, single	1016	1	4	FS1	2
1016	Cut	Ditch terminus	1016	1	4	FS1	2
1017	Fill	Fill, single	1018	1	5	FS1	2
1018	Cut	Ditch terminus	1018	1	5	FS1	2
1019	Cut	Pit	1019	1	34		0
1020	Fill	Fill, single	1021	1	22		0
1021	Cut	Pit	1021	1	22		0
1022	Fill	Fill, single	1023	1	22		0
1023	Cut	Pit	1023	1	22		0
1024	Fill	Fill, single	1025	1	22		0
1025	Cut	Pit	1025	1	22		0
1026	Fill	Fill	1028	1	1	OA1	1
1027	Fill	Fill	1028	1	1	OA1	1
1028	Cut	Pit	1028	1	1	OA1	1
1029	Fill	Fill, single	1030	1	5	FS1	2
1030	Cut	Ditch	1030	1	5	FS1	2
1031	Fill	Fill, single	1032	1	1	OA1	1
1032	Cut	Pit	1032	1	1	OA1	1
1033	Fill	Fill, upper	1035	1	1	OA1	1
1034	Fill	Fill, basal	1035	1	1	OA1	1
1035	Cut	Pit	1035	1	1	OA1	1
1036	Fill	Fill, single	1037	1	16	OA4	4
1037	Cut	Pit	1037	1	16	OA4	4
1038	Fill	Backfill	1010	1	14	OA4	4
1039	Fill	Fill, single	1040	1	14	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1040	Cut	Posthole	1040	1	14	OA4	4
1041	Fill	Fill, single	1042	1	14	OA4	4
1042	Cut	Posthole	1042	1	14	OA4	4
1043	Fill	Backfill	1046	1	14	OA4	4
1044	Fill	Backfill	1046	1	14	OA4	4
1045	Fill	Fill, basal	1046	1	14	OA4	4
1046	Cut	Sunken featured building	1046	1	14	OA4	4
1047	Fill	Fill, single	1048	1	14	OA4	4
1048	Cut	Posthole	1048	1	14	OA4	4
1049	Fill	Fill, single	1050	1	6	FS1	2
1050	Cut	Ditch terminus	1050	1	6	FS1	2
1051	Fill	Fill, single	1052	1	15	OA4	4
1052	Cut	Pit	1052	1	15	OA4	4
1053	Fill	Fill, single	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1054	Cut	Pit	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1055	Fill	Fill, single	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1056	Cut	Stakehole	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1057	Fill	Fill, single	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1058	Cut	Stakehole	1054	1	16	OA4	4
1059	Fill	Fill, single	1060	1	15	OA4	4
1060	Cut	Pit	1060	1	15	OA4	4
1061	Fill	Fill, single	1062	1	15	OA4	4
1062	Cut	Pit	1062	1	15	OA4	4
1063	Fill	Fill, single	1064	1	15	OA4	4
1064	Cut	Posthole	1064	1	15	OA4	4
1065	Fill	Fill, single	1066	1	15	OA4	4
1066	Cut	Posthole	1066	1	15	OA4	4
1067	Fill	Fill, single	1068	1	33		0
1068	Cut	Posthole	1068	1	33		0
1069	Fill	Fill, single	1070	1	22		0
1070	Cut	Pit	1070	1	22		0
1071	Fill	Fill, single	1072	1	33		0
1072	Cut	Posthole	1072	1	33		0
1073	Fill	Fill, single	1074	1	6	FS1	2
1074	Cut	Ditch	1074	1	6	FS1	2
1075	Fill	Fill, single	1076	1	6	FS1	2
1076	Cut	Ditch terminus	1076	1	6	FS1	2
1077	Fill	Fill, single	1078	1	1	OA1	1
1078	Cut		1078	1	1	OA1	1
1079	Fill	Fill, single	1080	1	33		0
1080	Cut	Pit	1080	1	33		0
1081	Fill	Fill, single	1082	1	33		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1082	Cut	Posthole	1082	1	33		0
1083	Fill	Fill, single	1084	1	22		0
1084	Cut	Pit	1084	1	22		0
1085	Fill	Fill, single	1086	1	33		0
1086	Cut	Pit	1086	1	33		0
1087	Fill	Fill, single	1088	1	33		0
1088	Cut	Posthole	1088	1	33		0
1089	Fill	Fill, single	1090	1	33		0
1090	Cut	Posthole	1090	1	33		0
1091	Fill	Fill, upper	1093	1	33		0
1092	Fill	Fill, primary	1093	1	33		0
1093	Cut	Posthole	1093	1	33		0
1094	Fill	Fill, single	1095	1	33		0
1095	Cut	Posthole	1095	1	33		0
1096	Fill	Fill, single	1097	1	33		0
1097	Cut	Posthole	1097	1	33		0
1098	Fill	Fill, single	1099	1	16	OA4	4
1099	Cut	Pit	1099	1	16	OA4	4
1100	Fill	Fill, single	1101	1	16	OA4	4
1101	Cut	Posthole	1101	1	16	OA4	4
1102	Fill	Fill, single	1103	1	16	OA4	4
1103	Cut	Pit	1103	1	16	OA4	4
1104	Fill	Fill, single	1105	1	16	OA4	4
1105	Cut	Posthole	1105	1	16	OA4	4
1106	Fill	Fill, single	1107	1	16	OA4	4
1107	Cut	Posthole	1107	1	16	OA4	4
1108	Fill	Fill, single	1109	1	33		0
1109	Cut	Posthole	1109	1	33		0
1110	Fill	Fill, single	1111	1	33		0
1111	Cut	Posthole	1111	1	33		0
1112	Fill	Fill, single	1113	1	7	FS1	2
1113	Cut	Ditch terminus	1113	1	7	FS1	2
1114	Fill	Fill, single	1115	1	7	FS1	2
1115	Cut	Ditch terminus	1115	1	7	FS1	2
1116	Fill	Fill, single	1117	1	32		0
1117	Cut	Posthole	1117	1	32		0
1118	Fill	Fill, single	1119	1	32		0
1119	Cut	Posthole	1119	1	32		0
1120	Fill	Fill, single	1121	1	32		0
1121	Cut	Posthole	1121	1	32		0
1122	Fill	Fill, single	1123	1	32		0
1123	Cut	Posthole	1123	1	32		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1124	Fill	Fill, single	1125	1	3	FS1	2
1125	Cut	Ditch	1125	1	3	FS1	2
1126	Fill	Fill, single	1127	1	33		0
1127	Cut	Posthole	1127	1	33		0
1128	Fill	Fill, single	1129	1	16	OA4	4
1129	Cut	Posthole	1129	1	16	OA4	4
1130	Fill	Backfill	1133	1	14	OA4	4
1131	Fill	Backfill	1133	1	14	OA4	4
1132	Fill	Fill, basal	1133	1	14	OA4	4
1133	Cut	Sunken featured building	1133	1	14	OA4	4
1134	Fill	Fill, single	1135	1	14	OA4	4
1135	Cut	Posthole	1135	1	14	OA4	4
1136	Fill	Fill, single	1137	1	14	OA4	4
1137	Cut	Posthole	1137	1	14	OA4	4
1138	Fill	Backfill	1141	1	14	OA4	4
1139	Fill	Backfill	1141	1	14	OA4	4
1140	Fill	Fill, basal	1141	1	14	OA4	4
1141	Cut	Sunken featured building	1141	1	14	OA4	4
1142	Fill	Fill, single	1143	1	14	OA4	4
1143	Cut	Posthole	1143	1	14	OA4	4
1144	Fill	Fill, single	1145	1	3	FS1	2
1145	Cut	Ditch terminus	1145	1	3	FS1	2
1146	Fill	Fill, single	1147	1	32		0
1147	Cut	Posthole	1147	1	32		0
1148	Fill	Fill, single	1149	1	32		0
1149	Cut	Posthole	1149	1	32		0
1150	Fill	Fill, single	1151	1	8	FS1	2
1151	Cut	Ditch terminus	1151	1	8	FS1	2
1152	Fill	Fill, single	1153	1	8	FS1	2
1153	Cut	Ditch terminus	1153	1	8	FS1	2
1154	Fill	Fill, single	1155	1	32		0
1155	Cut	Posthole	1155	1	32		0
1156	Fill	Fill, single	1157	1	32		0
1157	Cut	Posthole	1157	1	32		0
1158	Fill	Fill, single	1159	1	32		0
1159	Cut	Posthole	1159	1	32		0
1160	Fill	Fill, single	1161	1	32		0
1161	Cut	Posthole	1161	1	32		0
1162	Fill	Fill, upper	1165	1	33		0
1163	Fill	Fill, basal	1165	1	33		0
1164	Layer	Natural	1165	1	33		0
1165	Cut	Pit	1165	1	33		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1166	Fill	Fill, single	1167	1	33		0
1167	Cut	Posthole	1167	1	33		0
1168	Fill	Fill, single	1169	1	33		0
1169	Cut	Posthole	1169	1	33		0
1170	Fill	Fill, single	1171	1	33		0
1171	Cut	Posthole	1171	1	33		0
1172	Fill	Fill, single	1173	1	9	FS1	2
1173	Cut	Pit	1173	1	9	FS1	2
1174	Fill	Fill, single	1175	1	33		0
1175	Cut	Posthole	1175	1	33		0
1176	Fill	Fill, single	1177	1	33		0
1177	Cut	Posthole	1177	1	33		0
1178	Fill	Fill, single	1179	1	33		0
1179	Cut	Posthole	1179	1	33		0
1180	Fill	Fill, single	1181	1	33		0
1181	Cut	Posthole	1181	1	33		0
1182	Fill	Fill, single	1183	1	22		0
1183	Cut	Pit	1183	1	22		0
1184	Fill	Fill, single	1185	1	22		0
1185	Cut	Pit	1185	1	22		0
1186	Fill	Fill, single	1187	1	22		0
1187	Cut	Pit	1187	1	22		0
1188	Fill	Fill, single	1189	1	32		0
1189	Cut	Posthole	1189	1	32		0
1190	Fill	Fill, single	1191	1	22		0
1191	Cut	Ditch terminus	1191	1	22		0
1192	Fill	Fill, single	1193	1	26		0
1193	Cut	Posthole	1193	1	26		0
1194	Fill	Fill, single	1195	1	33		0
1195	Cut	Posthole	1195	1	33		0
1196	Fill	Fill, single	1197	1	33		0
1197	Cut	Posthole	1197	1	33		0
1198	Fill	Fill, single	1199	1	33		0
1199	Cut	Posthole	1199	1	33		0
1200	Fill	Fill, single	1201	1	33		0
1201	Cut	Posthole	1201	1	33		0
1202	Fill	Fill, single	1203	1	33		0
1203	Cut	Posthole	1203	1	33		0
1204	Fill	Fill, single	1205	1	33		0
1205	Cut	Posthole	1205	1	33		0
1206	Cut	Posthole	1206	1	27		0
1207	Fill	Fill, single	1208	1	27		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1208	Cut	Posthole	1208	1	27		0
1209	Fill	Fill, single	1210	1	26		0
1210	Cut	Posthole	1210	1	26		0
1211	Fill	Fill, single	1212	1	31		0
1212	Cut	Posthole	1212	1	31		0
1213	Fill	Fill, single	1214	1	31		0
1214	Cut	Posthole	1214	1	31		0
1215	Fill	Fill, single	1216	1	31		0
1216	Cut	Stakehole	1216	1	31		0
1217	Fill	Fill, single	1218	1	31		0
1218	Cut	Posthole	1218	1	31		0
1219	Fill	Fill, single	1220	1	31		0
1220	Cut	Posthole	1220	1	31		0
1221	Fill	Fill, single	1222	1	31		0
1222	Cut	Posthole	1222	1	31		0
1223	Fill	Fill, single	1224	1	31		0
1224	Cut	Posthole	1224	1	31		0
1225	Fill	Fill, single	1226	1	25		0
1226	Cut	Pit	1226	1	25		0
1227	Fill	Fill, single	1228	1	25		0
1228	Cut	Pit	1228	1	25		0
1229	Fill	Fill, single	1230	1	16	OA4	4
1230	Cut	Posthole	1230	1	16	OA4	4
1231	Fill	Fill, single	1232	1	16	OA4	4
1232	Cut	Posthole	1232	1	16	OA4	4
1233	Fill	Fill, single	1234	1	24		0
1234	Cut	Posthole	1234	1	24		0
1235	Fill	Fill, single	1236	1	24		0
1236	Cut	Posthole	1236	1	24		0
1237	Fill	Fill, single	1238	1	24		0
1238	Cut	Posthole	1238	1	24		0
1239	Fill	Fill, single	1240	1	24		0
1240	Cut	Posthole	1240	1	24		0
1241	Fill	Fill, single	1242	1	24		0
1242	Cut	Posthole	1242	1	24		0
1248	Fill	Fill, single	1249	1	30		0
1249	Cut	Posthole	1249	1	30		0
1250	Fill	Fill, single	1251	1	30		0
1251	Cut	Posthole	1251	1	30		0
1252	Fill	Fill, single	1253	1	28		0
1253	Cut	Posthole	1253	1	28		0
1254	Fill	Fill, single	1255	1	33		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
1255	Cut	Posthole	1255	1	33		0
1256	Fill	Fill, single	1206	1	27		0
1257	Fill	Fill, single	1258	1	33		0
1258	Cut	Pit	1258	1	33		0
1259	Fill	Fill	1260	1	22		0
1260	Cut	Pit	1260	1	22		0
1261	Fill	Fill	1262	1	30		0
1262	Cut	Posthole	1262	1	30		0
1263	Fill	Fill	1264	1	30		0
1264	Cut	Posthole	1264	1	30		0
1265	Fill	Fill	1266	1	30		0
1266	Cut	Posthole	1266	1	30		0
1267	Fill	Fill	1268	1	31		0
1268	Cut	Posthole	1268	1	31		0
1269	Fill	Fill	1270	1	31		0
1270	Cut	Posthole	1270	1	31		0
1271	Fill	Fill	1272	1	33		0
1272	Cut	Posthole	1272	1	33		0
1273	Fill	Fill	1274	1	33		0
1274	Cut	Posthole	1274	1	33		0
1275	Fill	Fill	1276	1	32		0
1276	Cut	Posthole	1276	1	32		0
1277	Fill	Fill	1278	1	32		0
1278	Cut	Posthole	1278	1	32		0
1279	Fill	Fill	1280	1	33		0
1280	Cut	Posthole	1280	1	33		0
2000	Layer	Topsoil	2000	2	-		-
2001	Layer	Subsoil	2001	2	-		-
2002	Deposit	Natural	2002	2	-		-
2003	Fill	Fill, single	2004	2	18	OA4	4
2004	Cut	Posthole	2004	2	18	OA4	4
2005	Fill	Fill, single	2006	2	18	OA4	4
2006	Cut	Posthole	2006	2	18	OA4	4
2007	Fill	Fill, single	2008	2	18	OA4	4
2008	Cut	Posthole	2008	2	18	OA4	4
2009	Fill	Fill, single	2010	2	18	OA4	4
2010	Cut	Posthole	2010	2	18	OA4	4
2011	Fill	Fill, single	2012	2	18	OA4	4
2012	Cut	Posthole	2012	2	18	OA4	4
2013	Fill	Fill, single	2014	2	18	OA4	4
2014	Cut	Posthole	2014	2	18	OA4	4
2015	Fill	Fill, single	2016	2	1	OA1	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
2016	Cut	Ditch terminus	2016	2	1	OA1	1
3000	Layer	Topsoil	3000	3	-		-
3001	Layer	Subsoil	3001	3	-		-
3002	Layer	Natural	3002	3	-		-
3003	Fill	Fill, single	3004	3	12	OA4	4
3004	Cut	Posthole	3004	3	12	OA4	4
3005	Fill	Fill, single	3006	3	12	OA4	4
3006	Cut	Posthole	3006	3	12	OA4	4
3007	Fill	Fill, single	3008	3	12	OA4	4
3008	Cut	Posthole	3008	3	12	OA4	4
3009	Fill	Fill, single	3010	3	12	OA4	4
3010	Cut	Posthole	3010	3	12	OA4	4
3011	Fill	Fill, single	3012	3	12	OA4	4
3012	Cut	Posthole	3012	3	12	OA4	4
3013	Fill	Fill, single	3014	3	12	OA4	4
3014	Cut	Posthole	3014	3	12	OA4	4
3015	Fill	Fill, single	3016	3	12	OA4	4
3016	Cut	Posthole	3016	3	12	OA4	4
3017	Fill	Fill, single	3018	3	12	OA4	4
3018	Cut	Posthole	3018	3	12	OA4	4
3019	Fill	Fill, single	3020	3	12	OA4	4
3020	Cut	Posthole	3020	3	12	OA4	4
3021	Fill	Fill, single	3022	3	12	OA4	4
3022	Cut	Posthole	3022	3	12	OA4	4
3023	Fill	Fill, single	3024	3	12	OA4	4
3024	Cut	Posthole	3024	3	12	OA4	4
3025	Fill	Fill, single	3026	3	12	OA4	4
3026	Cut	Posthole	3026	3	12	OA4	4
3027	Fill	Fill, single	3028	3	12	OA4	4
3028	Cut	Posthole	3028	3	12	OA4	4
3029	Fill	Fill, single	3030	3	20	OA4	4
3030	Cut	Posthole	3030	3	20	OA4	4
3031	Fill	Fill, single	3032	3	1	OA1	1
3032	Cut	Pit	3032	3	1	OA1	1
3033	Fill	Fill, single	3034	3	20	OA4	4
3034	Cut	Posthole	3034	3	20	OA4	4
3035	Fill	Fill, single	3036	3	20	OA4	4
3036	Cut	Posthole	3036	3	20	OA4	4
3037	Fill	Fill, single	3038	3	12	OA4	4
3038	Cut	Posthole	3038	3	12	OA4	4
3039	Fill	Fill, single	3040	3	12	OA4	4
3040	Cut	Posthole	3040	3	12	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3041	Fill	Fill, single	3042	3	12	OA4	4
3042	Cut	Posthole	3042	3	12	OA4	4
3043	Fill	Fill, single	3044	3	13	OA4	4
3044	Cut	Posthole	3044	3	13	OA4	4
3045	Fill	Fill, single	3046	3	13	OA4	4
3046	Cut	Posthole	3046	3	13	OA4	4
3047	Fill	Fill, single	3048	3	13	OA4	4
3048	Cut	Posthole	3048	3	13	OA4	4
3049	Fill	Fill, single	3050	3	13	OA4	4
3050	Cut	Posthole	3050	3	13	OA4	4
3051	Fill	Fill, single	3052	3	13	OA4	4
3052	Cut	Posthole	3052	3	13	OA4	4
3053	Fill	Fill, single	3054	3	13	OA4	4
3054	Cut	Posthole	3054	3	13	OA4	4
3055	Fill	Fill, single	3056	3	13	OA4	4
3056	Cut	Posthole	3056	3	13	OA4	4
3057	Fill	Fill, single	3058	3	22		0
3058	Cut	Pit	3058	3	22		0
3059	Fill	Fill, single	3060	3	20	OA4	4
3060	Cut	Posthole	3060	3	20	OA4	4
3061	Fill	Fill, single	3062	3	20	OA4	4
3062	Cut	Posthole	3062	3	20	OA4	4
3063	Fill	Fill, single	3064	3	20	OA4	4
3064	Cut	Posthole	3064	3	20	OA4	4
3065	Fill	Fill, single	3066	3	12	OA4	4
3066	Cut	Posthole	3066	3	12	OA4	4
3067	Fill	Fill, single	3068	3	12	OA4	4
3068	Cut	Posthole	3068	3	12	OA4	4
3069	Fill	Fill, single	3070	3	12	OA4	4
3070	Cut	Posthole	3070	3	12	OA4	4
3071	Fill	Fill, single	3072	3	13	OA4	4
3072	Cut	Posthole	3072	3	13	OA4	4
3073	Fill	Fill, single	3074	3	20	OA4	4
3074	Cut	Pit	3074	3	20	OA4	4
3075	Fill	Fill, single	3076	3	20	OA4	4
3076	Cut	Pit	3076	3	20	OA4	4
3077	Fill	Fill, single	3078	3	20	OA4	4
3078	Cut	Posthole	3078	3	20	OA4	4
3079	Fill	Fill, single	3080	3	19	OA4	4
3080	Cut	Posthole	3080	3	19	OA4	4
3081	Fill	Fill, single	3082	3	19	OA4	4
3082	Cut	Posthole	3082	3	19	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3083	Fill	Fill, single	3084	3	19	OA4	4
3084	Cut	Posthole	3084	3	19	OA4	4
3085	Fill	Fill, single	3086	3	19	OA4	4
3086	Cut	Posthole	3086	3	19	OA4	4
3087	Fill	Fill, single	3088	3	20	OA4	4
3088	Cut	Stakehole	3088	3	20	OA4	4
