Cotswold Archaeology

Mildenhall Hub
Mildenhall
Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation

on behalf of:
West Suffolk Council

CA Project: SU0143
CA Report: SU0143_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-511714
HER Ref: MNL 778 &
MNL 798

December 2022

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Mildenhall Hub
Project code:	SU0143
Location:	Mildenhall, Suffolk
NGR:	570370, 274710
Type:	Evaluation (MNL 778); Excavation (MNL 798)
Date:	27th September 2016 to 21st September 2018, and May 2019
Planning reference:	DC/17/1106/FUL
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-511714
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Archaeological investigations by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) and Cotswold Archaeology (CA) from 2016 to 2019 of a 26ha site southwest of Mildenhall recorded principal phases of late prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon occupation. A single high-status Anglo-Saxon burial (Grave 0404) of the mid 7th century AD was also found with grave goods, including a hanging bowl, spear and shield. Isotope analysis of the male skeleton has suggested that the deceased was of local birth. Broadly contemporary buildings include small post-built 'halls' and sunken-featured buildings (SFBs).

The prehistoric occupation is dated by associated pottery and radiocarbon determinations to the Middle Iron Age (400 BC–100 BC). The evidence of settlement comprised over 120 pits in around a dozen pit clusters, as well as ditches that represent the remains of farming enclosures. The mainly cylindrical pit features contribute to an ongoing debate about the nature of 'grain storage pits' and their disuse in the period: in keeping with other finds from across Britain, some of the pits are marked by final acts of 'structured' or 'special' deposition. They include two pits that contained adult human burials, another that had a complete horse, and one which provided a sheltered hollow for an oven.

The enclosure ditches of the Iron Age settlement were located to take advantage of a large natural feature in the south of the site, a mired palaeochannel (2157) that had once been a tributary of the River Lark. Combined macrofossil plant, pollen, diatom and mollusc evidence, together with a geoarchaeological study of the channel's formation and silting-up processes, have allowed for the reconstruction of the farmed environment from the prehistoric to medieval periods. In addition, finds of coins, other artefacts, and animal and human remains within the channel fills suggest the possibility that further ritual activity was centred on this marshy 'wet' feature in the later Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) and Early Roman period (AD 43–200).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. From 2016 to 2019, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) and Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out archaeological investigations on former arable land and within the school grounds of Mildenhall College Academy, in the parish of Mildenhall, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 570370, 274710; Figs 1 and 2). The site's southern boundary was formed by a band of woodland beside the River Lark and for the area of evaluation extended as far as West Row Road to the north (Figs 1 and 3).

1.2. The archaeological investigations were undertaken on behalf of West Suffolk Council (formerly Forest Heath District Council) in mitigation of the development of the Mildenhall Hub (Sheldrick Way, IP28 7HG). All evaluation, excavation and post-excavation procedures were carried out to Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) produced by Rhodri Gardner of SACIC (App. 1; Brooks 2017, app. 1; Gardner 2018), with curatorial guidance by Rachael Abraham (2016; 2018) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.3. The brief stated: 'This site lies in an area of known archaeology [see Fig. 2]… Field walking and metal detecting within and surrounding the proposed development area has detected … activity from the prehistoric to the medieval periods (MNL 141, 167, 220, 310, 421 and 428). The development site is also located in an area which is topographically favourable for early occupation, overlooking the River Lark and on a south facing slope. On the opposite side of the river and in a similar landscape location, a significant Iron Age settlement site was revealed during archaeological investigations (BTM040), along with associated Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement activity (MNL 710). A series of human burials were also uncovered during the excavations. Archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site itself has identified a large number of archaeological remains, including an Early Anglo-Saxon burial and settlement, as well as pit clusters of prehistoric date. As a result, this location has high potential for the discovery of further important below ground heritage assets' (Abraham 2018).

1.4. All procedures were undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020); *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); *SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2021);

and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. A total 26ha area was subject to archaeological evaluation, comprising a mix of open arable land and school playing fields (Fig. 3). To the north the limit was West Row Road and to the south the site boundary was a tree belt bordering the River Lark, with further fields to the west and modern housing to the east. Generally, the ground was relatively level, varying between 6.9m–9.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). There was a slight slope southward towards the River Lark. The area subject to open area excavation was a 1.76ha part of the whole site located beside the River Lark.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as sedimentary chalk of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, deposited during the Cretaceous Period between 101 and 94 million years ago (BGS 2019). No superficial deposits are recorded above the bedrock and freely draining, lime-rich loamy soils have formed over the chalk (CSAI 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological record

2.1. The area is one of known archaeological and historical potential (Fig. 2). In 1942, the Mildenhall treasure was discovered at West Row on the edge of the fens, *c*. 5km to the west of the site, a hoard of over thirty items of Late Roman silver plate (Hobbs 2016). More locally, a Roman cremation burial and copper-alloy brooch were found south of the River Lark at Barton Mills (BTM 001 and BTM 029). From the site itself and adjacent, Roman pottery and tile is recorded (MNL 561), with Roman coins (MNL 135 and MNL 734) and a Neolithic flint chisel (MNL 648) found to the east and northeast.

2.2. Also well-known is the Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Holywell Row (MNL 084) that is 2km to the northeast (Lethbridge 1931). Further Early Anglo-Saxon burials have been recorded off Station Road (BTM 009 and BTM 040), and Saxo-Norman occupation deposits are known within 500m and 730m east/southeast of the site (MNL 590). More distant, at 11km to the east is the key Anglo-Saxon settlement of West Stow, notable for its similar location bedside the River Lark (West 1985).

2.3. Late prehistoric occupation is known immediately to the east and south at two sites. Neolithic to Late Iron Age activity was recorded by Archaeological Solutions in 2008 at the Bridge House Dairies site, Worlington Road, c. 300–c. 400m to the southeast (BTM 040 and MNL 710; Woolhouse 2010). Scattered flints attested to activity from the early Neolithic with later pits of the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age indicating further episodic visits. Two Late Bronze Age cremation burials were also found. However, the major phase of recorded occupation was of the (late) Middle to Late Iron Age, focused probably c.100 BC–AD 43, being evidenced by ditches and pit groups. Three rectilinear enclosures were recorded and over 100 pits. One pit contained a human burial of an adult female and two others had dog burials.

2.4. Less than a kilometre to the east, on the same side of the River Lark, archaeology of the Bronze Age to medieval period was recorded by Cotswold Archaeology within Mildenhall town at Recreation Way (Havard *et al.* 2019; MNL 622). The earliest notable feature at this site was a Late Bronze Age waterhole. The Middle Iron Age was a period of intense activity marked by the remains of a fortification. A pair of massive ditches indicated a defended enclosure and there was settlement evidence in the form of groups of pits. A third defensive ditch was added later. The Middle Iron

Age pottery assemblage is one of the largest from the region. In the Roman period a farmstead was established on the higher ground at the site, with the terrain above the flood zone thereafter seeing continued use for farming (i.e. field enclosures), as well as crop processing (i.e. drying ovens) into the Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1539) periods. Burials as well as disarticulated human remains were recorded from multiple periods, including from the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods.

2.5. The site is situated outside the Medieval and Post-medieval settlement extents of Mildenhall. It was agricultural land in these periods, presumably associated at some point with the local Wamil Hall estate, which came into being in the late 16th century.

Previous site investigations

2.6. The main excavation (July to September 2018) was preceded by a geophysical survey and extensive trial trenching in the evaluation phase, as summarised below. A 1km radius search of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) was also undertaken to inform the local archaeological and historical context (Brooks 2017, 5).

2.7. A fluxgate gradiometer (geophysical) survey (Fig. 4) was undertaken on the 27th September to 12th October 2016 (Schofield 2016). In the following evaluation, trenches were targeted over a number of geophysical anomalies, including features which were subsequently revealed as a large trackway, pits, and the Early Anglo-Saxon grave. One ‘large pit’ was later understood in the excavation phase to be Channel 2157.

2.8. The archaeological evaluation took place between 26th October 2016 to 23rd January 2017 (Brooks 2017). One-hundred and fifty-seven trenches were excavated across the site, amounting to a four percent sample of the available area (Fig. 3). Archaeological deposits were identified in sixty trenches. Infrequent finds of Neolithic to Bronze Age lithics and pottery suggested limited activity in these periods. Small numbers of Iron Age features were found (including the oven later fully revealed in excavation), but at the time the most significant features appeared to be those of the Early Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410–650). The burial (0404) was fully excavated during the evaluation for security reasons, as it included grave-goods of a hanging bowl, spear, shield and knife. The other features of this period were two sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), one post-built hall and possibly a second. Of the Medieval to Post-medieval (AD 1540–1800) periods were quarry pits and a trackway. In

addition, a further four trenches (201–4) were excavated in early 2018 in an area unavailable during the 2016–17 works. These produced no new archaeological features.

2.9. The main excavation followed from 2nd July to 21st September 2018 (Fig. 3). The findings from this phase are considered together with those from the evaluation in the *Results* (see below, *Sect. 5*).

2.10. A final monitoring of outstanding groundworks related to the services and associated facilities of the Mildenhall Hub was undertaken in May 2019. A WSI was produced for this further phase, specifying the interventions to be monitored: two boreholes required for a ground source heat pump; for service runs through the playing fields to the east and west of the excavation area; for a lighting column pad and associated cable runs relating to the MUGA pitch; and for ground reduction works involved in the removal of the tennis courts within the school grounds (Gardner 2019).

2.11. An area of ground reduction and services for the new sports pitch was monitored by an archaeologist, to the northwest of the main excavation, located between trenches 83 and 86 of the evaluation (Fig. 3). Four visits were made on separate occasions. Multiple natural features in the chalk were identified, along with two small possible pits (2480 and 2482; Fig. 3 inset), both being without finds, and a modern pipeline was also seen. These limited results were consistent with those from the closest trenches of the evaluation. In addition, two small finds were recovered from the stripped overburden material: RA 1600 (pot repair) and RA 1601 (nail head) (see below, *Sect. 6: Registered Artefact report*).

2.12. There had been arrangements to make further visits for the rest of the monitoring, but due to complications with personnel brought about by the Covid pandemic in early 2020, CA was not notified and was only informed after the groundworks had taken place (G. Rix pers. comm. 17/04/2021). A plan of the areas not complied with was provided by the contractor and this was forwarded to Rachael Abraham at Suffolk CC by email. The areas not seen were those for the boreholes and for the narrow service trenches, and whilst the loss of the opportunity to observe these works is regrettable, it is unlikely they would have given significant further insight on the overall analysis and interpretation of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. What follows is a summary of the specific research aims set out and achieved by the project (see Brooks 2018).

3.3. The findings of the evaluation raised questions especially in relation to occupation of the site in the Iron Age (c. 700 BC–AD 43) and Early Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410–c. 650). Hence, the subsequent excavation was tied to a number of 'Original Research Aims' (ORAs), which were linked with wider regional research objectives (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). One aim (ORA 7) of the excavation was to establish, therefore, the character and extent of the late prehistoric settlement. The pits and ditches found across the excavation, and the fact that they continue beyond the site limits, indicates a well-established place of habitation. However, no roundhouses or other structures were found, possibly due to loss from horizontal ground truncation, or because the settlement lies just beyond the site limits.

3.4. After the excavation, a series of Revised Research Aims (RRAs) was identified (Brooks 2018), to be achieved where possible by the post-excavation analysis. This has led to a more refined understanding of the site. The Iron Age dating indicated by the full ceramic analysis (RRA3/RRA12), combined with a series of scientific (radiocarbon) determinations, has allowed for a good appreciation of the archaeology in the context of other sites locally and nationally (RRA1): evidently the settlement was well-established by the Middle Iron Age, but with some limited activity continuing into the Late Iron Age, and with a possible area of settlement to the west of the main excavation existing earlier (based on the evidence of the pottery). Radiocarbon assays (RRA6/RRA12) on two human burials have confirmed they are contemporary

with the main phase of occupation. The horse burial too has been shown to be (late) Middle Iron Age in date (RRA11). The faunal remains have contributed to a general understanding of animal husbandry, as well as to knowledge of other domestic and ritual practices at the settlement (RRA5). The oven/kiln that was first found in Trench 102 was fully revealed, sampled and recorded in the excavation (ORA 8), though its exact function has not been established beyond doubt by the analysis since undertaken.

3.5. The excavation found further evidence for Anglo-Saxon buildings (ORA 4), suggesting a pattern of dispersed settlement, but no clearly late 6th to mid-7th century material culture was found to link to the burial in Trench 74 of the evaluation (ORA 6). It remains an isolated grave, therefore, and it is uncertain whether the burial was exactly contemporary with any of the buildings at the site (or whether other graves remain undiscovered or were destroyed by historic agricultural processes). However, isotopic analysis (RRA7) has shown that the buried individual was most likely local.

