

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

WOLSEY GRANGE 1 – FIELDS 2 AND 3 SPROUGHTON, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

**ASE Project No: 190515, 190730, 190742, 200581
Site/Parish Code: SPT 053**

ASE Report No: 2022023



April 2022

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SUFFOLK

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

NGR: TM 12739 43109

Planning Refs: B/15/00993/FUL

ASE Project Nos: 190515, 190730, 190742, 200581
Site Code: SPT053

ASE Report No: 2022023
OASIS IDs: 505569, 505583, 505585, 505586

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Date of Issue:	April 2022	
Version:	1	

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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Wolsey Grange Phase 1, Fields 2 and 3, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey, in advance of residential development of the site.

Preceding desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were followed by a pre-determination programme of trial-trench evaluation, amounting to a 1% sample of the c.24.4ha Phase 1 area. These works established the presence of medieval remains in Field 3 which were identified as being potentially associated with the 'lost' medieval Felchurch church and its associated hamlet. Second stage evaluation and subsequent mitigation in Field 1 (excavation Areas A and B) recorded the remains of an Early Neolithic occasional/seasonal occupation site and a medieval pit cluster around a possible well. These works have been previously reported on.

The further archaeological works carried out in Fields 2 and 3, located to either side of Poplar Lane, comprise second stage evaluation and subsequent mitigation excavation. Eighty-three trenches were investigated, determining the locations of five subsequent excavation areas totalling c.0.76ha in Field 2 (Areas C and D) and c.0.74ha in Field 3 (Areas E, F and G).

The recovery of a small quantity of residual work flint of broadly earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic to Neolithic) date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and likely transitory presence in the landscape prior to the Bronze Age. A small assemblage of tentatively-dated Neolithic pottery recovered from a small number of pits scattered across Areas C, D and E may attest to a slightly more significant presence towards the end of this period.

Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100–500BC) remains were mostly present in Field 2. Nondescript pit and postholes clusters, including several structured deposits, a series of quarry pits and a possible structure, represent a significant increase in land-use and are posited to constitute occupation activity peripheral to the prehistoric settlement site recorded c. 1km to the north (STP001)

Except for a small quantity of residual pottery and coins recovered from subsoil deposits, no clear evidence of Roman or Anglo-Saxon land use was encountered in Fields 2 and 3.

Land use was most intense during the medieval period, with identified remains being concentrated in Area E. Two large Boundary ditches enclose the medieval activity which includes several iterations of NW/SE / NE/SW field system ditches, interpreted as defining fields or enclosure plots, a large natural hollow utilised as a pond, two ovens and a low intensity of pits. No direct evidence for settlement (i.e. buildings) was recovered. However, these remains are considered to be part of a farmstead and to be representative of agricultural activity and food production/processing in the immediate vicinity of a settlement - presumably the former Felchurch hamlet.

Post-medieval remains comprised primarily of field boundary ditches that are recorded on historic mapping. Two neonatal calf burials and a series of several possible quarry

pits represent sporadic activity within these agricultural fields. The remains are collectively indicative of the continued agricultural management and use of the landscape.

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

The recorded remains are judged to be of moderate regional significance, with some identified potential for further analysis and research on the Early Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age and medieval period land uses. It is proposed that the excavation results are disseminated by means of the production of an article for inclusion in a future volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. However, it is noted that further fieldwork programmes of archaeological investigation will be required for the remainder of the Wolsey Grange development. It is therefore considered most appropriate that the dissemination of the results of the Phase 1, Fields 2 and 3 excavations is deferred and integrated with those of both previous and subsequent investigations in order to produce a more comprehensive study of past landscape development in this part of Sproughton.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East, the contracting arm of University College London's Institute of Archaeology, was commissioned to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Wolsey Grange, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, by RPS Consulting Services Ltd, on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey, in advance of residential development of the site.

1.1.2 Archaeological investigation, involving a second stage of trial trench evaluation and subsequent open area excavation, was carried out within the Phase 1 development area (Fields 2 and 3) in fulfilment of an archaeological requirement attached to planning consent.

1.2 Site location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The overall Wolsey Grange development area constitutes a c.91.6ha wedge-shaped plot of land, located to the south-west of Ipswich, immediately east of the A14 and straddling the A1071 (NGR TM 12739 43109; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The current Phase 1 development area comprises the three fields south of the A1071. It is a sub-rectangular area of land measuring c.24.4ha, bounded to its south and south-east by the A1214, the Ipswich Holiday Inn to its east, the A1071 to the north and by the A14 and light industrial and amenity developments to its west. The site is bisected by Poplar Lane, crossing it on an east/west alignment; properties north of the lane do not constitute part of the development site (Figure 2).

1.2.3 The Phase 1 land to the north of Poplar Lane is divided into two areas. Field 1 (c.5.2ha), to the east, is separated from Field 2 (c.6.1ha), to the west, on the line of a partially extant north/south field boundary ditch. This distinction was made in order to enable the archaeological investigation of Field 1 ahead of Field 2, as was required by the client's schedule.

1.2.4 Land to the south of Poplar Lane is comprised of Field 3 only (c.10.5ha).

1.2.5 The Phase 1 site is currently under arable cultivation generally flat, sloping slightly uphill from 38m AOD in both the north and south to a high of 42m AOD to the immediate north of Poplar Lane.

1.2.5 The site is underlain by Red Crag Formation sand which is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton with areas of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 An outline planning application for mixed-use development of the site was submitted. Predetermination archaeological works, comprising desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey (CgMs 2018) indicated that the development site lay within an area of archaeological potential, particularly in relation to a 'lost' medieval chapel. Consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council (SCC) confirmed that a pre-determination

programme of trial trench evaluation was required at a 1% sample. This was undertaken in 2015 (ASE 2015).

1.3.2 On the basis of these pre-determination works, SCC recommended that the following archaeological condition be placed on the full application (B/15/00993/FUL).

1. *No development shall take place within each phase or sub-phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that phase or sub-phase has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation or other mitigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

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

2. *No building shall be occupied within each phase or sub-phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase or sub-phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

1.3.3 Second stage evaluation and subsequent mitigation were carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on Wolsey Grange 1 Field 1, in 2018 in order to satisfy the above conditions and grant the client advance access to the area (ASE 2018; 2019c). A second stage trial-trench evaluation, coupled with a watching brief, was also undertaken on a limited area in Field 3 area designated for development as a balancing pond (ASE 2019d).

1.3.4 ASE were subsequently commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey, to undertake further archaeological works in Phase 1, in Fields 2 and 3. Individual Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) were produced, detailing the programme and methodology of the necessary archaeological work for both the

evaluation and excavation works (ASE 2019a; 2019b; 2020a). These were approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The further evaluation of Field 2 was carried out by ASE from 07 to 18 October 2019. The subsequent excavation was undertaken from 10 February to 20 March 2020. The latter time period was shorter than anticipated; the fieldwork schedule was curtailed due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent implementation of government and UCL safety measures.

1.4.2 The further evaluation and subsequent excavation of Field 3 were carried out by ASE from 05 to 16 October 2020 and 02 November to 18 December 2020, respectively.

1.4.3 The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists; all phases were directed in the field by Rob Cullum and project managed by Gemma Stevenson. The project was monitored by Abby Antrobus and Rachael Abrahams of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS).

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

Evaluation

1.5.1 As specified in the WSIs (ASE 2019a; 2019b), the evaluation phase for Fields 2 and 3 consisted of the initial excavation of thirty-eight and forty-five trenches, respectively. Each measured 30m x 2m and they represented a 4% sample of the area, bringing the total sampled area to 5% when considered alongside the 1% sample investigated in 2015 (ASE 2015).

1.5.2 Following the initial excavation of these trenches, the following extensions to existing and/or additional trenches were excavated in order to further investigate the nature and extent of the exposed archaeological remains:

Field 2

- A 4m x 4m extension was excavated to the east of Trench 65 in order to better characterise a previously exposed linear feature;
- Trench 96, measuring 8m x 4m, was opened to the north of Trench 70 to establish the trajectory of a linear feature exposed in the latter;

Field 3

- Trench 200 was extended by c.3m x c.6m to its east and by c.5.5m x c.6.25m to its west from its centre, in order to investigate the presence further features initially identified as possible 'postpads';
- A c.18m x 2m NE/SW extension to the NE side and a c.4m x 7m extension to the SW side of Trench 225 were excavated in order to establish the extent of activity associated with a structure, thought to be a kiln, uncovered in its centre.

- 1.5.3 All trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services prior to excavation using a CAT scanner.
- 1.5.4 All trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, with standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies followed on site. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using trench record sheets and context record sheets, as appropriate. Individual contexts were accorded identification numbers comprising a combination of trench number and unique identifier (e.g. [1/002]). Trenches in Field 2 were numbered from 56 to 95 and Field 3 from 200 to 244.

Excavation

- 1.5.5 The excavations comprised the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of five areas, totalling c.0.76ha in Field 2 and c.0.74ha in Field 3, targeted on the results the preceding evaluations (Figure 2). The specifics of these areas were outlined in the respective WSI's as follows (ASE 2019a; 2020a):

Field 2

- Area C: 3,141m² area targeting Middle to Late Bronze Age features in Trench 67;
- Area D: 3,774m² area targeting prehistoric pits and postholes in Trenches 88, 92 and 94. Area D was split into a north and south area owing to the presence of an overhead power cable crossing the south of Field 2 on a NW/SE alignment.

Field 3

- Area E: Single 6,402m² open area around possible medieval postpads and 'church' structure in Trenches 1, 2 and 26;
- Area F: 1,422m² area around kiln of possible Roman date in Trench 225 and additional nearby 10m x 10m trench around Bronze Age pit in Trench 232;
- Area G: Single 10m x 10m area around Saxon pit in Trench 6 with contingency to extend up to 1,400m² subject to the results of the initial excavation.

- 1.5.6 The only on-site alteration made to these proposed excavation areas was the extension of Area C by c.500m². The 10m x 50m extension to the south east of the area was excavated in order to fully establish the extent of a concentration of prehistoric postholes extending beyond the proposed boundary.
- 1.5.7 All work was carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with CIfA.
- 1.5.8 The excavation areas were machine-stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological

- supervision. Overlying topsoil and subsoil were removed, exposing natural geology into which archaeological features were cut. The resultant surfaces were then hand cleaned, as necessary, and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.
- 1.5.9 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format, and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.10 After the cleaning and preliminary planning of the excavation areas, the following sampling strategy was employed:
- Linear features (ditches and gullies) were, at a minimum, 10% sampled, generally by means of 1m-wide slots/segments positioned every 10m along its length. Relationships were investigated, defined and recorded. Terminals were excavated.
 - With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum of 50% of contained/discrete features (pits and postholes) was excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgment, but as a minimum their extent, date and function were sought.
 - Large features, such as layers, were initially investigated by hand to establish character and extent before they were carefully removed/further excavated by machine, under archaeological supervision, down to natural deposits.
- 1.5.11 In some instances, it was necessary to deviate from this sampling strategy, owing to time-pressures and/or on site constraints. Details of any such deviations are discussed in the relevant results sections (5.0). More specifically, the extent to which features in Field 2, Area D, were excavated was limited by implementation of restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In these instances, whilst many were 50% sampled, efforts were focused on establishing a stratigraphic sequence, in order to better characterise site phasing. In all instances, the revised methodologies were devised in consultation with SCCAS.
- 1.5.12 Soil horizons, excavated deposits and cut features were individually identified using a unique sequence of context numbers and recorded in accordance with current professional standards using standard ASE context record sheets. Excavation contexts were numbered 2000–2256 (Area C), 3000–3216 (Area D), 3500–4006 (Areas E–G).
- 1.5.13 All excavated features were planned by GPS, with all sections being hand-drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate, and later digitised.
- 1.5.14 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

- 1.5.15 All artefacts from all excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the ASE artefact collection policy and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). Metal detecting was carried out on excavated features by a SCCAS approved metal detectorist.
- 1.5.16 In general, all finds from all features were hand collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 1.5.17 Finds were identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of site.
- 1.5.18 All finds have been properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, have been marked with the site code and context number.
- 1.5.19 On-site environmental soil sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (2011) and in close consultation with the ASE environmental specialist. Bulk samples were then processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air dried prior to analysis.
- 1.5.20 Soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, such as dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits, to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. Deposits with clear residual or intrusive material were avoided.
- 1.5.21 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from suitable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Scope and Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and describe the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to identify what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, including what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 The results from the evaluation and open area excavation phases of work in Phase 1 Fields 2 and 3 have been described, integrated and assessed together in this report.
- 1.6.4 All stages of fieldwork archive (all paper and digital records, finds and environmental data from all stages) have been recorded under the site code SPT053. The results

of the several previous phases of archaeological investigation also carried out under the same site code can be found in their respective grey-literature reports (ASE 2015; 2018; 2019c; 2019d) and are only discussed herein where considered pertinent to the current phase of work.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2012), supplemented by the results of Geophysical Survey (GBS 2014) and previous evaluation and mitigation excavation phases (ASE 2015, 2018, 2019a-d).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Archaeological remains from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods appear to be concentrated along the river valley to the north, which this site overlooks. Palaeolithic remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the River Gipping to the north of the site; for example, worked flint (Figure 1: HER SPT001, SPT004 and SPT026). A similar distribution is identified for Mesolithic remains, and include a possible occupation site (Figure 1: SPT017) to the north-west of the site in Sproughton.

2.2.2 Neolithic remains were also recorded at the SPT001 site to the north, and represented the remains associated with settlement which continued into the Early Bronze Age. Neolithic remains have been identified in adjacent Field 1 (ASE 2018 and 2019a). Trial trench evaluation of Field 1 in 2018 identified a pit of either Neolithic or Early Iron Age date. Mitigation within Field 1, Area B (ASE 2019a), identified Early Neolithic remains of a possible occasional/seasonal occupation site, perhaps for hunting/foraging, comprised a loose cluster of pits and a possible hearth containing pottery, struck flint, burnt clay and animal bone. A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead of similar date was also recovered from topsoil close-by. Collectively, the remains attest to the exploitation of wild resources within the area during the Early Neolithic and perhaps relate to the larger contemporary settlement located c.1km to the north.

2.2.3 Bronze Age settlement was also recorded at SPT002, again to the north of the site and also a barrow under the road to the immediate south-west of the site (HER SPT021). Evidence for activity of this period is reasonably widespread, recorded remains include those of a group of nineteen Middle Bronze Age cremations and a ring-ditch to the south (HER SPT035).

2.2.4 Evidence for Iron Age activity is more ephemeral, and includes a possible Early Iron Age pit (ASE 2015) which contained a small assemblage of pottery of possible Early Iron Age date. Otherwise, only abraded late prehistoric pottery attests to possible occupation of this date.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Roman road from Colchester to Venta Icenorum (near Norwich) is located to the west of the A14 (HER SPT024), but other than this feature previously known remains of Roman date are limited to scatters of pottery, perhaps indicative of low level settlement and/or agricultural activity.

2.3.2 Evidence of Roman period land use has been identified in the evaluation area north of the A1071 (ASE 2019b), including two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east which are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a

small farmstead, spanning the 1st-4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation in the area, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of structural remains perhaps concealed by an extensive debris layer. The land within Field 1 to the north remained largely unused between the prehistoric period and the 13th century AD, with a few residual pieces of Roman pottery and CBM indicating only a limited presence in the wider landscape.

2.4 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

2.4.1 Evidence for known archaeological remains of early medieval (Anglo Saxon) date is relatively sparse, generally comprising artefacts. However, archaeological features of Middle Saxon and Late Saxon date were identified at WSH012 which is situated some distance to the south of the site in the vicinity of the commercial estates around Copdock.

2.4.2 Apart from some residual flintwork and possible Roman CBM, the earliest activity identified by the current investigations was a Middle Saxon pit identified during the first evaluation phase (ASE 2015) to the south of Poplar Lane in the north-east of Field 3 (Trench 6). The location of this feature in the area of Felchurch (2.3) may suggest that the hamlet had Saxon origins.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Felchurch Church and a possible associated hamlet is mapped to the south of the site (HER WSH006). Felchurch or Velchurch is first recorded in 1254. It was certainly abandoned some time before 1764 when Kirby wrote of the location of the ruined church but the date of its abandonment remains unclear. The mapped location is to the south of Poplar Lane.

2.5.2 The evaluation (ASE 2015) identified a foci of medieval activity to the south of Poplar Lane in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. Remains included a large rectangular feature, likely to be a building platform; the feature had postholes cut into its base. The size of the feature suggests a building of some size whose character cannot be definitively identified. Probable medieval enclosure ditches were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. All of these features were of 12th- or early 13th-century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. A fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area. Further medieval features were recorded in Trench 17, to the north of Poplar Lane.

2.5.3 Medieval period remains (late 13th–14th centuries) were identified in Field 1 during the second evaluation phase here (ASE 2018 – Area A). They comprised a cluster of pits concentrated around what may be a well and denoted an area of processing/production and disposal activities, though no structural remains were identified. Two of the pits were of distinctive form and may have had a specific, more-specialised, primary function. Cattle cranial remains recovered from the well also indicate butchery took place within the area. The remains are suggested to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church. A series of parallel ENE/WSW gullies adjacent to the well and pits constitute the remains of a contemporary cultivation system, perhaps within a wider open field. The function of these parallel gullies is broadly interpreted as agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable cultivation and/or drainage. Possible medieval wheel ruts

were identified south of Poplar Lane in a subsequent limited evaluation phase (ASE 2019d).

2.6 Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.6.1 Part of the overall development area is thought to lie within a park which belonged to Sir Robert Harland in the late 18th century. It is depicted on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk and is situated on the south side of Hadleigh Road. It is shown extending as far south as Poplar Lane but not beyond. Sir Robert Harland could be assumed to be Admiral Sir Robert Harland of Sproughton, who died in 1784. His son, also Sir Robert Harland, pulled down the house at Sproughton and built a new mansion at Wherstead (to the south of Ipswich).
- 2.6.2 Late 19th- and 20th-century mapping shows that within the development area the main changes to the landscape were the infilling and/or grubbing up of field boundaries to create larger fields. The A14 Western Bypass and A1071, which form the west and south boundaries of development area, were opened in the mid-1980s.
- 2.6.3 Post-medieval activity recorded during previous archaeological works was agricultural in nature, mostly comprising field boundary ditches. Post-medieval pitting and more recent made-ground have also been recorded.

2.7 Previous Investigation Results – Summary

- 2.7.1 The Geophysical survey (CgMs 2018) identified a number of anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin. These included a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway, a smaller enclosure and an area of possible quarrying. None of these were in the close proximity of the Field 2 and 3 excavation areas. The remaining anomalies may be of natural origin, and may represent a former stream channel.
- 2.7.2 Seventeen trenches (Trench 1–15, 17 and 26) were investigated in Phase 1 as part of the initial stage of evaluation of the wider Wolsey Grange / Chantry Vale site (ASE 2015). Saxon and medieval remains were found in Trenches 6 and Trenches 1 to 3 and 26 respectively. The area defined by these trenches remained the main focus for activity during the medieval period with a series of probable enclosures as well as a possible building platform and postholes dating to the 12th- or early 13th-century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the building platform was large and may have been for part of the church; a fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area. Further medieval evidence, two pits, was recorded to the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane, possible wheel ruts suggesting that this route may have been established by the medieval period (ASE 2019d). Probable enclosure ditches seen in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26 suggest intensive land partitioning. The amount of finds retrieved from these features suggests the close proximity of settlement activity, or perhaps activity relating to the former church. A large undated quarry pit lay immediately to the southwest of the building platform but, despite the lack of dating evidence, the feature is likely to post-date the building platform given that it respected it and yet was dug close enough to it to have caused structural problems. Further medieval activity was recorded in the east of the site close to the line of Poplar Lane and may therefore suggest a medieval origin for this routeway. This comprised a pair of pits, one of which

contained 12th- or 13th-century pottery while the other contained 13th- or 14th-century finds. The function of these pits remains unclear; however, they do suggest the proximity of settlement activity (ASE 2019d).

- 2.7.3 Field 1, to the north, was fully evaluated in August 2018 (ASE 2018). A single prehistoric pit was located in the centre of the field. The majority of dated features were medieval or post-medieval in date. Two quarry pits close to Poplar Lane were thought to be medieval, or perhaps later. Field ditches of post-medieval date correlated with boundaries shown on historic maps.
- 2.7.4 Subsequent excavation in Field 1, within two mitigation areas (Areas A and B), recorded further Early Neolithic pits together with a possible hearth, and a medieval pit cluster around a possible well, the latter remains thought to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church (2019c). The land within the site remained largely unused between the prehistoric period and 13th century AD, with a few residual pieces of Roman pottery and CBM indicating only a limited presence in the wider landscape. A NNW/SSE orientated post-medieval ditch appears to formalise and perpetuate the western limit of the medieval cultivation system, as part of the conversion of the landscape to enclosed fields.
- 2.7.5 Evaluation within the Phase 2 development area north of the A1071 (ASE 2019d) recorded no prehistoric features; although small quantities of abraded prehistoric pottery and edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as residual finds from later features, attest to a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age. The majority of remains uncovered were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a small farmstead, spanning the 1st–4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation in the area, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of structural remains perhaps concealed by an extensive debris layer. Small quantities of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery attest to land use activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. A small number of ditches, including several isolated from the concentrated area of Roman remains, are suggestive of agricultural land use and bear some similarities to the medieval cultivation systems uncovered to the south. A low frequency of late post-medieval and modern remains uncovered in the southeast and south-west areas spanned the late 19th–20th century and mostly comprised ditches with parallel hedgerows and a single large pit.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological works were originally set out in the WSI (ASE 2019b). The trial-trenching results (Section 4) characterised the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of the archaeological remains and demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived within the site area. In Field 2, Middle to Late Bronze Age material predominated in the west and south-east. Full evaluation established the nature and extent of medieval activity recorded in the north-east of Field 3 during the initial phase of works (ASE 2015). Roman activity was also apparent in the south-west of Field 3. A broad scope of research aims were initially identified for the evaluation (ASE 2019a). These were refined following the evaluation results to provide more focused aims and objectives for each excavation phase.

3.1.2 Given the results of the preceding archaeological evaluation, the general aims of the excavations in Fields 2 and 3, as set out in the WSI's (ASE 2019a; 2020a), were as follows:

Field 2

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

Field 3

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site, and notably in relation to the Bronze Age, Roman and medieval occupation previously identified in this area;
- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site;
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records;

- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis;
 - Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.
- 3.1.3 The following site-specific research objectives were also established ahead of the excavation in Field 2:
- To identify any evidence for Neolithic activity on the Site and if so, seek to relate this to activity of this period identified in adjacent Field 1;
 - To determine the nature, extent and dating of the Bronze Age activity identified during evaluation;
 - To identify any continuity of occupation into the subsequent Iron Age and Roman periods;
 - To determine if the medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation systems identified to the south-east and east continue into the site.
- 3.1.5 On the basis of the results of the work to-date, the archaeological excavations aimed to recover evidence in order to contribute to a number of regional research objectives/questions identified in the East of England Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

Field 2

Neolithic:

OR1: In the event that evidence of Neolithic occupation is identified can the evidence contribute to debate surrounding non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic? (Medlycott 2011, 13).

Bronze Age:

OR2: If Bronze Age field systems are identified, investigations should seek to maximize opportunities for dating to contribute to debate arising from the David Yates model for late Bronze Age settlement and field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20).

OR3: The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement is well established (ibid). In the event of settlement evidence being identified can this be attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

OR4: If deposits suitable for C14 dating are identified, can the application of Bayesian modelling contribute to more closely constrained dating of features and pottery within the Bronze Age (ibid).

Field 3

Bronze Age:

OR5: The relationship between settlement sites and burial (Medlycott 2011, 20).

OR6: The development of enclosed settlement and fields from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period (ibid).

OR7: Understanding the scale, rate and nature of abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction (ibid, 29).

Roman:

OR8: Contribute to an understanding of local pottery production for this period (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 19).

Fields 2 and 3

Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon):

OR9: There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites (Medlycott 2011, 57).

Medieval:

OR10: The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70).

OR11: What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of eighty-five trenches were excavated across within the Phase 1 area (Figure 2). Thirty-nine trenches were located in Field 2; forty-five in Field 3. All measured 30m long and 2.10m wide and were positioned in accordance with the WSI, with the exception of Trench 96, and of some alterations/extensions made to trenches in order to further investigate the archaeological remains exposed in them (section 1.5).
- 4.1.2 Archaeological remains, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were encountered in twenty-nine of the evaluation trenches across both fields (Trenches 57, 58, 62–68, 70, 72, 79, 80, 81, 83, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 200, 211, 214, 221, 227, 232, 240 and 241). These are described in sections 4.3–4.29 below.
- 4.1.2 The results from the fifty-six archaeologically negative trenches (Trenches 56, 59–61, 69, 71, 73–79, 82, 84–87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 201–210, 212, 213, 215–220, 222–224, 226, 228–231, 233–239 and 242–244) are given summary description in Section 4.30.
- 4.1.4 Many of the archaeological features encountered and recorded by the trial-trench evaluation were further investigated within the excavation areas. Where this was the case, the evaluation features are given only summary descriptions in the trench results and are considered in more detail, and in specific relation to excavation features and results, in Section 5. Accompanying trench plans showing these features are not provided; instead, they are included on the relevant excavation area feature plans.

4.2 General Soil Descriptions

- 4.2.1 The recorded overburden deposits varied across the site. Mixed topsoil deposits of mid brown-grey/brown sandy silt, mid brown-grey/brown clay silt or mid orange-brown clay sand topsoil extended across Field 2, measuring 0.24–0.36m thick. In Field 3, a 0.24–0.37m thickness of topsoil consisted of mid brown clay sand, mid brown silt sand and mid grey-brown silt sand. A light grey-orange sandy silt subsoil was present in Trenches 56–60, in the east of Field 2, an area that had until recently constituted part of a private garden. A 0.12–0.15m light yellow-brown sand silt subsoil was also present in Trench 232, Field 3. The underlying natural deposits were similarly varied and broadly reflected the composition of the overlying topsoil deposits; including mid brown-orange or orange-brown clay silt and mid orange clay sand and. Mid orange-brown gravel sand was recorded in Trenches 93 and 94, in the south of Field 2 and occasional pockets of gravel were observed in Trenches 238–244 in Field 3.
- 4.2.2 The Phase 1 area occupied generally flat ground from 38m AOD in both its north and south, to a high of 42m AOD to the immediate north of Poplar Lane. The archaeological remains were distributed across the site, with loose clusters in the west of Field 2 and Field 3.
- 4.2.3 The archaeological remains were all found below topsoil and subsoil deposits (where present), and were cut directly into natural strata, unless otherwise stated.

FIELD 2 RESULTS:**4.3 Trench 57 (Figure 3)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.37	42.97-42.99
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10	0.06-0.10	42.57-42.59
57/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.06	
57/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	0.86	0.18	
57/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	0.86	0.18	
57/006	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.10	0.17	
57/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.10	0.17	

Table 1: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 57 was located in the east of Field 2 on a N/S alignment. It contained topsoil and subsoil deposits, overlying natural deposits of clay silt. Two ditches were identified in the north of the trench, below subsoil.
- 4.3.2 Ditch [57/004] crossed the north of the trench on an E/W alignment, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping concave sides, breaking gradually to a concave, rounded base. Single fill [57/005] was a friable mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 4.3.3 Ditch [57/006] also crossed the trench on an E/W alignment, c.2m south of [57/004]. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single friable light grey-brown silt clay with occasional small flint inclusions from which no finds were recovered.

4.4 Trench 58 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.23-0.35	42.57-42.64
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10	0.05-0.14	42.04-42.08
58/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.07-0.12	
58/004	Cut	Ditch	7.45	1.45	0.65	
58/005	Fill	Fill, single	7.45	1.45	0.65	

Table 2: Trench 58 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 58 was located in the east of Field 2 on a N/S alignment. It contained topsoil and subsoil deposits, overlying natural deposits of clay silt. A break in the trench centre was necessary in order to avoid a large tree stump; a 1m extension was added to the north end of the trench to compensate for the loss. A single ditch was recorded.
- 4.4.2 Ditch [58/004] extended for 7.45m across the trench on a NW/SE alignment, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.65m deep. A single compacted light yellow-brown silty sand fill [58/005] was excavated from which no finds were recovered.

4.6 Trench 62 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.35	40.78-41.85
62/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.07	40.39-40.41
62/003	Void	-	-	-	-	
62/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	0.89	0.19	
62/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	0.89	0.19	
62/006	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.17	unex	
62/007	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.17	unex	

Table 3: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 62 was located in the north-west of Field 2 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay and sand. Two ditches were recorded.
- 4.6.2 Ditch [62/004] crossed the south of the trench on a ENE/WSW alignment, measuring 0.89m wide and 0.19m deep. Its single fill [62/005] was a soft mid brown silt sand with moderately frequent small chalk flecks. Thirteen fragments of CBM of a broad medieval to post-medieval date were recovered from it.
- 4.6.3 Ditch [62/007] crossed the centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment. It's location correlates to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map and was therefore not excavated.

4.7 Trench 63 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.32	40.84-41.26
63/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.06	40.83-40.47
63/003	Fill	Fill	11.40	1.00	unex	
63/004	Cut	Ditch	11.40	1.00	unex	

Table 4: Trench 63 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.2 Trench 63 was in the north-west of Field 2 on an E/W alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay and sand. A single NE/SW aligned ditch [63/004] was identified. This measured 1.00m wide and was not excavated due to it being a further part of the same mapped field boundary ditch as was recorded as [62/007].

4.8 Trench 64 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.25-0.30	39.51-40.21
64/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.04	39.15-39.84
64/003	Fill	Fill, upper	2.80	1.44	0.58	
64/004	Fill	Fill, primary	2.80	0.52	0.11	
64/005	Cut	Ditch	2.80	1.54	0.67	

Table 5: Trench 64 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 64 was NW/SE aligned in the north-west of Field 2. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay sand; a single ditch was recorded.

4.8.2 Ditch [64/005] crossed the centre of the trench for 2.80m on a ENE/WSW alignment, measuring 1.54m wide and 0.67m deep. Upper fill, [64/003], was a 0.58m-thick loose mid grey-brown silt sand containing occasional small flint inclusions, from which a single Neolithic flint flake was retrieved. Basal fill [64/004] was a 0.11m-thick loose light orange brown weathered natural sand from which no finds were recovered.

4.9 Trench 65 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.31	40.16-41.47
65/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.10	39.92-41.06
65/003	Fill	Fill, single	10.69	0.90	0.30	
65/004	Cut	Ditch	10.69	0.90	0.30	

Table 6: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 65 was located in the north of Field 2 on a WNW/ESE alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay silt. A single ditch was recorded and a c.4m x c.4m extension opened in order to further expose it.

4.9.2 Ditch [65/004] crossed extended trench area for 10.69m. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.30 deep and contained single fill of mid grey-brown sand silt with occasional small angular flint inclusions [65/009], from which no finds were recovered.

4.10 Trench 66 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.30	41.76-42.45
66/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.12	41.41-41.98
66/003	Fill	Fill	2.10	3.00	unex	
66/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	3.00	unex	

Table 7: Trench 66 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 66 was located in the north-west of Field 2 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay silt. A single N/S aligned ditch, [66/004], crossed the centre of the trench. It measured 3.00m wide and was not excavated due to its correlation with a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. The same ditch continued southwards into Trench 68, where it was recorded and excavated as [68/003].

4.11 Trench 67

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.32	42.00-42.75
67/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.07-0.08	41.61-42.22
67/003	Cut	Pit	1.30	0.61	0.23	

67/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.30	0.61	0.23	
67/005	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.39	0.20	
67/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.40	0.39	0.20	
67/007	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.64	0.15	
67/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.00	0.64	0.15	
67/009	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.50	0.20	
67/010	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.50	0.20	

Table 8: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 67 was located in north-west of Field 2 on a N/S alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay sand. Three pits and a single ditch were recorded and are considered in more detail, and in specific relation to features found in excavation Area C, in section 5.

4.12 Trench 68 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.24-0.32	42.85-43.03
68/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.08	42.50-42.61
68/003	Cut	Ditch	2.10	2.15	0.83	
68/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	2.15	0.83	

Table 9: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 68 was located in the centre of Field 2 on an E/W alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay and sand. A single ditch was recorded.

4.12.2 Ditch [68/003], which was also recorded in Trench 66 to the north. It crossed the east of the trench on a N/S alignment, measuring 2.15m wide and 0.83m deep. It corresponded to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. It's single fill [68/004] was a friable mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Four fragments of CBM of broad medieval to post-medieval date, two small pieces of clay pipe and a single oyster shell were recovered.

4.13 Trench 70 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.25-0.35	42.26-42.52
70/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.03-0.08	41.86-41.98
70/003	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.30	0.35	
70/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.30	0.35	
70/005	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.20	unex	
70/006	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.20	unex	

Table 10: Trench 70 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 70 was located in the centre of Field 2 on a E/W alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of silt sand. Two ditches were recorded. The westernmost of these, [70/006], corresponded to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map and was not excavated.

- 4.13.2 Ditch [70/003] crossed close to the centre of the trench, curving slightly but on a broad NE/SW alignment. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep and contained single fill [70/004]; a friable mid grey-brown silt clay from which no finds were recovered. In Trench 96, which was excavated to the north in order to establish whether or not the ditch was indeed curving, it straightened before continuing on a N/S alignment.

4.14 Trench 72 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.35	41.32-41.93
72/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.08	40.95-41.44
72/003	Cut	Pit	0.63	0.30	0.11	
72/004	Cut	Pit	1.50	1.06	0.20	
72/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.50	1.06	0.20	
72/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.63	0.30	0.11	

Table 11: Trench 72 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Trench 72 was located in the north-east of Field 2 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits directly overlying natural deposits of silt sand. Two pits were recorded.
- 4.14.2 Circular pit [72/003] was partially exposed in the centre of the trench, where it continued beyond the western boundary. It measured 0.63m by 0.30m+ wide and 0.11m deep. Single fill [72/006] was a friable dark grey-brown silt clay with occasional small flint inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.14.3 Elongated pit [72/004] was also partially exposed and in the centre of the trench, c.0.5m east of [72/003]. It measured 1.50m+ long (E/W) by 1.06m wide (N/S) and 0.20m deep. Single fill, [72/005], was a friable mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional small flint inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.15 Trench 79 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.36	43.19-43.43
79/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.07-0.09	42.75-42.95
79/003	Fill	Fill	22.40	2.89	-	
79/004	Cut	Ditch	22.40	2.89	-	

Table 12: Trench 79 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 79 was located in the west of Field 2 on a N/S alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of silt and sand. NNE/SSW aligned ditch [79/004] extended along the trench for 22.40m, measuring 2.89m wide. It was not excavated due to its correlation to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. The same ditch continued north into Trench 68, where it was excavated as [68/003].

4.16 Trench 80

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.28-0.32	43.36-43.49
80/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.11	42.99-43.10
80/003	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.20	
80/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.27	0.20	
80/005	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.27	0.18	
80/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.25	0.27	0.18	
80/007	Cut	Ditch	2.10	0.53	0.16	
80/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	0.53	0.16	

Table 13: Trench 80 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 Trench 80 was located in the west of Field 2 on a E/W alignment. It contained topsoil deposits directly overlying natural deposits of silt and sand. Two postholes and a ditch were recorded and are considered in more detail, and in specific relation to features in excavation Area C, in section 5.

4.17 Trench 81 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
81/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.24-0.29	43.60-43.65
81/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.12	43.16-43.24
81/003	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.57	unex	
81/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.57	unex	

Table 14: Trench 81 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Trench 81 was located in the west of Field 2 on a N/S alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of silt and sand. A single E/W aligned ditch, [81/004], crossed the south of the trench, measuring 1.57m wide. It was not excavated due to its correlation to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map.

4.18 Trench 83 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
83/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.30	43.34-43.38
83/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.04-0.09	42.97-43.00
83/003	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.54	unex	
83/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.54	unex	

Table 15: Trench 83 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 Trench 83 was located in the centre of Field 2 on a NW/SE alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of silt and sand. A single E/W aligned ditch, [83/004], crossed the northwest of the trench, measuring 1.54m wide. It was not excavated due to its correlation to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map.

4.19 Trench 88

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height m AOD
88/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.1	0.30-0.31	44.32-44.44
88/002	Layer	Natural	30	2.1	0.08-0.10	43.95-43.96
88/003	Fill	Fill, upper	1.72	1.64	0.88	
88/004	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1.13	0.79	0.59	
88/005	Cut	Pit	1.72	1.64	1.32	
88/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.10	1.00	0.15	

Table 16: Trench 88 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 88 was located in the south-west of Field 2 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits directly overlying natural deposits of clay sand. A pit was partially exposed in the south of the trench and is considered in more detail, in relation to features in excavation Area D(north), in section 5.

4.20 Trench 90 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.28-0.36	43.50-43.67
90/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.07	43.09-43.28
90/003	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.23	unex	
90/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.23	unex	

Table 17: Trench 90 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 90 was located in the south-centre of Field 2 on an E/W alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of sand clay. A single N/S aligned ditch, [79/004], extended across the trench, measuring 1.23m wide. It was not excavated due to its correlation to a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. The same ditch continued north through Trench 79 and into Trench 68, where it was recorded and excavated as [68/003].

4.21 Trench 92

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height m AOD
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.24-0.31	44.38-44.73
92/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.03-0.13	43.98-44.34
92/003	Cut	Pit	2.40	1.96	0.70	
92/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.40	1.96	0.70	
92/005	Void	-	-	-	-	
92/006	Void	-	-	-	-	
92/007	Cut	Posthole	0.21	0.17	0.15	
92/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.21	0.17	0.15	
92/009	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.08	
92/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.06	0.06	0.08	
92/011	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.21	0.15	
92/012	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.21	0.15	

92/013	Cut	Posthole	0.21	0.23	0.15	
92/014	Fill	Post-pipe	0.13	0.13	0.13	
92/015	Fill	Packing	0.21	0.23	0.15	

Table 18: Trench 92 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Trench 92 was located in the south-west of Field 2 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits directly overlying natural deposits of gravel and sand. Five postholes were recorded that are considered in more detail, in relation to features in excavation Area D(north), in section 5.

4.22 Trench 94

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height m AOD
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.27-0.32	45.02-45.33
94/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.01-0.04	44.68-45.04
94/003	Cut	Gully	1.82	1.20	0.30	
94/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.82	1.20	0.30	
94/005	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.21	0.14	
94/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.39	0.21	0.14	
94/007	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.33	0.26	
94/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.39	0.33	0.26	
94/009	Cut	Posthole	0.58	0.58	0.45	
94/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.58	0.58	0.45	
94/011	Layer	Subsoil	7.50	2.10	0.21	
94/012	Void	-	-	-	-	
94/013	Cut	Ditch	2.10	0.63	0.32	
94/014	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	0.63	0.32	

Table 19: Trench 94 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Trench 94 was located in the south-west of Field 2 on a NW/SE alignment. For the majority of its length, it contained topsoil deposits directly overlying natural deposits of gravel sand. A layer of subsoil [94/011] was recorded at its southeastern end, extending 7.50m towards its centre. Three postholes and a single gully were recorded that are considered in more detail, in relation to features in excavation Area D(south), in section 5. The subsoil was recorded as [3172] in the excavation area.

FIELD 3 RESULTS:**4.23 Trench 200**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
200/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.35	42.74-42.89
200/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.05	42.44
200/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.50	0.57	
200/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.50	0.57	
200/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.90	0.61	
200/006	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.90	0.61	

Table 20: Trench 200 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Trench 200 was located in the north-west of Field 3, on a NW/SE alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of clay sand. Two ditches were recorded that are considered in more detail, in relation to features in excavation Area E, in section 5.
- 4.23.2 The trench was extended by c.3m x c.6m to its east and by c.5.5m x c.6.25m to its west in order to investigate the presence further features identified as possible 'postpads'. None were identified, and those initially interpreted as such were subsequently decided to be of natural origin and were not contexted or planned.

4.24 Trench 211 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
211/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.31	41.65-41.82
211/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.01-0.07	41.38
211/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.00	1.12	0.31	
211/004	Fill	Void	-	-	-	
211/005	Fill	Void	-	-	-	
211/006	Fill	Void	-	-	-	
211/007	Fill	Void	-	-	-	
211/008	Cut	Ditch	1.00	1.12	0.47	

Table 21: Trench 211 list of recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 Trench 211 was located in the west of Field 3 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of sand clay and a single ditch was recorded.
- 4.24.2 Ditch [211/008] crossed the north of the trench on a N/S alignment, measuring 1.12m wide and 0.31m deep. Single fill, [211/003], was a compact mid grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Fragmentary pottery sherds (30g) of Early/Middle Bronze Age date were recovered from it.

4.25 Trench 214 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
214/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.28-0.35	40.65-41.23
214/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.09-0.10	41.47
214/003	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.26	unex	
214/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.26	unex	

Table 21: Trench 211 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Trench 214 was located in the west of Field 3 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil deposits overlying natural deposits of sand silt. A single ditch was recorded.

4.25.2 Ditch [214/004] crossed the north-east of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, measuring 1.26m wide. It was thought in the field to correspond to a 19th-century field boundary ditch and was therefore not excavated. Following the excavation of Area E, to the north-west, it became clear that [214/004] was in fact the continuation of a medieval ditch. It is therefore included in the description of the feature in Section 5.

4.25 Trench 221 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
221/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.24-0.36	40.49-41.07
221/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.02-0.03	40.74
221/003	Fill	Fill, single	11.35	1.10	0.18	
221/004	Cut	Ditch	11.35	1.10	0.18	

Table 22: Trench 221 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Trench 221 was located in the south-west of Field 3 on a NW/SE alignment. It contained topsoil deposits immediately overlying natural deposits of clay and sand. A single ditch was recorded.

4.26.2 Ditch [221/004] extended across the north-west of the trench on a N/S alignment, for 11.35m. It was 1.10m wide and 0.18m deep. Single fill [221/003] was a loose mid brown silt containing occasional gravel, from which no finds were recovered.

4.27 Trench 225 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
225/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.37	39.14-40.06
225/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10		39.67
225/003	Fill	Collapse	1.06	1.23	0.23	
225/004	Fill	Collapse	-	0.73	0.10	
225/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1.26	1.24	0.05	
225/006	Structure	Kiln	2.05	1.06		
225/007	Cut	Construction cut	2.05	1.06	0.30	
225/008	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10		

Table 23: Trench 225 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Trench 225 was located in the south-west of Field 3 on a NW/SE alignment. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were contained, overlaying natural deposits of clay silt. The remains of a structure, thought likely to be that of a kiln, were uncovered and the trench was subsequently expanded in order to define its full extent. A c.16m long and 2.10m wide extension was opened, extending from Trench 225's north-west end on a NE/SW alignment, in order to establish the presence of associated remains – of which none were present. The remains formed the focus of the Area F excavation and are discussed in detail in section 5.

4.28 Trench 227 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
227/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.32	40.61-40.64
227/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.06-0.07	40.32
227/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.65	0.62	0.07	
227/004	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.62	0.07	
227/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.67	0.63	0.05	
227/006	Cut	Pit	0.67	0.63	0.05	
227/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.15	0.14	0.04	
227/008	Cut	Pit	0.15	0.14	0.04	

Table 24: Trench 227 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 227 was located in the south of Field 3 on a NW/SE alignment. It contained topsoil and subsoil deposits, overlying natural deposits of sand silt.

4.28.2 Circular pit [227/004] was in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.65m by 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep, had gently sloping, concave sides, with no discernible break of slope to a concave and rounded base. It contained a single fill of compact mid grey-brown sand silt with occasional charcoal [227/003]. Fired clay flecks were observed but no finds were recovered.

4.28.3 Oval pit [227/006], also in the centre of the trench and c.3.5m north-west of [227/004], measured 0.67m by 0.63m wide and 0.05m deep its sides were gently sloping and concave, with no discernible break of slope to a flat base. Single fill [227/005] was a mid grey-brown sand silt with occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, from which no finds were recovered.

4.28.4 Circular pit [227/008] was in the northwest of the trench, c.4m from [227/006]. It measured 0.15m by 0.14m wide and 0.04m deep. It had gently sloping and concave sides, with no discernible break of slope to a flat base. Single fill [227/007] was a compact mid grey-brown sand silt with occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks. No finds were recovered.

4.29 Trench 232

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
232/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.31-0.34	40.62-40.73
232/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10	0.12-0.15	40.26
232/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-	
232/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.20	0.90	0.13	
232/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1.20	0.90	0.02	
232/006	Cut	Pit	1.20	0.90	0.15	

Table 25: Trench 232 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 232 was located in the south of Field 3 on a NE/SW alignment. It contained topsoil and subsoil deposits, overlying natural deposits of sand silt. A single burnt pit was recorded that is considered in more detail, in relation to features in excavation Area G, in section 5.

4.30 Archaeologically negative trenches

4.30.1 Fifty-six of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological remains (Trenches 56, 59, 60, 61, 69, 71, 73–9, 82, 84–87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 201–210, 212, 213, 215–220, 222–224, 226, 228–231, 233–239 and 242–244). Archaeologically negative trenches were distributed across the site, with no areas containing a particularly high frequency of them.

4.30.2 These blank trenches generally contained simple sequences of topsoil, and occasionally subsoil, directly overlying natural deposits. Further details on the deposit sequences recorded within them are presented in Appendix 1 and photographs of the trenches are provided in Figures 21–23.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Subsequent to trial-trench evaluation, open area excavation was undertaken in five areas within Fields 2 and 3. These areas, totalling c.1.5ha and targeted on the results of the preceding archaeological evaluation (Fig. 2), the results of which are incorporated below, were as follows:

Field 2 (c.0.76ha in total)

- Area C: 3,141m² area targeting Middle to Late Bronze Age features in Trench 67;
- Area D: 3,774m² area targeting prehistoric pits and postholes in Trenches 88, 92 and 94. Area D was split into a north and south owing to the presence of an overhead power cable crossing the south of Field 2 on a NW-SE alignment.

Field 3 (c.0.74ha in total)

- Area E: 6,402m² area targeting possible medieval postpads and 'church' structure in Trenches 1, 2 and 26;
- Area F: 1,422m² area around kiln of possible Roman date in Trench 225 and additional nearby 10m x 10m trench around Bronze Age pit in Trench 6;
- Area G: Single 10m x 10m area around burnt pit in Trench 232

5.1.2 A range of below-ground archaeological features comprising ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, and two kiln/hearth/oven structures were recorded across the five excavation areas. Area plans showing all recorded features, identified by their parent context number (generally the cut number), are presented in Figures 24–31.

5.1.3 The results are presented below in ascending chronological order, by broad period (Periods 0–3). Where pertinent, the excavation results include and integrate the evaluation data. As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [0000], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G00). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous excavated segments and context numbers, are described and discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type and proximity. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <00>, and registered finds thus: RF<0>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7). Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number/context number).

5.1.4 Where possible, groups have been assigned to past last use entities (as opposed to modern imposed excavation areas). Primarily defined by the archaeological remains of boundaries (e.g. ditches, gullies, etc.), these entities can encompass many different features and are used to characterise the function of the site for each given period. Land use entities were not assigned to undated groups. The following land use categories have been used and have been labelled on the phased site plans as appropriate (Figs 32, 36, 39, 45, 47).

- BD = Boundary Ditch
- OA = Open Area

- FS = Field System
- EA = Enclosed Area
- O = Oven
- S = Structure

5.1.5 A moderate density of archaeological remains of low intercut complexity was present in Field 2 (Areas C and D), with a slight concentration in the south of Area D. A high density of intercutting archaeological remains was recorded in Area E, Field 3. Areas F and G exhibited a particularly low density of remains of low intercut complexity, with few if any further features identified in addition to those recorded by the preceding evaluation.

5.1.6 Three broad periods of activity have been identified, primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery. Where possible, further divisions have been made through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning exist. Where stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence indicate different episodes of use and/or development, periods are divided into phases. Archaeological remains from which no dateable artefacts were recovered have, where possible, been assigned a date through their spatial relation to and/or shared characteristics with dated features. Where this has not been possible, some remains are undated (Period 0). The period definitions are:

- Period 1: Early Bronze Age – Earliest Iron Age
- Period 2: Roman
- Period 3: Medieval
- Period 4: Post-medieval and modern
- Period 0: undated

5.1.7 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these provisional period headings. Further context data, and their group numbers and land use entities, are provided in Appendix 2. A table listing and describing the groups can be found in Appendix 3. All recorded features are shown on multi-phase excavation area plans (Figs 24 and 31), with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated. Group numbers and land use entities are marked on subsequent period and phase area plans (Figs 32, 36, 39, 45, 47). Selected sections and photographs are provided as appropriate. Where pertinent, interpretive plans of certain features, feature groups and/or land-use entities are also provided.

5.2 Summary of the results

5.2.1 The recorded features within the excavation areas were found below topsoil deposits, and occasionally subsoil deposits if present, and cut into natural deposits. The excavated features were mostly comprised of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, with two ovens and a possible structure also identified. The survival of features was good, though some truncation of features through ploughing was observed.

Earlier Prehistoric

- 5.2.2 This location in the landscape appears to have been occupied during the earlier prehistoric period prior to the Bronze Age, as suggested by the presence of a small number of residual finds in later features, comprising worked flint. Evidence for a slight intensification of activity towards the end of this period is presented by possible Neolithic pottery, recovered from scattered pits in Areas C, D and E (G33, G38, G63), including the partial remains of a single vessel. However, uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the assigned Neolithic date make such evidence tentative. The finds are suggestive of a limited, and presumably transient, presence in the landscape during early prehistory, with a possible intensification in the Neolithic, prior to further intensification in the Bronze Age. The Neolithic activity was perhaps associated with the prehistoric settlement recorded at STP001 and the possible occasional/seasonal occupation site recorded during excavation in Phase 1 Field 1 (ASE 2019a).

Period 1: Early Bronze Age – Earliest Iron Age

- 5.2.3 The earliest tangible phase of activity for which evidence was recovered within the excavation areas spanned the Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100–500BC). Archaeological remains from this period were mostly concentrated in Field 2, on the high ground north of Poplar Lane, and comprised mostly nondescript pit and postholes clusters; including a possible structure (S1), several structured deposits (G27, G63) and a large pit complex (G35). The remains occupied a presumably open landscape (OA2), peripheral to the multi-period prehistoric settlement site recorded c.1km to the north (STP001; Figure 1).

Period 2: Roman and Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

- 5.2.4 There is no clear land use activity from the Early Iron Age through until the medieval period. Evidence for Roman activity was limited to residual/intrusive finds, recovered mostly from medieval features. A dearth of cut features assigned to the period indicates that any land utilisation during this time was minimal and some distance from a settlement, perhaps relating to the Roman site identified in the Wolsey Grange 2 site, but not yet investigated (SPT062).

Period 3: Medieval

- 5.2.5 The next phase of activity for which there is direct, tangible evidence for land-use is in the medieval period. Whilst a mixed and fragmented pottery assemblage means that only a broad date range of 1066–1540AD could be assigned to the land-use, some phasing has been made based on clearly visible stratigraphic relationships between features within the period. The medieval remains, which were confined to Area E, constitute the most intensive phase of land-use encountered within the Wolsey Grange 1 site. These include several iterations of NW/SE and NE/SW aligned field system (FS2, FS3 and FS4), two boundary ditches (BD2 and BD3), a large oven (O1), a small oven (O2) and a low intensity of pits (G61 and G65). No direct evidence for settlement (i.e. buildings) was recovered and the medieval remains are representative of agricultural activity/land partitioning and food production in the vicinity of a presumed settlement. Any such settlement likely constitutes the former hamlet of Felchurch.

Period 4: Post-medieval and modern

- 5.2.5 Following the medieval period, there is a drop-off in the intensification of land use activity. Post-medieval land-use is represented by a number of ditches encountered in Areas C, D and E, constituting part of a wider field system and all of which correlate with field boundaries recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. A pit containing two neonatal cattle skeletons (G32), several possible quarry pits (G34) and a deposit (G42) of plastic, rubble and hardcore relate to the functioning of the agricultural landscape through to the present day.

Period 0: Undated

- 5.2.6 A number of features recorded across the five excavation areas are not dated by artefacts and had no clear morphological or spatial characteristics by which they could be assigned to a period. Nevertheless, some of these undated features are likely to be associated with the later prehistoric and the medieval activity within the Wolsey Grange 1 site.

5.3 Topography and Deposit Sequence

- 1.5.1 Phase 1 land is generally flat, sloping up slightly from c.38m AOD in both the north and south to a high of 42m AOD to the immediate north of Poplar Lane. An overlying topsoil/ploughsoil was recorded in all of the excavation areas and previous evaluation trenches. This generally comprised a mid brown-grey/brown sandy silt, mid brown-grey/brown clay silt or mid orange-brown clay sand in Field 2, measuring between 0.30m and 0.40m thick; in Field 3, a similar thickness of topsoil consisted of a mid brown to grey-brown clay sand or silt sand. A 0.12–0.15m light yellow-brown sand silt subsoil was also present in Field 3 Areas F and G. The underlying natural geology varied across the site, but consisted mostly of mid brown-orange or orange-brown clay silt. Mid orange-brown gravel and sand was recorded in the south of Area D, Field 2.
- 5.3.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil during the closely-monitored machining. Features were visible once the overburden was removed, though the extents of some features were less clearly distinguished in the mid orange brown silty clay natural deposit. The majority of recorded archaeological features were found cut directly into the natural deposit, with any exceptions being noted in Sections 5.5–5.9.
- 5.3.4 Most investigated linear features, pits and postholes contained variations of light to mid grey/brown clay silt or sand silt fills indicative of natural weathering and infilling during their use and disuse. Individual sediment descriptions are provided in Appendix 1. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

5.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

- 5.4.1 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably pre- Early Bronze Age date were identified within the excavation area. Only a small amount of earlier prehistoric material, consisting primarily of worked flint assigned a broad prehistoric date were recovered, present either residually in later dated features or in undated/insufficiently dated features. A small assemblage of tentatively dated Neolithic material, recovered from Period 1 pits G33, G38, and G63, in excavation

Areas C, D and E, may indicate the presence of a higher intensity of activity from the Early or Late Neolithic, contemporary with the remains for seasonal occupation recorded in Field 1 (ASE 2019c). The material recovered can attest to only a minimal presence in the landscape prior to the Early Bronze Age, with some evidence for increasing intensity throughout prehistory.

5.5 Period 1: Early Bronze Age – earliest Iron Age (Figs 32, 36, 39)

5.5.1 The earliest tangible phase of activity for which evidence was recovered within the excavation areas spanned the Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100-500BC). Archaeological remains from this period were concentrated on the high ground north of Poplar Lane, in Field 2, and comprised mostly non-descript pit and postholes clusters occupying a presumably open landscape (OA2). These included, but were not limited to, a possible structure (S1), several structured deposits (G27, G63) and a large pit complex (G35). The majority of dateable artefactual evidence from the period constituted pottery, but a predominance of featureless body sherds made precise dating difficult. Whilst some groups did produce moderately large assemblages of well-dated and stratified material, most features assigned to Period 1 contained no such material and have been assigned a date through their spatial relation to and/or shared characteristics with dated features. Because of these limitations, a broad Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age date (2100–500 BC) date range has been assigned to the period.

5.5.2 Whilst the Period 1 remains attest to a more permanent presence in the landscape than in earlier prehistory, the exact nature of the land-use remains unclear, owing to the paucity of features with any clear function. With the possible exception of one tentatively assigned structure (S1), none of the remains constitute direct and obvious evidence for settlement. Some direct evidence for resource acquisition is provided by the G35 quarry pit complex and the pottery-rich deposits recorded in G27 and G63 pits may pertain to some kind of ritual deposition but the remains are generally consistent with background activity peripheral to settlement, probably that identified c.1km to the north (STP001; Figure 1). In overview, these Period 1 remains are likely to represent a continuum of low-level land use through the Bronze Age and into the earliest Iron Age.

Open Area 2 (OA2)

5.5.3 As there were no boundaries present in this period, the Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age features are perceived to have occupied an unenclosed landscape. The activity was centred on the high ground in Field 2; excavation Areas C and D contained a moderate density and low variety of features – mostly comprised of loose clusters of pits and postholes, one of which (G25) is tentatively interpreted to constitute the remains of a roundhouse (S1). A dense cluster of large pits located in the south of Area D are posited to constitute the remains of flint extraction activity (G35), and pottery-rich pits in G27 and G63 may constitute evidence for structured deposits.

Structure 1 (S1)

5.5.4 The possible roundhouse defined by Structure 1 (G25) occupied a c.11m by c.9m wide area in the south of Area C, c.3m to the east of undated ditch (BD1). It comprised twenty-five features that are split into two broad categories; six postholes ([2065, 2069, 2072, 2074, 2162, 2164]) and nineteen stakeholes ([2076, 2078,

2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 80/003, 80/005]). The former are interpreted as postholes on the basis that they are significantly more substantial than those interpreted as stakeholes.

- 5.5.5 Two pairs of postholes at the eastern edge of the cluster constitute the four most substantial features in G25, and represent a possible east-facing entrance to the structure (Fig. 35 photo). [2072] and [2074] were positioned c.1.5m to north of [2065] and [2069]. Oval postholes [2072], to the north, and [2069], mirrored each other in both their shared oval shape and their profile, whereby a shallow concave cut dropped sharply to a straight side before breaking sharply to a concave, tapered base (Fig. 34, section 20). The former measured 0.96m by 0.50m wide and 0.33m deep, the latter 1.02m by 0.36m wide and 0.39m deep. Both exhibited similar stratigraphic sequences, whereby a disuse silting deposit overlaid a darker, more charcoal-rich backfill occupying the void left by a removed post. [2065] and [2074] were both positioned c.0.30m from their respective partners. They shared a common circular shape in plan with straight sides with slightly rounded, concave bases. [2065] measured 0.39m by 0.46m wide and 0.39m deep, [2074] was 0.40m by 0.40m wide and 0.26m deep. Both contained a similar charcoal rich-backfill deposit to those recorded in [2072] and [2069], with the latter containing two redeposited natural packing fills indicating that the feature was perhaps initially dug too deep. A small group (23g) of earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) pottery fragments and 3g of fired clay were recovered from disuse fill [2070] and backfill [2071] of [2072], respectively. A small fragment (1g) of contemporary pottery was recovered from backfill [2067] of [2069]. Bulk soil samples <25> and <26> from fills [2071] and [2070] of posthole [2072] contained small quantities of oat alongside weed and wild flower varieties including black nightshade. Sample <36> from fill [2067] of posthole [2069] contained slightly higher quantities of unidentified cereal grains.
- 5.5.6 The nineteen G25 stakeholes ([2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 80/003, 80/005]) were all circular in plan and measured between 0.14m to 0.46m wide and between 0.07m to 0.17m deep. They all had moderately steep concave sides with no discernible break of slope to a concave, rounded base, and were evenly distributed across the c.11m by c.9m area to the west of the entrance postholes (5.5.5). A single 1g fragment of Roman pottery, recovered from the fill of [80/003], is considered to be intrusive.
- 5.5.7 G25 postholes [2162] and [2164] are slight outliers to the S1 cluster and are included in the group based on their proximity alone. Both oval in shape, [2162] measured 1.07m by 0.65m wide by 0.39m deep and had steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave and rounded base, and is perhaps more pit-like in shape. [2164] was 0.43m by 0.40m wide and 0.18 deep, with steep sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Both contained a single silting fill, devoid of finds.

Boundary Ditch 1 (BD1)

- 5.9.4 BD1 was comprised of a NNE/SSW aligned, very slightly curved, discontinuous ditch (G24) comprised of two lengths, in the south of Area C. The southern length of G24 (segs [2175, 2158, 2128]) measured 7.96m long; it was truncated by undated ditch G23 just north-east of its rounded southern terminal ([2175]), beyond which it extended for 7.96m before ending in another rounded terminal ([2128]). After a 2.23m gap, the northern ditch length measured 13.01m long with rounded terminals

at either end (segs [2116, 2106, 2061]). The two parts of the ditch varied in width from 1.05m–1.42m and depth 0.53m–0.84m. It had steep, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave, rounded base (Fig. 34, section 19 and Fig. 35 photo). All excavated segments contained a single silting fill from which no dateable finds were recovered. The gap in BD1 is positioned alongside possible structure S1, which lies nearby to the east, and it may be related to its use in some way, perhaps constituting some sort of contemporary boundary. This link is, however, tentative, given the paucity of both dating evidence and contemporary discrete features in the areas north-west and south-east of BD1.

Pits G27 (Fig. 33)

- 5.5.8 A cluster of six pits in the south-west of Area C (G27) is notable for the quantity of pottery contained by their fills, which constitutes almost half of the prehistoric pottery recovered from Field 2. The northernmost pits in the cluster, [2193] and [2210], constituted, may contain structured deposits. Both were circular in shape with gentle sloping sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave, rounded base. [2193] measured 0.75m by 0.73m wide and 0.23m deep; [2210] was 0.74m by 0.70m wide and 0.09m deep. Both contained a pottery-rich, intentionally deposited, fill of mid-dark grey-black clay silt with frequent charcoal and fired clay fragments and occasional medium sized flints. In [2193], fill ([2190]) contained the fragmented remains of a single vessel (2,541g) of Late Bronze Age date (1150-1000BC). Upper fill ([2189]) of [2193] contained 524g of Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery (1150-800BC) and a number of undiagnostic flint flakes. In addition, the partial remains of two Late Bronze Age (1150-800BC) vessels (2343g) were recovered from fill [2211=2209] of pit [2210], alongside a single undiagnostic flint flake. Bulk soil samples <42> [2189], <43> [2190], and <46> [2209] from the two pits contained high densities of charred remains of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oat, Emmer, Hordeum and other unidentified cereals. Both features were initially half sectioned and recorded as such, before the pottery rich deposits were fully exposed and hand-planned at 1:20 scale and subsequently fully excavated.
- 5.5.9 G27 features [2176] and [2196] were identified as possible cremation burials in the field. [2176] was a small, circular pit, c.1m to the south-west of [2193]. It measured 0.30m by 0.30m wide and only 0.06m deep, seemingly having been subject to agricultural truncation. Basal fill [2177] was a loose mid brown-grey sand silt from which no finds were recovered. Deposited immediately above this was [2179], the truncated base of an urn vessel (727g) of Middle Bronze Age date (1500–1100BC). No cremated bone was recovered from the fill of the urn during excavation nor from bulk soil samples <37> from [2178] (the vessel contents) or <38> from backfill [2177]. Pit [2196] was c.0.5m southwest of [2176] and was a similar size and shape, measuring 0.22m by 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep. Whilst no artefactual material was recovered from its single mid-dark brown grey sandy silt fill, it is likely that it has been subject to recent agricultural truncation and that it may once have contained a vessel similar to that recovered from [2176]. However, as no human remains were recovered from either feature, it is considered unlikely that these constituted burials.
- 5.5.10 G27 pits [2181] and [2183] were both circular and measured c.0.5m wide and c.0.2m deep. They had moderately steep sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to concave, rounded bases and contained silting fills. Fill [2182] of

[2183] contained a single 11g sherd of Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500-1000BC) pottery.

Pits/postholes G28

- 5.5.11 G28 pits and postholes ([2130], [2132], [2134], [2136], [2138], [2140], [2142], [2144], [2146], [2219], [2224], [2226], [2228], [2231], [2233], [2254]) formed a loose cluster in the south-east of Area C, c.8m south of G25 and c.10m east of G27. They were all circular or sub-circular in shape and, with the exception of [2146] and [2254], all measured between c.0.25m to c.0.50m wide and no more than 0.20m deep. [2146] (Fig. 35 photo) and [2254] measured 1.12m by 1.08m and 0.22m deep and 1.10m by 1.15m and 0.19m deep, respectively. All had moderate sloping sides with either no discernible or gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base (e.g. Fig. 34, section 22). All contained single sterile fills consistent with gradual silting, with the exception of [2231] and [2233], which contained higher frequencies of charcoal that is perhaps indicative of intentional backfilling. Pits [2130], [2132], [2134], [2136], [2138], [2140], [2142], [2144] and [2146] were 100% excavated in order to facilitate the collection of dateable artefactual material. 48g and 8g of undiagnostic bodysherds of earliest Iron Age pottery (800-500BC) were collected from [2132] and [2146], respectively. Bulk soil sample <30>, taken from the fill of [2136], contained a further 8g of similarly-dated pottery and a single, undiagnostic retouched flint, but no environmental remains. Bulk soil samples taken from the fills of other G28 features (<27>, <28>, <29>, <30>, <31>, <32>, <33>, <34>, <35>) contained either no remains or else only small quantities of unidentified cereal grains. It is perhaps possible to suggest that this cluster of postholes might represent another roundhouse with associated pits; however, there is no clear patterning evident.

Pits G29

- 5.5.12 Seven pits ([2029], [2035], [2166], [2168], [2186], [2198] and [67/003]) were located in the north of Area C (G29). With the exception of larger pit [2029], all had a diameter of less than 1m and were no more than 0.20m deep, with gradual sloping, concave sides, with a very subtle and gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Larger circular pit [2029] measured 2.10m by 2.50m and 0.25m deep and had gradual sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base (Fig. 34, section 16 and Fig. 35 photo). It was truncated by [2198], which cut its north-eastern edge. All contained single fills consistent with gradual silting, although those in [2029], [2035] and [2198] contained notably higher frequencies of charcoal and pottery, possibly indicating an intentional backfill. Fill [2027] of [2029] contained 333g in total of sherds from two earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) vessels, with some examples finger-tipped decoration. 52g and 4g of undiagnostic Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fills of [2198] and [2186], respectively. Occasional unidentified cereal grains were recovered from bulk soil sample <41> from [2029]. No environmental remains were recovered from bulk sample <22> from pit [2035].

Pits G31

- 5.5.13 A sub-circular complex of five intercutting pits [2237], [2243], [2246], [2250] and [2252] and an outlying sixth, [2235], were located in the south-east of Area C (G31). The intercutting pits initially appeared in plan as a single large 'feature'; two quadrants were excavated into its north-west and south-east, equating to a 50% sample and revealing the intercut complexity (Fig. 34, sections 23 and 24; Fig. 35

photo). The stratigraphically earliest pits, [2237] and [2243] were cut into natural deposits and truncated completely by later pit [2252]. The remains of pit [2237] was oval in plan; its surviving extent measuring 0.90m by 0.40m and 0.25m deep. It had moderately steep, concave sides, with a step on its south-eastern edge, and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. Pit [2243] was circular in plan, with a surviving extent of 0.50m by 1.00m wide and 0.34m deep. It had steep sloping, concave sides with a moderately sharp break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Both contained a single silting fill; a small quantity (199g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from that of [2243]. Truncating these, circular pit [2252] was the largest in the cluster, with a surviving extent of 3.00m by 1.90m wide and 0.35m deep. It had gently sloping, concave, sides which broke gradually to a concave and slightly rounded break of slope. It contained a single, silting, fill from which no finds were recovered. Cut into the fill of [2252] in the south-east quadrant, [2250] was oval plan. Its full extent was unclear in plan due to the similarity of its fill to that of the surrounding features, but it was no more than 1.00m wide by 2.00m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained three silting fills, none of which contained any finds. The latest G31 pit in this intercut sequence was [2246]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.37m by 1.25m wide and 0.39m deep. moderately steep sloping concave sides broke gradually to a concave, rounded base. Two excavated fills ([2245] basal and [2244] upper) were consistent with gradual silting; both of these contained small quantities of Late Bronze Age (1150-800BC). A blade-like flint flake, assigned a latest Early Bronze Age date, was also recovered from [2245], along with small quantities of fire-cracked flint (64g) and fired clay (21g). Bulk soil sample <48> contained a low density of the charred remains of six-row hulled barley.

- 5.5.14 Outlying pit [2235] was sub-circular and measured 0.52m by 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, located c.0.70m to the north-east of the main G31 pits. A single, silting fill was excavated, from which no finds were recovered.

Pits G33 and G38

- 5.5.15 A further thirty-nine pits of definite or probable prehistoric date were dispersed across Areas C and D and are grouped as G33 and G38, respectively.
- 5.5.16 Twenty-three oval or sub-circular pits, forming two loose clusters were present in Area C; one in the south-west ([2083], [2204], [2217]) and another in the centre ([2033], [2037], [2039], [2043], [2045], [2047], [2053], [2055], [2057], [2059], [2122], [2124], [2126], [2173], [2208], [24/005]) (G33). Four other pits constituted isolated examples ([2199], [2205], [2207], [2256]). They ranged in size from 0.25m to 1.20m wide by up to c.0.50m deep. Pit [2122] was the only exception to this rule, being kidney-shaped in plan and measuring 2.10m by 2.34m wide and 0.95m deep. A variety of profiles were recorded, ranging from moderately steep to steep concave sides and concave, rounded bases (e.g. Fig. 34, sections 17 and 18 and Fig. 35 photo). All contained relatively bland and uninformative fills, consistent with silting fill recorded elsewhere on site. Artefactual material recovered from G33 pits was scarce and, where present, was fairly fragmented. 5g of earliest Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill [2038] of [2039]. Eleven fragments (37g) of earliest Iron Age pottery and a single broadly dated Mesolithic to Early Iron Age scraper were recovered from upper fill [2119] of [2122]. Seven sherds (63g) from a single earliest Iron Age vessel and a 40g piece of fired clay of were recovered from fill [2120] of [2122]. Two fragments (24g) of loosely dated Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from [2172] of [2173]. Two small pottery sherds (21g) of loosely dated either Early Neolithic (3800-3300BC) or (perhaps more likely) Late Bronze Age

(1150-800BC) were recovered from fill [2203] of [2204] alongside worked flint which included a single probably Early Bronze Age retouched flake. A probable Early Bronze Age flint blade and flake were recovered from fill [2216] of [2217] and a single small piece of slag (6g) from fill [2255] of [2256], which is likely intrusive.

- 5.5.17 Sixteen dispersed pits and postholes were present in Area D north ([3020], [3022], [3039], [3053], [3055], [3057], [3059], [3061], [3085], [3090], [3092], [3094], [3102], [92/007], [92/011], [92/013]) (G38), grouped together on a similar basis as those in G33. Like features in G33, the G38 pits were either sub-circular or oval in shape and all had a diameter of less than 1.00m and depths of no more than 0.30m with moderately-steep to steep sloping, concave sides and concave, rounded bases (e.g. Fig. 38 section 28 and photo; section 30 and photo). Most contained a single silting fill, varying from a light to mid grey, brown, brown-grey or yellow-grey silt clay or clay silt. A single exception to this was possible posthole [92/013], which contained two fills including a possible post-pipe ([92/014]). A dearth of associated structural remains, however, may point towards other explanations, such as bioturbation, than the presence of a post in this particular feature. Finds were sparse across these pits. Fill [92/012] from [92/013] contained two fragments (12g) of pottery tentatively dated as Early Neolithic (3800-3300BC) or Late Bronze Age (1150-800BC). Fill [92/014], from the same feature, contained two tiny pieces of worked flint. Fill [3054] from pit [3055] contained the poorly-preserved partial remains a foetal/neonatal cow. Bulk soil samples <15> and <16>, taken from fills [92/012] and [92/014] of pit [92/013], contained no environmental remains of note.
- 5.5.18 Despite a paucity of reliable dating material recovered from the fills of the G33 and G38 pits, they are assigned to Period 1 on the basis of both the lack of later-dated dated features in the vicinity and their shared physical characteristics with other, more securely prehistoric-dated feature groups.

Pit complex G35 (Figure 37)

(The excavation of the group 35 pits was curtailed due to the implementation of restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Subsequent efforts were focused on the establishment of stratigraphic relationships rather than achieving a 50% sample of all features.)

- 5.5.17 Group 35 was a pit complex partially exposed either side of the unexcavated area that bisected Area D. Its presence was initially masked by deposit [3018=3004], a loose mid brown silt sand and gravel deposit which filled the overlying hollow that formed following the compaction/sinking of the pit fills. Following the machine removal of [3018=3004], the presence of a large pit cluster was evident, comprising a minimum of forty-four intercutting pits extending over a c.70m long by c.15m wide area. This is likely an underestimation as some sections of the pit complex were not investigated (see above note) and undoubtedly concealed several features. Thirty-seven of the pits were investigated and assigned the cut numbers: [3008], [3010], [3012], [3014], [3051], [3066], [3105], [3108], [3110], [3112], [3114], [3117], [3120], [3122], [3126], [3128], [3131], [3133], [3135], [3136], [3141], [3143], [3145], [3147], [3149], [3151], [3158], [3160], [3163], [3165], [3166], [3170], [3175], [3177], [3179], [3183], [88/005=3051]. Further cut numbers were assigned to unexcavated component features where their full extent was clearly visible: [3209], [3210], [3211], [3212], [3213], [3214], [3215] and [3216]. Whilst the majority formed a single intercut complex, some outliers were cut only into natural deposits. Where intercut, a clear

stratigraphic sequence was always visible in section; in some instances these relationships were also visible in plan.