3089	Fill	Fill, single	3090	3	20	OA4	4
3090	Cut	Posthole	3090	3	20	OA4	4
3091	Fill	Fill, single	3092	3	19	OA4	4
3092	Cut	Posthole	3092	3	19	OA4	4
3093	Fill	Fill, single	3094	3	19	OA4	4
3094	Cut	Posthole	3094	3	19	OA4	4
3095	Fill	Fill, single	3096	3	19	OA4	4
3096	Cut	Posthole	3096	3	19	OA4	4
3097	Fill	Fill, single	3098	3	19	OA4	4
3098	Cut	Posthole	3098	3	19	OA4	4
3099	Fill	Fill, single	3100	3	19	OA4	4
3100	Cut	Posthole	3100	3	19	OA4	4
3101	Fill	Fill, single	3102	3	20	OA4	4
3102	Cut	Stakehole	3102	3	20	OA4	4
3103	Fill	Fill, single	3104	3	20	OA4	4
3104	Cut	Posthole	3104	3	20	OA4	4
3105	Fill	Fill, single	3106	3	20	OA4	4
3106	Cut	Pit	3106	3	20	OA4	4
3107	Fill	Fill, single	3108	3	19	OA4	4
3108	Cut	Posthole	3108	3	19	OA4	4
3109	Fill	Fill, single	3110	3	19	OA4	4
3110	Cut	Posthole	3110	3	19	OA4	4
3111	Fill	Fill, single	3112	3	19	OA4	4
3112	Cut	Posthole	3112	3	19	OA4	4
3113	Fill	Fill, single	3114	3	19	OA4	4
3114	Cut	Posthole	3114	3	19	OA4	4
3115	Fill	Fill, single	3116	3	19	OA4	4
3116	Cut	Posthole	3116	3	19	OA4	4
3117	Fill	Fill, single	3118	3	19	OA4	4
3118	Cut	Posthole	3118	3	19	OA4	4
3119	Fill	Fill, single	3120	3	19	OA4	4
3120	Cut	Posthole	3120	3	19	OA4	4
3121	Fill	Fill, single	3122	3	19	OA4	4
3122	Cut	Posthole	3122	3	19	OA4	4
3123	Fill	Fill, single	3124	3	19	OA4	4
3124	Cut	Posthole	3124	3	19	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3125	Fill	Fill, single	3126	3	19	OA4	4
3126	Cut	Posthole	3126	3	19	OA4	4
3127	Fill	Fill, single	3128	3	19	OA4	4
3128	Cut	Pit	3128	3	19	OA4	4
3129	Fill	Fill, single	3130	3	19	OA4	4
3130	Cut	Posthole	3130	3	19	OA4	4
3131	Fill	Fill, single	3132	3	22		0
3132	Cut	Pit	3132	3	22		0
3133	Fill	Fill, single	3134	3	22	0	0
3134	Cut	Pit	3134	3	22	0	0
3135	Fill	Fill, single	3136	3	22	0	0
3136	Cut	Pit	3136	3	22		0
3137	Fill	Fill, single	3138	3	22		0
3138	Cut	Pit	3138	3	22		0
3139	Fill	Fill, single	3140	3	22		0
3140	Cut	Pit	3140	3	22		0
3141	Fill	Fill, single	3142	3	19	OA4	4
3142	Cut	Posthole	3142	3	19	OA4	4
3143	Fill	Fill, single	3144	3	19	OA4	4
3144	Cut	Posthole	3144	3	19	OA4	4
3145	Fill	Fill, single	3146	3	19	OA4	4
3146	Cut	Posthole	3146	3	19	OA4	4
3147	Fill	Fill, single	3148	3	19	OA4	4
3148	Cut	Posthole	3148	3	19	OA4	4
3149	Fill	Fill, upper	3150	3	19	OA4	4
3150	Cut	Pit	3150	3	19	OA4	4
3151	Fill	Fill, single	3152	3	19	OA4	4
3152	Cut	Pit	3152	3	19	OA4	4
3153	Fill	Fill, single	3154	3	19	OA4	4
3154	Cut	Posthole	3154	3	19	OA4	4
3155	Fill	Fill, single	3156	3	19	OA4	4
3156	Cut	Posthole	3156	3	19	OA4	4
3157	Fill	Fill, single	3158	3	19	OA4	4
3158	Cut	Posthole	3158	3	19	OA4	4
3159	Fill	Fill, single	3160	3	19	OA4	4
3160	Cut	Posthole	3160	3	19	OA4	4
3161	Fill	Fill, single	3162	3	19	OA4	4
3162	Cut	Posthole	3162	3	19	OA4	4
3163	Fill	Fill, single	3164	3	19	OA4	4
3164	Cut	Posthole	3164	3	19	OA4	4
3165	Fill	Fill, single	3166	3	20	OA4	4
3166	Cut	Posthole	3166	3	20	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3167	Fill	Fill, single	3168	3	20	OA4	4
3168	Cut	Posthole	3168	3	20	OA4	4
3169	Fill	Fill, single	3170	3	20	OA4	4
3170	Cut	Posthole	3170	3	20	OA4	4
3171	Fill	Fill, single	3172	3	19	OA4	4
3172	Cut	Posthole	3172	3	19	OA4	4
3173	Fill	Fill, single	3174	3	19	OA4	4
3174	Cut	Posthole	3174	3	19	OA4	4
3175	Fill	Fill, single	3176	3	19	OA4	4
3176	Cut	Posthole	3176	3	19	OA4	4
3177	Fill	Fill, single	3178	3	12	OA4	4
3178	Cut	Posthole	3178	3	12	OA4	4
3179	Fill	Fill, single	3180	3	12	OA4	4
3180	Cut	Posthole	3180	3	12	OA4	4
3181	Fill	Fill, single	3182	3	12	OA4	4
3182	Cut	Posthole	3182	3	12	OA4	4
3183	Fill	Fill, single	3184	3	20	OA4	4
3184	Cut	Posthole	3184	3	20	OA4	4
3185	Fill	Fill, single	3186	3	20	OA4	4
3186	Cut	Posthole	3186	3	20	OA4	4
3187	Fill	Fill, single	3188	3	20	OA4	4
3188	Cut	Posthole	3188	3	20	OA4	4
3189	Fill	Fill, single	3190	3	20	OA4	4
3190	Cut	Posthole	3190	3	20	OA4	4
3191	Fill	Fill, single	3192	3	20	OA4	4
3192	Cut	Posthole	3192	3	20	OA4	4
3193	Fill	Fill, single	3194	3	2	OA2	2
3194	Cut	Pit	3194	3	2	OA2	2
3195	Fill	Fill, upper	3198	3	2	OA2	2
3196	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3198	3	2	OA2	2
3197	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3198	3	2	OA2	2
3198	Cut	Pit	3198	3	2	OA2	2
3199	Fill	Fill, single	3200	3	12	OA4	4
3200	Cut	Posthole	3200	3	12	OA4	4
3201	Fill	Fill, single	3202	3	12	OA4	4
3202	Cut	Posthole	3202	3	12	OA4	4
3203	Fill	Cremation	3204	3	12	OA4	4
3204	Cut	Pit, cremation	3204	3	12	OA4	4
3205	Fill	Backfill	3204	3	12	OA4	4
3206	Fill	Fill, single	3207	3	12	OA4	4
3207	Cut	Posthole	3207	3	12	OA4	4
3208	Fill	Fill, single	3209	3	12	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3209	Cut	Posthole	3209	3	12	OA4	4
3210	Fill	Fill, single	3211	3	12	OA4	4
3211	Cut	Posthole	3211	3	12	OA4	4
3212	Fill	Fill, single	3213	3	20	OA4	4
3213	Cut	Posthole	3213	3	20	OA4	4
3214	Fill	Fill, single	3215	3	20	OA4	4
3215	Cut	Posthole	3215	3	20	OA4	4
3216	Fill	Fill, single	3217	3	20	OA4	4
3217	Cut	Posthole	3217	3	20	OA4	4
3218	Fill	Fill, single	3219	3	13	OA4	4
3219	Cut	Posthole	3219	3	13	OA4	4
3220	Fill	Fill, single	3221	3	13	OA4	4
3221	Cut	Posthole	3221	3	13	OA4	4
3222	Fill	Fill, single	3223	3	13	OA4	4
3223	Cut	Posthole	3223	3	13	OA4	4
3224	Fill	Fill, single	3225	3	13	OA4	4
3225	Cut	Posthole	3225	3	13	OA4	4
3226	Fill	Fill, single	3227	3	13	OA4	4
3227	Cut	Posthole	3227	3	13	OA4	4
3228	Fill	Fill, single	3229	3	13	OA4	4
3229	Cut	Posthole	3229	3	13	OA4	4
3230	Fill	Fill, single	3231	3	13	OA4	4
3231	Cut	Posthole	3231	3	13	OA4	4
3232	Fill	Fill, single	3233	3	20	OA4	4
3233	Cut	Posthole	3233	3	20	OA4	4
3235	Fill	Fill, single	3236	3	13	OA4	4
3236	Cut	Posthole	3236	3	13	OA4	4
3237	Fill	Fill, single	3238	3	13	OA4	4
3238	Cut	Posthole	3238	3	13	OA4	4
3239	Fill	Fill, single	3240	3	13	OA4	4
3240	Cut	Posthole	3240	3	13	OA4	4
3241	Fill	Fill, single	3242	3	13	OA4	4
3242	Cut	Posthole	3242	3	13	OA4	4
3243	Fill	Fill, single	3244	3	20	OA4	4
3244	Cut	Pit	3244	3	20	OA4	4
3245	Fill	Fill, single	3246	3	20	OA4	4
3246	Cut	Posthole	3246	3	20	OA4	4
3247	Fill	Fill, basal	3150	3	19	OA4	4
3248	Fill	Fill, single	3249	3	12	OA4	4
3249	Cut	Posthole	3249	3	12	OA4	4
3250	Fill	Fill, single	3251	3	12	OA4	4
3251	Cut	Pit	3251	3	12	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
3252	Fill	Fill, single	3253	3	12	OA4	4
3253	Cut	Posthole	3253	3	12	OA4	4
3254	Fill	Fill, single	3255	3	12	OA4	4
3255	Cut	Pit	3255	3	12	OA4	4
3256	Fill	Fill, single	3257	3	12	OA4	4
3257	Cut	Pit	3257	3	12	OA4	4
4000	Layer	Topsoil	4000	4	-		-
4001	Layer	Subsoil	4001	4	-		-
4002	Deposit	Natural	4002	4	-		-
4003	Fill	Backfill	4006	4	11	OA4	4
4004	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4006	4	11	OA4	4
4005	Fill	Fill, basal	4006	4	11	OA4	4
4006	Cut	Pit	4006	4	11	OA4	4
4007	Fill	Fill, single	4008	4	11	OA4	4
4008	Cut	Pit	4008	4	11	OA4	4
4009	Fill	Fill, single	4010	4	1	OA1	1
4010	Cut	Pit	4010	4	1	OA1	1
4011	Fill	Fill, single	4012	4	11	OA4	4
4012	Cut	Pit	4012	4	11	OA4	4
4013	Fill	Fill, single	4014	4	22		0
4014	Cut	Pit	4014	4	22		0
4015	Fill	Fill, single	4016	4	22		0
4016	Cut	Pit	4016	4	22		0
4017	Fill	Fill, single	4018	4	23		0
4018	Cut	Posthole	4018	4	23		0
4019	Fill	Fill, single	4020	4	23		0
4020	Cut	Posthole	4020	4	23		0
4021	Fill	Fill, single	4022	4	23		0
4022	Cut	Posthole	4022	4	23		0
4023	Fill	Fill, single	4024	4	23		0
4024	Cut	Posthole	4024	4	23		0
4025	Fill	Fill, single	4026	4	23		0
4026	Cut	Posthole	4026	4	23		0
4027	Fill	Fill, single	4028	4	23		0
4028	Cut	Posthole	4028	4	23		0
4029	Fill	Fill, single	4030	4	23		0
4030	Cut	Posthole	4030	4	23		0
4031	Fill	Fill, single	4032	4	23		0
4032	Cut	Posthole	4032	4	23		0
4033	Fill	Fill, single	4034	4	23		0
4034	Cut	Posthole	4034	4	23		0
4035	Fill	Fill, single	4036	4	23		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
4036	Cut	Posthole	4036	4	23		0
5000	Layer	Topsoil	5000	5	-		-
5001	Layer	Subsoil	5001	5	-		-
5002	Layer	Natural alluvial deposit	5002	5	-		-
5003	Deposit	Natural	5003	5	-		-
5004	Cut	Depression	5004	5	17	OA4	4
5005	Fill	Fill, single	5004	5	17	OA4	4
5006	Cut	Depression	5006	5	17	OA4	4
5007	Fill	Fill, single	5006	5	17	OA4	4
5008	Fill	Fill, single	5009	5	22		0
5009	Cut	Pit	5009	5	22		0
5010	Deposit	Fill, upper	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5011	Deposit	Fill, upper	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5012	Deposit	Fill, intermediate	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5013	Deposit	Fill, basal	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5014	Deposit	Fill, basal	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5015	Cut	Depression	5015	5	17	OA4	4
5016	Deposit	Natural	5016	5	17	OA4	4
5017	Deposit	Fill, upper	5017	5	17	OA4	4
14/004	Cut	Posthole	14/004	3	19	OA4	4
14/005	Fill	Fill, single	14/004	3	19	OA4	4
14/006	Cut	Posthole	14/006	3	19	OA4	4
14/007	Fill	Fill, single	14/006	3	19	OA4	4
14/008	Cut	Posthole	14/008	3	19	OA4	4
14/009	Fill	Fill, single	14/008	3	19	OA4	4
14/010	Cut	Posthole	14/010	3	19	OA4	4
14/011	Fill	Fill, single	14/010	3	19	OA4	4
14/012	Fill	Fill, single	14/013	3	20	OA4	4
14/013	Cut	Posthole	14/013	3	20	OA4	4
14/014	Fill	Fill, single	14/015	3	19	OA4	4
14/015	Cut	Posthole	14/015	3	19	OA4	4
14/016	Fill	Fill, single	14/017	3	19	OA4	4
14/017	Cut	Pit or postholes	14/017	3	19	OA4	4
14/018	Fill	Fill, single	14/019	3	19	OA4	4
14/019	Cut	Posthole	14/019	3	19	OA4	4
14/020	Fill	Fill, single	14/021	3	19	OA4	4
14/021	Cut	Pit, storage	14/021	3	19	OA4	4
14/022	Fill	Fill	14/023	3	19	OA4	4
14/023	Cut	Posthole	14/023	3	19	OA4	4
14/024	Fill	Fill	14/025	3	19	OA4	4
14/025	Cut	Posthole	14/025	3	19	OA4	4
14/026	Fill	Fill	14/027	3	19	OA4	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
14/027	Cut	Pit	14/027	3	19	OA4	4
14/028	Fill	Fill	14/029	3	19	OA4	4
14/029	Cut	Posthole	14/029	3	19	OA4	4
14/030	Fill	Fill	14/031	3	19	OA4	4
14/031	Cut	Posthole	14/031	3	19	OA4	4
14/034	Fill	Fill	14/035	3	19	OA4	4
14/035	Cut	Posthole	14/035	3	19	OA4	4
14/036	Fill	Fill	14/037	3	19	OA4	4
14/037	Cut	Posthole	14/037	3	19	OA4	4
14/038	Fill	Fill	14/039	3	19	OA4	4
14/039	Cut	Posthole	14/039	3	19	OA4	4
14/040	Fill	Fill	14/041	3	19	OA4	4
14/041	Cut	Posthole	14/041	3	19	OA4	4
14/042	Fill	Fill	14/043	3	19	OA4	4
14/043	Cut	Posthole	14/043	3	19	OA4	4
14/044	Fill	Fill	14/045	3	19	OA4	4
14/045	Cut	Posthole	14/045	3	19	OA4	4
14/046	Fill	F	14/047	3	19	OA4	4
14/047	Cut	Posthole	14/047	3	19	OA4	4
20/004	Cut	Pit, storage	20/004	1	20	OA4	4
20/005	Fill	Fill, single	20/004	1	20	OA5	4
20/006	Cut	Posthole	20/006	1	33		0
20/007	Fill	Fill, single	20/006	1	33		0
20/008	Fill	Fill, single	20/009	1	33		0
20/009	Cut	Posthole	20/009	1	33		0
20/010	Fill	Fill, single	20/011	1	32		0
20/011	Cut	Posthole	20/011	1	32		0
20/012	Fill	Fill, single	20/013	1	32		0
20/013	Cut	Posthole	20/013	1	32		0
20/014	Fill	Fill, single	20/015	1	32		0
20/015	Cut	Posthole	20/015	1	32		0
20/016	Fill	Fill, single	20/017	1	32		0
20/017	Cut	Posthole	20/017	1	32		0
20/018	Fill	Fill, single	20/019	1	32		0
20/019	Cut	Posthole	20/019	1	32		0
20/020	Fill	Fill, single	20/021	1	32		0
20/021	Cut	Posthole	20/021	1	32		0
20/022	Fill	Fill	20/023	1	32		0
20/023	Cut	Posthole	20/023	1	32		0
20/024	Fill	Fill	20/025	1	33		0
20/025	Cut	Posthole	20/025	1	33		0
20/026	Fill	Fill	20/027	1	33		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
20/027	Cut	Posthole	20/027	1	33		0
20/028	Fill	Fill	20/029	1	32		0
20/029	Cut	Posthole	20/029	1	32		0
20/030	Fill	Fill	20/031	1	32		0
20/031	Cut	Posthole	20/031	1	32		0
20/032	Fill	Fill	20/033	1	32		0
20/033	Cut	Posthole	20/033	1	32		0
20/034	Fill	Fill	20/035	1	32		0
20/035	Cut	Posthole	20/035	1	32		0
20/036	Fill	Fill	20/037	1	32		0
20/037	Cut	Posthole	20/037	1	32		0
20/038	Fill	Fill	20/039	1	32		0
20/039	Cut	Posthole	20/039	1	32		0
24/004	Fill	Fill, single	24/005	T24	21	OA5	5
24/005	Cut	Furrow	24/005	T24	21	OA5	5
25/004	Fill	Fill, single	25/005	T25	35		0
25/005	Cut	?ditch terminus	25/005	T25	35		0
25/006	Fill	Fill, single	25/007	T25	10	OA3	2
25/007	Cut	Ditch	25/007	T25	10	OA3	2
30/004	Fill	Fill, single	30/005	1	29		0
30/005	Cut	Posthole	30/005	1	29		0
30/006	Fill	Fill, single	30/007	1	29		0
30/007	Cut	Posthole	30/007	1	29		0
30/008	Fill	Fill, single	30/009	1	29		0
30/009	Cut	Posthole	30/009	1	29		0
30/010	Fill	Fill, single	30/011	1	28		0
30/011	Cut	Pit	30/011	1	28		0
30/012	Fill	Fill	30/013	1	29		0
30/013	Cut	Posthole	30/013	1	29		0
30/014	Fill	Fill	30/015	1	22		0
30/015	Cut	Pit	30/015	1	22		0
31/004	Fill	Fill, single	31/005	4	23		0
31/005	Cut	Posthole	31/005	4	23		0
31/006	Fill	Fill, single	31/007	4	23		0
31/007	Cut	Posthole	31/007	4	23		0
31/008	Fill	Fill, single	31/009	4	23		0
31/009	Cut	Posthole	31/009	4	23		0
31/010	Fill	Fill, single	31/011	4	23		0
31/011	Cut	Posthole	31/011	4	23		0
34/004	Fill	Fill, single	34/005	2	22		0
34/005	Cut	Pit	34/005	2	22		0
34/006	Fill	Fill, single	34/007	2	22		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Group	LandUse	Period
34/007	Cut	Pit	34/007	2	22		0
36/005	Fill	Fill, upper	36/007	5	17	OA4	4
36/006	Fill	Fill, intermediate	36/007	5	17	OA4	4
36/007	Cut	Pit	36/007	5	17	OA4	4
36/008	Fill	Fill, basal	36/007	5	17	OA4	4
36/009	Cut	Pit	36/009	5	17	OA4	4
36/010	Fill	Fill, upper	36/009	5	17	OA4	4
36/011	Fill	Fill, intermediate	36/009	5	17	OA4	4
36/012	Fill	Fill, basal	36/009	5	17	OA4	4
37/004	Fill	Fill, single	37/005	1	33		0
37/005	Cut	Stakehole	37/005	1	33		0
37/006	Fill	Fill, single	37/007	1	33		0
37/007	Cut	Posthole	37/007	1	33		0
38/004	Fill	Fill, single	38/005	1	24		0
38/005	Cut	Pit	38/005	1	24		0
38/006	Fill	Fill, single	38/007	1	24		0
38/007	Cut	Posthole	38/007	1	24		0