3.6. The natural sedimentary deposits within Channel 2157 (RRA9) have been analysed to provide a detailed understanding of the formation and infilling of the natural feature through time. Examination of the site stratigraphy and environmental evidence shows that it remained a mired depression in the late prehistoric period. Macrofossil studies have helped to create a picture of the environment of the Iron Age (see below, *Sect. 7: Land-use history…*).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. All evaluation, excavation and post-excavation procedures were carried out in accordance with the Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) produced by Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (App. 1; Brooks 2017, app. 1; Gardner 2018), with curatorial oversight by Rachael Abraham (2016; 2018) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

4.2. An OASIS online record (cotswold2-511714) has been created for the project (App. 17), and digital copies of reports will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

4.3. For the evaluation (2016–18), a trench plan was drawn up following a systematic grid array with trenches located to target positive anomalies from the prior geophysical survey. Each of the 154 trenches originally measured 30m long by 1.8m wide, though nine were extended during excavation in response to the discovery of certain features. The full length of excavated trenching came to 4705.7m, covering an area of 8470.26 m². The trenches were located and surveyed using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+).

4.4. The archaeological excavation area of 1.76ha located in the south of the evaluation area was laid out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a RTK GPS Total Station Theodolite.

4.5. For the excavation, a controlled mechanical strip of the site was carried out, supervised by Rob Brooks, Cat Douglas and Simon Cass, by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was reached.

4.6. Metal-detector surveys were carried out during both the evaluation and excavation phases, throughout the topsoil and subsoil strips, and with spoil heaps and archaeological deposits also scanned. For the excavation, the total survey time came to 16.7 days (eight hours per day). The vast majority of the material recovered was of post-medieval or modern date (see below, *Sect. 6*).

4.7. In both phases of work, hand-cleaning of stripped surfaces was undertaken to better define the archaeology, with in the excavation all features recorded in plan by GPS. Where possible, all features and relationships were investigated by hand and

recorded (with the exception of Channel 2157, see below). All features were planned and recorded in line with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. All contexts were recorded on a pro-forma context register and recording sheets by written and measured description; with drawn plans (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 scale) and sections (1:10 or 1:20 scale). Record keeping was compliant with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and archive. All archaeological features were further recorded with high resolution digital photography.

4.8. Discrete features such as pits were typically 50 per cent sampled with linear features like ditches at least 10 per cent excavated (at least 1m wide slots). In the excavation, thirteen pits were 100 per cent excavated (following section recording), either for finds retrieval or on the basis that they had possible 'special' deposits, which included animal burials, human burials and the oven. The SFB (0876) encountered in the excavation was also fully excavated, as were all the postholes of Hall 2008. Grave 0404 was fully excavated in the evaluation.

4.9. Channel 2157 was excavated by machine on account of its scale and depth. Three slots were cut into it, with two of these drawn and photographed, and with all finds collected. Bulk environmental sampling, and monolith column sampling were also undertaken.

4.10. Bulk environmental samples were taken from all features, where suitably sealed and (ideally) dated contexts were identified, and these were processed in line with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Both the evaluation and excavation demonstrated a generally low survival of palaeoenvironmental remains.

4.11. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.12. The physical archive will be prepared and deposited with a suitable recipient museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

4.13. The County HER site code MNL 778 was allocated for the evaluation and the site code MNL 798 was allocated for the excavation.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview in chronological phase order of the results from both the evaluation (2016–18) and full excavation (2018). Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendices 2 and 3. Specifics of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in *Section 6* and Appendices 4–11. Details of the biological remains (human, animal and plant macrofossil evidence) are given in *Section 7* and Appendices 12–15. Details of the radiocarbon dates for the site are in Appendix 16.

Topsoil and subsoil

5.2. The topsoil was a mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt (0800) of c. 0.30m–c. 0.50m depth. Underlying it was a subsoil layer of pale to mid greyish-brown sandy silt with common chalk nodules (0801). Although found across much of the site, this layer appeared to have been ploughed out in places, becoming incorporated within the topsoil. It was typically up to 0.20m thick, but it exceeded 1.50m in Channel 2157. Many of the pit, ditch and other feature fills were very similar to the subsoil, making it difficult to establish clear stratigraphic relationships. Both the topsoil and subsoil layers were removed by machine excavation with finds recovered by metal-detecting (App. 1).

Preservation and sampling

5.3. The archaeology across the site had been impacted by horizontal truncation, due to ploughing in the historic and recent past. In the case of the Iron Age archaeology, surviving ditch elements were in places very shallow and intermittent lengths. They had probably once formed a defined enclosure system to which the numerous pits related. Over half of the pits were less than 0.40m deep, with a minority little more than scoops. So, in all cases, there will have been a loss of upper deposits. This truncation might also explain why no structures (i.e. roundhouses) of the Iron Age (Phase 2) were identified; shallow post-hole foundations and eaves gullies might not have survived. However, the later buildings of the Anglo-Saxon period did remain, though the period's single burial was notably also shallow at just c. 0.40m deep.

5.4. In accordance with the WSI for the site (App. 1), most of the pits were half-sectioned only. Full excavation was undertaken for thirteen pits, where 'special' deposits were suspected or it was otherwise thought necessary, for example, to recover dating evidence.

Archaeological phases

5.5. Five main phases of archaeological activity (Phase 1–5) are identified from the evidence of the features and finds, as well as natural features (Phase 0) and undated deposits (Phase U):

– **Phase 0 – Natural features**

– Phase 1 – Neolithic to Bronze Age

– Phase 2 – Middle to Late Iron Age

– Phase 3 – Roman

– Phase 4 – Early Anglo-Saxon

– Phase 5 – Medieval to post-medieval

– Phase U – Undated

Phase 0: Natural

5.6. A large curvilinear, natural channel (2157) ran northeast from near the southwest corner of the main excavation site before curving at its northern end (Figs 5–6). This significant feature is the remains of a palaeochannel that was once part of the River Lark, probably a tributary. It was filled with fluvial and peat deposits, with a thick upper layer of subsoil forming the final fill. Animal and human remains were deposited within it during the Iron Age and possibly into the Roman period. A radiocarbon determination from a horse mandible found in the mid layer deposits (0955) returned a date of 176 to 46 cal BC at 95% probability (2101±22 BP; SUERC-100700; GU58887).

5.7. The feature was first encountered in Trench 123 of the evaluation with a sondage (0515) excavated through its upper fill. Two sherds of a Roman storage jar were recovered (0519) at a depth of no more than c. 0.50m.

Channel 2157 (Figs 5–6; Pl. 1)

5.8. The feature was sampled by a series of machine excavated cuts (main: 0851, 2144, 2161 and 2378; minor: (not illustrated) 2015 and 2026) with finds recovered by the supervising archaeologist. Recording then followed as for hand-excavated features. Table 1 details the layers and finds recorded.

Plate 1. Channel 2157 (2m scales)

5.9. A geoarchaeological study of the formation of the layers filling Channel 2157 has been undertaken based on fifteen monolith samples taken from three standing sections. Cut 2144 is shown as section AA in Figure 6 with the monolith tin placement shown (A–F). Evidence from molluscs, diatoms and pollen within the samples was also collated together with the geoarchaeological findings to allow a land-use model of the site up to Phase 4 to be presented. The full study is below in *Section 7: Land-use history…*.

Cut number and associated contexts	Description
Cut: 0851	The cut had a gradually sloping (*c.*20°–25°) slightly irregular WNW edge for the most part of the profile, stepping in at 45° to a distinct deeper channel/cut-away, before becoming level, if slightly irregular. >9m WNW–ESE x *c.*3.85m deep from ground level.
Basal layers: 0949 and 0951	The basal fills were a mixture of pale to mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with rare to abundant chalk fragments. No finds.

Cut number and associated contexts	Description
Middle layers: 0915, 0937, 0938, 0939, 0940, 0941, 0942, 0943, 0944, 0945, 0946, 0947, 0948, 0949, 0950, 0951 and 0958	The upper middle layers typically consisted of mixed mid to very dark brownish-grey and greyish-brown sandy silt, silt and organic proto-peat/peat layers, with varying levels of chalk nodules and generally low quantities of flint inclusions. 0944 produced one flint flake, but also see finds 0955 below.
Upper layers: 0854, 0935 and 0936	The three upper layers are thought to be generally part of the same episode of subsoil formation/deposition, being largely similar. 0854 and 0936 were identical deposits of mid greyish-brown chalky silt, whilst the intermediate layer, 0935 was almost certainly the same, but discoloured orangish-brown, possibly gleyed with evidence of panning. 0854 produced five flint flakes and RAs 1465 (Roman coin), 1466 (Iron Age copper-alloy penannular brooch), 1467 and 1490–2 (nails), 1468 (Roman horse harness), 1498 (copper-alloy annular brooch) and 1499 (copper-alloy object), but also see 0955 below.
Finds: 0955	Mixed finds retrieved during machine excavation of fills 0915, 0935–40 and 0942–4, consisting of two sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (4g) and 164 fragments (6591g) of animal bone, including cattle, equid, sheep/goat, bird and mammal elements.
Cut: 2015	Small slot excavated to establish relationship with Ditch 4b (Phase 2), which appeared to cut the channel. The channel had gradually sloping sides and what is described as a concave 'base', which is more likely an undulation in the profile, given that the channel is likely to be much deeper. >1.6m long x >1.37m wide x 0.52m deep.
Layers: 2016, 2017 and 2018.	Basal fill (2016) of mid yellowish-white degraded silty chalk, overlaid by a deposit of mid brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks (2017), covered by a spread that sealed both cut 2015 and Ditch 4b of mid-to-dark greyish-brown sandy silt (2018). No finds.
Cut: 2026	Small slot excavated to establish relationship with pit 0985 (Phase 1), with no clear stratigraphy revealed. Only a very shallow and small area of the channel was established, with gently sloping sides and measuring >0.62m x >0.47m x 0.17m deep.
Layer: 0983	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, with variable levels of flint and common chalk nodules. No finds.
Cut: 2144	The cut had a gradually sloping (*c.*20°–30°) slightly irregular, but overall convex north-west edge at the top, which broke near the centre of the channel to 45°, before curving and appearing to level off. >10.8m NW–SE x >1.9m deep.
Basal layers: 2147 and 2149	Basal fill (2147) of dark brownish-grey sandy silt with abundant chalk flecks, overlaid by a deposit of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (2149). These appear in section to have been cut through by a faster moving channel/current of water – see middle fills 2148, 2150 and 2158. No finds.
Middle layers: 2148, 2150 and 2158	Lower middle fills 2148, 2150 and 2158 were made up of pale yellowish-brown sand, dark brownish-grey sandy silt and firm dark grey-brown silty sand, respectively and seemed to form the main infilling deposits of an apparent channel (presumably a period/event of faster flow) that cut steeply down in the section. No finds.
Middle/upper layers: 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154 and 2155	Layers of mid to dark greyish-brown or brownish-grey sandy silt or silty sand, with varying levels of stones and chalk nodules. No finds.
Upper layer: 2156	Mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional stones and chalk nodules. No finds.

Cut number and associated contexts	Description
Finds: 2162	Machine excavated unstratified finds from slot consisted of five fragments (188g) of equid mandible and humerus, and other mammal bones, as well as the near complete human mandible of an adult female.
Cut: 2161	Slot excavated purely for finds retrieval and to record depth of cut, which was 1.22m. No finds.
Cut: 2378 **Section 222/223 layers:** 0845, 0846, 0849 and 0850 **Section 273 layers:** 0997, 0998, 0999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Longitudinal trench excavated through channel, not revealing profile, although the recorded sections (222, 223 and 273) indicate that the channel gets shallower to the north. Four layers of varying sandy silt, with the upper layer (0845) being mid brownish-grey, above 0849 (light brownish-grey), above 0846 (dark brownish-grey), above basal layer 0850 (mid yellowish-brown), all of which had frequent to abundant levels of chalk nodules and varying levels of flints. 0846 produced two sherds (45g) of Iron Age pottery, and sixty fragments (3296g) of animal bone and a stone hone (RA 1573). 0850 produced two sherds (12g) or Iron Age pottery and RAs 1463 (Iceni quarter stater), 1500 (copper-alloy token) and 1501 (piece of metal). Sample 43 from 0846 produced low to moderate levels of cereals, weeds, tree/shrub remains, fibrous roots, animal bones and high levels of snail shells. The basal fill (0997) was a deposit of pale to mid grey silt, with chalk nodules/degraded chalk. Overlying this were two layers of dark brownish-grey sandy silt (0998 and 0999), overlaid by a layer of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (2000). This in turn was sealed by a dark brownish-grey sandy silt, appearing quite humic, like a proto-peat (2001). The remaining four layers were light to mid grey sandy-silt deposits. No finds.

Table 1. Channel 2157: record of machine cuts with layers and finds recorded (cut 2144 is illustrated in Figure 6).