- 5.5.18 Pit [3066] was located at the northern extent of the complex, possibly intersecting with further pits beyond the western boundary of Area D. It was oval in plan and had a partially exposed extent measuring 4.39m by 2.92m wide by 1.28m deep, and had steep sloping, concave sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 38, section 25 and photo). It contained three fills. Basal fill [3065] was a 0.35m thick, loose, mixed mid brown-grey/light yellow silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Above this, [3064], was a 0.40m-thick, very loose light yellow sand, probably indicative of collapse of the surrounding natural deposits into the open feature. Upper fill [3063] was a mostly sterile, loose mid grey silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It occupied the upper 0.96m of the pit and contained four fragments (27g) of earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) pottery alongside a small assemblage of worked flints (146g) including a blade of probable Mesolithic/Neolithic date.
- 5.5.19 The remaining G35 pits were either circular or oval in plan and varied from c.1.00m to c.3.00m wide. Despite some exceptions (notably [3066], [3012], [3014] and [88/005]) most measured no more than c.0.60m deep and had moderate to steep concave sides with either flat or concave, rounded bases (e.g. Fig. 38 section 26 and photo). Little evidence of intentional backfilling was observed and the majority contained a single fill similar to [3063] in pit [3066], consistent with gradual silting. Where the pits were cut to a greater depth, or had steeper sides, degraded and slumped natural deposits were recorded at their bases and sides. A single exception to this was recorded in pit [3008], where fill [3006] constituted the only evidence of intentional deposition. The fill consisted of a soft dark black-brown silt sand with charcoal. There was a general paucity of finds from the G35 pits, which were present only in small and fragmented assemblages. Deposit [3004=3018], overlying the G35 pits, contained two fragments (23g) of pottery, one of which was assigned a broad Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (2900-1800BC). Pottery and worked flint recovered from the G35 pit fills are summarised below in Table 26. More notable finds from them include an incomplete cast copper alloy pin (RF<26>) of uncertain date, collected from basal fill of pit [3175], and the broken-off loop from a Bronze Age socketed axe (RF<30>) with a broad 2500-700BC date range recovered from pit [3133]. A single bulk soil sample <51>, collected from fill [3006] of pit [3008], contained only a low density of charred plant remains.

Pit	Fill	Finds
[3008]	[3006]	Single frag. (4g) broadly prehist. pottery
	[3007]	Single frag. (17g) EBA-EIA pottery
[3012]	[3011]	Two broadly prehist. flints
[3066]	[3063]	Four frags (28g) EIA pottery, small group broadly prehist. flints
[3108]	[3107]	Two frags (12g) EIA pottery, single prehist. flint flake
[3110]	[3109]	Single frag. (4g) LBA-EIA pottery, Meso-Neo flint bladelet
[3133]	[3132]	Single broadly prehist. flint, BA socketed axe loop frag? (see 5.5.20)
[3136]	[3137]	Single frag. (21g) EIA pottery
[3141]	[3140]	Single frag. (7g) EIA pottery
[3145]	[3144]	Three frags (22g) EIA pottery
[3160]	[3159]	Single frag. LBA-EIA (3g)
[3165]	[3164]	Single frag. LBA-EIA (3g)

[3175]	[3174]	Six frags (47g) EIA pottery from single vessel
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Table 26: G35 pit finds

- 5.5.20 While pit [3133] was recorded to contain a prehistoric flint flake and a possible loop fragment from a socketed axe of Bronze Age date, it is also recorded that a further thirty-four bulk metalwork (mostly iron nails) and three metal registered finds, all of post-medieval date, were retrieved from its single fill [3132], apparently by metal detecting. It is not currently understood if these metal finds have been assigned in error to the context, perhaps in reality deriving from across area D, or were indeed present in this pit. However, three pottery sherds and nine CBM fragments, also all post-medieval, were collected from this same feature. Given that the feature was of the same character as the other G35 pits, it has been left as a prehistoric feature for the time being, pending further consideration in the analysis phase.
- 5.5.21 It is tentatively suggested that the G35 pit complex constitutes the remains of an extended period of quarrying activity, potentially spanning the Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100-500BC). The recorded fills indicate that the features remained open for a period sufficient to allow for the degradation of the natural deposits into which they were cut. Furthermore, it is evident that the pit complex was in use for an extended period; long enough for earlier features to fill entirely before others were dug. The presence of only small, fragmentary/abraded finds assemblages suggest that this gradual silting of the abandoned pits was occurring some distance from any associated settlement; far enough not to warrant immediate backfilling and perhaps associated with the multi-period prehistoric settlement site recorded c.1km to the north (STP001; Figure 1).

Pits G37

- 5.5.22 G37 comprised two intercutting pits ([3028] and [3030]) in the northwest of Area D. [3030] was an oval pit, its surviving extent measuring 2.34m by 3.10m wide and 0.21m deep. It had gentle sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope, to a slightly uneven and concave base. It contained a single silting fill from which no finds were recovered. Oval pit [3028] truncated [3030], to its south. It measured 2.89m by 2.12m wide and 0.59m deep, and had steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base. It contained five fills ([3023], [3024], [3025], [3026] and [3027]), all deposited through either silting or degradation of natural deposits. Of these, only [3024] was notable; it contained seven pieces of broadly dated earliest Iron Age to Early Iron Age (800-300BC) pottery, as well as a small group of undiagnostic, broadly prehistoric, flint flakes (29g).

Pits G39

- 5.5.23 G39 comprises five small pits ([3042], [3044], [3046], [3081], [94/009]) distributed across the southern part of Area D (e.g. Fig. 38 section 27 and photo). They are grouped together on the basis that they bear no clear relation to any other Period 1 groups but, based on their forms and small finds assemblage, appear broadly contemporary. Single, broadly prehistoric, worked flints were collected from both [3042] and [3044], a single piece of fired clay was recovered from [3046] and two adjoining pieces of earliest to Middle Iron Age (800-300BC) pottery were recovered from [94/010].

Pits G40

- 5.2.24 G40 comprised three postholes ([94/005], [94/007], [3156]) and a medium-sized, amorphous pit ([94/003 = 3068], distributed across the southern half of Area D. They are similar in form to the G39 pits but contain a higher frequency of finds from their single fills. The fill of [94/003 = 3068] contained a broadly dated Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage (532g). 71g of pottery from fill [3155] of [3156] were assigned a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (2450-1800BC) date. A later, Bronze Age, date is considered more likely for these assemblages, given the predominance of contemporary wares in the overall assemblage.

Pits G63

- 5.5.25 G63 comprised six pits ([3729], [3735], [3742], [3767], [3990], [3787]) distributed across Area E. They together constitute the only direct evidence for Period 1 activity in Field 3, which is otherwise concentrated on the higher ground in Field 2. Most were circular in plan with a diameter of between 0.21m to 0.98m and a depth of between 0.11m to 0.81m. Pit [3767] was the single exception, being oval in plan and measuring 2.02m by 1.28m wide.
- 5.5.26 Almost all of the G63 pits contained a single fill, with the exception of [3787], where two fills were recorded. Pits [3729] and [3735] contained similar and broadly contemporary pottery-rich deposits to those recorded in G27 in Field 2. Fill [3728] of pit [3729] produced a large pottery assemblage (ninety-eight sherds, 1277g), thought to originate from two or three vessels of Middle to Late Bronze Age date (1500-1000BC), alongside a single undiagnostic flint flake. It is possible that these vessels represent a structured deposit (6.3.16). A smaller assemblage (eight fragments, 44g) of Late Bronze Age (1150-800BC) pottery was recovered from pit [3735], located 3.24m from [3729]. Fill [3743], of [3742], contained sherds (448g) from a partially complete vessel, probably an Early Neolithic Plain Bowl (3700-3300BC); however, this date is tentative, as it can be difficult to distinguish between Early Neolithic and later Bronze/Early Iron Age flint-tempered fabrics (6.3.4). Fill [3768], of [3767], contained a small quantity (10g) of broadly dated Roman pottery that is thought to be intrusive, given that no Roman features were present elsewhere in Field 3. Three (3g) sherds of earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) pottery were recovered from [3785], the upper fill of [3787].

5.6 Period 2: Roman and Early Medieval

- 5.6.1 After the Early Iron Age there seems to have been an extended hiatus in tangible land use activity until the High Medieval period. A small assemblage of residual or otherwise intrusive finds attests to activity in the broad vicinity of the site in the intervening Roman and Early Medieval periods; indeed, a significant quantity of Roman CBM recovered from medieval pits G61 attests to the reuse of and access to such material. The presence of a number of Roman coins recovered from subsoil deposits and debris layer [3980] may seem at odds with this, but an absence of cut features assigned to the period indicates that any land utilisation during this time was minimal and some distance from site, perhaps in association with the Roman site identified in the Wolsey Grange 2 site but not yet investigated (SPT062).
- 5.6.2 Evidence for early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) activity is limited to a single fragment (3g) of possible Late Saxon pottery from fill [225/003] of G80 kiln/hearth [225/007] / [3541], in Area F. Although the feature is unphased, it is suspected that if the sherd

correctly identified is likely to be residual in this context along with the Roman pottery recovered (6.3.17).

5.7 Period 3: Medieval (Figure 39)

- 5.7.1 The next phase of land use activity for which there is direct, tangible evidence is of high medieval date. All features assigned to the medieval period are located in Area E, collectively forming the most intensive phase of land-use encountered in the Wolsey Grange 1 site. This medieval activity spans the 11th to 15th centuries and the majority of the remains are considered to be part of a small enclosed rural settlement probably a farmstead. The recovered pottery is mixed, and, whilst the majority of the material dates to no later than the 15th century (7.2.4), there is no clear ceramic phasing evident between features. Indeed, material spanning the entire medieval date-range was sometimes recovered from a single feature. Despite this paucity of well-defined ceramic dating, stratigraphic relationships were discernible. Consequently, the medieval remains have been assigned to four phases of site development/use (Phases 3.1–3.4) based on these relationships and on the shared spatial characteristics of particular groups of features, such as where features terminate respect one other or where ditches are directly parallel/perpendicular. The main phase of settlement activity appears to be Phase 3.3.
- 5.7.2 Boundary ditch BD3 defines the northern extent of the medieval land use activity throughout Phases 3.1–3.3. Several iterations of NW/SE-NE/SW rectilinear field systems (FS2, FS3 and FS4) are interpreted to represent plot boundaries and drainage ditches, whilst a low density of pits assigned more broadly to the period (Period 3) provide no insight into the specific function of the areas defined by the field systems. By Phase 3.3, a further boundary ditch (BD2) encloses the activity to the east and south. A large oven and its associated structural elements (O1) is located immediately adjacent/south of BD2, and a second, smaller oven (O2) is situated to its north. A large natural hollow (G56) seems to have been at least partially open throughout Phases 3.1–3.3 and is utilised as an aid to drainage. These divisions are, however, tentative; and it is worth noting that stratigraphic relationships were also observed between features assigned to the same phase.
- 5.7.3 By the end of the medieval period (Period 3.4), evidence for activity is markedly less intense, being limited to a single NW/SE ditch (G45). This change is thought to indicate the abandonment of the farmstead, and perhaps of settlement in the wider vicinity; the land at Wolsey Grange subsequently becoming more peripheral and agricultural in nature in subsequent periods.
- 5.7.4 The Period 3 remains are described below by site phase, with the exception of boundary ditch BD3, sealing deposit G76 and hollow G56, which transcend more than one sub-phase and are discussed in advance.

Boundary Ditch 3 (G60)

- 5.7.4 Relatively major and long-lived ditched boundary BD3 (G60) comprised two ditches extending across the north of Area E on a broadly NE/SW alignment with an exposed length of 59.3m, excavated in segments [200/004], [200/006], [3532], [3620], [3996] and [4003]. At the west of Area E, BD3 appeared in plan to constitute a single, 7.38m-wide ditch on an E/W alignment. Where excavated c.15m to the east, in evaluation Trench 200, two parallel ditches (segs [200/004] and [200/006])

were found, separated by a narrow ridge of natural. Here, northernmost ditch [200/004] measured 1.50m wide and 0.57m deep. Ditch [200/006] to its south measured 1.90m wide and 0.61m deep (Fig. 44 photo). The two ditches ran parallel for another c.15m eastwards, turning slightly to a NE/SW alignment, before merging (Fig. 43 section 31). After another c.10m, the ditches separated again, and continued for c.24m before extending beyond the eastern limit of Area E. An intervention excavated across the merged 4.28m width of the two ditches, revealed no clear stratigraphic relationship between [3996] to the south and [4003] to the north. It is inconclusive as to whether the BD3 remains constitute a double ditch or two distinct phases. The ditches contained single fills of light to dark greyish-brown silts from which small quantities of pottery, animal bone and CBM were collected. The fill of seg [3996] also produced apparently post-medieval tile, though this is considered to be intrusive.

- 5.7.5 The BD3 ditch is respected by the northern termini of medieval ditches assigned to Phases 3.2 and 3.3 and is thought that it constituted a northern boundary to the activity recorded to its south throughout Phases 3.1–3.3, running broadly parallel with, and perhaps indicating a medieval origin for, Poplar Lane. BD3 appears to have been completely infilled by the end of the medieval period and its boundary function defunct, as it is cut by Period 3.4 ditch G45.

Hollow G56

- 5.7.6 G56 was a large infilled hollow in the south-west of Area E, extending from the south of the BD2 enclosure. It measured 20.35m by 20.89m wide, was roughly circular in shape and was poorly-defined. Upon initially being exposed, G56 appeared in plan as a homogenous deposit and no clear cut was visible. Rather, a gradual transition from the deposits accumulated within the hollow to the surrounding natural deposits was observed; as such the accumulated deposits within it are probably best regarded as layers. A NW/SE aligned, 21.23m long by 7.91m wide, machine segment was excavated across its centre, to a depth of 0.6m. Natural deposits were not reached, but three deposits were exposed in section: [3581], [3582], and [3583]. The earliest of these was [3583], a light yellow-brown sand silt with a maximum exposed thickness of 0.35m. A small quantity (28g) of 11th- to 13th-century pottery, animal bone (19g) and oyster shell (23g) was collected from it. Above this, and with a maximum thickness of 0.43m, [3582] was an oyster-rich mid grey-brown silt with occasional small charcoal fragments, from which a moderate quantity (204g) of 13th-century pottery was recovered, as well as a three pieces (29g) of possible green-grey schist whetstone and a small quantity (3g) of sheep/goat mandible fragments. Several localised dumps of yellow chalky clay and burnt red chalky clay — similar to the material used in the construction of O1 (i.e. [3588], [3721], [3722], [3723]) — were made during the accumulation of deposit [3852]. Further south in the hollow, a similar sequence was recorded as deposits [3720-3722] in hollow 'cut' [3723]. It seems that the hollow was utilised as a convenient place for the disposal of waste associated with the construction and/or ongoing maintenance of the adjacent oven O1. The final deposit to have accumulated in the hollow was [3581], a light grey-brown silt containing occasional oyster shell fragments with a maximum thickness of 0.60m, from which no finds were recovered. Phase 3.1 ditch G57 appeared to run into the hollow, cutting its lower deposit but being overlain by upper deposits [3582] and [3581]. The northern edge of the hollow and its fills were cut by Phase 3.3 ditch G46.

G76 – Sealing deposit

- 5.7.7 Deposit G76 ([3980]) extended across the west of Area E, in the south-west corner of what later constitutes the interior of an enclosure (EA2) during Period 3.3. It was intermittently present, below the topsoil, over a c.23m by c.20m area, extending north from the E/W length of BD2, west from ditch G47 to beyond the western extent of Area E, and no further north than G61. Deposit [3980] consisted of a dark grey-brown sand-silt. Alongside a general high density of artefactual material, an abundance of oyster shell was noted, only a sample of which was collected. The deposit was scanned using a metal detector and all finds visible on its surface were collected. It was then removed by machine, under supervision. Its excavation was undertaken in spits and was halted frequently to allow for the exposed deposits to be again scanned by a metal detector and for any visible finds to be collected.
- 5.7.8 Finds collected from the deposit included a small quantity (235g) of 13th- to 14th-century pottery and broadly-dated medieval to post-medieval CBM (291g), a large lava millstone fragment (RF<A26>, 1,234g), two iron reamers (RF<A17> and <A21>), a crown-shaped lead mount (RF<A20>) and a lead disc (RF<A22>), three unidentified lead strips, a butchered cattle scapula fragment, residual prehistoric worked flint (29g) and three copper alloy coins. A 19th/20th-century copper alloy button and a post-medieval nail are thought to be intrusive artefacts, probably as a result of later agricultural activity intruding into its top. Deposit G76 is posited to constitute ploughed-out midden material accumulated throughout the medieval occupation of the site. It was similar in composition to the fills of the Phase 3.3 features, which are thought to have been in use towards the end of the medieval period, and it is suggested that the material was allowed to accumulate in these later features around the time of / following the abandonment of the site.

Phase 3.1

- 5.7.9 The earliest phase of medieval land-use (Phase 3.1) comprises a single field system (FS2), in the centre-east of Area E, seemingly bounded to the north by boundary ditch BD3. Hollow G56 would have existed at this time as a partially-filled depression with a maximum depth of c.0.50m, the FS2 ditches G47 and G57 being cut into its lower fill [3583]. The remains of Phase 3.1 activity do not extend as far north as that those of later periods, and it is therefore unclear whether BD3 would have existed as a northern boundary at this time. However, because pottery recovered from the features from all medieval features was mixed and broadly contemporary, BD3 is included here.

Field System 2

- 5.7.10 FS2 was a NW/SE aligned 'field system', partially exposed in the centre-west of Area E, comprised of an orthogonal arrangement of linear ditches G47, G54, G55, G57, G58, G59, G66 and G82. The NW/SE aligned ditches G47 and G54 constituted the respective eastern and western exposed extent of FS2, together defining a c.567m² area that was unenclosed to the north and south. NE/SW ditch G57 roughly divided this internal space into two, with a c.2m gap at its northeast representing a possible point of access between the two areas. G66 constitutes the possible remains of a further division in the area to the north of G57. Ditches G58 and G82 may define further divisions to the area south of G57, but FS2 here continued beyond the limit of Area E. There was a dearth of contemporary discrete features recorded in any of the land entities defined by the FS2 ditches, so the exact

nature of the activity taken place in any given area is unclear and, as such, no land-use entities identifications have been assigned. They likely constituted activity plots or perhaps small fields/ paddocks of some kind.

- 5.7.11 Ditch G47 (segments [3646, 3648, 3679, 3681, 3685, 3725, 3762, 3886, 3906, 3909, 3952, 3961]) was recorded on a NW/SE alignment for a distance of 32.1m, with a terminus cut into lower deposit [3583] in hollow G56 at its south. It constitutes the eastern extent of FS2. At its north end, the ditch turned 90° to a NE/SW alignment and continued for 3.88m before being truncated by Phase 3.2 ditch G49, which it did not extend beyond. On this short NE/SW length, it was comprised of two distinct parallel ditches [3961] and [3646], separated by c.0.15m, which merge with no clear relationship after the corner. A single, c.1m wide, cut was then recorded for the remainder of its length, along which it was truncated by later medieval ditches G50 and G46. The excavated segments generally revealed moderately steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave and rounded base. The ditch initially increased in depth from north to south, from 0.20m in segment [3646]/[3648], to 0.55m in [3762]; before rising to 0.30m at its terminus in seg [3725]. That G47 was at its deepest where it intersected with hollow G56 perhaps indicates at least a partially drainage-related function. The presence of a single, silting, fill was recorded in the majority of segments. Exceptions to this were recorded in [3762] and [3909], but basal fills here were also consistent with silting. Finds were recovered from the majority of excavated segments and included pottery sherds assigned a 12th- to 14th-century date range.
- 5.7.12 Ditch G54 (segs [1/017], [1/019], [3896] and [3915]), the westernmost exposed FS2 ditch, was partially exposed along the west edge of Area E, on a NW/SE alignment and continuing for c.18m before terminating in-line with the northern corner of parallel G47, c.17m to its east. It was truncated by Phase 3.3 ditches G53 and G55. A single, silting fill, was recorded in all slots. Oyster shell was collected from the fills of segments [3896] (33g) and [3915] (41g). A small number of pottery sherds (27g), of tentative 14th-century date, was collected from fill [3895] of [3896]. The composition of this fill closely resembled that of sealing deposit [3980], which was recorded overlying features in the west of Area E (5.7.7).
- 5.7.13 Ditch G57 (segs [3586], [3804], [4000] and [4002]) probably extended between G47 and G54 on a NE/SW alignment. It continued for c.16.10m before terminating c.2m short of G47; its intersection with G54 lay beyond the excavation area. At its widest, the ditch measured 1.33m; its depth increased from west to east, from 0.24m deep in [4002], to 1.08m deep at its east. It was cut into lower deposit [3583] of hollow G56 and was sealed by its upper fills/layers [3581] and [3582]. For the easternmost c.4.60m, where it intersected with G56, G57 was only visible following the machine removal of the top c.1m of the deposits filling the hollow. As a result of this, only the bottom 0.25m of its terminus ([3804]) was hand excavated; a full section was recorded c.4.60m to the west, however. It had moderately steep sloping concave sides with a moderately sharp break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Like G47, it was at its deepest where it intersected with G56, perhaps indicating a drainage related function. With the exception of the two fills recorded [3586], all excavated segments contained a single fill. All fills were consistent with silting. Two sherds of medieval pottery (36g) and 435g of animal bone were recovered from fill [3803] of [3804].
- 5.7.14 Parallel ditches G58 and G82 were c.2m apart; they were both cut by, and extended from, the south of ditch G57. G58, excavated in segments [3988] and [3993],

measured c.0.90m wide and 0.43m deep. G82 was excavated in segments [1/004], [1/006] and [4005] and measured c.0.90m wide by 0.31m deep. They were both NW/SE aligned and continued for c.10m before terminating in line with the southern terminal of G47, c.14m to the west. Single silting fills were present in all segments; no finds were recovered.

- 5.7.15 Ditch G66 (segs [3913] and [3965]) was a short, NW/SE aligned, linear feature positioned toward the centre of the area enclosed by G47 to the east, G54 to the west and G57 to the south, constituting a possible interrupted continuation of G58. It measured 4.12m long, up to 0.90m wide and 0.12m-0.21m deep, and had moderately steep, straight sides, with no discernible break of slope to a concave rounded base. A single fill was recorded in both excavated segments, comprising a soft mid grey silt with frequent oyster shell, charcoal flecks and large flints. Fill [3964] of [3965] produced 59g of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, 8g of animal bone, and 66g of oyster shell. Like the fill recorded in FS2 ditch G54, the composition of this fill closely resembled that of sealing deposit [3980], which was recorded overlying features in the west of Area E and is thought possibly to constitute ploughed out midden material.

Phase 3.2

- 5.7.16 Similar to the preceding phase of site use, a single field system (FS3) comprised of two ditches G48 and G49 constitutes the only activity of identified Phase 3.2 date. During this time, ditch BD3 is judged to continue to act as a northern boundary and hollow G56 still exists as a part-filled shallow depression. It is not entirely clear whether FS2 (Period 3.1) was still in use during Period 3.2. Indeed, the truncation of Phase 3.1 ditch G47 (FS2) by FS3 ditch G49 would suggest that at least some of the earlier ditches were filled and had passed out of use. The differing orientation of these Phase 3.2 ditches would suggest that FS3 replaces the entirety of FS2.

Field System 3

- 5.7.17 FS3 was comprised of two ditches (G48 and G49) in the centre of Area E. NW/SE aligned G49 and NE/SW aligned G48 delineate three unenclosed areas; one north of G48 and east of G49, one south of G48 and east G49 and another west of G49. There was a dearth of contemporary discrete features recorded in any of these areas, so the exact nature of the activity taken place in any given area is unclear and, as such, no land-use entities have been assigned.
- 5.7.18 Ditch G49 (segs [3528], [3556], [3606], [3608], [3632], [3697], [3875], [3892], [3898], [3900], [3948], [3950], [3959], [3984]) was NW/SE aligned, measuring c.50m long from its northern terminus to its southern extent where no distinct terminus was visible but it gradually shallowed until terminating c.1.6m to the south of O1. Notably this ditch was perpendicular to BBD3 and terminated just short of it, indicating that BD3 continued to function in Phase 3.2. Ditch G49 truncated FS2 ditch G47 and was itself truncated by later medieval ditches BD2 and G45, oven O1 (Fig. 42 section 40), and by undated ditch G44. It was at its widest in its centre, immediately south of G44, where it measured up to 2.00m wide where it appeared in profile to constitute two parallel ditches; no stratigraphic relationship was observed in section, however (Fig. 43 section 32; Fig. 44 photo). The eastern-most of these two ditches terminates in segment [3950], c.10m southeast of G44. Like most Period 3 ditches, the function of G49 seems to have been at least partially drainage related; it increased in depth from 0.12m at its northern terminus, to 0.55m at its south. All

excavated segments contained a single silting fill. Fill [3555] of segment [3556] contained a small quantity of animal bone (140g), fill [3696] of [3897] Roman pottery fragments (21g) that are evidently residual, and [3874] of [3875] produced a single sherd (31g) of 11th- to 13th-century pottery, 5g of oyster shell and 118g of animal bone.

- 5.7.19 Ditch G48 (segs [3811, 3850, 3894, 3902, 3956]) was NE/SW aligned, and positioned perpendicular to G49. It extended across the east of Area E for a length of c.34m and was seemingly cut at its west end by G49 (Fig. 43 section 37), though was most likely broadly contemporary with it. It was also cut by later medieval BD2 ditch G46. It had a maximum depth of c.1.2m and a depth of 0.31m, with gently sloping, concave sides, breaking gradually to a concave, rounded base (Fig. 43 section 38). A single, silting fill was excavated from all segments, from which no finds were recovered.

Phase 3.3 (Figure 36)

- 5.7.20 By Phase 3.3 hollow G56 is completely filled, having silted up at least partially as a result of its use as a drainage feature during Phases 3.1 and 3.2. BD3 continues to function as a northern boundary to all medieval activity. FS3 passes out of use and is replaced by a new rectilinear boundary ditch (BD2) that appears to define an enclosure (EA2) containing contemporary activity comprising part of a possible sub-enclosure or plot (FS4), pits (G65) and a possible small oven/hearth (O2). A large oven and its related structural elements (O1) lies immediately outside the enclosed entity and is probably associated with its use. It is possible that these Phase 3.3. remains represent the eastern part of a small farmstead / smallholding, with the ovens constituting processing and/or baking activities conducted on its peripheries.

Boundary Ditch 2

- 5.7.21 Boundary ditch 2 (BD2) (G46: segs [1/014, 3550, 3554, 3656, 3759, 3807, 3830, 3848, 3882]) is a relatively extensive right-angled ditch that defines the extents of EA2. It cuts Phase 3.1 ditch G47 and Phase 3.2 ditches G48 (Fig. 43 section 36) and G49. Its south side extends across the west of Area E on a NE/SW alignment. It extends for c.33.5m before turning 90° to a NW/SE alignment and continuing for another c.34m, at which point it terminates 2.16m south of BD3. It was both wider and deeper at its southernmost extent, in segment [1/014], where it measured 2.70m wide by 0.95m deep. From here, it gradually shallowed until it reached the northern terminus ([3554]), where it measured 0.41m wide by 0.10m deep. It had moderately steep sloping, concave sides, with a moderately sharp break of slope to a narrow concave base (Fig. 43 sections 33, 35 and 36; Fig. 35 photo). Single silting fills were excavated in all segments, with the exception of [3656] and [3759], which contained two and three fills, respectively. The corner segment of BD2, [3656], contained a deposit of oolitic limestone fragments (2,362g). Notable finds collected from the fills of BD2 segments are summarised below (Table 27).

Ditch seg	Fill	Finds
[3550]	[3549]	15g 11th-13th century pottery
[3554]	[3553]	Single frag. (8g) 11th-13th century pottery
[3656]	[3657]	Single frag. (3g) 13th-14th century pottery, single broadly prehist. flint flake, animal bone (52g)
[3759]	[3757]	Nine frags (51g) 13th-14th century pottery

	[3758]	Four frags (48g) 13th-14th century pottery
[3807]	[3808]	Slag (149g), shell (34g)
[3830]	[3828]	Medieval / early post-med CBM (120g), animal bone (112g)
[3848]	[3847]	Animal bone (159g)

Table 27: Ditch BD2 finds assemblage

Enclosed Area 2

- 5.7.22 Enclosed Area 2 (EA2) is the land entity bound by BD3 to the north and BD2 to the south and east and continuing beyond the western extent of Area E, its exposed extent measuring 1,212m². It contained a short linear ditch (G50), several pits (G65), a partially exposed rectilinear system of ditches (FS4) and a possible small oven/hearth (O2). The archaeological features in this area were covered by G76 deposit [3980] (5.7.7), which is thought possibly to constitute ploughed-out midden material associated with nearby settlement.

Ditch G50

- 5.7.23 G50 (segs [3904] and [3928]), was a short NE/SW aligned ditch in the south of the EA2 enclosure, truncating earlier medieval ditch G47. It measured 5.91m long by 0.62m-0.85m wide and up to 0.43m deep and had moderately step, concave sides with no discernible break of slope to a concave rounded base. A single, silting fill was excavated, from which a small quantity (37g) of 13th-century pottery was recovered. This feature was positioned alongside enclosure boundary ditch BD2 (G46), parallel to it, though its function is not clear.

Pits G65

- 5.7.24 A scattered group of six pits (G65: [3642], [3802], [3837], [3954], [3968], [3970]) was loosely clustered in the south of enclosure EA2. These are grouped together on the basis of their occupation of the same land-use entity and the presence of medieval pottery in their fills, rather than any particular shared characteristics. All were sub-circular in shape with moderately steep or steep, concave sides and concave, rounded bases and most measured between 0.66m to 1.12m wide by 0.19m to 0.50m deep. Exceptions to this were [3837] and [3968], which measured 4.00m by 3.00m wide and 0.92m deep and 5.00m by 3.50m wide and 0.62m deep, respectively (Fig. 43 sections 35 and 39; Fig. 44 photo).

Pit [3642] contained single fill [3641]; a dark orange-brown silt clay from which a small quantity of 12th- to 13th-century pottery was recovered, including some cross-fitting fragments matched to material recovered from the nearby ditch G47.

Pit [3802] contained two fills; [3800] and [3801], both of which contained small quantities of 12th- to 13th-century pottery (22g and 23g) and the latter also 14g of oyster shell.

[3953], the single silting fill of [3954], contained several fragments (8g) of late 13th- to 14th-century pottery and fill [3969] of [3970] contained a small group of 13th-century pottery.

- 5.7.25 The two larger G65 pits, [3837] and [3968], contained three and two fills, respectively, which were mostly consistent with gradual silting following disuse. Upper fill [3834] of pit [3837] produced a single fragment (39g) of 12th- to 13th-century pottery and a small amount (227g) of contemporary CBM fragments. Upper fill [3966], of [3968], contained a small pottery assemblage (149g) of mostly 13th-

to 14th-century date, as well as a single residual prehistoric sherd. Also recovered from this fill was a small assemblage of broadly dated medieval to post-medieval CBM (67g), oyster shell (211g) and an iron hinge pivot (RF<A23>) of medieval date. Deposit [3967], the basal fill of the same pit, contained more frequent artefactual inclusions and oyster shell than other G65 pit fills, as well as a relatively large assemblage (823g) of slightly later 15th- to 16th-century pottery and some animal bone (104g); in this respect it was similar in composition to suspected midden deposit [3980].

Oven 2 (O2)

- 5.7.26 Oven 2 (G73) was a small oven or hearth located in the south of EA2, c.1.3m north of BD2 and adjacent to short ditch G50. It comprised a sub-oval construction cut [3934], measuring 4.00m by 2.90m wide by 0.18m deep at its deepest (NE end), elongated on its NE/SW axis. Cut [3934] was mostly shallow and undulating, and most regular at its north-east where it was bowl-shaped and contained fill [3933], a 1.00m by 0.84m wide and 0.18m thick deposit of chalky clay which was mostly light yellow in colour, with red discoloration to its surface, indicating exposure to heat. Set within [3933], was a large charred, but unworked, septaria boulder [3932] that was laid with its flat side upwards and is interpreted to have functioned as a hearthstone. These two contexts are together thought to constitute the remains of an oven, with boulder [3932] provided a cooking surface. Narrow deposit of blackened charred ash and clay [3931] overlay [3933] and extended to the south-west of stone [3934]. This was probably rake-out material from the use of the oven, indicating a south-west facing opening onto the irregular and shallow portion of cut [3934] – in fact more a stoking/raking-out hollow in front of it.
- 5.7.27 Overlying natural deposits to the south-east of cut [3934] was a fragmentary layer of compacted mid-orange brown clay sand [3977], which perhaps represents weathered natural deposits and silt accumulated during the initial construction of the oven feature. Overlying this were two 0.60m wide and 0.09m thick, NE/SW aligned, ridges of light brown-yellow chalky clay ([3936]). They extended for c.1.40m from the south-west of edge of cut [3934] towards its centre. Deposits [3935] and [3937], both excavated from the centre of cut [3934], directly overlay natural deposits and are thought to be associated with the use of the oven. The former comprised mostly small- to medium-sized unscorched cobbles, from amongst which medieval CBM fragments (867g) and animal bone, including sheep/goat, were recovered. Whilst the purpose of the cobble stones is unclear, it is possible that they, together with [3936], constitute the truncated remains of a rudimentary structure/shelter associated with O2. Bulk soil sample <87> collected from [3935] contained only uncharred walnut shells, which are thought to be modern and intrusive. The other central deposit [3937] was a mid-grey sand silt with occasional chalk flecks, indicating its accumulation/deposition during the use of the oven, possibly constituting rake-out material. A small quantity (250g) of medieval CBM was recovered from it.
- 5.7.28 Two final disuse silting fills overlay all other oven O2 contexts in [3934]. A single small sherd of 11th- to 13th-century pottery was recovered from the lower of these, [3930]. The upper deposit, [3929], resembled midden deposit [3980] in its composition, and contained a small amount (130g) of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, some broadly-dated medieval CBM (302g) and 322g of oyster shell.

Field System 4 (FS4)

- 5.7.29 FS4 was partially exposed in the north-west of EA2, extending beyond the western extent of Area E. It comprised four ditches (G51, G52, G53, G55). Stratigraphic relationships were clearly visible between the FS4 features, providing an indication that the activity represented by them was, in fact, more nuanced than is suggested by their grouping as a single land-use entity. However, as was the case with the other features from the period, pottery recovered was mixed, with no clear difference in ceramic dating evident between features. FS4 is, as such, considered to represent the remains of several iterations of boundaries defining the corner of a

plot or field within EA2. However, as the majority of it lies beyond the excavation area, little more can be said regarding its form and function.

- 5.7.30 Parallel NE/SW aligned ditches G53 ([3863, 1/012]) and G55 ([3860, 1/009]) were, partially exposed in the west of EA2, separated by c.0.90m. G53 had a maximum exposed length of 7.09m, a width of 1.04m and depth of 0.53m, with a rounded eastern terminal being partially truncated by the southern terminal of G51. The terminus of G55 was entirely truncated by G51; it had a maximum exposed length of 6.03m, a width of 0.77 and depth of 0.32m. Both truncated Phase 3.1 medieval ditch G54. They both had moderately steep, rounded sides and rounded bases and each contained two fills which were similar in composition to deposit [3980]. Upper fill [3864] of G53 contained a small quantity (22g) of 12th- to 13th-century pottery, six fragments (12g) of oyster shell and 146g of animal bone. Amongst this pottery assemblage were fragments with corresponding cross-sitting pieces in the G65 medieval pits and ditch G47. Bulk spoil sample <78>, taken from fill [3864], contained the charred remains of hulled barley, naked wheat, rye, oat and other unidentified cereal grains. Deposit [3865], the basal fill of the same ditch, contained a single fragment (10g) of 11th- to 12th-century pottery. Upper fill [3862], of G55 segment [3860], contained a small group (62g) of 12th-13th century pottery, animal bone and seven pieces (74g) of oyster shell. The upper fill of this ditch, [3861], contained a large assemblage (1118g) of 13th-14th century pottery and seven pieces of oyster shell (86g). Some cross-fitting was observed between pottery fragments recovered from this large assemblage with others recovered from the fills of ditch G51 and with earlier medieval ditch G47 (FS2).
- 5.7.31 Ditch G52 (segs [3521], [3575], [3812], [3858]) was NW/SE aligned, recorded for 23.7m, running alongside G51 and occasionally being partially truncated by it (Fig. 43 section 34; Fig. 44 photo), and itself truncating G55. Rounded terminals were recorded at the north and south ends and it varied from 0.65m-1.15m wide and 0.28m-0.48m deep, with fairly steep, concave sides and a rounded base. With the exception of [3812], which contained two fills, all excavated segments contained a single fill. Unlike the fills of the other FS4 features, those recorded from the northern half of G52 (from segments [3521] and [3575]) did not resemble deposit [3980] in their composition and contained little artefactual material. Fill [3574] of [3575] contained a single residual sherd (17g) of Roman pottery. The fills excavated from segments in the southern half of G52, south of its intersection with G61 deposit [3820], more closely resembled the oyster-rich material excavated from [3980], G53, G55 and G61. Basal fill [3813] of seg [3812] produced a single sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery and eighteen pieces (209g) of oyster shell. Fill [3859] of seg [3858] contained two fragments of oyster shell.
- 5.7.32 Ditch G51 ([3523], [3530], [3573], [3815], [3866] and [3872]) was stratigraphically the latest FS4 feature. This NW/SE aligned ditch ran broadly parallel with ditch G52, cutting it along its eastward edge (Fig. 43 section 34). It was c.25m long by a maximum of 1.71m wide, increasing from 0.37m deep at its north ([3530]) to 0.81m at its centre ([3815]) before rising to 0.17m at its south ([3872]). It had moderately steep to steep concave sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave, rounded base and rounded terminals at either end. Its northern terminus was c.1m south of BD3. This ditch cut the fills of ditches G53 and G55. All G51 excavated segments contained a single fill. Like those recorded in G52, these fills exhibited a closer resemblance to deposit [3980] to the south of where they intersected with G61. Fill [3522] of [3523] contained eight fragments of oyster shell and two whelk shells (80g), a small group (39g) of broadly-dated medieval CBM and undated copper alloy

coin RF<A9>. Fill [3572] of [3573] contained a single (11g) fragment of 13th- to 14th-century pottery and 8g of fragmented oyster shell. Fill [3816] of segment [3815] contained 140g of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, with cross-fits being identified in the fills of G61 pits and ditch G47. Thirty-eight fragments (485g) of oyster shell, German lava quern fragments (174g) and a small quantity of animal bone were also recovered from it. A small quantity of 12th- to 13th-century pottery (64g), with cross-fitting fragments identified in G61 pit [3870], was recovered from fill [3867] of [3866] and fill [3873] of [3872] contained small quantities of animal bone (20g) and oyster shell (9g).

Pits G61

- 5.7.33 Three pits and a deposit [3820 / 3825] occupying a hollow (G61) were all positioned all adjacent to the outside of the FS4 corner. Deposit [3820/3825] occupied a 5.09m by 2.60m wide and 0.16m deep hollow and was indistinguishable from the oyster-rich fill of adjacent ditch G51 – their intercut relationship was not resolved. It contained a small quantity (118g) of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, with cross-fitting fragments identified in segment [3815] of G51, and small quantities of animal bone (43g) and oyster shell (78g).

G61 pits [3817], [3868] and [3870] were shallow, irregular, and diffuse, measuring 0.40m-1.98m wide and 0.09m-0.34m deep. Pit [3870] was cut by the southern terminal of G51. Their fills were dark and oyster-rich, closely resembling those excavated from other FS4 features and deposit [3980]. Fill [3869] of pit [3868] contained a quantity (2,327g) of reused Roman CBM, alongside German lava quern RF<A25> (505g) and a small quantity of animal bone (4g). Single fill [3871] of pit [3870] contained several fragments (115g) of late 13th- to 14th-century pottery, with cross-fitting fragments identified in G51 segment [3866], and 76g of either residual or reused Roman CBM.

Oven 1 (O1) (Figs 40–42)

- 5.7.34 Oven 1 (G71) was located in the centre of Area E, immediately south of the BD2 corner and therefore external to EA2. The oven structure (G71) and all associated features (G67, G68, G69, G70, G72) were located within 11.61m by 7.07m wide and 0.20–0.30m deep, NW/SE aligned, sub-rectangular ‘construction cut’ [3946], which did not extend beyond BD2. It had moderately steep sloping, concave sides, which broke sharply to a broad, flat base, into which a number of postholes were cut (G67). These postholes, and the depression within which the oven was constructed, may have constituted a covered shelter. Despite having been recorded as being truncated by BD2 during the 2015 evaluation (ASE 2015), it is considered more likely that the two are contemporary; this apparent relationship perhaps created by their differential silting — the significantly deeper cut of BD2 taking longer for sediment to accumulate in than in [3946].

- 5.7.35 The oven structure itself (G71), constructed in the south of cut [3946], was circular and seemingly north-facing, with a surviving extent of 2.99m by 3.77m wide. It was excavated within two quadrants, in its north-west and south-east, exposing parts of the external oven superstructure as well as parts of the internal floor. Three internal base/floor deposits were recorded. The earliest of these was [3793], a 3.15m wide and 0.10m-0.12m thick deposit of compacted, light yellow chalk clay, with frequent inclusions of red baked clay and charcoal. Above this was [3795], a 2.90m by 2.83m wide and 0.10m thick compacted light yellow/red chalk clay, with frequent crushed baked clay and cobbles and occasional charcoal; the cobbles probably present to

aid heat retention. Overlying and filling the gaps between the cobbles was [3791], a 2.20m by 2.18m wide and <0.10m thick deposit of compacted mid orange red baked chalk clay which probably formed the internal floor surface. These floor deposits were surrounded by c.0.25m-thick/high layer of compacted light yellow chalk clay [3792], which likely constitutes them remains of the foot of the domed oven wall/superstructure, as is evidenced by its convex profile. The gentler gradient of [3792] on the north side would seem to indicate the presence of an opening. Large deposits [3588] and [3721] of material similar to floor deposits [3793], [3795] and [3791] where present in the upper fills of adjacent hollow G56. This material has been noted to not be intensively heated, from which the use of the oven in a low-heat processing activity has been inferred (6.6.6). Based on this, it is posited that the use oven was most likely associated with crop processing or perhaps with the preparation of food stuffs such as bread.

Postholes G67, associated with oven O1

- 5.7.36 A total of twenty-nine postholes (G67) were cut into the base of oven construction cut [3946]. Most were located between 1.50m to 7.00m from the front of the oven, to its north-west and north-east. Postholes [3565] and [3798] (Fig. 42 section 40) were the only exceptions, one being located just 0.50m from the front of the oven and the other directly beside its western flank. The G67 postholes were all either circular or sub-circular in plan and varied from 0.23m wide to 0.60m wide, with the majority being c.0.30m wide. They had variable depths of 0.03m-0.48m (the majority 0.20m-0.30m), and generally had steep, straight sides, breaking sharply to either concave and rounded or flat bases. Single fills were recorded in most, comprising a loose mid grey brown sandy silt with fairly frequent mottled patches of mid orange-brown sand and occasional charcoal flecks; this mottling potentially being indicative of natural material being incorporated into intentionally deposited fills. There was some evidence for packing fills/stones, but this was rare (present in [3565]). Single fill [3566] of [3567] produced 47g of 12th- to 13th-century pottery; upper fill [3568] of [3570] produced 14g of 11th- to 13th-century pottery; [3595] of [3596] contained 29g of 11th- to 13th-century pottery; 9g and 8g of 11th- to 13th-century pottery was recovered from postholes [3600] and [3603], respectively.
- 5.7.37 Little intercutting was present, perhaps indicating that the G67 postholes were all dug in a relatively short time period with knowledge of the location of those recently backfilled. The majority of the G67 postholes had no direct stratigraphic relationship with oven structure G71 or with use deposits G68, G69 and G72, most being overlain only by the G70 material associated with its disuse. Posthole [3565] constituted an exception to this, being directly overlain by deposit [3707], thought to represent rake-out material from the final phase of oven use. It is probable that the postholes are directly related to the oven use, perhaps constituting the remains of one or more phases of a shelter or windbreak. However, little meaningful patterning in their distribution within construction cut [3946] can be discerned.

G68 (repair pits) and G69 (use rake-out) and G72 peripheral use dumps/pits

- 5.7.38 Three groups, G68, G69 and G72, constitute activity related directly to the use of oven O1. A sequence of six intercutting pits (G68) were exposed beneath silting deposits G70, cut either directly into the north-west of the structure or immediately adjacent to it. They intersected variously with seven rake-out/use deposits (G69) that are interpreted to have accumulated during distinct and separate episodes

- (firings?) of oven use. Two pits (G72) to the south-east of the oven construction cut are thought to contain further use-waste material.
- 5.7.39 Most of the G68 pits ([3625], [3666], [3671], [3744], [3748], [3751]) were only partially visible, exposed following the removal of part of [3707], the latest of the G69 rake-out deposits, and their full extents were partially truncated by later pits in the group. Whilst they all appeared oval or sub-circular in plan, their precise extent/shape was difficult to distinguish because of similarities in their fill type. Pit [3625], the only G68 pit exposed in its entirety. It measured 0.89m by 0.52m wide and 0.64m deep, and had steep, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave and slightly irregular base. The surviving extents of the other G68 pits ranged from 0.30m to 0.86m wide and 0.12m to 0.23m deep, with profiles varying between moderate to steep sloping concave sides and concave, rounded or flat bases. Most contained multiple fills, their composition varying considerably within features, but all are thought to constitute intentional depositions shortly after the feature was dug. These included mixed deposits of black/yellow-brown clay sand, orange/mid grey clay sand, salmon-red silt clay, mid red-brown clay silt and dark brown- grey silts. A unifying trait was the presence of a high frequency of baked clay, oven furniture/structural elements and 'scorched' sediments. Finds were scarce, with a small assemblage (25g) of 14th-century pottery being recovered from fill [3664] of [3666] and 17g of 11th- to 13th-century pottery from fill [3669] of [3671]. The function of the G68 pits is not clear and it is tentatively suggested that they constitute repairs to the structure of the oven. Their location, however, directly undermining the external wall/dome of the oven, would seem at odds with this. However, they are overlain by rake-out deposits and so cannot postdate its operation.
- 5.7.40 G69 deposit [3753] was a 0.05m-thick mid salmon-red baked deposit of clay silt with a thin band of compacted charcoal at its top, extending c.1.5m north from the front oven. Its full width was not established due to truncation in an earlier phase of evaluation (ASE 2015). Deposit [3753] was not truncated by any G68 pits, which avoided the mouth-area of the oven. It is, as such, thought to constitute the base of the oven mouth, deposited throughout the oven's use and heated by still-hot raked out remains of fuel.
- 5.7.41 Feature [3751] was the earliest of the G68 pits that was cut into the oven structure. It bore no direct relationship to, but is assumed no earlier than, [3753]. It contained two fills, [3750] and [3751], from which no finds were recovered, and was directly truncated by G68 pits [3748] and [3744]. Truncating [3748] and [3744], was [3671], which contained the two fills, [3669] and [3670], the former of which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Overlying these was [3745] (G69), a c.0.09m-thick spread of mid red-brown baked clay silt with occasional charcoal fragments that perhaps constitutes the remains of a cleaning-out of the oven, cast to the side of its mouth. Truncating this was G68 pit [3666], which contained two fills, [3664] and [3665], the latter of which contained four sherds of medieval pottery. [3625] was the only G68 pit not cut into the oven structure [3748]. It contained fills [3747] and [3746], with no finds, and was overlain by a 0.01m thick, localised deposit of charcoal [3668], assigned to G69.
- 5.7.42 Rake-out deposit [3707] overlay all other G69 oven use deposits, extending and tapering northwards from the oven mouth. It is overlaid only by G70 disuse fills/layers and likely represents waste from a final phase of oven use, following which the feature was abandoned.

G70 – disuse silting fills in/over oven O1

- 5.7.43 Two deposits overlie the site of the O1 oven that constitute the gradual build of sediment following its abandonment, towards the end of the medieval activity on site – presumably either at the end of Phase 3.3 or in Phase 3.4. The earliest of these, variously recorded as [3533 / 3577 / 3790 / 3796] lay immediately against the external wall/dome of the oven ([3792]) and was comprised of a dark black-brown clay silt with moderately frequent chalk clay patches which are probably present through weathering of the exposed oven fabric. Deposit [3533/3790/3796] filled the entirety of the construction cut to the south-east and south-west of the oven and extended for at least c.2m to its north and c.1.5m to its north-east. [3533], [3587] and [3796] produced small quantities of 12th- to 13th-century pottery, cow bone and a small fragment of German lava quern (134g). Above this, and filling the remainder of the construction cut [3946], was deposit [3534 / 3587 / 3626 / 3667 / 3794], which was of a similar composition, only with significantly fewer inclusions. Of these, [3534] contained 44g of 12th- to 13th-century pottery alongside 150g of Roman CBM (possibly reused), two conjoining pieces (3,047g) of a millstone RF<A24>, and a small quantity of animal bone. [3667] produced a small quantity of 14th-century pottery and a possible finial from a staff or a sceptre (RF<A15>) of unknown date.
- 5.7.44 There was a general paucity of diagnostic dating material in the finds assemblages recovered from the contexts associated with O1, so it is difficult to define the precise chronology of its use. It appears that it functioned during the later phase of medieval settlement activity recorded on site (Period 3.3), owing to its clear truncation of Period 3.2 ditch G49. On balance, a 13th/14th-century use date is likely, with its disuse occurring in the 14th century. As previously posited (5.7.35), a crop processing function for the O1 oven is probably most likely. The presence of quern and millstone fragments in Area E certainly hints that cereals were being processed in the farmstead, perhaps after the grains had been dried/parched in the oven structure. Bulk soil samples collected from deposits [3533] and [3534] (samples <58 and 59>) produced moderate quantities of charred plant remains, including rye, naked wheat, hulled barley, wheat and oat, with a range of weeds also present.

Phase 3.4

- 5.7.45 Identified Phase 3.4 land-use seems is limited to a single, extensive ditch (G45), bisecting Area E on a NNW/SE alignment. This cuts across the BD2 enclosure ditch and the more major BD3 boundary ditch, and demonstrates that the more concerted medieval occupation of the landscape has ceased. This said, the course of the ditch closely mirrors that of the defunct NNW/SSE part of BD2 and may have been laid out in relation to it, perpetuating/incorporating this former land division. No contemporary features have been identified to either side of this boundary and, given its extensive length, it is assumed to be part of a wider agricultural field system of late medieval and possibly post-medieval date.

Ditch G45

- 5.7.45 Ditch G45 (segs [2/004], [26/004], [3548], [3552], [3618], [3654], [3833] and [3857]) truncated all features with which it intersected, the latest being BD2 and BD3. It extended for 100m NNW/SSE across the entirety of Area E and its continuation was recorded in Trench 214 ([214/004]), c.62m to the SSE, but not as far as Trench 218. It was not recorded in Trench 4, between the south of Area E and Trench 214,

potentially indicating a gap; although it is possible that the ditch was simply not seen during the initial phase of evaluation. Measuring 0.74-0.96m wide and 0.21-0.47m deep, it had steep sides and a concave to flat base. G45 generally contained a single fill, with the exception of the two fills recorded in segment [3833] (Fig. 43 section 35). These were all consistent with its gradual silting following disuse.

- 5.7.46 Finds recovered from the G45 ditch fills included noticeably later material than was recovered from Phase 3.1-3.3 features. However, medieval pottery and CBM were still frequently present amongst the generally small assemblages and the later material is often either limited to small, potentially intrusive, fragments of glass and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) or broadly-dated medieval/post-medieval CBM. Fill [3547] of seg [3548], for example, contained a CTP fragment (5g) assigned a 1660-1750 date and a small quantity (14g) of broadly-dated medieval CBM fragments. Fill [3551] of seg [3552] contained a very small quantity (6g) of 13th- to 14th-century pottery fragments, 17g of broadly dated medieval or post-medieval CBM, 31g of Iron slag and a single piece (6g) of 19th-century glass. Fill [3617] of seg [3618] contained a single 12th- to 14th-century pottery sherd, 59g of medieval or post-medieval CBM and a single fragment (1g) of 18th- to 20th-century glass. A small and fragmented group of medieval or post-medieval CBM was also recovered from segment [3654] and a single post-18th century pottery sherd (50g) was present alongside medieval CBM (175g) in [3833]. Because of this uncertainty regarding the provenance of the later, potentially intrusive material, G45 is assigned a late medieval date. It seems likely, however that the ditch persisted into the post-medieval period. Indeed, it may be entirely post-medieval.

5.8 Period 4: Post-medieval and modern

- 5.8.1 Evidence for later post-medieval land-use is represented by a number of ditches constituting part of a wider field system, that were recorded during the evaluation phase of work (ASE 2015), and all of which correlate with field boundary ditches recorded on the 1880 edition OS map. None of these coincide with excavation Areas C to G, however, though it is clear that these sit within the agricultural fields defined. Post-medieval activity within these fields is evidenced by a pit containing two neonatal cattle skeletons (G32) and a series of several possible quarry pits of varying size (G34). A deposit (G42) in the vicinity of the current farm access into the land north of Poplar Lane contained a high frequency of modern inclusions, including plastic, and is thought to represent the repeated deposition of soil and rubble/hardcore with the intention of maintaining the integrity of the ground here. A shallow linear terminus (G43) filled with similar material is thought to constitute a contemporary wheel rut. Being very modern, G42 and G43 are not the subject of any further discussion.

Pit G32

- 5.8.2 Sub-rectangular pit [2213] (G32) was found in the south-east of Area C, from which the remains of two semi-articulated neonatal cows were recovered (Fig. 35 photo). The pit was 1.08m by 0.90m and only 0.08m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The cut contained two calf skeletons, laid in its base on a north/south alignment, facing each other with legs intertwined. Some care had evidently been taken in their interment. It was infilled with loose mid grey-brown silty

sand with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay [2212]. Analysis of the bone fusion rates suggests both animals were foetal/neonatal and may represent stillbirths, and likely constitute disposal of possibly diseased animals not fit for consumption. Granules of coal (6g) and a piece of broadly dated post-medieval CBM were also recovered from the fill.

Pits G34

- 5.8.3 Fourteen pits (G34: [3181], [3184], [3186], [3188], [3190], [3192], [3196], [3198], [3200], [3202], [3204], [3206], [3208], 92/003), in the northern half of Area D, are thought to constitute the remains of small-scale, perhaps episodic, post-medieval quarrying (gravel extraction). The post-medieval/modern date of the G34 pits was evident on their initial exposure due to the presence of frogged bricks, nails and coal observed on their surface, none of which were collected. Because of this, and in order to facilitate the more extensive investigation of the nearby Period 1 remains, only [3181] was partially investigated, because of its truncation of the G35 prehistoric pit complex.
- 5.8.4 Pit [3181] was large and amorphous, partially exposed in the northern half of Area D. Its exposed extent measured c.16m x c.30m. Its north-west edge was partially investigated, in order to fully ascertain the full extent of the G35 prehistoric pit complex that it truncated. It had a steep, straight sloping north-west side and natural deposits were not reached at a maximum excavated depth of 0.53m. A single fill of firm mid yellow-grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and gravel [3180] was recorded in it. No finds were recovered, though some CBM and metalwork was observed.
- 5.8.5 A number of similar pit-like unexcavated and uncontexted features were surveyed in the southernmost corner of Area D (north). All of these are likely to have been the result of further post-medieval extraction activity.

5.9 Undated Features

- 5.9.1 A number of features recorded across excavation Areas C to G are undated, either by artefactual evidence, morphological characteristics or definitive stratigraphic relationships with other datable features. These features have been placed in separate groups based on feature type and location, but have not been allocated to a specific period. Nevertheless, it is likely that the majority of these features were related to land use activity during Period 1 and Period 3. These are given some description and consideration by area, below.

Area C (Fig. 32)

- 5.9.2 Ditch G23 (segs [2041, 2049, 2051, 2160, 2187]) crossed the southern half of Area C on a NNW/SSE alignment, continuing beyond to the north and south, and truncating possibly prehistoric ditch BD1. No continuation was identified in Trench 25 to the south. It had an exposed length of 62.3m and was 0.00-0.00m wide and 0.0m deep. A single fill was recorded in all excavated segments. Only fill [2040], of seg [2041], contained finds: a single (16g) undiagnostic CBM fragment and a Roman pottery sherd (6g) thought to be residual.
- 5.9.3 Ditch G26 (segs [2118, 2169, 2149]) crossed the centre of Area C on a NW/SE alignment, extending for 44.1m before gradually petering out at its SE. It had a width

of 0.48-1.12m and depth of 0.09-0.32m (Fig. 34, section 21 and Fig. 35 photo). A small quantity of fragmented prehistoric pottery fragments collected from its silty fill range from Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age date, and are likely to be residual inclusions here. The ditch is uncharacteristic of the prehistoric activity recorded in Areas C and D, it is more likely associated with the later medieval or post-medieval land use as recorded to the south (Area E) and east (Field 1).

- 5.9.4 Two N/S aligned gullies (G30: [2214] and [3320]) in the south-east of Area C are thought to constitute modern wheel ruts and are not discussed further here.

Area D (Fig. 36)

- 5.9.5 Ditch G36 (segs [3037], [3049], [3077], [3079]) extended across the north of Area D north on a NE/SW alignment, for 37.7m, terminating, 2.3m short of the G35 prehistoric pit complex. It also truncated Period 1 pit [88/005]. It had a broad, shallow profile with a concave and rounded base, which was fairly consistent across the length of the ditch, measuring 1.30-1.90m wide and 0.32-0.41m deep (Fig. 38 section 29 and photo). A single fill was recorded in all but one of the excavated segments, consisting of light grey-yellow or yellow-grey sandy silt. Terminus [3037] contained two fills, both comprising similar, silting derived deposits. Collected finds were limited to a single undiagnostic flint flake recovered from [3048], the fill of seg [3049], and a fragmented flint core from fill [3078] from [3079]. It is possible that this was a prehistoric feature that could have been contemporary with the G35 pit complex.
- 5.9.6 G41 was a shallow ditch, NW/SE aligned in Area D south, excavated in segments ([3104] and [3154]). It extended for 19.8m and measured 0.60-0.82m wide by 0.15-0.17m deep. No distinct terminals were recorded at either end, it instead shallowed gradually at its north, its true terminal presumably having been truncated by subsequent agricultural activity. At its NW end, it may originally have ended just short of the G35 pit complex. The southern part of the ditch was overlain by subsoil [3172] and was only seen in a small sondage through it presumably continuing SE beyond the limit of Area D. It contained a single fill, from which a small fragmented assemblage (21g) of earliest Iron Age (800-500BC) pottery was recovered, along with 12g of broadly dated medieval/post-medieval CBM and a small number of broadly-prehistoric worked flints.

Area E

- 5.9.7 Ditch G44 (segs [3562, 3604, 3674, 3731]) was a short broad feature, orientated ENE/WSW and slightly more bulbous toward its eastward end. It was 11m long, 1.8-2.4m wide and 0.25-0.4m deep, with rounded terminals at either end. It cut across Phase 3.2 medieval ditch G49 and may have formed part of the partitioning of the EA2 enclosure interior in Phase 3.3. Equally, it may have been of later date, perhaps being associated with adjacent period 4 ditch G45. At its eastward end, G44 was recorded to cut a narrower and less substantial gully/ditch [3676] that extended eastwards from it for a short distance before being truncated by ditch G45. This may have been an earlier version of G44.
- 5.9.8 A number of small to medium-sized pits in Area E (G74: [3634, 3644, 3689, 3691, 3692, 3694, 3716, 3718, 3754, 3789, 3827, 3854, 3856, 3876, 3878, 3911, 3920, 3922, 3939, 3941, 3979, 3982]) are undated. Though of varying shape and size, all fall within the Phase 3.3 medieval EA2 enclosure extents and are likely to be

contemporary with this or earlier phases of medieval land use. This said, a single prehistoric pit was found here, so it is perhaps possible that some of these undated features could also be prehistoric.

- 5.9.9 Curving or right-angled gully G75 (segs [3842, 3844, 3846]) was located just north of oven O1. However, it was cut by BD2 ditch G46 at its south end, removing its relationship with the G71 oven cut and its related features/deposits. The north end of the gully was cut by Phase 3.2 medieval ditch G49, so it would appear to have been earlier than and un-associated with the oven O1.

Area F (Figs 45 and 46)

- 5.9.8 Feature G80 was a possible kiln excavated in Area F, comprising a scorched clay structure and an associated shallow pit. The remains of the kiln itself comprised a sub-rectangular construction cut [3541], which measured 2.40m by 2.35m wide and 0.47m deep. This contained a sequence of lining and debris-rich infill deposits (Fig. 46 section 45 and photo). Immediately overlying the cut was [3540], a 0.10m-0.25m thick baked clay lining which varied in colour from a light yellow, through to pink and to grey, with some signs of vitrification. Above this was [3539], a small 0.03m-thick dump of grey-white ashy silt. Overlying [3539] was [3538], a 0.04-0.13m thick mid grey-brown silty deposit containing occasional inclusions of fired clay material similar in composition to [3540]. Finally, uppermost [3537] was a 0.21m-thick compacted deposit of mid red-orange fragments of fired clay.
- 5.9.9 Shallow and ill-defined cut [3546] extended off to the immediate north-east of construction cut [3541] and, while recorded to be cut by it, appears to have been associated (Fig. 46 section 45). This measured c.2.79m by c.4.22m and 0.20m deep. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a flat even base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown-grey mottled sandy silt with occasional fired clay fragments and charcoal flecks [3545], from which two flint flakes and a retouched blade were recovered.
- Seemingly cut into the top of this deposit, and also cut at its SW edge by the kiln construction cut [3541], was a very shallow sub-oval cut, [3544]. This was c.1.5m x 1.6m in extent and only 0.09m deep, with gently sloping concave sides and a broad flat base. It contained two deposits; a thin basal fill [3543] and upper fill [3542]. Both were composed of mid to dark grey-brown sand silt and contained no finds.
- 5.9.10 G80 was cut into subsoil deposits, sealed only by a shallow topsoil and, as such, had been subject to heavy plough damage. Other than the fired clay itself, of which a representative sample was collected, no diagnostic finds were recovered from any contexts associated with G80. In the field, it was thought to constitute a kiln, due to the presence of a scorched clay lining and ubiquity of burnt clay debris. However, no kiln furniture was evident, either *in situ* or re-deposited. Furthermore, examination of the retrieved fired clay suggests that the material derives from a burnt-down wattle-and-daub structure (6.6). Despite this, no further structural remains, such as postholes, were identified in close association.
- 5.9.11 Seven undated pits ([3504], [3506], [3508], [3510], [3512], [3514], [6/005]) distributed across Area F are grouped together as G78.
- 5.9.12 Pits [3504], [3506], [3508] and [3510] were located 2m north of possible kiln/structure G80. They all had steep sloping, concave sides with no discernible break of slope to a concave, rounded base (e.g. Fig. 46 sections 42 and photo). All

contained single silting fills that were barely discernible from the surrounding natural deposits, from which no finds were recovered. Whilst close to G80, the pits are sealed by subsoil deposits, whilst G80 is cut into them, suggesting they are not contemporary with one another.

- 5.9.13 Pits [3512], [3514] and [6/005] were excavated in the separate, northern, outlier of Area F. They varied in form from steep sided [3514] to shallow and irregular [3512] (Fig. 46, sections 43 and 44 and photos), the only unifying features being their lack of finds and unclear function. This said, a fired-clay loomweight of apparent Saxon date (RF>A27>) was recovered from the fill of [3512]. The possibility of it in fact being of Neolithic date needs to be considered further (*cf.* Aldeburgh Road Leiston, ASE 2018b).

Area G (Fig. 47)

- 5.9.14 Two burnt pits (G79: [232/006], [3518]) were the only remains uncovered in Area G. They were both oval in plan and of similar size, measuring 1.20m by 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep ([232/006]) and 1.30m by 1.06m wide and 0.28m deep ([3518]). Both had shallow sloping sides with no discernible break of slope to a slightly rounded base. Two fills were excavated from each, comprising a basal charcoal-rich deposits overlain by a disuse silting fill. The upper fills of both contained moderately frequent charcoal inclusions, probably deriving from the lower deposit. Evidence for *in-situ* burning was present at the base of both pits in the form of baked pinkish-red natural clay-silt, but significant truncation/plough scarring made it difficult to determine the full extent this. As such, it is unclear whether the pits functioned as hearths or if the burning was the result of hot ashes being dumped from elsewhere. No finds were recovered from either of these pits. Bulk soil sample <55> taken from fill [3515] of [3518] contained one charred unidentified seed and one fragment of hazelnut shell.

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluations and excavations in the Wolsey Grange Phase 1 Fields 2 and 3. 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 (Field 2) and Appendix 4 (Field 3); artefactual material recovered from the residues of bulk soil samples is quantified in Appendix 6a.

6.1.2 Sixty-two finds from Fields 2 and 3 were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 28). The arrowhead is detailed in section 6.2.7, the fired clay in section 6.6.4 and section 6.6.7 and the stone in section 6.9.5. The remaining registered finds are detailed in section 6.14. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Field	RF	Context	Field	Area	Material	Object	Weight
Field 2	10	67/006	Field 2	C	FLIN	ARRO	<1
Field 2	20	69/001	Field 2	-	COPP	BUCKLE	4
Field 2	21	69/001	Field 2	-	COPP	BUCKLE	2
Field 2	22	69/001	Field 2	-	LEAD	BULLET	4
Field 2	23	69/001	Field 2	-	COPP	BUTTON	1
Field 2	24	62/005	Field 2	-	IRON	FITTING	4
Field 2	25	88/001	Field 2	D	LEAD	BULLET	3
Field 2	*26	3174	Field 2	D	COPP	PIN	1
Field 2	26	74/001	Field 2	-	LEAD	BULLET	6
Field 2	*27	3132	Field 2	D	LEAD	BULLET	14
Field 2	27	74/001	Field 2	-	LEAD	BULLET	3
Field 2	28	3132	Field 2	D	IRON	HINGE STRAP	54
Field 2	29	3132	Field 2	D	COPP	UNIDENTIFIED	<1
Field 2	30	3132	Field 2	D	COPP	?AXE	11
Field 2	31	70/001	Field 2	-	COPP	RING	4
Field 2	32	2027	Field 2	C	CERA	LOOM	390
Field 3	A1	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	1
Field 3	A2	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	2
Field 3	A3	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	4
Field 3	A4	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	<1
Field 3	A5	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	<1
Field 3	A6	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	<1
Field 3	A7	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	<1
Field 3	A8	3501	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	1
Field 3	A9	3522	Field 3	E	COPP	COIN	2
Field 3	A10	3526	Field 3	-	SILVER	COIN	<1
Field 3	A11	3980	Field 3	E	COPP	COIN	1
Field 3	A12	3980	Field 3	E	COPP	COIN	3
Field 3	A13	3980	Field 3	E	COPP	COIN	1
Field 3	A14	3994	Field 3	E	COPP	TAG	11
Field 3	A15	3794	Field 3	E	COPP	UNIDENTIFIED	54
Field 3	A16	3559	Field 3	E	IRON	KEY (LOCKING)	23
Field 3	A17	3980	Field 3	E	IRON	TOOL	41
Field 3	A18	3526	Field 3	-	COPP	STRAP END	2.7
Field 3	A19	3526	Field 3	-	COPP	FASTENING	1.9
Field 3	A20	3980	Field 3	E	LEAD	MOUNT	2
Field 3	A21	3980	Field 3	E	IRON	TOOL	11.1

Field	RF	Context	Field	Area	Material	Object	Weight
Field 3	A22	3980	Field 3	E	LEAD	DISC	6.4
Field 3	A23	3966	Field 3	E	IRON	HINGE PIVOT	73.5
Field 3	B1	205/001	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	5
Field 3	B2	205/001	Field 3	-	COPP	BUTTON	2
Field 3	B3	205/001	Field 3	-	COPP	SHEET	11
Field 3	B4	206/001	Field 3	-	COPP	RING	2
Field 3	B5	214/001	Field 3	-	COPP	BUTTON	1
Field 3	B6	214/001	Field 3	-	COPP	SHEET	1.3
Field 3	B7	218/001	Field 3	-	COPP	KEY (LOCKING)	5.4
Field 3	B8	221/001	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	
Field 3	B9	221/001	Field 3	-	COPP	STUD	7
Field 3	B10	225/001	Field 3	F	COPP	COIN	5
Field 3	B11	228/001	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	2
Field 3	B12	229/001	Field 3	-	COPP	COIN	9
Field 3	B13	226/001	Field 3	-	COPP	UNID	3
Field 3	B14	225/001	Field 3	F	COPP	BUTTON	1
Field 3	B15	227/001	Field 3	-	COPP	BUCKLE	9
Field 3	B16	227/001	Field 3	-	COPP	BUTTON	1.3
Field 3	B17	231/001	Field 3	-	LEAD	WEIGHT	49
Field 3	B18	231/001	Field 3	-	COPP	FITTING	8
Field 3	B19	218/001	Field 3	-	COPP	FITTING	1
Field 3	A24	3534	Field 3	E	STON	MILL	3047
Field 3	A25	3869	Field 3	E	STON	QUER	505
Field 3	A26	3980	Field 3	E	STON	MILL	1234
Field 3	A27	3511	Field 3	F	CERA	LOOM	95

Table 28: Summary of the Registered Finds

6.1.3 Information on all material recovered during the preliminary evaluation can be found in a prior evaluation report (ASE 2015). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only the evaluation material that is considered relevant - i.e. derives from contexts either within or closely associated with the subsequent excavation areas C to G.

6.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

6.2.1 The evaluations and subsequent excavations in Field 2 and Field 3 produced 100 pieces of worked flint weighing 1,372g. A further 1,342g of unworked burnt flint fragments was also recovered (Table 29). The flintwork was hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples. Both Field 2 and Field 3 produced flints; however, the greater part of the assemblage came from Field 2, to the north of Poplar Lane (89.5% of the total, n=1228). Excluding a very small Mesolithic component, the bulk of the assemblage appears to reflect prehistoric activity from the Neolithic well into the late prehistoric period. A leaf arrowhead fragment confirms presence during the Early Neolithic period. However, the absence of large groups of worked flint and the lack of technologically distinctive material mean that dating precisely the remaining assemblage is difficult.

Site location	Worked flint count	Worked flint weight (g)	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
Field 2	86	1228	1149
Field 3	14	144	193
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1372</i>	<i>1342</i>

Table 29: Summary of worked flint and unworked burnt flint by Field

- 6.2.2 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 composition of the assemblage by field and provisional period is provided in Tables 30 and 31.
- 6.2.3 Two raw materials were identified. Most pieces were made from a light to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions and, where present, the outer surface was typically 1mm to 4mm thick. Ten pieces display a dark olive-green outer surface with an underlying orange band characteristic of Bullhead Beds flint. A few additional dark grey non-cortical pieces might be present. Bullhead Beads flint occur at the base of the Thanet Formation. It seems that it was mostly used for the manufacture of thin flakes with thin removal scars on the dorsal face suggesting that it may have been favoured during the early prehistoric period.
- 6.2.4 The condition of the worked flints was variable. Most pieces display moderate to slight edge damage that indicates some post depositional movement. A few pieces exhibit more pronounced signs of weathering clearly suggesting that they endured successive re-depositions. Forty-six pieces were recorded as broken and two were burnt.

Field 2

- 6.2.5 In Field 2, a total of fifty-one pieces came from prehistoric-phased features (Period 1) and thirty-five from features that are currently undated (Table 30), although some of the undated features belong to groups phased as prehistoric. However, the pieces were thinly distributed; most features produced only three or less pieces each, and the largest quantity of flint produced by a feature was only six pieces (undated G41 ditch seg [3154], fill [3153], Area D).
- 6.2.6 The assemblage recovered from Field 2 includes a blade and a blade-like flake (from topsoil [79/001] and [67/001] respectively) that appears to derive from a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade-orientated industry. The nice 65mm-long blade from [79/001] exhibits parallel lateral edges and parallel ridges on the dorsal face.
- 6.2.7 The fill [67/006] of undated pit [67/005] contained a fragment from an Early Neolithic leaf arrowhead (RF<10>). The small broken artefact weights <1g and measures 30mm+. It is finely worked, displaying covering pressure flaking on both surfaces. The fill [94/004] of G40 gully [94/003] (in Area D) produced two flakes and a blade fragment that are also likely to be Early Neolithic. The blade and one of the flakes display thin removal scars on the dorsal surface. A few other early prehistoric flakes may be present in the assemblage; however, the majority exhibit plain butt with minimal or no preparation, and they are more likely to date to the Middle / Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, or even later. Prehistoric G40 pit [3068] fill [3067] (Area D) contained an Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper. It is made on a small flake with a plain butt and exhibits fine semi-abrupt direct retouch. The same context produced some Iron Age pottery, and the scraper is likely to be residual. The other

retouched pieces – including the end scraper from G41 gully [3154] fill [3153] (Area D), the end-and-side scraper from G33 pit [2122] fill [2119] (Area C) and the piercer from G31 pit [2246] fill [2245] (Area C) are relatively chronologically undiagnostic.

Category type	Period 1	Undated	Total
Flake	34	24	58
Blade	2	2	4
Bladelet	1		1
Blade-like flake	1	1	2
Chip		3	3
Irregular waste	2		2
Single platform core	1		1
Fragmentary core	1	2	3
Tested nodule / bashed lump			0
End scraper	1	1	2
End-and-side scraper	1		1
Thumbnail scraper	1		1
Piercer	1		1
Awl	1		1
Leaf arrowhead		1	1
Unfinished core tool	1		1
Retouched flake	1		1
Misc. retouched piece	2	1	3
Total	51	35	86
%	59.3%	40.7%	

Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	890	259	1149
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Table 30: Worked and burnt flint assemblage from Field 2, by category and period

Field 3

6.2.8 In Field 3, only two pieces came from features currently phased as prehistoric (Table 31); Pit [3729] fill [3728] and pit [3990] fill [3989] (both G63, Area E) produced a flake each. A broad late prehistoric date is most likely for them. The remaining pieces came from either medieval phased contexts in Area E (seven pieces) or undated contexts in Areas F and G (five pieces).

6.2.9 As in Field 2, Field 3 also produced a very small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component; G82 medieval ditch seg [4005] fill [4004] (Area E) contained a secondary bladelet made on a Bullhead Beds flint. G80 pit [3546] fill [3545] (Area F) produced two flakes and a retouched blade-like flake. They display technological attributes typical of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblage. They are highly likely to be redeposited where found. The remaining flakes could be later.