Appendix 2: Group, Landuse, and Period List

Group	Description	Site Area	Group Components (parent context nos)	Land Use	Period	Date
1	Sparse scatter of earlier prehistoric pits	1-4	1028, 1032, 1035, 1078, 2016, 3032, 4010	OA1	1	Meso-EBA
2	Pair of intercutting pits	3	3194, 3198	OA2	2	LBA/EIA
3	Short ditch, parallel with G4 & G5	1	1125, 1145	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
4	Short ditch, parallel with G3	1	1014, 1016	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
5	Short ditch, parallel with G3	1	1018, 1030	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
6	Short ditch, part of arc	1	1050, 1074, 1076	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
7	Short ditch, part of arc	1	1113, 1115	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
8	Short ditch, part of arc	1	1151, 1153	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
9	Short ditch, part of arc	1	1173	FS1	2	LBA/EIA
10	Possible ditch	T25	25/007	OA3	2	LBA/EIA
11	Possible industrial activity	4	4006, 4008, 4012	OA4	4	E. Med
12	Posthole structure and associated pits (north)	3	3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257	OA4	4	E. Med
13	Posthole structure (south-east)	3	3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3072, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242	OA4	4	E. Med
14	Sunken-Featured Building	1	1010, 1046, 1133, 1141 and p/h 1040, 1042, 1048, 1135, 1137, 1143	OA4	4	E. Med
15	Pits and postholes closely surrounding SFB G14	1	1052, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066	OA4	4	E. Med