5.10. Three channel phases of different sedimentary character have been identified, with the examination of the layered deposits, via the monolith sequence, enabling a model. It is summarised below and illustrated in Figure 6 ('Channel 1' is the earliest and 'Channel 3.1/2' is the latest):

- *Channel 1*. A broad U-shaped channel of which only remnant deposits survive. Sediment typically of pale- or yellowish-brown calcareous silt. Water speed/flow fluctuated.
- *Channel 2*. A narrow, confined U-shaped channel that cut through the Channel 1 sediments. Sediments typically of dark yellowish-brown calcareous silt or grey silty clay. Water speed/flow fluctuated.
- *Channel 3.1*. A very broad channel, often with complex stratigraphy, with organic deposits and pseudo-peat horizons. Water speed/flow slow, with sub-aqueous or near-surface stasis horizons.
- *Channel 3.2*. The upper infill of the channel with largely calcareous, chalky colluvium.

5.11. The associated mollusc, diatom and pollen evidence suggests that contemporary with the 'Channel 1' sediments the immediate landscape had largely been cleared of trees. There is no dating evidence for this phase, but this deforesting could have occurred from the Neolithic to Bronze Age.

5.12. The 'Channel 2' layers are also undated, but the sediments of Channel 3.1 sealed those of Channels 1 and 2, and the finds associated with these deposits suggest a most likely formation during the Iron Age. Iron Age pottery from layers 0846 and 0850 (cut 2378) could indicate the approximate date of formation for Channel 3, though an Iron Age gold quarter stater (RA 1463) from the end of the period was also found in deposit 0850 (Fig. 34, no 1), along with presumably intrusive finds of a copper-alloy token (RA 1500) and pewter waste (RA 1501).

5.13. Finds collected during the machining (context 0955) of cut 0851 came from deposits from the Channel 3.1 and 3.2 phases. One sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered, together with over 6kg of animal bone; one horse mandible has been radiocarbon dated 176 to 46 cal AD at 95% probability (2101±22 BP; SUERC-100700; GU58887).

5.14. Phase Channel 3.2 is dated by finds from layer 0854; it represents colluvial infill in the top of the palaeochannel feature, so by the nature of its formation, it might be expected to contain material of mixed date. Included were five flint flakes, a Roman brooch (RA 1466), coin (RA 1465) and harness fitting (RA 1468) (Fig. 34, nos 3 and 4. These suggest that the final phase of Channel 2157 as a mired, stagnant feature occurred in the Late Iron Age to Roman period, but probably it continued to be backfilled up to the medieval period, with a copper-alloy brooch (RA 1498) of medieval date also amongst the finds (Fig. 34, no. 2).

Channel 2157: Summary of the environmental evidence for the landscape of Phases 2–4 (see Sect. 7: Land-use history…; Tab. 53)

5.15. Following from the forest-cleared landscape suggested for the Channel 1 phase, the environmental evidence from the Channel 2 phase suggests grass pasture on the floodplain and riverbank marsh. Contemporary with Channel 3 was the beginning of increased farming, both pastoral and arable, but with variation in the mix over time. By the Late Iron Age, or possibly in the Early Roman period (at the time of the Channel 3.2 formation), there was likely a shift in favour of arable farming on the floodplain. Allen has concluded (see below, *Sect. 7*): There is…no real evidence in

the molluscan record [for] tillage and agriculture in the vicinity until this latter phase, suggesting that seasonal pasture perhaps dominated in the floodplain landscape throughout the Iron Age (Phase 2).' The channel flow had already slowed enough to form peat prior to this, and probably it would have been choked with wetland plant species for much of the Iron Age. By the end of the Roman period (Phase 3) the palaeochannel very likely remained only as a depression in the landscape that was marshy in wetter seasons.

Other natural features

5.16. Several other features from the main excavation are thought to have been naturally formed (Fig. 5). Two adjoining, shallow 'pits' (2029/2031) were located to the south of Pit Group C (Phase 2), which were irregular in form (c.1.2m x c.0.8m x 0.12m and c.1.6m x c.1.3m x 0.3m) and each had a single fill (2030/2032) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Fill 2032 produced thirty-six fragments (275g) of animal bone.

5.17. Two small and irregular pit-sized features (2058 and 2062) were located between Pit Groups A and B (Phase 2), near the northeast corner of the site. Both contained single deposits of mid grey-brown sandy silt with inclusions of chalk. They measured 0.40m x 0.34m and 0.67m x 0.55m in plan, by 0.14m–0.25m in depth.

5.18. Two features (0421 and 0423) found in Trench 110 were located within Pit Group F; however, both had the characteristics of tree throws, while nearby, shallow 'pit' 2298 might also have had a natural origin, though it included post-medieval window glass.

5.19. Multiple small and irregular 'pits' (0627, 0631, 0633 and 0639) were recorded in Trench 101 at the northern end of Channel 2157. The excavator at the time was uncertain of the nature of these, whether some were 'postholes' or part of a 'quarry'. A single sherd of Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon pottery came from one fill (0632), but it appeared following the strip for the excavation more likely that these 'features' were the result of bioturbation.

Hedgerow/geological channels

5.20. Two linear features (0830/0839 and 2105) of irregular character and on the same WSW-ENE alignment were recorded in the north and south of the main excavation that may have formed from hedgerows or could be geological in origin (Fig. 5). Linear 0830/0839, with steep sides and an undulating base, ran for 13m up to the eastern limit of the excavation. It was 0.34m–1.10m wide and 0.16m–0.34m deep, with a single fill of pale grey-brown silty sand. Curving linear 2105 ran for approximately

14m up to the northern edge of the site. The feature had a single fill of pale brown silty sand with numerous large flints and no finds. It measured 0.72m–2.82m in width by 0.28m in depth.

Phase 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age

5.21. Only a few features and deposits were identified from the evaluation and excavation combined that could date to this phase (Figs 3 and 7). They are associated with a small assemblage of pottery and worked flint from the site overall, including residual material found in later features (Bates 2017; Smyrnaios 2017; Green 2019). Deposits interpreted as surviving soil horizons of the Bronze Age to Iron Age were suggested in Trenches 26 (0352) and 43 (0368) in the northern half of the evaluation site (Brooks 2017, 23, 27, 128).

5.22. Only one or possibly two pits from the main excavation might date from this period. Pit 0905 contained five sherds (60g) of prehistoric pottery, one possibly of Neolithic date (App. 4). In the same general area of the site (south of Ditch 3), pit 0985 has a radiocarbon date on a hazelnut-shell fragment from its fill (0986), indicating the same period, of 2889–2675 cal BC at 95% probability (4193±22 BP; SUERC-100686; GU58879). However, a sherd of pot from the same fill of the pit has been identified as of Bronze Age to Iron Age date. Nearby was undated pit 0971 (Fig. 5).

Phase 2: Iron Age

5.23. The majority of the dated archaeology at the site is of the Iron Age, mainly in the form of over one-hundred pits, but with also the remains of ditches (Fig. 8). Many of the pits are clustered, with thirteen ‘pit groups’ suggested. A few of the pits stand out for their ‘special’ deposits of human and animal remains. Another contained an oven. Pottery from the features indicates that the occupation they represent was focused in the Middle Iron Age (400 BC–100 BC), and multiple radiocarbon dates support this (App. 16).

5.24. No actual dwellings (e.g. roundhouses) were encountered, though the domestic refuse (animal bone, pottery and heat-altered stone) that was deposited in the features suggests that contemporary settlement was close by. It is likely that some of the surviving ditch elements originally joined to form enclosures, though especially those in the northern half of the site had been damaged by historic ploughing, and this had also affected some of the pits. In the southern half of the site, the ditch system seems to have incorporated the natural mired boundary formed by Channel 2157.

That the pits and enclosure were in use together is shown by the tendency of some of the pits to align on the ditches, with some intercutting. Though these stratigraphic relationships were rarely clear on site, it is most likely that the enclosure was established first.

5.25. Significant metal and other finds of the period include one brooch (RA 1561), two coins (RA 1181 and RA 1463) and a bone needle (RA 1567). The brooch (RA 1561; Fig. 39, no. 14) is an iron involuted form that was unstratified from the subsoil. The coins are a gold quarter stater (RA 1463; Fig. 34, no. 1) from Channel 2157, and a silver East Anglian unit (RA 1181; Fig. 39, no. 13) of the 1st century BC that was found unstratified in Trench 155.

Ditches

5.26. The ditch elements (Fig. 8) recorded in the main excavation are probably the vestiges of enclosures, as are typical of Iron Age settlement. In all, four boundaries can be suggested (Ditches 1–4) from their separate parts (a–c) (Figs 9–10). In multiple cases, the ditches demonstrated intercutting with pits, but only in one instance was a relationship clear: pit 2188 was cut though Ditch 4c (Fig. 10: Section OO). Table 2 summarises the finds from the ditches. A selection of the ditch sections is shown in Figures 9–10.

Ditch	DG	Wt(g) animal bone	Wt(g) pot	Sherd count	Wt(g) Heated stone	Lithics	Other	Pot dating	Notes
1a	2040	574	43	1	175			MIA	
1b	2169	129							
2a	2351	no finds							no finds
2b	2364	no finds							no finds
3	0902	941	113	6	194	2	shell	IA/MIA	
4a	2360	986	270	24	222			?EIA/MIA	
4b	2361	19	8	1	417			E-MIA	
4c	2362				313				

Table 2. Ditch elements with finds and pottery dating

Ditch 1a (2040)

5.27. The ditch ran on a N-S alignment for c. 50m from the northern limit of the main excavation; it then turned 90° and ran W-E for 17m, its ending at this point due to truncation by ploughing (Fig. 9: Sections BB, CC, DD and EE). It varied from 0.18m–0.93m wide by 0.06m–0.36m deep and was excavated in fifteen slots. These showed

consistently a single fill that varied from light to dark grey-brown or orange-brown sandy silt. Finds from the fill included animal bone (574g), heat-altered stone (175g) and one sherd (43g) of Middle Iron Age date.

5.28. Five pits from Pit Group B were dug along the line of the ditch at its northern end but unfortunately the exact stratigraphic relationships between these features could not be established. It would be logical to conclude, however, that the pits were dug afterwards to align with the ditch.

(Cuts 0412, 0572, 2038, 2041, 2050, 2054, 2060, 2066, 2070, 2085 and 2140)

Ditch 1b (2169)

5.29. This short length (8m) of ditch forming a right angle was located close to the western end of Ditch 1a, and it might have originally formed part of an entrance, albeit the sections are not fully aligned. Both ends of Ditch 1b were poorly defined with its surviving remnants measuring 0.50m–0.51m wide by 0.14m–0.26m deep (Fig. 9: Sections FF and GG). It had a single fill of pale to mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with chalk, flint and rare charcoal inclusions, as well animal bone (129g) from fill 2168.

(Cuts 2136 and 2167)

Ditch 2a (2351)

5.30. Ditch 2a survived as a 7m length that was aligned N-S (Fig. 9: Section HH). Its cut (2349) was shallow and poorly defined, c. 0.30m wide by up to 0.30m deep, due to truncation by ploughing. It had a single fill (2350) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with no finds.

(Cut 2349)

Ditch 2b (2364)

5.31. Ditch 2b measured 9.60m long and was aligned N-S (Fig. 9: Section II). It is possible it originally formed a single boundary with Ditch 2a, though there was a gap of 41m between the two sections (together with two pit groups). The loss of such a large proportion of ditch could be possible, however, given how shallow and truncated the surviving remains were. The recorded length was 0.44m–0.46m wide by 0.02m–0.08m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt and no finds. Pit 2242 intersected with the ditch near its southern end, but the exact nature of this stratigraphic relationship could not be established.

(Cuts 2244 and 2246)

Ditch 3 (0902)

5.32. The ditch (Pl. 2) that first showed on the geophysical survey (Schofield 2016) ran on a curving N-S alignment for c. 40m, emerging at its western end from Channel 2157. It terminated in a rounded end just before the site's eastern limit. Six sections were excavated across it (Fig. 9: Sections JJ, KK and LL), showing a broad V-shaped profile, measuring 1.22m–2.15m wide by 0.54m–1.15m deep. Mostly a single fill was recorded of mid to greyish-brown sandy silt or clayey silt, with varying concentrations of chalk fragments, but in two of the sampled cuts (0922 and 0959) lenses of chalk nodules were also recorded, dividing upper and lower fills of largely identical mid to dark brown-grey sandy silts. Finds included animal bone (941g), small quantities of shell, heat-altered stone and Middle Iron Age pottery (113g). (Two abraded Roman sherds (2g) and one (4g) of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, as well as CBM in fills 0901, 0931 and 0957 were intrusive). It is possible Ditch 4b represents the westward continuation of this boundary.