Category type	Period 1	Period 3	Undated	Total
Flake	2	6	3	11
Blade			1	1

Category type	Period 1	Period 3	Undated	Total
Bladelet		1		1
Retouched blade-like flake			1	1
<i>Total</i>	2	7	5	14
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	193			193

Table 31: Worked and burnt flint assemblage from Field 3, by category and period

6.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

6.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from evaluation and excavation phases of work in Fields 2 and 3, totalling 912 hand-collected sherds, weighing 11.76kg, with a further 208 sherds, weighing 0.44kg, from the residues of bulk soil samples. As shown in Table 30, most of this material was recovered from Field 2. Most of the assemblage is considered well-stratified in prehistoric Period 1 deposits; however, many contexts contained very small quantities of featureless flint-tempered body sherds which were difficult to spot-date with much precision. As a whole, the assemblage clearly encompasses a great deal of chronological variability. Some Early Neolithic Plain Bowl/Mildenhall pottery was found in both fields and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Grooved Ware/Beaker was recovered in Field 2. Some of this earlier prehistoric material may be *in situ* in a few pits. The small later prehistoric group from Field 3 appears to be largely of transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR)/Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) character and probably belongs to the late 2nd millennium BC. The pottery from Field 2 also features both Middle and Late Bronze Age material, but much of the assemblage appears to be of more developed PDR type, spanning the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age. Two very small sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Field 2, one of which is considered intrusive in a prehistoric feature; the other occurred in an otherwise undated ditch. A small group of nine Roman sherds were also recovered from a single feature in an evaluation trench (Trench 225) falling within Field 3.

Area/phase of excavation	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Field 2 Evaluation	131	760	44
Field 2 Excavation	774	9608	280
Field 3 Evaluation	11	58	6
Field 3 Excavation	204	1777	12
<i>Total</i>	1120	12203	342

Table 32: Summary of prehistoric and Roman pottery, by Field and fieldwork phase

6.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and estimated number of vessels (ENV), in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010, Table 33). A common set of fabric codes was used for the current work, as for a previous report on a small prehistoric assemblage from adjacent excavations in Field 1 (ASE 2019).

Fabric	Description
FLGR1	Common, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm and sparse/moderate, rounded grog of 1-2mm
FLIN1	Moderate, extremely ill-sorted flint with a bimodal distribution; some very fine 0.5-1mm; others sparser but much more varied in size between 2-6mm. A dense, low-fired, poorly mixed matrix which is silty with rare larger quartz grains up to 0.5mm
FLIN2	Moderate to common ill-sorted flint of 0.2-3.5mm. A dense, low-fired, poorly mixed matrix which is silty with rare larger quartz grains up to 0.5mm
FLIN3	Sparse, ill-sorted flint of 2-6mm in and extremely dense, low fired, inclusionless matrix
FLIN4	Moderate to common ill-sorted flint of 0.2-3.5mm. A dense, low-fired, poorly mixed matrix with moderate quartz grains up to 0.5mm
FLIN5	Sparse, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-3mm. A dense, low-fired, poorly mixed matrix which is silty with rare larger quartz grains up to 0.5mm
FLIN6	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.2-2mm in a fairly well-fired silty matrix
FLIN10	Common flint, most of 0.5-4mm with rare examples up to 10mm, in a silty matrix
FLIN11	Common, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN12	Common/abundant flint, mostly of 1-4mm with rarer examples of 5-10mm
FLIN13	Moderate/common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm in a silty matrix
FLQG1	Sparse flint of 1-2mm, moderate well-sorted glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm and rare/sparse coarse quartz grains of up to 2mm
FLQG2	Moderate/common, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm; sparse quartz of 0.5-0.8mm and sparse glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLQU1	Moderate to common flint of 0.2-3mm with moderate quartz up to 0.5mm in a fairly well-fired matrix
FLQU2	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.2-2mm with moderate quartz up to 0.5mm in a fairly well-fired matrix
FLQU3	Sparse ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of up to 0.1mm
FLQU4	Moderate flint of 0.5-2.5mm and common quartz of 0.5-0.8mm
FLQU5	Common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm and sparse/moderate quartz of 0.2-0.4mm
FLQU6	Sparse flint of 1-2mm, sparse moderate quartz of 0.4-0.7mm
FLQU7	Sparse/moderate fine flint of <0.5mm with moderate/common quartz or c. 0.2-0.5mm
FLQU8	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm and sparse/moderate well-sorted fine flint of 0.5-1mm
FLQU9	Moderate ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm; common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm
FLQU10	Sparse ill-sorted flint of 1-7mm in a matrix with quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
GRFL1	Moderate to common grog of 1-3mm with rare flint of <2mm; rare coarse quartz grains of up to 0.5mm also occur
GROG1	Moderate to common grog of 1-2.5mm in a low-fired slightly silty matrix
GRQU1	Sparse/moderate grog of <1mm and moderate quartz of c. 0.2-0.3mm
QUAR1	Moderate to common quartz of up to 0.5mm
QUAR2	A silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains to 0.5mm and sparse coarse opaque quartz rich rock (?sandstone) of 2-4mm
QUAR3	Common rounded quartz of c. 0.5-0.8mm
QUAR4	Most quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm but sparse larger grains to 0.5mm
QUFG1	Moderate quartz of 0.4-0.8mm, sparse flint of 0.5-2mm and sparse grog of 1-3mm
QUFL1	Moderate to common quartz of 0.4-0.8mm and rare/sparse ill-sorted flint 0.5-3mm

Table 33: Site specific fabric descriptions for the prehistoric pottery

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)*Earlier prehistoric pottery*

- 6.3.3 A total of 127 sherds, weighing 726g, from Field 2 were considered to represent possible examples of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl/Mildenhall style pottery (quantified by fabric in Table 34). These were predominantly found in Area D and directly-associated evaluation trenches (Trenches 88, 92, 94).
- 6.3.4 Unfortunately, the only diagnostic feature sherds belonging to this tradition were found in a topsoil deposit in Trench 67 (Area C). This produced a plain neutral profile bowl with applied bosses and another bowl with a necked/beaded profile. The remainder of the contexts were tentatively spot-dated based on the presence of lower fired, ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics including coarse and very coarse fabrics like FLIN1, FLIN3 and FLIN10. It is acknowledged, however, that it can be difficult to distinguish definitively between Early Neolithic and later Bronze/Early Iron Age flint-tempered fabrics in the absence of diagnostic features. The more moderately coarse and sandier fabrics (such as FLIN2, FLIN4, FLIN5, FLIN6, FLQU1, FLQU2, FLQU3, FLQU4) stratified with more diagnostic extremely ill-sorted Early Neolithic flint-tempered wares were often considered to be of ambiguous date.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	2	12	1
FLIN2	20	114	15
FLIN3	12	134	4
FLIN4	14	80	3
FLIN5	42	89	11
FLIN6	2	1	1
FLIN10	19	167	2
FLQU1	8	67	3
FLQU2	2	9	1
FLQU3	3	5	1
FLQU4	2	20	1
QUAR2	1	28	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>44</i>

Table 34: Fabrics associated with possible Early Neolithic Plain Bowl/Mildenhall pottery in Field 2

- 6.3.5 A moderately large (78 sherds, weighing 0.52kg) but very fragmented and undiagnostic group of possible Early Neolithic pottery was noted in gully [94/003] and a few sherds were also recorded in associated posthole [94/007] (both G40, Area D), which may represent *in situ* groups. The remainder of the possible Early Neolithic pottery occurred in groups of fewer than five undiagnostic body sherds and, even if correctly assigned as Plain Bowl, may well be residual.
- 6.3.6 A further seventeen sherds, weighing 114g, from an estimated nine vessels, all but one recovered from Area D, are likely belong to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ceramic traditions. These include grog-tempered (GROG1), sandy grog-tempered

(GRQU1), sandy (QUAR3, QUAR4) and mixed sand, flint and grog tempered (QUFG1) wares. Included is a sherd of uncertain Late Neolithic Grooved Ware or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker in fabric QUFG1 from colluvium [3004] with pinched/rusticated decoration over a wide body area. The remaining sherds include a small possibly *in situ* group of Beaker from G40 posthole [3156]. The group includes a partial rim probably from a necked (as opposed to S-profile) Beaker form with comb-stabbed decoration, as well as body sherds with incised lattice or short diagonal line decoration and a base with fingernail rustication. Two small undecorated body sherds from G35 pit [3175] may also represent Beaker, based on grog-tempered and sandy fabrics (GROG3, QUAR3), oxidised firing and relatively thin wall profiles. A single thick walled body sherd in grog-tempered fabric GROG1 may represent an example of an Early Bronze Age Collared or Biconical Urn or an early Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury vessel. It appears likely to be residual in G26 ditch segment [2169] (Area C), which also produced some probable earlier Iron Age fabrics from other interventions.

Later prehistoric pottery

- 6.3.7 The remaining pottery from Field 2, quantified by fabric in Table 35, is likely of later prehistoric date, spanning the Middle Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age. This material was concentrated in Area C, particularly in pit group G27, which produced nearly half of the later prehistoric pottery from Field 2, including 176 sherds from a single feature, pit [2210]. Pit groups G29, G31 and G32 also produced moderate-sized assemblages of pottery, while all other feature groups contained thirty or fewer sherds.
- 6.3.8 There is limited evidence for deliberate placing of vessels; however, base and body sherds from one fragmented, but probably more than half-complete, jar were noted in pit G29 [2198] (Area D) which only contained eight small body sherds from other vessels. Curiously, this vessel features multiple perforations in the shoulder area, some of which appear to have been made prior to firing, while others were drilled through the wall after manufacture. This suggests that the vessel may have been made and/or adapted for a specialised purpose or possibly even deliberately damaged before deposition.

Overview of dating evidence:

- 6.3.9 Diagnostic Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery (c 1500-1150 BC) includes a truncated base of a vessel in G27 pit [2176] and a large part of a vessel profile including a typical DR decorated cordon from G29 pit [2035] (both Area C), while a few other features contained thick-walled sherds in coarse flint-tempered fabrics probably suggestive of Middle or Middle/Late Bronze Age dating. Other relatively large or diagnostic groups, such as pits [2193] and [2210] (both in G27, Area C) featured slightly less-coarse grades of flint tempering in non-sandy clay matrices. These groups also include some forms typical of the plain ware phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition dating to the Late Bronze Age (c 1150-800BC). A number of groups, including from pits G29 [2029], G32 [2033], G33 [2122] (all Area C) and G37 [3028] (Area D), contained sandier flint-tempered wares and rare examples glauconitic wares and purely sandy fabrics, containing no added flint. These occasionally feature examples of finger-tipped or fingernail impressed decoration on rims, suggestive of the early decorated phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition (c.800-500 BC), although perhaps towards the earlier end of this range

given that these groups tend to retain a significant minority of non-sandy flint-tempered wares and produced very few examples of purely sandy fabrics. There is little positive evidence for transitional Early/Middle Iron Age groups, post-dating c.500BC, which tend to be associated with diminishing proportions of flint-tempered fabrics. For example, flint-tempered wares had reduced to very low proportions (<5%) in groups with associated earlier Middle Iron Age radiocarbon dates of c.400-200 cal BC at Morland Road, Ipswich, which were largely made up by sandy wares (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, 211).

Fabrics:

- 6.3.10 As shown in Table 35, a broad range of probable later prehistoric fabrics was encountered in Field 2. The largest group of fabrics in terms of sherd count (c 40% of the total) are coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN10, FLIN13) although this group includes a few fragmented but partially complete vessels and therefore only accounts for c 20% of estimated vessels. This fabric group is characterised by flint inclusions of up to c. 4mm and is often associated with fairly thick-walled profiles or with diagnostic form or decorative elements of transitional DR/PDR character. Also included are a much smaller number of very coarse flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN3, FLIN12) clearly associated with heavy duty DR vessels (making up c 4% of sherd count). A single fabric (FLQU5) is similarly coarse but contains some coarse quartz sand and appears to be primarily associated with DR vessels

Fabric Code	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN2	1	4	1
FLIN3	1	16	1
FLIN4	3	1	2
FLIN6	19	64	17
FLIN10	125	3107	10
FLIN11	125	412	85
FLIN12	32	755	2
FLIN13	179	3046	43
FLGR1	17	201	1
FLQG1	13	84	6
FLQG2	1	15	1
FLQU2	9	10	2
FLQU4	8	50	2
FLQU5	70	1035	7
FLQU6	69	290	58
FLQU7	4	7	4
FLQU8	26	55	6
FLQU9	12	48	6
GRFL1	4	78	1
QUAR1	2	2	2
QUAR2	1	3	1
QUAR3	18	69	7
QUAR4	1	6	1
QUFL1	19	164	3

Fabric Code	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Total	759	9522	269

Table 35: Quantification of probable later prehistoric pottery fabrics from Field 2

- 6.3.11 Another major grouping comprises moderately coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN2, FLIN4, FLIN6, FLIN11) with most flint inclusions ranging between c.0.5-3.5mm. These make up c.20% of sherds but a much larger share (c.39%) of estimated vessels. In addition, fabrics of similar, moderate coarseness, containing quartz sand are also well represented, accounting for c.13% of sherd count and 25% of ENV. There are also a few examples of fine flint-tempered wares with quartz (FLQU7, FLQU8). The frequency of moderately coarse flint-tempered wares – and particularly variants with quartz sand – is a good indicator that the assemblage includes later elements of the PDR tradition, likely extending into the decorated phase, dating to the earliest Iron Age (c.800-500BC). Other minor fabric groupings include two vessels containing both grog and flint (FLGR1, GRFL1). A few sandy flint-tempered fabrics also contain glauconite inclusions and likely originate from non-local sources on Gault/Greensand geology to the north-west, in Cambridgeshire. Purely sandy fabrics, lacking coarse flint inclusions – or containing very rare examples – also occur (QUAR1, QUAR2, QUAR3, QUAR4, QUFL1); however, these make up quite a small component of the assemblage (c.5% of sherds), suggesting that there is unlikely to be any significant activity into the Early Iron Age.

Forms and decoration:

- 6.3.12 Relatively few diagnostic later prehistoric feature sherds were recovered from Field 2. Among the earliest material is a probable Middle Bronze Age urn from G27 pit [2176] (Area C); however, this was assigned to the Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition (c.1500-1150BC) mainly based on the thickness of the base and coarseness of the fabric; no diagnostic features above the base were present. Some large body sherds featuring a typical DR finger impressed horizontal cordon were also noted in G29 pit [2035] (Area C). Several examples of forms typical of the Late Bronze Age plain ware Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c.1150-800BC) were recorded, including plain or hook rim jar profiles from pits [2210] and [2193] (both in G27) and G31 [2244] (all Area C), although the group from [2210] also contained a single example of a necked jar with very slight evidence of finger-tipping on the rim, possibly indicating that it represents a later plain ware group. Other diagnostic forms, which also tended to occur in groups with a sandier range of flint-tempered fabrics, appear more typical of the earlier decorated phase of the PDR tradition (c.800-500 BC). These include several examples of jars with plain open or recurving profiles, from G32 pit [2033], G29 pit [2029] and G37 pit [3028], the latter two examples both including fingernail impressions on the rim top. A single necked jar with a well-defined shoulder and sinuous profile was also recovered from G29 pit [2029].

Roman pottery

- 6.3.13 Two undiagnostic sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from contexts in Field 2. One from fill [80/004] of posthole [80/003] is a tiny scrap of less than 1g in weight in a fine red ware (RF) which appears to be intrusive in a cluster of prehistoric postholes (G25). The other in a black-surfaced ware (BSW) was noted in fill [2040] of otherwise undated G23 ditch seg [2041].

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)*Early prehistoric pottery*

- 6.3.14 Body sherds and a partial rim from a necked bowl in fabric FLIN3, found in G63 pit [3742] (Area E) probably represent an Early Neolithic Plain Bowl form which is in fragmentary but partially complete condition (94 sherds, weighing 444g), found with a single sherd in a sandy fabric (QUAR2).
- 6.3.15 Two thick-walled conjoining body sherds in grog-tempered fabric GROG1, appear likely to represent Early Bronze Collared or Biconical Urn or an earlier Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury vessel. These were found in ditch [211/008] which fell outside of open excavation Areas E, F and G.

Later prehistoric

- 6.3.16 The later prehistoric material from Field 3, which totals 106 sherds, weighing 1.32kg, came almost entirely from single G63 pit [3729] (Area E) with a few sherds from an adjacent pit, [3735] in the same group. The pottery from pit [3729] comprises two or three fragmented but partially complete vessels of Middle/Late Bronze Age character. The vessels appear to have been deposited fairly directly after breakage and use and could potentially represent a structured deposit. They include the upper part of a DR Barrel Urn which is possibly from the same vessel as some substantial mid body sherds with lug handles (both in moderately coarse to coarse fabric FLIN10). These were associated with a fragmentary but partially complete jar with no intact rim sherds but some hints of a necked profile, suggestive of a transitional DR/PDR form, in a coarse flint-tempered fabric with a very fine sandy matrix which may reflect naturally occurring sand in the clay (FLQU10). A few sherds in moderately coarse to coarse fabrics FLIN10, FLIN13 and FLQU1 were recovered from an adjacent pit [3735] (also in group G63), the sherds include a plain ware PDR hook rim jar, dating to the Late Bronze Age.

Roman pottery

- 6.3.17 Basal fill [225/005] of possible G80 kiln structure [225/007] produced a small abraded group of nine Roman sherds, weighing 28g. All are red oxidised or black surfaced body sherds. Although not specifically diagnostic of date, the fabrics are probably broadly more typical of earlier Roman assemblages than later ones.

6.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Sue Anderson

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

Post-medieval pottery

- 6.4.1 Only three sherds of pottery were recovered from Field 2, from the fill of G35 prehistoric-phased pit [3133] in Area D. These comprised a rim fragment of a jar and two body sherds, all from different vessels, in post-medieval glazed red earthenware (GRE). These 16th-18th-century sherds are presumed intrusive in this context.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

- 6.4.2 Post-Roman pottery comprising 532 sherds (5848g) was collected from eighty-one contexts during the excavation and two during the evaluation. Most sherds came from Area E, with only a single fragment from Area F (context [225/003]).

Methodology

- 6.4.3 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. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware (local variants)	THETL	10th-11th c.	1	3		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	25	113		14
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWcp	11th-13th c.	7	46		6
Early medieval ware East Suffolk	EMWES	11th-13th c.	2	8		2
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-13th c.	20	311	0.11	16
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th-13th c.	2	18		2
Early medieval Essex micaceous type	EMEMS	11th-13th c.	4	30		4
Essex-type EMW (Fabric 13)	EMWE	11th-13th c.	2	17		2
Early medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	35	171	0.26	18
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	31	211	0.26	28
Melton EMW sparse shelly ware	MTN1	11th-13th c.	4	90	0.10	4
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	M.11th–12th c.	1	6		1
EMW shell-dusted ware	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	1	25		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	DNEOT	M.11th-M.13th c.	2	1		1
<i>Subtotal</i>						99
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	38	405	0.22	22
Medieval sandy coarsewares	MCW	12th-14th c.	3	29		1
Hedingham ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	2	8		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	12th-14th c.	1	18		1

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Bury sandy ware	BSW	12th-14th c.	3	21	0.24	2
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	12th-14th c.	1	13	0.07	1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	5	53		4
MCWM, SE Suffolk type	MCWMSE	12th-14th c.	30	449	0.09	9
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	2	5		2
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	49	653	0.91	27
Medieval South Suffolk 'blackware'	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	34	413	0.82	15
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	18	254	0.08	15
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware gritty	MSSCWG	12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Hollesley coarseware	HOLL	13th-14th c.	112	1280	1.03	37
Stowmarket Hollesley-type ware	SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.?	3	40		2
Colchester-type ware	COLC	13th-15th c.	1	24	0.09	1
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-E.14th c.	9	55	0.05	7
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	17	268	0.20	8
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	L.13th-E.14th c.	13	139		8
Haughley glazed ware type 1	HGHGW1	13th-14th c.	4	34		3
Eye glazed ware	EYEGW	L.12th-14th c.	20	312		3
London-type ware	LOND	L.12th-E.14th c.	1	22		1
East Anglian redwares	EAR	13th-15th c.	6	73		2
Saintonge ware	SAIN	12th-13th c.	11	113	0.77	2
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	2	13		2
<i>subtotal</i>						<i>177</i>
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	15th-16th c.	2	12		1
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	15th-16th c.	1	5		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	2	16		1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	1	48		1
Unidentified	UNID	-	3	20	0.18	1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>532</i>	<i>5848</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>282</i>

Table 36: Field 3 post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric, in approx date order

- 6.4.4 The pottery was generally in very good condition with only minor abrasion, and many large fragments and high proportions of some vessels were present.

Late Saxon?

- 6.4.5 A single small body sherd (3g) from G80 kiln construction fill [225/003] (Area F) may be a local Thetford-type ware fabric (fine sandy with sparse rounded sandstone/mudstone pellets), but it could be of Roman date. However, given its proximity to the large Late Saxon site at Copdock Interchange, Washbrook (Anderson 1996), the presence of Thetford-type ware in Area F would not be unexpected.

Early to High Medieval

- 6.4.6 Most of this assemblage comprised pottery of 11th- to 14th-century date. This includes both the handmade wares (some of which had wheel-finished rims) classified as 'early medieval' and the wheel-made greywares classified as 'medieval'. In this part of Suffolk, as elsewhere in rural East Anglia, the two methods of manufacture appear to have overlapped during the 12th–13th centuries. This makes assigning some sherds to one or other type quite challenging.

- 6.4.7 This Wolsey Grange assemblage includes a high proportion of 'Essex-type' forms, many of which may have been made in south Suffolk. Certainly, the potters working at a recently discovered kiln site in Haughley, near Stowmarket, were using forms which would normally be considered Essex types (Thompson 2018). In Essex these would be assigned an early or high medieval date largely based on colour (oxidised = early medieval Fabric 13; reduced = medieval Fabric 20) as several rim forms appear in both groups and even the greywares include some vessels with handmade bodies. In Suffolk, many of the high medieval wares are also oxidised to a buff or pale reddish-brown colour, and early medieval wares are commonly reduced, so separation based on colour is not viable. This means that many sherds which would be recorded as early medieval in Essex and Cambridgeshire (where the generic fabric group 'EMEMS' is used for oxidised Essex-type micaceous wares) are recorded as medieval coarsewares in Suffolk. The majority of these probably date to the later 12th and 13th centuries.
- 6.4.8 Overall, there were 522 sherds which could be assigned to the medieval period. The range of fabrics present during the early and high medieval periods was very broad, with thirty-nine fabric groups identified. Most of these were of local or regional origin.
- 6.4.9 The early medieval wares totalled 136 sherds and were commonly the sparse shelly wares typical of SE Suffolk (EMWSS, EMWSG). Also relatively frequent were coarse gritty fabrics which are like those found in the Colchester area. The finer sandy types more typical of the north of the county were also relatively common and were the fourth most frequent fabric in the early medieval group, based on MNV. Eleven rims were present in this group, and one other diagnostic sherd was present, which represented at least nine jars and two bowls. Most of the rims were the slightly developed everted thickened/beaded types common in the shelly wares and more typical of the 12th/13th centuries, although two simple flaring types were also present. Medieval South Suffolk blackwares have similarities with the shelly wares in this group and body sherds may have been wrongly assigned (as EMWcp), but rims of this fabric were generally more developed types and the fabric has been included with the high medieval group; its origins are likely to be in the earlier part of the period, however.
- 6.4.10 There were 312 sherds in the medieval coarseware group. The majority of high medieval coarsewares are likely to be of local manufacture, but few production sites of this period have so far been identified in Suffolk. Fabric groups are therefore largely generic and based on common types found in different parts of Suffolk. East and South Suffolk types (HOLL, MESCW, MSSBW, MSSCW) and the grittier types more typical of the Colchester area (MCWG) were all relatively common, while pottery from the rest of the county appears to be less frequent. Seventy sherds of a single Hollesley-type jar were found in the basal fill of ditch section [3860] in Field System 2, and this fabric group was the largest based on MNV. The other two known Suffolk production sites at Ipswich and Haughley appear to have contributed little to the Sproughton assemblage, at least in terms of coarsewares. The group included diagnostic sherds of 19 jars, five jugs and four bowls. Although a few forms could be later, most rim types are likely of 13th-or early 14th-century date.
- 6.4.11 Glazed wares formed 8.8% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This is towards the top end of the range of proportions for rural sites of similar date range. Hollesley and Ipswich glazed wares dominated, followed by Haughley glazed ware

and Eye-type glazed ware (unprovenanced, but common in Eye and occasionally found in Bury and Ipswich), and there were a few sherds of Suffolk, Essex, or unknown origin. There were also several sherds of two Saintonge vessels from SW France. Two rims/handles of glazed ware jugs were present in Hollesley and Saintonge fabrics, and there were three additional handles (Hollesley, East Anglian redware and London types).

Late medieval to post-medieval pottery

- 6.4.12 Only a small quantity of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery was identified, although given the varied fabric types of some of the local LMTs, it is possible that some of the unprovenanced glazed wares assigned to the high medieval period may be of this date. There was a single undecorated body sherd of LMT, two fragments of a late Colchester-type ware vessel, two body sherds of a Raeren jug/mug, and a flat base fragment of an unglazed post-medieval redware.

Provenance

- 6.4.13 The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts. Table 37 provides a quantification by land use group, feature type and area, and Table 38 shows the distribution by provisional site phase.

Group / Type	Land Use	Parent Interp	Area E	Area F	Field 3
Boundary ditch	BD2	ditch	16		
		ditch terminus	1		
		pit	11		
Boundary ditch	BD3	ditch	22		
Enclosed area	EA2	bank	8		
		ditch	4		
		ditch terminus	12		
		pit	96		
Field system 2	FS2	ditch	153		
		ditch terminus	6		
Field system 3	FS3	ditch	1		
		pit	2		
Field system 4	FS4	ditch	21		
		gully	1		
Oven 1	O1		13		
		dump	2		
		oven	2		
		pit	19		
		posthole	19		
Oven/hearth 2	O2	pit	22		
Other	-	construction cut		1	
		ditch	13		1
		occupation debris	17		
		pit	31		
		posthole	2		
		subsoil			2
		unknown/void			34

Table 37: Post-Roman pottery distribution by land use group, feature type and area (sherd count)

6.4.14 Much of the assemblage was recovered from ditches and pits. A large proportion of the assemblage was collected from features in Enclosed Area 2 (EA2) and its associated boundary ditches, and from the ditches of Field system 2. There were also several sherds in features associated with medieval Oven 1 (G67-72).

Pot period	Period 3	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.3	Phase 3.4	Un-phased
LSax						1
EMed	4	17	1	79		35
Med	24	144		176	2	40
LMed		3		2		
PMed					1	
Unident				3		
Totals	28	164	1	260	3	76

Table 38: Pottery distribution by pot period and provisional phase (sherd count)

6.4.15 The distribution based on provisional phasing does not appear to show any useful patterns, and it seems that much of the early medieval pottery was broadly contemporary (at least in its final deposition) with the high medieval wares. Given their overlap in date ranges, this is not unexpected.

6.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

6.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of 135 fragments weighing 11,407g was collected from the excavation areas in both Fields 2 and 3. The fragments were hand collected and retrieved from environmental samples. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Area E in Field 3; although there was a broad range of material collected from here, the majority dated to the medieval period. The CBM collected from Field 2 was all post-Roman; however, the date range was broadly medieval to post-medieval primarily due to the fragmented state of the CBM and resulting lack of discernible diagnostic features. The CBM from the Fields 2 and 3 are considered separately.

6.5.2 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). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 39.

Fabric	Description
<i>Roman</i>	
R1	Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and occasional medium dark orange/red oxidised material.
R2	Orange fabric with moderate to common fine and medium quartz, occasional light orange streaks.

Fabric	Description
<i>Post-Roman</i>	
T1	Orange sandy fabric with abundant very fine quartz, sparse medium quartz, sparse to moderate very fine black oxide grains, and sparse fine to medium dark red to black oxidised material.
T1A	Common very fine black oxide grains.
T2	Orange fabric with sparse fine to medium quartz.
T2A	Moderate to common fine quartz.
T3	Orange fabric with common to abundant very fine quartz, moderate to common medium quartz, sparse medium to coarse dark red oxidised material, and sparse coarse flint chips.
T4	Orange micaceous fabric with common to abundant medium to coarse white translucent quartz, a large amount of which is rounded (very distinctive). Same as MOLA 2273 c. 1120 to 1220.
T5	Orange fabric with mica, moderate fine quartz, and sparse to moderate shell?.
B1	Slightly coarser version of T1: orange sandy fabric with moderate very fine black oxide grains, sparse medium quartz and sparse medium to coarse dark red to black oxidised material.
B2	Orange fabric with abundant fine and medium quartz

Table 39: CBM fabric descriptions

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

- 6.5.3 The CBM from the Field 2 excavation areas (Areas C and D) consisted of forty-two individual fragments, thirty-nine of which were roof tile fragments, with three small fragments of brick making up the difference.
- 6.5.4 The roof tile was predominantly flat tile fragments, with only one piece of ridge or hip tile present. The T1 fabric was the most common with twenty-six fragments, the remaining thirteen fragments were in the T1A, T2, and T3 fabrics. The flat roof tile had no diagnostic features with which to provide a date range beyond being broadly medieval to post-medieval. Although the T3 fabric was exclusively medieval in Field 3, these Field 2 fragments were found in association with early Post-medieval pottery dating from the mid-16th to 18th century. However, they may be residual medieval tile. The flat roof tile fragments were between 12mm and 14mm thick, and the ridge tile piece was 15mm thick, no other dimensions were possible as the assemblage was very fragmented.
- 6.5.5 Three small pieces of brick were recovered: two in the B1 fabric and one in the sandy orange B2 fabric. One of the B1 pieces had a bumpy pitted base, heavily creased stretchers, and sunken margins, all of which are characteristics of medieval to early post-medieval brick. The remaining fragments were very abraded pieces with no surfaces remaining.

- 6.5.6 The CBM in the Field 2 was spread over ten contexts, the largest context assemblages of thirteen and ten fragments being collected from contexts [62/003] and [62/005] respectively.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

- 6.5.7 A small quantity of Roman CBM consisting of eleven fragments of tegula, flue tile and Roman brick was collected during the excavations in the Field 3 (Areas E, F and G). The tegulae were all in the R1 fabric, which was a typical orange fabric with sparse inclusions, and the brick and flue tile were in the sandier R2 fabric. The tegulae consisted of small fragments with flanges or evidence of cutaways that identified their form. Only one complete dimension was possible, with one piece measuring 20mm thick. The Roman brick was identified as such by the thickness of the fragments, which were between 37mm and 45mm (Roman brick is typically over 35mm). The flue tile fragment was 19mm thick and had linear comb keying present.
- 6.5.8 The Roman CBM was recovered from four contexts in Area E: layer [3534] and pit fills [3834], [3869] and [3871]. All are assigned to Phase 3.3; three of these had 12th- to 13th-century pottery sherds present, which may suggest that the Roman material was either residual, or had been reused, which is not unusual in medieval contexts. The fill of G61 pit [3868] ([3869]), however, produced eight of the Roman CBM fragments but no medieval CBM or pottery.
- 6.5.9 The bulk of the recovered post-Roman CBM consisted of roof tile, predominantly flat roof tile with some ridge tiles and pantile fragments included. A large quantity of these are of diagnostic medieval date.
- 6.5.10 Of the fifty-six fragments of roof tile recovered from Field 3, medieval roof tile comprised 73.2%. There were four fabrics in the medieval assemblage: T1A, T2A, T3 and T4. The T3 and T4 fabrics were the most common and were found exclusively in Field 3. The medieval roof tile included thirty-three peg tile fragments, eleven of which were glazed, and most had some degree of core-reduction present. Glazed roof tile was common up to the late 15th century when it disappears from the archaeological record (Cowie *et al* 2011, 235). The roof tiles were of fairly inconsistent thickness, with a range between 12mm and 17mm. No other dimensions were possible due to the fragmented state of the assemblage. Three pieces of ridge tile were recovered, and five fragments of tile that are likely to have come from ridge tiles. Six of these were glazed with brownish mustard or olive-green coloured glazes. One of the ridge tiles also had a knife cut crest. These were in fabrics T1A, T3 and T4, indicating that they were made at the same tiliary as the flat roof tiles.
- 6.5.11 Only eleven fragments of roof tile with post-medieval characteristics were recovered: eight flat roof tiles pieces and three pantile fragments. All of these were in the T1A fabric, were neat and well fired, and 15mm thick. Two of the flat roof tile pieces had diamond-shaped peg holes, which is not a feature of medieval roof tile. Furthermore, the consistency in form and firing support a post-medieval date. Pantile was imported from the 17th century and was manufactured locally from the end of the 17th/early 18th century. Considering that the pantile fragments were in the T1A fabric, it indicates that they were manufactured locally along with the other post-medieval flat roof tile, which points to a late 17th-century or later date for the flat roof tile pieces as well. Pantile was also usually associated with ancillary buildings (Fielder 2008, 18).

- 6.5.12 Ten pieces of brick were recovered from Field 3. All except one were in the sandy orange B1 fabric with the black oxide speckle, very similar to the T1 tile fabric. All of these were abraded, and those with surface features had rounded arrises, bumpy bases, and possible sunken margins, all of which suggest a medieval to early post-medieval date. As many were found in conjunction with medieval pottery and roof tile, it is probable that the brick assemblage is also medieval. The only complete measurement was thickness, which ranged between 40mm and 60mm. The 60mm example was slightly neater in form than the other fragments.
- 6.5.13 A small assemblage of hearth tile fragments was collected. These consisted of five pieces in the T3 fabric with a thickness between 23mm and 25mm, and one piece in the T5 fabric which was 30mm thick (possibly thicker, but significant spalling and abrasion made it difficult to assess properly). All of the hearth tile had reduced cores as well as general reduction associated with heat exposure post-firing. Hearth tiles with similar characteristics have been dated to the late 12th to 13th century, although these examples are from Sussex (Poole 2009, 17-18; Pringle 2009).
- 6.5.14 The CBM recovered from Field 3 was distributed over twenty-two contexts; however, only two significant feature assemblages are noted: twenty-six fragments in G73 oven/hearth fill [3935] and fourteen fragments in G60 ditch seg [3995], both in Area E. The assemblage from [3935] was primarily diagnostically medieval, with only two pieces of CBM of a broader medieval to post-medieval date range. That from [3995], however, appears to have been primarily post-medieval, with fragments of pantile and roof tile with rectilinear peg holes present.

6.6 Fired Clay by Ted Levermore

- 6.6.1 Archaeological work in Fields 2 and 3 produced a moderate sized fragmentary assemblage of fired clay through hand collection and bulk soil sampling (Table 40; 2005 fragments, 57,449g). The material comprises amorphous (1546 frags, 16,876g) and non-diagnostic structural fragments (456 frags, 40,088g) and a minor diagnostic fraction made up of pieces of probable weights (3 frags, 485g). The largest portion of the structural assemblage, by count and weight, is the material retrieved from the G80 possible oven/kiln [3541] in Area F, Field 3 (a portion of the material was recovered during the evaluation as [225/007]). They appear to be remnants of a wattle-and-daub structure and present evidence of an intense and complete firing. A smaller, mostly amorphous, fraction derived from ditches and pits in Area E, Field 3, and may also have derived from oven-type features. The rest of the assemblage is typical detrital material associated with the prehistoric and medieval activity noted on site. This report provides a quantified summary of the assemblage by area and form.

Field	Area	Fragment type	Count	Weight (g)
2	C	Amorphous	236	1016
		Structural	2	390
	D	Amorphous	1	1
3	u/s	Amorphous	5	37
	E	Amorphous	991	7421

Field	Area	Fragment type	Count	Weight (g)
		Structural	41	479
	F	Amorphous	313	8401
		Structural	416	39704
<i>Total</i>			<i>2005</i>	<i>57449</i>

Table 40: Summary Quantification of Fired Clay by Area

6.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fragments were identified as ‘amorphous’ when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, ‘structural’ when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (for example a flattened surface, wattle impression or an arris) or as an ‘object’ when the diagnostic features meant the original form could be identified or implied. Object class and type were identified based on current typologies and similar examples from notable grey literature or publications. Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. Firing colour was also recorded to aid in fabric identification and to identify markers of firing conditions.

Fabrics

6.6.3 A small set of fabrics were identified in this assemblage (Table 41). The diversity seen in both the clay matrices and in the proportion of fine and coarse inclusions present. Generally, the fabrics are divided into three broad matrix groups: micaceous, quartz sandy and silty clays. A variety of inclusion types typical of poorly sorted fired clay pastes were present – quartz, flint, pebbles, and calcareous pellets were predominant – which likely derive from the local Lowestoft formation clays and/or the underlying Crag and Thames Group bedrock. Some pastes appear to have undergone more refinement than others and may show some patterning by function/use – namely the chalk pellet rich clay used in the ?hearth/oven features and the fine micaceous clays for the structural material from G80 kiln/oven [3541].

Group	Subgroup	Code	Description
Micaceous	Flint	MicaFL	<p>Compact but friable, fine micaceous clay with common fine to coarse rounded white quartz, fine to medium light clay flecks and rare coarse to very coarse sub-rounded flint. Fired from light brown to red-orange.</p> <p><i>Variants;</i></p> <p><i>(s) – soft-fired, light yellow-brown to light oranges</i></p> <p><i>(v) – vitrified/sintered variant, harder-fired and some kiln glazing seen. Dull red-browns and greys</i></p> <p><i>(p) – sub-rounded pores and probable grassy voids</i></p>

Group	Subgroup	Code	Description
	Porous	MicaP	Compact soft-fired micaceous clay with common very fine to occasional coarse quartz and grit, rare fine to very coarse sub-rounded flint and common fine to coarse sub-rounded voids
Sandy	Sandy	Sandy	Fine sandy to coarse gritty minerals in a fairly compacted clay. Moderately to poorly sorted. Mid browns.
	Flint	SandyF	Common fine to coarse sandy minerals including white quartz, flint chunks and rare pebble-sized stones. Mid to dark orange and browns. Friable.
	Calc	SandyC	Common fine to coarse sandy minerals and coarse rounded calcareous/chalk pellets
Silty	Calc	SiltC	Loose fine silty clay containing occasional fine sandy minerals (light and dark) and fine to coarse quartz, common fine and coarse rounded calcareous pellets and rare very coarse stone/flint chunks. Orange-browns. Probably a raw clay. (h) – harder fired, possible better sorting (l) – leached version of the main type
	Untempered	SiltUn	Compact fine silty clay, soapy to the touch, containing few fine sandy minerals and no visible coarse fraction. Some rare coarse voids. Light brown to red-orange (red) – reduced examples, dark grey-browns

Table 41: Fired Clay Fabrics

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

Cylindrical Weight

- 6.6.4 The only structural fragments from this field were two fragments (390g) of a probable domed/cylindrical weight (RF<32>), collected from the fill of G29 pit [2029] in Area C. It retains its full height and much of its diameter, which indicate that it was 105mm tall and at least 90mm wide. It partially retains its latitudinal body perforation of D15mm. It was neatly formed with exacted faces and made in a dull orange compact coarse sanded clay (SandyF). Cylindrical-form weights such as this are typically considered to be Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age technology; the contemporary pottery found in this feature is confirmation of this.

Amorphous

- 6.6.5 The rest of the assemblage from this Field 2 (237 fragments, 1017g) comprises sandy (Sandy and SandyF) and untempered silty amorphous fragments from various postholes and pits in Areas C and D. This portion of the assemblage provides little insight beyond possible contemporaneity of the various pit features it derives from.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)*Hearth/Oven-related Material*

- 6.6.6 Area E was the only part of the site to produce the chalk pellet -rich clay (884 fragments, 6,822g). This material appears to have been used as lining in pits or may have formed temporary structures (although this function was not immediately clear from the fragments seen at assessment). This material was only lightly baked, not having reached the threshold for ceramic change, and appears to have received very little paste preparation. The fragments were amorphous and often the calcareous material was leached. The state of these fragments lends credence to the idea of their use in a low-heat processing activity.

Loomweight

- 6.6.7 A single fragment (95g) of a possible Anglo-Saxon looped loomweight (RF<A27>) was recovered from G78 pit [3512] in Area F. The fragment presents as a hard-fired, compact fine sandy clay (Sandy) with a rounded outer face and remnant internal longitudinal perforation (D20mm). The profile suggests a slightly domed form with a maximum height of 50mm and body thickness of 40mm. A full width for the complete object is estimated as c.90mm, based on the surviving measurements. The weight is tentatively suggested to be 'bun-shaped' where the central aperture is smaller than the thickness of the clay loop (Hurst 1959). This form is normally seen as a Middle Saxon technology, but has been recorded in Lundenwic as emerging by the early 8th century (Goffin 2003, 218).

Debris in G80 oven/kiln

- 6.6.8 Most of the material retrieved from Field 3 comprises the fragments collected from the G80 oven/kiln features in Area F. In total, 647 fragments, 47,930g, of this material was recorded; 473 fragments (36,318g) from bulk finds samples and hand collection during the excavation of the fills and lining of cut [3541], 140 pieces (10,865g) from exploratory investigations in evaluation Trench 225 and thirty-four fragments (747g) from associated pit [3544]. These fragments are characterised by the presence of exacted faces, combinations of wattle/rod and wood grain impressions and collectively presenting a spectrum of firing intensities.
- 6.6.9 The G80-derived fragments could be broadly divided by the combination of diagnostic features present – one or two faces, wattle/rod impressions and plank impressions – or lack thereof. Most of the fragments were assigned 'Face and Wattle Impression', which comprised at least one exacted face with often several rod impressions (D10-25mm) running parallel behind it in the body clay. Often the impressions presented at different depths and spacing suggesting a woven structure underlying the clay. A small fraction presented wood grain impressions,

and in rarer cases squared edges. When concurrent these were perpendicular to any rod impressions. These features indicate a wattle and stave structure.

6.6.9 The fabric used is limited to a fine micaceous clay with common sandy minerals and occasional flint chunks (MicaFl). The paste used was thoroughly prepared and consistently applied to the structure. Indeed, the thickness of the face fragments ranged on average from 20 to 50mm. It is likely that there was no internal face in the structure as double-faced fragments were rare and may just have been a result of levelling off intruding clay. The most notable differences between the fragments were the levels of sintering/firing intensity. The assemblage presented soft-fired, hard-fired, and vitrified examples of the above forms, with no clear distribution pattern. Most of the material is thoroughly fired, and a smaller amount is soft-fired or vitrified, suggesting an epicentre to the firing with a peripheral zone where the heating effect was less intense.

6.6.10 As this material is a limited retrieved sample of the entire assemblage encountered Within the G80 features (perhaps only 10-20%), conclusions about the original form of the structure from which they derived are limited. However, the distribution and combination of the structural features and the sub-square form of the pit may suggest that this material comprises the remains of a timber structure with wattle-and-daub walls. Rare fragments appeared to indicate the presence of larger timbers and grass impressions – perhaps indicating a thatched roof. The scale of this assemblage and pattern of forms and firing conditions is a clear indicator an *in-situ* burning event (Schaffer 1993; Kruger 2015) and subsequent disposal of the fired clay in the construction cut.

6.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 Just three clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments with a combined weight of 11g were recovered from two different contexts. All three fragments are plain and unmarked.

6.7.2 In Field 2, post-medieval ditch [68/003] (fill [68/004]) contained two pieces dating between c.1640 and 1710, including an abraded example.

6.7.3 In Field 3, a single fragment from G45 ditch [3548] (fill [3547]), in Area E, dates to c.1660-1750.

6.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

6.8.1 A small assemblage comprising just two fragments of glass (5g) was recovered from two different contexts, both from Field 3.

6.8.3 A green glass wine bottle body shard, dating to the 19th century, was recovered from ditch seg [3552] (fill [3551]). A body fragment from an undiagnostic clear glass cylindrical vessel was found in ditch [3618] (fill [3617]) and dates between the mid-19th and mid-20th century. Both ditch segments belong to ditch G45 in Area E.

6.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.9.1 The Field 2 and 3 excavations produced a relatively small assemblage of stone: 283 pieces, weighing just under 60kg. This total consists of 103/4897g from Field 2 and 180/54,959g from Field 3. The quantifications are slightly skewed due to the presence of numerous small pieces of coal from the residues and a massive boulder

in Field 3 that was weighed on site with just a sample being taken for identification. The current assemblage consists of material from three and five environmental residues (63/10g and 47/5g: Fields 2 and 3 respectively) with the remainder being collected by hand in the field. The whole assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive with the resultant data being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

- 6.9.2 The assemblage from Field 2 includes forty pieces (4887g) of stone that can be considered unworked pieces that could be found naturally on the site following glacial and/or fluvial transportation. These are dominated by cobbles/cobble fragments of Midlands/Yorkshire sandstone that were recovered from both prehistoric and undated deposits. Although these are unworked, the majority show clear signs of having been heated and their concentration in prehistoric features (for example G27 pit [2193] fill [2191] (Area C) contained nine, weighing 974g) shows them to have been deliberately collected up, perhaps to make hearth surrounds. The undated pits with such concentrations of burnt cobbles (for example G81 pit [2202] fill [2201] contained 16 pieces weighing 950g) are also likely to be of prehistoric date. A slightly burnt quartzite cobble weighing 553g was also recovered from context [2209] (G27 pit [2210] in Area C).
- 6.9.3 Stone not naturally occurring at the site was very limited from Field 2 excavation areas. There are six granules (3g) of German lava from one of the undated evaluation residues that are suspected of being of medieval date, given the finds from Field 3 (see below). The remaining stone is of later post-medieval date and includes three scraps of slate from an undated evaluation residue and 54 granules of coal (6g) from the residue from Period 4 (post-medieval) fill [2212] of G32 animal burial pit [2213] (Area C).

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

- 6.9.4 The fieldwork in Field 3 produced a larger assemblage of stone, but the material once again contains several types that can be considered naturally occurring at the site. These include Midlands/Yorkshire type sandstones once more (again many showing signs of having been burnt), sarsen boulders, basalt cobbles, chalk, and water-worn pieces of septaria. Except for two burnt cobble fragments of Midlands/Yorkshire sandstone from Period 1 G63 pit [3729] fill [3728] (Area E), all are from medieval or undated deposits. Of note is the massive (38,800g) septaria boulder (Phase 3.3 medieval hearth [3934], fill [3932] G73), in Area E, that may have been used as a hearthstone. This boulder appeared to have been buried in its hearth context with its flat side upwards and was heavily fractured due to its heating; consequently, it could not be recovered whole. Although scorched, it was evidently unworked and, apart from a sample piece, has since been discarded.
- 6.9.5 Stone not naturally occurring at the site, recovered from Field 3, includes seven weathered and burnt pieces (1451g) of oolitic limestone from Phase 3.3 (medieval) G46 ditch [3656] fill [3655] (Area E) that may well be dumped material from a masonry building, with the likely source of the stone being Lincolnshire. There are sixty-nine pieces (5681g) of German lava, all from medieval or undated deposits. It is considered probable that all is of the medieval period. Although many pieces are amorphous (for example the 58 pieces weighing 508g from undated G78 pit fill [3511]), all are clearly from rotary querns/millstones. Two conjoining pieces (3047g) from Phase 3.3 G70 disuse deposit [3534] on top of Oven O1 in Area E (RF<A24>)

measure 50mm at their outer edge and appear to have a diameter of c.580mm, suggesting they derive from a millstone. A further fragment, with similar diameter but measuring only 20-27mm thick (RF<A25>), was recovered from G76 layer [3980] in Area E and is also likely to be a millstone fragment. The former example exhibits uneven wear – the stone thinning in thickness towards its centre. This suggests the stones may have been taken from a mill and pressed into service at the site as hand querns. Purpose-made rotary hand querns are also present – fragments measuring between 25 and 30mm thick, from perhaps three different examples, being recovered from Phase 3.3 medieval deposits. That from G61 pit [3868] (RF<A26>), in Area E, appears to be a fragment from a pot quern with recessed grinding face. It is clear that German lava totally dominated the grinding stones at the site during the medieval period. There are three irregular pieces (29g) of green-grey schist from medieval G56 deposit [3582], that are suspected of deriving from an imported whetstone, but no original surfaces remain. The only other non-local stone consists of granules of coal (48/7g), virtually all of which came from the bulk soil sample residues (six different contexts). These were derived from prehistoric, medieval, and undated deposits but all pieces are certainly intrusive from late post-medieval activity.

6.10 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

- 6.10.1 The excavations produced very little slag: just 329g of material initially classified as slag was present. This total consists of 135g and 194g from the Field 2 and 3 investigations respectively. The low quantities involved are very much in keeping with the results of the earlier archaeological investigations at the site. The hand-collected assemblage consists of two pieces (36g) from Field 2 and four pieces (73g) from Field 3, with the remainder deriving from eighty-six bulk soil sample residues (42 and 44 from Fields 2 and 3 respectively). In the case of the latter, all consisted of magnetic fractions except for six samples from Field 2 that included material from the hand-sorted residues.
- 6.10.2 All the magnetic fractions were carefully scanned under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the tiny size of the particles involved residues material was only quantified by weight rather than count. The smallest quantity recorded was 1g even though several residues contained under this weight. The data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.
- 6.10.3 All of the residues produced 'magnetic fines' (87g from Field 2 and 112g from Field 3). These consist of granules of ferruginous fine stone, concretions and burnt clay which either have their own inherent magnetism or, more commonly, have had it enhanced through heating. This material is present in contexts of all periods; however, it is not an indicator of industrial activity as any domestic burning, including domestic hearths and bonfires, can produce enough heat for this to occur. This material is not considered further here – full details are included in the archive.

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

- 6.10.4 Field 2 produced a total of just 48g of proper slag. This total includes 2g of lightweight fuel ash slag from deposits of Period 1 (prehistoric) and Period 4 (post-medieval). This slag type can be created by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths, and can be found on any domestic site even when there is no industrial activity present. Field 2 also produced 2g of hammerscale from two

evaluation trenches (Trenches 24 and 26). This material is diagnostic of iron smithing, but the quantities are low suggesting that the working area was not in the immediate vicinity of the excavated area. The only other slag from this area consists of 43g of clinker – waste produced from burning coal (eight different contexts). Although this material was found in prehistoric and undated deposits it is all certainly of the post-medieval period. It is likely that the material was spread on the field with domestic waste or originated from coal-fuelled farm machinery in the late post-medieval period. The tiny sizes of the pieces would easily facilitate intrusion into earlier deposits.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

6.10.5 The Field 3 investigations produced a combined total of just 82g of proper slag. This total includes 1g of lightweight fuel ash slag from a Phase 3.4 deposit (medieval). This area also produced 8g of hammerscale from eight different contexts (evaluation and excavation). Where dated, all of this material is from Period 3 (medieval) deposits in Area E and it is likely the whole assemblage is of this period. Once again, quantities are very low – the largest being 10-25 flakes and a spherical piece from context [3686] – suggesting the iron smithing was taking place outside the investigated areas and the material represents a background spread. As such it can be seen in a similar light to the negligible quantities from Field 2. Two pieces (67g) of hand-collected iron slag were also recovered, one from a Phase 3.4 (medieval) deposit, the other undated. Although not diagnostic of process these pieces, considering the presence of the hammerscale, are almost certainly from smithing and can be seen as part of the general background scatter noted above. As with Field 2, the only other slag from this area consists of two pieces (6g) of later post-medieval clinker intrusive in a Phase 3.4 deposit (G45 ditch seg [3548], fill [3547] in Area E).

6.11 Bulk Metalwork by Rae Regensberg

6.11.1 A moderate-sized assemblage consisting of 126 fragments of metalwork with a combined weight of 1587g was recovered from thirty-four contexts across the Field 2 and 3 excavations. Approximately 74% of the metalwork, however, was material collected from the topsoil by metal detector, or from unstratified contexts. The assemblage was reasonably diverse, primarily the material recovered by metal detector, although, iron nails, lead waste, and unidentified fragments made up a significant proportion (67.4%) of the assemblage. Much of the dateable items were late post-medieval or modern in date. Most of the metalwork was collected (75 fragments, 59.5%) from the Field 2, with the remaining material recovered from Field 3. The material is summarised below, by function category.

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

Dress accessories

6.11.2 Five buttons were located by metal detector from the topsoil of Trenches 63, 81 and 88. Two are copper alloy, round, flat-faced buttons with wire loops on the reverse, both with an 18th- to mid 19th-century date range. A further two are round machine-pressed buttons – one copper alloy and one white metal – with a similar date range. The fifth is a round, convex, copper alloy button with a thickened edge and wire loop.

Nails

- 6.11.3 A total of thirty-nine general purpose, iron nails were collected from four contexts ([3024, 3132, 70/001, 92/006]), with a notable group of thirty nail fragments apparently recovered by metal detector from fill [3132] of G35 pit [3133]. All the nails, except for one with a round shank, had rectangular shanks. Fifteen of the nails were complete and had lengths ranging between 31.5mm and 83.1mm. Most of the nail assemblage, however, consisted of broken shanks fragments. The head forms present included ten round domed heads, one rectangular head, one rhomboid head and three with heads projecting to one side. All of these head profiles fit within the post-medieval period but are not easily datable within the period. Although, nails with round sectioned shanks date from the late 19th century but are more commonly 20th-century in date. The round sectioned nail was unstratified.

Other metalwork

- 6.11.4 Two copper alloy buckles were collected from topsoil in Trenches 61 and 64. Both were D-shaped, with raised strap bars. Both are most likely horse furniture with a 19th-century or later date. A range of late 19th- to 20th-century material was also recovered by metal detector. These included an ordinance shell fragment from the topsoil of Trench 81, a sheet metal strip and modern fishing weight both from Trench 78.
- 6.11.5 A fragment of white metal that is possibly part of a washer was collected from topsoil in Trench [78], and a copper alloy item with a shape similar to a hook was found by metal detector in [3132]. A miscellaneous iron ring was recovered from the fill of G36 ditch [3077] and a fragment of an unidentified iron tool or piece of agricultural equipment also recovered by metal detector from [3132].
- 6.11.6 Three lead strips and three copper alloy strips were collected from topsoil in Trenches 62, 64, 76 and 81. Eight pieces of lead waste and one of white metal were collected, all of which were unstratified or from topsoil.
- 6.11.7 Several unidentified objects were found; one consisted of a 74mm long x 9-18mm wide tapering strip with copper alloy forming the outer strip and an iron interior. It had rounded terminals with an iron element at the thickest end and four copper alloy plates with a series of rivets. This was recovered from topsoil in Trench 76. A copper alloy sheet disc was recovered from topsoil in Trench [62]. The remaining bulk metalwork consisted of seven fragments of sheet metal.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)*Dress accessories*

- 6.11.8 Three copper alloy buttons were recovered: one unstratified from natural deposit [3502], one from G76 debris layer [3980] (Area E) and the other from topsoil in Trench 231. Two were round, flat faced buttons with wire loops on the reverse, both with an 18th- to mid 19th-century date range, and one was a machine-pressed, round, four-holed button with a late 19th- to 20th-century date.

Nails

- 6.11.9 Seventeen general purpose, iron nails were recovered from nine contexts. Sixteen had rectangular shanks and one had a round shank. Only two of the nails were complete; these were 42mm and 54mm in length. The heads included four round domed heads, one irregular flat oval head, and four rectangular heads. The head profiles are all consistent with post-medieval nails; however, closer dating is not possible. The round shanked nail has a late 19th- century to 20th-century date. The round shanked nail was recovered from debris layer [3980] in Area E.

Other metalwork

- 6.11.10 One fitting, consisting of a possible domed head of a copper alloy rivet, was recovered from topsoil in Trench 231. A miscellaneous copper alloy ring was collected from topsoil in Trench [225], and a fragment of an unidentified iron tool or piece of agricultural equipment was also recovered from [3132]. A range of late 19th- to 20th-century material was also recovered by metal detector; including a serrated disc a screw from and a probable stair rod fitting, all found by metal detector in [3526].
- 6.11.11 Two fragments of iron strips were collected, one from the fill of G49 ditch seg [3697] (Phase 3.2) and one possible scrolled piece (Goodall 2011, 210) from deposit G56 [3582], both in Area E.
- 6.11.12 Three lead strips were recovered from G76 debris layer [3890] (Phase 3.3, Area E) and unstratified/natural [3502]. Eight pieces of lead waste and one copper alloy waste were collected; all from the topsoil except for one object from debris layer [3980]. A copper alloy fragment (31 mm long) of a possible decorative applique with a curved D-shape, a circular section (diameter 3 mm) and three extrusions along it was also recovered from [3502]. Lastly, an iron disc was retrieved by metal detector from [3132]. The rest of the bulk metalwork was comprised of five pieces of sheet metal.

6.12 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 6.12.1 Excavations within Fields 2 and 3 produced a moderate assemblage of animal bone, consisting of 4326 specimens. Preservation of the bone was mostly moderate (Table 42), with most of the assemblage highly fragmented. Taphonomic alterations including weathering, erosion, root etching and recent breaks, as well as surface modifications including heat exposure affected several the bones present. Provisional dating indicates that most of the identified assemblage derives from the post-medieval period, predominantly recovered from several associated bone group deposits (ABG: Morris 2008). A moderate quantity of animal bones was recovered from the medieval (1066-1540) period and Prehistoric (2100-500 BC) periods, both of which also contained ABG deposits. The remainder of the assemblage consists of bone from undated features (n=865).

Area	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
					Poor	Moderate	Good
Field 2 - Evaluation	4	-	4	1	-	100	-
Field 2 - Excavation	3407	1290	2117	2947	8	81	11
Field 3 - Evaluation	9	9	-	7	-	57	43

Area	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
					Poor	Moderate	Good
Field 3 - Excavation	906	289	617	641	13	64	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>4326</i>	<i>1588</i>	<i>2738</i>	<i>3596</i>			

Table 42: Animal bone assemblage by Field (showing total fragment count (N), hand-collected bone (HC), environmental sampled bone (ENV), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels by NISP value)

6.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part, and proportion, represented referencing Schmid (1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, including long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments (with the exception of axis, atlas and sacrum), have been recorded according to their size and categorised as ‘Large’ (cow/deer/horse sized), ‘Medium’ (sheep/pig/dog sized) or ‘Small’ (cat/rabbit sized) mammal. The total number of unidentifiable fragments from each context has been noted, although not included further. Each hand-collected and bulk-sampled context containing faunal bone has been quantified and weighed. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) 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. Distinctions between sheep and goat specimens were made referencing Halstead et al (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010), Boessneck (1969) and Kratochvil (1969); where this was not possible a combined sheep/goat class was used.

6.12.3 Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where possible. The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as ‘fused’, ‘unfused’ and ‘fusing’ (fusion line visible) categories and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). The mandibular tooth eruption and wear stages were recorded using Grant (1982) and converted to definitive age ranges with reference to Hambleton (1999). Tooth eruption and wear data was only recorded for mandibles with two or more teeth in-situ. Mammal measurements have been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

Assemblage

6.12.4 The combined Field 2 and 3 assemblage contains 4,326 specimens, of which 3,596 have been identified to taxa (Table 43). Most of the bones have been recovered from environmental sampling (n=2738), with 1,588 specimens collected by hand. The assemblage is dominated by the main domesticate species, biased by the presence of numerous associated bone group deposits (ABG; Morris 2008), which have been included within the Number of Identified Specimens count (NISP). A variety of wild taxa are present, albeit in small quantities.

Taxa	NISP	Site Period / Phase							
		1	3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4	0
Cattle	2253	241		1	1	16	3	1985	6
Sheep	77						77		

Taxa	NISP	Site Period / Phase							
		1	3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4	0
Sheep/goat	41		3	2	1	29			6
Pig	26					24	1		1
Horse	12				1	8	1		2
Dog	1								1
Large mammal	411	8	1	13	3	49	2	22	313
Medium mammal	703	91		5		64	19		524
Bird	2					2			
Microfauna	12	1	1			1	3		6
Small mammal	6	3	1			2			
Mouse	1								1
Vole	2					1	1		
Shrew, common	2								2
Anuran	15					15			
Shark, sandshark	1					1			
Herring	2					1			1
Herring family	2					1			1
Cod family	1					1			
Cod	1								1
Whiting	1					1			
Flatfish	1					3			
Fish	21					21			
<i>Total</i>	<i>3596</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>865</i>

Table 43: Taxa abundance by the NISP count (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and Period

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

6.12.5 A single calcined medium mammal fragment was recovered from pit fill [67/004] G29 during the evaluation works in Field 2. The excavations undertaken in Field 2, produced the greatest concentration of animal bones, recovered from features assigned to Prehistoric (Period 1) and post-medieval periods (Period 4). Bones were also recovered from a number of undated features (n=598) across Areas C and D.

Period 1: Prehistoric (2100-500BC)

6.12.6 A small quantity of animal bones (n=342) were recovered mostly from pit fills (G27, G28, G29, G31, G32, G33, G38) as well as postholes (G25, G28) assigned to this period, mostly in Area C but also in Area D. The taxa identified includes cattle, large mammal, medium mammal, small mammal, and microfauna. Most of the cattle remains were recovered from G38 pit fill [3054] in Area D, consisting of a poorly preserved partial associated bone group (ABG) deposit. Axial elements including fragments of skull, vertebrae and ribs were present, whilst the appendicular elements were represented by fragments mostly of the forelimbs with a single metatarsal bone included. No bones from the pelvic region or hindlimb bones were present, suggesting the deposit may have been disturbed after disposal. Analysis

of the long bone fusion suggests this animal was foetal/neonatal. Several loose cattle dentition fragments (n=61) were recovered from the basal fill [2245] of G31 pit [2246] <48>. The remainder of the assemblage consisting of large and medium mammal long bone, rib and skull fragments, a single microfauna long bone fragment and small mammal rib fragment, showed evidence of heat exposure, approaching calcined and calcined. This indicates high temperature burning, not directly related to cooking practices (although they could have been burnt afterwards).

Period 4: Post-Medieval

- 6.12.7 The animal bones from Field 2 features assigned to this period were recovered from just one context: single fill [2212] of G32 pit [2213], which contained at least two near-complete cattle associated bone group deposits. Most of the whole skeleton is present for each animal, including the small bones from the extremities. Analysis of the bone fusion rates suggests both animals were foetal/neonatal and may represent stillbirths, or death soon after birth with the animals not fit for human consumption and so disposed of.

Period 0: Undated

- 6.12.8 The undated faunal assemblage consisted of 598 fragments, recovered from the single fills of pit [2007] <20> and G24 ditch [2175] (Area C). The taxa identified included large quantities of medium mammal long bone fragments retrieved through environmental processing, as well as large mammal skull and long bone fragments and a single cattle calcaneus fragment.

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

- 6.12.9 A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation works in Field 3, retrieved from just three contexts. Fill [200/003] of ditch [200/004] contained a cattle tooth fragment and part of a female horse pelvis with evidence of joint disease and butchery suggestive of carcass dismemberment. A dog scapula fragment and medium mammal long bone fragment were recovered from fill [200/005] of ditch [200/006]. These were later found to be part of the G60 medieval boundary. Evidence of high temperature burning was noted in the approaching calcined/calcined fragmented sheep/goat radius and large mammal bone fragments from the basal fill [225/005] of undated G80 kiln/structure [225/005].
- 6.12.10 The Field 3 excavation Areas E-G produced a moderate assemblage of animal bones, primarily recovered from features assigned to the medieval period (Period 3), along with a small quantity of bone from Prehistoric (Period 1) features. Animal bones (n=259) were also recovered from several undated features.

Period 1: Prehistoric (2100-500BC)

- 6.12.11 Two contexts assigned to this period contained just two animal bones. G38 pit fill [3085] contained a cattle scapula fragment with evidence of butchery suggestive of carcass portioning; chop marks were evident to remove the scapula spine and to trim the bone. A single large mammal calcined long bone fragment was recovered from G63 pit fill [3728] <68>.

Period 3: Medieval (1066-1540)

- 6.12.12 The medieval animal bone assemblage derives from features assigned to four site phases (Phases 3.1-3.4) and general medieval Period 3. Most of the bones were recovered from Phase 3.3. General Period 3 produced a small assemblage of just six bones, from G56 deposits [3582] and [3583] and [3686] consisting of sheep/goat mandible fragments, as well as singular specimens of small mammal and microfauna long bones. Animal bone from Period 3.1 derived mostly from G47, G55 and G66 ditch fills and comprised two fragments of sheep/goat tibia and radius, as well as a cattle metacarpal fragment. A further six bones were recovered from Phase 3.2 G49 ditch fills comprising fragments of cattle femur, sheep/goat tibia and a horse tibia.
- 6.12.13 Phase 3.3 produced the greatest concentration of animal bones from the medieval period. Most of the assemblage derives from the inclusion of two near-complete associated bone group deposits consisting of a sheep/goat and pig. The adult sheep/goat remains were recovered from dump deposit [3935] in G73 oven/hearth [3934], represented by axial elements of ribs and sternum and appendicular elements including scapula and ulna fragments as well as lower extremities. The near-complete neonatal pig was recovered from fill [3995] of G60 ditch seg [3996], consisting of the skull, ribs and the forelimb and lower hind limb elements from the appendicular skeleton; the pelvis, femurs and lower extremities are absent. The incomplete deposition of the sheep/goat and pig suggests that these fills may have been disturbed after disposal. The remainder of the Phase 3.3 assemblage consists of cattle, pig, sheep/goat and horse, represented by meat and non-meat bearing elements of adult and juvenile animals. Evidence of butchery was noted in singular specimens of fragmented cattle radius [3533], sheep/goat radius [3800] and pig tibia [3864], with chop-marks suggestive of marrow extraction and portioning. Pathology was observed in seven horse thoracic vertebrae from G46 ditch fill [3828], possibly identified as diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH), which causes the ossification of ligaments, commonly affecting the spine. A small quantity of wild taxa were predominantly recovered from G65 and G68 pit fills, G73 hearth O1 and G46, G48 and G53 ditch fills. Taxa were represented by bird, small mammal, microfauna, vole, anuran and fish, including sandshark, herring, herring family, cod family, whiting and flatfish. Although the wild taxa were mostly recovered from oven-related features, none of these remains showed any evidence of heat exposure, suggesting these features may have been used for refuse disposal once obsolete. Taphonomic agents including weathering, root etching and erosion affected 30% of the assemblage. Surface modifications such as heat exposure affected just 1% of the assemblage and evidence of canid gnawing was noted in just 5%.
- 6.12.14 A near-complete sheep associated bone group deposit (ABG) from basal fill [3832] of G45 ditch seg [3833] dominated the faunal assemblage from Period 3.4. Most of the appendicular skeleton is present with the exception of the small bones of the extremities, and the skull missing from the axial elements. Metrical analysis produced a withers height of 57.8cm following Tiechert (1975). A small number of cattle bones consisting of a metatarsal, metapodial and astragalus fragment, along with microfauna and vole remains were also recovered from ditch fill [3832]. Singular bones of pig ulna affected by canid gnawing and horse 1st phalanx were recovered from upper fill [3831] of the same G45 ditch segment.

Period 0: Undated

6.12.15 A total of 259 specimens derived from undated pits G46, G64, G74 and G78, ditch G44, gully G75, kiln/structure G80 and occupation debris G76. The taxa identified includes cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, as well as partially identifiable large and medium mammals. Wild taxa are represented by small quantities of microfauna including mouse and common shrew, as well as fish including herring, herring family and cod. Of the main domesticates, meat and non-meat bearing elements are represented and epiphyseal fusion data indicates specimens include adult and sub-adult animals. One cattle mandible produced a mandibular wear stage of young adult (F 40) from G44 ditch fill [3603]. Evidence of butchery chop marks have been noted in just two specimens: a cattle mandible from ditch fill [3701] and a cattle scapula fragment from G76 occupation debris [3980], suggestive of carcass portioning. These same two bones also exhibited gnawing, indicating the presence of dogs on-site. Wild taxa include fish cranial and post-cranial elements, indicating that fish, such as cod, were caught locally and consumed as whole fresh specimens. The microfauna and small mammals present are likely to be the result of pit fall trap victims, rather than predation, due to being well preserved. Taphonomic agents including weathering, root etching and erosion affected 8% of the assemblage, with surface modifications; heat exposure affecting well over half of the assemblage (82%).

6.13 Shells by David Dunkin

6.13.1 The investigations in Fields 2 and 3 produced thirty-five marine shell context assemblages, with a total weight of 4.017kg (Table 44). There were four environmental samples: [3790] <83>, [3864] <78>, [3966] <91> and [3967] <92>, of which contexts [3864] and [3966] also contained hand-collected examples. Shell retrieved from seven contexts weighed more than 100g; their combined weight amounting to 2.839kg and the data relating to these is shown in Table 45. The other twenty-eight contexts, c.80% of the total assemblage, contained very small quantities of marine molluscs (that is <100g).

Area	Context	Marine Shell Species (No. of Shells)	Total Weight
Field 2	68/004	Oyster (1)	36g
	200/003	Whelk (10)	60g
Field 3	3522	Oyster (8); Whelk (2)	80g
	3560	Oyster (5)	80g
	3572	Oyster fragments	8g
	3583	Oyster (1)	21g
	3637	Oyster (1)	6g
	3757	Oyster (1) + frags	35g
	3758	Oyster (3); Whelk (3)	82g
	3760	Oyster (3)	29g
	3790 <83>	Mussel frags	1g
	3800	Oyster (2)	12g
	3801	Oyster (1)	12g
	3808	Oyster (1)	32g
	3813	Oyster (18)	207g
	3816	Oyster (38)	485g
	3819	Oyster (2); Mussel trace	45g
	3820	Oyster (1)	7g
	3825	Oyster (5)	68g
3845	Oyster (1)	20g	
3859	Oyster (2)	44g	

Area	Context	Marine Shell Species (No. of Shells)	Total Weight
	3861	Oyster (7)	86g
	3862	Oyster (7)	74g
	3864 <78>	Oyster (86); Whelk (4); Mussel (4) + frags	1353g
	3873	Oyster (1)	8g
	3874	Oyster frags	3g
	3895	Oyster (5)	32g
	3907	Oyster (13); Whelk (5)	157g
	3914	Oyster (5)	40g
	3916	Oyster (6) + frags	56g
	3925	Oyster (8); Whelk (2)	82g
	3929	Oyster (37); Common Cockle frag	320g
	3964	Oyster (6) + frags	65g
	3966 <91>	Oyster (5); Whelk (2)	207g
	3967 <92>	Oyster (13); Whelk (2)	164g

Table 44: Summary quantification of marine shell assemblage

- 6.13.2 Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of c 94% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*); c. 5% common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and c 1% of common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*). Just 2 contexts produced no oyster remains. They were context 200/003 with 60g of whelk comprising 10 small adults and a juvenile individual and context [3790] <83> with c 1g of mussel fragments.

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

- 6.13.3 Only one context produced marine molluscs: [68/004] (Table 44). It consists of a single oyster shell, retrieved from Period 4 ditch [68/003].

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

- 6.13.4 Most contexts containing marine molluscs were derived from Area E, and all appear to be of Medieval date in the range of 11th-14th c. AD (Table 44). Seven contexts produced >100g of molluscs (Table 45).

Context	Weight	Species Left/Right Valves Oyster	Area/ Period	Feature Type/Group
3813	207g	Oyster 9 x left; 9 x right	Area E/ 12th-14th c	Gully G52
3816*	485g	Oyster 22 x left; 16 x right	Area E / 11th-14th c	Ditch G51
3864* <78>	1.342kg	Oyster 43 x left; 42 x right Whelks x 4; Mussel x 4	Area E / 11th-13th c	Ditch G53
3864	11g	Oyster: 1 x left		
3907	157g	Oyster 9 x left; 4 x right Whelk x 5	Area E / 11th-14th c	Ditch G47
3929*	320g	Oyster 15 x left 22 x right Common cockle (1 x fragment)	Area E / 13th-14th c	Pit G73
3966 <91>	204g	Oyster 5 x left	Area E / 13th-14th c	Pit G65
3966	3g	Whelk x 2 Infants		
3967 <92>	164g	Oyster 8 x left; 5 x right Whelk x 2	Area E / 13th-14th c	Pit G65

Table 45: Contexts containing >100g of molluscs, showing the count of left/right valves of oyster (* candidates for further study)

6.14 Registered Finds by Rae Regensberg

6.14.1 A total of sixty-nine objects recovered from Fields 2 and 3 were assigned Registered Find numbers (Appendix 5). The registered finds include lithics, stone and fired clay objects; however, these are discussed by the relevant specialists in section 6.2 (lithics), section 6.9 (stone) and sections 6.6 (fired clay). This report considers the metal items, which included a diverse range of objects. A significant proportion of the registered finds were recovered by metal-detector from the topsoil and subsoil. Necessary X-radiography was undertaken by ASE conservator Alastair Threfall. The items are broadly grouped Field, period and functional category. In some instances, RF numbers have an alphabetic suffix due to duplication/overlapping number sequences between the various fieldwork phases between Fields 2 and 3.

Field 2 (North of Poplar Lane)

Prehistoric: Period 1

Tools:

6.14.2 The earliest metalwork find appears to be a broken-off loop from a Bronze Age socketed axe (RF<30>). It has a broad date covering the Bronze Age period (2500-700 BC). The loop was recovered from the fill of G35 pit [3133], part of a large prehistoric pit cluster in Area D (north).

Dress Accessories:

6.14.3 An incomplete cast copper alloy pin, RF<26>, with a round head (D.8mm) consisting of two rounded bands/collars, a recessed top with a raised central nub and a circular sectioned shaft was recovered from the basal fill of G35 pit [3175]. No parallels for the pin have been found to date; however, the context included prehistoric pot with a probable c. earliest Iron Age date (c.800-500 BC). Alternatively, the pin could be of later date, intrusive in this feature.