Group	Description	Site Area	Group Components (parent context nos)	Land Use	Period	Date
16	Possible settlement features north of SFB G14	1	1037, 1054, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1129, 1230, 1232	OA4	4	E. Med
17	Streamside activity	5	5004, 5006, 5015, 5017, 36/007, 36/009	OA4	4	E. med
18	Postholes	2	2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014	OA4	4	E. med
19	Clustered postholes and pits at centre of area, no clear structures, some vague alignments	3	3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3172, 3174, 3176, 14/023, 14/004, 14/006, 14/008, 14/010, 14/015, 14/017, 14/019, 14/021, 14/023, 14/025, 14/027, 14/029, 14/031, 14/035, 14/037, 14/039, 14/041, 14/043, 14/045, 14/047	OA4	4	E. med
20	Scattered postholes and pits across area, located away from clusters; and dated pit [20/004] in Area 1.	1, 3	3030, 3034, 3036, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3088, 3090, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3233, 3244, 3246, 14/013, 20/004	OA4	4	E. med
21	N/S furrow?	T24	24/005	OA5	5	Post-medieval
22	Unphased pits across entire site	1-5	1021, 1023, 1025, 1070, 1084, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1191, 1260, 3058, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 4014, 4016, 5009, 30/015, 34/005, 34/007	-	0	Unphased
23	Posthole alignment	4	4018, 4020, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4036, 31/005, 31/007, 31/009, 31/011	-	0	Unphased
24	Unphased posthole alignment	1	1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 38/005, 38/007	-	0	Unphased
25	Undated pair of postholes	1	1226, 1228	-	0	Unphased
26	Undated pair of postholes	1	1193, 1210	-	0	Unphased
27	Undated pair of postholes	1	1206, 1208	-	0	Unphased
28	Undated pair of postholes	1	1253, 30/011	-	0	Unphased

Group	Description	Site Area	Group Components (parent context nos)	Land Use	Period	Date
29	Unphased posthole alignment	1	30/005, 30/007, 30/009, 30/013	-	0	Unphased
30	Undated posthole alignment	1	1249, 1251, 1262, 1264, 1266	-	0	Unphased
31	Unphased posthole alignment	1	1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1268, 1270	-	0	Unphased
32	Undated posthole alignment in	1	1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1147, 1149, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1189, 1276, 1278, 20/011, 20/013, 20/015, 20/017, 20/019, 20/021, 20/023, 20/029, 20/031, 20/033, 20/035, 20/037, 20/039	-	0	Unphased
33	Unphased scattered postholes	1, T37	1068, 1072, 1080, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1109, 1111, 1127, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1255, 1258, 1272, 1274, 1280, 20/006, 20/009, 20/025, 20/027, 37/005, 37/007	-	0	Unphased
34	Undated industrial activity in NE corner of area	1	1007, 1019	-	0	Unphased
35	Undated possible ditch	T25	25/005	-	0	Unphased

Appendix 3: Quantification of Hand Collected Bulk Finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
7/004													6	24		
8/002			4	6												
9/002					3	16					2	18				
11/003											7	46				
14/003			1	20												
14/005			2	6							1	6				
14/009											1	2				
14/011											1	4				
14/016			1	21												
14/020	1	12	2	2												
15/002															1	10
15/003	1	3														
20/001															1	40
20/003			1	2												
20/005			26	124					21	80	8	46	3	2		
20/007					2	1							1	2		
22/002	1	13	1	6												
23/003			25	54												
24/004			1	5	7	5										
25/002			3	1												
25/006	1	<1	2	6							4	10				
27/001			1	12												
29/001			1	10												
30/003							1	14								
31/006													1	12		
32/002													1	5		
34/006			2	3												
36/005			15	263					26	58						
36/006									1	14						
36/008									1	20						
36/010									3	24						
36/011			1	24					17	512						
36/012			1	10					6	185						
38/002			1	2												
38/004			8	36												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
us	1	6	1	4												
1003									91	162			10	98		
1004									3	6						
1006									22	163			5	138		
1008			30	333					92	442			13	88		
1009			4	39					22	4	2	11	5	110		
1015			1	8												
1017			2	66			1	8								
1026	2	49														
1027			1	9												
1031	1	5									2	14				
1034	2	7					2	142			13	302				
1036									4	38						
1039			3	11												
1044									19	127			15	152		
1045			12	121					4	39						
1049			8	79												
1053			2	9												
1069													1	2		
1073											2	28				
1075											3	12				
1077	2	6									7	49				
1089			1	8							1	23				
1092					2	91							2	2		
1098	1	2	81	888	2	10			3	5					1	<1
1100			13	48					9	16						
1102			9	317					8	7						
1103			1	3			2	7								
1104			3	10												
1112											2	21				
1114			3	11			1	15	33	136	2	87				
1130			5	129					45	80			21	173		
1131			18	334	1	61	1	81	24	139			4	61		
1132			3	26					10	44			1	7		
1138			9	72					59	303			5	65		
1139			21	200					61	356			1	4		
1140									1	5						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1150													6	36		
1152									1	48						
1172			3	6							1	11				
1178	1	<1														
1186			1	3												
1209													2	3		
1215			1	2												
2007			1	21			1	340								
2009					1	183										
2015	1	6														
3001			2	10									2	5		
3002	1	44	4	24												
3003													1	8		
3025			2	32												
3027									5	5						
3031	1	7														
3061									2	10						
3065													2	3		
3069																
3075			17	397												
3077			2	4												
3079																
3089											1	23				
3098			1	8												
3105			2	17					3	7						
3127			1	6												
3149			3	40					2	2						
3169			3	7												
3183			1	10												
3193			3	41							1	9				
3195			9	63												
3197			3	21							1	26				
3199			1	2												
3205			5	117												
3206	5	34	1	5												
3228			1	7							1	41				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
3230			1	2												
3245									1	25						
3250	1	3							16	58						
3254			43	587									2	13		
3256	1	1	2	3					22	10						
4001			1	6												
4003			16	114					36	322						
4004																
4005			7	24												
4009	1	11					3	65					57	331		
4444																
4446																
5001			1	13												
5002	2	18	3	17												
5005			1	3												
5007			6	93	1	406			8	157						
5010			1	7	1	19			5	40						
5011			3	21					14	265						
5012			3	42					20	474						
5013			1	6					7	120						
5017			6	94	1	6			23	236						
Total	*27*	*227*	*492*	*5213*	*21*	*798*	*12*	*672*	*750*	*4744*	*63*	*789*	*167*	*1344*	*3*	*50*

Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue

Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1	1008	ESCF			1	9		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1008	ESCO			1	34		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESFF			1	46	thin-walled, fsm, occ coarse flint	5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESFS			1	5		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESFS			1	1	tiny, could be earlier	5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESO1			11	81		L.6th-7th c.
1	1008	ESO2			6	66		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESO2			3	16	poss same as some of the other vessels in this context	5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESO2	BL?	VERT	2	48		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESO2	JR?	INT	2	14		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESOL	JR	FLAR	1	3		5th-7th c.
1	1008	ESOM			1	11		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1009	ESO1			2	5		L.6th-7th c.
1	1009	ESO1	HV		1	26	applied solid vert lug with small piercing	L.6th-7th c.
1	1009	ESO2			1	2		5th-7th c.
1	1009	ESSM			1	7	poss NFBW?	5th-7th c.
1	1036	ESFE			1	1	tiny	5th-7th c.
1	1036	ESO1			1	10	silty micaceous	L.6th-7th c.
1	1039	ESO2			5	18		5th-7th c.
1	1043	ESO2			1	7		5th-7th c.
1	1044	ESFS			1	2		5th-7th c.
1	1044	ESO2			7	15		5th-7th c.
1	1044	UNID			1	5	outer flake, oxid fs, patchy reduction, could be Rom or poss med	
1	1045	ESFS			3	63		5th-7th c.
1	1045	ESFS			1	18	silty fabric	5th-7th c.
1	1045	ESO1			2	23		L.6th-7th c.
1	1045	ESO2			6	33		5th-7th c.
1	1049	ESFS			8	79	v thick base - could be preh? Contains sparse org	5th-7th c.
1	1053	ESFS			1	4		5th-7th c.
1	1053	ESO2			1	5		5th-7th c.
1	1089	ESO2			1	8	fsm	5th-7th c.
1	1098	ESCF			3	135	common fine granite	5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1098	ESFS			2	5		5th-7th c.
1	1098	ESFS			1	56	thick, fsm	5th-7th c.
1	1098	ESO1			1	6		L.6th-7th c.
1	1098	ESO2			56	590		5th-7th c.
1	1098	ESSO	JR	VERT	17	91	v finely crushed shell	5th-7th c.
1	1100	ESCM			3	19	sparse shell, occ org	5th-7th c.

Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1	1100	ESO2			1	1		5th-7th c.
1	1100	ESSO			7	25		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESCF			1	1	tiny	5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1102	ESFQ			1	35		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESFQ	JR	VERT	2	188	short rounded rim, sim to SIPS	5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESFS			1	2		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESO1			4	8		L.6th-7th c.
1	1102	ESO1	JR?	FLAR?	1	3		L.6th-7th c.
1	1102	ESO2			2	9		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESO2	?	?	1	1		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESOM			1	2		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1102	ESSM			2	19		5th-7th c.
1	1102	ESSO	BL	VERT	2	84		5th-7th c.
1	1104	ESSM			3	10	thin-walled, fsm, occ coarse sub-angular quartz - could be NFBW?	5th-7th c.
1	1130	ESO1			3	124		L.6th-7th c.
1	1130	ESO1	?	VERT?	1	3		L.6th-7th c.
1	1130	ESO2			1	2		5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESFS			1	7	silty	5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO1			6	64		L.6th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO1			1	71	int surface lost	L.6th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO2			5	109		5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO2			1	11	v fine, hard, occ calc	5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO2			1	25	v sparse org	5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO2	JR		1	16		5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESO2	JR	FLAR	1	22		5th-7th c.
1	1131	ESOM			1	9		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
1	1132	ESFE			2	16	silty	5th-7th c.
1	1132	ESO1			1	10		L.6th-7th c.
1	1136	ESO1			4	10	unwashed	L.6th-7th c.
1	1138	ESO2			1	14		5th-7th c.
1	1138	ESO2			7	54	poss fewer vessels, mostly silty	5th-7th c.
1	1139	ESFS	BL?	VERT	1	6		5th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO1			8	41		L.6th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO1	JR	VERT	1	8		L.6th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO2			1	15		5th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO2			3	62	silty	5th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO2	BL?	VERT	1	15		5th-7th c.
1	1139	ESO2	JR	FLAR	6	53	silty	5th-7th c.
1	1186	ESO1			1	3		L.6th-7th c.
1	1211	13			1	3		11th-13th c.
1	1215	ESFS			1	2	poss some fine leached calc?	5th-7th c.
1	20/003	ESO2			1	2	silty	5th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESFQ			7	21		5th-7th c.

Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1	20/005	ESO1			8	17		L.6th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESO1			9	49	burnt, almost white	L.6th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESO1			3	1	tiny	L.6th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESO2			3	39		5th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESO2	?	INT?	1	3		5th-7th c.
1	20/005	ESSM			2	3		5th-7th c.
1	38/002	ESO2			1	2	thin-walled, poss earlier?	5th-7th c.
2	2007	ESO2			1	21	silty micaceous with modeate Fe	5th-7th c.
3	14/005	ESO1			2	6	silty micaceous	L.6th-7th c.
3	14/016	ESCF			2	24		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
3	14/016	ESFS	?	VERT	1	3	poss earlier	5th-7th c.
3	14/016	ESO1			6	7		L.6th-7th c.
3	14/020	ESO1			2	2		L.6th-7th c.
3	14/020	ESO2			2	2		5th-7th c.
3	14/020	ESOL			3	2		5th-7th c.
3	3001	ESO1			1	5		L.6th-7th c.
3	3001	ESO2			1	5		5th-7th c.
3	3002	ESFF			3	21	sparse coarse flint, fs with occ calc & granitic?	5th-7th c.
3	3002	ESFS			1	3	rare org	5th-7th c.
3	3071	ESFS			1	2	poss earlier	5th-7th c.
3	3075	ESMS			4	8		5th-7th c.
3	3075	ESMS			15	236	fabric is almost med - check for later stamp dec	5th-7th c.
3	3075	ESO1			1	140		L.6th-7th c.
3	3075	ESSO			1	21		5th-7th c.
3	3077	ESO1			5	7		L.6th-7th c.
3	3098	ESO2			1	8	silty	5th-7th c.
3	3105	ESO2			1	13	silty	5th-7th c.
3	3127	ESO2			1	6	silty	5th-7th c.
3	3149	ESCF			1	7		5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
3	3149	ESO1			1	2		L.6th-7th c.
3	3149	ESO2			1	143		5th-7th c.
3	3183	ESO2			1	10	contains 1 frag calcined flint - could be earlier?	5th-7th c.
3	3199	ESO2			1	2	silty	5th-7th c.
3	3205	ESCQ			3	6	?ext flake, could be earlier	5th-7th c.
3	3205	ESOL			5	117		5th-7th c.
3	3206	ESO2			1	5		5th-7th c.
3	3228	ESO2			1	7	1 large frag granite, v sparse org, silty	5th-7th c.
3	3230	ESFS			1	2	tiny, poss earlier	5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESFE			1	24		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESFS			1	12		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESFS			3	26	pale grey ext	5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESFS	BL	VERT	4	26		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESFS	JR	EV	1	9		5th-7th c.

Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
3	3254	ESO1			2	13		L.6th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO1			1	42	int surface lost	L.6th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO1	JR	VERT	5	84	silty	L.6th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO2			18	209		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO2			1	18	v fine silty, fine red cp	5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO2	BL	VERT	1	7		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESO2	JR	VERT	1	22		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESOL	JR		2	74		5th-7th c.
3	3254	ESSM	BL	VERT	1	17		5th-7th c.
3	3256	ESCO			2	3	calc poss oolites, but leached	5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESCQ			1	6		5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESFE			1	5	poss earlier	5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESFS			9	14		5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESO1			4	15		L.6th-7th c.
4	4003	ESO2			15	62		5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESO2	HV		1	7		5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESO2	JR	?	1	31		5th-7th c.
4	4003	ESOL			1	1		5th-7th c.
4	4004	ESO2			1	11	unwashed	5th-7th c.
4	4005	ESO2			7	24		5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFE			3	6		5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFE			1	47	v thick, fs matrix, soft Fe/cp, outer surface appears overfired, pockmarked	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFE	LA/DS	FLAR	1	14	thick, tapered to narrow edge; silty fabric	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFS			7	28		5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFS			1	32	fs, poss sparse fine oolites? Leached	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFS			1	38	rare v coarse flint/cq inclusions	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESFS			3	19	silty micaceous with sparse fs, poss occ oolites? Leached	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESO1			2	3		L.6th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESO1			1	4	odd, silty with black organic content - may be natural?	L.6th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESOL			1	1	ext lost	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESOL			3	31	sparse oolites, fsmcp matrix	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESOL			1	57	thick, abundant oolites, fsm matrix, rare v coarse quartz/flint	5th-7th c.
5	36/005	ESOL			1	9	thin, black, common oolites, fsm	5th-7th c.
5	36/011	ESOL			1	24		5th-7th c.
5	36/012	ESOL			1	10		5th-7th c.
5	5002	ESMS			1	3		5th-7th c.
5	5002	ESO2			2	14		5th-7th c.
5	5007	13			1	6		11th-13th c.
5	5007	ESFE			5	50		5th-7th c.
5	5007	ESFE			2	32	1 burnt?	5th-7th c.
5	5007	ESFS			2	4		5th-7th c.
5	5007	ESFS	BL	VERT	1	5		5th-7th c.
5	5007	ESOL			1	21		5th-7th c.
5	5010	ESO2			1	7		5th-7th c.

Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
5	5011	ESFS			2	12		5th-7th c.
5	5011	ESO2			1	9		5th-7th c.
5	5012	ESFE			1	21		5th-7th c.
5	5012	ESOL			1	4		5th-7th c.
5	5012	ESOL	JR	VERT	1	17		5th-7th c.
5	5017	ESFS			1	10	silty	5th-7th c.
5	5017	ESMS			2	39		5th-7th c.
5	5017	ESO2			1	19		5th-7th c.
5	5017	ESOL			1	10		5th-7th c.
T25	25/002	ESO1			3	1		L.6th-7th c.
T8	08/002	ESFE			4	6		5th-7th c.

Appendix 5: Environmental Sample Data, Residue Quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal Key: DP – diffuse porous**

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Period	Group	Sample Volume (L)	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	14/020	14/021	Storage pit	4	19	10	*	1	**	1				*	1	*	1			*	1			Pottery (*/14g); Fired Clay (*/6g); FCF >4mm (*/11g); ?Cement (*/2g); Coal (*/1g), Cu (*/1g); Lithic (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
3	14/016	14/017	Pit/Post hole	4	19	10	*	1	**	2				**	42			*	2	*	1			Pottery (*/8g); Fired Clay (*/2g); Coal (*/1g); Ind waste (*/1g); FCF >4mm (*/32g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
4	31/006	31/007	Posthole	6	23	10	1	*	1									*	1					Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g
5	38/004	38/005	Pit	6	24	10	1	**	1															Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; FCF >8mm ** 68g
6	38/006	38/007	Posthole	6	24	10	2	***	2															Mag Mat <2mm * 1g; Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Glass * 1g
7	36/005	36/007	Pit	4	17	40	6	***	4					**	20	*	10	**	2	**	2			Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; ,ag Mat >2mm ** 4g; Pottery >8mm ** 44g; Glass Bead * 1g

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Period	Group	Sample Volume (L)	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
8	4003	4006	Pit	4	11	40	**	2	**	2		*	1	***	48	*	2	*	1	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm *** 28g; Fired Clay >8mm * 6g; Cu * 1g; Spindle Whorl * 30g
9	4004	4006	Pit	4	11	40	**	2	***	2		**	1	***	72	*	2	**	6	**	2			Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ***1g; Pottery >8mm * 12g; Fired Clay >8mm *** 554g; Fired Clay 4-8mm *** 188g; CuA * 1g
10	3075	3076	Pit	4	20	40	***	20	***	16	*Quercus* sp. 9, DP 1. Percolation, vitrified	**	1	*	1	*	2			**	1			Mag Mat >2mm **** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g; Pottery ** 12g; CBM * 32g; Glass * 1g; FCF ** 62g; Fired Clay >8mm *** 202g; Fired Clay 4-8mm *** 54g
11	3015	3016	Posthole	4	12	40	**	1	***	2								*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 2g
12	3071	3072	Posthole	4	13	10	**	2	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 2g
13	3077	3078	Posthole	4	20	10	**	1	***	2						*	1							Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 2g;FCF 18g
14	3089	3090	Posthole	4	20	20	*	1	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 4g
15	5007	5006	Depression	4	17	40	***	10	***	10	*Quercus* sp. 4, DP 5, *Leguminosae/Rhamnus* 1. Poor preservation, percolation, distorted			***	52	*	8	**	4	***	4			Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm 2g; Pottery ** 34g; Fired Clay * 6g; Fe 2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Period	Group	Sample Volume (L)	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
16	3205	3204	Posthole	4	12	30	**	1	**	1				*	2			*	2	**	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 2g
17	3143	3144	Posthole	4	19	40	**	2	**	2				**	36					*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 150g; Fired Clay * 6g
18	3239	3240	Posthole	4	13	10	*	1	**	1										*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; FCF * 10g
19	2005	2006	Posthole	4	18	1			*	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
20	1015	1016	Ditch	2	4	20	*	1	*	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Worked Wood? * 1g
21	1004	1019	Pit	6	34	40	***	68	***	44	*Quercus* sp. 7, *Corylus/Alnus* group 1, DP 2, Probable insect boring holes. Percolation, poor preservation									*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay * 6g
22	3250	3251	Pit	4	12	10			*	1				***	32									Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
23	1036	1037	Pit	4	16	40	***	30	***	12	*Quercus* sp. 10. Vitrified, radial cracks, percolation			***	44									Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Pottery *10g; Fe 2g
24	1008	1010	SFB	4	14	40	**	2	**	2		*	1	***	4									Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 2g; FCF ** 26g
25	1009	1010	SFB	4	14	40	**	2	***	2				**	8	*	6			*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 2g; FCF ** 8g

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Period	Group	Sample Volume (L)	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
26	1039	1040	Posthole	4	14	40	*	1	**	2				**	4			*	1			*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery 8g
27	1043	1046	SFB	4	14	40	**	2	**	2				*	1	**	1	**	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery 8g
28	1044	1046	SFB	4	14	40	**	1	***	2				***	12			*	2			**	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ***2g; Pottery ** 24g; Fired Clay * 22g; Flint * 6g
29	1045	1046	SFB	4	14	40	**	2	**	2				***	38			*	2	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery 20g
30	1047	1048	Posthole	4	14	10	*	1	**	2				**	8									Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
31	1051	1052	Pit	1	1	40	***	34	***	16	*Quercus* sp. 10. Percolation, radial cracks	*	1					*	2	*	2			Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Flint * 4g
32	1073	1074	Ditch	2	6	40	*	1	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm * 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
33	1075	1076	Ditch	2	6	40			*	1										*	1			Mag Mat >2mm * 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Flint 20g
34	1089	1090	Posthole	6	22	8	*	1	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm * 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Pottery * 2g; Fired Clay * 2g
35	1102	1103	Pit	4	16	40	*	1	**	2								*	1	**	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery ** 36g; Fired Clay * 1g; Glass * 1g (possible glass bead?)
36	1059	1060	Pit	4	15	20	*	1	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
38	1134	1135	Posthole	4	6	10			**	1				**	2					*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Period	Group	Sample Volume (L)	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
39	1136	1137	Posthole	4	14	10	*	1	*	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery ** 12g
41	1211	1212	Posthole	6	31		*	1	**	1												*	1	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 4g
42	1192	1193	Posthole	6	26	10	**	4	**	6														Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay * 4g
43	1209	1210	Posthole	6	26	10	**	1	***	2														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
44	1163	1165	Pit	6	33	10	**	2	**	2								*	1	**	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Pottery * 6g
45	3203	3204	Posthole	4	12		*	1	**	1														Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Pottery * 8g; FCF ** 26g; Fired Clay * 4g

Appendix 6: Environmental Sample Data, Flot Quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good). Plant remains from residues (R) included.

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	20/005	37	150	100	75	20	*Chenopodium* sp	*	**	****	*	Cerealia indet 2, *Vicia/Pisum* sp. 1	+/++	*	*Fallopia convolvulus*, *Carex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.	++			
2	14/020	16	100	100	75	10	*Fallopia convolvulus*	**	****	****									
3	14/016	18	80	80	85	5	Chenopodium sp		****	****									
4	31/006	4.3	40	100	75	20	*Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae*, common rootlets		**	***	*	*Triticum* sp., naked 1, Hordeum vulgare, hulled, twisted 1, Hordeum vulgare, hulled 2, Cerealia 1	+	*	*Tripleurospermum maritimum* ssp. *inodorum* 1, Polygonum sp. 1, Avena sp./Bromus sp. 1, Chenopodium album 1	+			

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
5	38/004	0.1	<2	100	100	10	common rootlets			**									
6	38/006	0.5	7	100	100	10	common rootlets		*	***									
7	36/005	2.1	20	100		10	Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, common rootlets	*	**	****	*	*Hordeum vulgare*, hulled 1	+	*	*Chenopodium album* 1, Unidentified charred plant remain 3	+			

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
8	4003	3.2	40	40	70	10				***	*	*Hordeum* sp. 1 (R)	+						
9	4004	4.5	80	80	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.			**	**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., *Linum usitatissimum*	++	*	*Avena* sp. 2, *Avena/Bromus* sp. 1	+			
10	3075	18	120	100	60	10			**	****	**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (R), *Cerealia*	+	*	*Cyperaceae* 1, *Persicaria* sp. 3	++			
11	3015	2	20	20	70	10				**									
12	3071	1	20	20	80	10				**									
13	3077	<0.5	<5	<5	30	10				**									
14	3089	3	20	20	80	10				**									
15	5007	3	15	15	70	20				**									
16	3205	6.5	70	70	70	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.			**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled twisted 1, Cerealia 1	+++/+						
17	3144	2.7	20	20	80	15				***	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	++						

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
18	3234	<0.5	<5	<5						*									
19	2005	<0.5	<5	<5						*									
20	1015	0.7	15	15	100														
21	1004	25	100	100	10	20			*	****	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 2, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 2	+/++	*	*Polygonum aviculare* 4, *Ranunculus* sp. 1	+++	*	*Poaceae* culm node 1	+++
22	3250	<0.5	<5	<5	100														
23	1036	5	35	35	50	10		*	**	****	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1, *Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	+						
24	1008	4.3	40	40	60	10				****	*	*Hordeum vulgare*, hulled 5 (R), *Cerealia* 1	++/+	*	*Bromus* sp. 1	+++			
25	1009	1.4	20	20	70	10				**									
26	1039	1.7	30	30	50	20				***	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	++						
27	1043	3.7	40	40	70	20				***	*	*Hordeum* vulgare., hulled 3, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 1	+	*	cf *Bromus* sp. 1	+			

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
28	1044	6.6	70	70	50	20			*	****	*	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. 2, *Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	+	*	*Avena* sp. 1, Large *Poaceae* 2, *Rumex* sp. 1, *Polygonum/Rumex* sp., *Trifolium/Medicago* sp.	+			
29	1045	6.6	80	80	60	10			*	****	**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., *Hordeum vulgare* twisted 1, Linum usitatissimum 1	+++/++	*	Persicaria sp. 1, *Chenopodium album* 2	+++			
30	1047	3	20	20	60	10				****	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	+++						
31	1051	5.4	60	60	70	10			*	***							*	*Prunus* sp., fruit and seed 1	++
32	1073	2	50	50	90	10													
33	1075	2	10	10	70	20				*									
34	1089	<0.5	<5	<5	40					**									
35	1102	1.2	30	30	80	10				*									

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
36	1059	1	25	25	80	15				*	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled 1	+						
38	1134	3.6	25	25	60	10			**	****	*	*Hordeum* sp, hulled 1, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 2, *Triticum* sp. 1	+						
39	1136	<0.5	<5	<5	50	10				**									
41	1211	10	55	55	30	30			**	****									
42	1192	1.6	10	10	1	1			*	**									
43	1209	0.5	5	5	1					**	**								
44	1163	10	70	70	30	20		*	**	****									
45	3205	2	30	30	60	10				***									

Appendix 7: EHER Summary

***Site name/Address**: Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex*	
***Parish:** Burnham-on-Crouch*	***District:** Maldon*
***NGR:** TQ 95152 97053*	***Site Code:** BCMR 20)*
Type of Work: *Archaeological Excavation*	***Site Director/Group:*** *A. Dyson, Archaeology South-East*
Date of Work: *Excavation: February-March 2021*	***Size of Area Investigated:*** *4430 sq m*
***Location of Finds/Curating Museum:** Colchester*	***Funding source:** Developer*
***Further Seasons Anticipated?** No*	***Related HER Nos:***
***Final Report:** EAH publication article & ADS*	***OASIS No:** 503693*
***Periods Represented:** Mesolithic-EBA, LBA/EIA, early medieval*	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

The preceding trial-trench evaluation identified clusters of postholes and pits that were tentatively interpreted as remains of Middle Iron Age domestic settlement, potentially constituting a farmstead, with possible enclosure or field ditches to its south. A large possible pit containing domestic debris of Early Saxon date was identified in the north-east corner of the site, alongside Pannel's Brook.