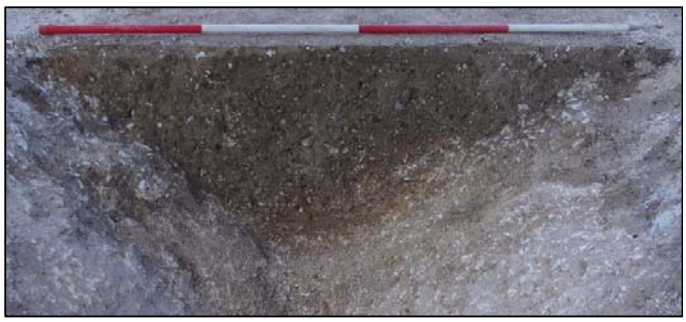

Plate 2. Ditch 3 (0900) with V-shaped profile (2m scale)

(Cuts 0900, 0913, 0922, 0930, 0956 and 0959)

Ditch 4a (2360)

5.33. Three sections of Ditch 4 (a–c) were recorded (Figs 9–10) forming an enclosure with the north-western edge of Channel 2157 and two entrances are interpreted from the breaks between the sections. All three sections had been visible on the geophysical survey (Schofield 2016). Some sections had been heavily truncated by ploughing, like for the ditches in the north of the site, especially Ditch 4a and the northern half of Ditch 4c.

5.34. Ditch 4a (Fig. 9: Section MM) was 14.3m long and W-E aligned with a 3.5m gap from Ditch 4b and a 4.9m gap from Ditch 4c. The termini of Ditch 4a were confirmed by excavation (0991 and 2142), with the fill yielding Early to Middle Iron Age pottery

(270g), animal bone (968g) and heat-altered stone (222g). A fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt was recorded, at one end overlying a basal deposit of pale brownish degraded silty chalk.

(Cuts 0991 and 2142)

Ditch 4b (2361)

5.35. Ditch 4b (Fig. 9: Section NN) ran NW-SE for 11.5m from the edge of Channel 2157 (Pl. 3). It measured 1.74m–2.00m wide by 0.64m–0.78m deep. Basal fills of dense chalk nodules in a grey sandy-silt matrix, were sealed by upper fills of mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt, reminiscent of the subsoil. Cut 0994 confirmed the terminus to the ditch and a broad V-shaped profile. The fill contained one sherd (8g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, along with animal bone (19g) and heat-altered stone (449g). It is possible Ditch 3 represents the eastward continuation of this boundary.

Plate 3. Ditch 4b (0994) with V-shaped profile (1m scale)

(Cuts 0994 and 2019)

Ditch 4c (2362)

5.36. Ditch 4c (Fig. 10: Sections OO, PP, QQ and RR) emerged from Channel 2157 on a curving NE-SW alignment for 30m, ending before Ditch 4a. It measured 0.41m–2.06m wide by 0.17m-0.54m deep, with varying levels of truncation, and it had single fills of mid brown-grey to mid-to-dark grey sandy silt. The fill produced some heat-altered stone (333g) but nothing to date the ditch. However, it must be earlier than pit 2188 (Pl. 4, Fig. 10: Section OO) that was cut through its backfill and that contained Early to Middle Iron Age pottery (98g).

(Cuts 2145, 2163 and 2193)

Plate 4. Ditch 4c (2193), cut by pit 2188. Note the chalk fill overlying the dark central fill of the pit (1m scale)

Pits

5.37. Around one-hundred and twenty pits can be suggested as being of Iron Age date. They were largely found as thirteen 'Pit Groups' (A–M) in the main excavation area (Fig. 8). In addition, a few 'isolated' pits are also likely to be from this period, including a small number that were identified in evaluation trenches to the west. The size of each pit group varies from two to twenty-two pits. They are summarised in Tables 3 and 4. Only thirty-nine pits contained pottery for dating, however, so the majority are included in the Iron Age phase based on the evidence of their group associations, related form and similar fills.

5.38. At least some of the pits might originally have been dug as grain stores, as is often argued for such features, which are common in the period. In this case, however, only low levels of cereals were recorded from fills (see below, *Sect. 7: Plant macrofossils*). Many incorporated domestic waste, made up of broken pottery, animal bone and heat-altered stone, with smaller quantities of worked flint and fired clay (daub). This indicates that at least some had been deliberately used for 'refuse' disposal after their initial purpose for storage had ceased. As already stated, a small number were further chosen for 'special' deposits. Several pits had human remains (0815, 0828, 0855 and 2134; Pit Groups D, J, K and L; Figs 14, 21–3). One contained the horse (pit 2230, Pit Group H; Figs 18–9: Section m1m1), others had animal skulls (see below, *Discussion*) and another the clay-built oven (0641/0643, Pit Group H;

Fig. 18: Section j1j1). Pit groups with similar pits, some with related 'special' or 'structured' deposits are a feature of other Iron Age sites in the region, against which the Mildenhall pits can be compared (see below, *Discussion*).

Pit Group	Group Context	No. pits	Pit with IA pot	Without finds*	Human remains	Whole animal	Skull/Part. Animal	*Mean* Wt (g) Pot	Animal bone	HA stone	Note
A	2365	5	1	1	-	-	-	47	15	-	-
B	2366	6	1	1	-	-	1	8	224	285	cattle skull (0411)
C	2367	4	2	-		-	-	5	133	-	-
D	2368	14	7	4	1 (17g)	-	?1	19	139	46	human bone (2134); cattle skull (2126)
E	2369	21	4	9	-	-	?1	80	18	130	'SD' (2340); animal skull (2321)
F	2370	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	no pot/dating
G	2371	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	33	20	no pot/dating
H	2372	22	5	5	-	1	8	16	1092 *(643)*	45	oven (0641); horse (2372); cattle skull (2204, 2254); mammal skull (2218, 2230, 2250); dog sheep and mammal skulls (0641)
I	2373	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	20	65	-
J	2374	4	2	-	1 (whole)	-	-	136	354	172	human burial (0855)
K	2375	10	3	5	1 (partial)	-	-	37	167	34	partial human remains (0828)
L	2376	8	6	-	1 (29g)	-	-	37	174	482	human bone fragment (0816)
M	-	5	2	1	-	-	1	23	383	44	Cattle skull (2197)
Isolated	890	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	35	76	-
Eval. Trs 8, 92, 105 & 107		7	4	2	-	-	-	259	34	9	-
	Total:	122	39	38	4	1	12				

Table 3. Key characteristics of the Iron Age pit groups. *Pit without pottery, animal bone heat-altered stone or fired clay.

5.39. Typically the pits took a 'cylindrical' form, being circular to oval in plan with steep sides and flat bases (Tab. 4; Figs 10–25). Only seven were sub-rectangular. The pits were mostly around one and a half metres in diameter, but about a sixth were over two metres (Tabs 4 and 5). The two largest (L. >3.50m) are the pit that contained the horse burial and that used for the oven. It is further notable that most of the larger pits (>2m) were in just two pit groups (H and K).

5.40. Most of the pits had only a single backfill of brown to grey sandy silt or silty sand, incorporating varying levels of chalk and flint inclusions. Where this was the case, and there was also a paucity or absence of finds, it can be suggested that natural backfilling had occurred. By contrast, the darker brown to black (i.e. charcoal rich) fills seen in some pits can be thought more likely to indicate deposits of domestic 'waste', though such fills seen at the bases of pits might also be from 'tread' soils,

incorporated when the features were dug. Larger pits more often had multiple fills, which could suggest they were chosen in preference for refuse disposal.

Pit Group	Group Context	No. pits	Circ./oval	Sub-rect.	L. (m)	W.(m)	D. (m)	>2m	1 fill	2 fills	3 fills	4+ fills
A	2365	5	5	-	1.34–1.82	0.69–1.66	0.46–0.76	-	2	2	-	1
B	2366	6	6	-	0.98–1.95	0.84–1.88	0.10–1.02	-	1	-	-	1
C	2367	4	4	-	0.95–2.10	0.80–1.75	0.30–0.55	1	4	-	-	-
D	2368	14	14	-	0.80–1.68	0.75–1.58	0.10–0.86	-	12	1	-	-
E	2369	21	21	-	1.02–1.95	0.94–1.82	0.12–0.70	-	20	-	1	-
F	2370	4	4	-	0.66–1.52	0.62–1.46	0.18–0.34	-	4	-	-	-
G	2371	9	9	-	0.90–2.18	0.60–2.16	0.04–0.77	2	7	1	-	1
H	2372	22	21	1	0.70–4.20	0.42–2.50	0.09–1.02	9	13	2	3	4
I	2373	2	2	-	1.20–1.28	1.16–1.28	0.30–0.43	-	2	-	-	-
J	2374	4	4	-	1.70–2.34	1.48–1.88	0.22–0.44	-	4	-	-	-
K	2375	10	8	2	1.50–2.40	1.00–2.17	0.08–0.64	6	9	-	1	-
L	2376	8	7	1	0.94–1.74	0.82–1.54	0.14–0.73	-	8	-	-	-
M	new grp	5	3	2	0.92–2.50	0.85–2.10	0.16–0.79	2	3	-	-	2
Eval. Trs 8, 92, 105 & 107		7	6	-	0.50–1.30	0.20–1.45	0.18–1.06	-	5	-	2	-
Isolated	890	1	-	1	1.40	0.90	0.21	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:		122	114	7				20	95	6	7	9

Table 4. Summary of pit form, dimensions and fills by Iron Age pit group

	Mean (average)	Median	Mode
Length	1.60 m	1.52 m	1.40m
Width	1.37 m	1.35 m	1.40m

Table 5. *Mean*, *Median* and *Mode* values for length and width taken from the sample of 122 pits

5.41. In some cases, multiple fill sequences suggested several deposits of domestic waste, which were capped in occasionally by chalk. This was possibly done to suppress any resulting odour from the refuse. An example is pit 2171 (Pl. 5; Fig. 18: Section e1e1), which had layers (2173 and 2175) of chalk capping darker deposits (2172 and 2174). Further examples with chalk-rich fills were pits 2180 (H), 2188 (M), 2197 (M), 2263 (G), 2269 (G) and 2354 (E) (Pl. 4 and Fig. 10: section OO; Fig. 15: Section vv; Fig. 17: Sections a1a1 and b1b1; Fig. 18: Section f1f1; Fig. 24: Section b2b2).

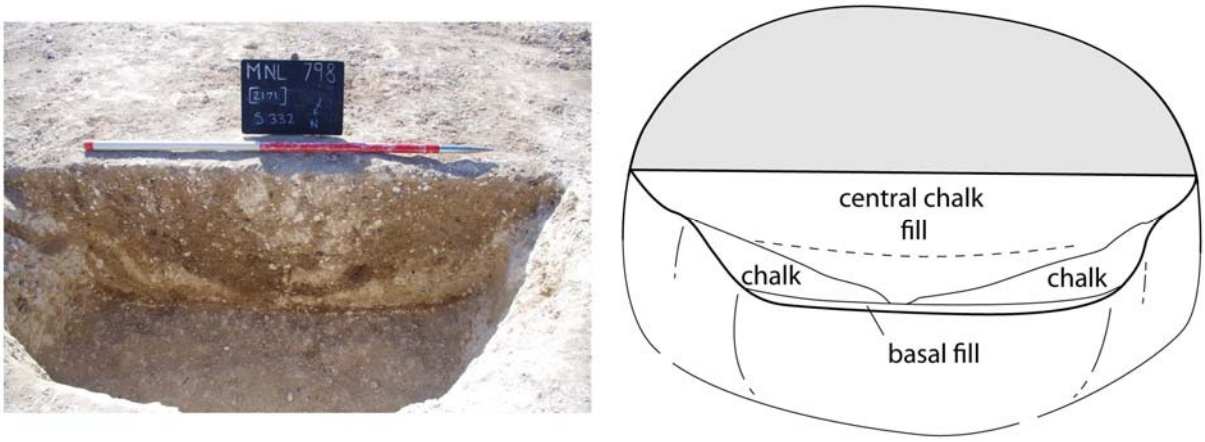

Plate 5. Pit 2171 with distinctive fill formation (1m scale)

5.42. In Table 3, the categories of pottery, animal bone and heat-altered stone reflect the most common types of domestic waste from the pits. Other materials in the backfills included fired clay, including remains of loomweights, worked flints and occasional shell, iron nails and slag. A large quantity of fired clay was recovered associated with the collapsed oven/kiln (0643) in pit 0641 (see below, *Sect. 6: Fired clay*). The animal bone shows signs of butchery and possibly some working, indicating it reflects diet and craftworking, as well as the livestock husbandry of the attendant settlement. The heat-altered stone is a feature of Iron Age archaeology that probably reflects the practice of using 'pot boilers'. However, like for the pottery, it is probably the case that most ended up in the pits only after a prior period on settlement middens.

Pit Groups

Pit Group A (2365)

5.43. It is likely that the cluster of five pits (Fig. 11) in the far northeast corner of the main site continued beyond the limit of excavation. Most had one or two mixed fills of mid to dark yellowish- or greyish-brown silty sand. Pit 2096 had four fills (Section VV). Pit 2078 (Section TT) contained pottery (229g) of the Early to Middle Iron Age. Pit 2089(Section UU; probably a natural feature) was cut by pit 2091.