Medieval: Period 3

Dress accessories:

6.14.4 Copper alloy buckle RF<21> was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 69. The buckle is a small medieval single-looped type with a simple oval shaped loop, and an off-set and recessed strap-bar, flanked by slight projections. The buckle is undecorated but has surviving traces of white metal coating. Similar examples with tin coating have been contextually dated to 1270-1350 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 68-70, nos. 274 and 278).

Medieval to post-medieval

Household equipment:

6.14.5 A fragment of copper alloy sheet, RF<29>, with multiple small perforations (possibly a sugar sifter) was collected from the fill of G35 pit [3133] in Area D.

Post-medieval: Period 4

Dress Accessories:

6.14.6 A copper alloy buckle was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 69. The buckle, RF<20>, is a complete double-looped type; each loop is oval in plan and similar in size, the narrowed central bar is triangular in cross-section, flat at the rear, and has a small projection at each end. Similar buckles from elsewhere have been published and dated c.1500-1650 AD (Whitehead 2003, 54). One late post-medieval copper alloy button, RF<23> dating from the 18th to the mid-19th century, was also collected from the topsoil in Trench [69].

Miscellaneous:

6.14.7 The remaining material was dispersed in the topsoil and appears to be predominantly post-medieval in date. Included are an unidentified fitting RF<24>, an iron hinge strap RF<28>, and a miscellaneous copper alloy ring RF<31>.

Ordnance:

6.14.8 Five pieces of lead shot were recovered, four from topsoil in Trenches 69, 74 and 88 (RFs<22, 25, 26, 27>), and the fifth as a probable intrusive find in prehistoric G35 pit [3133] (RF<27>).

Field 3 (South of Poplar Lane)

Medieval: Period 3

Tools:

6.14.9 An iron hinge pivot (RF<A23>) with a tapering shank (comparative medieval examples in Goodall 2011, 190-197) was collected from the upper fill of Phase 3.3 G65 pit [3968], in Area E.

Household equipment:

6.14.10 Household equipment included two keys. One, RF<B7>, is an incomplete copper alloy example of medieval, possibly early medieval, date. It consists of a bit with a rectangular aperture and part of the bow. The key fragment was recovered from topsoil in Trench [218].

The second key, RF<A16> (PF<20>), is an iron key with a lozenge-shaped bow. The stem has a rectangular section, and the bit is rectangular in shape with two cleft cuts. Egan (2010, 114) suggests a 13/14th-century date for a very similar key, and it fits with Goodall (2011, 240-1, 281-3) type E keys, which were introduced in the 13th century and used throughout the rest of the medieval period. This key was recovered from the single fill of G44 ditch terminus seg [3562], of Phase 3.3 to Period 4 date.

6.14.11 One half of a copper alloy double rectangular fastening, RF<A19>, was collected from (voided) context [3526] along with a small (L.19 mm x W.14 mm) copper alloy strap end, RF<A18>. The fastening consisted of a rectangular sheet with four small perforations for rivets (two still have parts of the rivets *in situ* - circular shanked) in the corners and a larger circular perforation in the centre of the sheet; similar to book fitting catchplates featured in Howsam (2016, 37 no. A.7.1). The strap end is a folded rectangular strip with four rivet perforations on each corner (two still have rivets in situ), the folded section is rounded where the loop section of a clasp or buckle would have been attached. The edges of the strap end have broken edges, hence terminal features are not discernible. Egan and Pritchard (2002, 159 no. 754,749) have comparable strap end examples with a c.1150 to 1450 date range. The fastening and strap end are possibly from the same item.

Medieval to post-medieval

Miscellaneous:

- 6.14.12 A copper alloy object, RF<A15>, possibly a finial from a staff or a sceptre terminal, was recovered from fill [3794] in the G70 oven, in Area E. It consists of a circular domed octofoil knob with a narrow-waisted shank that attaches to the rounded top section of a hollow cylindrical cap and the remains of gold gilding. The finial is 22.7mm in length. The cylindrical cap is 48.6mm in length, 34.5mm diameter (although partially compressed) and 1.3mm thick.

Post-medieval: Period 4

Tools:

- 6.14.13 G76 debris layer [3980] produced two iron tools, RFs<A17> and <A21>, both with a rectangular-sectioned shank and tang, consistent with reamers in Goodall (2011, 26, 39).

Dress Accessories:

- 6.14.14 Four late post-medieval buttons, RFs<B2, B5, B14 and B16>, including one Royal Marine button, and two flat-faced buttons with wire loops on the reverse, dating from the 18th to the mid 19th century, were collected from topsoil in Trenches 205, 214, 225 and 227.

Miscellaneous:

- 6.14.15 A lead weight, or ingot, RF<B17>, with a medieval to post-medieval date was found in topsoil in Trench 231. It is a locally-made weight consisting of a lead cube weighing 49g with two impressed triangular shapes with raised dots inside on one surface. A figurative lead mount, RF<A20>, in the shape of a crown with wide arches with a hole approximately in the centre of the mount, and an irregular small (D: 19 mm) lead disc, RF<A22>, were both collected from the G76 debris layer [3980] in Area E.
- 6.14.16 Several, predominantly post-medieval, miscellaneous items were recovered from the topsoil. These included a copper alloy stud, RF<B9>, two unidentified fittings RFs <A19, B18>, and a copper alloy ferrule RF<B13>.

Coins by Trista Clifford

- 6.14.17 A total of nineteen coins were recovered, all from Field 3. They are listed in Appendix 5. Comprising thirteen Roman, one medieval and five post-medieval items, most were recovered from either topsoil or subsoil deposits across the evaluation trenches and excavation areas. A single medieval cut silver halfpenny (RF<A10>), was retrieved from a since-voided context and can only be regarded as unstratified. The remainder were clearly residual in later features (i.e. Roman coins in medieval features/layers in excavation Area E).

6.15 Environmental Samples by Elsa Neveu and Mariangela Vitolo

- 6.15.1 Seventy-nine bulk samples, measuring from 10 to 45 litres, were taken during the evaluation and excavation works within Fields 2 and 3. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains, such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca. This report assesses the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on crops, agrarian practices and local

vegetation environment, while the faunal remains are incorporated into the relevant finds report.

- 6.15.2 These samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flots. Residues and flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. The residue were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts (quantification in table 1 and 2). A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to scan whole flots and identify the remains. Their contents are described and recorded in Appendix 6a and 6b. The identification of the charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. The remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the wild taxa follows Stace (2010) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.
- 6.15.3 Ten charcoal fragments were extracted from each of the samples that produced a good amount, to check for preservation and range of taxa present. Fragments were fractured by hand to obtain a transverse section. Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping. For some taxa, the transverse section is often enough to allow a preliminary identification. Other taxa have been grouped according to characteristics seen in the cross-section. All identifications will need to be confirmed with the aid of a high-power microscope, at analysis stage. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 6c and nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Field 2 - North of Poplar Lane

Plant macrofossils:

- 6.15.4 A range of archaeological environmental remains were noted. These include charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, uncharred and burnt faunal remains as well as microfauna. The residues also produced slag, pottery, flint, ceramic building material and magnetic material. The finds and faunal remains have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports. Appendix 6a and 6b provide an overview of the samples detailing materials retrieved through flotation and sorting. The following text summaries the results by Field, fieldwork phase and period. Most of the flots produced a variable percentage of uncharred seed and root remains.

Field 2 evaluation samples <12> to <19>:

- 6.15.6 No charred plant remains were retrieved from evaluation samples <12> [72/005], <13> [80/006], <14> [80/004], <15> [92/012] and <16> [92/014]. Samples <17> [94/010] and <18> [94/007] – fills of Period 1 G39 and G40 pits/postholes in Area D – produced a few macrofossils, which mainly corresponded to hazel nutshell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), and two, less well preserved, remains of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and unidentified cereal (*Cerealía*) were recorded. Sample <19> from G29 pit [67/003], in Area C, yielded one grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and one of unidentified cereal (*Cerealía*; Appendix 6b).

Field 2 excavation samples <20> to <51>:

Period 1: Prehistoric 2100-500BC

- 6.15.7 Samples <21> [2023], <22> [2034], <23> [2032], <27> [2129], <30> [2135], <31> [2137], <32> [2139], <35> [2145], <37> [2178], and <38> [2177] from Period 1 features located in Area C, and sample <49> [3019] from a feature in area D did not produce charred plant remains.
- 6.15.8 Samples <20> [2009], <25> [2071], <26> [2070], <28> [2131], <29> [2133], <33> [2141], <34> [2144], <40> [2182], <41> [2027], <45> [2120], <48> [2245], <50> [3144], and <51> [3006] from features in Area C yielded low density plant macrofossil assemblages, whereas the flots from <24> [2038], <36> [2067], <42> [2189], <43> [2190], and <46> [2209] from Area C features produced higher densities. Remains were poorly to moderately well-preserved. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) seemed the most common crop taxa. Remains identified as emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were recorded in lower quantities. Hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) were frequent in these assemblages, while blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) were anecdotal. In addition, several wild and weed taxa were recorded in smaller amounts such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), dwarf elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), rye grasses/fescues (*Festuca/Lolium* sp.), dock/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.), and vetch/tare (*Vicia* sp.). Some poorly preserved macrofossils were identified as *Fabaceae*, *Lamiaceae*, *Polygonaceae* and *Poaceae* (Appendix 6b).

Period 4: Post-medieval

- 6.15.8 Sample <47> [2212], from animal burial pit [2213] situated in Area C, did not yielded charred plant remains (Appendix 6b).

Undated feature

- 6.15.9 Sample <44> [2171], from undated G26 seg ditch [2169], in Area C, revealed only one plant macrofossil, which was well preserved and identified as a fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*; Appendix 6b).

Field 3 - South of Poplar Lane

Field 3 evaluation sample <52>:

- 6.15.10 Sample <52> [232/004] from pit [232/006] did not produced charred plant macrofossils (Appendix 6b).

Field 3 excavation samples <54> to <91>:

Period 1: Prehistoric 2100-500BC

- 6.15.11 Samples <68> [3728] and <69> [3734], collected from two G63 pits in Area E, yielded a few charred plant remains, which were identified as flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*; Appendix 6b).

Period 3: Medieval (1066-1540 AD)

- 6.15.12 Samples <79> [3828], <80> [3832] and <87> [3935] from the fills of G46, G45 and G73 medieval ditches in area E did not yield charred plant remains (Appendix 6b).
- 6.15.13 Samples <58> [3533], <59> [3534], <60> [3625], <61> [3610], <66> [3680], <67> [3706], <70> [3664], <71> [3669], <72> [3670], <74> [3746], <75> [3747], <76> [3750], <78> [3864], <81> [3834], <82> [3753], <83> [3740], <84> [3686], <85> [3796], <86> [3951], <89> [3765], <90> [3649], <91> [3966], <92> [3967], <93> [3930] and <94> [3712], from features belonging to several medieval groups located in area E, revealed poor and large assemblages. Charred plant remains were poorly to moderately-well preserved. These samples yielded similar crop spectra: hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) appeared as the main crop. However, the lack of glume floret made impossible yet to confirm if the retrieved grains belonged to the domesticated oat (*Avena sativa*). Remains of unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) were numerous, therefore, abundance of cereal species may be underestimated. Chaff remains were scarce and recorded as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). In addition, emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), common pea (*Pisum sativum*), vetch/pea (*Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus*), and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) occurred as anecdotal crop. Wild and weed taxa were recorded in modest quantities. Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) were frequent, while fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), corncockle (*Agrostemma* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), cleaver (*Galium* sp.), hempbettle (*Galeopsis* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), rye grasses/fescues (*Festuca/Lolium* sp.), vetch/tare (*Vicia* sp.), knotgrass family (*Polygonaceae*), and pulse family (*Fabaceae*) were uncommon (Appendix 6b).

Undated features

- 6.15.14 Sample <88> [3923], from pit [3924] in area E, produced a modest assemblage including emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*; grains and rachis), oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*), and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*; Appendix 6b). Plant macrofossils were poorly- to well-preserved.
- 6.15.15 Samples <62> [3641], <63> [3690], <64> [3693], and <65> [3695], from G74 pits in area E, yielded poor and large assemblages. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) appeared as the main crop taxa, while oat (*Avena* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) seemed less common. In addition, stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), false oat-grass (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), hairy vetch/smooth hare (*Vicia hirsute / tetrasperma*), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), buttercup/ spearwort/ crowfoot (*Ranunculus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*) were recorded in low quantities (Appendix 6b).
- 6.15.16 Sample <73> from colluvium deposit [3672] in G64 hollow [3744], in area E, revealed a modest amount of plant macrofossils, which were poorly to moderately well-preserved. The taxa were listed as hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), naked

wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), rye (*Secale cereale*), oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereals (*Cerealina*), unidentified pulses (*Fabaceae*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and unidentified weed taxa (Appendix 6b).

- 6.15.17 Sample <55> [3515], from a G79 burnt pit in Area G, only yielded one charred seed of unidentified (*Lamiaceae*) and one fragment of hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*; Appendix 6b).
- 6.15.18 Sample <77> [3738] produced remains, which were poorly to moderately well-preserved. The recorded taxa were rye (*Secale cereale*; grains and rachis), oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereals (*Cerealina*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), cornflower (*Cyaneus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), buttercup/spearwort/crowfoot (*Ranunculus* sp.) and vetch/tare (*Vicia* sp.). No further work is recommended for this sample, because of the lack of details: parent context, type of feature and location are unknown (Appendix 6b).

Charcoal

Field 2 - North of Poplar Lane:

- 6.15.19 The charcoal assemblages from the Field 2 investigations were mostly dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), with a range of other taxa also present. This included ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), but also the hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.) group, as well as other diffuse porous taxa with vessels in a solitary arrangement. This characteristic is typical of taxa of the Maloideae sub-family, which includes species such as apple, pear, hawthorn and service among others. Vitrification was noted in some samples. This happens when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glossy and is associated to the use of high temperature and prolonged burning, although other co-factors might be at play to make charcoal vitrified (McParland *et al* 2010). Radial cracks were visible on the multiseriate rays of some oak fragments; these are an indication of the presence of moisture in the wood.

Field 3 - South of Poplar Lane:

- 6.15.20 In this area of the site, charcoal preservation was not as good as in the contexts from Field 2. Partly, the poorer preservation could be due to fluctuations of the ground water, which causes alternating periods of wetting and drying. These can make the charcoal brittle, but also cause sediment laden water to infiltrate the deposits and leave encrustations on the charcoal fragments. Some sediment encrustations were present on charcoal fragments from Field 2, but they were common in Field 3. A number of fragments derived from knot wood and were also not identifiable. Tyloses in oak vessels, vitrification and radial splits were also noted. The range of taxa recorded on Field 3 were the same as Field 2, again with oak being the dominant species.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

7.1 Realisation of the original research aims

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

Field 2

OR1: *In the event that evidence of Neolithic occupation is identified can the evidence contribute to debate surrounding non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic? (Medlycott 2011, 13).*

No direct evidence for Neolithic occupation was identified in any of the excavation areas. Small assemblages of pottery were identified as being of *either* Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date (G33 and G38) and a partially complete vessel may constitute the partial remains of a Neolithic Plan Bowl (G63). However, difficulties in distinguishing between Early Neolithic and later Bronze/Early Iron Age flint-tempered fabrics make such identifications tentative. A later date is considered more likely when the general predominance of evidence for later prehistoric activity is considered. The remainder of evidence for Neolithic activity recovered during the current phase of archaeological work is indirect; limited to small assemblages of broadly dated prehistoric worked flint, all present as residual finds within otherwise dated or else undated features; and testament to a limited and transient presence in the landscape during the period.

Despite this, the results do have some minor potential to contribute to debate surrounding non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic when they are considered as part of a wider body of evidence for Neolithic settlement patterns in the vicinity. Indeed, such activity was probably peripheral to the Neolithic/Early Bronze settlement site to the north (SPT001) and possible occasional/seasonal Neolithic occupation site identified in adjacent Field 1 (ASE 2018 and 2019a).

OR2: *If Bronze Age field systems are identified, investigations should seek to maximize opportunities for dating to contribute to debate arising from the David Yates model for late Bronze Age settlement and field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20).*

The remains uncovered during excavations at Wolsey Grange 1 do not constitute those of Bronze Age field systems. The potential for the remains to contribute to debate regarding Bronze Age settlement is addressed in discussion of OR3, below.

OR3: *The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement is well established (ibid). In the event of settlement evidence being identified can this be attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age,*

With the exception of a single, tentatively assigned, post-built roundhouse (S1), there is little amongst the Period 1 remains uncovered in Fields 2 that can be considered to constitute definitive evidence for Bronze Age settlement. Furthermore, most of the dateable artefactual evidence recovered from features assigned to the period was fragmented and comprised of featureless body sherds, making precise dating difficult, with a broad Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age date being assigned. As such, if it is assumed that S1 does indeed constitute the remains of a settlement, a Middle/Late Bronze Age date cannot be assumed. The

large number of similarly broadly dated prehistoric pits present within the excavation areas certainly attests to land use activity, but the general sparseness of finds content and lack of meaningful spatial distribution makes it difficult to discern its nature.

OR4: *If deposits suitable for C14 dating are identified, can the application of Bayesian modelling contribute to more closely constrained dating of features and pottery within the Bronze Age (ibid).*

No deposits of probable/definite Bronze Age date considered suitable for radiocarbon dating were identified during the excavations in Wolsey Grange Fields 2 and 3.

OR5: *The relationship between settlement sites and burial (Medlycott 2011, 20).*

The prehistoric remains uncovered in Field 3 of the Wolsey Grange 1 development site are limited to a single group of Early Bronze Age–earliest Iron Age pits (G63). They provide no insight into the relationship between settlement sites and burial in the Bronze Age

OR6: *The development of enclosed settlement and fields from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period (ibid).*

OR7: *Understanding the scale, rate and nature of abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction (ibid, 29).*

The Field 2 and 3 excavation results do not contribute to an understanding of the development of enclosed settlement and fields from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. No Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system remains were encountered and no land use remains of later Iron Age or Roman date were identified.

OR8: *Contribute to an understanding of local pottery production for this period (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, 19).*

The small and fragmented Roman pottery assemblage recovered from Field 3 does not contribute to an understanding of local pottery production in the period.

OR9: *There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon Sites (Medlycott 2011, 57).*

No direct evidence for early medieval land-use was uncovered in either Field 2 or Field 3.

OR10: *The origins and development of the different [medieval] rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70).*

OR11: *What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70).*

The High Medieval features uncovered in Field 3, primarily Area E, constitute the remains of part of an enclosed farmstead and they contribute a further example of medieval rural settlement to an existing body of evidence.

Despite this, their potential to further research into the dynamics of medieval rural settlement (OR10) is limited. They represent relatively marginal activity associated with a rural settlement, presumably a farmstead, thought to lie beyond the western extent of the Wolsey Grange 1 development site, in an area subject to heavy modern truncation. This marginality similarly limits the potential of the Period 3 remains to address many of the research questions posited by OR11. No buildings were uncovered, ditched enclosures/fields were not fully exposed, and the nature/extent of the remains beyond the limits of the excavation can only be speculated upon. The possible midden deposits and ovens/kilns located in this apparently peripheral part of the settlement have some contribution to the understanding of activities undertaken within it. Further discussion of these themes can be found in section 7.2.1, alongside a consideration of the regional parallels.

7.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

7.2.1 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic dataset has provided a corpus of evidence from two main periods of occupation; Period 1: Early Bronze Age–earliest Iron Age and Period 3: Medieval.

No features were dated prior to the Early Bronze Age, although a small quantity of flintwork and pottery of possible Neolithic date was recovered from several features as residual finds. This small assemblage attests to a limited, and presumably transient, prehistoric presence in the landscape which, in the Neolithic period, would have been peripheral to the probable Neolithic settlement identified c.1km to the north of site (SHER SPT 001) and the contemporary seasonal occupation site identified in Field 1 (ASE 2019a). This seems to be a fairly typical 'background scatter' of prehistoric material and has a low local significance; its only potential to inform site interpretation or research into the nature of prehistoric land use in the region is in its contribution to an existing body of such data.

Period 1: Early Bronze Age – earliest Iron Age

The evidence for Early Bronze Age – earliest Iron Age activity was present in the form of mostly loose, non-descript, pit and post-hole clusters/scatters, in what would have been an unenclosed landscape. The pottery assemblage recovered from features assigned to the period was mixed and the remains are, as such, considered to hold little potential to contribute to wider site interpretation. Even if it is assumed, for example, that S1 does indeed constitute the remains of a building, it remains difficult to assign them to a particular period, beyond the broad Early Bronze Age – earliest Iron Age date range.

The dataset does, however, offer some broad insight into changing settlement patterns from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age periods. Whilst the significant increase in the quantity of remains assigned to Period 1 makes it clear that there was an increase in the intensity of activity in the locality, there is also evidence for its longevity. The possible structured deposits recorded in Field 2 (G27) are variously assigned either a Middle ([2176] and [2196]) or Late Bronze Age ([2193] and [2210]) date. Although the precise nature of these deposits is not apparent, it is evident that

prior knowledge of the earlier depositions would have been necessary in making the latter. The G35 pits provide further such evidence, in that they exhibit clear phasing, but with only very marginal intercutting. Unfortunately, the pottery recovered was too fragmented to assign a date more specific than broadly Bronze Age, and the material targeted by the quarrying remains unclear. However, the knowledge of this location as a source was preserved and that the location of earlier, backfilled, G35 pits must have been known in order to achieve the minimal subsequent re-cutting observed. The remains, then, purport to both a more intense and permanent, perhaps sedentary, presence in the landscape in Period 1, that is contrary to the limited and transient Neolithic presence indicated by the earlier prehistoric remains recovered. The mostly fragmentary pottery assemblage recovered would indicate that any associated settlement was not in the immediate vicinity; indeed, it is speculated that this lie c.1km to the north, at the previously identified multi-period prehistoric settlement site (SHER SPT 001). In this way, the Period 1 remains do hold some potential to contribute to research into the nature of prehistoric land use in the region when they are considered as part of a wider body of evidence.

Period 3: Medieval

Activity on site was at its most intense in the medieval period (1066-1540 AD). Medieval remains together constitute the partially exposed remains of an enclosed farmstead to the south of Poplar Lane, bound by ditches BD2 and BD3 to the north, east and south, and continuing beyond the western extent of Field 3. Several NW/SE-NE/SW field systems (FS2, FS3 and FS4) are thought to constitute multiple phases of plot or field boundaries and probably also served to aid drainage, channelling water into a natural hollow (G56), which seems to have functioned as a pond/drain throughout most of the medieval occupation of the site. A handful of contemporary pits (G61 and G65) provide no significant insight into the function of these 'plots', although the presence of two ovens suggest crop and/or food processing activities were taking place. Whilst demonstrable stratigraphic relationships between the ditches that constitute FS2, FS3 and FS4, form the basis of four tentatively assigned phases of site development (Phases 3.1-3.4) within the medieval period, the mixed pottery assemblage recovered from medieval features provides no useful insight into their relative longevity and it is entirely possible that the remains actually represent activity taking place within a much more condensed timeframe. Indeed, it is noted in section 7.2.4 that the minimal presence of later medieval wares perhaps indicates that settlement activity largely ceased by the end of the 14th century.

The medieval remains are considered to hold moderate to high local significance. The Suffolk HER records the lost medieval Felchurch Church as having stood in the vicinity of Field 3 (HER WSH006), surrounded by its associated hamlet. Previous investigations had tentatively been thought to indicate its presence within Field 3 itself, with structural remains uncovered in Trench 3/26 being initially interpreted as the possible church building platform (ASE 2015). Further investigation as part of the current phase of work, however, fully exposed these remains, demonstrating them constitute a large oven (O1), and no structural remains directly indicative of medieval settlement were uncovered in Field 3. Despite this, the presence of a possible ecclesiastical staff finial (RF<A15>), keys, tools, a strap end and a catch plate seem to attest to both ecclesiastical and domestic activity nearby, and the recovery of a glazed flat roof tile and glazed ridge tile might indicate the presence of a high-status building/s in the wider vicinity. The Period 3 remains are

nonetheless thought to constitute rural settlement activity marginal to the Felchurch church and its associated hamlet.

Similarities between the field systems and boundary ditches recorded in Area E to those that have been more extensively exposed elsewhere, highlight the sort of activity that the Period 3 remains are likely peripheral to. At Stebbingford, in north Essex, for example, field systems similar to those in Area E were present alongside a dwelling, outbuildings and farmyard (Medlycott 1996) and large swathes of the medieval landscape of Essex, including several 12th- to 13th-century rural settlement sites, were also excavated in advance of the construction of Stansted Airport (Havis and Brooks 2004). At Cedars Park, Stowmarket, excavations uncovered extensive evidence for dispersed medieval settlement dated to the 13th-14th centuries that included several rectilinear property boundary complexes such as those represented by FS2, FS3 and FS4 alongside cobbled surfaces, stock enclosures and the remains of two buildings (Woolhouse 2016). At Robinson Road, Brightlingsea, 12th- to 15th-century medieval activity was exposed on a similar scale to that at Wolsey Grange, only here the remains included a post-built timber building (Heard 2017).

A particularly pertinent parallel can be drawn to the medieval remains excavated at Moreton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (ASE 2020b). Here, the remains of two 11th- to 12th-century crop processing structures were uncovered alongside several phases of medieval ditches. Despite being only roughly half the size of oven/kiln O1, these were similar in construction, with yellow and red clay bases. Bulk soil samples collected from deposits associated with the use of the Moreton Hall ovens contained charred barley, wheat and oat grains suggesting an early stage of crop processing, but also chaff suggesting the assemblage was fully processed (ASE 2020b). At the current stage of analysis, it is not clear whether the environmental assemblage recovered from O1, and indeed O2, facilitate similar conclusions. If they do, then the remains could potentially offer some insight into the production and processing of food crops in the medieval period (cf. Medlycott 2011, 71).

The paucity of medieval remains recorded in the evaluation trenches to the east of Area E would suggest that the settlement to which the Periods 3 remains are peripheral lies beyond the western extent of Field 3. This area has unfortunately been heavily truncated by industrial development and the construction of the A14 dual carriageway, neither of which were subject to prior archaeological investigation. This marginality limits the potential of the dataset to contribute to research into the nature of medieval land use in the region because the nature of the activity taking place beyond the Wolsey Grange 1 development can only be speculated upon. The other more-extensively exposed sites (such as those previously mentioned), on the other hand, provide more-complete examples of dispersed medieval farmsteads. When considered alongside these examples, the medieval remains at Wolsey Grange 1 offer little further insights into the dynamics of medieval settlement in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70). However, large scale excavations of dispersed rural settlements are limited (Woolhouse 2016, 109) and the Period 3 remains do, nonetheless, contribute to the existing corpus of evidence for rural medieval settlement in the East of England, providing some potential for comparative analysis. As such, they are considered to be of moderate regional significance.

Period 4: Post-medieval and modern

The post-medieval remains uncovered within the Wolsey Grange Fields 2 and 3 predominantly comprise ditches that relate to the layout of the later post-medieval to early modern enclosed agricultural landscape surrounding Ipswich. Other than this, a pit containing two animal burials (G32) and a series of several possible quarry pits (G34) represent sporadic activity within these agricultural fields that is typical of the period. This landscape is well evidenced by and understood from cartographic sources, and the remains are considered to be of low local significance and have low to negligible potential for the further study of the rural landscape in the area.

7.2.2 *Flintwork*

The worked flint assemblage recovered from Fields 2 and 3 is of local significance, providing evidence for a prehistoric presence in the local landscape. Based on morphological and technological grounds, and based on the presence of a diagnostic leaf arrowhead fragment, it demonstrates early use of the site. The early prehistoric activity was mostly noted in evaluation Trenches 67, 79 and 94. However the pieces are sparse, and the activity seems to be only low-level. The remaining pieces indicate a flake-orientated industry, and the presence of thin carefully-made flakes suggests presence during the Middle Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. No concentrations of well-stratified groups were found. Many worked flint finds seem to be residual, including the Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper in a likely Iron Age ditch, and it seems that although the landscape was fairly continuously occupied, this occupation was not intensive in its nature. In addition, a few flakes that are more crudely made are likely to be later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age).

Most contexts produced very low quantities of flints. The material is consistent with the assemblage recovered during the other phases of work in Wolsey Grange Field 1. Beyond the analysis already carried out at the assessment stage, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of the site or in itself has any potential further analysis.

7.2.3 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*

Taken as a whole, the prehistoric pottery assemblage from Fields 2 and 3 is of moderate size; however, it is quite widely dispersed in the different areas, with many different periods and ceramic traditions apparently represented, and there are few large well-dated groups. For this reason, the assemblage is of limited local significance and is generally considered to hold little potential for further analysis.

It is recommended that instead of a standalone specialist report, short summary paragraphs on the dating evidence might be integrated into the stratigraphic narrative with descriptions of two slightly more significant groups, [2198] (G29) and [3729] (G63). It would be useful to undertake some brief background research on the topic of structured deposition and holed vessels in the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

The Roman pottery assemblage is very small and all probably residual or intrusive where found. It has negligible significance and no potential for further study.

7.2.4 Post-Roman Pottery

Field 2: GRE is a common find on rural sites in East Anglia and was probably deposited during the distribution of manure or 'night soil' from nearby settlements. As such, it has no significance in relation to this site and no further work is required.

Field 3: The assemblage comprises largely 11th- to 14th-century wares and may represent continuous occupation from the early to high medieval periods, with little material post-dating this. The medieval assemblage includes similar coarsewares to those identified elsewhere in SE Suffolk. In the early period, both shelly and sandy wares are present suggesting that wares were sourced from areas to the north and south of the village, although the SE Suffolk types were most frequent. Glazed wares are relatively scarce, but they come from local or unknown production sites. Jars are notably more common than bowls in this assemblage, which tends to be more typical in urban assemblages than rural ones of the period, although sites vary in their composition even in rural areas. Pottery of high medieval date is slightly more common than early medieval (based on MNV, 99 for the former, 177 for the latter), but there are no clear patterns of use of the two period groups in the provisional phasing. The few later medieval wares perhaps indicate that activity had largely ceased by the end of the 14th century.

This is the largest quantity of pottery of this date to have been recovered from Sproughton parish in recent years, and the only one to have been recorded using the new Suffolk Post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). Medieval pottery from the previous Phase 1 preliminary evaluation totalled 218 sherds (Walker 2015). Such large, well-preserved assemblages from rural sites have a high potential to further our knowledge of medieval pottery of this period in the region. A large assemblage from Bramford (Anderson 1996) will provide a good comparison, but otherwise the largest assemblages of post-Roman pottery from nearby sites are from Ipswich, and many of these unfortunately have only small groups of early to high medieval date. A large early medieval assemblage was recovered from Thurleston High School, however (Anderson 2009). Assemblages from other Suffolk rural sites in the east and south of the county will also be useful to help place the Wolsey Grange medieval pottery in context.

If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages.

Spatial distribution of the pottery will almost certainly be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site and use of pottery associated with any structural remains.

In summary, the potential of this pottery assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

7.2.5 Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building material was most prolific in the Field 3 excavation areas, primarily Area E. Although there is some distinctly post-medieval material, the presence of

medieval CBM suggests that any tiled structures in the vicinity had a medieval date. Tiled roofs and brick features were not as common in the medieval period, and tended to be reserved for prestigious buildings. Hence, the glazed flat roof tile and crested ridge tile indicate the presence of a high-status building in the vicinity. As such, the CBM from this area has some local significance.

The CBM from Field 2 was fairly nondescript, with flat roof tile being the most common form. As roof tile remained consistent in form from its introduction in the 12th century right into the post-medieval period, without specific diagnostic features (for example the glazed tile in the southern area) it can be very difficult to date. Hence, the material from Field 2 has little significance. The paucity of brick and dispersed distribution of the roof tile further reduces the archaeological significance in this area.

Although the CBM in Field 3 has some local significance, there is no potential for further analysis work on any of the CBM assemblage other than come consideration of its distribution in relation to other artefact classes..

7.2.6 *Fired Clay*

The fired clay assemblage is the detrital remains of domestic activity on or near Fields 2 and 3. The smaller fraction from Field 2 is of limited archaeological significance, although the presence of a Bronze Age loomweight is an indicator of domestic occupation near the site. The same can be said for the possible Anglo-Saxon weight fragment from Field 3. The possibility that is latter object could instead be of Neolithic date should be considered further, however.

The structural daub portion of the assemblage recovered from Field 3, though large, does not offer much to the site narrative. There is note in the presence of the fired daub and the indicators it has for the burnt-down timber structure it coated. However, as a standalone feature it offers little archaeological insight without any other related finds. The calcareous rich clays in Area E are not initially informative, but the concentration of material in one area and the evidence of it in use as a lining material shows some technological choice and functional intention. The lack of sintering of the material points to a very short or low temperature burning event. Of only local significance, this assemblage has no further potential for analysis.

7.2.7 *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is very small and consists solely of stem fragments, which are often found to be residual or intrusive. It is not considered to be of any significance and has no potential for further work.

7.2.8 *Glass*

The assemblage is very small and lacks inherently interesting fragments. Other than its contribution to the dating evidence, it is not considered to be of significance. It has no potential for further analysis.

7.2.9 *Geological Material*

The stone assemblage from Fields 2 and 3 is relatively small and contains a high proportion of unworked types that can be considered naturally local to the area. The

only noteworthy piece is the boulder used as a hearth base. This material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis or publication.

The small assemblage of medieval querns/millstones is of a little more interest as it shows the dominance of German lava at the time as well as the re-use of precious grinding stones, which hints at an agricultural settlement of the lower tiers of society. As such, although no further detailed analysis on the material itself is proposed, it is considered worth considering the significance of the quern stones in the final publication as they both shed light on the current site's economy and add to the growing corpus of quern/mill stones in this part of the East of England. The wording for publication can be extracted from the current assessment and the associated Excel archive. No pieces need illustration.

7.2.10 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material

The slag assemblage from Fields 2 and 3 appears to represent a low level of iron smithing activity during the medieval period, though the quantities involved suggest this was at some distance from the excavated areas. Such low-level working on rural sites is common – indeed a little more waste may have been expected. Both Fields appear to have had some contamination during the later post-medieval period with tiny pieces of clinker intruding into earlier deposits, presumably during periods of arable cultivation. The slag is of low significance and has no potential for further detailed analysis.

7.2.11 Bulk Metalwork

Although the bulk metalwork assemblage is varied, none of the objects are of intrinsic value, and there is no *in situ* material present. Furthermore, a large percentage of the assemblage consisted of undiagnostic (strips, sheet fragments etc.), or unidentified material. The datable material is exclusively post-medieval, with most having a late post-medieval date, and is not out of the ordinary for an assemblage predominantly recovered by metal detector. Considering this, the assemblage has limited archaeological significance and no further potential. There were no significant differences between the material collected from Fields 2 and 3, other than the greater quantity of material recovered from the former.

7.2.12 Animal Bone

Although the animal bone assemblage recovered from Fields 2 and 3 is moderately-sized, over half of the identified animal bone derives from the post-medieval cattle associated bone group deposits (ABG; Morris 2008) from Field 2, which are likely the result of disposal of foetal/neonatal stillbirths, or death soon after birth. A moderate number (n=865) of animal remains also derive from undated features, the majority of which consist of large and medium mammal fragments, meaning even if further dating was possible, little additional information would be gathered from the re-analysis of this animal bone assemblage. The associated bone group deposit from Field 2 Period 1 is locally significant in terms of the presence of such a deposit; however, the function is unclear. This may warrant a short summary alongside the prehistoric activity from Field 3, if dating can be confirmed. The medieval animal bone assemblage from Field 3 and the post-medieval activity in Field 2 is interesting in terms of lack of land-use continuity; however, the animal bone assemblage is small and therefore has little significance or potential for further analysis.

7.2.13 *Shell*

The marine molluscs from the Wolsey Grange Fields 2 and 3 derive exclusively from the presumed foundation and occupation of the medieval site found in Area E, that is 11th-14th centuries. Throughout this period the exploitation of the marine resource, however, appears to be at a low level. Only three contexts have a significant amount of oyster remains worthy of further study ([3816], [3864] and [3929]). The relative proximity of the site to the Orwell Estuary, with its intertidal habitats, would have meant that the marine resource was readily accessible to the occupants during the early medieval period. The low-level exploitation suggests that occasional strand-looping activities within this estuarine area would have occurred. The shell assemblage is of local significance in terms of indicating the role of marine resources in the diet of the medieval settlement and has modest potential for further analysis in furtherance of this.

7.2.14 *Registered Finds*

As a large proportion of the assemblage is unstratified, the significance of the registered finds assemblage is somewhat reduced, despite the size. There are, however, several items of particular interest; notably the loop, which appears to be from a Bronze Age socketed axe, from a pit in Area D. It could potentially be linked to scrap hoarding in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, which is commonly found in the region (*cf.* Wiseman 2018, 41). However, as it was found in a currently dubious prehistoric pit context (including post-medieval metalwork, pottery and CBM), both further research and consideration of its context are required. The finial or sceptre terminal found in medieval Area E is a high-status item, and could possibly inform on activities, for example ecclesiastical, that took place in the area. The quotidian items (for example keys, tools, and strap end and catch plate), also recovered from the southern area, evidence the general day-to-day activities that took place on the site during the medieval period (predominantly late Medieval), and as such have some local significance. The remaining finds are all unstratified or, as with some of the coins clearly residual in later features, late post-medieval items with low significance and no potential for further study.

7.2.15 *Environmental Remains*

Charred plant macrofossils

A number of the samples from Prehistoric (Period 1) and Medieval (Period 3) contexts produced moderate and large assemblages of charred plant remains. They are likely to yield significant information about food, crops, and husbandry practices for both phases of land use, though predominantly for the Medieval as the site remains are more coherent. These assemblages have some regional significance, and may provide new insights that augment what is already known from previous investigations in Suffolk (e.g. Wolsey Grange: Adams 2019a; sites IAS 4201, 4601, 4801 and 5701: Murphy 1987; Cedars Park Stowmarket: Fryer 2004; Great Blakenham: Adams 2019b; Chilton Leys Stowmarket: Summers 2015 and Allot 2020; Capel St Mary: Neveu and Vitolo 2021).

Charcoal

Some bulk soil samples collected during the excavations in Fields 2 and 3 have produced substantial charred wood assemblages. Oak appeared to be frequently

used for fuel. This is hardly surprising as oak wood makes an excellent fuel as well as being useful for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). It is possible that the inhabitants of the site could rely on a decent supply of oak wood from the surrounding landscape. It is likely that most of the taxa present originated from mixed deciduous woodland and woodland margins, whilst if alder was securely identified from further work, riverbanks could not be ruled out as a source of fuel wood. Identifications will need to be confirmed at analysis stage. As the charcoal originated from secondary deposition contexts, with no signs of *in situ* burning, they are likely to represent an amalgam of waste originating from different sources. As such, this assemblage does not hold the potential to inform on fuel selection for specific purposes but rather on general trends in fuel selection strategies. The assemblage can also inform on changes in the local vegetation environment in the Prehistoric and Medieval periods.

8.0 FURTHER ANALYSIS, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The preceding section has discussed the significance and potential of the various stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data sets to further the interpretation and understanding of the Wolsey Grange Field 2 and 3 remains and to contribute to identified local and regional research topics/themes. In this section, revised research aims and objectives that will inform and shape further analytical work are presented (8.2) and the tasks to be undertaken to produce a final archive report are identified and quantified (8.3).

8.1.2 No further dissemination of the most pertinent results beyond the production of a final archive report is considered appropriate for Fields 2 and 3 in isolation. However, as further archaeological excavation programmes are planned for subsequent development phases at the wider Wolsey Grange development site, it is proposed that the results of this phase be incorporated into a larger overview of the results from across the wider site. This would also draw upon the results of previous phases of excavation elsewhere in the Wolsey Grange 1 site (i.e. in Field 1). Therefore, a tentative programme of tasks for analysis and dissemination is proposed that reflects the further work proposed for the results of this excavation only (8.4).

8.2 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

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

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

RRA 1: To further understand the nature of the Prehistoric land use across Fields 2 and 3

RRO 1: Can the nature of the structured deposits in Area C and Area E pits (G27 and G63) be better understood through research into comparanda from elsewhere in the region?

RRO 2: Can further consideration of finds and environmental remains provide insights into the significance of the recorded pit clusters and scatters? Do these denote settlement activity or casual disposal activity over an extended period?

RRA 2: To further understand the nature of the medieval land use in Field 3

RRO 3: Can the nature/layout/function of the medieval settlement in Area E be better understood through comparison with other rural settlement sites excavated

in the region? Is it a farmstead? Do the ditches define simple boundaries, sub-enclosures/plots within, or paddocks/field adjacent to, the settlement focus?

RRO 4: Can the relative sequence and chronology of the medieval; settlement development be clarified through further study of the pottery evidence and/or radiocarbon dating of key elements, e.g. FS2, FS3 and FS4 ditches.

RRO 5: Can the nature of the food/crop processing taking place, as evidenced by oven O1 and oven O2 (and perhaps oven/kiln G80) be further clarified? Do the charred plant macrofossils provide insight into this? What does this say about medieval agricultural practice here?

RRO6: Can the relationship of this medieval rural settlement to the hamlet of Felchurch and its associated church be explored? Do the finds assemblages provide any clues?

8.3 Further analysis and final archive reporting

8.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to complete the final archive reporting for the Wolsey Grange 1, Fields 2 and 3, mitigation area results are identified below and summarised in Table 46, which includes anticipated time allocations.

Stratigraphic

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

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

8.3.4 The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Review/refinement of dating/grouping/phasing/land use by re-examining the stratigraphic relationships, integration with the results of past/future excavations and in light of subsequent review of the ceramic site dating and radiocarbon dating (3 days)
- Research on parallels and comparanda, etc., particularly later prehistoric quarrying/pit complexes, Bronze Age structured deposits, rural medieval settlements with evidence for crop processing (2 days)
- Production of final report introduction text, to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology, and archaeological/historical background (1 day)
- Creation of a revised/developed site narrative by period, enhancing that for the prehistoric (Period 1) but concentrating on the medieval (Period 3) land uses, that references pertinent specialist information and considers the results of other investigation undertaken as part of the wider Wolsey Grange development site, especially within the Phase 1 site (6 days)
- Integration of results of further finds and environmental analysis, and reporting into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists (2 days)

- Writing of discussion and conclusion texts, including reference to regional comparanda, etc (4 days)
- Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator (0.5 days)
- Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Final collation and checking of final archive report (1.5 days)

Total: 20 days

Prehistoric Pottery

8.3.5 Prepare summary text on ceramic dating evidence. (0.5 days)

8.3.6 Prepare summary of pottery groups from [2198] and [3729], including brief background reading on structure deposition and holed vessels in the Bronze Age. (0.5 days)

Total: 1 day

Post-Roman Pottery

8.3.7 No further work is required for the post-Roman ceramics recovered from Field 2.

8.3.8 The assemblage from Field 3 has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. This pottery to be put into context in relation to medieval site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed final archive report produced (2 days)

8.3.9 The evaluation pottery to be re-assessed and recorded in line with the Suffolk Fabric Series. Integrate this material with that from the excavation areas in the final report. (1 day)

8.3.10 Six vessels are identified for illustration.

Total: 3 days

Ceramic Building Material

8.3.11 No further analysis work on the CBM assemblage is required, except for a consideration of the spatial/temporal distribution of material in relation to the medieval settlement in Field 3 and particularly Area E. The content of the assessment report can be used as the basis for further reporting as required.

8.3.12 Distribution of CBM in medieval features in Area E (1 day)

Total: 1 day

Fired Clay

8.3.13 The fired clay assemblage is fully recorded; no further analysis is required other than verifying the identifications/dating of the two weights (RF<A27 and 32>. The assessment report can be used as the basis for the production of final reporting, possibly enhanced with some exploration of spatial distribution (1 day).

8.3.14 The notable fragments of fired clay structure from ?kiln/structure [3541] (G80) and the clay weights should be considered for illustration.

Total: 0.5 day

Geological Material

- 8.3.15 Preparation of further final archive report text on the querns, to include consideration of spatial distribution (1 day)
Total: 1 day

Animal Bone

- 8.3.16 Preparation of text for the final archive report. To include consideration of spatial distribution of animal bone in Period 3 (1 day)
Total: 1 day

Shell

- 8.3.17 Further analysis of oyster shell contexts [3816], [3864] and [3929]. To comprise quantification of left/right valves of the oyster remains, together with study of the levels of infestation, distortion, age range and size. This data should confirm whether the assemblages were harvested from 'wild' as opposed to 'farmed' colonies. All the other contexts containing oyster and other species have insufficient numbers of shells for any meaningful conclusions. (1 day)
Total: 1 day

Registered Finds

- 8.3.18 Confirmation on the identification of the socketed axe loop (RF<30>) will be sought and further research into Bronze Age scatter hoarding in the vicinity undertaken, should the identification be confirmed. Possible parallels for the copper alloy pin and the staff finial/sceptre terminal will be looked for. Further parallels could be sought for the catch plate and strap end if it can be established that they are from the same item. (1 day)
- 8.3.19 Update RF data with final phasing, familiarise with site narrative and produce final archive report. Inc. consideration of spatial distribution. (2 days)
- 8.3.20 Preparation of an archive report for the coins. (1 day)
- 8.3.21 Five objects are recommended for illustration.
Total: 4 days

Other finds

- 8.3.22 No further analytical work is proposed for:
- Flintwork
 - Roman pottery
 - metallurgical remains/magnetic material
 - bulk metalwork,
 - clay tobacco pipe
 - glass
- The final archive report will include versions of the assessment texts, updated with any dating/phasing/site interpretation changes. (1 day)

Environmental remains – charred plant macrofossils

8.3.23 Fourteen soil sample flots are selected for further analysis that have potential to meaningfully contribute to interpretation of medieval land use. The recommended samples are:

- Period 3: <58>, <59>, <60>, <62>, <66>, <67>, <70>, <78>, <82>, <84>, <85>, <86>, <91> and <93>

8.3.24 The above samples flots will be sieved and sorted and charred plants remains identified and quantified. A reference collection will be consulted in order to refine taxa determination, and a final archive report produced. The following tasks are identified:

- Sorting and identification (7 days)
- Refining IDs, quantification and data entry (1.5 days)
- Literature consultation and report production (3.5 days)

Total: 12 days

Environmental remains - charcoal

8.3.25 Two contexts that have potential to contribute to medieval land use are identified for full charcoal analysis:

- Phase 3.3 (medieval): <62> [3642] and <78> [3864]

8.3.26 The following tasks are identified:

- Identification of charcoal (1 days)
- Data manipulation, literature consultation and final archive report production (0.5 days)

Total: 1.5 days

Radiocarbon dating

8.3.27 A single feature is identified as meriting establishment/clarification of its date by means of radiocarbon dating. G80 Kiln/oven fills [3537, 3538 and 3537] and their evaluation equivalents to be scanned for suitable sample material (charcoal, charred seeds, bone, etc). To establish whether or not this feature belongs to the medieval land use activity in Field 3.

- Selection, preparation and dispatch of two date samples from a suitable G80 context. (0.25 days)
- Radiocarbon dating analysis by external dating lab (fee)

Total: 0.25 days

Illustration

8.3.30 Plan, section and photo figures for the final archive report (3 days)

8.3.31 The following finds illustrations are identified:

- 6 medieval pottery vessels (1 day)
- 2 fired clay weights, plus selected kiln fabric (1 day)
- 5 RF metal objects (1.5 days)

8.4 Publication report production

- 8.4.1 *Preliminary publication synopsis*
It is proposed that the results of the excavation will be disseminated in the form of an article to be published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, or possibly as part of a larger monograph if warranted, once investigation of all mitigation areas within the Wolsey Grange development site have been completed. The article would summarise the results of the excavations, drawing upon the content of the final archive report analyses and discussions. For Fields 2 and 3, the focus would be on the Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age pit groups in Areas C and D and medieval land use in Area E, and would seek to address the themes stated in the revised research agenda above (8.2).
- 8.4.2 The precise format/content of publication will be determined once the Wolsey Grange development archaeological investigations have been completed and post-excavation assessment undertaken for all phases/areas.

Tasks	Time
Stratigraphic analysis & reporting	
Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use	3 days
Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc.	2 days
Write introductory text, inc. circumstances, location, topography, geology, and archaeological and historical background	1 day
Write revised/developed site narrative by period, esp. Bronze Age/EIA and medieval land uses	6 days
Integration of further finds and enviro analysis into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists	2 days
Write discussion & conclusion texts, inc. reference to regional comparanda, etc	4 days
Select phase plans, figures, photographs & finds illustrations, inc. liaison with illustrators	0.5 day
Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Collation & checking of draft final archive report	1.5 days
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>20 days</i>
Specialist analysis & reporting	
Prehistoric pottery	1 day
Post-Roman pottery	3 days
Ceramic building material	1 day
Fired clay	0.5 day
Worked stone	1 day
Animal bone	1 day
Shell	1 day
Registered finds	4 days
Other misc. finds	1 day
Environmental remains – charred plant macro	12 days
Environmental remains - charcoal	1.5 days
Radiocarbon dating (two date samples)	0.25 day + fee
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>27.25 days</i>
Illustration	
Stratigraphic plans, sections & photos	3 days
Pottery and other finds illustration	3.5 days
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6.5 days</i>
Production	
Editing of the collated Final Archive Report draft	4 days
Amendment and finalisation of Final report	3 days
Project Management	2 days
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9 days</i>
Archiving	

Collation of site & research archive	2 days
Deposition of archive	0.5 day

Table 46: Tasks for completion of analysis and reporting for dissemination and archiving

8.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

8.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited in the SCC archaeological archive store. This will be subject to the agreement of the legal landowner.

8.5.2 The archive will be collated in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019).

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

8.5.4 The contents of the archive are summarised below (Tables 47 and 48).

Context sheets	925
Section sheets	60
Plans sheets	0
Digital photos	1135
Context register	29
Drawing register	16
Photographic register	35
Environmental register	7
Environmental sample forms	69
Plotted finds register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	83

Table 47: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	35 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	69
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	79 bags
Palaeoenvironmental specialists samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 48: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Abby Antrobus and Rachel Abrahams, SCCAS/CT Archaeological Advisors, for their guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Rob Cullum. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Andrew Lewsey who produced the figures for this report; Gemma Stevenson who project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson who project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context list

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2000	Deposit	Topsoil	2000	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silt, occ. gravel/flint and organic material/crop			
2001	Deposit	Subsoil	2001	Firm light grey-brown sandy silt, occ. gravel			
2002	Deposit	Natural	2002	Light orange-brown to light orange-brown sandy silt with narrow N/S (downslope) sandy striations			
2003	Fill	Fill, single	2004	Firm mid orange-brown sand silt	47		
2004	Cut	Pit	2004		47		
2005	Fill	Fill, single	2005	Firm mid orange-brown sand silt	48		
2006	Cut	Pit	2005	Same as [67/009]	48		
2007	Fill	Fill, single	2009	Loose mid grey-brown silt with darker patches, occ. charcoal flecks	49		
2008	Void						
2009	Cut	Pit	2009		49		
2010	Fill	Fill, single	2011	Firm mid grey-brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	50	81	OA2
2011	Cut	Ditch terminus	2011		50	81	OA2
2012	Fill	Fill, single	2013	Loose mid grey-brown silt	51	81	OA2
2013	Cut	Gully/pit	2013	Probable natural feature	51	81	OA2
2014	Fill	Fill, upper	2016	Loose dark brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal	52	81	
2015	Fill	Fill	2016	Loose mid brown-grey silt	52	81	
2016	Cut	Posthole	2016		52	81	
2017	Fill	Fill, single	2018	Loose mid brown-grey silt	53	81	
2018	Cut	Posthole	2018		53	81	
2019	Fill	Fill, single	2020	Loose mid brown-grey silt	54	81	
2020	Cut	Posthole	2020		54	81	
2021	Fill	Fill, single	2022	Loose mid brown-grey silt	55	81	OA2
2022	Cut	Posthole	2022		55	81	OA2
2023	Fill	Fill, single	2024	Soft dark grey-brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	56	81	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2024	Cut	Pit	2024		56	81	OA2
2025	Fill	Fill, single	2026	Soft mid brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks	57	81	OA2
2026	Cut	Posthole	2026		57	81	OA2
2027	Fill	Fill, single	2029	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt, mod. small charcoal and occ. burnt clay	58	29	OA2
2028	Void						
2029	Cut	Pit	2029	100% exc	58	29	OA2
2030	Void						
2031	Void						
2032	Fill	Fill, single	2033	Firm mid brown-grey sandy silt	59	33	
2033	Cut	Pit	2033		59	33	
2034	Fill	Fill, single	2035	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay flecks	60	29	OA2
2035	Cut	Pit	2035		60	29	OA2
2036	Fill	Fill, single	2037	Friable dark grey-brown clay silt.	61	33	OA2
2037	Cut	Posthole	2037	100% exc.	61	33	OA2
2038	Fill	Fill, single	2039	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt, occ. burnt clay flecks and small charcoal pieces	62	33	OA2
2039	Cut	Pit	2039		62	33	OA2
2040	Fill	Fill, single	2041	Friable yellow-brown sandy silt	63	23	
2041	Cut	Ditch	2041		63	23	
2042	Fill	Fill, single	2043	Friable mottled mid brown-grey/dark grey-black sandy silt, moderately freq. charcoal flecks	64	33	OA2
2043	Cut	Posthole	2043		64	33	OA2
2044	Fill	Fill, single	2045	Soft mid brown-grey silt, occ. small charcoal pieces	65	33	OA2
2045	Cut	Pit	2045		65	33	OA2
2046	Fill	Fill, single	2047	Friable mid grey-brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	66	33	OA2
2047	Cut	Pit	2047		66	33	OA2
2048	Fill	Fill, single	2049	Firm yellow-brown silt	67	23	
2049	Cut	Ditch	2049		67	23	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2050	Fill	Fill, single	2051	Firm yellow-brown sandy silt	68	23	
2051	Cut	Ditch	2051		68	23	
2052	Fill	Fill, single	2053	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt, occ. small charcoal pieces and flecks	69	33	OA2
2053	Cut	Posthole	2053		69	33	OA2
2054	Fill	Fill, single	2055	Friable mid grey-brown clay silt	70	33	OA2
2055	Cut	Posthole	2055		70	33	OA2
2056	Fill	Fill, single	2057	Friable mid brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks	71	33	OA2
2057	Cut	Posthole	2057		71	33	OA2
2058	Fill	Fill, single	2059	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt	72	33	OA2
2059	Cut	Stakehole	2059		72	33	OA2
2060	Fill	Fill, single	2061	Firm light brown-grey sandy silt, mod. freq. small-large angular and sub-angular flints. Higher freq. of larger flints at base.	73	24	BD1
2061	Cut	Ditch terminus	2061		73	24	BD1
2062	Fill	Fill, upper	2065	Soft light yellow-grey sandy silt, occ. flint/gravel	74	25	S1
2063	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2065	Firm mid yellow-orange clay silt	74	25	S1
2064	Fill	Fill, basal	2065	Stiff dark grey silt, very occ. daub flecks	74	25	S1
2065	Cut	Posthole	2065		74	25	S1
2066	Fill	Fill, upper	2069	Soft light-grey sandy silt, very occ. gravel	77	25	S1
2067	Fill	Fill, intermed	2069	Soft dark grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal flecks, occ. flint and daub flecks, occ. prehistoric pottery (small)	76	25	S1
2068	Fill	Packing	2069	Soft mid grey-orange sandy clay, occ. charcoal flecks	75	25	S1
2069	Cut	Posthole	2069		75	25	S1
2070	Fill	Fill, upper	2072	Soft light grey silty sand, very occ. small pot, flint, ?cbm	78	25	S1
2071	Fill	Fill, basal	2072	Soft mid grey silty sand, occ. ?cbm, freq. charcoal	78	25	S1
2072	Cut	Posthole	2072		78	25	S1
2073	Fill	Fill, single	2074	Soft light grey sandy silt, occ. flints	79	25	S1
2074	Cut	Posthole	2074		79	25	S1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2075	Fill	Fill, single	2076	Soft mid grey silty sand, mod. freq. charcoal flecks	80	25	S1
2076	Cut	Stakehole	2076		80	25	S1
2077	Fill	Fill, single	2078	Soft light grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal flecks	81	25	S1
2078	Cut	Stakehole	2078		81	25	S1
2079	Void				0		
2080	Void				0		
2081	Fill	Fill, single	2082	Soft mid grey sandy silt	82	25	S1
2082	Cut	Stakehole	2082		82	25	S1
2083	Fill	Fill, single	2084	Soft mid grey silty sand	83	25	S1
2084	Cut	Stakehole	2084		83	25	S1
2085	Fill	Fill, single	2086	Soft mid grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	84	25	S1
2086	Cut	Stakehole	2086		84	25	S1
2087	Fill	Fill, single	2088	Soft mid grey sandy silt	85	25	S1
2088	Cut	Stakehole	2088		85	25	S1
2089	Fill	Fill, single	2090	Soft mid grey sandy silt	86	25	S1
2090	Cut	Stakehole	2090		86	25	S1
2091	Fill	Fill, single	2092	Soft mid grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal flecks	87	25	S1
2092	Cut	Stakehole	2092		87	25	S1
2093	Fill	Fill, single	2094	Soft mid grey silty sand	88	25	S1
2094	Cut	Stakehole	2094		88	25	S1
2095	Void						
2096	Void						
2097	Fill	Fill, single	2098	Soft mid grey sandy silt	90	25	S1
2098	Cut	Stakehole	2098		90	25	S1
2099	Fill	Fill, single	2100	Soft mid grey sandy silt	91	25	S1
2100	Cut	Stakehole	2100		91	25	S1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2101	Fill	Fill, single	2102	Soft mid grey sandy silt	92	25	S1
2102	Cut	Stakehole	2102		92	25	S1
2103	Fill	Fill, single	2104	Soft mid grey sandy silt	93	25	S1
2104	Cut	Stakehole	2104		93	25	S1
2105	Fill	Fill, single	2106	Friable yellow-brown silt	94	24	BD1
2106	Cut	Ditch	2106		94	24	BD1
2107	Fill	Fill, single	2108	Soft light grey sandy silt	95	25	S1
2108	Cut	Stakehole	2108		95	25	S1
2109	Fill	Fill, basal	2110	Soft light grey sandy silt	96	25	S1
2110	Cut	Stakehole	2110		96	25	S1
2111	Fill	Fill, single	2112	Soft mid grey sandy silt	97	25	S1
2112	Cut	Stakehole	2112		97	25	S1
2113	Fill	Fill, single	2114	Soft mid grey sandy silt	98	25	S1
2114	Cut	Stakehole	2114		98	25	S1
2115	Fill	Fill, single	2116	Friable yellow-brown silt	99	24	BD1
2116	Cut	Ditch terminus	2116		99	24	BD1
2117	Fill	Fill, single	2118	Soft brown silty sand	100	26	
2118	Cut	Ditch	2118		100	26	
2119	Fill	Fill, upper	2122	Soft light yellow-grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks	101	33	OA2
2120	Fill	Fill, intermed	2122	Friable dark brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks	101	33	OA2
2121	Fill	Fill, basal	2122	Firm mid grey-brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	101	33	OA2
2122	Cut	Pit	2122		101	33	OA2
2123	Fill	Fill, single	2124	Soft mid grey-brown silt	102	33	OA2
2124	Cut	Pit	2124		102	33	OA2
2125	Void						
2126	Void				0		

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2127	Fill	Fill, single	2128	Soft yellow-brown silt	103	24	BD1
2128	Cut	Ditch terminus	2128		103	24	BD1
2129	Fill	Fill, single	2130	Soft mid brown-grey silty sand, occ. burnt/worked flint, occ. charcoal, 100% exc	104	28	OA2
2130	Cut	Posthole	2130	100% exc	104	28	OA2
2131	Fill	Fill, single	2132	Soft grey silt, occ. charcoal, 100% exc	105	28	OA2
2132	Cut	Posthole	2132	100% exc	105	28	OA2
2133	Fill	Fill, single	2134	Soft dark brown-grey silty sand, occ. worked flint and charcoal flecks, 100% exc	106	28	OA2
2134	Cut	Stakehole	2134	100% exc	106	28	OA2
2135	Fill	Fill, single	2136	Soft dark grey-brown sandy silt, occ. FCF, struck flint, occ charcoal flecks, 100% exc	107	28	OA2
2136	Cut	Stakehole	2136	100% exc	107	28	OA2
2137	Fill	Fill, single	2138	Soft dark brown-grey silty sand, occ. FCF and small charcoal, 100% exc	108	28	OA2
2138	Cut	Posthole	2138	100% exc	108	28	OA2
2139	Fill	Fill, single	2140	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. charcoal and gravel, 100% exc	109	28	OA2
2140	Cut	Pit	2140	100% exc	109	28	OA2
2141	Fill	Fill, single	2142	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. large FCF frags and charcoal flecks, 100% exc	110	28	OA2
2142	Cut	Posthole	2142	100% exc	110	28	OA2
2143	Fill	Fill, single	2144	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. FCF , struck flint and small charcoal, 100%	111	28	OA2
2144	Cut	Posthole	2144	100% exc	111	28	OA2
2145	Fill	Fill, upper	2146	Soft dark blue-grey sandy silt, mod. freq. small pot frags and charcoal pieces, occ. FCF, 100% exc	112	28	OA2
2146	Cut	Pit	2146	100% exc for finds retrieval	112	28	OA2
2147	Fill	Fill, basal	2146	Soft dark grey (close to black) sandy silt, mod. small charcoal, 100% exc	112	28	OA2
2148	Void						
2149	Cut	Ditch	2149		113	26	
2150	Fill	Fill, single	2149	Firm light grey-yellow silty clay, occ. small irregular pebbles/gravel and small pot frags	113	26	
2151	Void						
2152	Void				0		