Five mitigation excavation areas totalling 4430sq m were investigated across the NE of the site.

A light scatter of prehistoric pits of broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date were identified across the excavation areas. Later prehistoric land use was evidenced by an arcing arrangement of ditches and an adjacent possible ditched trackway, with a cluster of undated postholes to their north, which are speculated to constitute the remains of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation site, such as a farmstead.

Contrary to the results of the evaluation, the majority of the dated remains encountered within the excavation areas were demonstrated to be of Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date, broadly dating to the 5th to 7th century AD. The remains of at least three buildings, two post-built and one sunken-featured, were recorded along with pits, a few fencelines and a possible hearth/oven. The possible pit found by the evaluation alongside the brook was found to be a sequence of deposits occupying a probable hollow – perhaps constituting a working area alongside, or crossing point of, the watercourse. These features define the remains of an unenclosed, dispersed Early Saxon settlement and produced a typical domestic assemblage of pottery, animal bone, fired clay, metalwork and worked bone objects.

A significant number of undated postholes and a possible oven/hearth pit were scattered / clustered within the excavation areas. Alignments, possibly constituting fencelines or structures, were apparent amongst them. These undated features likely relate to either the Prehistoric or Early Medieval land use phases of the site.

Negligible remains of land use dating to the Roman and post- Saxon periods were encountered.

Previous Summaries/Reports:
ASE. 2019b, *Archaeological and Geo-archaeological Evaluation: Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex*, unpubl. ASE rep. 2019341
ASE. 2021, *Archaeological Evaluation Completion: Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex*, unpubl. ASE rep. 2020268

***Author of Summary:** A. Dyson*	***Date of Summary:** February 2022*

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham on Crouch	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		

N

Area 5

Location of monitored trench for buried badger netting

T36

T37

37/005

37/007

T34

T38

Area 2

T35

T31

T32

T9

Area 4

T33

T12

T13

Area 3

T17

T19

T30

T20

T16

T14

T18

T23

T25

T24

24/005

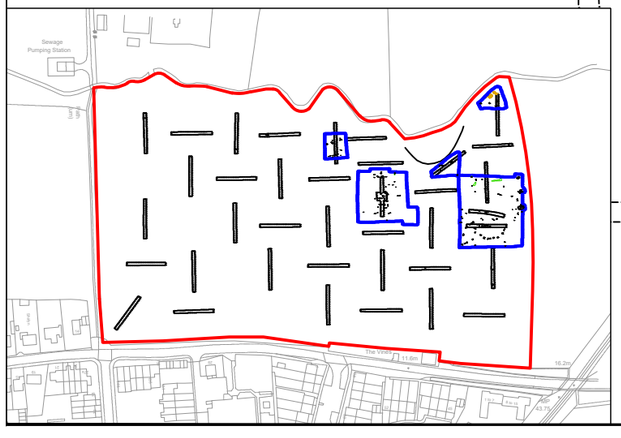
25/005

25/007

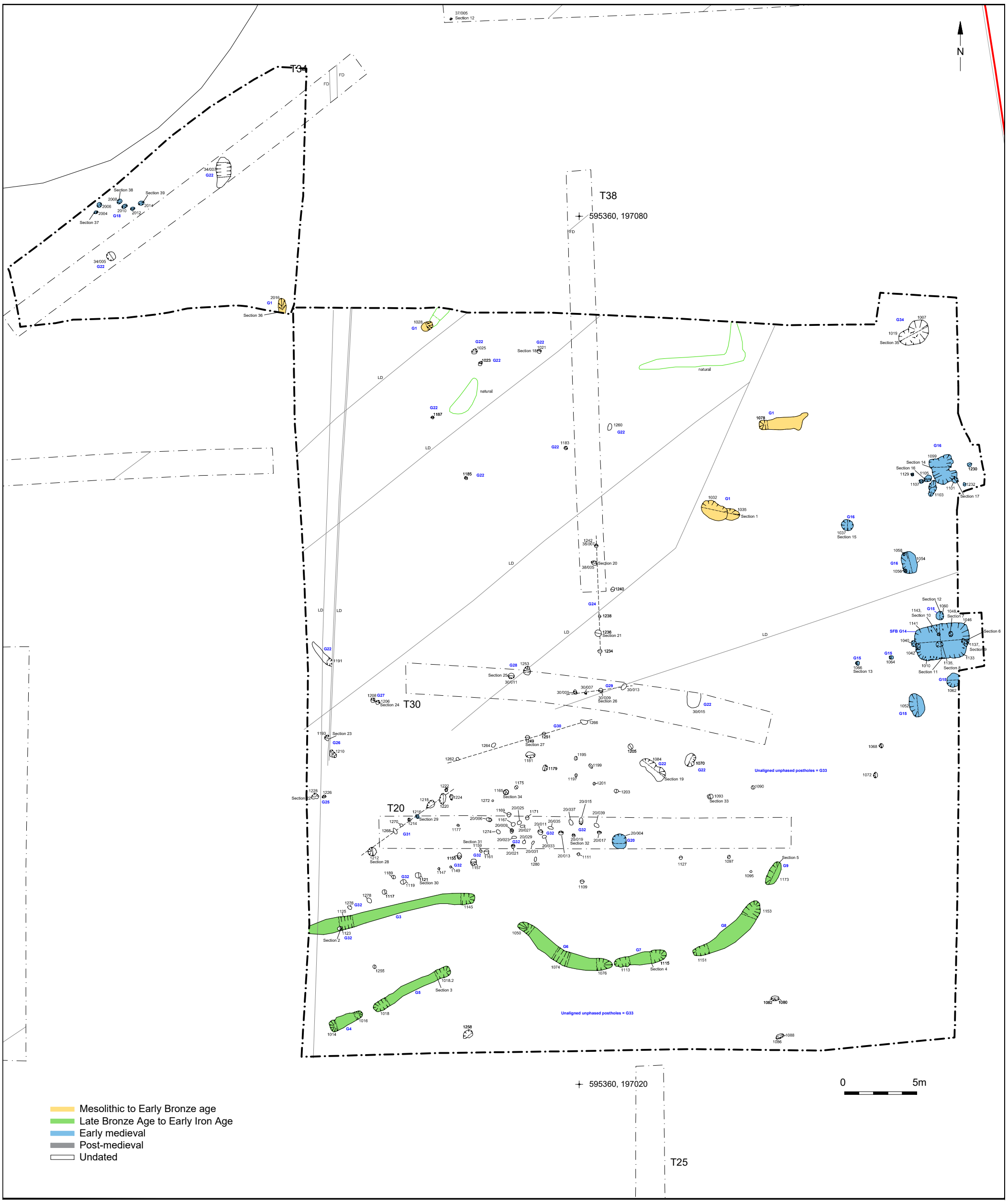
T28

Area 1

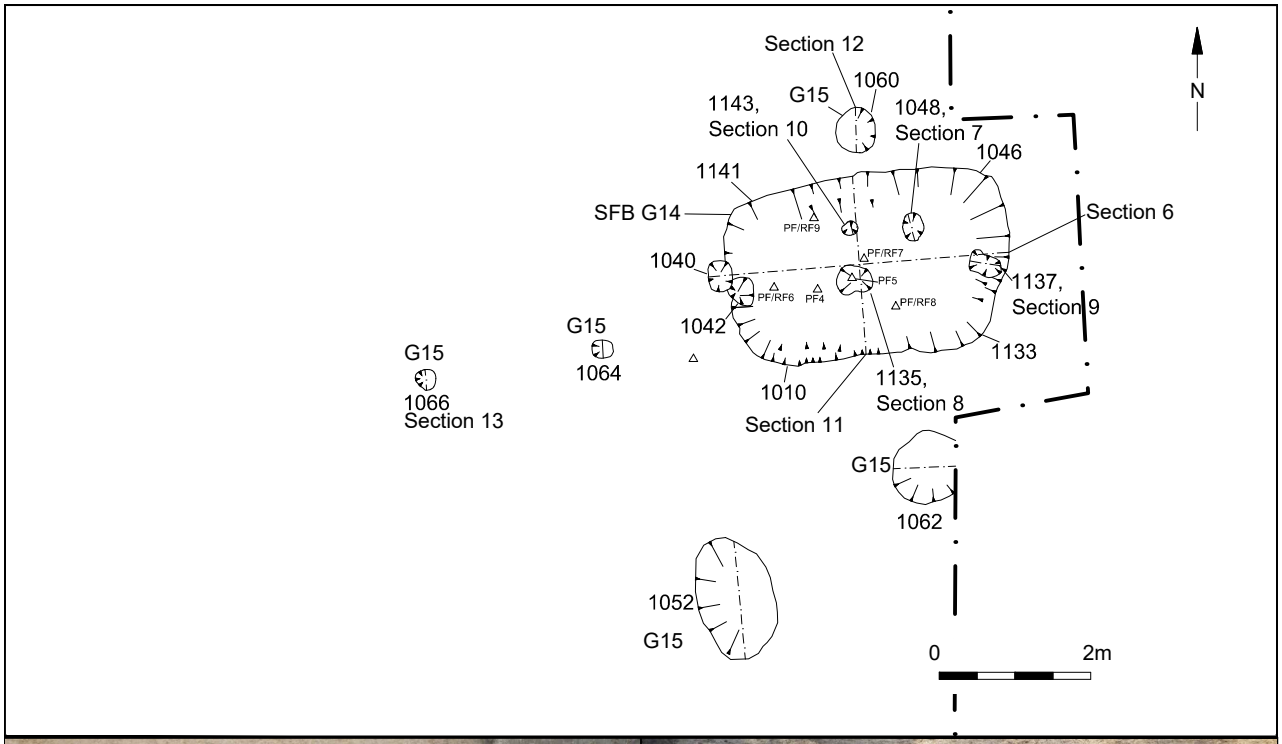
0 10m



© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Location of excavation Areas 1 - 5	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Plan of Areas 1 & 2	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		



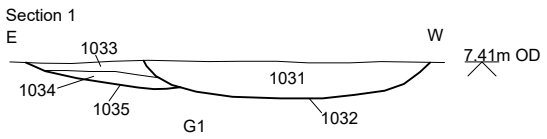
SFB half sectioned looking north

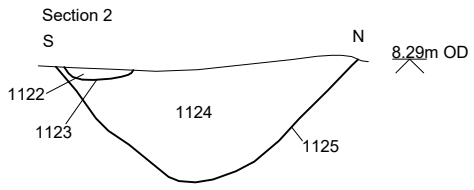
SFB half sectioned looking south

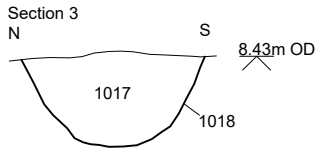
SFB half sectioned looking west

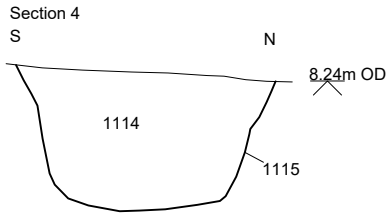
SFB during excavation

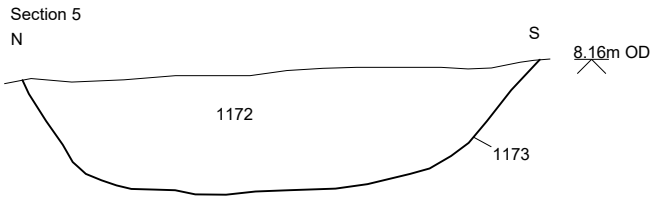
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	SFB G14 & G15 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		