(Pits 2048, 2078, 2091, 2096 and 2109)

Pit Group B (2366)

5.44. This group (Fig. 12) is notable for the linear arrangement of its pits along the N-S line of Ditch 1a at its northern end. However, the similarity of the pit and ditch backfills meant that no stratigraphic relationships could be established. Even so, since the pits clearly follow the line of the ditch, it is logical to conclude that they are later in the stratigraphic sequence. Five of the pits contained single fills of mid brown, greyish-brown or light yellowish brown sandy silt, whilst pit 2072 (Section ZZ, Pl. 6) had five fills of mid to dark brown or greyish-brown silty sand with chalk inclusions, as well as seven sherds (45g) of Iron Age pottery (fills 2076/7). Most of the pits included animal bone (mean wt 224g), with pit 0411/2068 having a placed cattle skull at its base (Pl. 7). Undated pit 2056 (Fig. 5) of a different sub-rectangular form and without finds was six metres east of the group. Pit Group C was ten metres to the southeast.

Plate 7. Pit 2072 (1m scale)

Plate 6. Pit 0411/2068 with cattle skull (0.3m scale)

(Pits 0411/2068, 2064, 2072, 2081, 2083 and 2087)

Pit Group C (2367)

5.45. Three pits (Fig. 13: Sections bb, cc and dd) of similar size were spaced in linear fashion on a similar alignment to Ditch 1a; a smaller pit (2024: Section ee) was six

metres to the south that might have been part of the same group. Each had a single fill of mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt. Pit 2034 contained three sherds (6g) of Iron Age pottery (fill 2035).

(Pits 2022, 2024, 2034 and 2036)

Pit Group D (2368)

5.46. The fourteen pits of this group (Fig. 14) appear possibly to have been enclosed within ditch elements 1a and 1b. All contained single fills of mid to dark brownish-grey or brown sandy silt with varying levels of chalk nodules and flints, except for pit 2113 (Section hh; Pl. 8). It had a distinctive lower fill of mid to dark brown to black silty sand, with charcoal, flint and chalk, and an upper fill of mid yellowish-brown silty sand. A radiocarbon determination on a charred cereal grain from the basal fill (2114/2165) returned a date for pit 2113 of 361 to 164 cal BC at 95% probability (2184±25 BP; SUERC-100691; GU58881). Eleven sherds (74g) of Iron Age or Middle Iron Age pottery also came from the pit's two fills. Five other pits contained in total sixteen sherds (189g) of prehistoric pottery, mostly identified as Iron Age. Notably, pit 2138 (Section mm) also contained a small fragment (17g) of human skull (fill 2135), though given its size it could have been deposited accidentally.

Plate 8. Pit 2113 (1m scale)

(Pits 2101, 2103, 2111, 2113, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2134 and 2138)

Pit Group E (2369)

5.47. This linear spread of twenty-one pits (Fig. 15) was partly aligned with Ditch 2a, with Pit Group F six metres to the south. Most of the pits had single fills of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, except for pits 2339 (Section tt) and 2354 (Section vv) that had two and three fills, respectively. The fills (2340 and 2341) of pit 2339 were broadly similar but contained charcoal flecks and chalk concentrations, as well as animal bone

(169g), and in fill 2340 (pit 2339) were thirty sherds (1585g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and a sizeable quantity of heat-altered stone (1678g). Pit 2354's three fills included five sherds (22g) of pottery of the Early to Middle Iron Age, animal bone (77g) and heat-altered stone (748g). In addition, an 'animal skull' was recorded by the excavator in pit 2320 that collapsed when lifted on site. These examples aside, this sizeable pit group included nine pits without finds.

5.48. Pit 2320 (Section rr) had been disturbed by a post-medieval feature (2326), possibly a plough scar. As well as Iron Age pottery (159g) and animal bone (91g), the pit's fill (2321) included intrusive material of CBM, post-medieval pottery (5g) and clay pipe. A radiocarbon date on charred cereal grain from the fill (2321) further reflects this disturbance, as it returned a date of 1495–1644 cal AD at 95% probability (317±22 BP; SUERC-100692; GU58882).

5.49. Of further note, rim sherds from pit 2320 were part of the same Middle Iron Age vessel remains as were found in pit 2339 (Fig. 33, no.10).

(Pits 0419/2281, 429, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2318, 2320, 2328, 2332, 2339, 2352 and 2354)

Pit Group F (2370)

5.50. The four pits (Fig. 16) were located between Pit Groups E and H. All had single fills (Sections ww and xx) of mid brown, yellowish-brown or greyish-brown sandy silt. Few finds were associated, including no pottery for dating.

(Pits 2273, 2275, 2283 and 2286)

Pit Group G (2371)

5.51. The nine pits of the group (Fig. 17) were located at the northern tip of Channel 2157. Six contained single fills of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, whilst pits 2263 and 2269 had multiple fills. Pit 2263 (Section a1a1) had four fills, its central fill containing more frequent flint and chalk. Pit 2269 (Section b1b1) had two fills, a thin basal deposit of greyish-brown sandy silt, capped by a thin chalk lens, overlain by a main fill of greyish brown sandy silt. No pottery was found in any of the pits. Pit 2242 (Fig. 9: Section II) was cut through Ditch 2b or was cut by it; the exact relationship was uncertain.

(Pits 2208, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2263, 2269 and 2271)

Plate 9. Pits 0606 (left) and 0625 (right) in group H (2m scale)

Pit Group H (2372)

5.52. This group of approximately twenty-two pits was situated a short distance east of Pit Group G (Figs 18–9). Unusually, in the context of the site, thirteen of the pits were intercutting (0606, 0625, 0641, 0648, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2248, 2250, 2254 and 2258) (Pl. 9). In excavation most of these relationships proved difficult to interpret, however, with exceptions being that pit 0625 was confirmed to cut pit 0606 (Section d1d1), and pit 0641 had cut pit 2254 (Section i1i1). Nevertheless, a group that saw prolonged use is indicated, with several standout characteristics. Most notably, a whole horse (2262) had been buried in pit 2230 and a clay oven/kiln (0643) was set in pit 0641.

5.53. Nine pits were larger than average at over two metres in length and three were over three metres (0641, 2218 and 2230). The pits of the group also had more instances of multiple fills. Thirteen pits contained single fills (0646, 0648, 2176, 2178, 2195, 2202, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228 and 2248), with the remaining nine having from two to seven fills (0641, 2171, 2180, 2204, 2218, 2230, 2250, 2254 and 2258).

Plate 10. Pit 2204 showing deposit of animal bone (2m scale)

The pits, furthermore, had a higher proportion of animal remains than the other pit groups (Tab. 6, Pl. 10.; mean Wt 643g; not including the weight of the horse skeleton in pit 2230). Of additional note are the animal skull remains from six pits (0641, 2204, 2218, 2230, 2250 and 2254), more than for any other group. Most were of cattle, with single instances of sheep/goat and dog (0641). However, the majority were highly fragmented, and none was recorded as 'placed' (cf. pit 0411; Pit Group B).

5.54. Large pit 2230 containing the horse (Fig. 19: Section m1m1; Pl. 11) was a figure-of-eight in outline with a stepped end (3.54m long x 2.46m width x 0.96m depth). As well as these atypical features, the pit was not steep sided as was the norm;

Plate 11. Horse skeleton 2262 in pit 2230 (1m scale)

Pit	Wt(g) bone	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Pig/boar	Horse	Dog/wolf	Deer	Bird	Note
0606	41	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
0641	2853	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	
0648	356	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	
2171	99	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	
2176	132	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
2178	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mammal
2180	55	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
2202	219	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
2204	3625	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	
2218	2270	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	
2224	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mammal
2228	15	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	
2230	2580(+9875)	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	
2250	730	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	
2254	896	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	
2258	257	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	14146(+9875)								

Table 6. Range of animal species from Pit Group H

so it is possible that it was either enlarged from an existing storage pit or that it was dug especially for the burial. The step might have been added to assist the moving

of such a large and heavy animal, though its small platform might have also possibly served some role in what was undoubtedly a ritual act. The animal had been laid on its left side with its neck extended and with legs flexed. Examination of the skeleton has suggested a horse of average stature for the period at 12.8 to 13 hands, which was between 4 and 20 years old and likely a working animal (see below, *Sect. 7: Animal bone*). A radiocarbon determination on the skeleton (2262) returned a date of 162 to 5 cal BC at 95% probability (2068±22 BP; SUERC-100696; GU58886).

5.55. Approximately half of all the animal bone from the whole site came from this pit group (Tab. 6), totalling 14,146g (not including the horse skeleton from pit 2230). The remains represent a range of species: cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar, red deer, dog/wolf and bird. The upper fill (2231) of the horse pit further contained 2580g of bone, as well as seven sherds (142g) of Iron Age date. Five other pits had quantities of animal bone above the mean for the group: pits 0641 (2853g); 2204 (3625g); 2218 (2270g); 2250 (730g); 2254 (896g). Pit 2218 also had a large quantity (696g) of heat-altered stone and three sherds (78g) of Middle Iron Age date. Four other pits (0641, 2202, 2204 and 2254) contained between them fifteen sherds (245g) of Iron Age pottery. In addition, pit 2204 had a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery; as a single example, this may be considered to be intrusive, though possibly it extends the date range of the pit group into the pre-conquest era.

5.56. The *in situ* oven (0643) was built atop the partially backfill (2278) of pit 0641, approximately 0.45m above the pit's base (Fig. 18: Section j1j1; Pl. 12; see also discussion in *Sect. 6: Fired Clay*). The pit was again bigger than other examples, so

Plate 12. Oven/kiln 0643 (0.4m scale)

possibly a disused storage pit had been enlarged, or two disused storage pits were combined to create the sub-rectangular hollow. It was also cut through two earlier pits (0650 and 2254; Fig. 18: Section i1i1). The oven was a roughly circular structure (exterior 0.97m x 0.85m; interior 0.65m x 0.59m) with low surviving walls (0.15m height) and a stokehole opening in its southern side. Its walls, floor and the earth around had been scorched orange to red and there was a charcoal-rich silt deposit (0645/2288) inside of the structure. The half-section (Pl. 13) cut through the feature suggests it had a puddled clay base. Overlying these remains was a demolition layer of fired clay (0644/2277), some fragments having wattle rod impressions, deriving from the oven dome construction. In addition, fragments of at least one triangular 'oven brick' / loom-weight were recovered from the same layer (Poole 2002, 368; see below, *Fired clay*). (As noted above, the upper fills of the pit also contained quantities of animal bone and pottery).

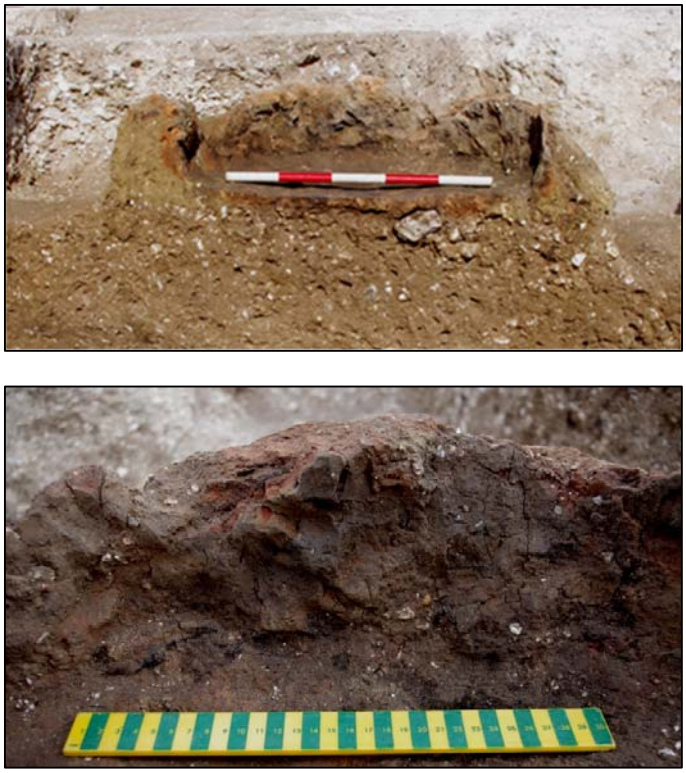

Plate 13. (above) The half-sectioned oven (0643) (0.5m scale); (below) detail of the interior wall showing wattle rod impressions (0.3m scale)

5.57. A Middle Iron Age date is indicated for the oven by a radiocarbon determination on charred cereal and grass grains from ash layer (2288), of 194 to 44 cal BC at 95% probability (2099±25 BP; SUERC-100693; GU58883).

(Pits 0606, 0625, 0641, 0646, 0648, 2171, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2195, 2202, 2204, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2248, 2250, 2254 and 2258; oven/kiln 0643)

Pit Group I (2373)

5.58. The two pits forming this group (Fig. 20: Sections n1n1 and o1o1) were at the eastern limit of the site, east of Pit Group C. Each circular pit had a single fill of mid brown or reddish-brown silty sand with fill 2012 (pit 2011) producing one sherd (9g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, as well as animal bone (40g) and heat-altered flint (130g).