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2153	Void						
2154	Void				0		
2155	Void				0		
2156	Void				0		
2157	Fill	Fill, single	2158	Friable yellow-brown silt	114	24	BD1
2158	Cut	Ditch	2158		114	24	BD1
2159	Fill	Fill, single	2160	Friable light yellow-brown silt	115	23	
2160	Cut	Ditch	2160		115	23	
2161	Fill	Fill, single	2162	Soft mid grey silty sand, mod. charcoal flecks	116	25	S1
2162	Cut	Posthole	2162		116	25	S1
2163	Fill	Fill, single	2164	Soft mid grey sandy silt	117	25	S1
2164	Cut	Posthole	2164		117	25	S1
2165	Fill	Fill, single	2166	Friable light yellow-grey silt, mod. freq charcoal (small)	118	29	OA2
2166	Cut	Pit	2166		118	29	OA2
2167	Fill	Fill, single	2168	Soft mid grey-brown silt, mod. freq charcoal (small)	119	29	OA2
2168	Cut	Pit	2168		119	29	OA2
2169	Cut	Ditch	2169		120	26	
2170	Fill	Fill, basal	2169	Firm brown-grey/yellow silty clay, occ. gravel	120	26	
2171	Fill	Fill, upper	2169	As 2170, less gravel	120	26	
2172	Fill	Fill, single	2173	Soft mid brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks and small pot frags	121	33	OA2
2173	Cut	Pit	2173		121	33	OA2
2174	Fill	Fill, single	2175	Soft yellow-brown silty clay, very occ. gravel and an. bone at base	122	24	BD1
2175	Cut	Ditch	2175		122	24	BD1
2176	Cut	Pit	2176	Heavily truncated - only base of vessel remains	123	27	OA2
2177	Fill	Fill, primary	2176		123	27	OA2
2178	Fill	Fill	2176	Loose dark brown-grey silt, contents of vessel/urn (2179)	123	27	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2179	Deposit	vessel	2176	Vessel/possible urn	123	27	OA2
2180	Fill	Fill, single	2181	Firm dark brown-black clay silt, freq charcoal flecks, 100% exc	124	27	OA2
2181	Cut	Pit	2181	100% exc	124	27	OA2
2182	Fill	Fill, single	2183	Firm dark brown-black clay, freq. charcoal flecks, occ. pot frags	125	27	OA2
2183	Cut	Pit	2183		125	27	OA2
2184	Void						
2185	Fill	Fill, single	2186	Soft mid brown-grey silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay	126	29	OA2
2186	Cut	Pit	2186		126	29	OA2
2187	Cut	Ditch	2187		127	23	
2188	Fill	Fill, single	2187	Firm light brown-grey silty clay, occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	127	23	
2189	Fill	Fill, upper	2193	Firm dark brown-grey clay silt, freq. small-medium charcoal, mod. flint, gravel and pot frags	128	27	OA2
2190	Deposit	Backfill	2193	Firm dark grey-black silty clay surrounding (above and below) vessel (2191). v. freq. charcoal, burnt clay, occ. flint, very freq. pottery	128	27	OA2
2191	Deposit	Backfill	2193	One or more vessels, awaiting finds rep. for more information	128	27	OA2
2192	Void						
2193	Cut	Pit	2193	100% exc	128	27	OA2
2194	Void				0		
2195	Fill	Fill, single	2196	Firm mid/dark mottled orange-brown and grey sandy silt, very occ. charcoal flecks	129	27	OA2
2196	Cut	Pit	2196		129	27	OA2
2197	Fill	Fill	2198	Soft dark brown-grey silt, freq. charcoal	130	29	OA2
2198	Cut	Pit	2198		130	29	OA2
2199	Cut	Pit	2199		131	33	OA2
2200	Fill	Fill, single	2199	Firm mid grey-yellow silty clay, occ. gravel and small charcoal pieces	131	33	OA2
2201	Fill	Fill, basal	2202	Soft mid brown-grey silt, occ. small charcoal pieces	132	81	
2202	Cut	Pit	2202		132	81	
2203	Fill	Fill, single	2204	Friable yellow-brown silt	133	33	OA2
2204	Cut	Pit	2204		133	33	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2205	Cut	Pit	2205		134	33	OA2
2206	Fill	Fill, single	2205	Firm brown-grey/yellow silty clay, occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	134	33	OA2
2207	Cut	Pit	2207		135	33	OA2
2208	Fill	Fill, single	2207	Firm brown-grey/yellow silty clay, no inclusions	135	33	OA2
2209	Fill	Fill	2210	Loose mid brown-grey and black clay silt and charcoal, occ. medium flints	136	27	OA2
2210	Cut	Pit	2210	100% exc	136	27	OA2
2211	Deposit	Fill	2210	One or more vessels ?within fill (2209)	136	27	OA2
2212	Fill	Fill, single	2213	Loose mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. charcoal flecks and burnt clay	137	32	
2213	Cut	Pit	2213	Contains 2x ?sheep skeletons	137	32	
2214	Cut	Gully	2214		138	30	
2215	Fill	Fill, single	2214	Firm brown grey-yellow silty clay, occ. gravel	138	30	
2216	Fill	Fill, single	2217	Soft dark grey-brown silty clay	139	33	OA2
2217	Cut	Pit	2217		139	33	OA2
2218	Fill	Fill, single	2219	Soft light orange-grey silt	140	28	OA2
2219	Cut	Posthole	2219		140	28	OA2
2220	Cut	Gully	2220		141	30	
2221	Fill	Fill, single	2220	Firm brown-grey silty clay	141	30	
2222	Fill	Fill, single	2223	Soft light yellow-brown silt	142		
2223	Cut	Pit	2223		142		
2224	Cut	Posthole	2224		143	28	OA2
2225	Fill	Fill, single	2224	Firm brown-grey/yellow silt clay	143	28	OA2
2226	Cut	Posthole	2226		144	28	OA2
2227	Fill	Fill, single	2226	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay, occ. gravel	144	28	OA2
2228	Cut	Pit	2228		145	28	OA2
2229	Fill	Fill, single	2228	Firm brown-grey silt	145	28	OA2
2230	Fill	Fill, single	2231	Soft dark grey silt	146	28	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2231	Cut	Posthole	2231		146	28	OA2
2232	Fill	Fill, single	2233	Soft dark grey silt	147	28	OA2
2233	Cut	Posthole	2233		147	28	OA2
2234	Fill	Fill, single	2235	Soft mid grey-brown silt	148	31	OA2
2235	Cut	Posthole	2235		148	31	OA2
2236	Fill	Fill, single	2237	Firm mid orange-brown clay silt	149	31	OA2
2237	Cut	Pit	2237		149	31	OA2
2238	Void						
2239	Void						
2240	Void				0		
2241	Void				0		
2242	Fill	Fill, single	2243	Firm mid orange-grey sandy silt	150	31	OA2
2243	Cut	Pit	2243		150	31	OA2
2244	Fill	Fill, upper	2246	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt	151	31	OA2
2245	Fill	Fill, basal	2246	Firm dark brown-grey sandy silt	151	31	OA2
2246	Cut	Pit	2246		151	31	OA2
2247	Fill	Fill, upper	2250	Firm mid grey-orange clay silt	152	31	OA2
2248	Fill	Fill, intermed	2250	Firm dark brown-grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal flecks	152	31	OA2
2249	Fill	Fill, lower	2250	Firm light grey-orange silty clay	153	31	OA2
2250	Cut	Pit	2250		153	31	OA2
2251	Fill	Fill	2252	Firm mid orange-brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	154	31	OA2
2252	Cut	Pit	2252		154	31	OA2
2253	Fill	Fill, single	2254	Soft light yellow-brown sandy silt	155	28	OA2
2254	Cut	Pit	2254		155	28	OA2
2255	Fill	Fill, single	2256	Soft light yellow-brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	156	33	OA2
2256	Cut	Pit	2256		156	33	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
2950	Void						
3000	Void						
3001	Layer	Topsoil	3001	Soft dark brown clay silt			
3002	Deposit	Dump	3002	Compacted mixed/mottled orange-grey rubble silt, freq. plastic and aluminium cans			
3003	Layer	Natural	3003	Variable. Firm silt with sandy patches in north, increasingly sandy towards south. Entirely sand and gravel in far south. Some clay patches. From light yellow to mid orange-brown			
3004	Layer	Colluvium	3004	Friable mid brown sandy silt, freq. gravel	157		
3005	Fill	Fill, upper	3008	Soft brown sandy silt, occ. gravel	159	35	OA2
3006	Fill	Fill, intermed	3008	Soft black silty sand, mod. freq. charcoal	159	35	OA2
3007	Fill	Fill, basal	3008	Soft light brown sandy silt, occ. pot frags	158	35	OA2
3008	Cut	Pit	3008		158	35	OA2
3009	Fill	Fill, single	3010	Soft grey silty sand	160	35	OA2
3010	Cut	Pit	3010		160	35	OA2
3011	Fill	Fill, single	3012	Soft grey silty sand, occ. charcoal	161	35	OA2
3012	Cut	Pit	3012		161	35	OA2
3013	Fill	Fill, single	3014	Soft mottled dark grey-yellow silty sand	162	35	OA2
3014	Cut	Pit	3014		162	35	OA2
3015	Void						
3016	Void						
3017	Void						
3018	Layer	Colluvium		Loose mid brown silty sand, mod. freq. gravel	163		
3019	Fill	Fill, basal	3020	Firm light grey sandy silt	164	38	OA2
3020	Cut	Pit	3020		164	38	OA2
3021	Fill	Fill, single	3022	Firm light grey sandy silt	165	38	OA2
3022	Cut	Pit	3022		165	38	OA2
3023	Fill	Fill, upper	3028	Firm brown-grey clay silt, occ. gravel and small charcoal flecks	166	37	OA2
3024	Fill	Fill, intermed	3028	Firm mid grey silty clay, occ. gravel and pot frags	166	37	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3025	Fill	Fill, intermed	3028	Firm mottled brown/orange sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	166	37	OA2
3026	Fill	Fill, basal	3028	Firm mid brown silty clay, mod. freq. chalk	166	37	OA2
3027	Fill	Fill	3028	Compact mid brown-orange silty sand	166	37	OA2
3028	Cut	Pit	3028		166	37	OA2
3029	Fill	Fill, single	3030	Firm grey-brown clay silt, occ. charcoal flecks, gravel	167	37	OA2
3030	Cut	Pit	3030		167	37	OA2
3031	Void						
3032	Void						
3033	Void						
3034	Void						
3035	Void						
3036	Fill	Fill	3037	Loose mid yellow-grey silty sand, occ. charcoal flecks, pebbles and worked flint	169	36	
3037	Cut	Ditch	3037		169	36	
3038	Fill	Fill, single	3039	Firm light yellow-brown clay silt	170	38	OA2
3039	Cut	Pit	3039		170	38	OA2
3040	Fill	Fill	3037	Loose light grey-yellow silty sand	169	36	
3041	Fill	Fill, single	3042	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	171	39	OA2
3042	Cut	Pit	3042		171	39	OA2
3043	Fill	Fill	3044	Loose dark black-grey silty sand, freq. gravel	172	39	OA2
3044	Cut	Posthole	3044		172	39	OA2
3045	Fill	Fill, single	3046	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand, freq. flint and gravel	173	39	OA2
3046	Cut	Pit	3046		173	39	OA2
3047	Void						
3048	Fill	Fill, single	3049	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks and gravel	174	36	
3049	Cut	Ditch	3049		174	36	
3050	Fill	Fill	3051	Not fully excavated	175	35	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3051	Cut	Pit	3051	Not fully excavated - same as [88/005]	175	35	OA2
3052	Fill	Fill, single	3053	Soft mid dark-brown clay silt, occ. small stones and charcoal flecks	176	38	OA2
3053	Cut	Pit	3053		176	38	OA2
3054	Fill	Fill, single	3055	Soft light brown clay silt, freq. charcoal, occ. burnt clay flecks	177	38	OA2
3055	Cut	Pit	3055		177	38	OA2
3056	Fill	Fill, single	3057	Firm mid brown silty clay	178	38	OA2
3057	Cut	Pit	3057		178	38	OA2
3058	Fill	Fill, single	3059	Compact mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks	179	38	OA2
3059	Cut	Pit	3059		179	38	OA2
3060	Fill	Fill, single	3061	Firm mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks	180	38	OA2
3061	Cut	Pit	3061		180	38	OA2
3062	Void						
3063	Fill	Fill, upper	3066	Loose mid grey silty sand, occ. gravel and small pot/worked flint	181	35	OA2
3064	Fill	Fill	3066	V. loose light yellow sand	182	35	OA2
3065	Fill	Fill, lower	3066	Loose mid brow-grey silty sand, occ. gravel and small flint pieces	182	35	OA2
3066	Cut	Pit	3066		182	35	OA2
3067	Fill	Fill, single	3068	Loose dark red-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	183	40	OA2
3068	Cut	Ditch terminus	3068		183	40	OA2
3069	Void						
3070	Void						
3071	Void						
3072	Void						
3073	Void						
3074	Void						
3075	Void						
3076	Fill	Fill, single	3077	Loose mid yellow-grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks, gravel and small flints	184	36	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3077	Cut	Ditch	3077		184	36	
3078	Fill	Fill, single	3079	Firm mid brown silty clay, occ. flints, charcoal flecks and chalk	185	36	
3079	Cut	Ditch	3079		185	36	
3080	Fill	Fill, single	3081	Loose mid brown-grey silty sand, freq. gravel	186	39	OA2
3081	Cut	Posthole	3081		186	39	OA2
3082	Void						
3083	Void						
3084	Fill	Fill, single	3085	Friable light grey-brown sandy silt	187	38	OA2
3085	Cut	Pit	3085		187	38	OA2
3086	Fill	Fill, single	3087	Loose mid brown grey silty sand, freq. gravel	188		
3087	Cut	Pit	3087		188		
3088	Void						
3089	Fill	Fill, single	3090	Firm light brown-grey clay silt, occ. charcoal flecks	189	38	OA2
3090	Cut	Pit	3090		189	38	OA2
3091	Fill	Fill, single	3092	Mod. firm mid grey-brown sandy silt, freq. small-med pot	190	38	OA2
3092	Cut	Pit	3092		190	38	OA2
3093	Fill	Fill, single	3094	Firm light brown-grey clay silt, occ. small charcoal flecks	191	38	OA2
3094	Cut	Pit	3094		191	38	OA2
3095	Void						
3096	Void						
3097	Void						
3098	Void						
3099	Void						
3100	Void						
3101	Fill	Fill, single	3102	Compact light yellow-grey silty sand, occ. small pot (not possible to collect)	195	38	OA2
3102	Cut	Pit	3102		195	38	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3103	Fill	Fill, single	3104	Soft grey-brown sandy silt, freq. sib-round pebbles and gravel	196	41	
3104	Cut	Ditch	3104		196	41	
3105	Cut	Pit	3105		197	35	OA2
3106	Fill	Fill	3105	Loose light grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	197	35	OA2
3107	Fill	Fill, single	3108	Soft mid brown sandy silt, occ. small pebbles	198	35	OA2
3108	Cut	Pit	3108		198	35	OA2
3109	Fill	Fill, single	3110	Soft mid brown sandy silt, v. occ. pot frags and flints	199	35	OA2
3110	Cut	Pit	3110		199	35	OA2
3111	Fill	Fill, single	3112	Loose mid brown silty sand, occ. gravel	200	35	OA2
3112	Cut	Pit	3112		200	35	OA2
3113	Fill	Fill, single	3114	Loose mid brown silty sand, freq. gravel	201	35	OA2
3114	Cut	Pit	3114		201	35	OA2
3115	Fill	Fill, upper	3117	Loose mid brown silty sand, freq. gravel	202	35	OA2
3116	Fill	Fill, lower	3117	Loose light yellow-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	202	35	OA2
3117	Cut	Pit	3117		202	35	OA2
3118	Fill	Fill, primary	3108	Soft mottled mid brown/yellow silty sand	198	35	OA2
3119	Fill	Fill, single	3120	Loose mid brown silty sand, mod. freq. gravel and v. occ. small pot frags	203	35	OA2
3120	Cut	Pit	3120		203	35	OA2
3121	Fill	Fill	3122	Loose mottled mid brown/yellow silty sand, occ. gravel	204	35	OA2
3122	Cut	Pit	3122		204	35	OA2
3123	Fill	Fill, single	3126	Loose mottled light brown/yellow gravel sand	205	35	OA2
3124	Void						
3125	Void						
3126	Cut	Pit	3126		205	35	OA2
3127	Fill	Fill, single	3128	=3119	206	35	OA2
3128	Cut	Pit	3128	=3120	206	35	OA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3129	Fill	Fill, single	3184	=3123	207	34	
3130	Fill	Fill, single	3181	=3131	208	35	OA2
3131	Cut	Pit	3131	=3122	208	35	OA2
3132	Fill	Fill, single	3133	Loose mid brown silty sand, occ. gravel	209	35	OA2
3133	Cut	Pit	3133		209	35	OA2
3134	Fill	Fill, lower	3105	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand, occ. gravel	197	35	OA2
3135	Cut	Fill, upper	3105	Loose light grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	197	35	OA2
3136	Cut	Pit	3136		210	35	OA2
3137	Fill	Fill, lower	3136	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	210	35	OA2
3138	Fill	Fill, intermed	3136	Loose dark orange-brown silty sand lense, freq. gravel	210	35	OA2
3139	Fill	Fill, upper	3136	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	210	35	OA2
3140	Fill	Fill, single	3141	Loose mid brown-grey silty sand, freq. gravel	211	35	OA2
3141	Cut	Pit	3141		211	35	OA2
3142	Fill	Fill, single	3143	Loose dark brown-grey silty sand , occ. gravel	212	35	OA2
3143	Cut	Pit	3143		212	35	OA2
3144	Fill	Fill, single	3145	Loose mid grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	213	35	OA2
3145	Cut	Pit	3145		213	35	OA2
3146	Fill	Fill, single	3147	Loose mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. gravel	214	35	OA2
3147	Cut	Pit	3147		214	35	OA2
3148	Fill	Fill, single	3149	Loose mid brown silty sand, freq. gravel	215	35	OA2
3149	Cut	Pit	3149		215	35	OA2
3150	Fill	Fill, single	3151	Loose mid brown silty sand, occ. gravel	216	35	OA2
3151	Cut	Pit	3151		216	35	OA2
3152	Fill	Fill, upper	3105	Loose light grey-brown silty sand, occ. gravel	197	35	OA2
3153	Fill	Fill, single	3154	Loose mid grey-brown silty sand, occ. gravel	217	41	
3154	Cut	Gully	3154		217	41	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3155	Fill	Fill, single	3156	Loose dark brown-grey silty sand, occ. gravel	218	40	OA2
3156	Cut	Posthole	3156		218	40	OA2
3157	Fill	Fill, single	3158	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand, freq. gravel	219	35	OA2
3158	Cut	Pit	3158		219	35	OA2
3159	Fill	Fill, single	3160	Loose dark brown-grey silty sand, freq. gravel	220	35	OA2
3160	Cut	Pit	3160		220	35	OA2
3161	Fill	Fill, upper	3163	Loose mid brown silty sand, v. occ. pot	221	35	OA2
3162	Fill	Fill, basal	3163	Loose mixed light brown/yellow silty sand, occ. gravel	221	35	OA2
3163	Cut	Pit	3163		221	35	OA2
3164	Fill	Fill, single	3165	Loose light brown silty sand, v. occ. pot	222	35	OA2
3165	Cut	Pit	3165		222	35	OA2
3166	Cut	Pit	3166		223	35	OA2
3167	Fill	Fill, basal	3166		223	35	OA2
3168	Fill	Fill, intermed	3166		223	35	OA2
3169	Fill	Fill, upper	3166		223	35	OA2
3170	Cut	Pit	3170		224	35	OA2
3171	Fill	Fill, single	3170		224	35	OA2
3172	Layer	Subsoil		Soft mid brown sandy silt, freq. gravel. Possible subsoil, although appears very abruptly where there is only a very slight drop in level. Same as 94/011	225		
3173	Fill	Fill, upper	3175		226	35	OA2
3174	Fill	Fill, basal	3175		226	35	OA2
3175	Cut	Pit	3175		226	35	OA2
3176	Fill	Fill, single	3177		227	35	OA2
3177	Cut	Pit	3177		227	35	OA2
3178	Fill	Fill	3179	assigned in px, sheets to be done	541	35	OA2
3179	Cut	Pit	3179	assigned in px, sheets to be done	541	35	OA2
3180	Fill	Fill	3181	firm mid yellow-grey sandy silt, occ. chalk flecks, gravel, small-med CBM and metal finds/nails	228	34	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3181	Cut	Pit, quarry	3181	not fully excavated	228	34	
3182	Fill		3183	unexc pit, assigned in px	540	35	OA2
3183	Cut		3183	unexc pit, assigned in px	540	35	OA2
3184	Cut		3184		207	34	
3185	Fill	Fill	3186	unexc. PM quarry pit	228	34	
3186	Cut	Pit, quarry	3186	unexc. PM quarry pit	228	34	
3187	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	229	34	
3188	Cut	Pit, quarry	3188	unexc. PM quarry pit	229	34	
3189	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	230	34	
3190	Cut	Pit, quarry	3190	unexc. PM quarry pit	230	34	
3191	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	231	34	
3192	Cut	Pit, quarry	3192	unexc. PM quarry pit	231	34	
3193	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	232	34	
3194	Cut	Pit, quarry	3194	unexc. PM quarry pit	232	34	
3195	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	233	34	
3196	Cut	Pit, quarry	3196	unexc. PM quarry pit	233	34	
3197	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	234	34	
3198	Cut	Pit, quarry	3198	unexc. PM quarry pit	234	34	
3199	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	235	34	
3200	Cut	Pit, quarry	3200	unexc. PM quarry pit	235	34	
3201	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	236	34	
3202	Cut	Pit, quarry	3202	unexc. PM quarry pit	236	34	
3203	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	237	34	
3204	Cut	Pit, quarry	3204	unexc. PM quarry pit	237	34	
3205	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	238	34	
3206	Cut	Pit, quarry	3206	unexc. PM quarry pit	239	34	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3207	Fill	Fill		unexc. PM quarry pit	240	34	
3208	Cut	Pit, quarry	3208	unexc. PM quarry pit	240	34	
3209	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3210	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3211	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3212	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3213	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3214	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3215	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3216	Cut	Pit		Unexc. pit			
3500	Layer	Topsoil					
3501	Layer	Subsoil					
3502	Layer	Natural					
3503	Fill	Fill, single	3504	loose mid. brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks and burnt clay smears	361	78	
3504	Cut	Pit	3504		361	78	
3505	Fill	Fill, single	3506	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks with burnt clay smears	362	78	
3506	Cut	Pit	3506		362	78	
3507	Fill	Fill, single	3508	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. gravel and charcoal/burnt clay smears	363	78	
3508	Cut	Pit	3508		363	78	
3509	Fill	Fill	3510	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay flecks	364	78	
3510	Cut	Pit	3510		364	78	
3511	Fill	Fill, single	3512	Loose mid grey brown silt, occ. large flints	365	78	
3512	Cut	Pit	3512		366	78	
3513	Fill	Fill, single	3514	loose dark grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	367	78	
3514	Cut	Pit	3514		367	78	
3515	Fill	Fill, intermed	3518	loose dark black grey silt, freq. charcoal	368	79	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3516	Fill	Fill, upper	3518	upper fill of burnt pit, likely mix of (3515) with ploughsoil through agricultural activity	369	79	
3517	Layer	Lining	3518	in-situ burning at pit base	370	79	
3518	Cut	Pit	3518		371	79	
3519	Masonry or other construction	Kiln	3519	rounded square kiln structure	356	80	
3520	Fill	Fill, single	3521	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	241	52	FS4
3521	Cut	Ditch terminus	3521		241	52	FS4
3522	Fill	Fill, single	3523	loose dark grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	242	51	FS4
3523	Cut	Ditch	3523		242	51	FS4
3524	Void						
3525	Void						
3526	Void						
3527	Fill	Fill, single	3528	firm dark orange grey sandy clay, mod. freq. stone/slints	243	49	FS3
3528	Cut	Ditch terminus	3528		243	49	FS3
3529	Fill	Fill, single	3530	loose dark grey brown silt	244	51	FS4
3530	Cut	Ditch terminus	3530		244	51	FS4
3531	Fill	Fill, single	3532	partially excavated fill, loose dark grey brown silt	245	60	BD3
3532	Cut	Ditch	3532	partially excavated	245	60	BD3
3533	Deposit	Sealing deposit		compacted mid. red brown clay silt, freq. yellow clay chalk, charcoal and fired clay flecks - full extent unknown due to truncation from evaluation trench	246	70	O1
3534	Deposit	Sealing deposit		compacted mid. brown clay silt, occ. yellow clay chalk, charcoal and fired clay flecks - full extent unknown due to truncation from evaluation trench	247	70	O1
3535	Void						
3536	Void						
3537	Deposit	Destruction debris	3541	v. compacted/solid mid red orange silty sand, v. freq. kiln fabric	552	80	
3538	Fill	Fill	3541	soft mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. kiln fabric and charcoal flecks	344	80	
3539	Fill	Fill	3541	light grey white ashy silt, freq. ash	355	80	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3540	Deposit	Kiln	3541	solid vitrified grey/graduated grey-yellow-pink baked and vitrified clay kiln lining	356	80	
3541	Cut	Construction cut	3541	kiln construction cut	356	80	
3542	Fill	Fill, upper	3544	soft mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. kiln fabric and charcoal flecks	357	80	
3543	Layer	Lining	3544	friable black burnt silt/natural at rake pit base	358	80	
3544	Cut	Pit	3544	rake pit	359	80	
3545	Fill	Fill, single	3546	soft mid. brown grey mottled sandy silt, occ. kiln fabric and charcoal flecks	360	80	
3546	Cut	Pit	3546		360	80	
3547	Fill	Fill, single	3548	firm dark grey brown silty clay, occ. small flint and pebbles, CBM and charcoal flecks	542	45	
3548	Cut	Ditch	3548		542	45	
3549	Fill	Fill, single	3550	firm light grey brown sandy clay, occ. small flints	250	46	BD2
3550	Cut	Ditch	3550		250	46	BD2
3551	Fill	Fill, single	3552	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay, occ. small flints	251	45	
3552	Cut	Ditch	3552		251	45	
3553	Fill	Fill, single	3554	mod. firm light grey brown sandy clay	252	46	BD2
3554	Cut	Ditch terminus	3554		252	46	BD2
3555	Fill	Fill, single	3556	mod. firm dark orange grey sandy clay, mod. freq. small flints	253	49	FS3
3556	Cut	Ditch	3556		253	49	FS3
3557	Fill	Fill, single	3558	mod. firm dark orange grey silty clay	254	64	
3558	Cut	Pit	3558	this is likely not a cut feature but a nat. hollow	254	64	
3559	Fill	Fill, single	3562	mod. firm dark orange grey silty clay, occ. gravel	255	44	
3560	Void						
3561	Void						
3562	Cut	Ditch terminus	3562		255	44	
3563	Fill	Fill	3565	soft mid grey brown clay silt, occ. small charcoal flecks	256	67	O1
3564	Fill	Packing	3565	soft mid. brown orange clay sand, v. occ. charcoal flecks and gravel, mod. freq. large packing flints	257	67	O1
3565	Cut	Posthole	3565		257	67	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3566	Fill	Fill, single	3567	soft mottled mid. grey brown to mid brown orange clay sand, occ. small charcoal flecks and small pot frags	258	67	O1
3567	Cut	Posthole	3567		258	67	O1
3568	Fill	Fill	3570	soft mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. small pot frags and charcoal flecks	259	67	O1
3569	Fill	Packing	3570	lift mid brown yellow sandy silt, v. occ. charcoal flecks	260	67	O1
3570	Cut	Posthole	3570		260	67	O1
3571	Deposit	Lining	3571	compact black to dark wine red to purple burnt natural silt, intermittently present across depression in oven vicinity	261		
3572	Fill	Fill, single	3573	loose dark grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	262	51	FS4
3573	Cut	Ditch	3573		262	51	FS4
3574	Fill	Fill, single	3575	loose dark grey brown silt, occ. charcoal flecks	263	52	FS4
3575	Cut	Ditch	3575		264	52	FS4
3576	Fill	Fill, single	3577	loose mottled grey yellow/light brown clay silt, freq. small chalk pieces	265	70	O1
3577	Deposit	Pit	3577		265	70	O1
3578	Fill	Fill	3580				
3579	Fill	Fill	3580				
3580	Cut	Ditch	3580				
3581	Fill	Fill/layer , upper	3581	soft light grey brown silt, freq. small sub-round pebbles, freq. oyster shell frags, occ. charcoal flecks	266	56	
3582	Fill	Fill/layer, intermed	3582	soft mid grey brown silt, freq. oyster shell frags, occ. small charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded flints	267	56	
3583	Fill	Fill/layer, intermed	3583	soft light yellow brown sandy silt with occ. oyster shell frags, occ. charcoal flecks and occ. small sub-round pebbles	268	56	
3584	Fill	Fill, upper	3586	soft brown yellow clay silt, freq. sub-and. flints, occ. small charcoal frags	269	57	FS2
3585	Fill	Fill	3586	soft dark grey brown silt, freq. oyster shell frags, freq. small sub-round flints and small charcoal frags	269	57	FS2
3586	Cut	Ditch	3586		269	57	FS2
3587	Deposit	Sealing deposit		as 3534	247	70	O1
3588	Deposit	Dump	3588	mixed dump of burnt clay, chalk, mortar?, charcoal in depression in vicinity of oven	248	56	
3589	Deposit	Sealing deposit	3589	firm mid grey clay silt, occ. charcoal, chalk, burnt clay flecks	249	70	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3590	Void						
3591	Fill	Fill, single	3592	soft mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	270		
3592	Cut	Ditch terminus	3592		270		
3593	Deposit	layer	3593	soft mid brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal	271	70	O1
3594	Void						
3595	Fill	Fill, single	3596	soft mid grey clay silt, occ. small pot	272	67	O1
3596	Cut	Posthole	3596		273	67	O1
3597	Fill	Fill, single	3598	soft mid brown grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	274	67	O1
3598	Cut	Posthole	3598		274	67	O1
3599	Fill	Fill, single	3600	soft mid grey/yellow mottled clay silt with occ. small pot and charcoal flecks	275	67	O1
3600	Cut	Posthole	3600		276	67	O1
3601	Fill	Fill, single	3602	soft mid brown grey sandy silt, occ. pot and charcoal flecks	277	67	O1
3602	Cut	Posthole	3602		278	67	O1
3603	Fill	Fill, single	3604	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay	279	44	
3604	Cut	Ditch	3604		279	44	
3605	Fill	Fill, single	3606	firm light orange grey sandy clay	280	49	FS3
3606	Cut	Gully	3606		280	49	FS3
3607	Fill	Fill, single	3608	mod. firm dark orange brown silty clay	281	49	FS3
3608	Cut	Ditch	3608		281	49	FS3
3609	Fill	Fill, upper	3614	loose mid. grey brown silt	282	72	O1
3610	Fill	Fill	3614	loose dark red brown silt, possibly burnt lower fill (3612)	283	72	O1
3611	Void						
3612	Fill	Fill, intermed	3614	loose mid grey brown silt	284	72	O1
3613	Fill	Fill, basal	3614	loose dark brown grey silt, occ. charcoal flecks	285	72	O1
3614	Cut	Pit	3614		285	72	O1
3615	Void						

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3616	Void						
3617	Fill	Fill, single	3618	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay, occ. chalk flecks	286	45	
3618	Cut	Ditch	3618		287	45	
3619	Fill	Fill, single	3620	mod. firm light grey brown sandy clay, occ. small rounded pebbles	288	60	BD3
3620	Cut	Ditch	3620		289	60	BD3
3621	Deposit	Sealing deposit	3621	soft mid. brown clay silt, v. occ. small chalk, fired clay and charcoal flecks	290	70	O1
3622	Void						
3623	Fill	Fill, upper	3625	soft mixed black/mid yellow brown clay sand/charcoal, occ. burnt/fcf flint and fired clay flecks	291	68	O1
3624	Fill	Fill, basal	3625	v. soft mixed orange/mid grey clay sand, freq. small - med. charcoal pieces	291	68	O1
3625	Cut	Pit	3625		292	68	O1
3626	Fill	Fill, single	3946	mod. firm mid. grey brown sandy silt, v. occ. small charcoal flecks	554	70	
3627	Void						
3628	Void						
3629	Void						
3630	Fill	Fill	3632		548	49	FS3
3631	Fill	Fill	3632		548	49	FS3
3632	Cut	Ditch	3632		548	49	FS3
3633	Fill	Fill, single	3634	firm dark black brown silty clay, mod. freq. gravel	294	74	NULL
3634	Cut	Pit	3634		294	74	NULL
3635	Void						
3636	Deposit	Lining	3614	compact mid brown red burnt nat. silt at base of pit (in situ)	285	72	O1
3637	Fill	Fill, single	3685	firm light/mid. brown clay silt, occ. small burnt clay frags	295	47	FS2
3638	Void						
3639	Fill	Fill, single	3685	firm mottled yellow/red/brown silty clay/clay, mod. freq. small chalk pieces and charcoal flecks	296	47	FS2
3640	Void						
3641	Fill	Fill	3642	mod. firm v. dark orange brown silty clay	297	65	EA2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3642	Cut	Pit	3642		297	65	EA2
3643	Fill	Fill, single	3644	mod. firm light orange brown silty clay	298	74	NULL
3644	Cut	Pit	3644		298	74	NULL
3645	Fill	Fill	3646	mod. firm light orange brown	299	47	FS2
3646	Cut	Ditch	3646		300	47	FS2
3647	Fill	Fill, single	3648	mod. firm mid. orange grey silty clay	301	47	FS2
3648	Cut	Ditch	3648		302	47	FS2
3649	Fill	Fill, single	3650	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. large flint (packing)	303	67	O1
3650	Cut	Posthole	3650		304	67	O1
3651	Fill	Fill, basal	3652	loose mid grey brown silt, occ. large flints (packing?)	305	67	O1
3652	Cut	Posthole	3652		306	67	O1
3653	Fill	Fill, single	3654	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay, occ. small flints	307	45	
3654	Cut	Ditch	3654		308	45	
3655	Deposit	Dump	3656	dump of large irregular flint in ditch, irregular for site	309	46	BD2
3656	Cut	Ditch	3656	corner	310	46	BD2
3657	Fill	Fill, upper	3656	mod. firm mid. orange brown silty clay, mod. freq. gravel	311	46	BD2
3658	Fill	Fill, intermed	3656	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay, mod. freq. charcoal flecks and small CBM frags	311	46	BD2
3659	Fill	Fill, basal	3656	Firm dark grey silty clay basal silting	311	46	BD2
3660	Void						
3661	Void				0		
3662	Void				0		
3663	fill	Oven structure	3946	Overall structure number		71	O1
3664	Fill	Fill, upper	3666	soft salmon red silty clay, freq. baked clay/oven fabric	544	68	O1
3665	Deposit	Lining	3666	baked dark brownish red clay silt at base of pit, in situ or placement of hot coals?	544	68	O1
3666	Cut	Pit	3666		544	68	O1
3667	Deposit	Lining	3668	soft mid. brown grey clay silt, mod. freq. charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks	386	70	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3668	Deposit	Dump	3668	soft mottled black/grey charcoal	387	69	O1
3669	Fill	Fill, upper	3671	soft mid. red brown clay silt, occ. kiln/oven fabric and chalk frags	388	68	O1
3670	Fill	Fill, basal	3671	soft black silty charcoal, dump of burnt waste from oven	388	68	O1
3671	Cut	Pit	3671		388	68	O1
3672	Fill	Fill, single	3744	soft mottled mid. brown grey/brown yellow clay silt, occ. charcoal and chalk flecks	389	64	
3673	Fill	Fill, single	3674	mod. firm dark grey brown silty clay	312	44	
3674	Cut	Ditch	3674		313	44	
3675	Fill	Fill, single	3676	mod. firm mid orange brown silty clay	314	45	
3676	Cut	Ditch	3676		314	45	
3677	Fill	Fill	3678		390	68	O1
3678	Fill	Fill, upper	3679		390	68	O1
3679	Cut	Pit	3679		391	67	O1
3680	Fill	Fill, single	3681	mod. compact light yellow grey/yellow orange silty clay, mod. freq. small chalk and clay	391	67	O1
3681	Cut	Pit	3681		391	67	O1
3682	Fill	Fill, single	3683	soft mid. brown grey clay silt, mod. freq. charcoal flecks	392		
3683	Cut	Posthole	3683		392		
3684	Fill	Fill, single	3685	firm mid. to dark grey brown clay silt	315	47	FS2
3685	Cut	Ditch	3685		316	47	FS2
3686	Fill	Fill, basal	3687	firm mid. brown clay silty, occ. stone/gravel, occ. charcoal and CBM flecks	317		
3687	Void						
3688	Fill	Fill, single	3689	loose mid. brown grey silt	319	74	NULL
3689	Cut	Pit	3689		319	74	NULL
3690	Fill	Fill, single	3691	loose dark brown grey silt, occ. large burnt clay frags	320	74	NULL
3691	Cut	Pit	3691		320	74	NULL
3692	Cut	Pit	3692		321	74	NULL
3693	Fill	Fill, single	3692	soft light brown grey clay sand, occ. charcoal flecks, freq. burnt clay frags	321	74	NULL

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3694	Cut	Pit	3694		322	74	NULL
3695	Fill	Fill, single	3694	soft dark grey black silty charcoal fill, freq. small burnt bone flakes	322	74	NULL
3696	Fill	Fill, single	3697	firm light brown grey sandy silt, occ. small pot and charcoal flecks	323	49	FS3
3697	Cut	Ditch	3697		324	49	FS3
3698	Fill	Fill, single	3699	loose mid. grey brown silt	325	67	O1
3699	Cut	Posthole	3699		325	67	O1
3700	Cut	Ditch	3700				
3701	Fill	Fill	3700	friable dark yellow brown silty sand, occ. small flints, occ. small a.bone			
3702	Fill	Fill, upper	3700	friable light grey yellow sandy clay, freq. gravel			
3703	Cut	Ditch	3703				
3704	Fill	Fill, single	3703	friable mid grey brown, occ. gravel and small pot frags			
3705	Fill	Lining	3769	baked mid. red to orange/purple burnt silty clay natural, occ. charcoal flecks	326		O1
3706	Fill	Fill	3769	soft black silty clay/charcoal	327	67	O1
3707	Deposit	layer	3707		553	69	O1
3708	Cut	Pit	3708		326		
3709	Fill	Fill, single	3708	soft mid. yellow brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and pot flecks, some gravel	326		
3710	Fill	Fill, single	3711	loose mid grey brown silt	327	67	O1
3711	Cut	Posthole	3711		327	67	O1
3712	Fill	Fill, single	3713	loose mid. grey brown silt, occ. burnt clay flecks	328	67	O1
3713	Cut	Posthole	3713		328	67	O1
3714	Fill	Fill, single	3715	loose mid grey brown silt	329	67	O1
3715	Cut	Posthole	3715		329	67	O1
3716	Cut	Pit	3716		330	74	
3717	Fill	Fill, single	3716	soft mid. yellow brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks	330	74	
3718	Cut	Posthole	3718		331	74	
3719	Fill	Fill, single	3718	soft mid. yellow brown sand silt, occ. charcoal flecks	331	74	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3720	Fill	Fill, upper	3723	firm light/mid. brown sandy silt, v. occ. small clay frags	332	56	
3721	Fill	Fill, intermed	3723	firm mixed yellow/red/brown burnt/unburnt clay and clay silt, mod. small charcoal frags	332	56	
3722	Fill	Fill, intermed	3723	firm mid. brown clay silt, occ. stone, charcoal flecks and med. clay pieces	332	56	
3723	Cut	Hollow	3723		333	56	
3724	Fill	Fill, single	3725	firm mid. brown clay silt, occ. small stones and charcoal flecks	334	59	FS2
3725	Cut	Ditch	3725		334	59	FS2
3726	Fill	Fill, single	3727	mod. firm light grey brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks and small flints	335		
3727	Cut	Pit	3727		335		
3728	Fill	Fill, single	3729	friable dark grey brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks and small flints	336	63	OA2
3729	Cut	Pit	3729		336	63	OA2
3730	Fill	Fill, single	3731	mod. firm mid. orange brown silty clay	337	44	
3731	Cut	Ditch	3731		337	44	
3732	Fill	Fill, single	3733	loose light grey brown sandy silt	338	67	O1
3733	Cut	Posthole	3733		338	67	O1
3734	Fill	Fill, single	3735	mod. firm mid. grey brown silty clay, occ. small flints	339	63	OA2
3735	Cut	Pit	3735		339	63	OA2
3736	Void						
3737	Cut	Dump	3737	recorded as pit or potential oven but this is tenuous - more likely dump in large cut feature	340	56	
3738	Void			firm v. dark clay silt, v. freq. charcoal and small burnt clay frags			
3739	Void						
3740	Fill	Fill, single	3741	loose mid. grey brown silt	341	67	O1
3741	Cut	Posthole	3741		341	67	O1
3742	Cut	Pit	3742		342	63	OA2
3743	Fill	Fill, single	3742	soft light grey brown sandy silt	342	63	OA2
3744	Cut	Pit	3744		343	68	O1
3745	Cut	Pit/deposit	3745		394	69	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3746	Fill	Fill, upper	3748	soft dark brown grey with light yellow mottling, occ. charcoal flecks	395	68	O1
3747	Fill	Fill	3748	soft black clay silt, freq. charcoal	395	68	O1
3748	Cut	Pit	3748		395	68	O1
3749	Fill	Fill, upper	3751	soft mid. yellow brown silty clay, occ. small charcoal and pot	396	68	O1
3750	Fill	Fill, basal	3751	soft black clay silt, freq. charcoal	396	68	O1
3751	Cut	Pit	3751		396	68	O1
3752	Fill	Fill, single	3745	soft mid red brown clay silt, occ. charcoal and a.bone	394	69	O1
3753	Deposit	Lining	3753	soft wine red to black baked clay/silt, occ. charcoal	387	69	O1
3754	Cut	Posthole	3754		372	74	NULL
3755	Fill	Fill, single	3754	soft mid. brown grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal and sub-round small flints	372	74	NULL
3756	Fill	Fill, upper	3759	soft light yellow brown silt, freq. oyster frags, burnt clay frags, small charcoal and chalk flecks	373	46	BD2
3757	Fill	Fill, intermed	3759	soft mid. grey brown silt, freq. large flints, freq. charcoal frags/flecks, freq. gravels, freq. oyster shell	543	46	BD2
3758	Fill	Fill, basal	3759	firm dark brown silt, freq. oyster shell and charcoal/burnt clay flecks	543	46	BD2
3759	Cut	Ditch	3759		543	46	BD2
3760	Fill	Fill, upper	3762	soft light yellow brown sandy silt, freq. gravel/small flint/charcoal flecks	546	47	FS2
3761	Fill	Fill, basal	3762	soft mixed yellow clay/light brown silt, occ. gravel/charcoal flecks	546	47	FS2
3762	Cut	Ditch	3762		546	47	FS2
3763	Fill	Fill, single	3764	loose mid. grey brown silt	374	67	O1
3764	Cut	Posthole	3764		374	67	O1
3765	Fill	Fill, single	3766	loose dark grey brown silt, occ. charcoal	375	67	O1
3766	Cut	Posthole	3766		375	67	O1
3767	Cut	Pit	3767		376	63	OA2
3768	Fill	Fill, single	3767	soft mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks, gravel and small pot frags	376	63	OA2
3769	Void						
3770	Void						
3771	Fill	Fill, single	3772	soft mid. grey black clay silt, freq. charcoal	377		

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3772	Cut	Stakehole	3772		377		
3773	Fill	Fill, single	3774	firm mid. grey black clay silt, freq. charcoal	378		
3774	Cut	Stakehole	3774		378		
3775	Fill	Fill, upper	3739	firm mottled yellow/brown/grey/black chalky clay and silty clay, freq. burnt clay frags and charcoal frags			
3776	Fill	Fill, single	3777	mod. firm dark black brown silty clay, freq. small charcoal frags	379		
3777	Cut	Posthole	3777		379		
3778	Fill	Fill, upper	3737	firm mottled yellow/grey brown chalky clay/silty clay, freq. burnt clay frags and mod. charcoal flecks			
3779	Fill	Fill, single	3780	loose mid. grey brown silt	380	67	O1
3780	Cut	Posthole	3780		380	67	O1
3781	Fill	Fill, single	3782	loose mid. grey brown silt	381	67	O1
3782	Cut	Posthole	3782		381	67	O1
3783	Fill	Fill, single	3784	loose mid. grey brown silt	382	67	O1
3784	Cut	Posthole	3784		382	67	O1
3785	Fill	Fill	3787		549	63	OA2
3786	Fill	Fill	3787		549	63	OA2
3787	Cut	Pit	3787		549	63	OA2
3788	Fill	Fill, single	3789	compact mid. yellow brown/grey sandy silt, v. occ. gravel	383	74	NULL
3789	Cut	Pit	3789		383	74	NULL
3790	Deposit	Dump	3790	soft black clay silt, freq. charcoal and weathered chalk clay	495	70	O1
3791	Deposit	Lining	3663	compact mid. orange red baked chalky clay natural	496	71	O1
3792	Deposit	Oven	3663	compact light yellow chalk clay, freq. chalk and cobbles, oven structure	498	71	O1
3793	Deposit	Oven	3663	compact light yellow/red chalky clay, freq. crushed and baked clay, occ. charcoal, oven structure	496	71	O1
3794	Fill	Fill, single	3794	soft dark brown grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal and a.bone frags	497	70	O1
3795	Deposit	Lining	3663	compact light yellow/red chalky clay, freq. crushed and baked clay and cobbles, occ. charcoal, oven structure	496	71	O1
3796	Deposit	Fill	3663	soft black sandy silt/charcoal	499	70	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3797	Fill	Fill, single	3798	soft mid. brown grey clay silt, occ. charcoal/burnt clay/chalk flecks	500	67	O1
3798	Cut	Posthole	3798		500	67	O1
3799	Fill	Fill, single	3918	soft brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal	501	60	BD3
3800	Fill	Fill, upper	3802	soft mid. brown silt, freq. small sub round pebbles, freq. charcoal flecks	494	65	EA2
3801	Fill	Fill, basal	3802	soft yellow brown clay silt, freq. gravel, freq. charcoal flecks	494	65	EA2
3802	Cut	Pit	3802		494	65	EA2
3803	Fill	Fill, single	3804	soft mid. grey brown silt, freq. charcoal flecks, small gravel and occ. oyster shell	502	57	FS2
3804	Cut	Ditch terminus	3804		502	57	FS2
3805	Fill	Fill, single	3806		503		
3806	Cut	Pit	3806		503		
3807	Cut	Ditch	3807		504	46	BD2
3808	Fill	Fill, single	3807	soft mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. small gravel, occ. small charcoal	504	46	BD2
3809	Void						
3810	Fill	Fill, single	3811	compact mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. small flecks pot/charcoal and occ. small rounded/sub-angular flints	408	48	FS3
3811	Cut	Ditch	3811		408	48	FS3
3812	Cut	Gully	3812		409	52	FS4
3813	Fill	Fill, basal	3812	friable dark grey brown silty sand, occ. small pot, gravel, occ. oyster shell	410	52	FS4
3814	Fill	Fill, upper	3812	friable mid brown yellow silty sand, occ. small stones/gravel	410	52	FS4
3815	Cut	Ditch	3815		411	51	FS4
3816	Fill	Fill, single	3815	friable dark grey brown silty sand, freq. oyster shell, occ. small pot/CBM, occ. a.bone, occ. gravel	412	51	FS4
3817	Cut	Pit	3817		413	61	EA2
3818	Fill	Fill, single	3817	friable mid grey brown silty sand, occ. small stones	413	61	EA2
3819	Void						
3820	Deposit	Bank	3820	Friable dark grey brown silty sand, freq. oyster shell, occ. a.bone/small pot	414	61	EA2
3821	Cut	V	v				

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3822	Fill	V	v				
3823	Void	Ditch	v				
3824	Fill	Fill, single	3825	friable mid grey brown silty sand, occ. small stones/gravel			
3825	Deposit	Bank	3825	as 3820	414	61	EA2
3826	Fill	Fill, single	3827	soft mid. grey brown clay silt, occ. small angular to sub-angular flints	416	74	NULL
3827	Cut	Pit	3827		416	74	NULL
3828	Fill	Fill, single	3830	friable mid. brown grey sandy silt, occ. stone/gravel	417	46	BD2
3829	Void						
3830	Cut	Ditch	3830		418	46	BD2
3831	Fill	Fill, upper	3833	friable mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. small stone/gravel	419	45	
3832	Fill	Fill, basal	3833	friable dark grey brown sandy silt, occ. small stone/gravel	419	45	
3833	Cut	Ditch	3833		420	45	
3834	Fill	Fill, upper	3837	friable mottled mid yellow brown/grey brown clay silt, occ. redep. nat.	421	65	EA2
3835	Fill	Fill, intermed	3837	friable mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. gravel	421	65	EA2
3836	Fill	Fill, basal	3837	compact light yellow brown silty sand, occ. gravel	421	65	EA2
3837	Cut	Pit	3837		421	65	EA2
3838	Fill	Fill, upper	3840	soft mid. brown sandy silt, freq. oyster shell, occ gravel	422		
3839	Fill	Fill, basal	3840	friable brown orange silty sand, occ. gravel/charcoal flecks/oyster shell	422		
3840	Cut	Pit	3840		422		
3841	Fill	Fill, single	3842	loose mid. grey brown silt	423	75	
3842	Cut	Gully	3842		423	75	
3843	Fill	Fill, single	3844	loose light grey brown silt	424	75	
3844	Cut	Gully	3844		424	75	
3845	Fill	Fill, single	3846	loose dark grey brown silt	425	75	
3846	Cut	Gully	3846		425	75	
3847	Fill	Fill, single	3848	friable mid. brown grey silt, v. occ. med. angular flints	426	46	BD2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3848	Cut	Ditch	3848		426	46	BD2
3849	Fill	Fill, single	3850	compact mid yellow brown, occ. gravel/pot flecks/charcoal flecks	427	48	FS3
3850	Cut	Ditch	3850		427	48	FS3
3851	Void						
3852	Fill	Fill, single	3854	soft mid. brown sandy silt, occ. oyster shell and charcoal flecks	428	74	
3853	Void						
3854	Cut	Pit	3854		428	74	
3855	Fill	Fill	3856	soft mid. brown silt, freq. charcoal flecks	429	74	
3856	Cut	Posthole	3856		429	74	
3857	Cut	Ditch	3857		430	45	
3858	Cut	Ditch	3858		431	52	FS4
3859	Fill	Fill, single	3858	friable mid. grey brown sandy silt, occ. oyster shell, gravel and charcoal flecks	432	52	FS4
3860	Cut	Ditch	3860		433	55	FS2
3861	Fill	Fill, basal	3860	friable dark brown grey sandy silt, occ. large sub-ang. flints, occ. gravel/charcoal flecks and oyster, freq. small-med. pot	434	55	FS2
3862	Fill	Fill, upper	3680	friable mid. brown grey sandy silt, occ. gravel/charcoal flecks/small pot	435	55	FS2
3863	Cut	Ditch	3863		436	53	FS4
3864	Fill	Fill, basal	3863	friable dark brown grey sandy silt, freq. sub-round/sub-ang. flints, occ. charcoal flecks/small pot/a.bone	437	53	FS4
3865	Fill	Fill, upper	3863	friable mid. brown grey sandy silt, occ. gravel and sub-round small stones, occ. charcoal flecks/small pot/oyster shell	438	53	FS4
3866	Cut	Ditch	3866		439	51	FS4
3867	Fill	Fill, single	3866	friable mid. brown grey sandy silt, occ. small sub-ang. flints, occ. small pot/oyster shell/charcoal flecks	440	51	FS4
3868	Cut	Pit	3868		441	61	EA2
3869	Fill	Fill, single	3868	friable mid. grey brown silty sand, occ. small stones/a.bone	441	61	EA2
3870	Cut	Pit	3870		442	61	EA2
3871	Fill	Fill, single	3870	friable mid. grey brown silty sand, occ. small pot/CBM and small stones	442	61	EA2
3872	Cut	Ditch	3872		443	51	FS4

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3873	Fill	Fill, single	3872	friable dark grey brown silty sand, freq. oyster shell, occ. a.bone and small stones	443	51	FS4
3874	Fill	Fill, single	3875	loose dark grey brown silt, contains charcoal dump at base	444	49	FS3
3875	Cut	Ditch	3875		444	49	FS3
3876	Cut	Posthole	3876		445	74	
3877	Fill	Fill, single	3876	friable mid grey brown silty, occ. small stones	445	74	
3878	Cut	Posthole	3878		446	74	
3879	Fill	Fill, single	3878	friable mid grey brown silty sand, occ. small stone	446	74	
3880	Fill	Fill, single	3857	as (3831)	430	45	
3881	Void						
3882	Void						
3883	Void						
3884	Void						
3885	Fill	Fill, single	3886	soft dark yellow grey sandy silt, occ. small flint and pot frags	447	47	FS2
3886	Cut	Ditch	3886		447	47	FS2
3887	Fill	Fill, single	3888	loose mid. grey brown silt	448	67	O1
3888	Cut	Posthole	3888		448	67	O1
3889	Fill	Fill, single	3890	loose mid grey brown silt	449	67	O1
3890	Cut	Posthole	3890		449	67	O1
3891	Fill	Fill, single	3892	compact mid. yellow brown clay silt, occ. med. angular flints	450	49	FS3
3892	Cut	Ditch	3892		450	49	FS3
3893	Fill	Fill, single	3894	compact mid red/grey brown clay silt, occ. gravel	451	48	FS3
3894	Cut	Ditch	3894		451	48	FS3
3895	Fill	Fill, single	3896	loose mid. grey brown silt	452	54	FS2
3896	Cut	Ditch terminus	3896		452	54	FS2
3897	Fill	Fill, single	3898	compact mid. brown grey clay silt, occ. small sub-ang. flints	453	49	FS3
3898	Cut	Ditch	3898		453	49	FS3

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3899	Fill	Fill, single	3900	compact mid. yellow brown clay silt, occ. med. angular flints	454	49	FS3
3900	Cut	Ditch	3900		454	49	FS3
3901	Fill	Fill, single	3902	as (3893)	455	48	FS3
3902	Cut	Ditch	3902		455	48	FS3
3903	Fill	Fill, single	3904	firm mid. brown clay silt, occ. rounded stones and small charcoal frags	456	50	EA2
3904	Cut	Ditch	3904		457	50	EA2
3905	Fill	Fill, single	3906	firm mid. brown grey clay silt, occ. stone and charcoal flecks	458	47	FS2
3906	Cut	Ditch	3906		459	47	FS2
3907	Fill	Fill, intermed	3909	firm mottled dark grey/yellow clay silt with clay lumps, freq. oyster shell and occ. med. charcoal frags	460	47	FS2
3908	Fill	Fill, basal	3909	firm dark grey clay silt, occ. stone	461	47	FS2
3909	Cut	Ditch	3909		461	47	FS2
3910	Fill	Fill, single	3911	friable dark grey sand/clay silt	462	74	
3911	Cut	Pit	3911		462	74	
3912	Fill	Fill, single	3913	soft mid. grey silt, freq. oyster shell/charcoal flecks, large flints	463	66	FS2
3913	Cut	Ditch terminus	3913		463	66	FS2
3914	Fill	Fill, single	3915	loose mid. yellow brown silt	464	54	FS2
3915	Cut	Ditch	3915		464	54	FS2
3916	Fill	Fill, single	3917	loose light grey brown silt	465	60	BD3
3917	Cut	Ditch	3917		465	60	BD3
3918	Cut	Ditch	3918		501	60	BD3
3919	Fill	Fill, single	3920	loose light grey brown silt	466	74	
3920	Cut	Pit	3920		466	74	
3921	Fill	Fill, single	3922	loose mid. grey brown silt	467	74	
3922	Cut	Pit	3922		467	74	
3923	Fill	Fill, single	3924	loose mid. grey brown silt	468		
3924	Cut	Pit	3924		468		

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3925	Fill	Fill, single	3926	soft grey silt, mod. freq. shells			
3926	Cut	Ditch terminus	3926				
3927	Fill	Fill, single	3927	firm light orange grey clay silt, v. occ. small stones	471	50	EA2
3928	Cut	Ditch terminus	3928		471	50	EA2
3929	Fill	Fill	3934	firm mid. grey brown silt, occ. small chalk and flints	472	73	O2
3930	Fill	Fill	3934	firm mid. grey brown silt, occ. med. flints and occ. patches of redep. clay	472	73	O2
3931	Deposit	Hearth	3934	blackened/charred ash and natural in front of hearthstone (3932) signifying mouth	473	73	O2
3932	Deposit	Hearthstone	3934	grey stone blackened on visible surface, fire cracked	474	73	O2
3933	Construction	Oven/kiln	3934	v. firm light brown yellow clay, freq. small chalk pieces and chalk flecks	475	73	O2
3934	Cut	Pit	3934	cut for oven encompassing ?working area	476	73	O2
3935	Deposit	Dump	3934	loose broken tile/stone/flint/walnut shell	477	73	O2
3936	Deposit	Fill	3934	redeposited firm light brown yellow chalk clay, pos. truncated oven structure	475	73	O2
3937	Fill	Fill	3934	firm mid grey brown sandy silt, mod. chalk flecks, occ. small flint	478	73	O2
3938	Fill	Fill, single	3939	soft mid. orange brown silt, freq. oyster shell frags, occ charcoal flecks	479	74	
3939	Cut	Posthole	3939		479	74	
3940	Fill	Fill, single	3941	soft orange brown sandy silt, occ. oyster shell frags and charcoal flecks	480	74	
3941	Cut	Posthole	3941		480	74	
3942	Fill	Fill, single	3943	loose light yellow grey silt	481	67	O1
3943	Cut	Posthole	3943		481	67	O1
3944	Fill	Fill, single	3945	soft mid grey brown with red mottling clay silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay flecks			
3945	Cut	Gully	3945				
3946	Cut	Construction cut	3946	construction cut containing deposits which constitute oven 3663	482	71	O1
3947	Fill	Fill, single	3948	compact mid. yellow/grey brown clay silt, occ. sub-ang. flints, v. occ. charcoal flecks	483	49	FS3
3948	Cut	Ditch	3948		483	49	FS3
3949	Fill	Fill, single	3950	compact mid. red/grey brown clay silt, mod. freq. small angular flints	384	49	FS3
3950	Cut	Ditch terminus	3950		384	49	FS3

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3951	Fill	Fill, single	3952	loose light grey brown silt	385	47	FS2
3952	Cut	Ditch			550	47	FS2
3953	Fill	Fill, single	3954	soft grey yellow silt	556	65	EA2
3954	Cut	Pit	3954		556	65	EA2
3955	Fill	Fill, single	3956	soft light orange brown silt, occ. sub-rounded small stones, occ. charcoal flecks	388	48	FS3
3956	Cut	Ditch	3956		555	48	FS3
3957	Deposit	Colluvium	3957	sterile colluvial deposit filling hollow	389	64	
3958	Fill	Fill, single	3959	compacted. yellow/brown grey clay silt, mod. freq. small ang. flints	390	68	O1
3959	Cut	Ditch	3959		390	68	O1
3960	Fill	Fill, single	3961	compact mid. dark red grey clay silt, occ. small round flints	545	47	FS2
3961	Cut	Ditch	3961		545	47	FS2
3962	Fill	Fill, single	3963	soft grey silty sand	392		
3963	Cut	Pit	3963		392		
3964	Fill	Fill, single	3965	soft grey silt, occ. oyster shells	393	66	FS2
3965	Cut	Ditch	3965		393	66	FS2
3966	Fill	Fill, upper	3968	soft light grey sandy silt, freq. pot frags and occ. daub frags	557	65	EA2
3967	Fill	Fill, basal	3968	compact light grey yellow silty clay, freq. pot frags/oyster shell/flint	557	65	EA2
3968	Cut	Pit	3968		557	65	EA2
3969	Fill	Fill, single	3970	soft light grey yellow silty sand, occ. small pot and daub, occ. gravel	558	65	EA2
3970	Cut	Pit	3970		558	65	EA2
3971	Fill	Fill, single	3972	soft mottled black/light yellow clay silt/chalky clay, occ. baked clay and mod. charcoal flecks	397	67	O1
3972	Cut	Posthole	3972		398	67	O1
3973	Fill	Fill, single	3974	soft mid. grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks	399	67	O1
3974	Cut	Posthole	3976		399	67	O1
3975	Fill	Fill, single	3976	soft black silty clay, mod. charcoal flecks	400	67	O1
3976	Cut	Posthole	3976		400	67	O1

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
3977	Fill	Fill	3934	firm mid. orange brown clay sand	401	73	O2
3978	Fill	Fill, single	3979	firm dark brown grey clay silt	402	74	L
3979	Cut	Posthole	3979		402	74	
3980	Deposit	Occupat debris	3980	dep. sealing all features in west of site, thught possibly to constitute ploughed out midden filling features as well as sealing	403	76	
3981	Fill	Fill, single	3982	soft mid. orange/brown grey clay silt, occ. med.-large angular flints, occ. ceramic flecks	404	74	
3982	Cut	Pit	3982		404	74	
3983	Fill	Fill, single	3984	mod. firm mid. yellow grey clay silt	405	49	FS3
3984	Cut	Ditch	3984		405	49	FS3
3985	Fill	Fill, single	3986	firm mottled orange/dark grey clay silt, mod. freq. flints	406	57	FS2
3986	Cut	Ditch	3986		406	57	FS2
3987	Fill	Fill, single	3988	firm dark grey clay silt, mod. charcoal flecks	484	58	FS2
3988	Cut	Ditch	3988		484	58	FS2
3989	Fill	Fill, single	3990	soft grey silt	485	63	OA2
3990	Cut	Pit	3990		485	63	OA2
3991	Deposit	Lining	3663	baked dark red nat. clay sand, occ. charcoal (in situ burning)	486	69	O1
3992	Fill	Fill, single	3993	loose mid. grey brown silt, occ. flints	487	58	FS2
3993	Cut	Ditch	3993		487	58	FS2
3994	Fill	Fill	3996		488	60	BD3
3995	Fill	Fill	4003		488	60	BD3
3996	Cut	Ditch	3996		489	60	BD3
3997	Fill	Fill, upper	4000	firm v. mottled grey/brown and orange clay/clay silt, occ. small stones	490	57	FS2
3998	Fill	Fill, intermed	4000	firm v. dark grey/black clay silt and charcoal, freq. charcoal frags	490	57	FS2
3999	Fill	Fill, basal	4000	firm mid. grey brown clay silt, occ. ang. flint frags	490	57	FS2
4000	Cut	Ditch	4000		491	57	FS2
4001	Fill	Fill, single	4002	firm mottled orange/brown clay silt, v. occ. small stone	492	57	FS2
4002	Cut	Ditch	4002		492	57	FS2

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
4003	Cut	Ditch	4003		488	60	BD3
4004	Fill	Fill, single	4005	firm mid. grey brown clay silt, occ. small stone	493	82	FS2
4005	Cut	Ditch	4005		493	82	FS2
67/003	Cut	Pit	67/003		512	29	OA2
67/004	Fill	Fill, single	67/003	Compact mid grey-brown, silty clay, occ. flints	512	29	OA2
67/005	Cut	Pit	67/005		513		
67/006	Fill	Fill, single	67/005	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, occ. flints	513		
67/007	Cut	Pit	67/007		514		
67/008	Fill	Fill, single	67/007	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, occ. flints	514		
67/009	Cut	Pit	67/009	Same as [2006]	515		
67/010	Fill	Fill, single	67/009	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	515		
80/003	Cut	Posthole	80/003		521	25	S1
80/004	Fill	Fill, single	80/003	Mid blackish-grey silty sand, mod flints at base	521	25	S1
80/005	Cut	Posthole	80/005		522	25	S1
80/006	Fill	Fill, single	80/005	Dark blackish-grey silty sand, no inclusions	522	25	S1
80/007	Cut	Ditch	80/007		523		
80/008	Fill	Fill, single	80/007	Light greyish-brown silty sand, occ. Flints and v. occ fired clay flecks	523		
88/003	Fill	Fill, upper	88/005	Mid grey-brown silty sand, freq. flints	524	35	OA2
88/004	Fill	Fill, intermed	88/005	Mixed mid grey-brown to yellow, freq gravel and flints	524	35	OA2
88/005	Cut	Pit	88/005		524	35	OA2
92/003	Cut	Pit	92/003		525	34	
92/004	Fill	Fill, single	92/003	Light brownish grey sandy silt, mod. flints	525	34	
92/007	Cut	Posthole	92/007		526	38	OA2
92/008	Fill	Fill, single	92/007	Light greenish-brown silty sand, mod charcoal flecks	526	38	OA2
92/009	Cut	Posthole	92/009		527		
92/010	Fill	Fill, single	92/009	Light greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	527		

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
92/011	Cut	Posthole	92/011		528	38	OA2
92/012	Fill	Fill, single	92/011	Light orangey grey silty sand, mod. Charcoal flecks	528	38	OA2
92/013	Cut	Posthole	92/013		530	38	OA2
92/014	Fill	Post-pipe	92/013	Dark orange-grey silty sand, mod/freq charcoal	531	38	OA2
92/015	Fill	Fill	92/013	Mid brownish grey silty sand, v. occ. Charcoal flecks	530	38	OA2
94/003	Cut	Gully	94/003		532	40	OA2
94/004	Fill	Fill, single	94/003	Mid greyish brown sandy silt clay, occ. flints	532	40	OA2
94/005	Cut	Posthole	94/005		533	40	OA2
94/006	Fill	Fill, single	94/005	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. flints	533	40	OA2
94/007	Cut	Posthole	94/007		534	40	OA2
94/008	Fill	Fill, single	94/007	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, occ. flints	535	40	OA2
94/009	Cut	Posthole	94/009		356	39	OA2
94/010	Fill	Fill, secondary	94/009	Mid greyish brown silty clay	357	39	OA2
94/011	void						
94/012	Layer	Subsoil	94/012	Isolated subsoil patch in S of area	538	42	
94/013	Cut	Ditch	94/013		539	43	
94/014	Fill	Fill, single	94/013	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. flints	539	43	
200/003	Fill	Fill, single	200/004	Mid greyish-brown clayey sand, occ. charcoal		60	
200/004	Cut	Ditch	200/004			60	
200/005	Fill	Fill, single	200/006	Mid brown clayey sand, occ. charcoal		60	
200/006	Cut	Ditch	200/006			60	
225/003	Fill	Collapse	225/007	Pinkish-red to dark reddish orange fired clay in sandy silt		80	
225/004	Fill	Collapse	225/007	Compact black to dark yellow fired clay in sandy silt, occ. charcoal		80	
225/005	Fill	Fill, basal	225/007	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt, charcoal		80	
225/006	Fill	Kiln structure	225/007	Pale whiteish-blue to deep pinkish red fired clay structure/lining, in situ	356	80	
225/007	Cut	Construction cut	225/007	Same as 3541	356	80	

	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	SubGroup	Group	LandUse
232/004	Fill	Fill, upper	232/006	Compact mid brownish grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal	559	79	
232/005	Fill	Fill, lower	232/006	Pinkish-orange fired silty clay lining, in situ	559	79	
232/006	Cut	Pit	232/006		559	79	

Appendix 2: Group list

Group	Group description	Area	Contents	Landuse	Period
23	NNW/SSE ditch	C	2041, 2049, 2051, 2160, 2187	-	0
24	NNE/SSW ditch BD1	C	2061, 2106, 2116, 2128, 2158, 2175	OA2?	1?
25	S1 posthole cluster, E of G24	C	2065, 2069, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2162, 2164, 80/003, 80/005	OA2	1
26	NW/SE ditch	C	2118, 2149, 2169	-	0
27	Pottery-rich prehist pit cluster	C	2176, 2181, 2183, 2193, 2196, 2210	OA2	1
28	Pit & posthole cluster	C	2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2219, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2231, 2233, 2254	OA2	1
29	Pit cluster	C	2029, 2035, 2166, 2168, 2186, 2198, 67/003	OA2	1
30	Gully	C	2214, 2220	-	0
31	Pit cluster	C	2235, 2237, 2243, 2246, 2250, 2252	OA2	1
32	Pit with sheep carcasses	C	2213	-	4
33	Dispersed pits	C	2033, 2037, 2039, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2173, 2183, 2199, 2204, 2205, 2207, 2217, 2256, 24/005	OA2	1
34	P-med pits & quarries	D	3181, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208 + 92/003?	-	4
35	Prehist pit complex	D	3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3051=88/005, 3066, 3105, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3117, 3120=3128, 3122=3131, 3126, 3133, 3135, 3136, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3158, 3160, 3163, 3165, 3166, 3170, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3183, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216	OA2	1
36	SE/NW ditch	D	3037, 4049, 3077, 3079	-	0
37	Intercutting pits	D	3028, 3030	OA2	1
38	Dispersed Prehist pits	D	3020, 3022, 3039, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3085, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3102, 92/007, 92/011, 92/013	OA2	1
39	Prehist pits	D	3042, 3044, 3046, 3081, 94/009	OA2	1
40	Prehist pit & postholes	D	3068=94/003, 3156, 94/005, 94/007	OA2	1
41	NW/SE ditch	D	3104, 3154	-	0
42	Layer containing worked flint	D	94/012	-	0
43	E/W ditch	D	94/013	-	0
44	Ditch	E	3562, 3604, 3731 (also 3731?)	-	0 (3.3-4?)
45	NNW/SSE ditch	E	3548, 3552, 3618, 3654, 3833, 3857, 214/004 (also 2/004, 26/004)	-	3.4
46	NE/SW ditch BD2	E	3550, 3554, 3656, 3759, 3807, 3830, 3848, 3882 (also 1/014, 3/018)	-	3.3
47	NW/SE ditch	E	3646, 3648, 3679, 3681, 3685, 3725, 3762, 3886, 3906, 3909, 3952, 3961	FS2	3.1
48	NE/SW ditch	E	3811, 3850, 3956 + 3894, 3902?	FS3	3.2
49	NW/SE ditch	E	3528, 3556, 3606, 3608, 3632, 3697, 3875, 3892, 3898, 3900, 3918, 3948, 3950, 3959, 3984	FS3	3.2

Group	Group description	Area	Contents	Landuse	Period
50	Short NE/SW ditch	E	3904, 3928	EA2	3.3
51	NW/SE ditch	E	3523, 3530, 3573, 3815, 3866, 3872	FS4	3.3
52	NW/SE ditch	E	3521, 3575, 3812, 3858	FS4	3.3
53	NE/SW ditch	E	3863	FS4	3.3
54	NW/SE ditch	E	3896, 3915	FS2	3.1
55	NE/SW ditch	E	3860	FS4	3.3
56	Deposits in large hollow/cut	E	3581, 3582, 3583, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723	-	3.1-3.3
57	E/W ditch	E	3586, 3804, 3986, 4000, 4002	FS2	3.1
58	Ditch	E	3988, 3993	FS2	3.1
59	Ditch	E	3725	FS2	
60	NE/SW double ditch BD3	E	3532, 3620, 3996, 4003, 200/004, 200/006	-	3.1-3.3
61	Pits & deposit in hollow	E	3817, 3820, 3825, 3868, 3870	EA2	3.3
62	<i>unused</i>				
63	Prehist pits	E	3729, 3735, 3742, 3767, 3787, 3990	OA2	1
64	Colluvium in natural hollow	E	3558, 3744, 3957	-	
65	Pits in S of EA2	E	3642, 3802, 3837, 3954, 3968, 3970	EA2	3.3
66	Short NW/SE ditch/gully	E	3913, 3965	FS2	3.1
67	Postholes assoc with Oven 1	E	3565, 3567, 3570, 3596, 3598, 3600, 3602, 3650, 3652, 3679, 3681, 3699, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3733, 3741, 3764, 3766, 3780, 3782, 3784, 3798, 3888, 3890, 3943, 3972, 3974, 3976	O1	3.3
68	Pits NW of & cutting Oven 1	E	3625, 3666, 3671, 3678?, 3744, 3748, 3751, 3959	O1	3.3
69	Rake-out assoc with O1	E	3668, 3707, 3745, 3753	O1	3.3
70	Disuse/silting over O1	E	3533, 3534, 3577, 3587, 3589, 3594, 3621, 3668, 3790, 3794, 3946	O1	3.3
71	Oven structure O1	E	3663, 3946	O1	3.3
72	Pit with oven material	E	3614	O1	3.3
73	Oven/hearth O2 in S of EA2	E	3934	EA2	3.3
74	Undated pits	E	3634, 3644, 3689, 3691, 3692, 3694, 3716, 3718, 3754, 3789, 3827, 3854, 3856, 3876, 3878, 3911, 3920, 3922, 3939, 3941, 3979, 3982	-	0
75	Undated curving gully NW of O1	E	3842, 3844, 3846	-	0
76	Layer sealing features in west	E	3980	EA2	3.3
77	<i>unused?</i>				
78	Undated pits	F	3504, 3506, 3508, 3510, 3512, 3514	-	0
79	Undated burnt pits	G	3518, 232/006	-	0
80	Undated ?kiln/structure	F	3541, 3544, 3546, 225/007	-	0
81	Undated pits in North	C	2011, 2013, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2202	-	0
82	NW/SE ditch	E	4005	FS2	3.1

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds from Field 2

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
61/001											2	48										
62/001											2	4										
62/003					13	588																
62/005					10	609																
63/001											3	8										
64/001											3	60										
64/003	1	3																				
67/001			17	103																		
67/006	1	24	2	20											3	35						
67/010	2	3	18	80																		
68/001	1	<1																				
68/004					4	57							2	7							1	36
69/001											1	8										
70/001											1	23										
71/001																						
72/005															18	79						
74/001																						
76/001											3	27										
77/001											2	48										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
78/001											5	73										
79/001	1	11																				
80/001															5	37						
81/001											5	80										
83/001																						
84/001																						
87/001																						
88/001											2	5										
88/003	2	48					1	1312														
92/006											4	61										
92/012			2	12																		
94/004	3	60	78	515																		
94/008			2	12																		
94/010			2	4																		
94/012	6	104																				
2007			1	2																		
2010	1	4																				
2012	2	5	2	13																		
2014															1	8						
2023	5	85	1	7																		
2027	1	4	54	465																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2032			55	575																		
2034	1	3	14	527																		
2038															27	109						
2040			1	6	1	14																
2046			3	5																		
2048																						
2067															1	1						
2070	1	1	8	27																		
2071															1	1						
2073																						
2107			1	3																		
2117			1	5																		
2119	1	21	11	37																		
2120			7	63											1	40						
2125			10	86																		
2131			21	47																		
2133																						
2135																						
2137																						
2141																						
2143	1	1																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2145	1	41	3	6																		
2150			3	9																		
2171			1	12																		
2172			2	24																		
2174																			89	300		
2179	2	8	31	727											3	18	2	12				
2182			1	9																		
2185			1	4																		
2189	4	171	33	520																		
2191							9	974							1	12						
2197	1	10	8	52																		
2198			60	2541																		
2201							17	1056							1	1						
2203	2	62	2	21																		
2206																						
2208	1	35																				
2209	1	1					4	1211									4	286				
2211			132	2425											1	4						
2212					1	3													1022	2042		
2215									1	32												
2216	2	12													1	10						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2238			1	28																		
2241			21	200																		
2242	1	37																				
2244	3	75	11	66			7	307							4	21	4	64				
2245	2	27	4	52			2	27							1	17	2	33				
2255									1	4												
3004			2	23																		
3007			1	17																		
3011	2	31															1	19				
3024	3	27	7	121							1	3										
3036																						
3041	1	7																				
3043	2	7																				
3045															1	1						
3048	2	25																				
3050	1	8																				
3054																			179	165		
3063	4	27	4	28																		
3067	1	9	2	4																		
3076	2	13									3	473										
3078	1	110																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3080																						
3085																			1	274		
3091			20	207																		
3095	1	1																				
3097																						
3103	2	18	5	21	1	3																
3107	1	110	2	11																		
3109	1	1	1	2																		
3130					1	8																
3132	1	10	3	20	9	347					34	238										
3137			1	20																		
3140			1	6																		
3144			3	22																		
3153	6	33																				
3155			13	80																		
3159			1	3																		
3164			1	3																		
3173	1	44	2	6																		
3174			6	47																		
U/S											4	61										
<i>Total</i>	82	1337	700	9951	40	1629	40	4887	2	36	75	1220	2	7	70	394	13	414	1291	2781	1	36

Appendix 4: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds from Field 3

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)
200/001											2	10												
200/003											1	51									2	390	10	60
200/005			4	27																	2	6		
206/001											1	5												
211/003			2	30																				
224/001											2	14												
225/001											8	30												
225/003			1	3											55	6933								
225/005																					5	10		
225/006															85	3932								
226/001											2	71												
227/001																								
231/001											2	1												
232/004	1	1																						
3501			2	70																				
3502											6	26												
3507					6	34	1	7																
3509															4	14					4	3		
3511							58	508													12	55		
3522					2	36															1	5	10	60
3526											10	71												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)
3533			3	31										1	56						2	89		
3534	1	8	5	41	1	147															8	41		
3537															437	33694								
3540															36	2624								
3542															34	747								
3545	3	42																						
3547					1	12			2	6			1	4							1	5		
3549			1	13																				
3551			1	4	1	16			1	29							1	4						
3553			1	6																				
3555																					1	140		
3557																					1	91		
3560																							5	80
3566			3	45																				
3568			3	13																				
3572			1	9											8	29							*	8
3574																								
3582			25	201			6	90			1	14			14	40					1	3		
3583			3	26											1	4					4	19	1	21
3587			2	16																	2	31		
3595			6	28																				
3599			2	8																				
3601			3	6																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)
3603																					2	345		
3609			2	4											3	8								
3615			4	14																				
3617			1	4	2	57											1	1						
3619			19	165			4	791													6	124		
3624															5	145								
3637																					5	49	1	6
3639															46	1002								
3641			1	26																				
3645			11	206																				
3647			1	17			3	1378																
3653					2	53					1	9												
3655							15	1539																
3657	1	3	1	1																	21	52		
3664			4	23											79	2113								
3665															1	80								
3667			2	19											2	7					1	6		
3669			1	15																				
3672			1	6											1	4								
3673			1	16	6	216	3	2873																
3678			1	7											3	51								
3679			2	12																				
3680															1	150								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)
3682															1	15								
3684															4	15								
3686	2	36																						
3691																								
3693			1	54																				
3695															1	1								
3696							1	426			1	4												
3701																					2	60		
3704			1	8																				
3721															18	305								
3728	1	5	98	1277			2	122							2	28			9	193				
3734			8	44											2	15								
3743			96	448																				
3751	1	7																						
3756			1	46																				
3757			9	49																	2	2	1	35
3758			4	31																			6	82
3760			8	57											4	50					1	1	3	29
3761			7	163											1	4					8	20		
3768																								
3770			2	8																				
3775															15	383								
3778															25	377								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)	
3785															29	23									
3794																					1	43			
3796			2	19			1	132																	
3800			3	20																	1	5	2	12	
3801			2	21																			1	12	
3803			2	35																					
3805					4	116					2	15													
3808															1	2					1	149	1	32	
3813			1	7											1	20							18	207	
3816			12	136			6	255													3	35	38	485	
3819			1	3																			2	45	
3820			7	106											1	141					2	43	1	7	
3825			1	7																			5	68	
3828					2	1402															10	112			
3831																					4	90			
3832			1	48	1	169					1	9									86	796			
3834			2	37	2	224					1	13									1	85			
3838			1	5																					
3845																					1	12	1	20	
3847																					2	159			
3851			2	19																					
3859																							2	44	
3861			88	1104																	1	5	7	86	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)
3862			2	59																	1	14	7	74
3864			1	20																	2	146	1	11
3865			1	7																				
3867			5	62																				
3869					8	2288															1	4		
3871			7	112	1	72																		
3873																					1	20	1	8
3874			1	30																	5	118	*	3
3881														4	10									
3885			5	100										1	14						1	5		
3895																							5	32
3896			4	26																				
3903			4	34											1	7								
3905			4	40																				
3907	1	3	6	62			1	2													1	30	18	157
3914																							5	40
3916			1	14																			6	56
3923			5	37											1	3								
3925			7	38																			10	82
3927			5	54											1	25								
3929			21	123	8	303															2	10	38	320
3932							25	38800																
3935					26	835															34	68		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fire-cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell (*=fragment)	Weight (g)	
3937					1	240																			
3951			19	191											1	4									
3953			3	14																					
3962																									
3964			3	56																	1	8	6	65	
3966			15	128	2	64	1	669			1	12											2	3	
3967			58	794											1	20					9	104			
3969			8	53											3	270									
3971															2	98									
3977					1	32																			
3978			1	16											1	2									
3980	1	29	17	229	1	287	1	132			9	60									3	313			
3983							1	2444																	
3989	1	7																							
3994			2	59	1	617															7	94			
3995					14	2556															20	27			
4004	1	3																							
4006			17	312					1	38					1	27									
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>7534</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>9776</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>50168</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>53492</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>4042</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>2250</i>	

Appendix 5: Registered finds list

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Weight	Date	Notes
10	67/006	ARROW	FLINT	1	ENEO	Leaf-shaped, broken
20	69/001	BUCKLE	COPP	4.2	PMED	Post-Medieval copper-alloy double-looped buckle (c. 1500-c. 1650)
21	69/001	BUCKLE	COPP	2	MED	A small medieval single-looped copper alloy buckle, Meols type 2, with a simple oval shaped loop, an off-set and recessed strap-bar, flanked by slight projections
22	69/001	BULLET	LEAD	4.5	PMED	lead shot D:9.5mm
23	69/001	BUTTON	COPP	1.5	PMED	Round, flat faced copper alloy button with wire loop on the back and white metal coating
24	62/005	FITTING	IRON	4.3	PMED	unidentified fitting with rectangular aperture on the one end
25	88/001	BULLET	LEAD	3.2	PMED	lead shot D:7.5mm
*26	3174	PIN	COPP	1	UND	Cast copper alloy pin with a circular sectioned shaft, a round head consisting of two rounded bands/collars, a recessed top with a raised central nub
26	74/001	BULLET	LEAD	5.9	PMED	lead shot D:10.4mm
*27	3132	BULLET	LEAD	13.7	PMED	lead shot D: 14.5mm
27	74/001	BULLET	LEAD	2.9	PMED	lead shot D:8.4mm
28	3132	HINGE STRAP	IRON	54	MED/PMED	hinge strap with a rounded terminus and two round nail holes
29	3132	UNIDENTIFIED	COPP	0.3	MED/PMED	fragment of copper alloy sheet with multiple small perforations - sugar sifter?
30	3132	?AXE	COPP	11	PREH	Possible broken off loop from a Bronze Age socketed axe; a cast seam is visible on the inner side of the loop and partially visible on the outer surface
31	70/001	RING	COPP	4	MED	Miscellaneous copper alloy ring
32	2027	LOOM	CERA	390		
A1	3501	BUTTON	COPP	1		
A2	3501	COIN	COPP	2	ROM	House of Valentinian?, 4 th cent
A3	3501	COIN	COPP	4		Dupondius/As, 1 st -3 rd cent
A4	3501	COIN	COPP	<2	ROM	illegible
A5	3501	COIN	COPP	<2	ROM	PF11. House of Constantine, AD330-5
A6	3501	COIN	COPP	<2	ROM	PF12. Radiate/nummus, 3 rd /4 th cent
A7	3501	COIN	COPP	<2	ROM	PF13. Radiate/nummus, 3 rd /4 th cent
A8	3501	COIN	COPP	1	ROM	PF14. House of Theodosius??. AD347-87
A9	3522	COIN	COPP	2	ROM	PF19. House of Constantine, AD335-41
A10	3526	COIN	SILVER	<2	MED	PF15. Cut halfpenny, Henry II/III, AD1204-1208/9
A11	3980	COIN	COPP	1	ROM	PF16. House of Constantine, AD335-41
A12	3980	COIN	COPP	3	ROM	PF17. Dupondius/As, 1 st -3 rd cent
A13	3980	COIN	COPP	1	ROM	PF18. House of Constantine?
A14	3994	TAG	COPP	11	PMED	Livestock tag
A15	3794	UNIDENTIFIED	COPP	54	MED/PMED	PF21. Copper alloy object with gold gilding, a circular domed octofoil knob with a narrow waisted shank that attaches to the rounded top section of a hollow cylindrical cap