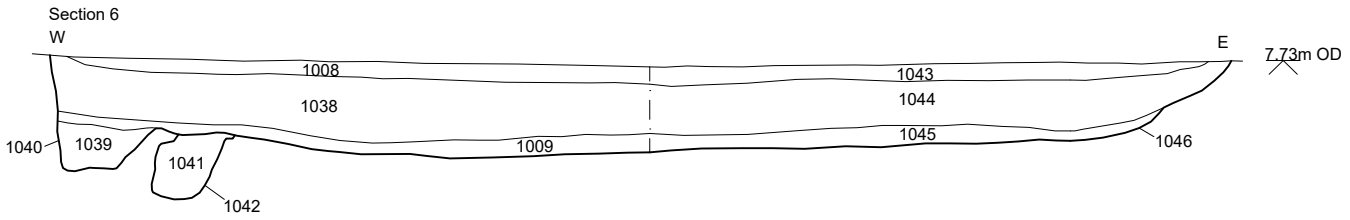


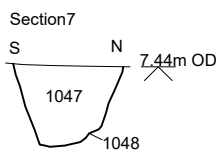


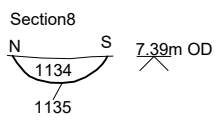


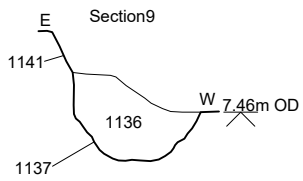


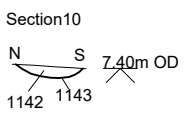


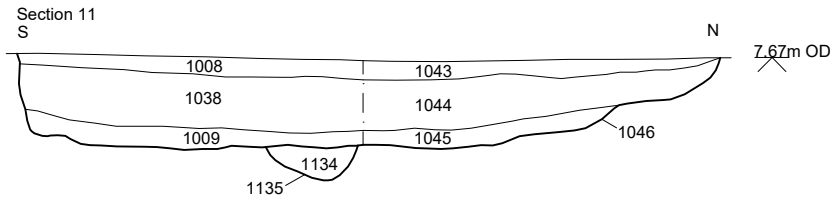


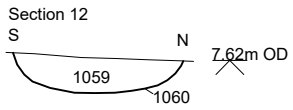


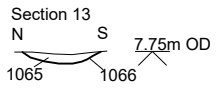


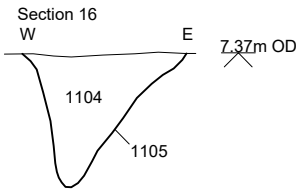


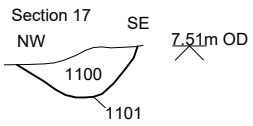


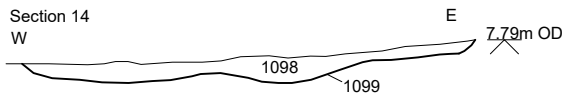


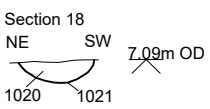


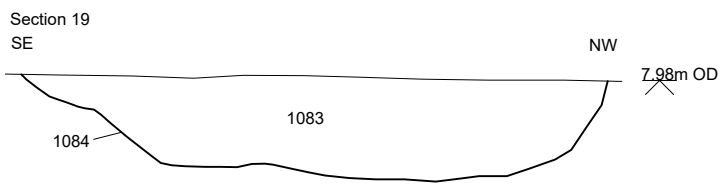


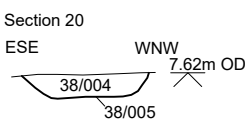


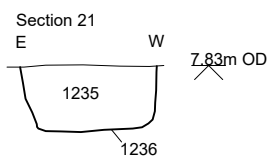


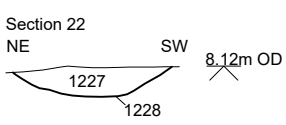


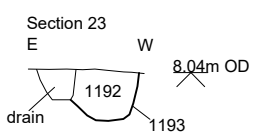


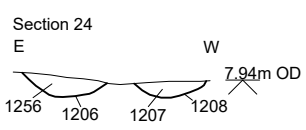


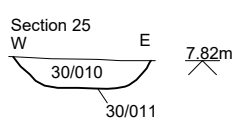


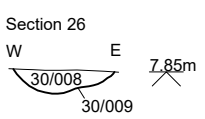


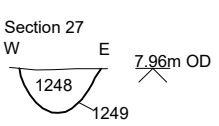


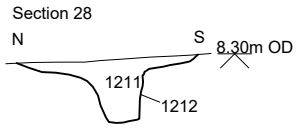


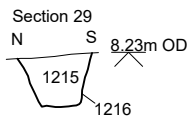


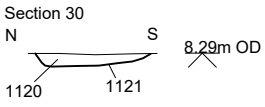


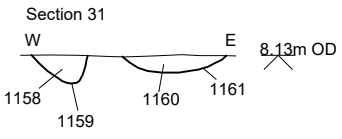


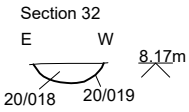


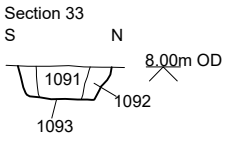


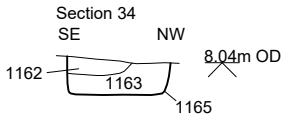


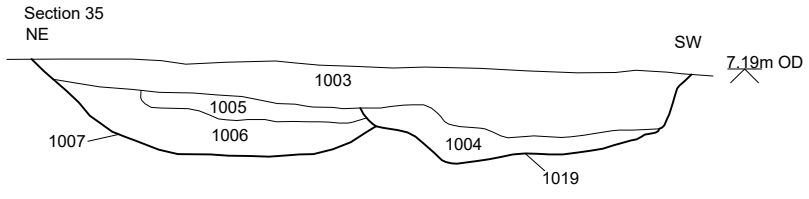


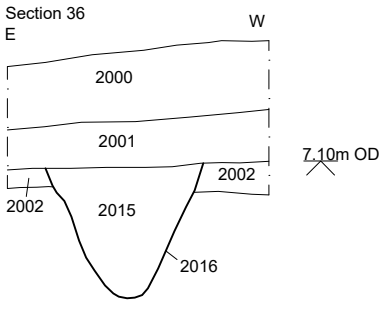


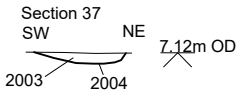


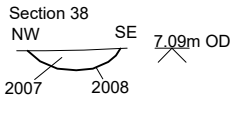


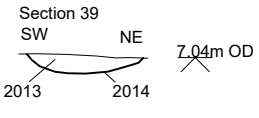












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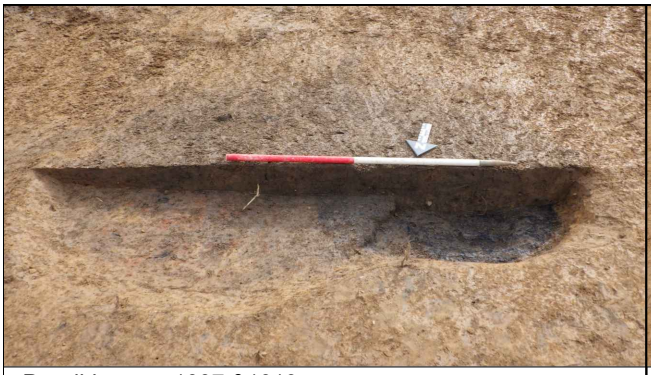
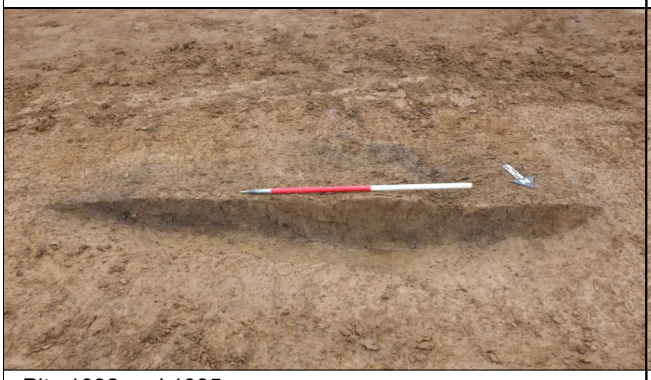
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Areas 1 & 2 sections	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		



Possible oven 1007 &1019

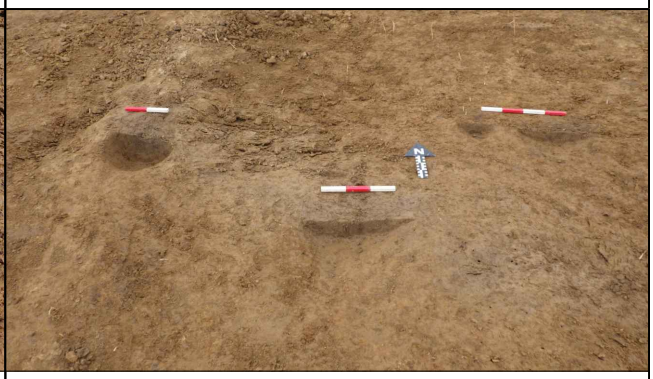
Ditch terminus 1113



Pits 1032 and 1035

Pit 1037

Pit 1054 with stakeholes 1056 & 1058



Postholes 1155, 1157, 1159 & 1161

Pit 1165

G16 features prior to area extension

Postholes 2008, 2010, 2012 & 2014

Ditch terminus 2016

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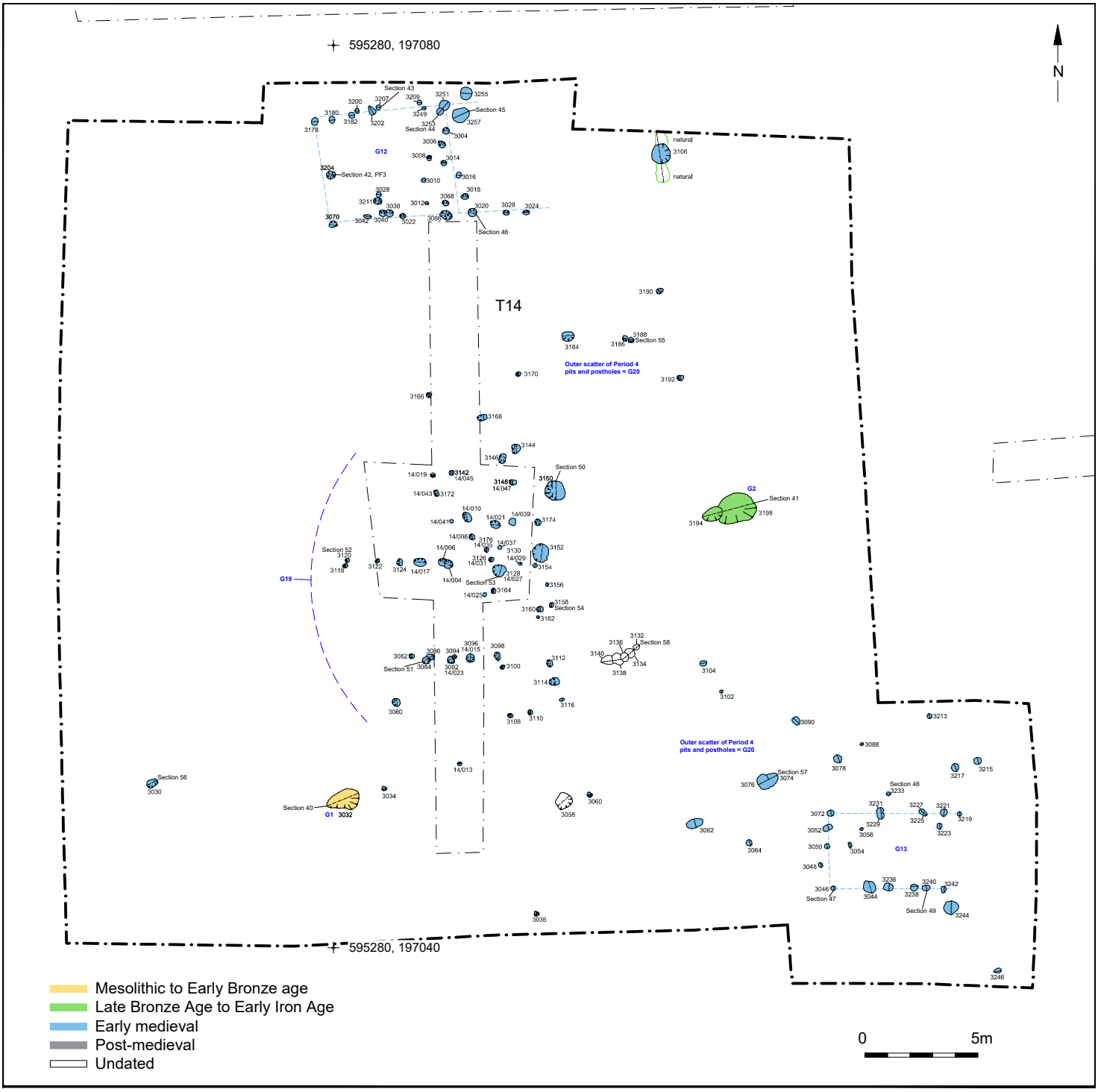
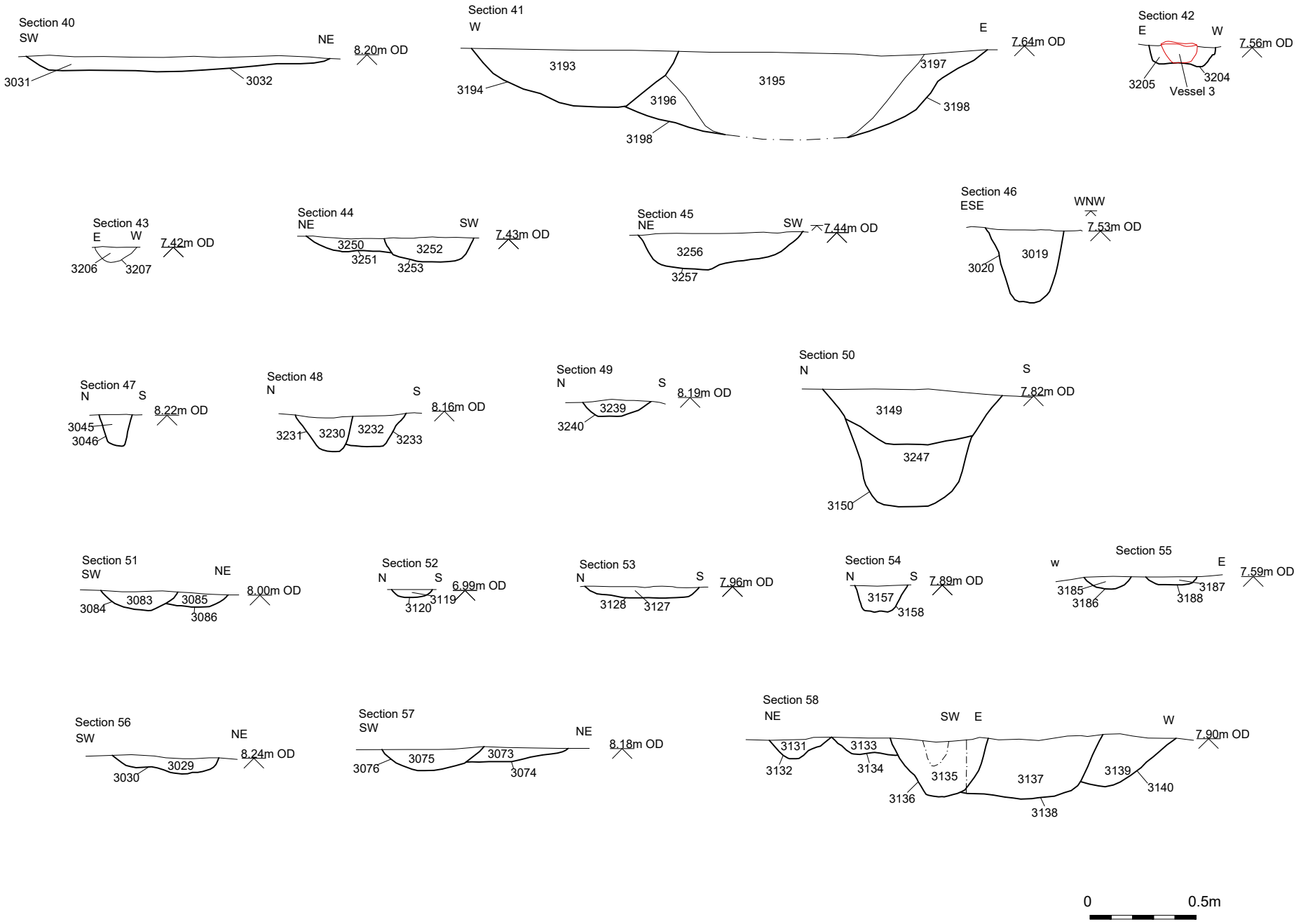
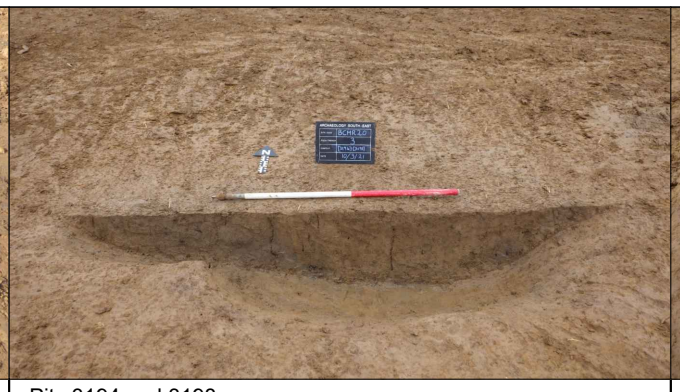
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Areas 1 & 2 photographs	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Plan of Area 3	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		