(Pits 2011 and 2013)

Pit Group J (2374)

5.59. The group of four pits (Fig. 21) was in the south of the excavation area, east of Channel 2157. Pit 0855 (Pl. 14; Fig. 21: Section q1q1) contained a human skeleton (0857). The body was at the pit's base, positioned tightly crouched, face down with the head to the north. The skeleton is that of a male, of c. 5' 6" height, aged c. 30–5 years, with bone trauma, degenerative joint disease and osteoarthritis. The upper fill (0856) of the same pit contained one Iron Age sherd (4g), two worked flints, heat-altered stone (688g) and animal bone (439g). A radiocarbon determination from the human bone (0857) returned a date of 349 to 58 cal BC at 95% probability (2147±20 BP; SUERC-100695; GU58885). Pit 0861 contained in its fill (0862) seven sherds (534g), probably of the Iron Age, as well as animal bone (377g).

Plate 14. Human skeleton 0857 (1m scale)

(Pits 0847, 0855, 0578/0858 and 0861)

Pit Group K (2375)

5.60. The ten pits of the group (Fig. 22) were in the southeast corner of the site, adjacent to Pit Group L. Partial but articulated human remains (0860) with elements of the lower arms, hands, lower spine, pelvis and left foot were found in pit 0828 (Pl. 15). They are possibly of a female c. 20–5 years. The rest of the skeleton could have been lost to ploughing as the feature was heavily truncated, though partial human remains are a recognised form of 'special' deposit in Iron Age archaeology (see below, *Sect. 8: Discussion*). A date of 344 to 53 cal BC at 95% probability is indicated by a

radiocarbon determination on the bone (0860) (2131±24; SUERC-100694; GU58884).

5.61. Most of the pits had single fills of pale to mid grey-brown chalky, silty sand, although pit 0863 (Fig. 22: Section w1w1) had a single fill of mid to dark brownish-grey silt, with chalk, flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Pit 0832 (Fig. 22: Section t1t1) had three fills: a brownish-black silty sand middle fill (0821), with basal and upper fills reminiscent of those filling the pits of the rest of the group. Sherds (352g) from the fills of pit 0832 mainly indicate an Early to Middle Iron Age date, with a further two (40g) of uncertain identification. The same pit also contained 854g of animal bone, a bone needle (RA 1567; Fig. 34, no. 5), a fragment of a quern (RA 1437), and remains of triangular loomweights (fills 0821, 0833 and 2358). Sherds of Iron Age date were also found in pits 0863 and 0868, and the former further yielded 773g of animal bone. A fragment of possible loomweight was also found in pit 0863 (fill 2335).

Plate 15. Human skeleton 0860 (0.3m and 1m scales)

(Pits 0817, 0826, 0828, 0832, 0834, 0837, 0841, 0843, 0863 and 0868)

Pit Group L (2376)

5.62. The cluster of eight pits (Fig. 23) was in the southeast corner of the site. All had single but varied fills, from light to mid greyish-brown or brownish-grey silt, silty sand or chalk silt. Pit 0819 partly cut pit 0824 (Section z1z1), both of which contained Iron Age sherds (76g). Pits 0811, 0813 and 0815 also had pottery (154g), with dating focused on the Middle Iron Age. Pit 0824 was further notable for its single fill (0825) of compacted white-grey silty chalk, which, as well as the pottery, contained 565g of animal bone. A human skull fragment (29g) possibly from a young adult female was found in adjoining pit 0815, though it did not appear placed.

(Pits 0806, 0808, 0811, 0813, 0815, 0819, 0822 and 0824)

Pit Group M (2380)

5.63. This group (Fig. 24) was formed of five relatively dispersed pits associated with Ditch 4c. Pit 2188 (Fig. 10: Section OO; Pl. 4) was cut through the backfill of the ditch and is dated by seven sherds (116g) of Iron Age pottery from its four fills. Pit 2197 (Section b2b2) also had four fills that were rich in animal bone (1517g). Pits 2159 and 2184 produced smaller quantities of animal bone but no pottery for dating, and pit 2186 was without finds. A further undated pit (0953) was nearby.

(Pits 2159, 2184, 2186, 2188 and 2197)

Isolated pits

5.64. Further pits were recorded between the pit groups that were not obviously associated and most had few or no finds. A dispersed assortment of pits and postholes was located around Ditch 3 (0882, 0890, 0892, 0894, 0896, 0898, 0903, 0905, 0907, 0909 and 0985 (Figs 5 and 7). Pit 0905 (Phase 1) contained a sherd of possible Neolithic pottery and pit 0985 (Phase 1) has a radiocarbon date on a hazelnut shell fragment from its fill (0986), indicating the same period. Nearby undated pit 0971 of similar sub-rectangular form might be contemporary. Pit 0890 (Fig. 25: Section c2c2) had in its fill pottery sherds (21g) of the Early to Middle Iron Age, as well as animal bone (35g) and heat-altered stone (76g).

(Pits 0804, 0880, 0882, 0888, 0896, 0898, 0903, 0905, 0907, 0909, 0928, 0953, 2006, 2043, 2056, 2093, 0971 and 0985)

Pits and ditches of the evaluation

5.65. A small number of pits and ditches excavated in the evaluation phase in trenches beyond the main site can also be suggested as of the Iron Age. They indicate, in particular, occupation to the west of the main site (Fig. 3).

5.66. Small pit 0323 in Trench 8 (north of the main excavation; Fig. 3) was roughly circular with a fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand with dark grey-black patches (0324). It contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date (56g), along with thirteen struck flints (including a core that might be Neolithic).

5.67. In Trench 92 (west of the main excavation; Fig. 3), four oval pits were recorded, with those (0489 and 0495) that were completely within the trench measuring in plan

c.1.20m by c. 0.70m. Pit 0489 produced a dump of pottery (44 sherds: 1603g), much of it from a single vessel, of Early to Middle Iron Age date. Pit 0487 yielded three sherds (112g) of Early Iron Age date from its single fill, along with hazelnut shell fragments and animal bone (109g). Together these pottery assemblages suggest an earlier focus of Iron Age settlement to the west of the main excavation.

5.68. Immediately west of these features in Trench 91 (Fig. 3) was a section of N-S aligned ditch (0501) and a pit (0503). The ditch that was 0.70m wide by 0.54m deep had an orange-brown sandy silt fill (0502), very similar to the surrounding natural subsoil. The fill (0504) of the small circular pit (c. 0.5m diam.) produced two sherds of Roman pottery (3g), as well as heat-altered flint and stone.

5.69. In Trench 105, a single pit (0602) might be of the Iron Age based on its 'cylindrical' form (c. 2 m diam.) and fill (Fig. 25: Section d2d2), though the only pottery recovered from it was a single sherd of uncertain type, with an Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon identification possible. However, as this came from the pit's upper fill (0605), along with a post-medieval iron nail and coal fragments, it is possible that it was also intrusive. A pit (0559) in Trench 107 (Fig. 3) was of similar form, with three fills that contained sherds (15g) of Early to Middle Iron Age date, as well as residual pottery spanning the Neolithic to Bronze Age (24g).

Phase 3: Roman

5.70. At the site very little activity throughout the Roman period is indicated by the low level of pottery finds and small finds (RAs) from a period rich in material culture. This includes a small amount of Roman pottery and CBM that was residual in later Anglo-Saxon features and in Channel 2157. No archaeological features are certain to be of Roman date, though small pit 0503 from Trench 91 of the evaluation contained two small sherds that were the only dating material (Fig. 3).

5.71. Metal finds include part of a copper-alloy penannular brooch (RA 1466; Fig. 34, no. 3) and horse-harness mount (RA 1468; Fig. 34, no. 4) from Channel 2157 (0854), with other finds from across the site recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. These are a fragment of Colchester derivative brooch (RA 1503, not illustrated), an enamelled duck brooch (RA 1436; Fig. 39, no. 15) and a section of a later Roman bracelet (RA 1453, not illustrated). The dozen or so coins found are all of the 3rd to 4th century (see below, *Sect. 6: Iron Age and Roman coins*), a small quantity that

given their dating could potentially all represent reuse and loss in the following Early Anglo-Saxon period.

Phase 4: Early Anglo-Saxon

5.72. Up to six buildings and one burial are of the Early Anglo-Saxon period. They were considerably spread out with some found in the evaluation (2016–18), in areas to the north, east and west, and with others recorded in the excavation (2018). Figures 3 and 26 show their distribution. In the east of the main site was a posthole hall structure (0782) in Trench 144; part of a possible second hall was in Trench 130 and a sunken-featured building (SFB) was nearby in Trench 143 (0659). A second SFB (0537) was found in Trench 115 in the west. The full excavation added a third SFB (0876) and a third possible hall building (2008). The single grave (0404) of this period was found in Trench 74 in the north of the evaluation area (Figs 3 and 29). Reports on the grave goods can be found in *Section 6*, and the skeleton of the buried individual (0406) has been the subject of strontium and oxygen isotope analysis, reported in *Section 7*.

5.73. Not all of the six buildings can be confidently identified. They are illustrated in Figures 27 and 28. The posthole footprint of hall 0782 survived to indicate a building of typical size (approx. 10m long) and rectangular form, but the form of Hall 2008 is less regular and a radiocarbon date (App. 16) from charred plant remains from a posthole indicates the medieval period (though this material could well be intrusive). The postholes in Trench 130 may only be tentatively suggested as those of a hall building.

5.74. The three SFBs (or *Grubenhäuser*) are also identified with varying confidence. Only SFB 0876 (Fig. 28: Section h2h2) demonstrates the form typical of such structures: a sub-rectangular, flat-bottomed pit over which a plank floor would have been suspended, with a posthole at each end to support an A-frame roof. All three of the possible SFBs are of normal length (avg. 3–4 m), but SFBs 0537 and 0659 demonstrated only one posthole each and are more rounded in form.

5.75. No finds for dating were forthcoming from the ‘hall’ postholes. However, the broad contemporaneity of these structures with the SFBs (that are dated by finds) seems likely, in accordance with the tendency for the two building forms to occur together in settlements of the period. Two SFBs (0537 and 0876/2377) included sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. Furthermore, the lack of small finds (RAs) and pottery for the

succeeding Middle Anglo-Saxon period suggests that the dispersed settlement does not date beyond c. AD 600/650.

Hall 0782

5.76. Hall 0782 was recorded in Trench 144 of the evaluation (Figs 3 and 27; Pl. 16). The plan of the postholes indicates a rectangular structure aligned W-E with an internal footprint measuring approximately 9.70m in length by 4.00m wide (Brooks 2017, 75–8, app. 3). The postholes along the long sides were regularly spaced and the eastern end was also well defined, but the western end was less clear. However, it is not obvious where the entrances would have been, and nor was any hearth found. There were no finds associated.

Plate 16. Hall 0782, Trench 144 (1m and 2m scales)

5.77. Almost thirty postholes were planned but only eighteen were excavated, some ten or eleven being preserved *in situ* (as agreed with SCCAS). The fills of the postholes varied from mid yellowish brown to greyish brown silty sand (full details see, Brooks 2017, tab. 4). They were 0.30m–0.80m in diameter and most were shallow, 0.06m–0.35m in depth, with no packing materials or 'post-pipes'. The excavator also suggested the possibility of a slot (0769) at the eastern end, though this feature might have been the result of disturbance.

Hall 2008

5.78. Hall 2008 was recorded within the main excavation (Figs 3 and 27; Pl. 17). The plan of the twelve postholes suggests probably a rectangular building aligned W-E, but only the long sides were clear in excavation. A west end can be tentatively proposed; however, the excavator commented that the 'postholes' here might be 'natural'. The east end was missing, plausibly due to plough truncation, since (like for hall 0782) many of the postholes only survived as shallow features (D. 0.06m–0.28m). The fills

of the features were of greyish-brown silty sand, without packing materials or other structural evidence (for full details, see App. 3). No sherds of pottery were found associated but one radiocarbon date is recorded for posthole 0918 (see below).

5.79. Due to the absence of an east end to the structure, it is not possible to estimate the length of the building, though the plan suggests it might have been comparable in size to Hall 0782 with a width of 4–5m. It seems likely that outlying 'posthole' 0916, a shallow scoop, should be discounted as part of the arrangement.

Plate 17. Hall 2008 (no scale)

5.80. Fill 0919 of posthole 0918 produced charred cereal and plant remains (Sample 52). *Corylus* and indet. Fabaceae remains from the sample have been radiocarbon dated to 1281 to 1392 cal AD at 95% probability (660 ± 25 BP; SUERC-100690; GU58880). This indicates a date for the origin of this material in the High Medieval period. This could mean that the posthole group relates to a structure later in date than the Anglo-Saxon period; but it is considered more likely that the charred remains were intrusive, given the evidence for the impact of historic ploughing at the site and the form of the building (cf. Fig. 27: Hall 0782 and West Stow, Building 1).