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Weight	Date	Notes
A16	3559	KEY (LOCKING)	IRON	23	MED	PF20. Iron key with a lozenge-shaped bow, a rectangular section shaft, and a rectangular bit with two cleft cuts - c. 13/14th C
A17	3980	TOOL	IRON	41	MED/PMED	A reamer with a rectangular sectioned shank and tang
A18	3526	STRAP END	COPP	2.7	MED	Rectangular strap end, consists of folded rectangular copper alloy strip with four rivet perforations on each corner
A19	3526	FASTENING	COPP	1.9	MED	One half of a double rectangular fastening - rectangular sheet with four small perforations for rivets in the corners and a larger circular perforation in the center
A20	3980	MOUNT	LEAD	2	PMED	Figurative lead mount in the shape of a crown with wide arches and a hole approximately in the center of the mount
A21	3980	TOOL	IRON	11.1	MED/PMED	Incomplete tool with a rectangular section - probable reamer
A22	3980	DISC	LEAD	6.4	PMED	Flat irregular circular disc of lead. Rounded edges, slightly bent on part of the edge, some lines - possibly scratches on one side
A23	3966	HINGE PIVOT	IRON	73.5	?MED	Iron hinge pivot with a tapering shank. The tapering section has a rectangular section and the bar has a round section
B1	205/001	COIN	COPP	5	PMED	Halfpenny, illegible
B2	205/001	BUTTON	COPP	2	PMED	Late post-medieval Royal Marines circular button, domed at the front and concave at the back with a fouled anchor with a crown above and a wreath or cable design around the edge
B3	205/001	SHEET	COPP	11	UND	Miscellaneous rectangular copper alloy sheet with four 2mm circular perforations in each corner
B4	206/001	RING	COPP	2	UND	Miscellaneous copper alloy ring with a circular section
B5	214/001	BUTTON	COPP	1	PMED	Modern copper alloy button
B6	214/001	SHEET	COPP	1.3	UND	Miscellaneous copper alloy sheet metal
B7	218/001	KEY (LOCKING)	COPP	5.4	MED	Fragment of a medieval key
B8	221/001	COIN	COPP	5	PMED	Farthing, illegible
B9	221/001	STUD	COPP	7	UND	Incomplete stud or terminal
B10.1	225/001	COIN	COPP	5	PMED	Halfpenny?, illegible
B10.2	225/001	COIN	COPP	1.6	ROM	Gratian, AD379-83
B10.3	225/001	COIN	COPP	1	ROM	House of Theodosius, AD388-402
B11	228/001	COIN	COPP	2	PMED	Farthing, Victoria, AD186[-]
B12	229/001	COIN	COPP	9	PMED	Penny, illegible
B13	226/001	FERRULE	COPP	3	PMED	Conical copper alloy ferrule with an open top
B14	225/001	BUTTON	COPP	1	PMED	Circular button cover with decoration consisting of an incised circular border with a stippled interior with a smaller circle at the centre
B15	227/001	BUCKLE	COPP	9	PMED	Rectangular copper alloy double loop buckle with rounded corners (close to oval in shape), a flat frame with a round section, and a recessed bar with a pin with a rounded section
B16	227/001	BUTTON	COPP	1.3	PMED	Round, flat faced copper alloy button with wire loop attachment on the reverse and a white metal coating on the front

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Weight	Date	Notes
B17	231/001	WEIGHT	LEAD	49	MED/PMED	Locally made weight or ingot consisting of a lead cube with two impressed triangular shapes on the one surfaces
B18	231/001	FITTING	COPP	8	MED/PMED	Unidentified copper alloy fitting - possibly a strap loop
B19	218/001	FITTING	COPP	1	UND	Incomplete small rectangular copper alloy strip with small perforation on one end and part of perforation on the broken end
A24	3534	STON	MILL	3047		
A25	3869	STON	QUER	505		
A26	3980	STON	MILL	1234		
A27	3511	CERA	LOOM	95		

Appendix 6: Environmental sample data

6a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250; weights in grams)

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	12	72/005	pit	*	1	**	1									*	1	*	1					Pottery (*1g); Fuel ash (*1g); Coal (*1g); Slate (*1g); Fired Clay (**80g); FCF >4mm (**34g); Mag mat >2mm (**2g); Mag mat <2mm (**4g);
2	13	80/006	Post hole	*	1	**	1																	CBM (*2g); Ind waste (*1g); Coal (**1g); FCF >4mm (*1g); Mag mat >2mm (*1g); Mag mat <2mm (**1g)
2	14	80/004	Post hole			*	1		*	1														Pottery (*1g); Coal (*1g); Fuel ash (*1g); FCF >4mm (*1g); Mag mat >2mm (*1g); Mag mat <2mm (**1g);
2	15	92/012	Post hole	*	1	**	1																	Pottery (*2g); Lithic (*1g); FCF (*2g); Mag mat >2mm (*1g); Mag mat <2mm (**1g)
2	16	92/014	Post hole	*	1	**	1																	Lithic (*1g); FCF >4mm (*6g); Mag mat >2mm (*1g); Mag mat <2mm (*1g);

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	17	94/009	Post hole	*	1	**	2																	Pottery (*12g); Coal (*12g); Fuel ash (*1g); FCF >4mm (**136g); Mag mat >2mm (*1g); Mag mat <2mm (**2g)
2	18	94/007	Post hole	*	<1	*	<1																	Pottery (*12g); FCF (**39g); Coal (*1g); Slag (*<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g)
2	19	67/004	pit	**	2	***	4											*	1					Pottery (*2g); CBM (*2g); Fired Clay (*10g); Ind waste (*1g); FCF >4mm (*74g); Mag mat >2mm (**2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/g)
2	20	2007	pit	*	1	**	1							**	10	***	68	***	12					Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Retained Residue for burnt bone 2-4 208g; Retained Residue for burnt bone <2mm 1214g
2	21	2023	pit	**	2	**	2																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 2g
2	22	2034	pit	**	4	***	6																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 6g
2	23	2032	pit	**	8	***	4									*	1	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 310g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
2	24	2038	pit	**	8	***	2	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 114g	
2	25	2071	Post hole	**	2	**	2								*	1	*	1							Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g;
2	26	2070	Post hole	**	2	**	2											*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 6g; FCF >8mm * 6g	
2	27	2129	Post hole			**	1								*	1								Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 1g	
2	28	2131	Post hole	*	1	*	1								*	1								Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 2g	
2	29	2133	Stake hole	*	1	*	2					*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g;	
2	30	2135	Stake hole	*	2	***	2											*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g;	
2	31	2137	Post hole			**	1																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 8g	
2	32	2139	pit	**	2	**	2								*	1	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g	
2	33	2141	Post hole	*	1	*	1																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g	
2	34	2143	Post hole			*	1											*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g	

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	35	2145	pit	*	2	*	2											*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 1g
2	36	2067	post hole	*	1	**	1							*	1	*	1							Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 2g; Fired Clay * >8mm 2g
2	37	2178	pit	**	4	**	1											*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 12g
2	38	2177	pit	*	1	*	1																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 22g
2	40	2182	pit	**	1	**	2							*	1	**	1							Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 6g; FCF >8mm ** 28g
2	41	2027	pit	**	4	**	6							*	1									Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; ; FCF >4mm ** 32g; Pottery >8mm ** 160g
2	42	2189	pit	**	6	**	4							**	2	**	2							Mag Mat >2mm ** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; ; FCF >4mm ** 152g; Pottery >8mm 108g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	43	2190	pit	**	9	***	14	* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	<1					**	4	**	6	**	8					Mag Mat >2mm *** 10g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 6g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 16g; Pottery >8mm ** 94g; FCF >8mm ** 178g
2	44	2171	ditch			*	1					**	2											Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
2	45	2120	pit	**	1	**	2									**	2	**	2					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 10g;
2	46	2209	pit	***	24	***	12							*	2	*	2	**	2					Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 82g;
2	47	2212	pit									***	60											Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 26g; Coal >8mm ** 6g; Glass >8mm * 2g
2	48	2245	pit	***	14	***	10					**	4	*	2	*	1	**	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm ** 78g;
	49	3091	pit	**	1	**	1																	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm ** 4g;
	50	3144	pit	*	1	*	1																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; FCF * 10g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	51	3006	pit	**	4	**	2																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 2g
3	52	232/00 4	pit	***	26	****	56																	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
3	54	3509	pit	**	1	**	1								*	1								Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm 4g
3	55	3515	pit	****	806	*****	###																	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g
3	56	3539	Kiln/ oven G80												*	2	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm 60g; Fired Clay 4-8mm ** 14g; ?Lime Motor >8mm ** 6g; ?Lime Mortar 4-8mm *** 6g
3	58	3533	oven 1			*	1	*	1			*	1		*	1						*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 26g; Pottery >8mm * 6g
3	59	3534	pit									*	1											Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 30g; Pottery >8mm * 6g
3	60	3625	pit	*	1	*	1												*	1				Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm *** 44g
3	61	3610	pit																					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	62	3641	pit	**	2	**	1	***	2											*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 18g; ?Fuel Ash >8mm ** 6g
3	63	3690	pit			*	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 24g
3	64	3693	pit			*	1								*	1			*	1				Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 204g
3	65	3695	pit	***	18	***	96							*	6	**	36	***	10					Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 2g
3	66	3680	pit			*	1	*	2															Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm *** 326g
3	67	3706	pit	*	1	*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 6g
3	68	3728	pit	***	12	****	44	*	1						**	2	**	2						Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm * 6g; Pottery >8mm ** 74g; FCF ** 28g; Glass 2-4mm * 1g
3	69	3734	pit	**	1	**	2											*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
3	70	3664	pit									*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm *** 584g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	71	3669	pit									**	2											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 18g
3	72	3670		*	1	**	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Caly >8mm ** 20g
3	73	3672	pit			*	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 14g
3	74	3746	pit					*	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 2g; Fired Clay >8mm * 8g
3	75	3747	pit			*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm * 4g
3	76	3750	void	*	1	*	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay ** >8mm 40g
3	77	3738	ditch	**	2	**	2	*	1			*	1		*	1			*	1				Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Pottery >8mm * 8g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 350g
3	78	3864	ditch	**	38	**	14	**	2			**	4						*	1		***	##	Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8m * 4g; Pottery >8mm * 2g
3	79	3828	ditch	*	1	*	1					**	4											Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	80	3832	pit									***	8											Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Coal >8mm ** 4g
3	81	3834	lining	*	1																			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 2g
3	82	3753	Post hole									*	4											Mag Mat >2mm *** 12g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 4g
3	83	3790	pit	*	1	*	1	**	1			*	1									*	2	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 18g
3	84	3696	void	*	2	*	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
3	85	3796	ditch	*	2	*	1	**	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm * 6g
3	86	3951	pit	*	1	*	1	*	1			*	1											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery >8mm * 8g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 4g
3	87	3935	pit					*	1															Mag Mat >2mm * 1g; Mag Mat <2mm * 1g
3	88	3923	Post hole					*	1			*	2											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 18g; Fired Clay >8mm * 6g
3	89	3765	Post hole	*	1	*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm * 4g

Field / area	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised 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)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	90	3649	pit	*	1			*	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm * 1g; Pottery >8mm * 4g; Fired Clay >8mm * 2g
3	91	3966	pit	**	1	*	1	*	1			**	2							*	1	*	4	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Fired Clay >8mm * 2g; Pottery >8mm ** 56g
3	92	3967	pit			*	1	*	1											*	1	**	##	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g
3	93	3930	pit	**	1	**	1					**	1											Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm * 22g; Pottery >8mm * 6g; Fe >8mm * 2g
3	94	3712	Post hole			*	1																	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; Fired Clay ** 2g

6b: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR		
2	0	12	72/005	72/004	pit	5.9	33	100	100	25	Chenopodiaceae (**), Veronica sp. (*)			*										CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N		
2	0	13	80/006	80/005	posthole	1.1	<5	100	100	25	Caryophyllaceae (*), By-product of Cerealia (*)		**	**											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	0	14	80/004	80/003	posthole	2.2	15	100	100	25	Raphanus raphanistrum (*), By-product of Cerealia (**), Apiaceae (**), Papaveraceae (*)		*	***											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	0	15	92/012	92/011	posthole	2.3	12	100	100	25	Caryophyllaceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	***												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N
2	0	16	92/014	92/013	posthole	2.6	15	100	100	25	Raphanus raphanistrum (*)		*	***												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N
2	0	17	94/009	94/009	posthole	29.6	58	100	80	50	Raphanus raphanistrum (*), Viola (*), Asteraceae (*), By-product of Cerealia (*), Asteraceae (*)		*	**				*	Rumex sp. (1)	+	*	Corylus avellana (2)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate density	N	
2	0	18	94/007	94/007	posthole	1.2	<5	100	0	25				**	*	Cerealia (1)	+				*	Corylus avellana (9)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate density	N	
2	0	19	67/004	67/003	pit	11.8	60	100	0	5				*		Barley (1), Cerealia (1)	+								CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate density	N	
2	0	20	2007	2009	pit	<1	3	100	50	40	Polygonaceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)			**				*	Poaceae indeterminate charred plant remains (1)	+						CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate density	N
2	1	21	2023	2024	pit	<2	<2	100	100	75	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR			
2	1	22	2034	2035	pit	2	6	100	100	40	Papaveraceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)			***											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N		
2	1	23	2032	2033	pit	<1	<5	100	100	80				***												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	1	24	2038	2039	pit	5.2	18	100	50	25	Chenopodiaceae (*)	**	**	****	**	hulled barley (9), cerealia (3), wheat (1), emmer/spelt (2)	+ / + +	*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (2), <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (2)	+					CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	Y		
2	1	25	2071	2072	posthole	10	18	100	75	50	Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	***	****				*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (2), <i>Festuca/Lolium</i> sp. (1), <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (1)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate density	N		
2	1	26	2070	2072	posthole	2.8	10	100	25	30	Chenopodiaceae (*), Polygonaceae (*)		**	****	*	oat (2)	+	*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (1), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (1)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N		
2	1	27	2129	2130	posthole	<1	<3	100	100	10	Chenopodiaceae (*), Caryophyllaceae (*)		*	***												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N	
2	1	28	2131	2132	posthole	1.2	3	100	50	25	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	**	*	6-row hulled barley (1)	+									CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	1	29	2133	2134	stakehole	1.3	4	100	10	50	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	***							*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (*)	+			CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	1	30	2135	2136	stakehole	1	3	100	100	5	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	***												CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N	
2	1	31	2137	2138	posthole	<1	<1	100	100	0	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**													CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N
2	1	32	2139	2140	pit	<1	<3	100	100	40	Chenopodiaceae (*), Papaverceae (*)		*	**													CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N
2	1	33	2141	2142	posthole	1.1	<3	100	90	30	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**	+	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+										CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
2	1	34	2143	2144	posthole	<1	<3	100	100	40	Chenopodiaceae (*), Papaverceae (*)			**							*	Undeterminate charred plant remains (1)	+				CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
2	1	35	2145	2146	pit	3.2	10	100	100	40	Chenopodiaceae (*)			****													CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR		
2	1	36	2067	2069	posthole	7.3	12	100	25	50	<i>Sambucus</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)		**	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	***	<i>Polygonum</i> (**), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (**), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (*), <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (**)	+	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (*)	+	CPR: moderate density; Charcoal: moderate density	Y		
2	1	37	2178	2176	pit,	<1	<1	100	0	0				*										CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N		
2	1	38	2177	2176	pit,	<1	<1	100	0	0				**											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N	
2	1	40	2182	2183	pit	1	13	100	0	25		*	*	****	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+								CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N	
2	1	41	2027	2029	pit	17	40	100	0	25		**	***	****	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (4)	+									CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
2	1	42	2189	2193	pit	15.4	40	100	25	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Sambucus</i> sp. (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	**	***	****	**	wheat/rye (3), barley (3), <i>Cerealia</i> (3), oat (1), wheat (1)	+	**	<i>Polygonum</i> (*), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (*), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (*), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (*), <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (*), <i>Sambucus ebulus</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (1)	+	CPR: moderate density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	Y		
2	1	43	2190	2193	pit	40.8	127	50	10	10	<i>Sambucus</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	***	***	****	**	emmer (1), naked wheat (1), <i>Triticum</i> (2), <i>Hordeum</i> (2), <i>Cerealia</i> (6), wheat glume base (1)	+/++	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (2), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1), <i>Polygonum</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (1)	+	CPR: moderate density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	Y		
2	0	44	2171	2169	ditch	1.1	<3	100	0	50				**							*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (1)	+	CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N		
2	1	45	2120	2122	pit	3.5	13	100	0	30		*	*	***							*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (1)	+	CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N		
2	1	46	2209	2210	pit	10.5	35	100	20	15	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (*)	*	**	****	*	oat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (2), barley (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (1), <i>Polygonum</i> (1), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (2), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (1), <i>Solanum</i> sp. (1)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N	

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR	
2	4	47	2212	2212	pit	106	300	100	100	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Papaveraceae</i> (*), <i>Raphanus</i> sp (*), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (*)	*	**	***											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N
2	1	48	2245	2246	pit	4.4	12	100	100	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Papaveraceae</i> (*), <i>Sambucus</i> sp. (*)		**	****	*	6-row hulled barley (1)	+								CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N
2	1	49	3091	3092	pit	<2	<2	100	0	50				**											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: low density	N
2	1	50	3144	3145	pit	1.6	7	100	10	50	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)		*	**	*	hulled barley (1)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (2)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N
2	1	51	3006	3008	pit	2	7	100	0	40				***				*	Bramble (1)	+	*	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (1), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (1)	+	CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N	
3	0	52	232/004	232/006	pit	127	350	15	0	5		***	****	****											CPR: no remain; Charcoal: high density	N
3	0	54	3509	3518	pit	1.7	10	100	50	25	<i>Veronica</i> sp. (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1), <i>Festuca/Lolium</i> sp. (1)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N
3	0	55	3515	3518	pit	22.7	100		0	10		***	****	****				*	<i>Lamiaceae</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (*)	+	CPR: low density; Charcoal: high density	N	
3	3.3	58	3533	-	oven 1	2.2	10	100	25	25	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)		**	***	**	Rye (2), Naked wheat (**), hulled barley (1), wheat (2), Oat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (2), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (8), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (1), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+/++				CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	Y	
3	3.3	59	3534	-	oven 1	2.8	8	100	25	25	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			***	**	Barley (*), Naked wheat (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (3), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (*), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	Y	
3	3.3	60	3625	3625	pit	18	55	50	10	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	***	***	****	****	Rye (**), Oat (**), Naked wheat (**), Hulled barley (**), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (*), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (*), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (*)	+				CPR: high density; Charcoal: low density	Y	

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR		
3	3.3	61	3610	3614	pit	<1	<1	100	30	5	Veronica (*)				*	Vicia sp. (1), Oat (1)	+								CPR: low density; Charcoal: no remains	N	
3	3.3	62	3641	3642	pit	3	10	100	20	20	Chenopodiaceae (*)				****	Hulled barley (**), Naked wheat (**), Rye (*), Oat (*)	+ / + + +	*	Tripleurospermum inodorum (*), Anthemis cotula (*)	+					CPR: high density; Charcoal: low density	Y	
3	0	63	3690	3691	pit	2.4	9	100	10	40	Veronica sp. (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)			**	***	Hulled barley (**), Naked wheat (**), Oat (**)	+	**	Vicia hirsuta/tetrasperma (**), Anthemis cotula (*), Raphanus raphanistrum (*), Leucanthemum vulgare (*), Rumex sp. (*)	+					CPR: moderate to high density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	Y (if dated)	
3	0	64	3693	3692	pit	1.3	5	100	90	50	Chenopodiaceae (*)			*	*	Oat (4)	+								CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	
3	0	65	3695	3695	pit	31.6	80	75	20	5	Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	***	****	*	Cerealia (1), Straw fragments of cerealia (*)	+	**	Chenopodiaceae (1), Plantago lanceolata (7), Ranunculus (1), Rumex sp. (1), Chenopodium album (2), Polygonum sp. (1)	+	*	cf. Arrhenatherum elatius ssp. bulbosum (*)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	N	
3	3.3	66	3680	3681	pit	<1	<2	100	0	25			**	**	Naked wheat (6), Rye (1), Hulled barley (5), Oat (2), Cerealia (**)	+	*	Raphanus raphanistrum (4), Fabaceae (6)	+					CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: low density	Y		
3	3.3	67	3706	3769	pit	<1	<2	100	10	2	Veronica sp. (*)			*	**	Naked wheat (8), Hulled barley (6), Oat (8), Cerealia (**)	+								CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: very high density	Y	
3	1	68	3728	3729	pit	1.7	10	100	60	10	Polygonaceae (**)			***	**	Linum usitatissimum (**)	+	*	Anthemis cotula (*)	+					CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: very high density	Y	
3	1	69	3734	3735	pit	2.1	10	100	50	25	Polygonaceae (**), Sambucus (*)		*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+									CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	3.3	70	3664	3666	pit	5.3	12	100	10	20	Polygonaceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	**	**	Hulled barley (3), Naked wheat (5), Oat (3), Linum usitatissimum (1), Cerealia (7)	+	*	Hyoscyamus niger (2), Anthemis cotula (2), Polygonaceae (1), Vicia sp. (1), Fabaceae (1), Chenopodium album (1)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	Y	
3	3.3	71	3669	3671	pit	<1	<2	100	0	30			*	*	Oat (3), Cerealia (1)	+	*	Rumex (*)	+						CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR	
3	3.3	72	3670	3671	pit										*	<i>Cerealia</i> (7), Rye (1)	+	*	<i>Vicia</i> (2)	+				CPR: very low density; Charcoal: no remains	N	
3	0	73	3672	3744		<1	<5	100	75	5	<i>Rosaceae</i> (**), <i>Sambucus</i> (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			*	**	Hulled barley (4), Oat (5), Rye (3), Naked wheat (7), <i>Cerealia</i> (14)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (3), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1), Unidentified weed taxa (1), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	Y (if dated)	
3	3.3	74	3746	3748	pit										*	<i>Cerealia</i> (3)	+							CPR: very low density; Charcoal: no remains	N	
3	3.3	75	3747	3748	pit	<1	<1	100	0	2					**	hulled barley (1), Naked wheat (4), Oat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (11)	+							CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	
3	3.3	76	3750	3751	pit	2	7	100	25	25	Polygonaceae (*)				**	Hulled barley (*), Naked wheat (**), Oat (*), Rye (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (**)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (*), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	
3	0	77	3738	void	void	42	90	40	0	5		**	***	****	**	Rye (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	**	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (**), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (**), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (*), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (*), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (*), <i>Cyanus</i> sp. (*)	+ / + +	*	Unidentified charred plant remains (*), <i>Sambucus</i> sp. (*)	+	CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: very low density	Y (if dated)	
3	3.3	78	3864	3863	ditch	9.1	32	50	20	10	Polygonaceae (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	**	***	****	***	Hulled barley (**), Naked wheat (**), Rye (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (**)	+	*	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (*)	+				CPR: moderate to high density; Charcoal: very low density	Y	
3	3.3	79	3828	3830	ditch	1.2	<2	100	100	60	<i>Sambucus</i> (*)			*											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	3.4	80	3832	3833	ditch	11	<30	100	100	50	<i>Sambucus</i> (**), <i>Rubus</i> (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)		*	*											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	3.3	81	3834	3837	pit	3.6	12	100	40	25	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Sambucus</i> (*)			**	**	Hulled barley (5), Rye (3), Naked wheat (2), Oat (2), <i>Cerealia</i> (4)	+	*	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (5), <i>Fabaceae</i> (2), <i>Galium</i> sp. (1), Unidentified weed taxa (1)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR	
3	3.3	82	3753	3753	lining	7.4	12	100	25	40	Chenopodiaceae (*), Polygonaceae (*)			**	**	Hulled barley (3), Rye (1), Naked wheat (5), Oat (3), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	**	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (8), <i>Fabaceae</i> (2), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1), <i>Agrostemma</i> sp.(1), <i>Galeopsis</i> sp. (1), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (2), Unidentified weed taxa (1)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	Y	
3	3.3	83	3740	3741	posthole									**	Hulled barley (*), Naked wheat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (**)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (*)	+					CPR: low density	Y	
3	3	84	3686	3687	pit	5.6	9	100	25	25	Rosaceae (**), <i>Sambucus</i> (*)		*	**	**	Naked wheat (*), Hulled barley (*), Rye (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Centaurea</i> sp. (*), <i>Rumex</i> (*), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	Y	
3	3.3	85	3796	void	void	6	20	100	20	25	Chenopodiaceae (*), Polygonaceae (*), <i>Sambucus</i> (*)		*	***	***	Emmer/Spelt (**), Naked wheat (*), Hulled barley (*), Rye (*), Rachis of Rye (*) Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (**), By-product of wheat (*)	+	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Rumex</i> (*), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (*)	+/+				CPR: moderate to high density; Charcoal: very low density	Y (if dated)	
3	3.1	86	3951	3952	ditch	2.1	10	100	10	20	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**	**	Emmer/Spelt (*), Naked wheat (*), Hulled barley (*), Rye (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (*), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (*)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	Y	
3	3.3	87	3935	3934	pit	19	80	100	100	5	Chenopodiaceae (*), <i>Juglans regia</i> (**), Rosaceae (****), Polygonaceae (*)			**											CPR: no remains; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	0	88	3923	3924	pit	5.2	9	100	20	20	Chenopodiaceae (*), Rosaceae (*)		*	***	**	Emmer/Spelt (*), Naked wheat (*), Hulled barley (*), Rye (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	3.3	89	3765	3766	posthole	1.5	4	100	10	30	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**	*	Rye (*), Oat (*), Hulled barley (*), Naked wheat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*), <i>Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (*), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*)	+				CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	N	
3	3.3	90	3649	3650	posthole	1.4	4	100	40	20	Chenopodiaceae (*), Polygonaceae (*)			**	*	Oat (*), wheat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*)	+					CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N

Field	Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	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	Potential	Further work CPR	
3	3.3	91	3966	3968	pit	3.5	12	100	10	40	Chenopodiaceae (*)			**	**	Hulled barley (*), Oat (*), Naked wheat (*), wheat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*)	+	*	<i>Festuca/Lolium</i> sp. (*), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (2), <i>Fabaceae</i> (1), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (*)	+					CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	Y
3	3.3	92	3967	3968	pit	1.7	7	100	0	40				**	*	Hulled barley (2), Naked wheat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)									CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N
3	3.3	93	3930	3934	pit	3	10	100	5	40	<i>Veronica</i> (*)	*	**	***	**	Hulled barley (*), Naked wheat (*), Oat (*), <i>Cerealia</i> (*), <i>Pisum sativum</i> (*), <i>Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus</i> (*)	+	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (*), <i>Fabaceae</i> (*), <i>Rumex</i> (**), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (*), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (*)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	Y
3	3.3	94	3712	3713	posthole	1	<2	100	10	20	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)		*	**	*	Hulled barley (1), Wheat (1), Rye (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1)	+					CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	N

6c: Charcoal Identifications

Field	Sample No	Context No	Charcoal Identifications and notes
2	23	2032	<i>Quercus</i> 6, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> 2, Diffuse porous solitary vessels 2
2	24	2038	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 10
2	42	2189	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 8, <i>Fraxinus</i> 1, Diffuse porous 1. Vitrified
2	43	2190	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> 5, <i>Quercus</i> 4, Diffuse porous solitary vessels 1
2	46	2209	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 7, <i>Quercus</i> sp. 3
2	48	2245	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 9, Diffuse porous solitary vessels 1
2	51	3006	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> 1, Diffuse porous solitary vessels 2, Diffuse porous 7 Radial cracks, sediment encrustations.
3	52	232/004	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 10, Indet/knotwood 1. Sediment encrustations, radial cracks, vitirfication, tyloses
3	55	3515	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 6, indet/knot 4
3	65	3695	<i>Quercus</i> p. 8, Indet/knot wood 2
3	68	3728	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 6, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 1, Diffuse porous, solitary vessels 3. Vitrified
3	78	3864	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 8, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 1, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 1. Sediment encrustations

Appendix 7: HER Summary

Site Code	STP053							
Site Name & Address	Fields 2 and 3, Wolsey Grange 1, Sproughton, Ipswich							
County, District	Suffolk							
OS Grid Reference	TM 12739 43109							
Geology	Red Crag Formation sand, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton with areas of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel							
ASE Project No	190515, 190730, 190742, 200581							
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation & excavation							
Type of Site	Residential development							
Dates of Fieldwork	Field 2: 07-18 Oct 2019 ev, 10 Feb-20 Mar 2020 ex Field 3: 05-16 Oct 2020 ev, 02 Nov-18 Dec 2020 ex							
Sponsor/Client	RPS for Taylor Wimpey							
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson							
Project Supervisor	Rob Cullum							
Period	NEO	BA	IA	RB	SAX	MED	PM	MOD
<p>Summary:</p> <p>These archaeological works carried out in Fields 2 and 3, located to either side of Poplar Lane, comprise second stage evaluation and subsequent mitigation excavation. Eighty-three trenches were investigated, determining the locations of five subsequent excavation areas totalling c.0.76ha in Field 2 (Areas C and D) and c.0.74ha in Field 3 (Areas E, F and G).</p> <p>The recovery of a small quantity of residual work flint of broadly earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic to Neolithic) date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and likely transitory presence in the landscape prior to the Bronze Age. A small assemblage of tentatively-dated Neolithic pottery recovered from a small number of pits scattered across Areas C, D and E may attest to a slightly more significant presence towards the end of this period.</p> <p>Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100–500BC) remains were mostly present in Field 2. Nondescript pit and postholes clusters, including several structured deposits, a series of quarry pits and a possible structure, represent a significant increase in land-use and are posited to constitute occupation activity peripheral to the prehistoric settlement site recorded c.1km to the north (STP001)</p> <p>Except for a small quantity of residual pottery and coins recovered from subsoil deposits, no clear evidence of Roman or Anglo-Saxon land use was encountered in Fields 2 and 3.</p> <p>Land use was most intense during the medieval period, with identified remains being concentrated in Area E. Two large Boundary ditches enclose the medieval activity which includes several iterations of NW/SE / NE/SW field system ditches, interpreted as defining fields or enclosure plots, a large natural hollow utilised as a pond, two ovens and a low intensity of pits. No direct evidence for settlement (i.e. buildings) was recovered. However, these remains are considered to be part of a farmstead and to be representative of agricultural activity and food production/processing in the immediate vicinity of a settlement - presumably the former Felchurch hamlet.</p> <p>Post-medieval remains comprised primarily of field boundary ditches that are recorded on historic mapping. Two neonatal calf burials and a series of several possible quarry pits represent sporadic activity within these agricultural fields. The remains are collectively indicative of the continued agricultural management and use of the landscape.</p>								

Appendix 8: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Excavation at Wolsey Grange 2, Field 2
Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (SPT053)**

NGR: TM 12536 43345

Babergh District Council

ASE Project no: 190730

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

November 2019

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at Wolsey Grange 2, Field 2
Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (SPT053)**


NGR: TM 12536 43345

Babergh District Council

ASE Project no: 190730

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

November 2019

Prepared by:	Pip Stephenson	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	8th November 2019		
Revision 1:			

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Limited for an archaeological evaluation on land at Wolsey Grange, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (Fig. 1; TM 12536 43345). This forms part of a larger development straddling the A1071 (Fig. 1). The current works (known as Wolsey Grange 2, Field 2) are situated within a wedge-shaped plot of land immediately east of the A14 road (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Pre-determination works within the overall development area have included desk-based assessment (land to the south of A1071 - CgMs 2012), geophysical survey (land to the north of A1071 - CgMs 2018 and trial trench evaluation (land to the south of A1071 - ASE 2015). The 2015 evaluation of land to the south of the A1071 comprised the excavation of 26 trenches representing a 1% sample of the c.25.1ha site.
- 1.3 A second stage of evaluation of the area south of the A1071 has been undertaken to date on Fields 1 and 2 (ASE 2018, and ASE 2019c) (Fig. 1) in order to bring the sample size to 5%. Mitigation has been completed on Field 1 (ASE 2019a). Trial trench evaluation has also been undertaken on a limited area to the south of Poplar Road coupled with a watching brief on a small area designated for development as a balancing pond– ASE 2019b.
- 1.4 This WSI sets out information with regards to archaeological mitigation at Wolsey Grange 2, Field 2 (Fig. 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The development site is situated to the south-west of Ipswich and is a wedge-shaped area bound by the A14 to the west, the A1071 to the north, Field 1 to the east and Poplar Lane to the south. A small wood and cluster of houses fronting onto Poplar Lane lie to the south-east of the site. The site covers an area of 5.95ha. The archaeological evaluation was carried out 07-17 October 2019 and comprised the excavation of forty trenches across the site area.
- 2.1.2 The site is underlain by Red Crag Formation sand which is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton with areas of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>). The previous evaluation works (ASE 2015) recorded the natural deposits as mid brown orange/orangey brown sandy silt.
- 2.1.3 The site is generally flat, sloping up slightly uphill from a low of c 37m aOD in the north to c 43m aOD in the south.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 An outline planning application for mixed use development of the site has been submitted. Predetermination archaeological works, comprising the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey (GSB 2014) indicated that the development site lay within an area of archaeological potential, particularly in relation to a 'lost' medieval chapel. Consultation with

the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council (SCC, archaeological advisors to the LPA) confirmed that a predetermination programme of trial trench evaluation was required at a 1% sample. This was undertaken in 2015 (ASE 2015).

2.2.2 On the basis of the pre-determination works set out above SCC have recommended that the following archaeological condition be placed on the full application (B/15/00993/FUL).

1. No development shall take place within each phase or sub-phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that phase or sub-phase has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation or other mitigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

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

2. No building shall be occupied within each phase or sub-phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase or sub-phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

(Ref. B-15-0093-Revised Archaeology Comments, dated 15/10/2015)

2.2.3 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological mitigation within Field 2 of the development, to the north of Poplar Lane. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.2.4 All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2012) supplemented by the results of the Geophysical Survey (GBS 2014) and the previous investigation phases (ASE 2015, 2018, 2019a-d).

Prehistoric

- 3.2 Based upon the recorded information from the surrounding area archaeological remains from Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods appears to be concentrated along the river valley to the north, which this site overlooks. Palaeolithic remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the River Gipping to the north of the site; for example worked flint (Fig 1: HER SPT001, SPT004 and SPT026). A similar distribution is identified for Mesolithic remains, and include a possible occupation site (Fig. 1: SPT017) to the north-west of the site in Sproughton.
- 3.3 Neolithic remains were also recorded at the SPT001 site to the north, and represented the remains associated with settlement which continued into the Early Bronze Age. Neolithic remains have been identified in adjacent Field 1 (ASE 2018 and 2019a). Trial trench evaluation of Field 1 in 2018 identified a pit of either Neolithic or Early Iron Age date. Mitigation within Area B (ASE 2019a) identified Early Neolithic remains of a possible occasional/seasonal occupation site, perhaps for hunting/foraging, comprised a loose cluster of pits and a possible hearth containing pottery, struck flint, burnt clay and animal bone. A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead of similar date was also recovered from topsoil close-by. Collectively, the remains attest to the exploitation of wild resources within the area during the Early Neolithic and perhaps relate to the larger contemporary settlement located c.1km to the north.
- 3.4 Bronze Age settlement was also recorded at SPT002, again to the north of the site and also a barrow under the road to the south-west of the site, SPT 021. Evidence for activity of this period is reasonably widespread, recorded remains include those of a group of nineteen Middle Bronze Age cremations and a ring ditch to the south (HER SPT035).
- 3.5 The evaluation in Field 2 (ASE 2019c) identified significant remains of Middle to Late Bronze Age occupation including a ditch and two small pits in (Trench 67: 39 sherds in total), a small pit or posthole in Trench 92 and a ditch terminal with two postholes containing 73 sherds of Middle to earliest Late Bronze Age pottery (see section 3.19 below). Other small pits or postholes also each contained a few sherds of late prehistoric (MBA-EIA) pottery.
- 3.6 Evidence for Iron Age activity is more ephemeral, and includes a possible Early Iron Age pit (ASE 2015) which contained a small assemblage of pottery of possible Early Iron Age date. Otherwise only abraded late prehistoric pottery attests to a possible occupation horizon of this date.

Roman

- 3.7 The Roman road from Colchester to Venta Icenorum (near Norwich) is located to the west of the A14 (HER SPT024), but other than this feature previously known remains of Roman date are limited to scatters of pottery, perhaps indicative of low level settlement and/or agricultural activity.

- 3.8 Evidence of Roman occupation has been identified in the evaluation area north of the A1071 (ASE 2019b) including two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east which are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a small farmstead, spanning the 1st-4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation in the area, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of structural remains perhaps concealed by an extensive debris layer. The land within Field 1 to the east remained largely unused between the prehistoric period and the 13th century AD, with a few residual pieces of Roman pottery and CBM indicating only a limited presence in the wider landscape.

Early Medieval (Anglo Saxon)

- 3.9 Evidence for known archaeological remains of early medieval (Anglo Saxon) date is relatively sparse, generally comprising artefacts. However archaeological features of middle Saxon and late Saxon date were identified at WSH012 which is situated some distance to the south of the site in the vicinity of the commercial estates around Copdock.
- 3.10 Apart from some residual flintwork and possible Roman CBM, the earliest activity identified by the current investigations was a Middle Saxon pit identified during the first evaluation phase (ASE 2015) to the south of Poplar Lane in the south-west of the evaluation area (Trench 6). The location of this feature in the area of Felchurch may suggest that the hamlet had Saxon origins.

Medieval

- 3.11 Felchurch Church and a possible associated hamlet is mapped to the south of the site (HER WSH006). Felchurch or Velchurch is first recorded in 1254. It was certainly abandoned some time before 1764 when Kirby wrote of the location of the ruined church but the date of its abandonment remains unclear.
- 3.12 The evaluation (ASE 2015) identified a foci of medieval activity to the south of Poplar Lane in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. Remains included a large rectangular feature, likely to be a building platform; the feature had postholes cut into its base. The size of the feature suggests a building of some size whose character cannot be definitively identified. Probable medieval enclosure ditches were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. All of these features were of 12th or early 13th century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. A fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area. Further medieval features were recorded in Trench 17, to the north of Poplar Lane (see section 3.18).
- 3.13 Medieval period remains (late 13th-14th centuries) were identified in Field 1 during the second evaluation phase (ASE 2018 – Area A). They comprised a cluster of pits concentrated around what may be a well and denoted an area of processing/production and disposal activities, though no structural remains were identified. Two of the pits were of distinctive form and may have had a

specific, more-specialised, primary function. Cattle cranial remains recovered from the well also indicate butchery took place within the area. The remains are suggested to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church. A series of parallel ENE/WSW gullies adjacent to the well and pits constitute the remains of a contemporary cultivation system, perhaps within a wider open field. The function of these parallel gullies is broadly interpreted as agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable cultivation and/or drainage. Possible medieval wheel ruts were identified south of Poplar Lane in a subsequent limited evaluation phase (ASE 2019d).

Post-medieval & Modern

- 3.14 Part of the overall development area is thought to lie within a park which belonged to Sir Rob. Harland in the late 18th century. It is depicted on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk and is situated on the south side of Hadleigh Road. It is shown extending into the western side of Field 2. Sir Robert Harland could be assumed to be Admiral Sir Robert Harland of Sproughton, who died in 1784. His son, also Sir Robert Harland, pulled down the house at Sproughton and built a new mansion at Wherstead (to the south of Ipswich)¹.
- 3.15 Late 19th and 20th century mapping shows that within the development area the main changes to the landscape were the infilling and/or grubbing up of field boundaries to create larger fields. The A14 Western Bypass and A1071, which form the west and south boundaries of development area, were opened in the mid-1980s.
- 3.16 Post-medieval activity recorded during the archaeological works is agricultural in nature; field boundary ditches. Post-medieval pitting and made ground have also been recorded.

Previous Investigation Results - resumé

- 3.17 The geophysical survey (CgMs 2018) identified a number of anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin. These included a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway a smaller enclosure and an area of possible quarrying. The remaining anomalies may be of natural origin, and may represent a former stream channel.
- 3.18 Four trenches (Tr 22-25) were investigated in Field 2 as part of the initial stage of evaluation of the wider Wolsey Grange (originally Chantry Vale) site (ASE 2015). Only an undated pit and a ditch identified as a boundary on historic mapping were encountered. From the evaluation overall (26 trenches) only an undated pit and a ditch identified as a boundary on historic mapping were encountered. Saxon and medieval remains were, however, found further south, in Trenches 6 and Trenches 1 to 3 and 26 respectively on the opposite side of Poplar Lane. The area defined by these trenches remained the main focus for activity during the medieval period with a series of probable enclosures as well as a building platform and postholes dating to the 12th or early 13th century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the building platform was large and

¹ <http://archive.org/stream/cu31924092524416#page/n177/mode/2up> Accessed June 2018

may have been for part of the church; a fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area. Probable enclosure ditches seen in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26 suggest intensive land partitioning. The amount of finds retrieved from these features suggests the close proximity of settlement activity, or perhaps activity relating to the former church. A large undated quarry pit lay immediately to the southwest of the building platform, but despite the lack of dating evidence, the feature is likely to post-date the building platform given that it respected it and yet was dug close enough to it to have caused structural problems. Further medieval activity was recorded in the east of the site close to the line of Poplar Lane and may therefore suggest a medieval origin for this routeway. It comprised a pair of pits, one of which contained 12th or 13th century pottery while the other contained 13th or 14th century finds. The function of these pits remains unclear, however, they do suggest the proximity of settlement activity. Further medieval evidence, two pits, was recorded to the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane, and are identified possible wheel ruts (ASE 2019d).

- 3.19 Subsequent evaluation of Field 2 (ASE 2019c) identified pits and smaller pit/posthole features containing prehistoric pottery (Trenches 67, 92 and 94 on the western edge of the site). A ditch and two small pits in Trench 67 contained significant quantities of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery (39 sherds in total) and a few flints and fragments of fired clay. A third undated pit may well have been of similar date. A small pit or posthole was recorded in Trench 92 that contained two sherds of probable Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery. Three other undated possible postholes in close proximity were possibly of similar date. In Trench 94, a ditch terminal containing two postholes contained 73 sherds of Middle to earliest Late Bronze Age pottery and some flints. Other small pits or postholes also each contained a few sherds of late prehistoric (MBA-EIA) pottery. Other undated ditches and a pit in this trench could have been of similar date.
- 3.20 Late post-medieval to modern features were also encountered in Field 2 (Trenches 62, 63, 66, 68, 79, 81, 82, 83 and 90). These are most likely to correspond to agricultural land use, some equating with field divisions visible on historic mapping.
- 3.21 The adjacent Field 1, to the east, was fully evaluated in August 2018 (ASE 2018). A single prehistoric pit was located in the centre of the field. The majority of dated features were medieval or post-medieval in date. Two quarry pits close to Poplar Lane were thought to be medieval, or perhaps later. Field ditches of post-medieval date correlated with boundaries shown on historic maps.
- 3.22 Subsequent excavation within two mitigation areas recorded further Early Neolithic pits together with a possible hearth, and a medieval pit cluster around a possible well, the latter remains thought to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church (2019a). The land within the site remained largely unused between the prehistoric period and 13th century AD, with a few residual pieces of Roman pottery and CBM indicating only a limited presence in the wider landscape. A NNW/SSE orientated post-medieval ditch appears to formalise and perpetuate the western limit of the medieval cultivation system, as part of the conversion of the landscape to enclosed fields.

3.23 Recent evaluation within the area north of the A1071 (ASE 2019b) recorded no prehistoric features; although small quantities of abraded prehistoric pottery and edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as residual finds from later features, attest to a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age. The majority of remains uncovered were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a small farmstead, spanning the 1st-4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation in the area, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of structural remains perhaps concealed by an extensive debris layer. Small quantities of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery attest to land use activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. A small number of ditches, including several isolated from the concentrated area of Roman remains, are suggestive of agricultural land use and bear some similarities to the medieval cultivation systems uncovered to the south. A low frequency of late post-medieval and modern remains uncovered in the southeast and south-west areas spanned the late 19th-20th century and mostly comprised ditches with parallel hedgerows and a single large pit.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1. The general aims of the project are to:

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

4.2 Site specific Objectives

- To identify any evidence for Neolithic activity on the Site and if so, seek to relate this to activity of this period identified in adjacent Field 1;
- To determine the nature, extent and dating of the Bronze Age activity identified during evaluation;
- To identify any continuity of occupation into the subsequent Iron Age and Roman periods.
- To determine if the medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation systems identified to the south-east and east continue into the site.

Research Questions

4.3. The project will seek to contribute to the following research areas:

Prehistoric

- In the event that evidence of Neolithic occupation is identified can the evidence contribute to debate surrounding non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic? (Medlycott 2011, 13);
- If Bronze Age field systems are identified, investigations should seek to maximize opportunities for dating to contribute to debate arising from the David Yates model for late Bronze Age settlement and field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20);
- The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement is well established (ibid). In the event of settlement evidence being identified can this be attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age;
- If deposits suitable for C14 dating are identified, can the application of Bayesian modelling contribute to more closely constrained dating of features and pottery within the Bronze Age (ibid);

Anglo-Saxon

- *There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon Sites* (Medlycott 2011, 57);

Medieval

- *The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott, 2011, 70).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the excavation of the three areas totalling 7,230m² targeting the prehistoric features identified as shown on Figure 2.
- 5.2 An Event Number/site code has been obtained for these works and will be retained for the current phase of works. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.3 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.4 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 The excavation areas will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.6 All excavation areas will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner.
- 5.7 Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. All machine excavation will be under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural geology, whichever is uppermost. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.8 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS Limited and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.9 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.10 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, specifically the subsoil and tops of features. Metal finds must be located by GPS and a named, experienced and dedicated metal detectorist will be used for the evaluation. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.11 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

6.0 Standards

- 6.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2017), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

7.0 Excavation and Recording

- 7.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 7.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 7.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 7.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 7.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor in advance.
- 7.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 7.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in

consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

- 7.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made (resolution of 16M (4608 x 3556) for still images, and 1920 x 1280 for video as standard). The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 7.10 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 7.11 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 7.12 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.13 Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate. A micromorphological analysis of the soil within the hollow at the east end of the site will be undertaken.
- 7.14 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, RPS Limited and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the

Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

Report

- 7.15 Within eight weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:
- **SUMMARY:** A concise non-technical summary
 - **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - **METHOD:** Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011).
 - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 7.16 A digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for the attention of the Archaeological Advisor. Copies of the report will be supplied to RPS Limited and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

- 7.17 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at H in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service. This will be included as an Appendix to the report.

Publication

- 7.18 Publication will comprise a report produced within eight weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with RPS LIMITED and SCCAS.

Archive

- 7.19 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2017), as well as those contained in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 7.20 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 7.21 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

8.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

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

9.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing and Equipment

- 9.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take one week.

- 9.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with RPS Limited and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 9.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 9.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:
- | | |
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| Prehistoric and Roman pottery | Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE) |
| Post-Roman pottery | Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London) |
| Post-Roman pottery (Essex) | Helen Walker (external: Essex) |
| Fired Clay | Sue Anderson (external: Suffolk) |
| Clay Tobacco Pipe | Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Glass | Elke Raemen (ASE) |
| Slag | Elke Raemen (ASE) |
| Metalwork | Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Worked Flint | Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Geological material and worked stone | Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE) |
| Human bone incl cremated bone | Luke Barber (external) |
| Animal bone incl fish | Lucy Sibun (ASE) |
| Marine shell | Hayley Forsyth (ASE) |
| Registered Finds | Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external) |
| Coins | Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Treasure administration | Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Conservation | Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) | Dr Elena Baldi (ASE) |
| Macro-plant remains | Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn |
| Charcoal & Waterlogged wood | Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE) |
- 9.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

10.0 MONITORING

- 10.1 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 10.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Archaeology Advisor prior to being carried out.
- 10.3 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

11.0 Insurance

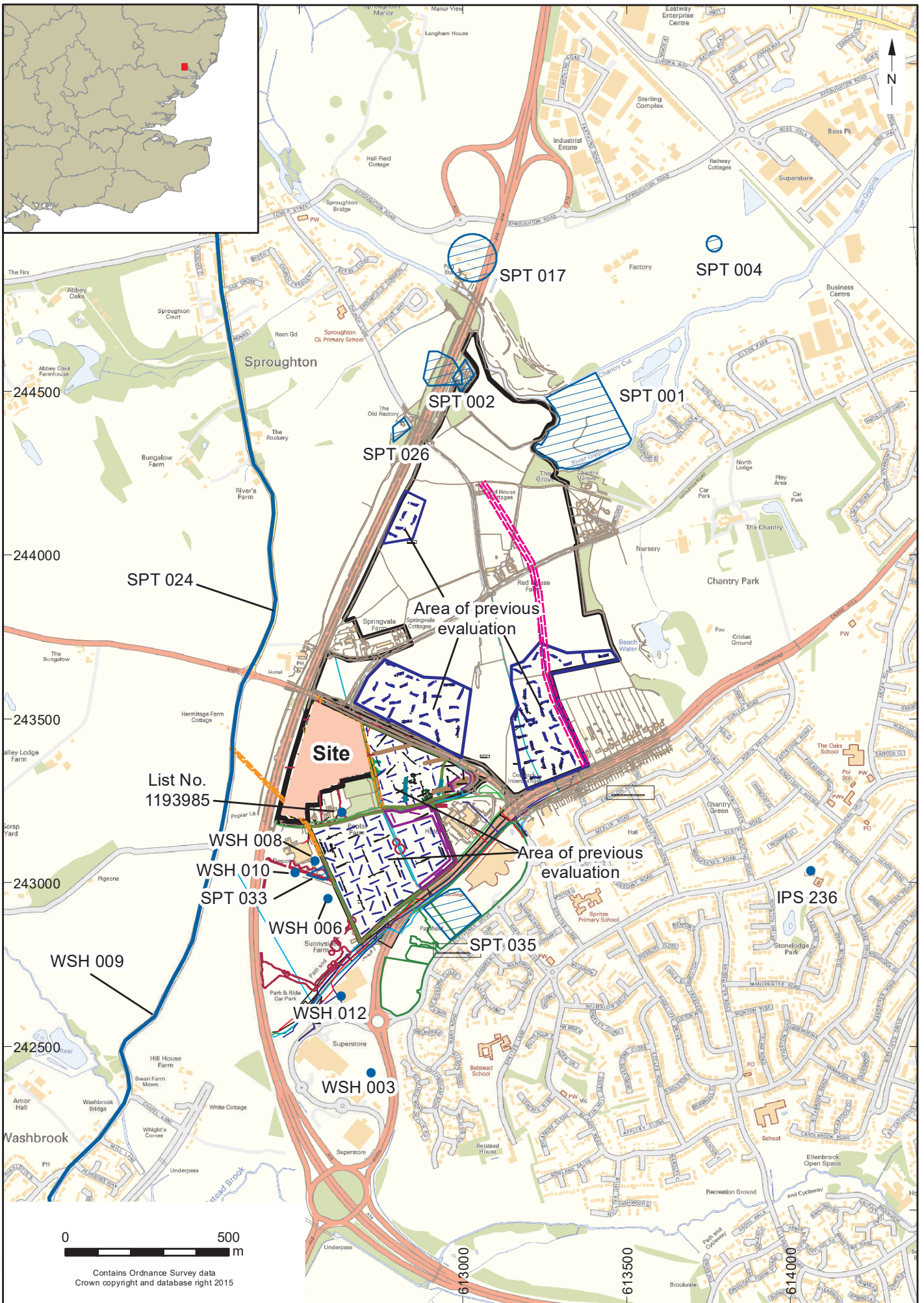
- 11.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every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

References

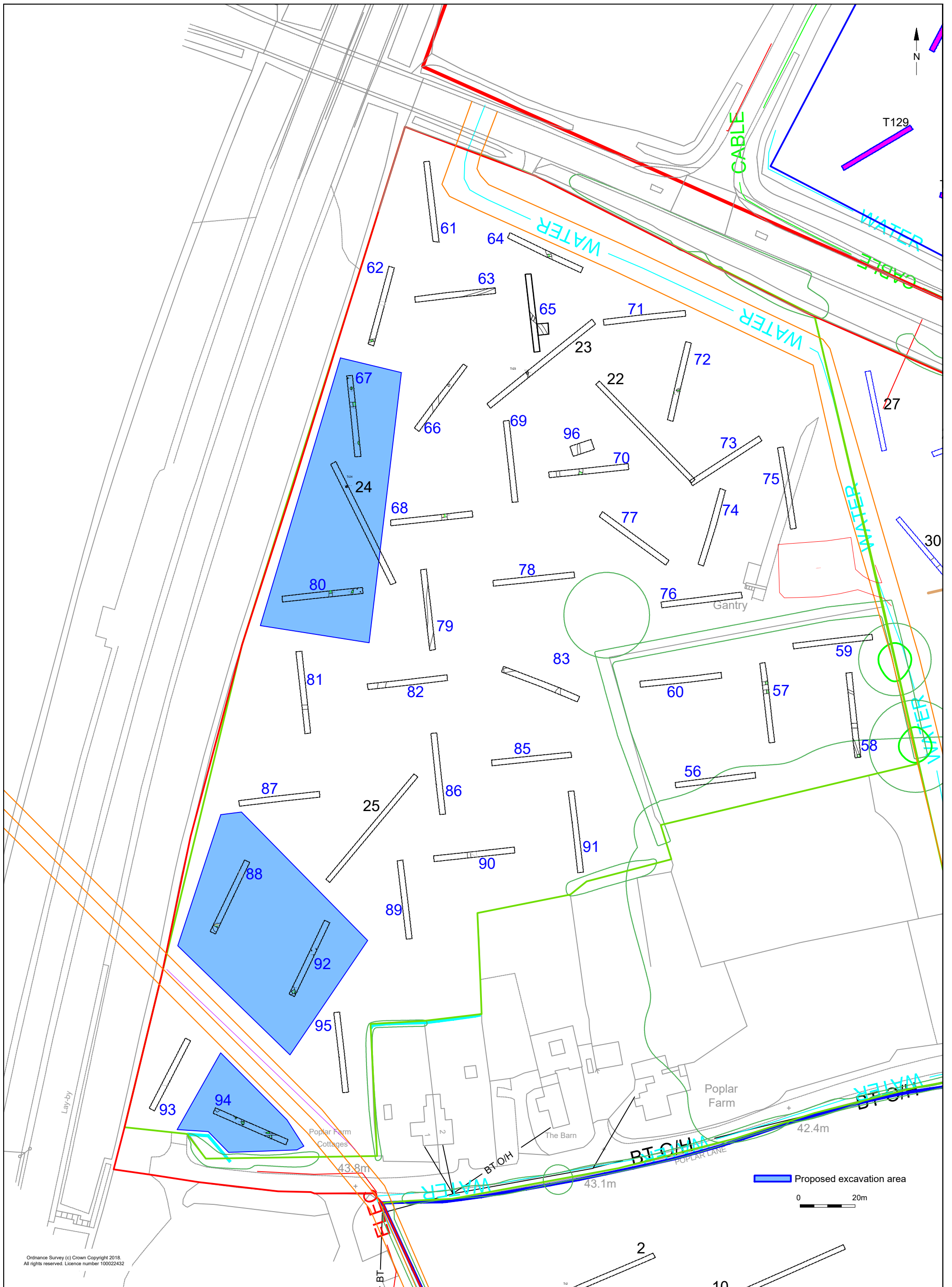
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© Archaeology South-East		Field 2, Wolsey Grange, Ipswich		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



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© Archaeology South-East		Field 2, Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190515	Nov 2019	Location of proposed excavation areas	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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2 Chapel Place
Portslade
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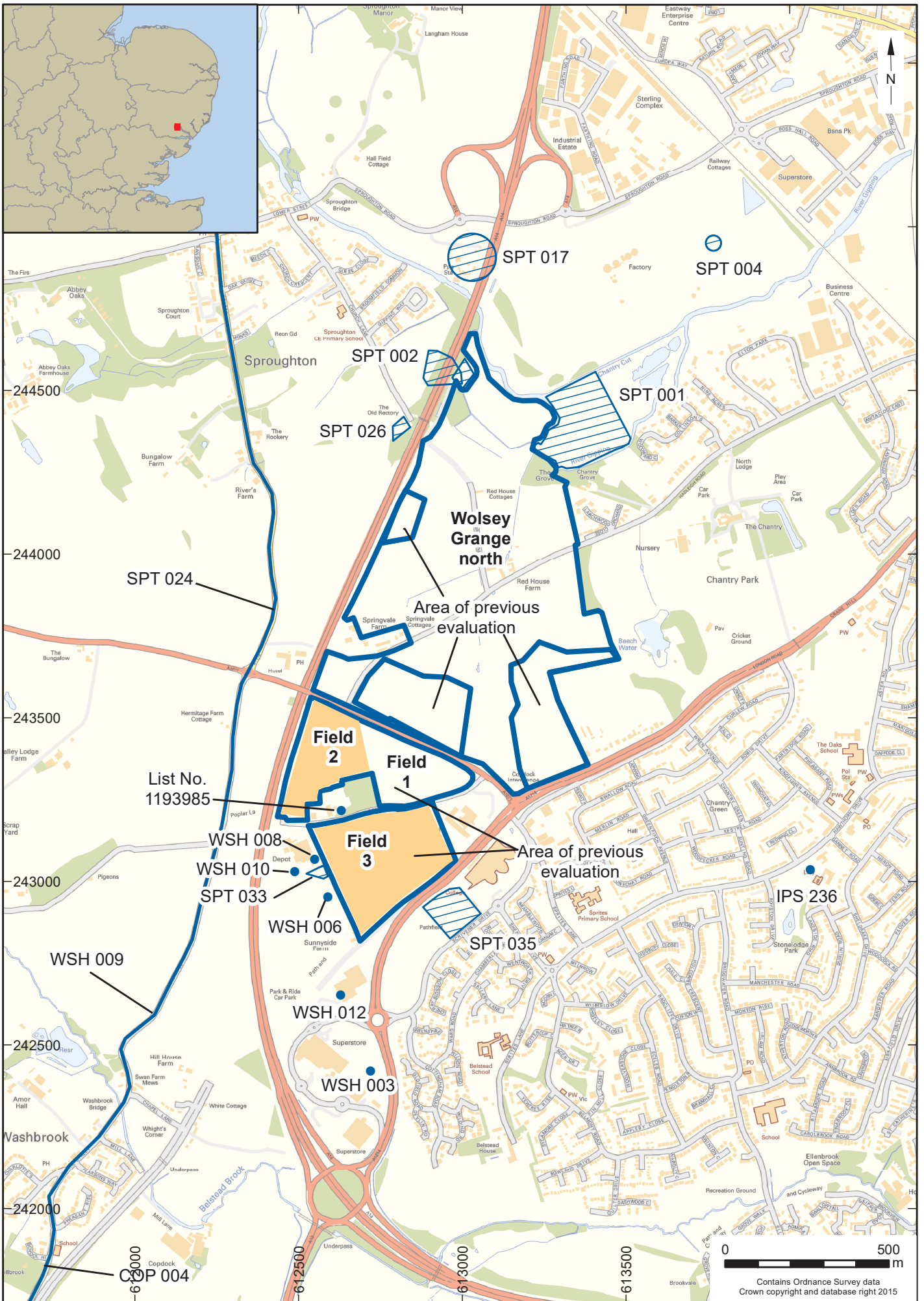
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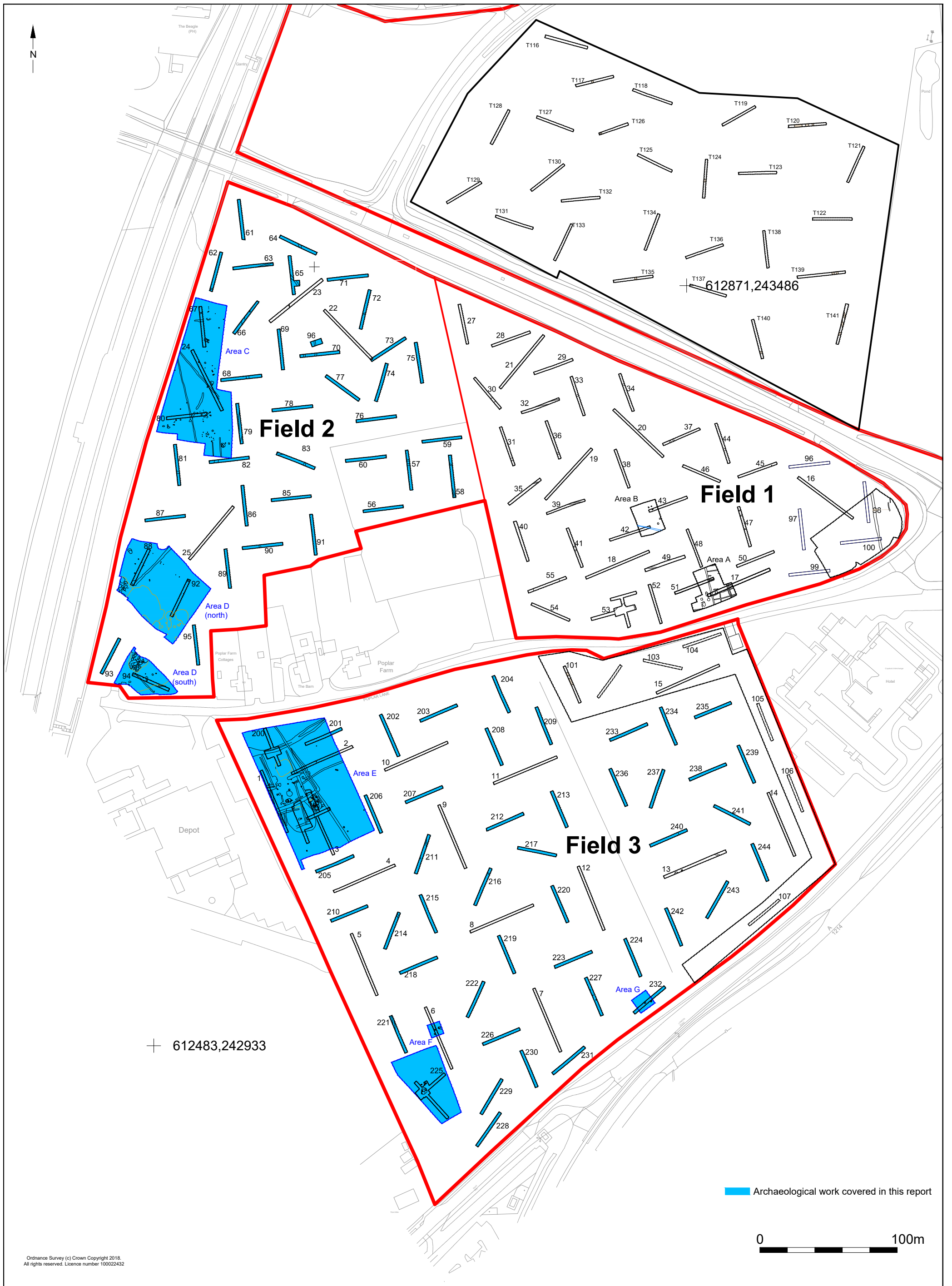
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www.ucl.ac.uk/centre-applied-archaeology





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Project Ref: 190730	June 2021	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: 2022023	Drawn by: APL			



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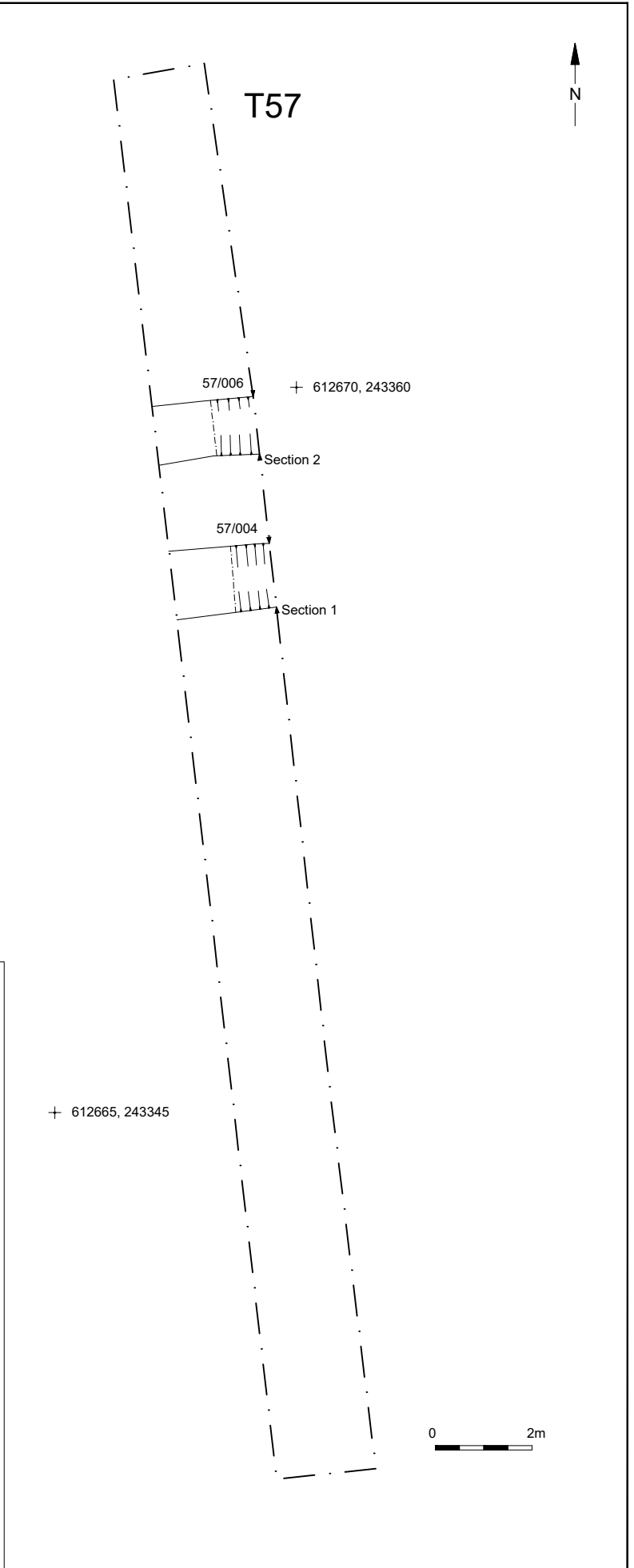
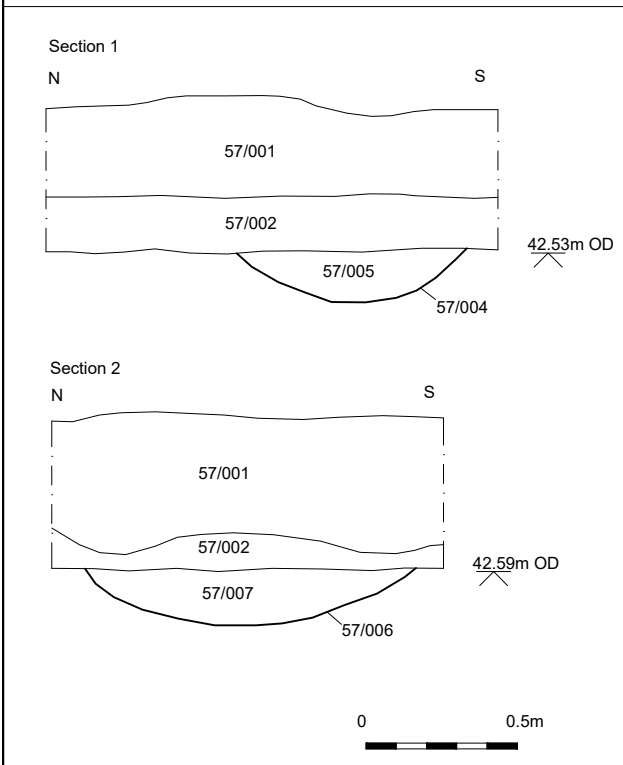
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Location of areas of work	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



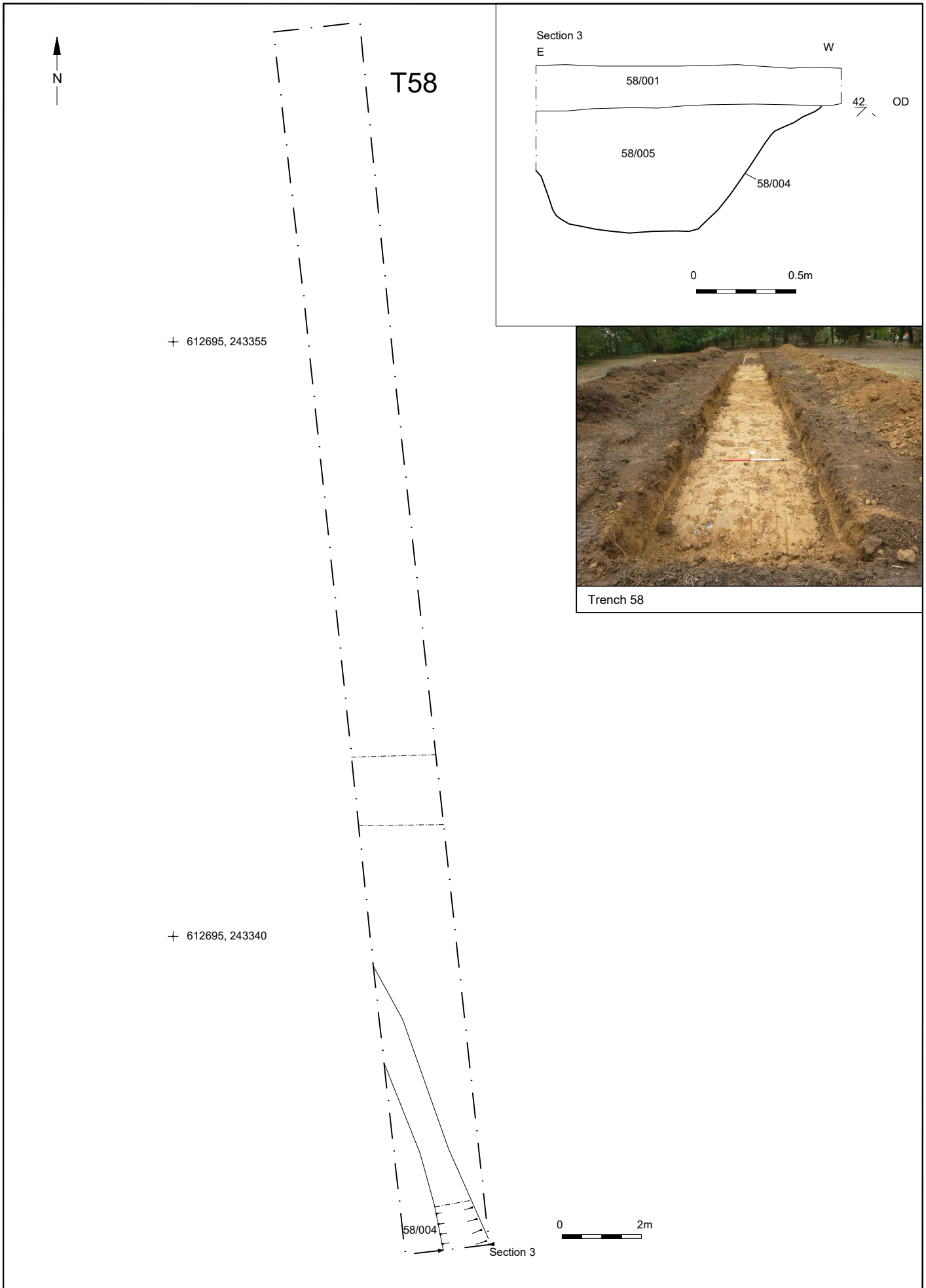
Trench 23



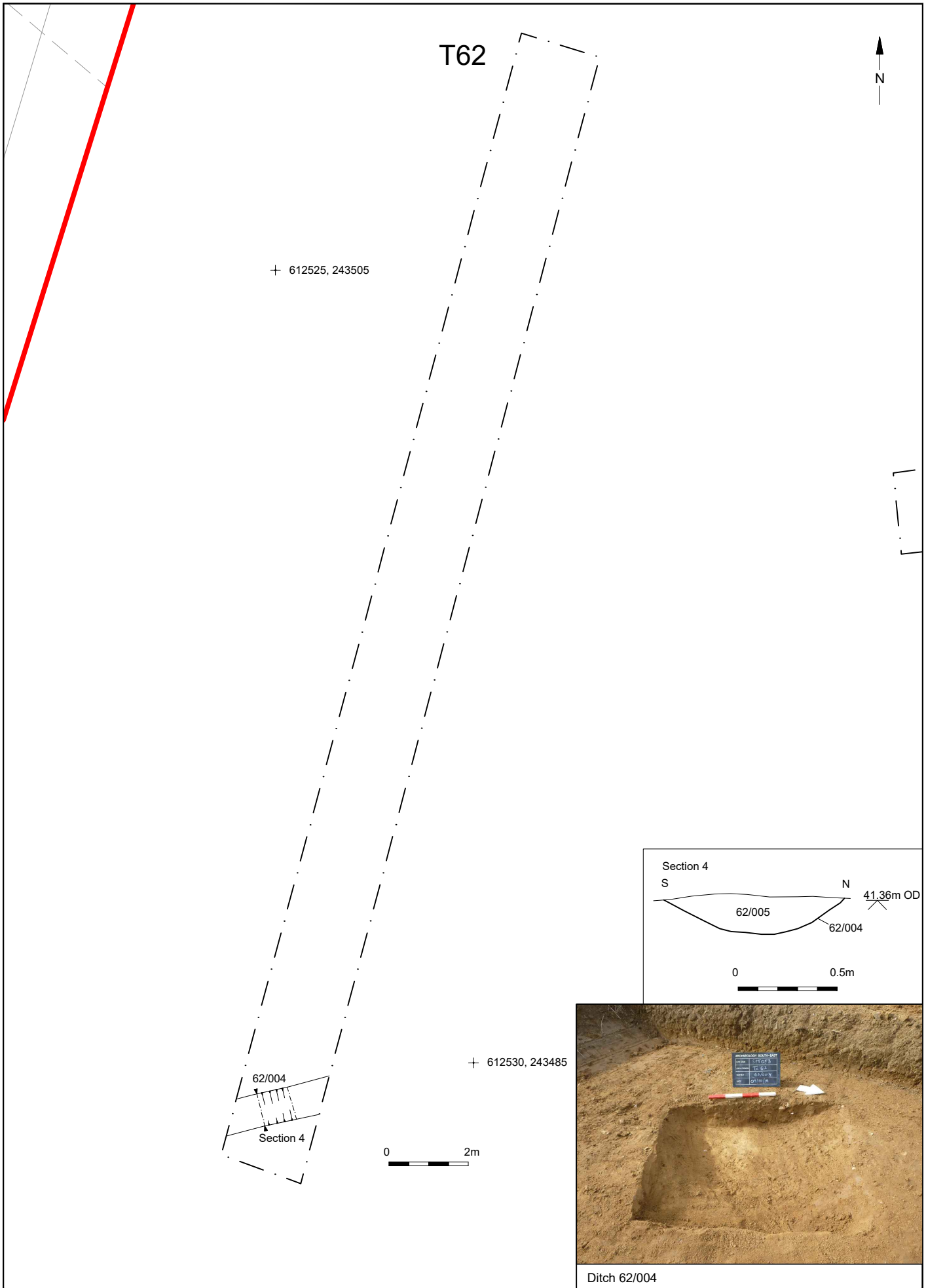
Ditch 57/004



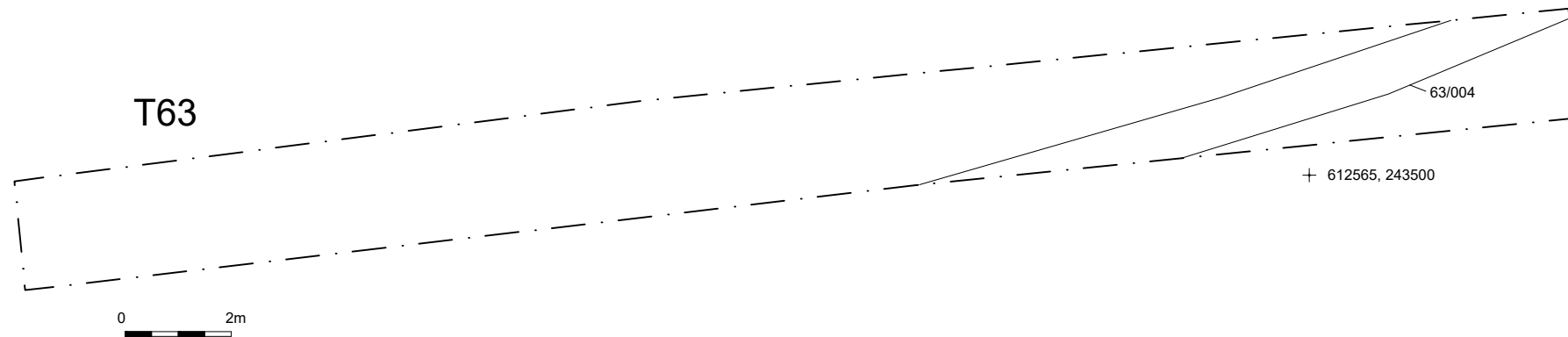
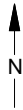
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.3
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 57 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 58 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 62 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