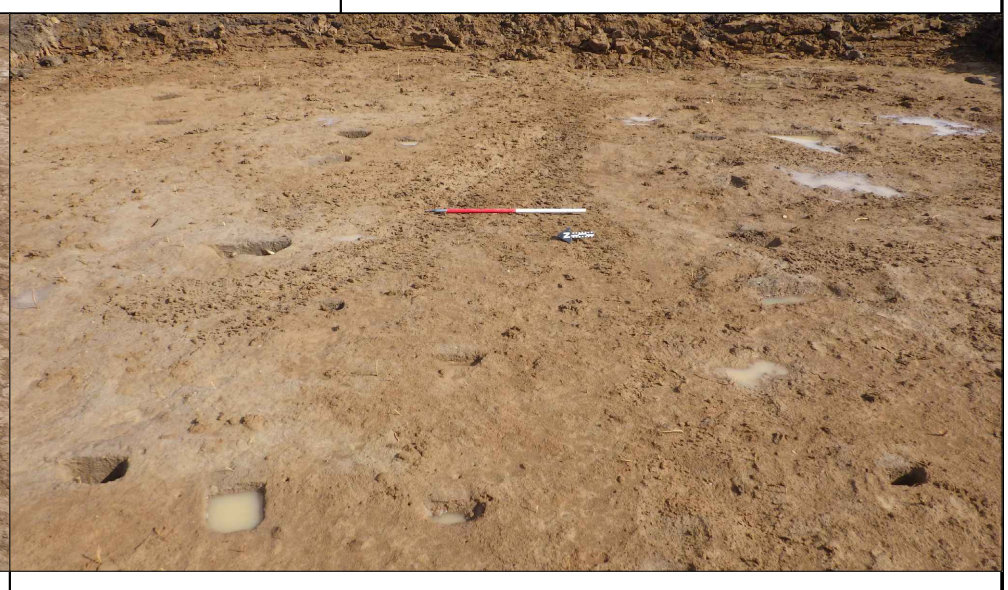
Pits 3074 and 3076



Pits 3194 and 3198

Pit 3204 and vessel PF3

Structure G12, looking south-east



Structure G13, looking east

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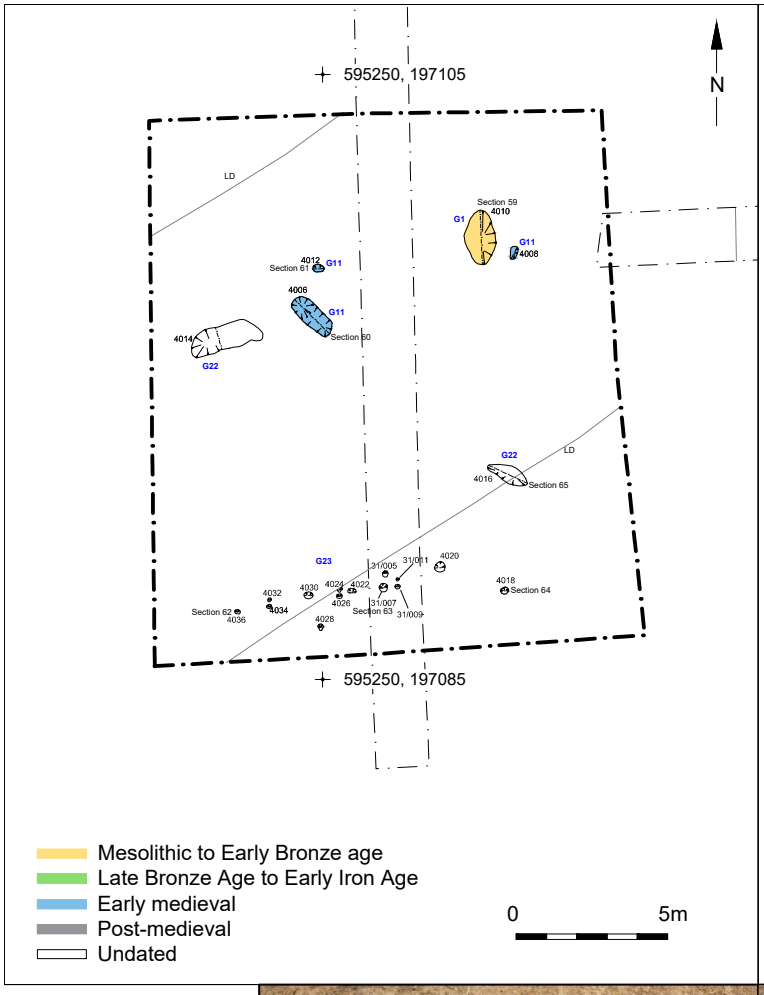
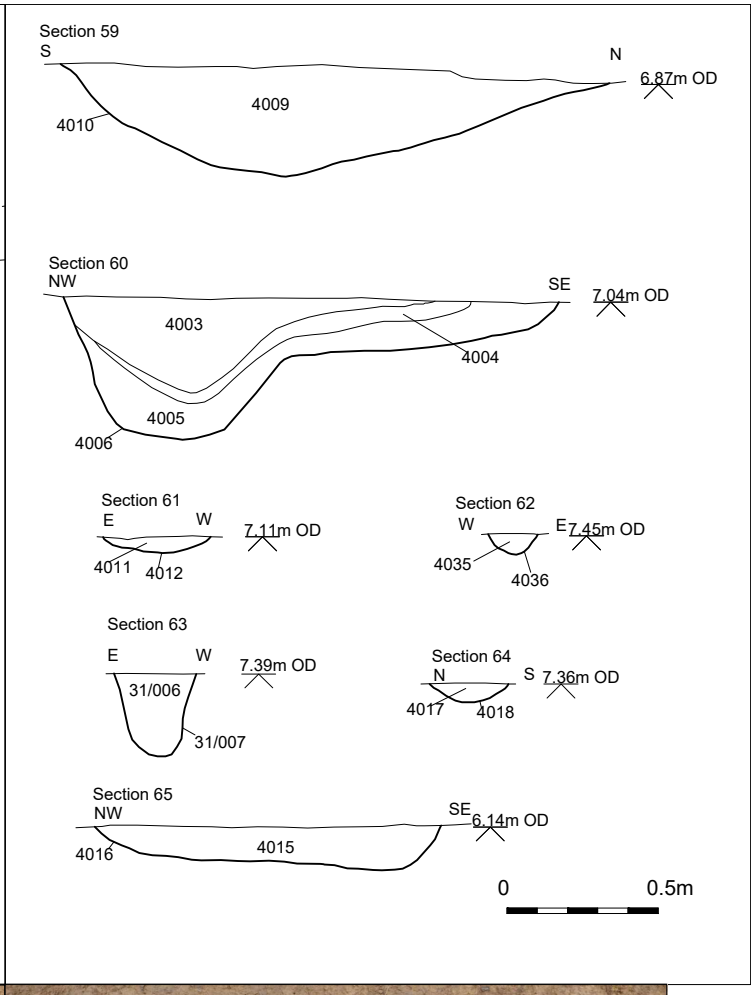
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Area 3 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		





Possible oven 4006 during excavation

Possible oven 4006 post excavation

Postholes 4022, 4024 & 4026

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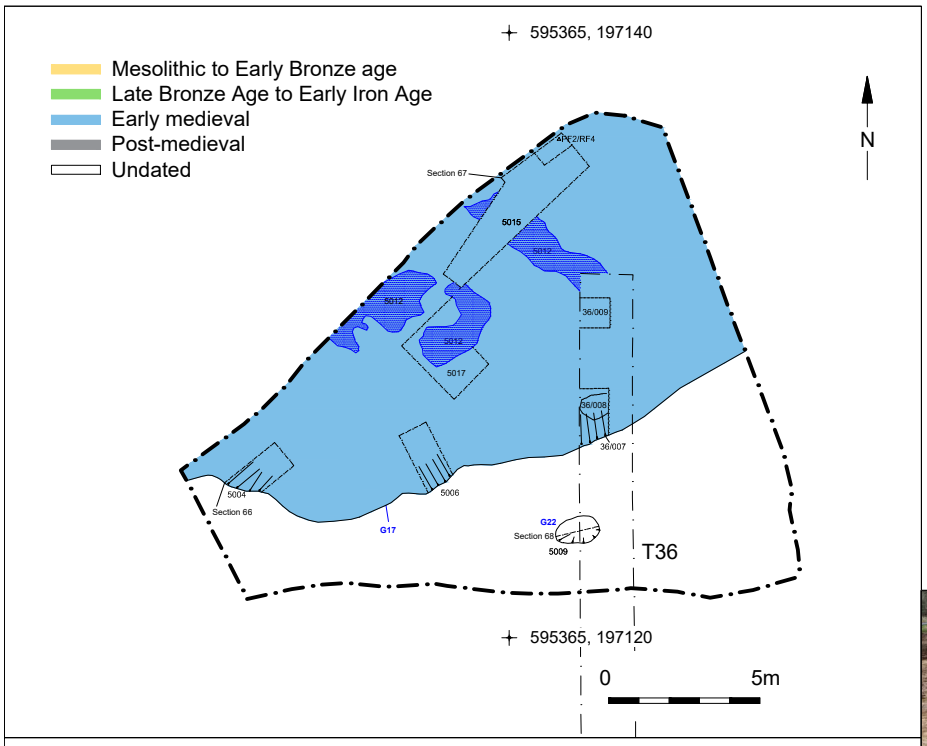
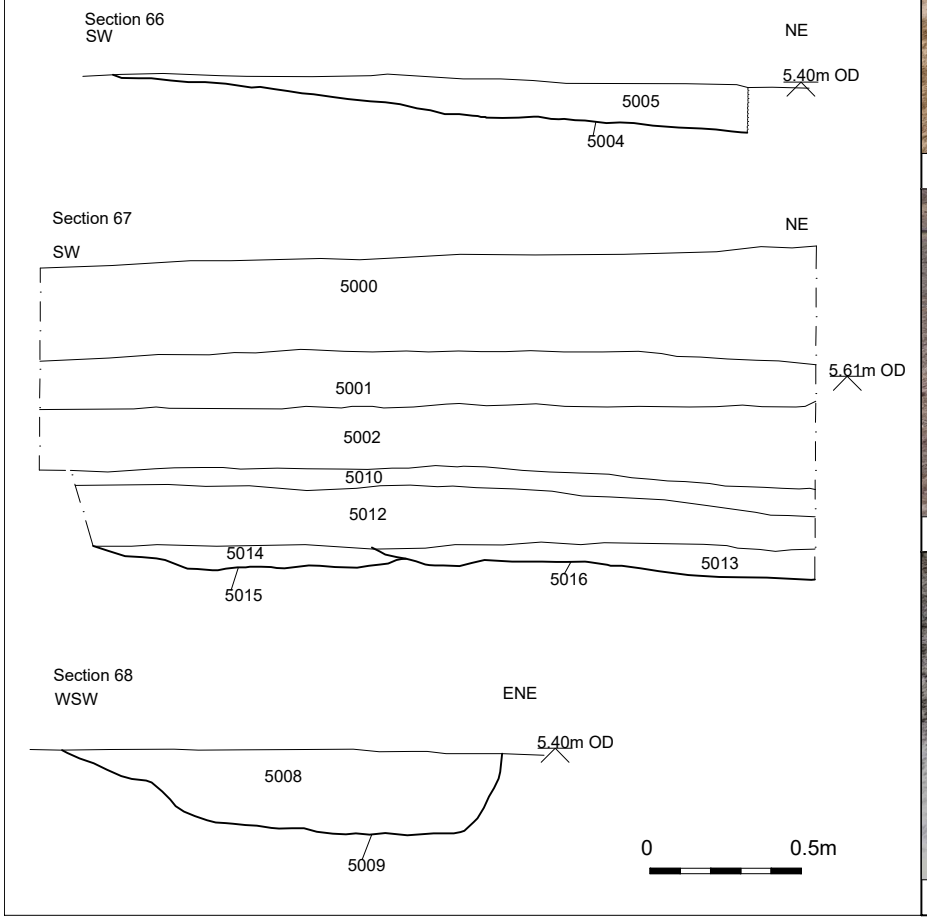
Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Area 4 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		





Silt layers pre-excavation

Excavated segment 5015

Depression 5017

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Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Area 5 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		

Antler comb RF<9> from SFB G14, following conservation work

Antler comb RF<9> from SFB G14, following conservation work

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Project Ref: 200630	Jan 2022	Photographs of antler comb RF9	
Report Ref: 2022022	Drawn by: APL		

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