Possible hall (Trench 130)

5.81. Six well-defined postholes within evaluation Trench 130, forming two alignments at right angles (0691, 0693, 0701, 0703, 0711 and 0713), suggest *possibly* a third hall (Figs 3 and 27). They were generally 0.50m in diameter by 0.15m–0.32m deep. Possible beam slots (0707 and 0709) were also identified. All were filled with single deposits of greyish-brown or orangish-brown sandy silt. The building might have been on a N-S alignment, though no determination of width or length can be made (for full details see App. 2). There were no finds for dating.

SFB 0537

5.82. SFB 0537 was only partly exposed within the narrow width of Trench 115 of the evaluation, and it was not located close to any of the other buildings (Figs 3 and 28: Section e2e2). Because of this and due to its unusual form, it is not certain its identification is correct. In common with the other features, it had been damaged by ploughing. It measured c. 3.00m long by c. 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Only a single posthole (0539) was identified at its west end. Both it and the pit of the SFB contained a uniform fill of mid to dark orangish-brown silty sand. Iron nails (RA 1187) and a late 3rd century Roman coin (RA 1183) were recovered from the top of the SFB's fill (0484/0538), as well as heat-altered stone and seven sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (49g) from a single jar (6th–7th century).

SFB 0659

5.83. SFB 0659 was found in Trench 143 close to Hall 0782 (Figs 3 and 28: Section f2f2; Pl. 18). It measured 3.96m long by 3.25m wide and was up to 0.62m deep. In plan it was roughly sub-rectangular, with rounded corners, although the eastern side was more rounded. A posthole (0661) was recorded, positioned to the western end. Both the SFB and the posthole had identical single fills of mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt. A small post-medieval pit (0717) had partly disturbed the feature.

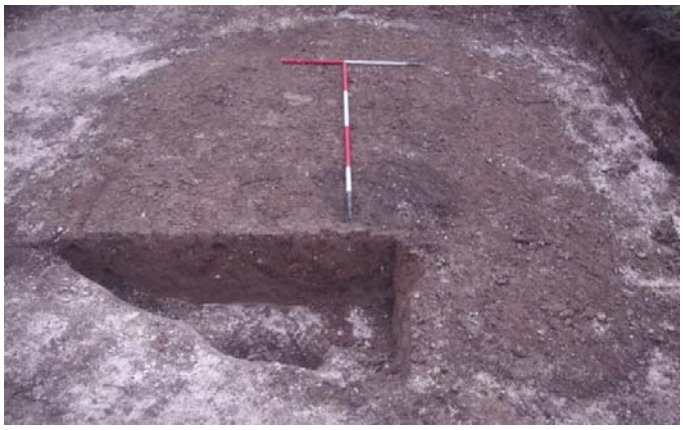

Plate 18. SFB 0659, Trench 143 (1m and 2m scales)

5.84. Fill 0660 from the SFB produced 142 fragments of animal bone (3116g) and one sherd of Roman pottery (61g). In addition, of note is that ferrous spheroids and flakes were recorded in very small numbers from fill 0660 (Sample 25), a possible indication of metalworking.

SFB 0876/2377

5.85. SFB 0876//2377 was found in the main excavation, less than ten metres southeast of Hall 2008 (Figs 3 and 28: Section h2h2; Pl. 19). It is the only instance from the site that takes the form typical of such features, being sub-rectangular, flat-based and with a posthole at each end (0870 and 0874), indicating a small building aligned broadly W-E. It measured 3.31m long by 0.22m deep. A third posthole (0872) was

Plate 19. SFB 0876/2377 (2m and 1m scales)

located at the southern edge. (A further possible 'posthole' (0872) within the feature was irregular and shallow and is more likely a natural hollow within the chalk bedrock). A single fill was recorded for the SFB (0877/2009/2010) of mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with occasional small stones and common chalk nodules. The SFB and postholes were allocated the group context 2377. Fifteen sherds of (5th–6th century) Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (189g) were associated, along with one sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (2g), twenty-seven pieces of animal bone (192g) and one piece of clinker (1g). A further two pieces of animal bone (24g) were recovered from posthole 0874 (fill 0875).

Grave 0404

5.86. Grave 0404 in Trench 74 of the evaluation contained the skeleton of a middle-aged male (0406) with grave goods of a spear, shield, knife and copper-alloy 'hanging bowl' (Figs 3, 29 and 35–8, nos 6–12; Pl. 20). For details of the human remains see *Section 7* and Appendix 12; for the specialist reports on the finds see below in *Section 6*. The burial is dated by the grave goods to around the mid 7th century.

5.87. The rectangular grave was 1.97m long by 1.84m wide, with moderately sloping sides, and was aligned broadly W-E (Fig. 29: Section i2i2). Large graves of the period can be quite deep, but in this case the feature had been truncated to 0.40m depth. The chalk base was uneven, partly due to root action, but also with six possible postholes recorded. They were 0.10m–0.22m wide by 0.14m–0.47m long, and 0.16m–0.48m in depth. Two were roughly at each end (0570 and 0588), two in the northeast corner (0584 and 0586), one was in the northwest corner (0582), and one was near the southwest corner (0568). Although their placement is not regular, they might have related to a wooden chamber, such as are known from other burials of the period.

Plate 20. Human skeleton 0406, Trench 74 (1m and 0.5m scales)

5.88. The grave backfill (0405) was very similar to the subsoil, being of brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and stone inclusions. It contained one sherd of Roman pottery (4g). The fills of the postholes were similar but included more degraded chalk.

5.89. Around the top edge of the grave cut was a layer of redeposited chalk (0591), approximately 0.10m–0.20m thick. Given its largely consistent presence and its substantial thickness, it has been interpreted as *possibly* surviving material from a small mound (Brooks 2017, 30). It is in contrast with the largely brown silty sand of the backfill, so perhaps the natural chalk dug out of the cut was deliberately reserved for use in constructing a chalk-white burial mound.

5.90. Strontium and oxygen isotope analysis has been undertaken on tooth enamel from skeleton 0406. The results are consistent with an individual of local origin (see *Section 7*).

Unstratified and uncertain material

5.91. Several Early Anglo-Saxon small finds were found unstratified by metal-detecting (Fig. 39). A small-long brooch (RA 1184; no. 17) of 5th- to 6th-century date from Trench 114 was found relatively close to the possible SFB in Trench 115. A second brooch fragment (RA 1429; no. 16) from the topsoil is part of a cruciform brooch of similar date, whilst another fragment may be a gilded buckle plate (RA 1521; no. 18). In addition, a Roman coin (RA 1076; not illustrated) from Trench 80 that is pierced for suspension was probably adapted as jewellery in this period. Overall, this relatively small assemblage can be read as proxy evidence that the site was not densely settled, nor a place of regular community burial (see below, *Section 8: Discussion*).

5.92. There was a further small quantity of pottery from across the site, though some was so poorly preserved and close in character to that of the Iron Age, it was not possible to definitely identify. One such sherd (3g) was found in pit 0602 (Trench 105), a feature that would otherwise be consistent with the form of an Iron Age storage pit (see above). Another sherd (4g) came from the fill (0632) of an irregular agglomeration of features (0627, 0629, 0631 and 0633), which might represent natural disturbance within Channel 2157. Lastly, three sherds (150g) of certain Early Anglo-Saxon pottery came from pit 0665 in Trench 132 of the evaluation, but this irregular feature was also considered by its excavator to probably be a tree throw or similar (Brooks 2017, 66).

Phase 5: Medieval to Post-medieval

5.93. A considerable quantity of small finds of medieval to modern date were found in the topsoil and subsoil by metal detecting, from both the evaluation and excavation phases, representing accidental losses, as well as objects incorporated by manuring practices (see below, *Sect. 6: Finds*). In addition, occasional medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered from earlier features (e.g. Iron Age pits), introduced by intrusive ploughing, including pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe fragments, bottle glass and nails. Notable small finds (Fig. 39) include a medieval annular brooch (RA 1498; Fig. 34), a complete silver penny of William I (RA 1074; Fig. 39, no. 19) and a pilgrim badge (RA 1533, not illustrated) of the late 15th to early 16th century in the shape of a gloved hand that references St Thomas Becket.

5.94. However, the relatively few features that are of this phase show agreement with the historical evidence that shows that the site was farmland. It was never within the

settled area of medieval and later Mildenhall, having been used for strip fields and allotments for several hundred years. It was probably associated at some point with the Wamil Hall estate, the manorial hall that is thought to be of the late 16th century and situated c.550m to the west (Brooks 2017, 5).

5.95. A radiocarbon determination on a charred cereal grain from fill 2321 (pit 2320) returned a date in this period of 1495 to 1644 cal AD at 95% probability (317±22 BP; SUERC-100692; GU58882). However, the pit (2320) from which the grain came is one of a cluster that has been phased in the Iron Age. As well as prehistoric pottery, the pit also contained intrusive post-medieval finds, introduced almost certainly by ploughing.

5.96. All the features identified to this phase were found in the evaluation, beyond the limits of the main excavation site (for locations see Fig. 3).

Trackway

5.97. The W-E course of a trackway (0321, 0360, 0369 and 0387) was recorded in multiple trenches (4, 10, 16 and 27) of the evaluation, north of the main site (Figs 3 and 30: Section j2j2). It was first identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4). The feature was 6–11m wide and had been worn up to 0.85m deep into the chalk. It appeared mettled in places (0336), as well as having evidence of wheel ruts. Finds from the ruts included two horseshoes, a small quantity of further metal finds and pottery, which together suggest that the route was in use in the Late Medieval or Post-medieval periods (Brooks 2017, tab. 2). A map of 1868 in the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology shows a trackway on a similar alignment heading to 'Backsum' or 'Bagge's-holm' in West Row, recorded as Thremel/Thremil Way. This might be the same feature, which served to connect Mildenhall with the Wamil estate (Breen 2011).

Ditches, pits and postholes

5.98. A ditch (0317, 0319, 0346 and 0348) ran on the same W-E alignment as the trackway, through Trenches 4, 10 and 11, before turning northward, where it was identified in Trench 15 (Fig. 3). Its course is evident in the geophysical survey (Fig. 4). It was c. 1m–c. 3m wide by c. 1m–c. 1.5m deep. In Trench 4, it was cut through the edge of the disused trackway (Fig. 30; 'ditch 0348'), showing it was established later, with its fills containing later post-medieval pottery and brick. It is likely it relates to the use of

the land for allotments, as indicated on the earliest Ordnance Survey of the 19th century.

5.99. A further W-E aligned ditch (0687) was identified in the southern evaluation area, in Trench 138, along with at least one pit (0734), in Trench 129.

5.100. Other sporadic undated and post-medieval features were also recorded that are further evidence for activity possibly related to the use of the area for agriculture and allotments. This includes a cluster of postholes in Trench 94 that spread into other nearby trenches.

Quarry

5.101. Two sizable areas of quarry pitting were also located in the north of the evaluation. Pit 0340 in Trench 6, containing post-medieval brick, measured over 2m in diameter and over 0.60m deep (Brooks 2017, 21). The second quarry is undated but might be contemporary (see below).

Phase U: Undated

5.102. Of the undated features, some are probably also of Late Medieval to Post-medieval date, including boundaries and quarry pits.

Quarry

5.103. A cluster of intercutting pits (0315/0325) in Trench 5 of the evaluation (Fig. 3), north of the main site, might relate to chalk quarrying, but they are undated. The cluster covered an area of approximate 13m by 9m. Those pits (0315 and 0325) explored were over 1m in depth, with fills (0316 and 0326) of mid to dark brown-grey sandy silt, with frequent chalk flecks. Finds from the fills included animal bone, shell and fired clay, as well as an undated bone awl (RA 1001) and flint spall. An environmental sample (1) from fill 0326 produced a sizeable macrofossil assemblage of cereal and other food plants (including legumes), along with weeds, tree/shrub remains and snail shells. Possibly the quarry relates to chalk extraction for lime used in mortar production or for liming soil when the area was farmed from the Late Medieval period onwards. However, the absence of pottery or CBM, means that it is possible the feature relates to activity earlier.

Ditch 2363

5.104. Six sections of ditch recorded together as Ditch 2363 are possibly the remains of a single boundary (Fig. 5). They were spaced at intervals and shallow due to plough

damage but were all on the same N-S alignment, roughly parallel with the site's eastern limit. Whilst they do not correspond to any feature shown on the earliest Ordnance Survey, the close alignment of the proposed ditch to existing field boundaries of 19th/20th century origin could support suggest that it is Late Medieval or Post-medieval in date. However, it cannot be ruled out that it might be earlier. Seven slots were excavated, recording measurements of 0.32m–1.12m width by 0.08m–0.34m depth, with single fills, typically of mid brown-grey sandy silt that produced no finds.