T63

63/004

+ 612565, 243500

0 2m

+ 612545, 243495



Trench 63

© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 63 plan and photograph		
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL			



T64

+ 612585, 243520

Section 5

64/006

+ 612595, 243515

Section 5

W

E

39.53m OD

64/003

64/005

64/004

0 0.5m



Ditch 64/005

0 2m



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Project Ref: 190730

Report Ref: 2022023

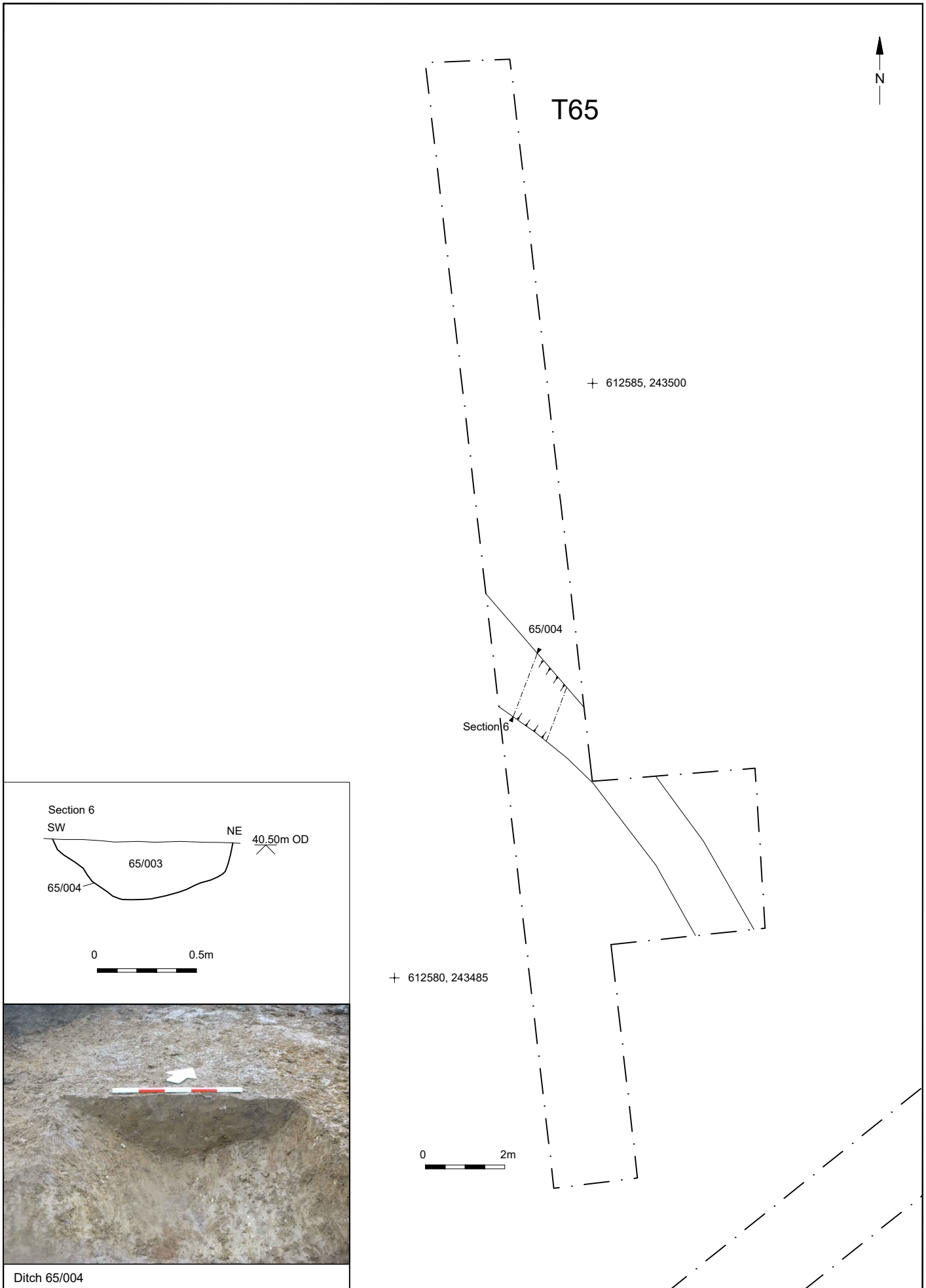
Nov 2021

Drawn by: APL

Wolsey Grange, Ipswich

Trench 64 plan, section and photograph

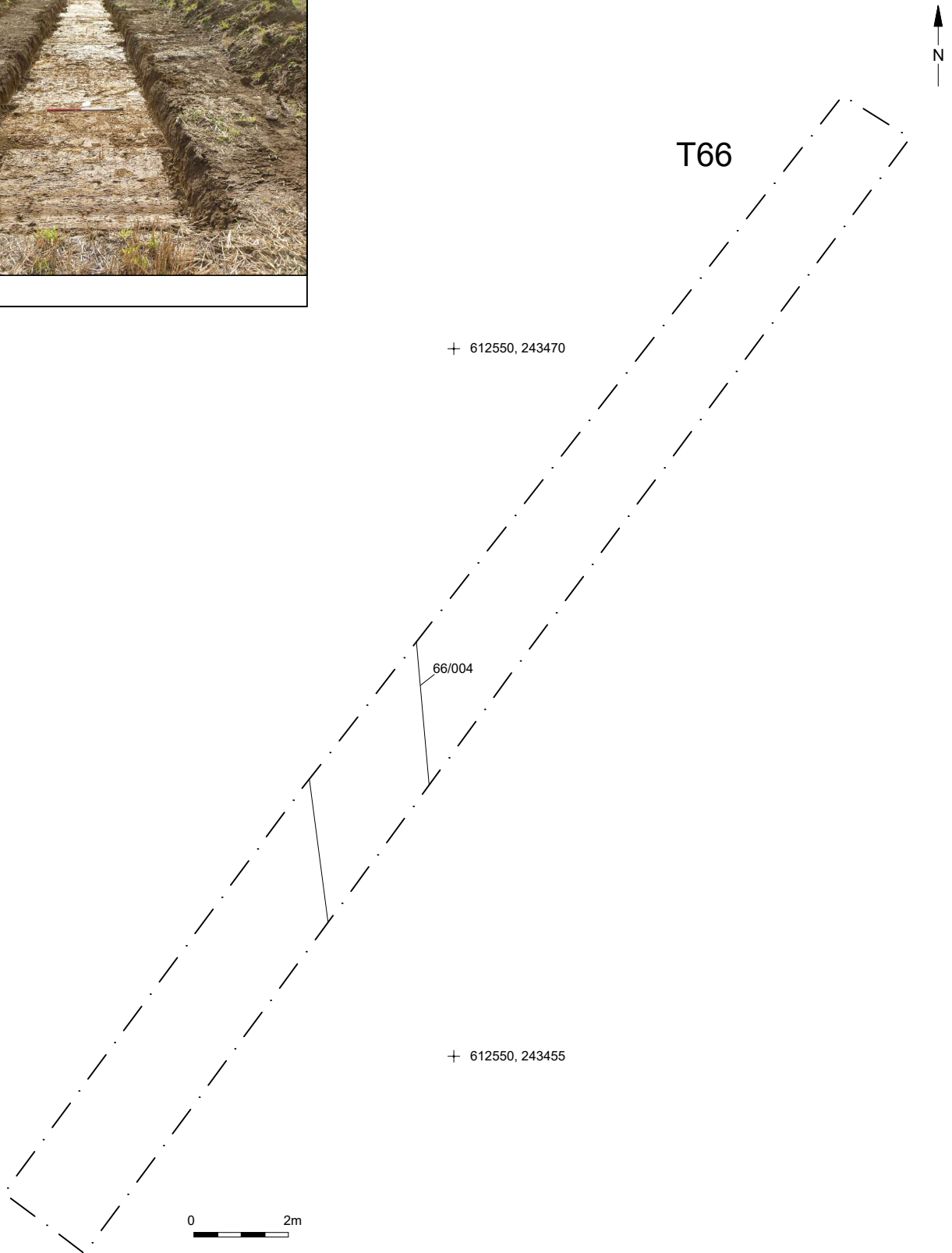
Fig. 7



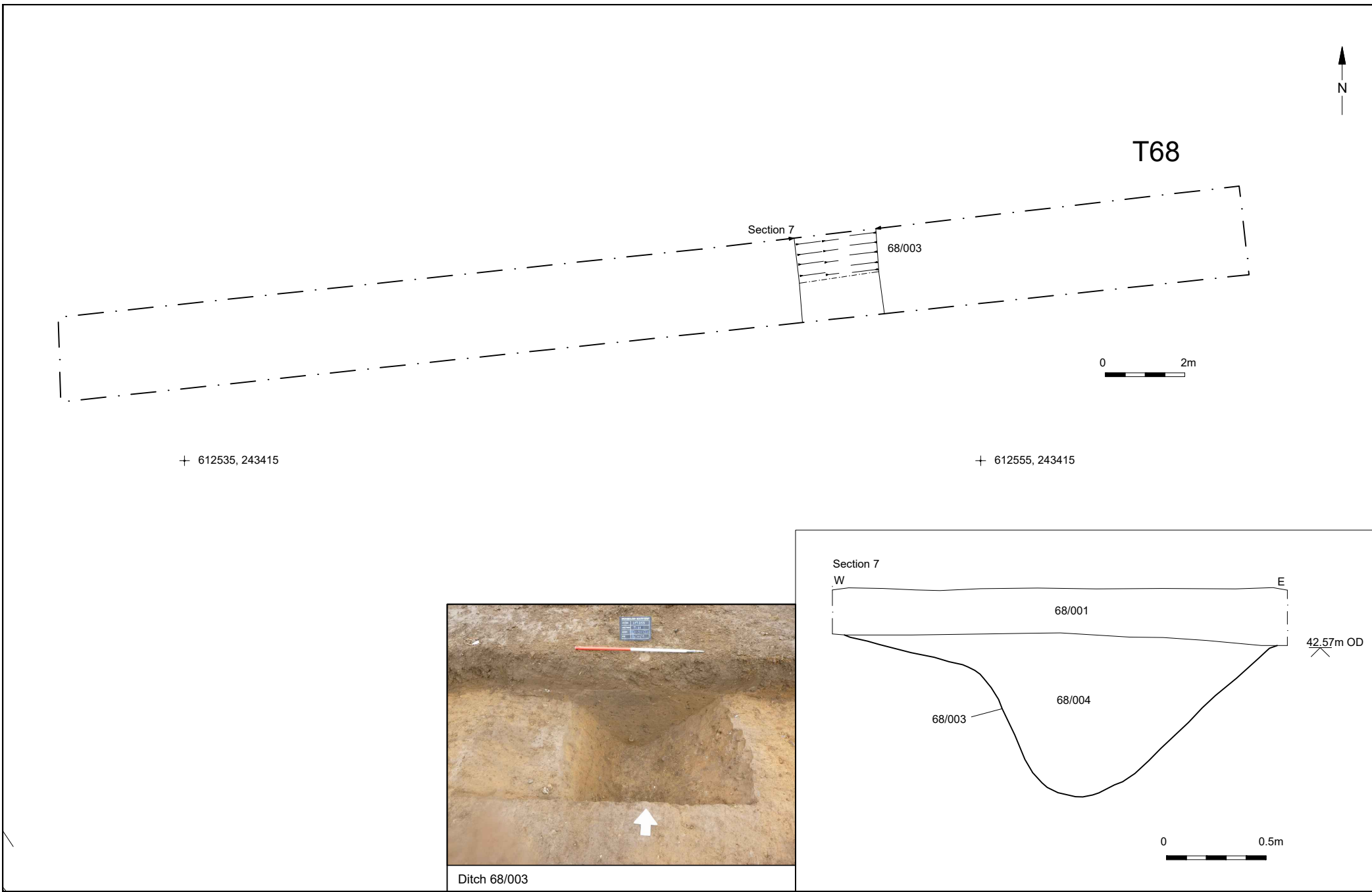
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 65 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



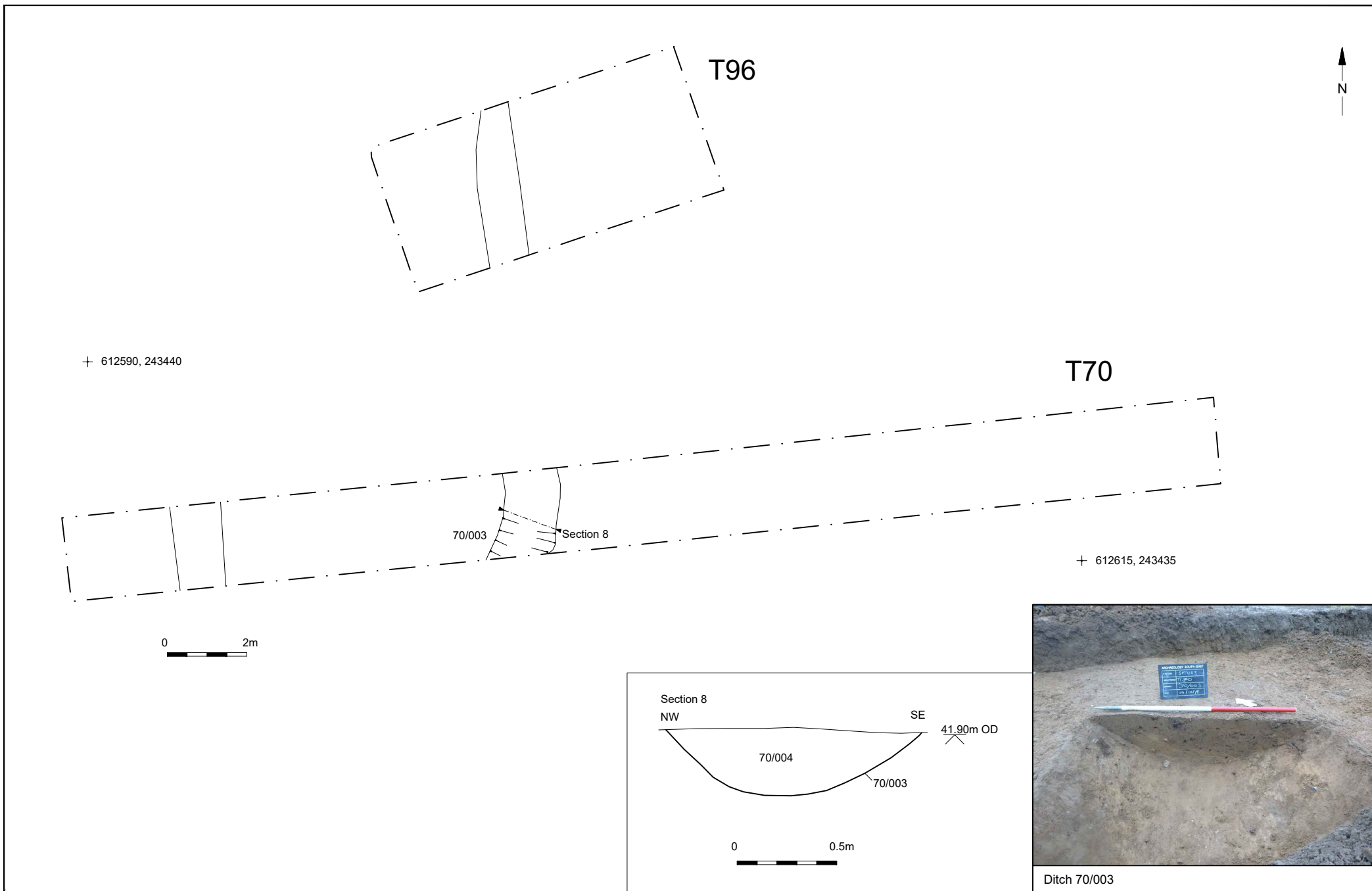
Trench 91



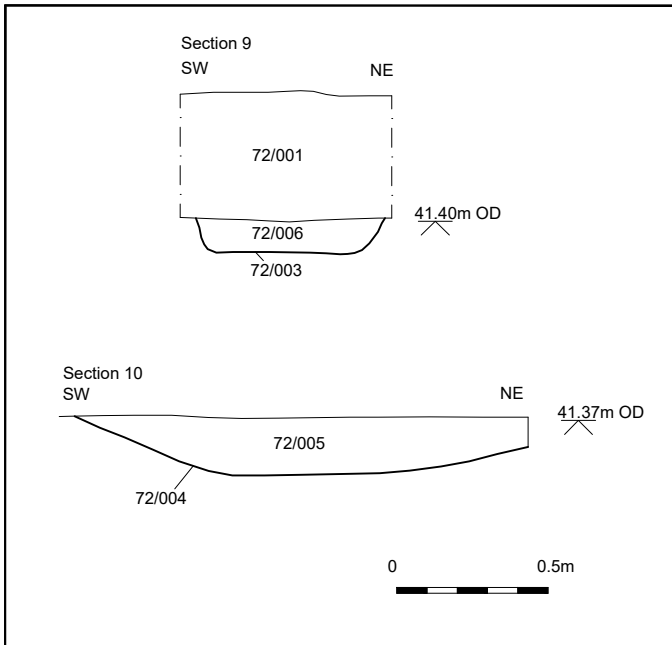
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 66 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 68 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 70 & 96 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

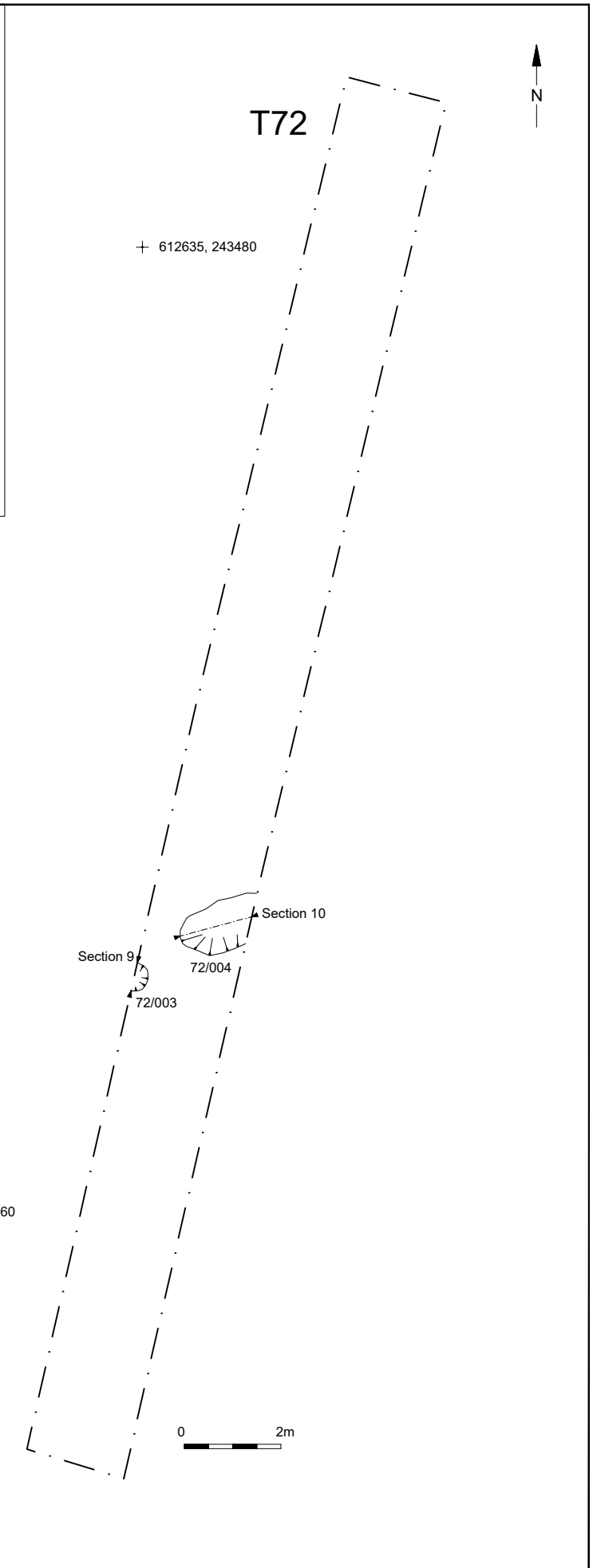


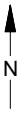
Pit 72/003



Pit 72/004

+ 612630, 243460





T79

+ 612550, 243395

79/004

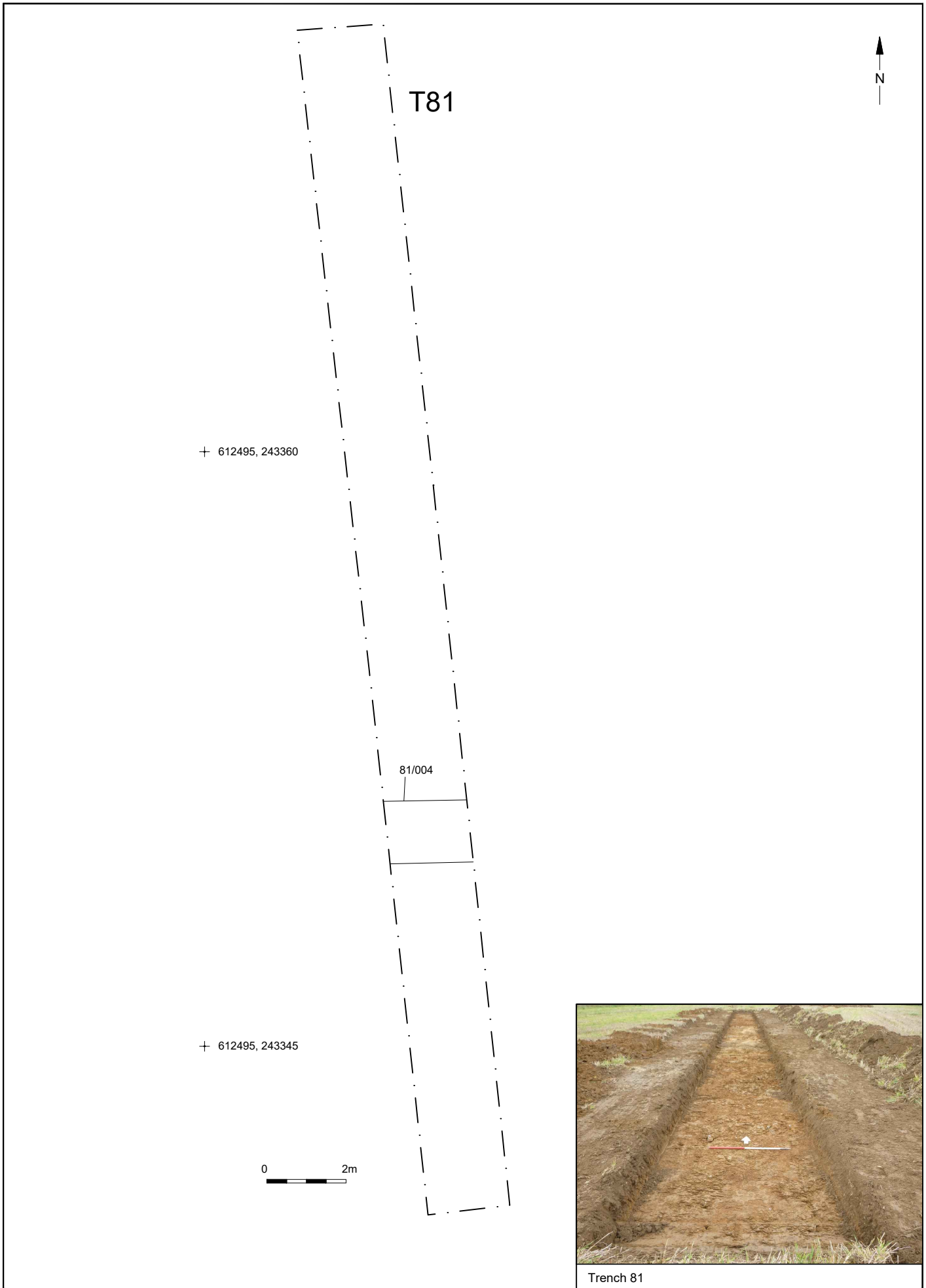
+ 612550, 243375

0 2m



Trench 79

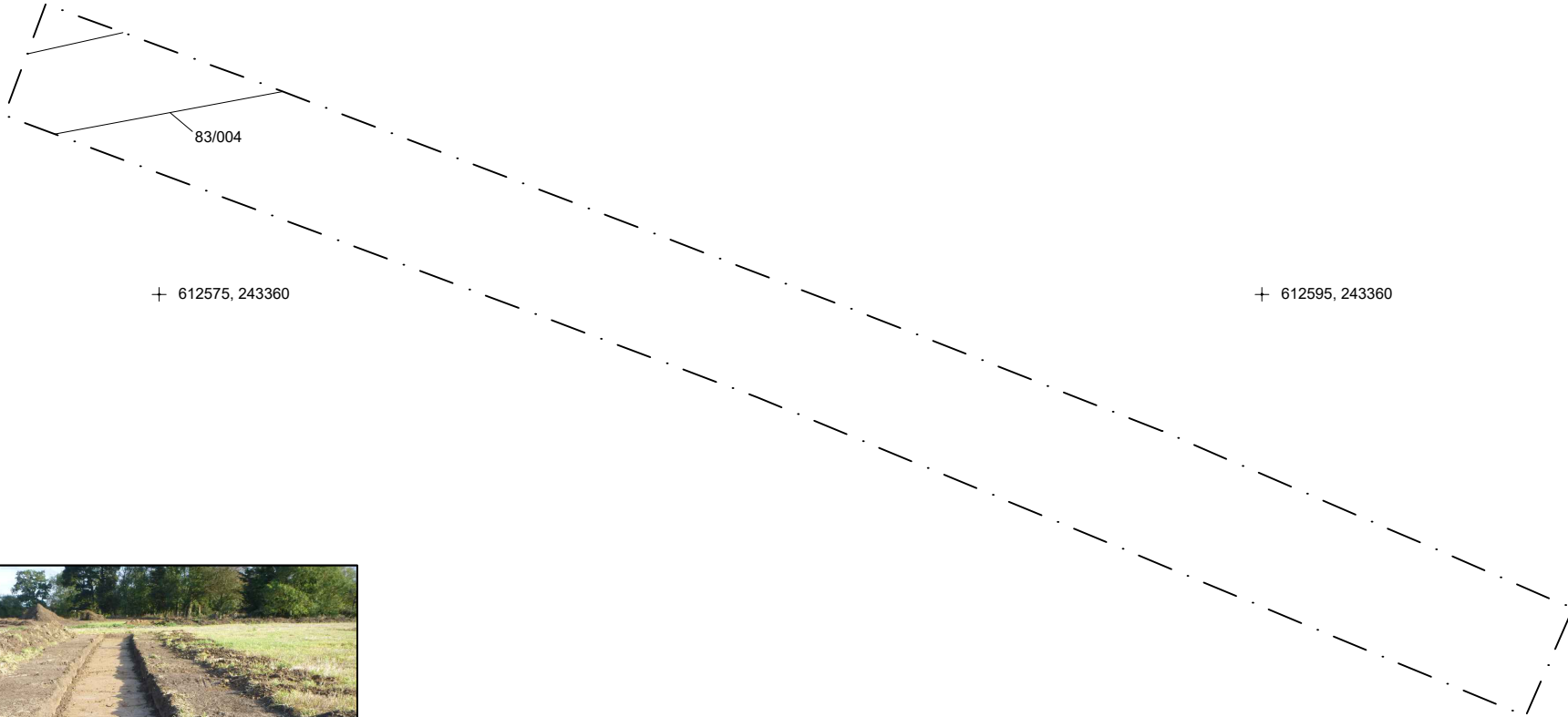
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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 79 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 81 plan and photograph	
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T83



Trench 83



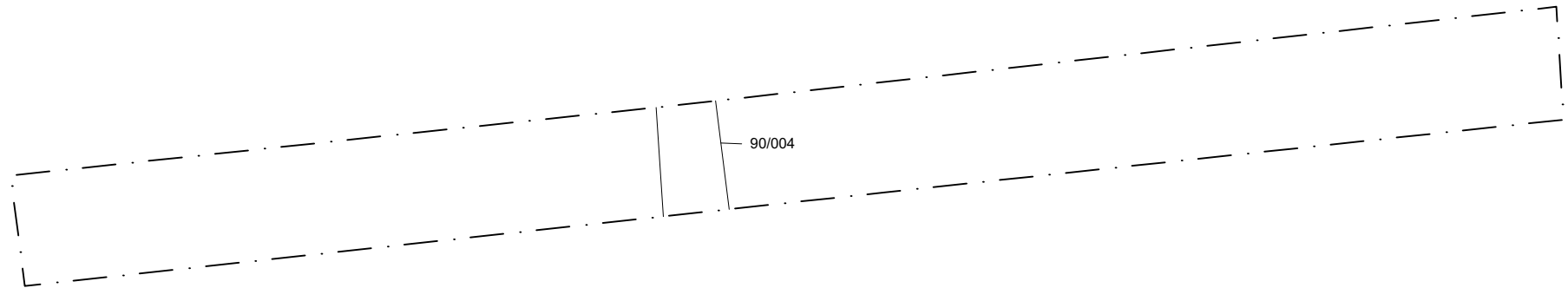
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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 83 plan and photograph	
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+ 612550, 243300

+ 612570, 243300

T90



Trench 90

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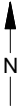
Trench 90 plan and photograph

Fig. 16



Ditch 211/008

T211



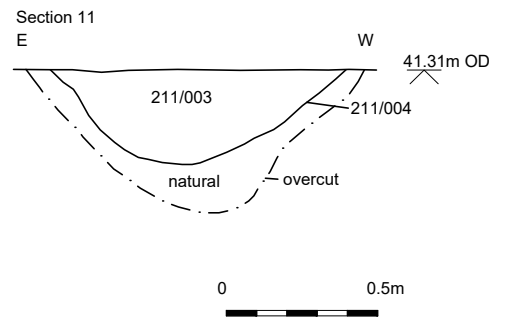
+ 612675, 243080

211/008

Section 11

+ 612680, 243065

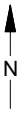
0 2m





Trench 214

T214



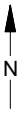
+ 612655, 243025

214/004

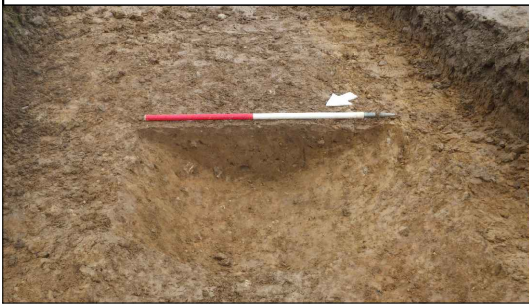
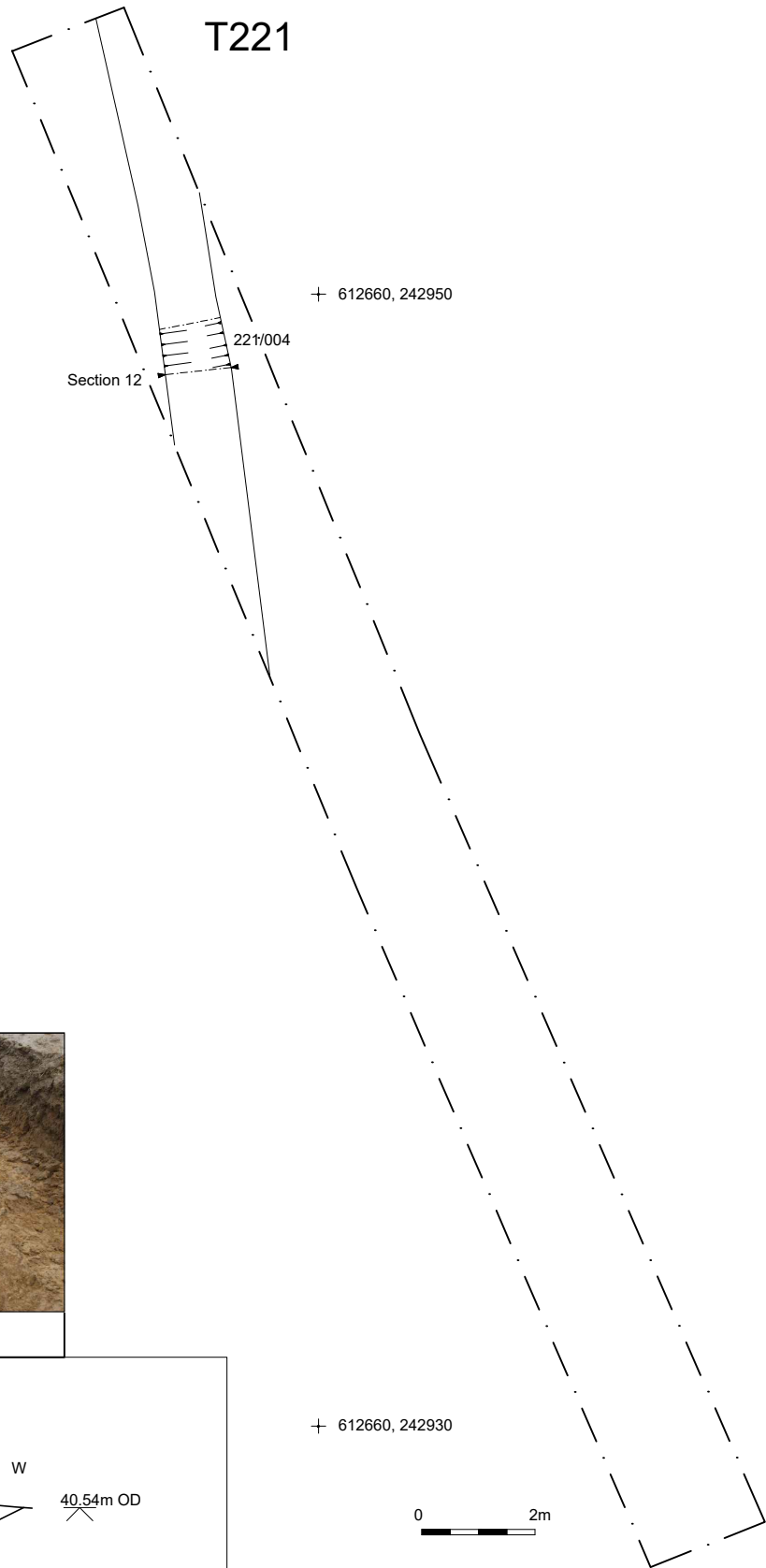
+ 612655, 243005

0 2m

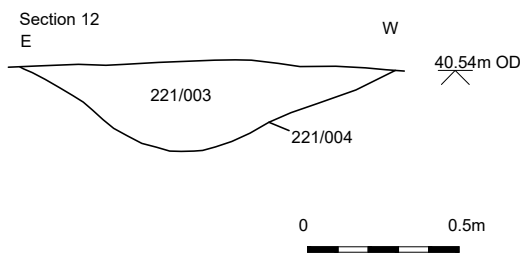
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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 214 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

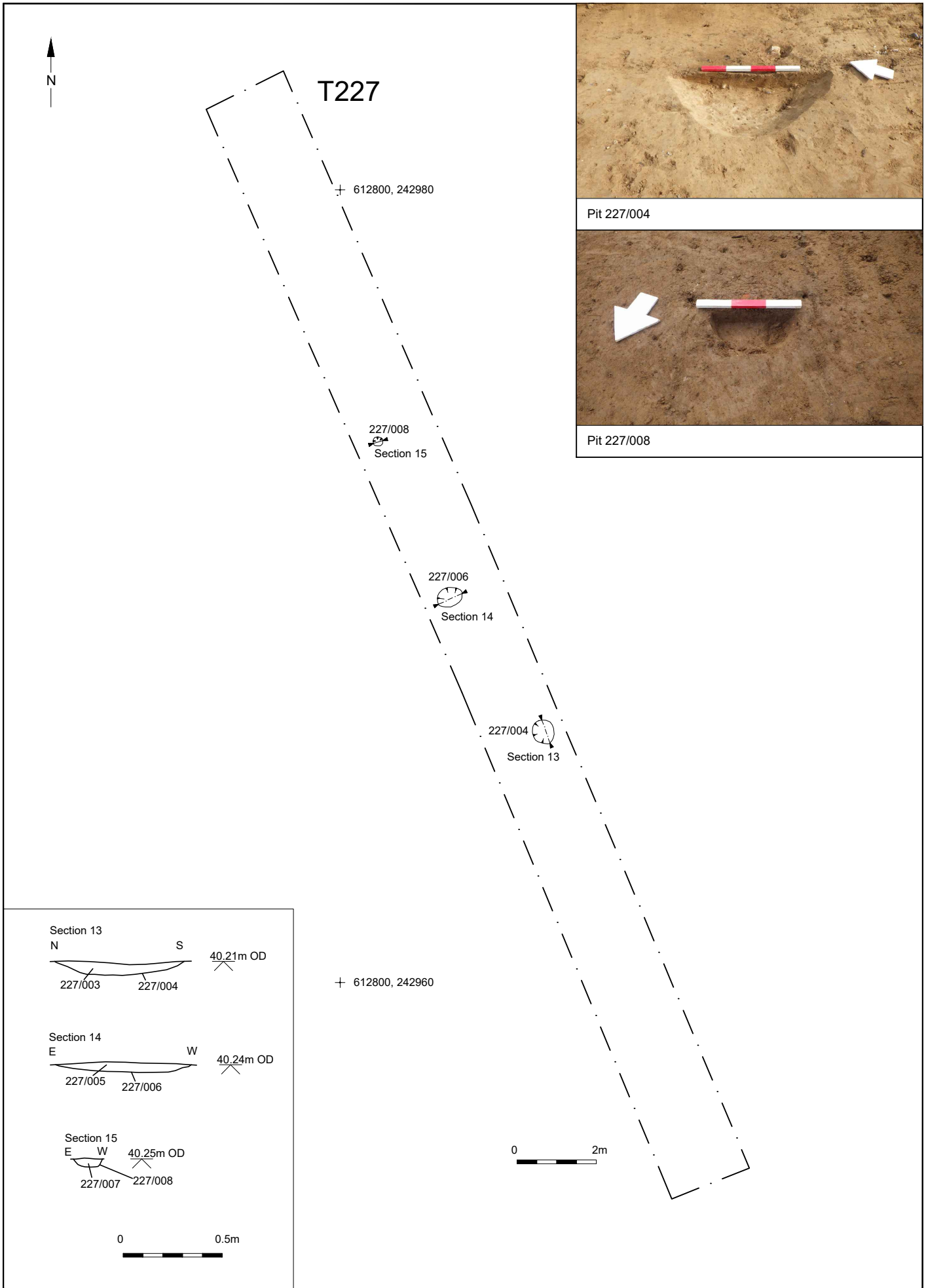


T221

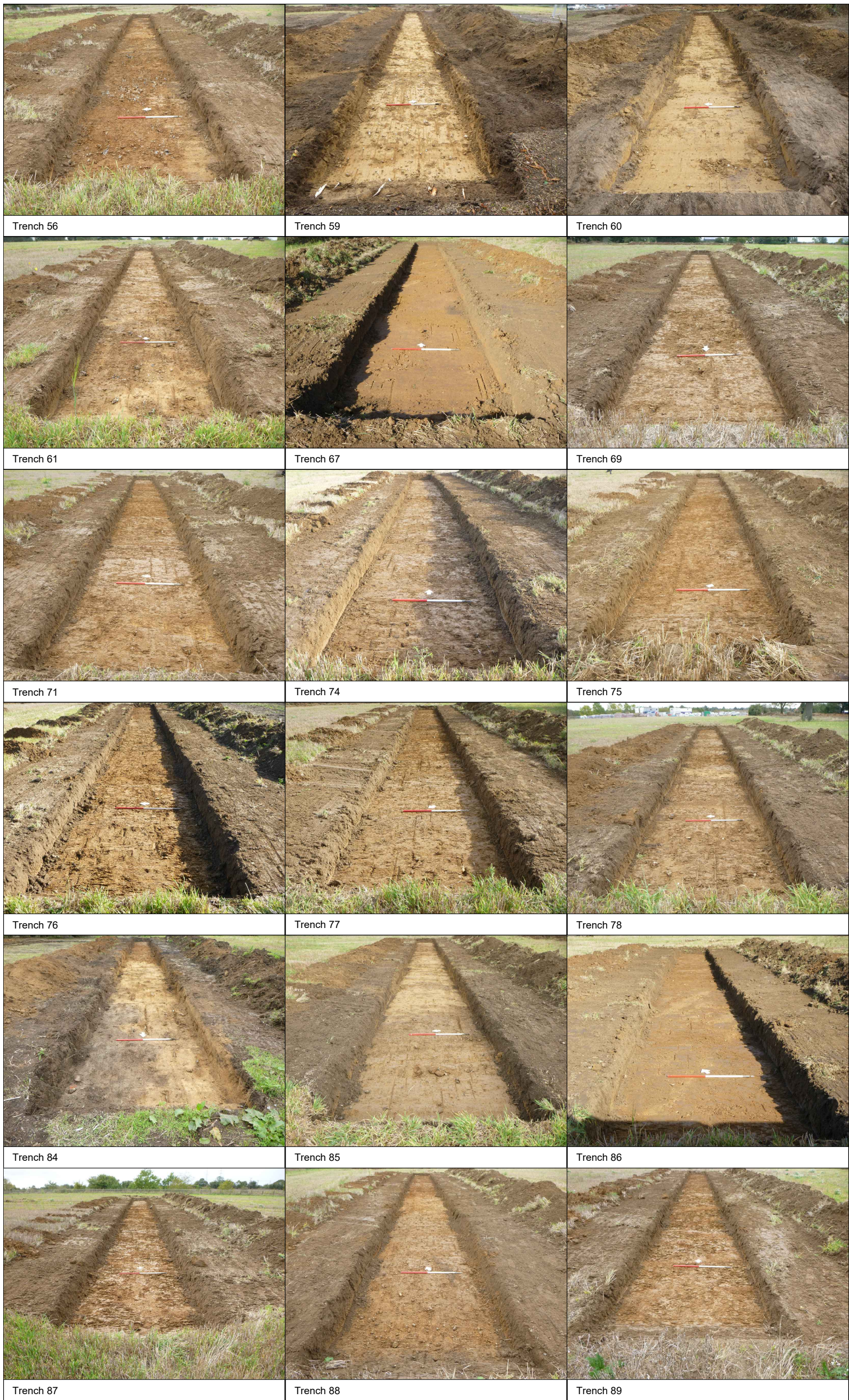


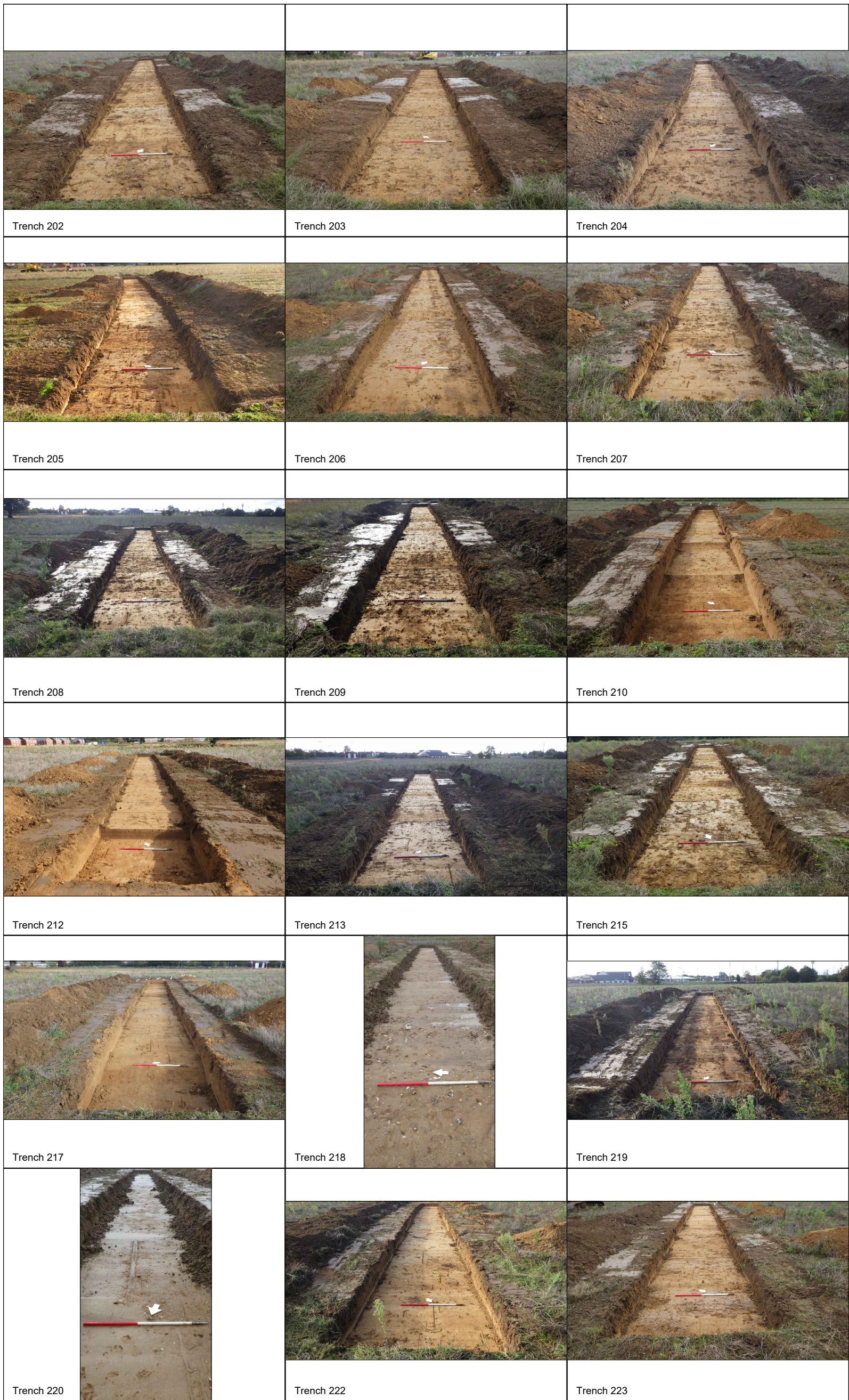
Ditch 211/008





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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Trench 227 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		





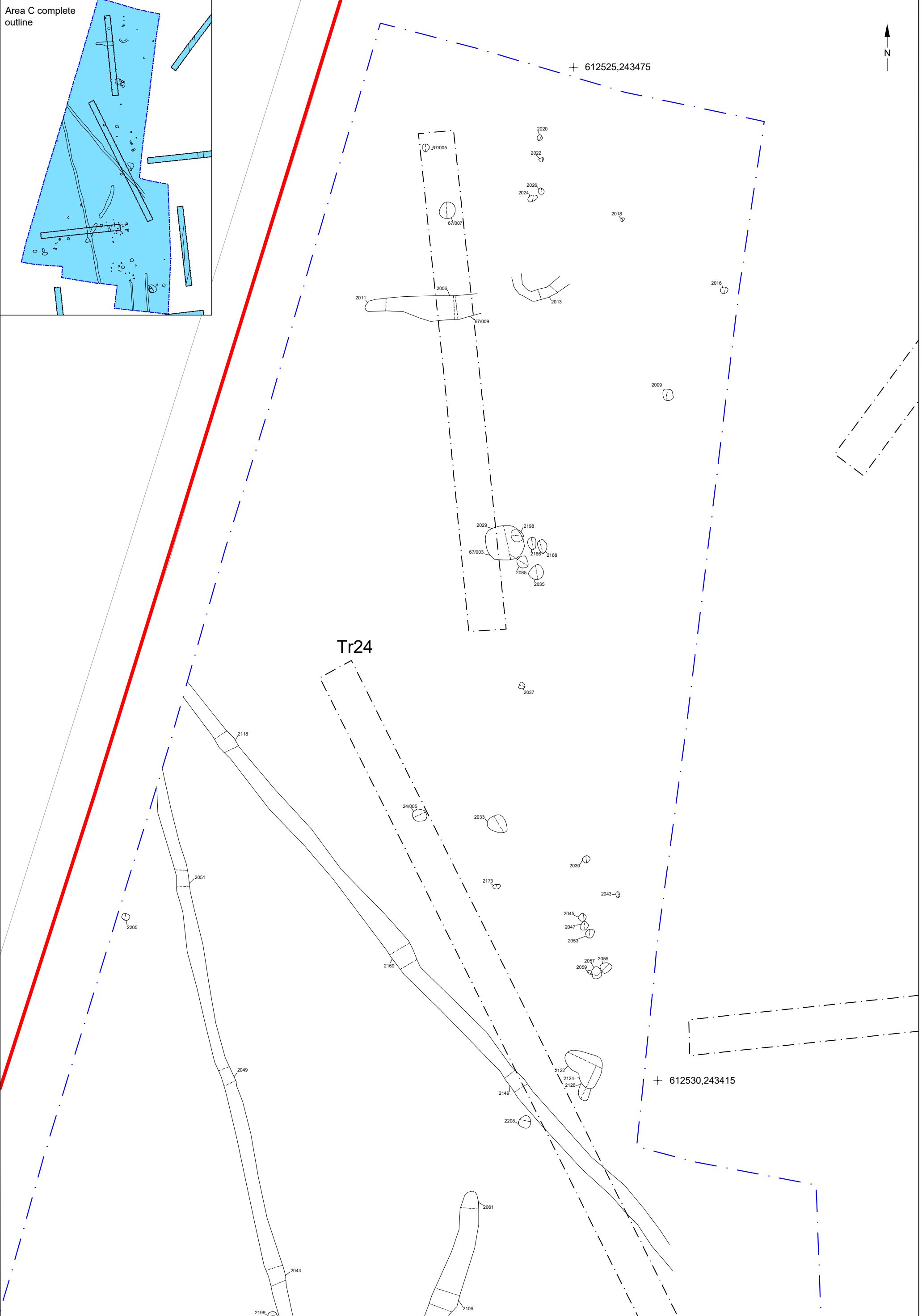
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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Photographs of Field 3 archaeologically blank trenches	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



Area C complete outline



+ 612525,243475



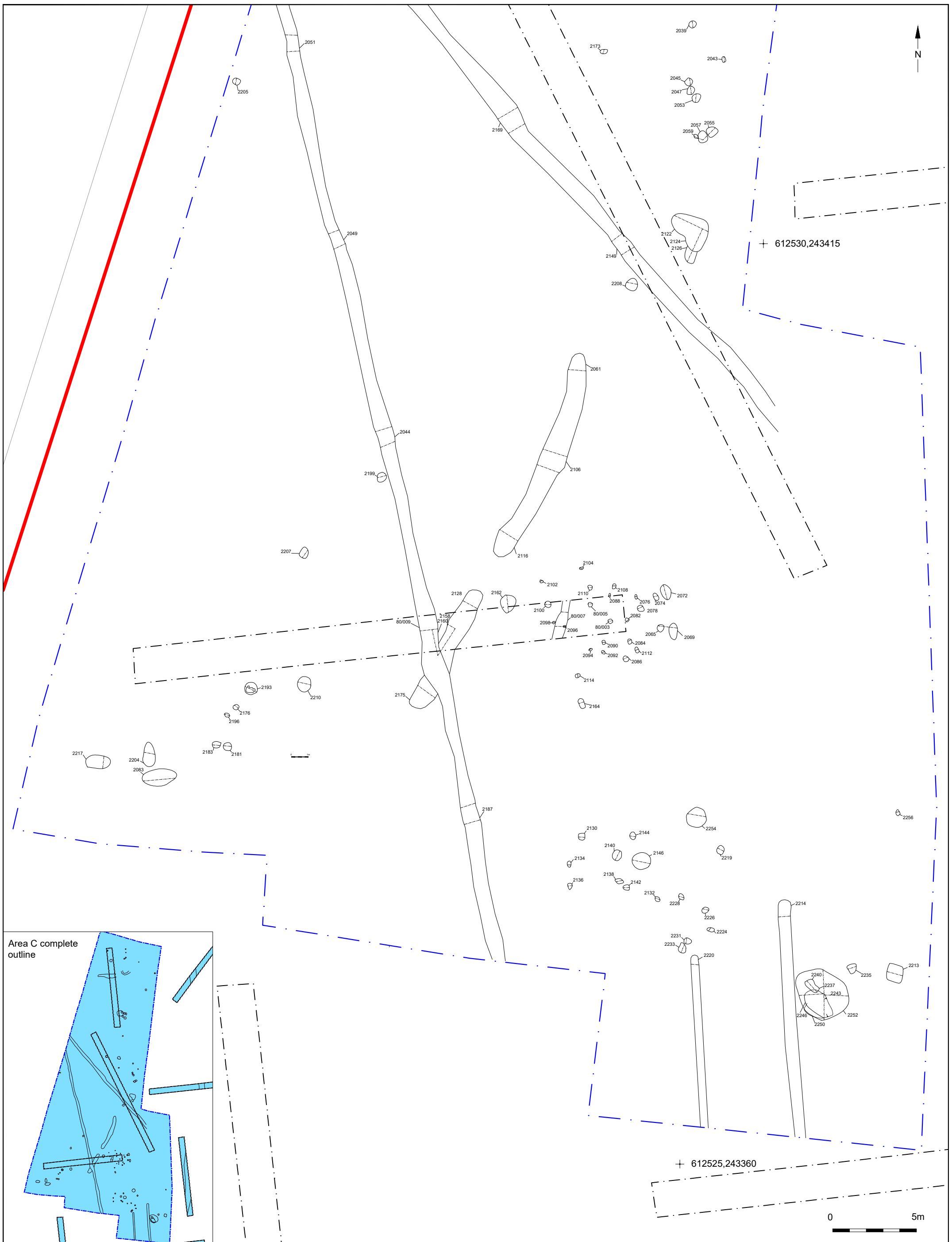
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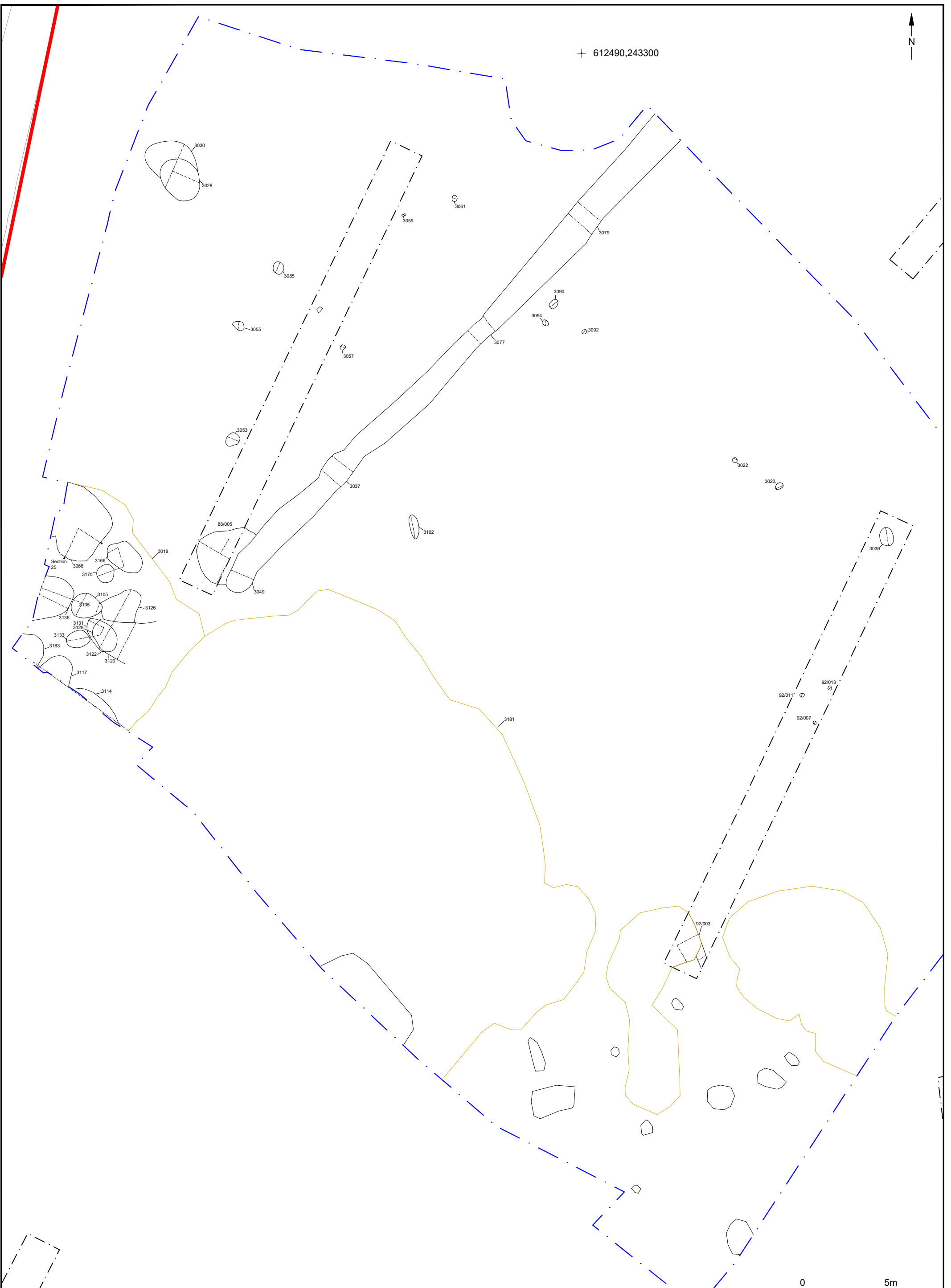
Project Ref: 190730 Aug 2021
Report Ref: 2022023 Drawn by: APL

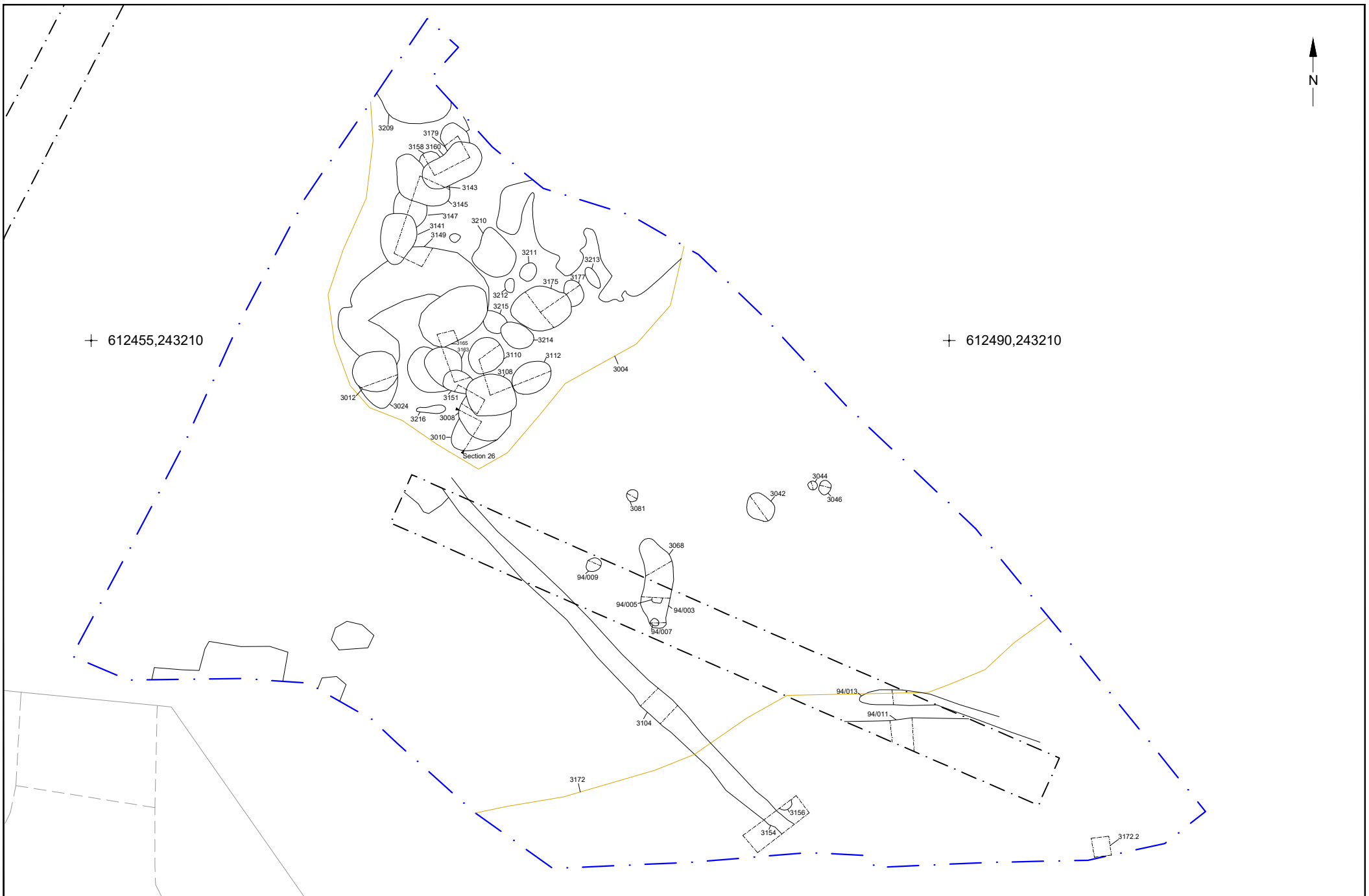
Wolsey Grange, Ipswich

Area C (north) plan of all features

Fig.24

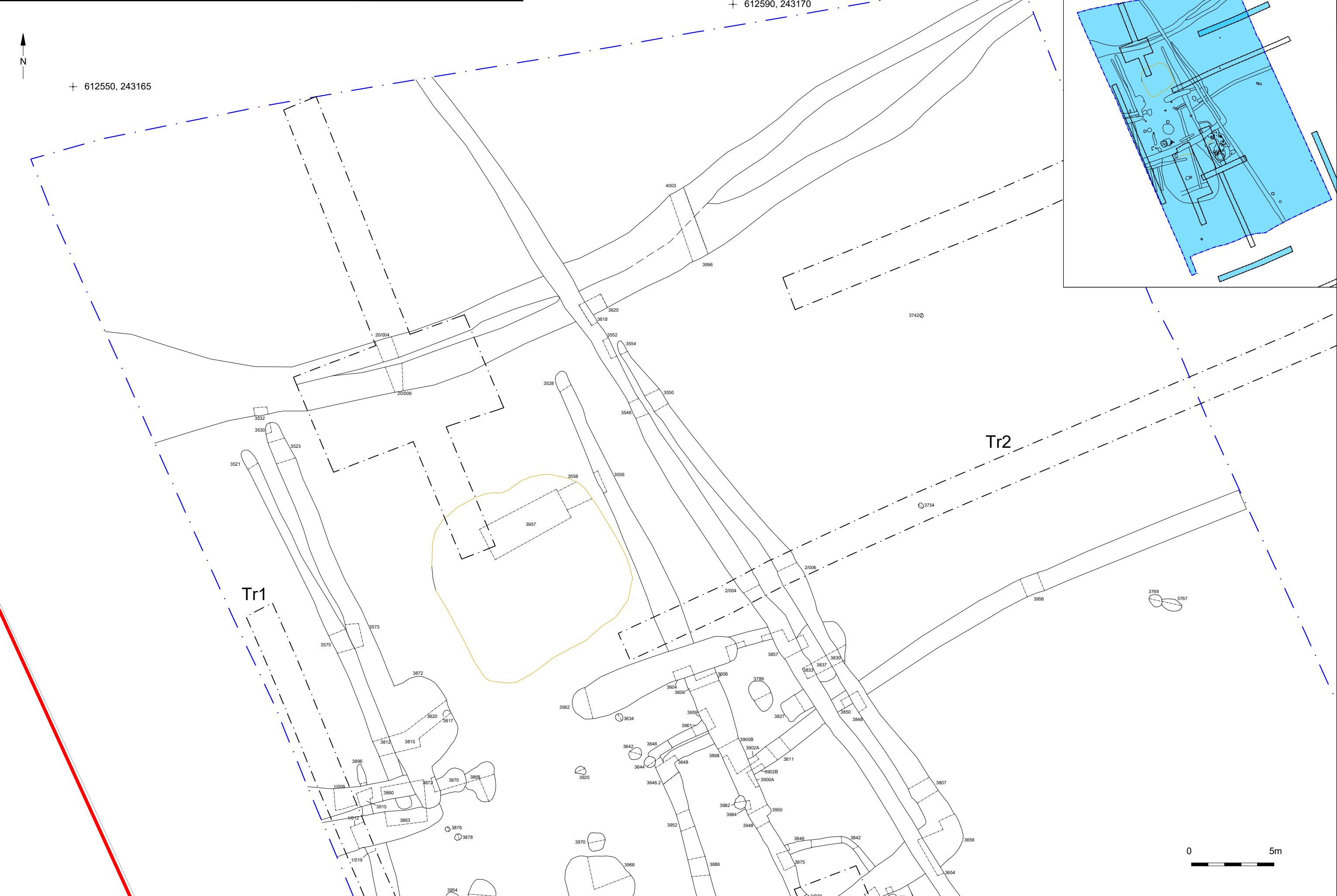


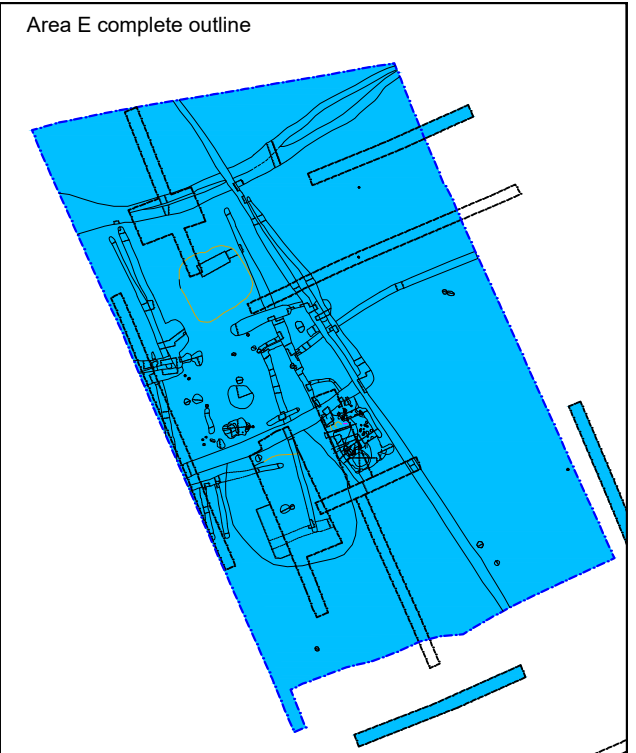
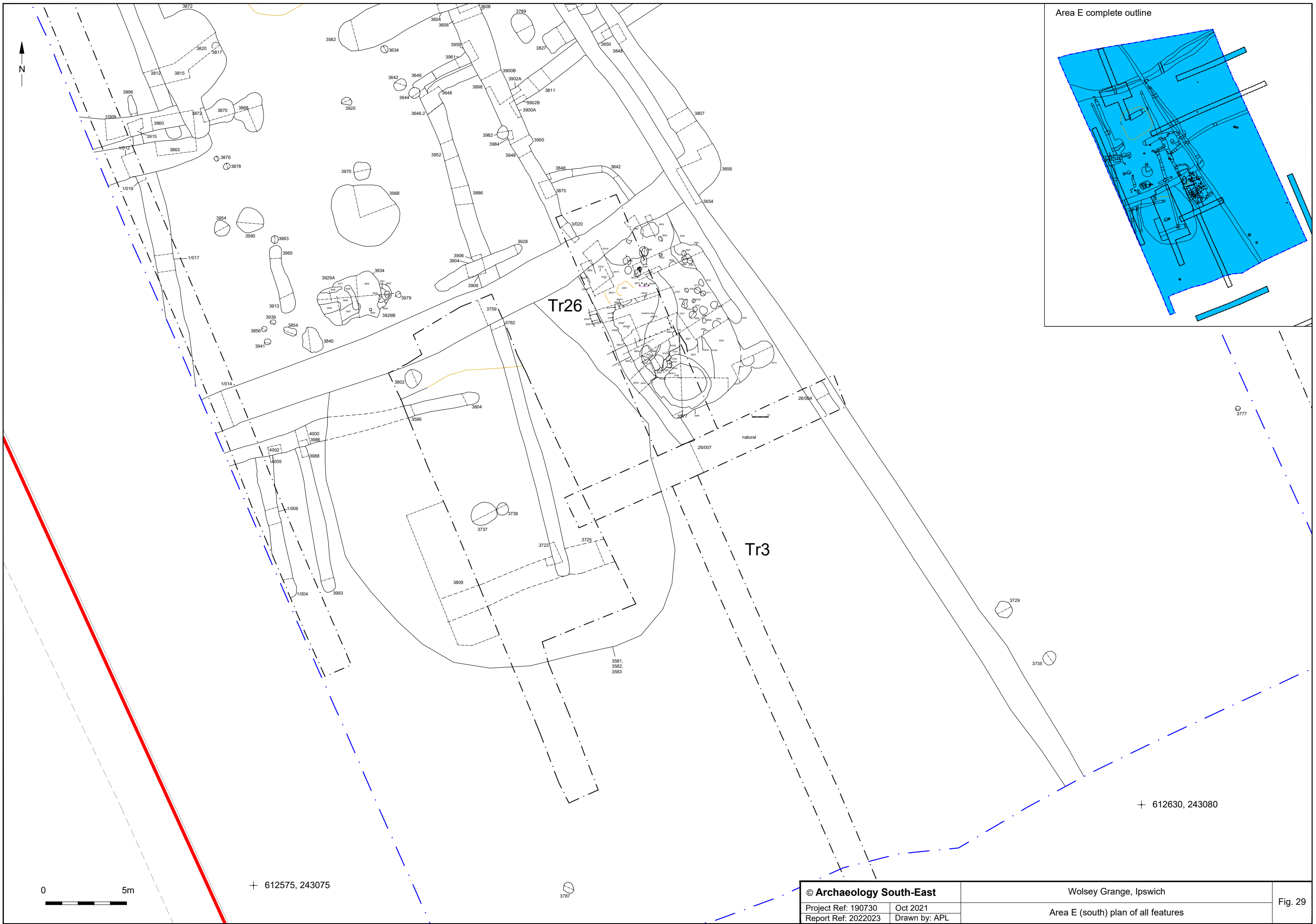


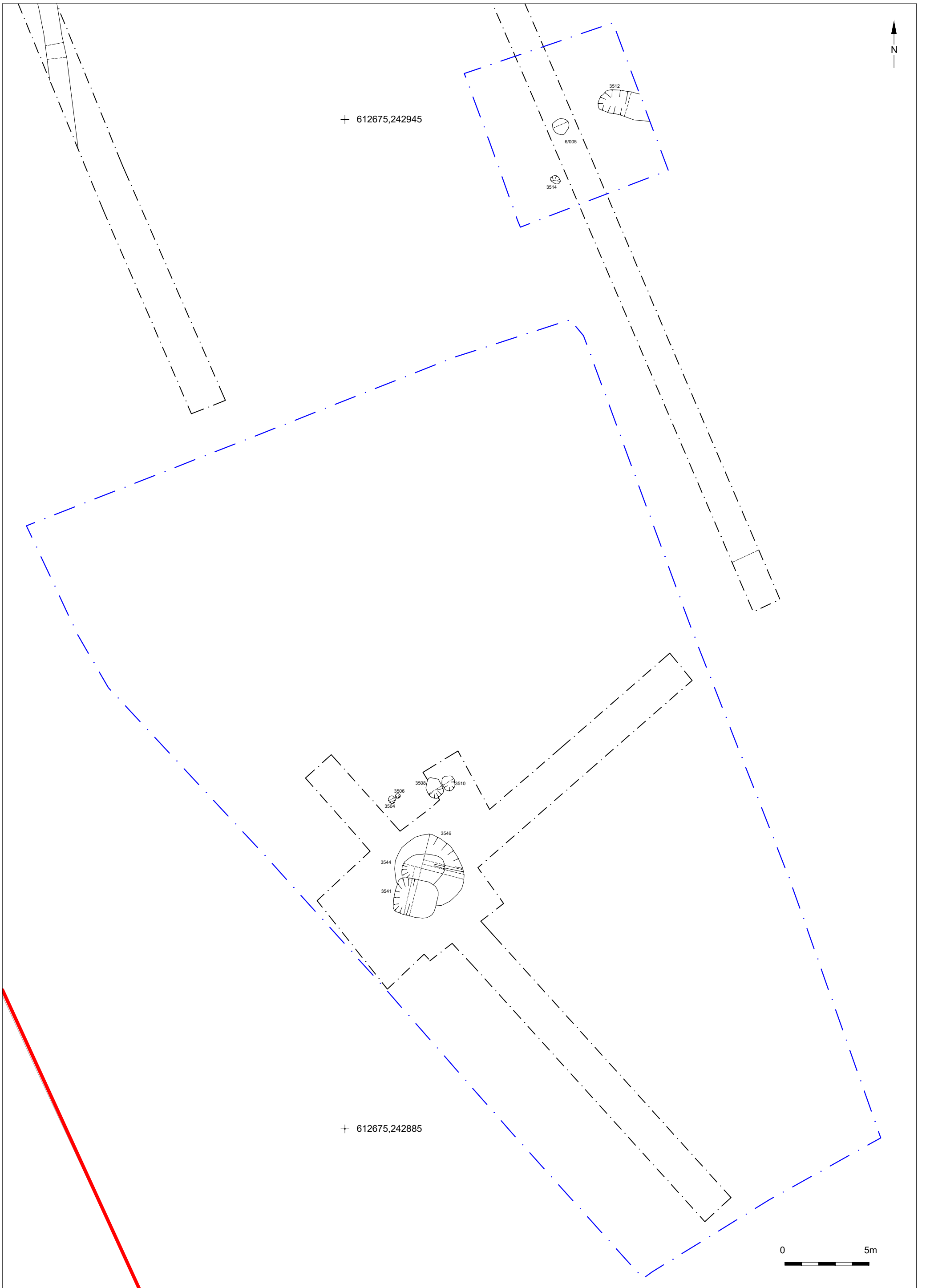


+ 612455,243210

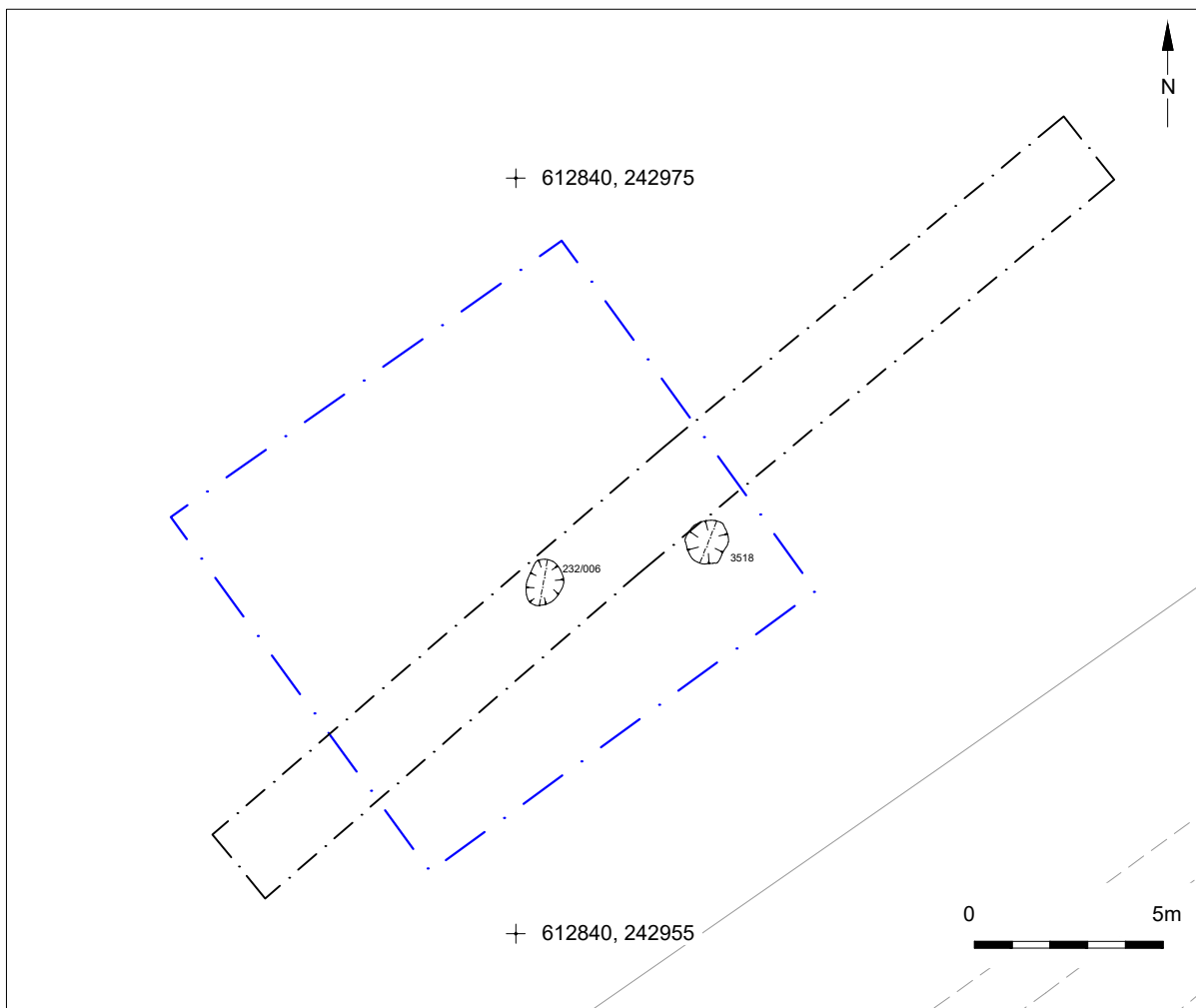
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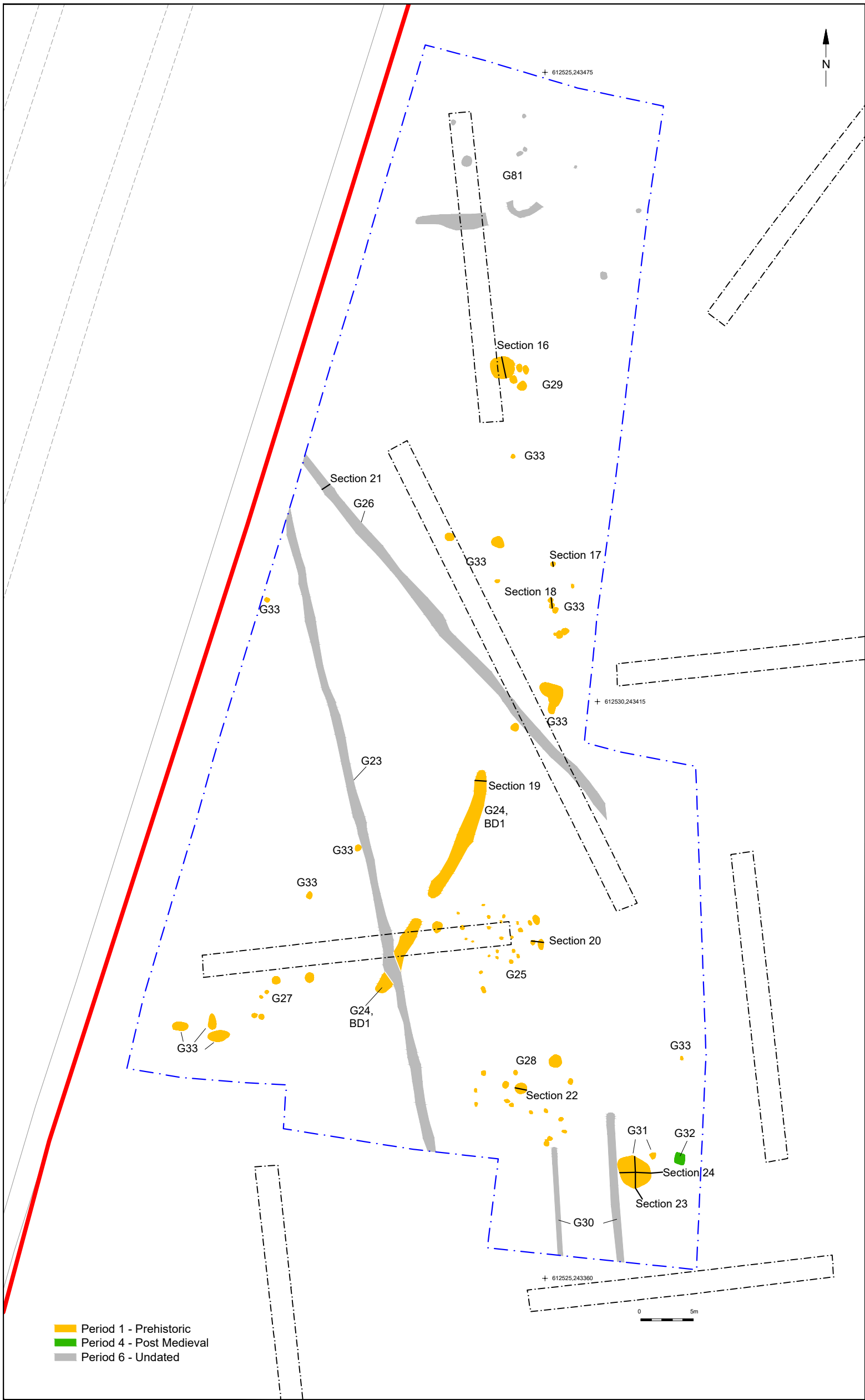




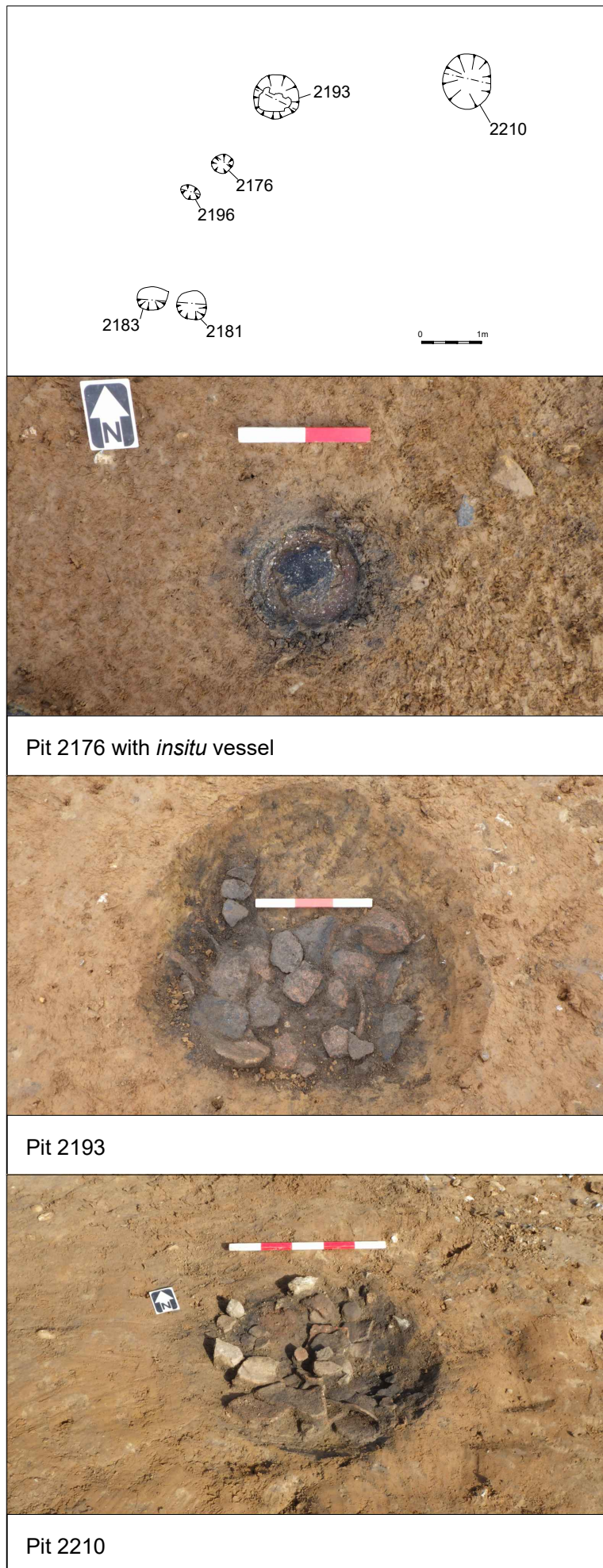
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Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area F plan of all features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Area G plan of all features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Oct 2021	Area C phased plan of features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



Pit 2176 with *insitu* vessel

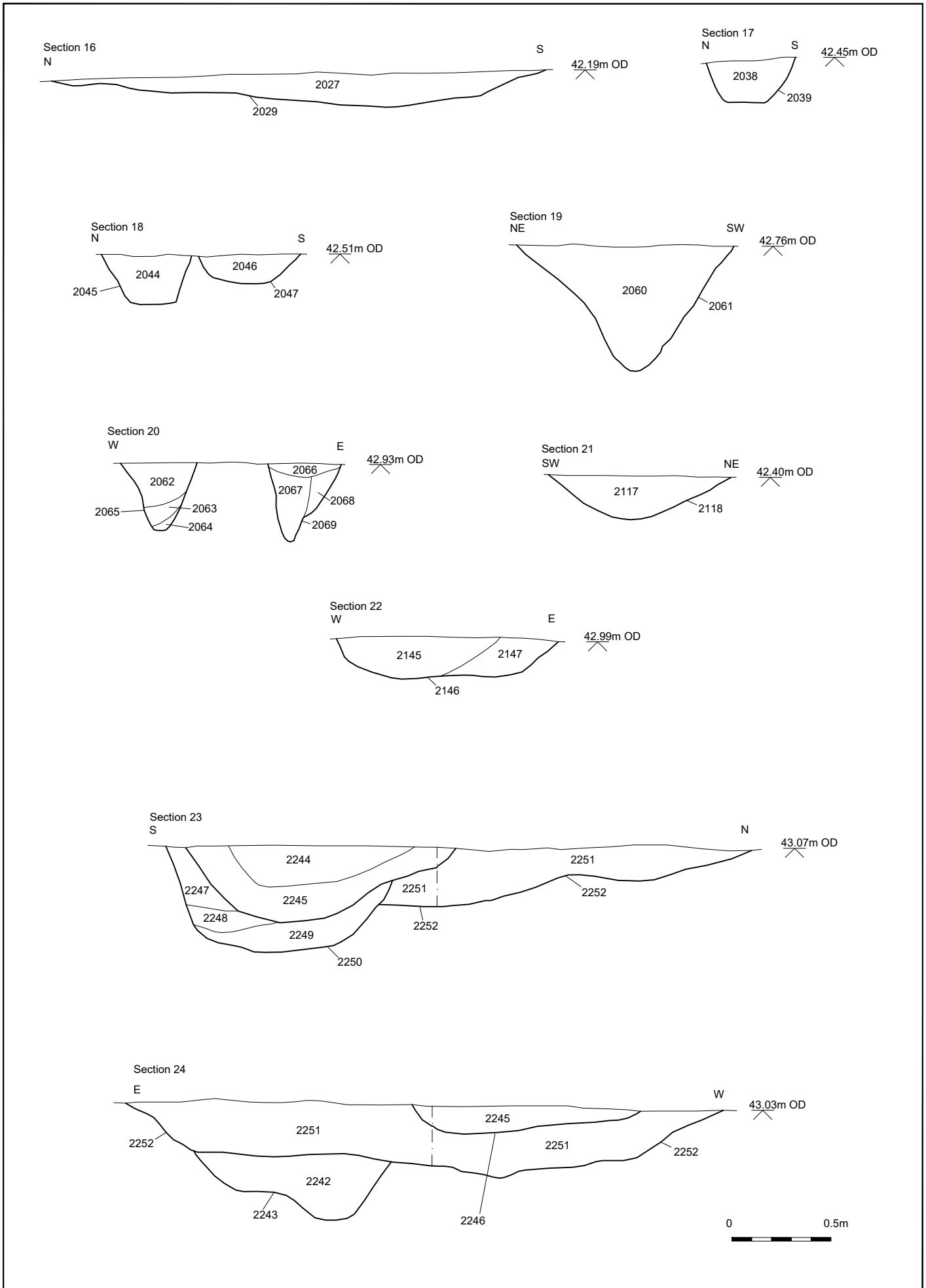


Pit 2193

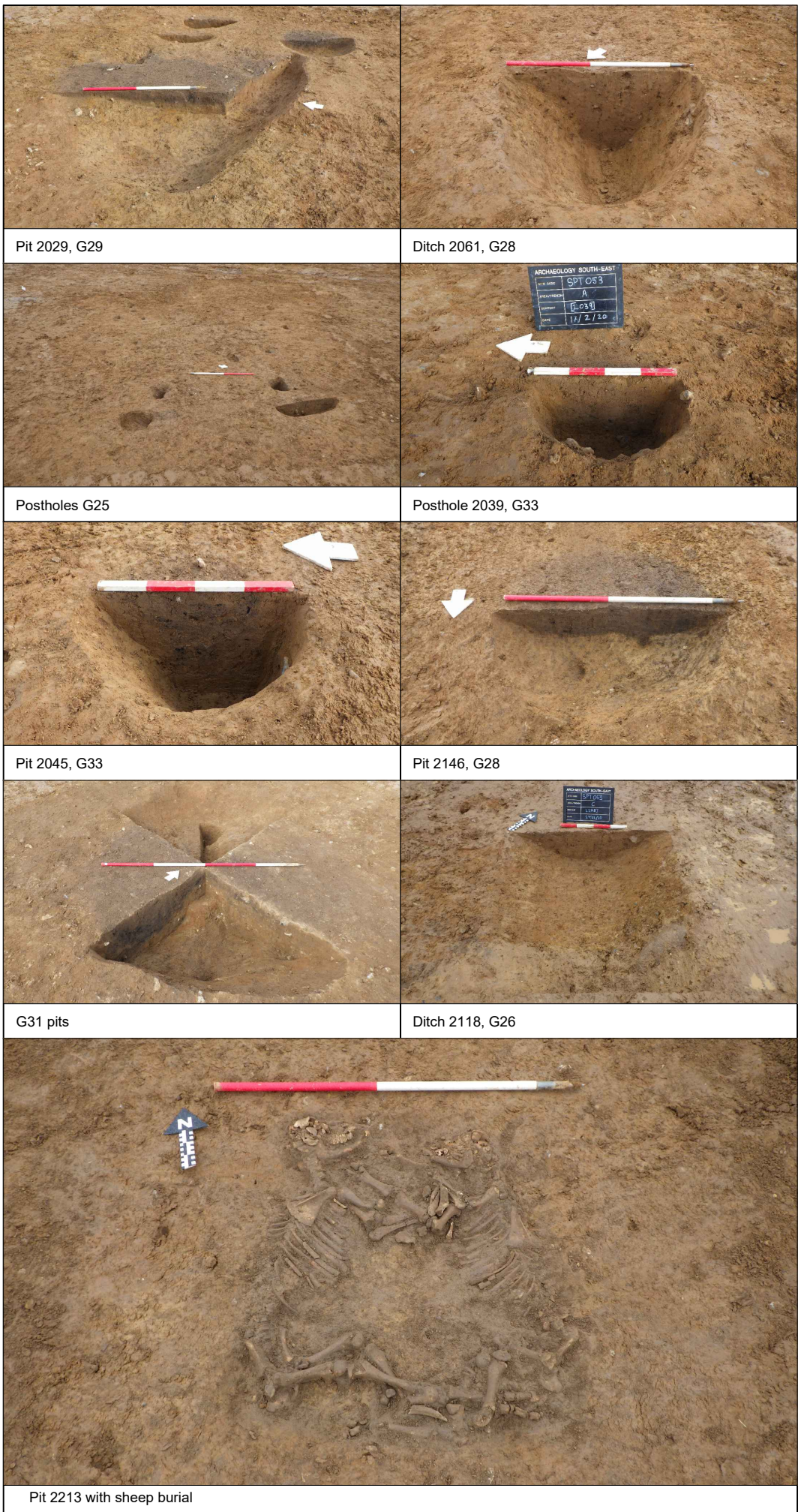


Pit 2210

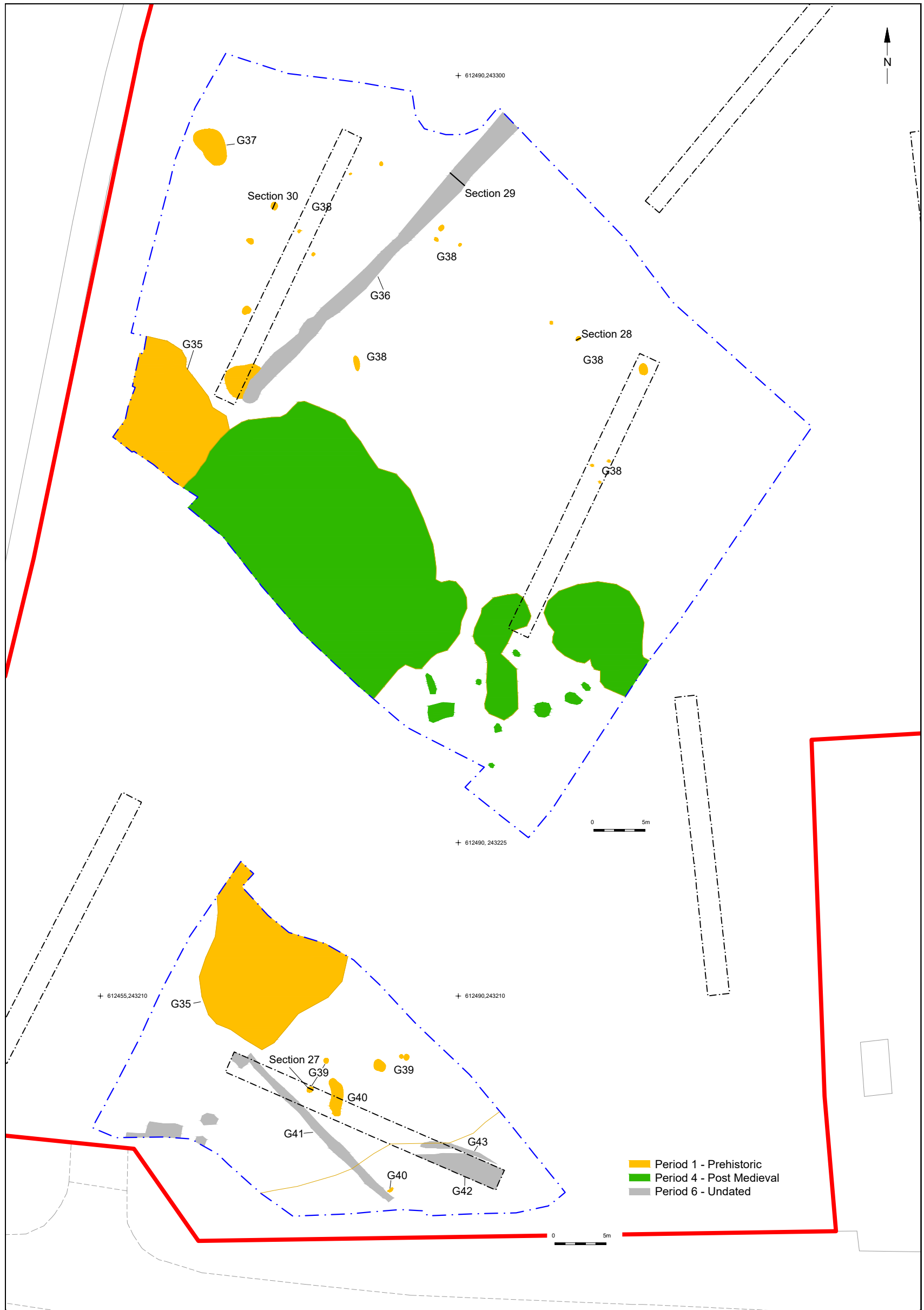
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 190730	Oct 2021	Area C plan of G27 and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



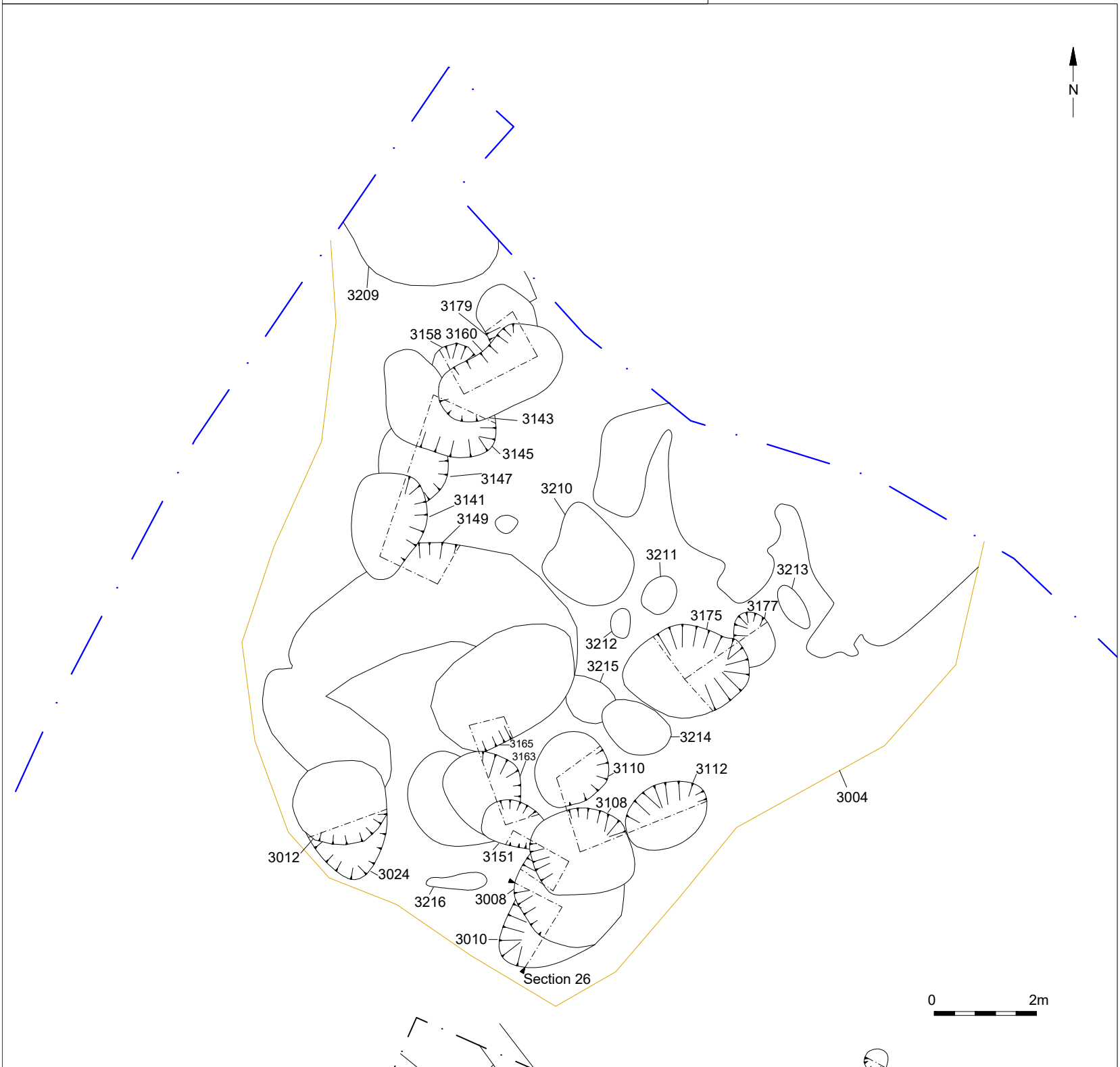
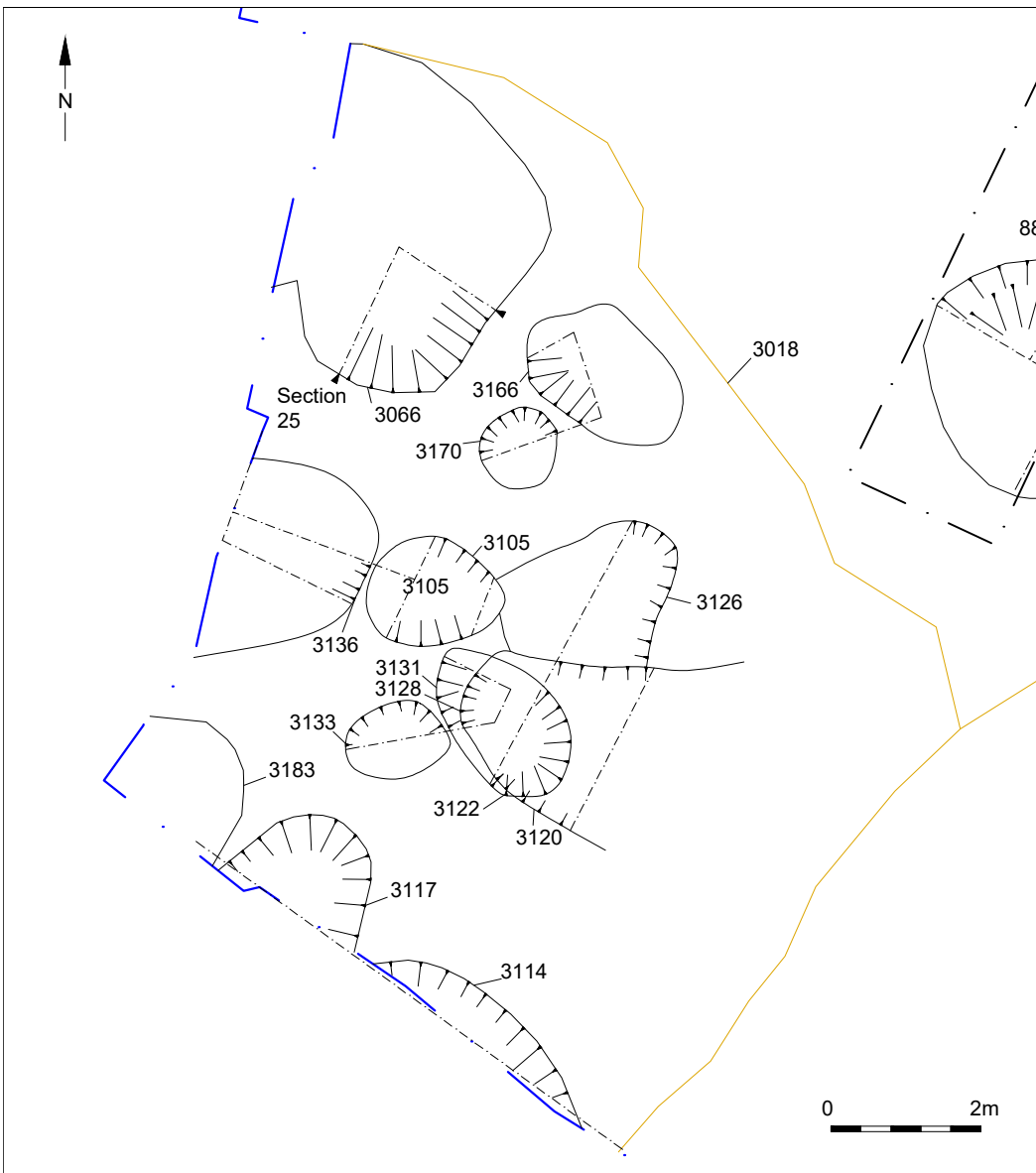
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Area C sections	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



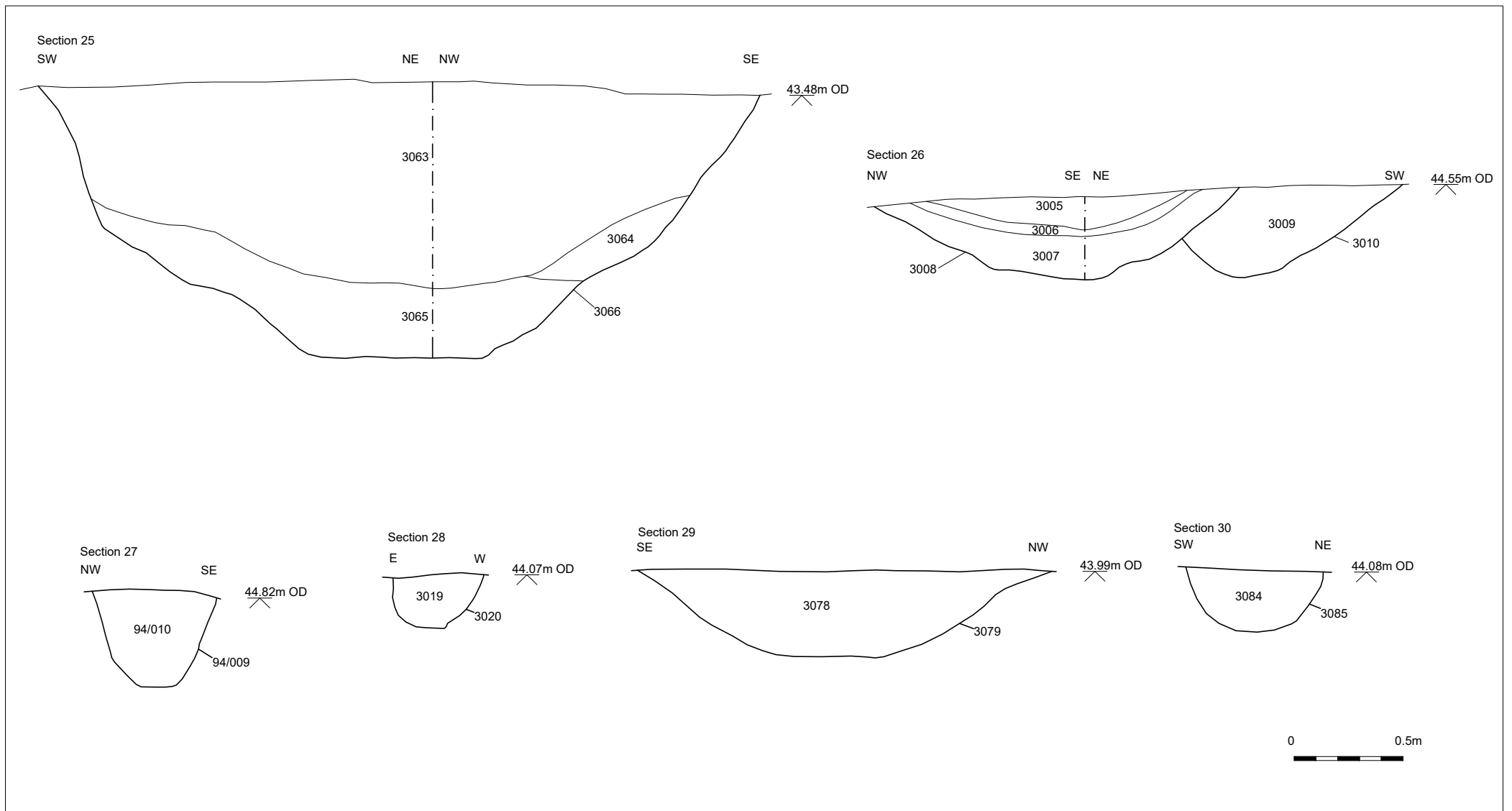
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Area C photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

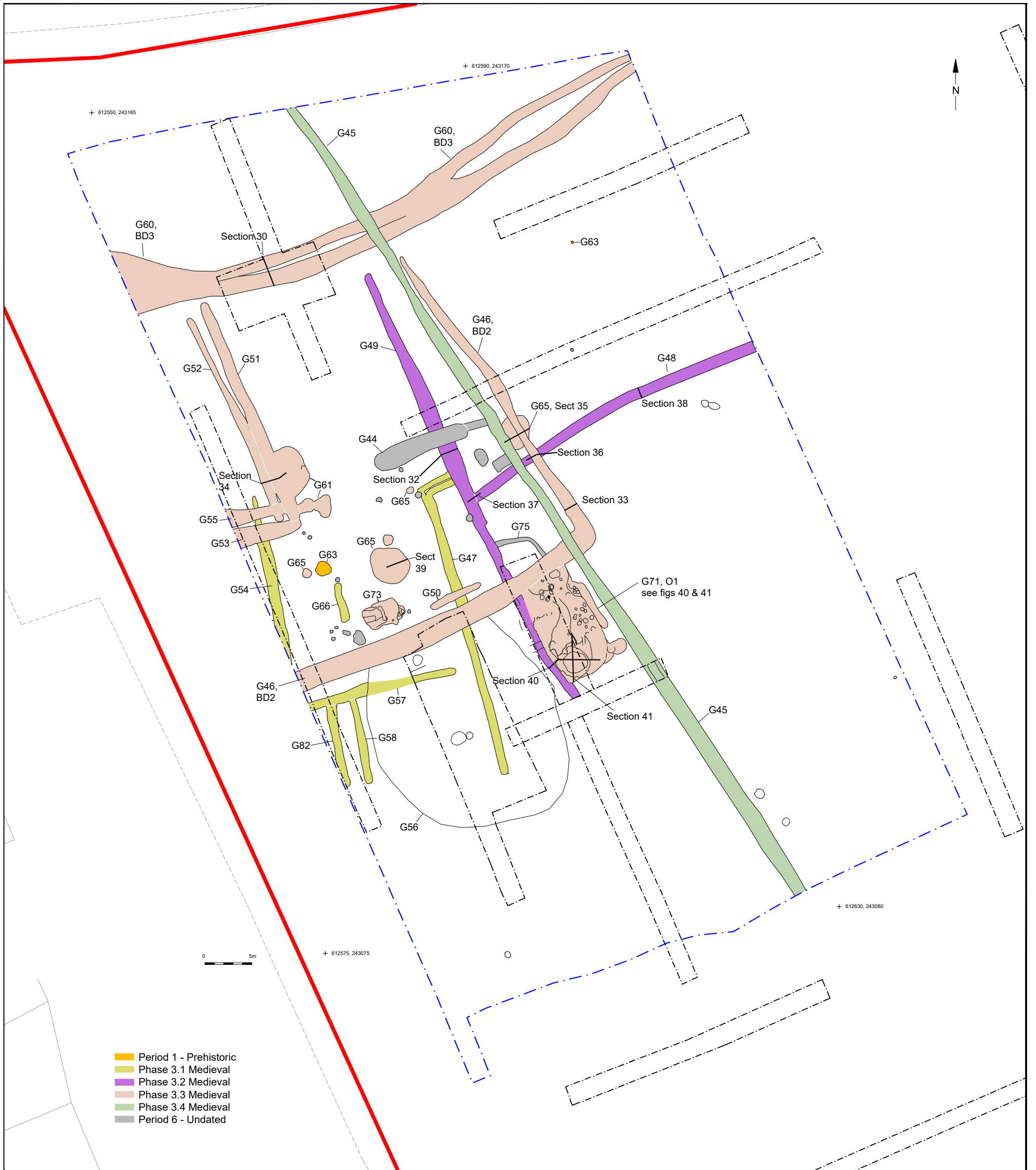


© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area D phased plan of features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

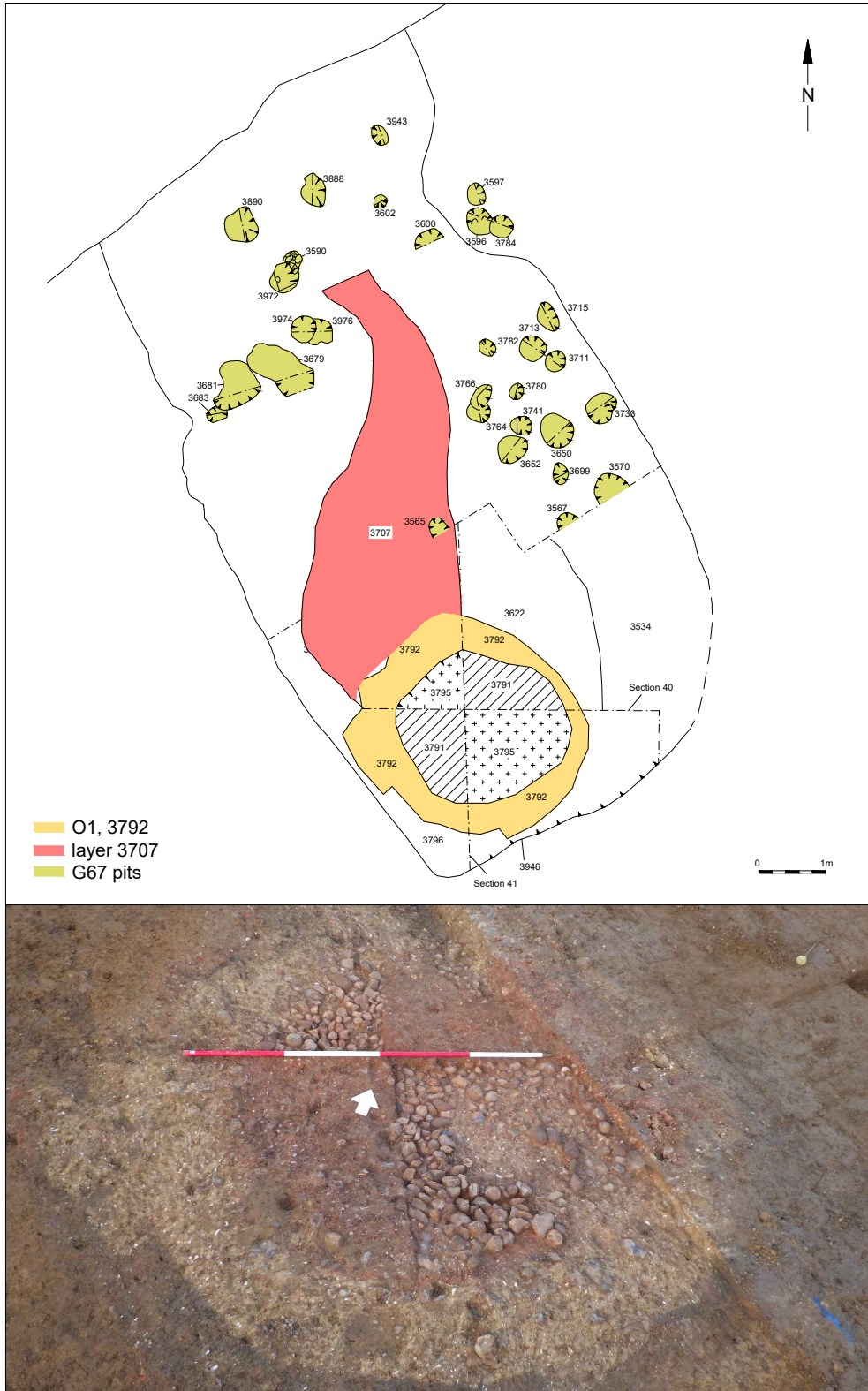


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Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area D plan of G35	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



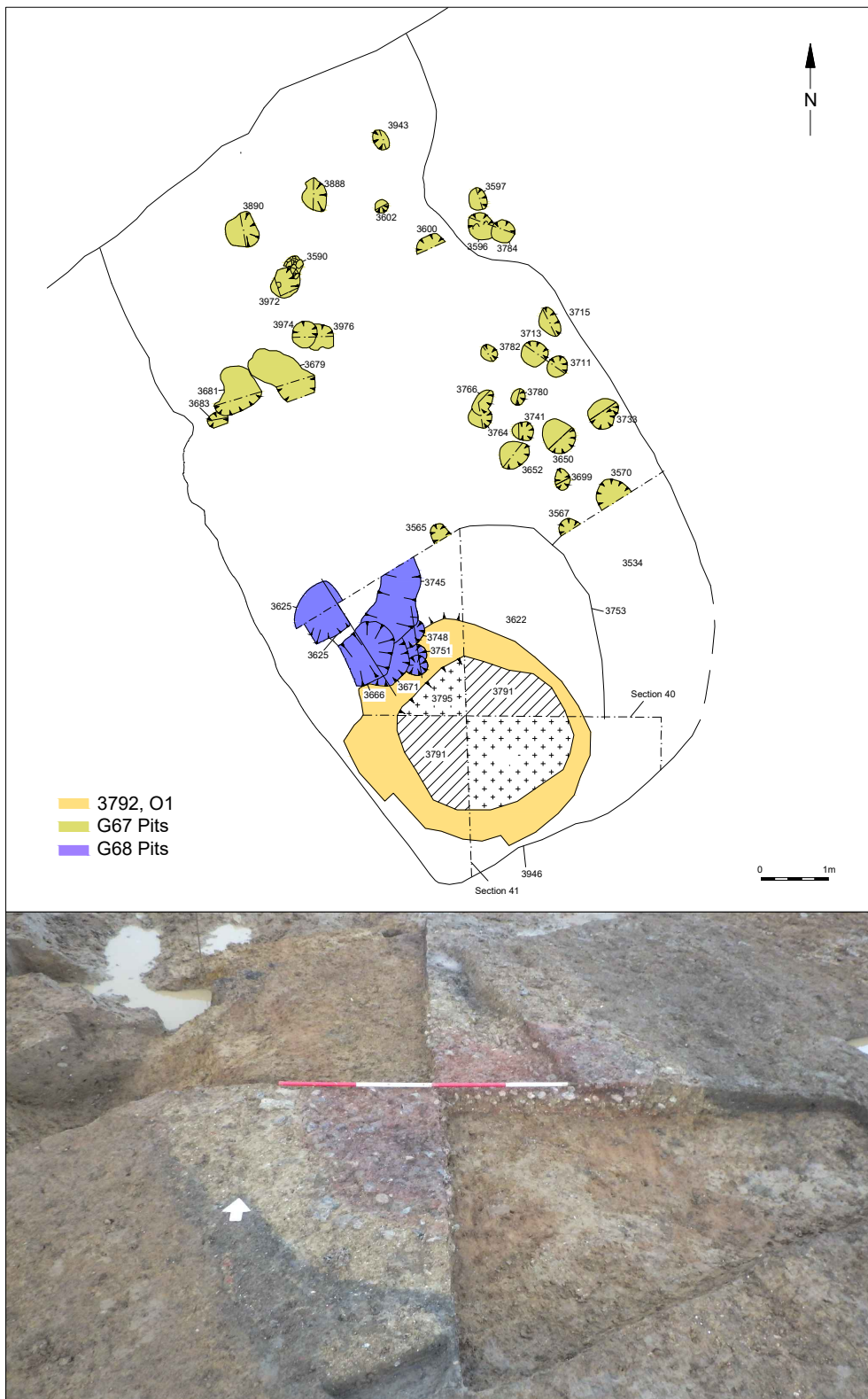


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Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area E phased plan of features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

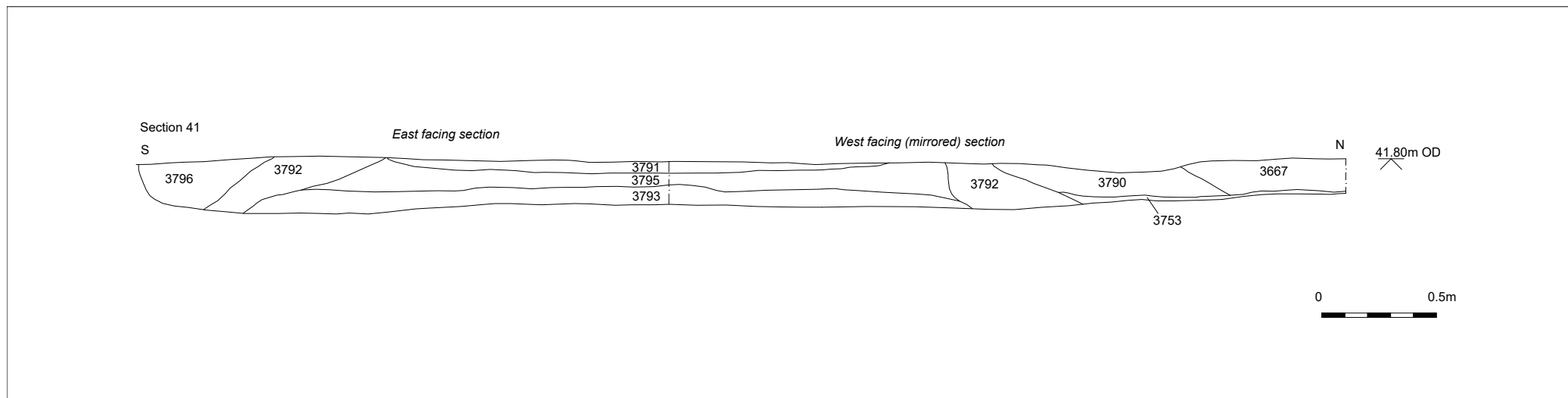
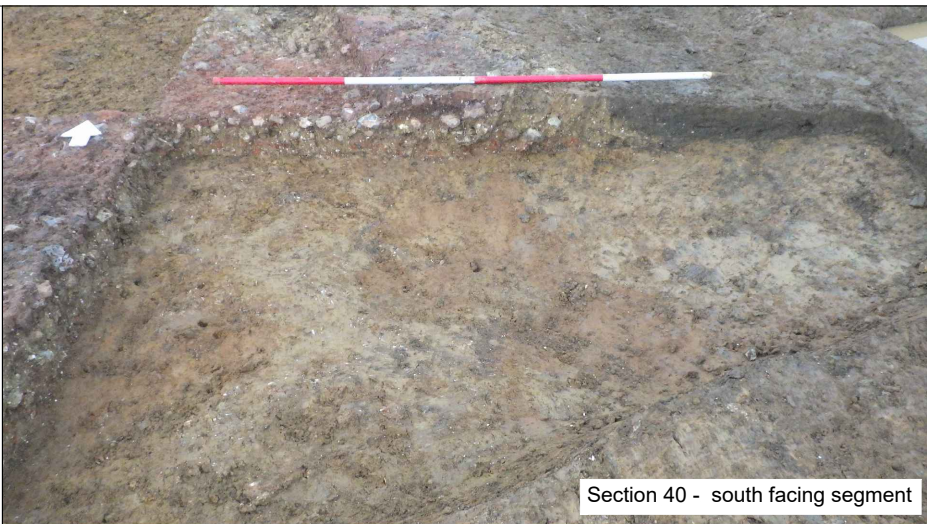
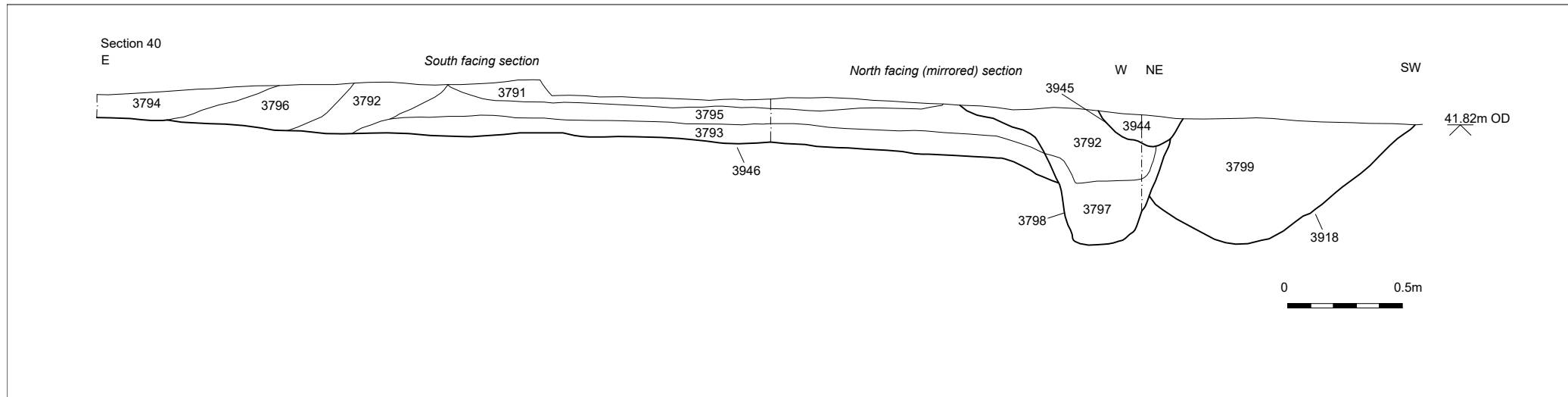


O1 main structure and floor layer (3791) removed to expose compacted stones (3795) in NW and SE quads as well as (3707) being visible in top of frame

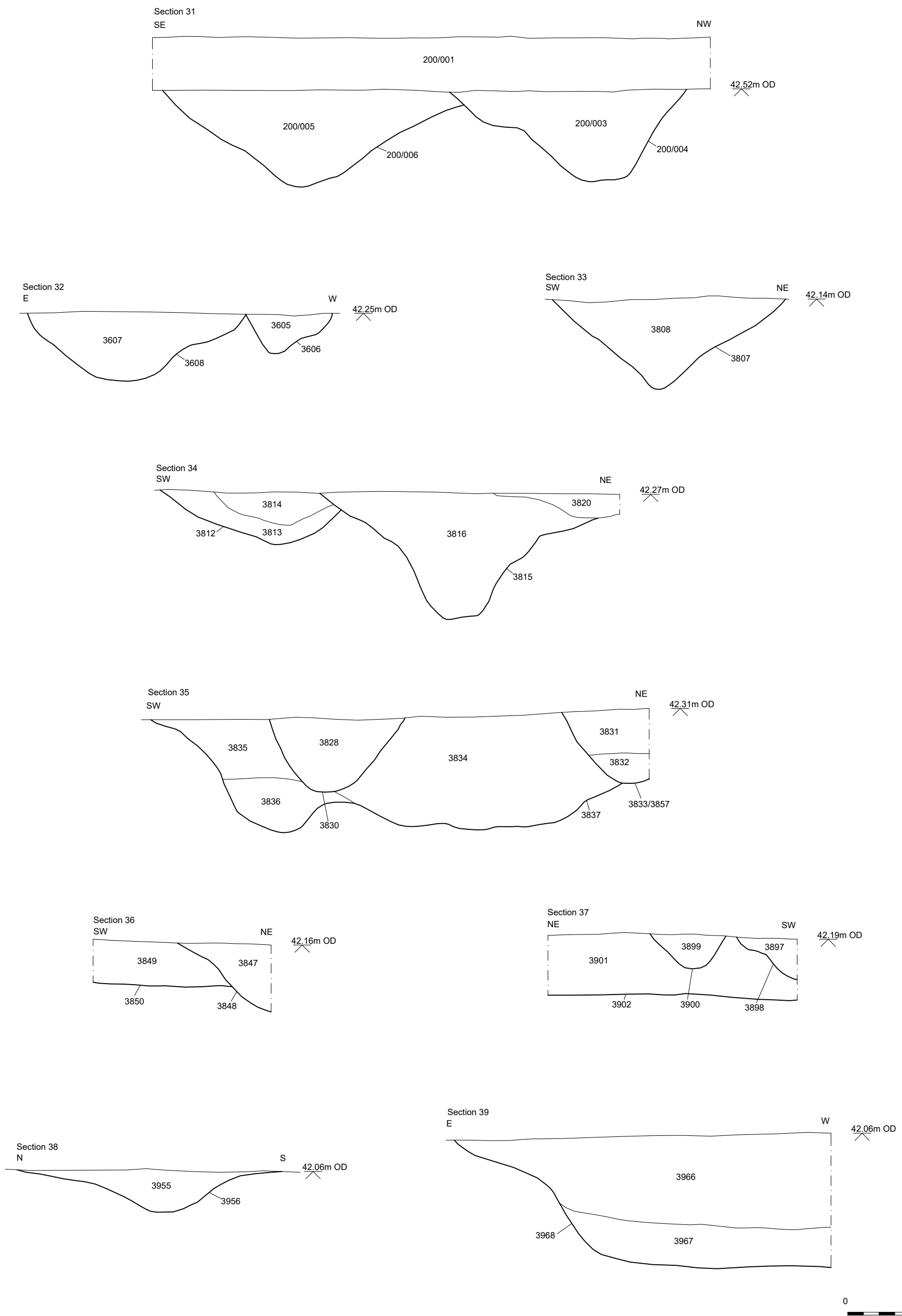
© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 40
Project Ref: 190730	Oct 2021	Area E plan with layer 3707	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		

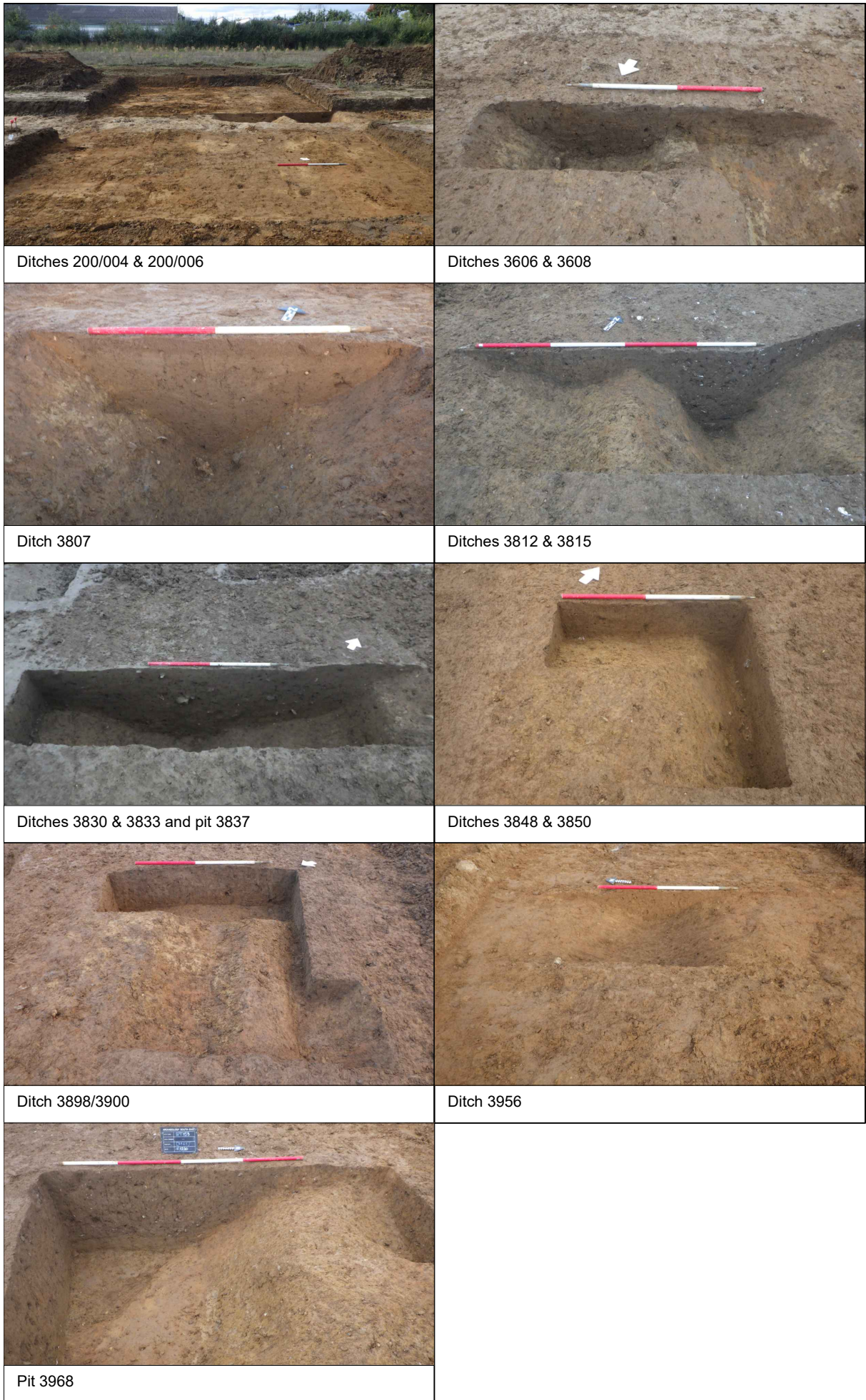


© Archaeology South-East		Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 41
Project Ref: 190730	Oct 2021	Area E plan of O1 with G68 pits	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Area E, Oven 1 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		





Ditches 200/004 & 200/006

Ditches 3606 & 3608

Ditch 3807

Ditches 3812 & 3815

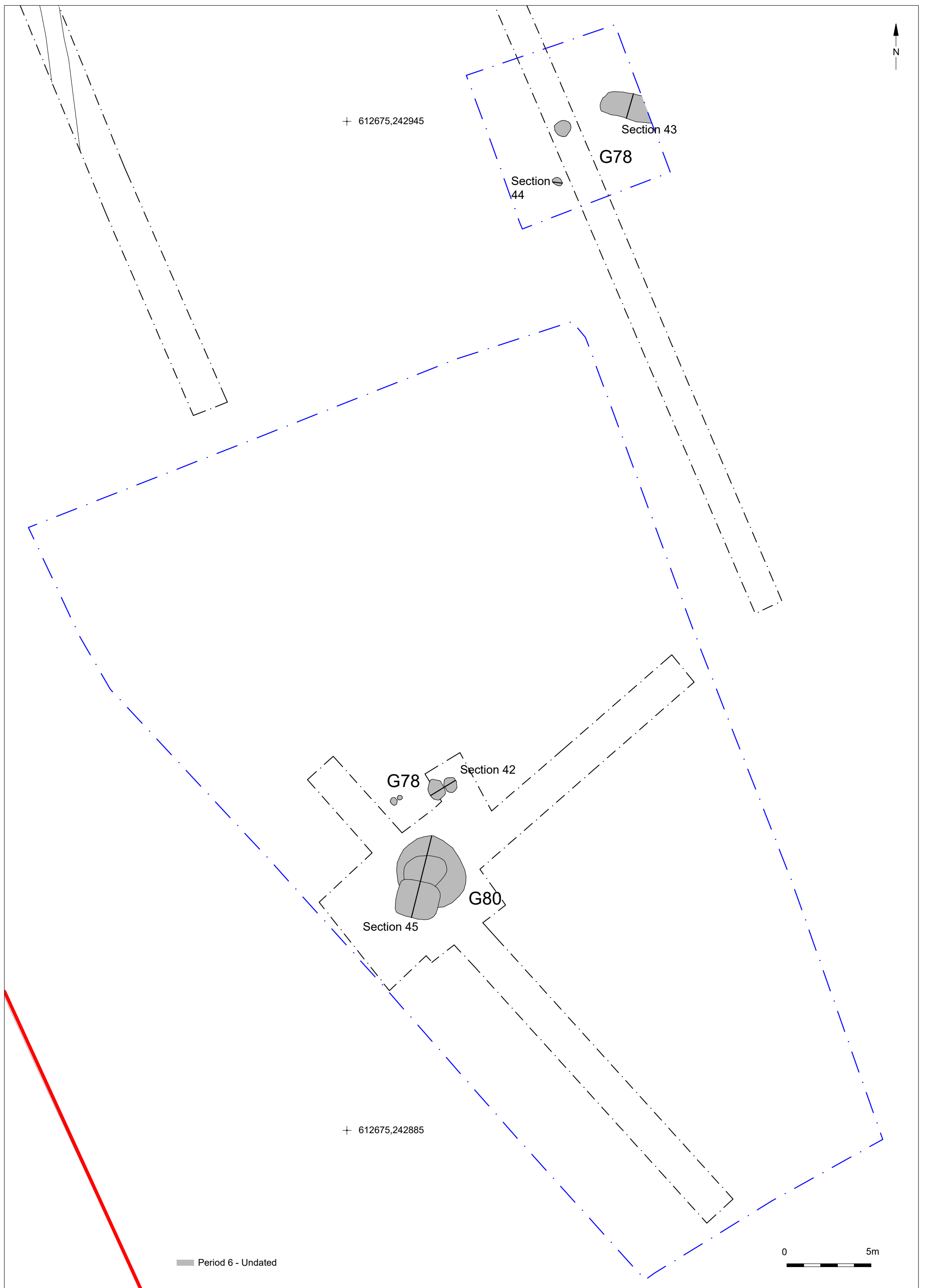
Ditches 3830 & 3833 and pit 3837

Ditches 3848 & 3850

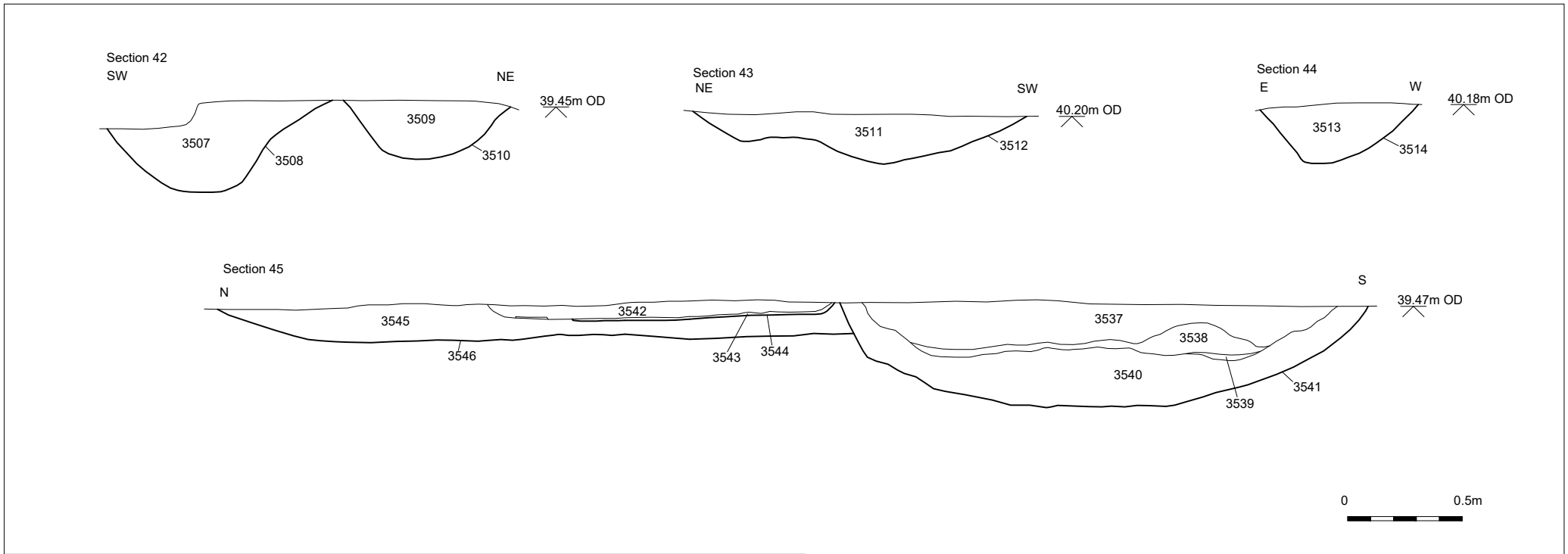
Ditch 3898/3900

Ditch 3956

Pit 3968



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Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area F phased plan of all features	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



Pits 3508 & 3510

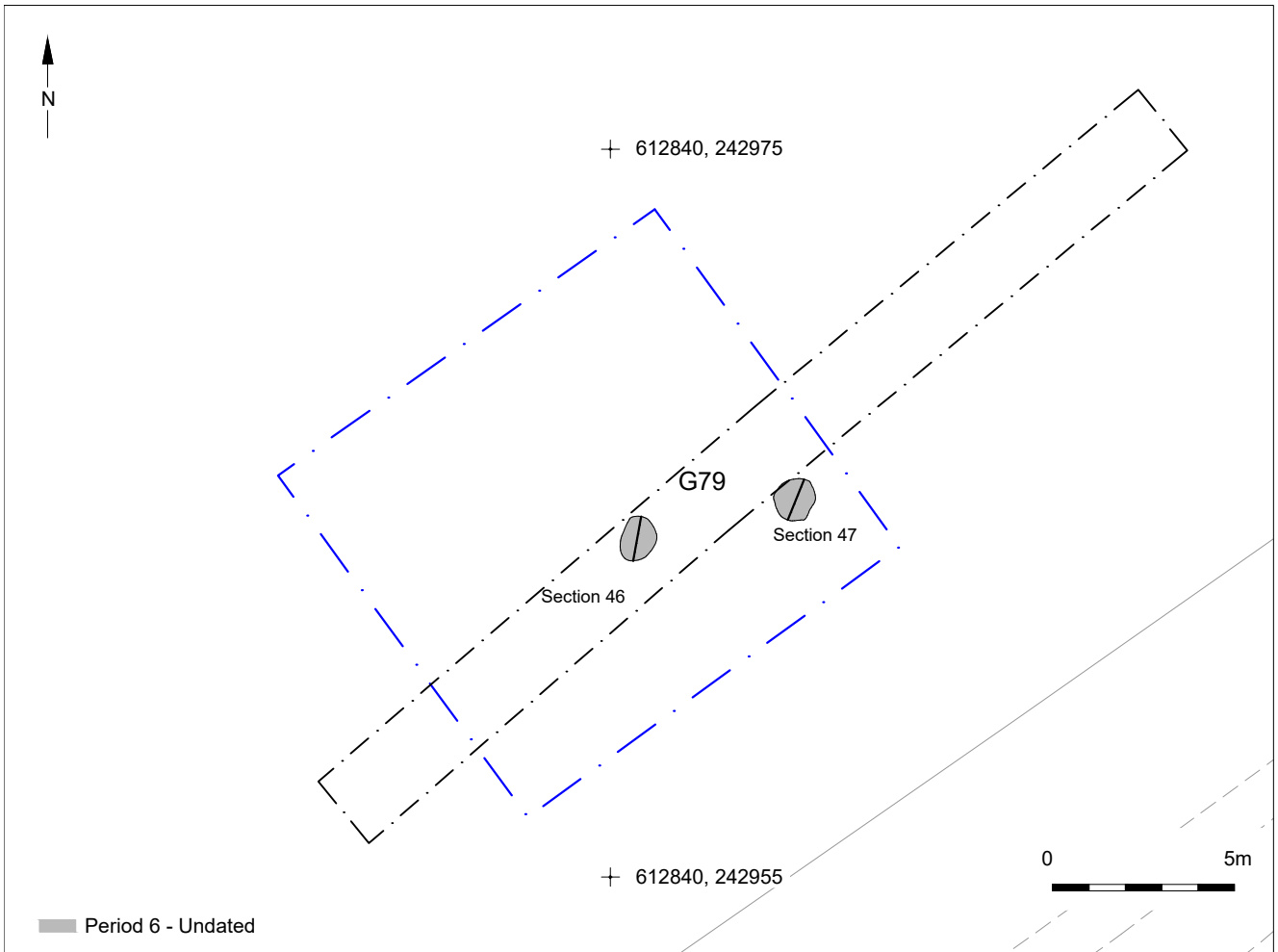


Pit 3514

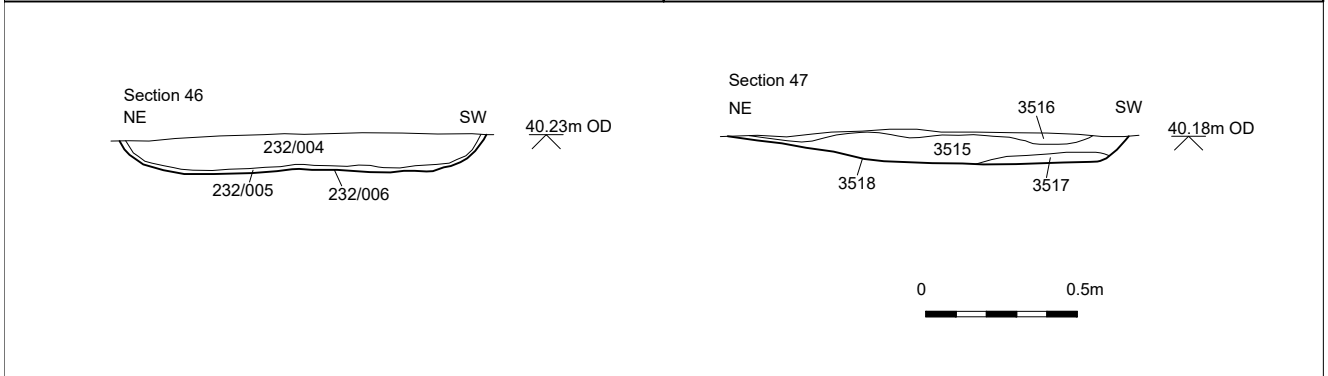


Kiln 3541

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Project Ref: 190730	Aug 2021	Area F sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL		



Pit 232/006 Pit 3518



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Project Ref: 190730	Nov 2021	Area G phased plan of all features, sections and photograph		
Report Ref: 2022023	Drawn by: APL			

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