(Cuts 0884, 0886, 0911, 2027, 2046, 2052 and 2107)

Pits

5.105. Two small pits (2480 and 2482) found in the monitoring after the main excavation were also undated (Fig. 3).

6. THE FINDS

6.1. A summary of the key finds categories by period is shown in Table 7. The bulk of the pottery, heat-altered stone and fired clay is prehistoric in date, being largely of the Iron Age, having been found associated with features of Phase 2. Much of the fired clay came from the remains of an oven (0643) found in pit 0641 (Pit Group H), though there are also remains of weights from looms or that served other functions. The quantity of pottery from the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Phase 4) is relatively low, though the artefacts from grave 0404 are significant. A gold stater and involuted (La Tène II) brooch of the Iron Age are also notable, though overall 90 per cent of the Registered Artefacts (RAs), or small finds, are of post-medieval date or later, or are undated, having been recovered by metal-detecting from both the evaluation trenches and the main site. The low quantities of finds from earlier prehistoric (i.e. lithics), as well as from Roman and medieval eras, reflect that the site was not directly occupied in these periods, though certainly from the Iron Age onwards it would have formed a continuous part of the agricultural landscape.

Finds	Unphased/ Undated		Prehistoric		LIA/ Roman		Early Anglo-Saxon		Medieval		Post-medieval/ Modern		Note
Pottery			298	6594g	16	155g	27	407g	21	213g	40	748g	
CBM	8	41g			2	11g			24	41	44	1011g	
Fired clay	1	3g	1344	33,832g			1	9g			196	529g	Includes weights
Lithics			54										
HA stone			499	16546g	10	192	2	112g			310	3712g	
Registered Artefacts (RAs)	394		5		29		9		44		543		

Table 7. Summary of key find categories by period

Pottery

Prehistoric pottery

Stephen Benfield

Introduction and methodology

6.2. An assemblage of 298 sherds of hand-made pottery, with a combined weight of 6594g, has been recovered from the site. Of this total, 77 sherds (1986g) were recovered during the evaluation work and have been previously reported (Smyrnaios 2017). The remaining 221 sherds, together weighing 4608g, were recovered during the excavation and are the main subject of this report; although the more significant

elements of the evaluation assemblage have been reviewed and are included in the discussion.

6.3. Overall, the condition of the pottery is good. The sherds were catalogued by fabric using a hand lens (x8 magnification) and to a lesser extent using a binocular microscope (x8.75 magnification). The catalogue was produced on an Access database.

6.4. While close dating for some of the pottery is difficult (a few sherds could date to the Bronze Age and one part pot could of itself possibly be Late Bronze Age), almost all the pottery from the site can be encompassed within an Iron Age date. The nature of the fabrics and forms indicate that, overall, the assemblage dates to the Early and Middle Iron Age, dating to the mid-late 1st millennium BC. In sum, the pottery from the evaluation is Early Iron Age, while that from the excavation is Middle Iron Age, the two assemblages deriving from different areas.

A review of the pottery from the evaluation

6.5. Almost all of the pottery from the evaluation was recovered from pit fills (for the catalogue, see App. 4). The fabrics recorded are mostly sandy with inclusions of burnt flint (QF) that varies from fine/medium to medium/coarse (58 sherds, 1702g). There are also exclusively sand-tempered sherds (Q) (six sherds, 108g), grog and flint-tempered sherds (GF) (ten sherds, 64g) and shell-tempered sherds (SH) (three sherds, 112g), the latter all from a single pot. Form types quoted refer to Brudenell (2012), unless otherwise stated. The sherds represent a minimum of at least nine pots and there are six pots for which diagnostic pieces survive, all of which are rim sherds.

6.6. Two pots were found together in pit 0489. These are a large, round-shouldered flint-tempered jar (Fig. 32, no. 3a) with external vertical finger wiping (Brudenell 2012, Form F), and a sand-tempered jar (Fig. 32, no. 4a) with a poorly defined neck (Brudenell 2012, Form G). Both include joining sherds, as well as large body sherds. The remains of the flint-tempered jar consist of 41 sherds (1440g) and make up 52% by count and 72% by weight of all the pottery from the evaluation.

6.7. A shell-tempered jar (Fig. 32, no. 1a) with a flaring rim and sharply angled shoulder (Brudenell 2012, Form I) was recovered from pit 0487. This is decorated on the rim top and on the shoulder carination with close spaced shallow indentations, as well as on the face of the rim itself where there is a row of spaced, round indentations. From

pit 0559 came an abraded flint-tempered rim sherd from a small jar (Fig. 32, no. 2a) that also suggests a vessel with a well-defined shoulder but too little remains to be certain. The rim is flattened, producing a small internal lip that was possibly also decorated on top, although it is badly abraded and again it is difficult to be certain. Unusually it is in a buff-coloured fabric.

6.8. A few sherds from two pots were also recovered from pit 0323. One is a slack-shouldered jar with a flat-topped lipped rim with some flint-temper in the fabric (Fig. 32, no. 5a). The other is a lipped rim from a thick-walled pot in a flint-tempered fabric with a flattened rim decorated along the rim edge with close-set, angled fine indentations (Fig. 32, no. 6a). This relatively fine incised line decoration appears to be an early trait and can be seen on pots at West Harling (Norfolk) (Clarke *et al.* 1954, fig. 12, nos. 25 and 30).

6.9. The most closely datable of this pottery is the decorated, angle-shouldered jar from pit 0487. Both the form and the use of finger indentation decoration can be paralleled among post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) decorated pottery (Barratt 1980). An example is the decorated assemblage from West Harling (Clarke *et al.* 1954, fig. 17, no. 105), which has a radiocarbon date taken from residue on the pottery, of 2350±40 BP (cal. 725 to 234 BC at 95% probability or cal. 546 to 359 BC at 90% probability) (Brudenell 2012, tab. 5.1, no. 55; fig. 5.2, no. 55), and another is that at Chinnor common, Oxfordshire (Richardson and Young 1951, fig. 5, no. 2), which is a 'type' assemblage for the Chinnor-Wandlebury style, dated c. 600–400/300 BC (Cunliffe 2005, 101–2, fig. A.12). The decorated rim sherd from pit 0559 could also be from a similar jar and together with the fabric type an earlier rather than later Iron Age date is probably to be preferred.

6.10. Less closely dated is the large flint-tempered jar from pit 0489. It might possibly be Late Bronze Age, though its rounded form became progressively more common towards the close of the Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2012, 198). The pot was found with the thick-walled sand-tempered jar, which is in a similar condition and almost without doubt they are contemporary. The fabric and form of the sand-tempered jar appear typically Iron Age, and it can be compared with Brudenell's Form G: jars with slack or weakly defined shoulders and an upright, hollowed or out turned neck (Brudenell 2012, fig. 4.1). It is a form type that is increasingly common from the earliest Iron Age, *c*. 850/800–600/500 BC (*ibid.* 183) and that persisted through the Middle Iron Age, for example at Morland Road, Ipswich (Brudenell and Hogan 2014,

fig. 76.4). The two pots from pit 0323 are broadly dated as Late Bronze Age or Iron Age; but, in view of the pottery overall, an Iron Age date appears the more likely.

Pottery from the excavation

6.11. The excavation assemblage, consisting of 221 sherds of hand-made pottery weighing 4608g, was mostly recovered from pit fill. While some of the pottery could possibly date to the Early Iron Age, the fabrics and forms of most of the vessel forms appear entirely consistent with other published assemblages of the Middle Iron Age in East Anglia, *c*. 350 to 25 BC. The pottery is listed and described by context in Appendix 4.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Sherd no.	Wt. (g)
F1	Commons small-medium flint, some vegetable chaff may be present	2	13
F2	Commons small-medium flint, occasional large flint (>4mm), some vegetable chaff may be present	2	41
F3	Common ill-sorted flint and some shell	2	57
FQ1	Fine-medium sand with moderate small-medium flint, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	27	1542
FQ2	Fine-medium sand with sparse or occasional small-medium flint, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	7	90
FQ3	Fine-medium sand with sparse-moderate small-medium flint, occasional large flint (>4mm), some vegetable chaff may be present	2	62
Q1	Dense fine-medium sand, occasional larger sand grains, rare small stones, rare chalk pieces, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	116	1867
Q2	Moderate medium-coarse sand, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	18	411
Q3	Moderate fine-medium sand, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	11	306
Q4	Fine-medium sand moderate-common chaff fragments	20	114
QCH	Fine-medium sand with some coarse chalk fragments, some vegetable chaff may be present	2	21
QSH1	Similar to Fabric Q3 but with some occasional-moderate crushed shell, commonly with some organic chaff especially visible in surfaces	10	57
QSH2	Sand with coarse shell pieces	1	19
GSH	Moderate-common fine and coarse grog with sparse-moderate shell fragments	1	8
	Totals	221	4608

Table 8. Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions (excavation)

Fabrics

6.12. The fabrics can be divided into five broad groups, these are: burnt flint-tempered (F), burnt flint and sand-tempered (FQ), exclusively sand-tempered (Q), sand-tempered with shell (QSH) sand-tempered with chalk fragments present in the matrix (QCH) and grog-tempered with some shell (GSH). Within most of these fabric groups there are variations in the frequency and size of the tempering material and in total fourteen

fabrics were recorded. Fragments of organic chaff-temper are also common to many of these but were most common among the exclusively sand-tempered sherds. The fabrics are listed and described in Table 8 together with the quantity (sherd count and weight) for each fabric type.

Fabric temper	Sherd no.	%no	Wt. (g)	%Wt
Flint (F)	6	3	111	2.5
Flint & sand (FQ)	36	16	1694	36.8
Sand (Q)	165	74	2698	58.5
Sand & shell (QSH)	11	5	76	1.7
Sand & chalk (QCH)	2	1	21	0.4
Grog and shell (GSH)	1	1	8	0.1
Totals	221	100	4608	100

Table 9. Prehistoric pottery quantities by fabric temper (excavation)

6.13. The quantities and proportions of the fabrics grouped by the main fabric tempering material and other inclusions are shown in Table 9. Sherds that are exclusively sand-tempered (Q1–Q4) make up 75% of the assemblage by sherd count and 58.6% by weight. Pottery adjudged to be predominantly flint-tempered makes up no more than 3% of the assemblage by both count and weight. The proportion with a mix of both flint and sand-temper makes up 16% by sherd count and approximately 38% by weight, the significant quantity by weight being influenced by a single part vessel from pit 2339 (fill 2340). However, if this single pot were removed from the calculation, then this would reduce the quantity of pottery with both flint and sand-temper to approximately 4% by count and 3.8% by weight, and the overall quantity of pottery containing flint-temper would also reduce to 7% by count and just over 6% by weight.

6.14. In relation to the tempering materials themselves, crushed burnt flint and ground-up pottery or other ceramic material (grog) are clearly deliberately added tempering agents. The fragments of chaff are not natural to the clay and must also represent either deliberately added material or accidental inclusions. However, some of the sand could be natural inclusions among the raw clay (Brudenell 2012, 189), and this is more probably the case for the chalk, which occurs naturally within the East Anglian boulder clay. Fossil shell can also be found in some clay deposits, notably in the south Midlands, as is shown by the Iron Age pottery from Monument 97, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire (Rollo and Wild 2001, 55). Whilst most of the pottery was probably produced locally, therefore, the shell-tempered pottery may well indicate vessels imported into the region, especially that from the evaluation (see above); although it can be noted that Lakenheath (some 8km to the north) has been

proposed as a site of possibly manufacture of Roman shell-tempered wares (see https://potsherd.net/atlas/Ware/LRSH).

Vessel forms and illustrated pots

6.15. Where individual vessels can be identified to a vessel type almost all are jars. The bases are simple and flat apart from one solid pedestal or pad-like base (Fig. 33, no. 8) and one very thick base (Fig. 33, no. 11). Almost all the vessel forms can be encompassed within the typology devised for recording Iron Age pottery at Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire (Hill and Horne 2003); this has since been followed by Brudenell (2014), and Brudenell and Hogan (2014), in recording Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages in Suffolk. Vessel forms identified among the assemblage are:

- Form A: Jar with slack shoulder, short upright rim and neck.
- Form B: Jar with pronounced, rounded shoulder and short, off-set, upright neck with constricted mouth.
- Form E: Jar with high, rounded shoulder and short upright neck.
- Form L: Jar with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim.
- Form P: Jar with straight or slightly convex sides with no distinct neck zone.

Decoration

6.16. Apart from smoothing and burnishing, surface decoration is limited to indentations on rim tops, either angled incised strokes or fingertip impressions, of which there are four or possibly five instances (Fig. 33, nos 1 and 10; and rim sherds from contexts 0981, 0957 and possibly 2340). There are light scored lines on the surface of a sherd from context 2280, although this seems just as likely to represent surface wiping. Overall, the limited suite of decoration and decorative types is fairly typical of much Middle Iron Age pottery in East Anglia.

Discussion

6.17. The assemblage is made up of pottery from the evaluation and from the excavation, but overall is of relatively modest size. The degree of breakage is also significant and there are no complete pots represented. However, overall, the average sherd size (22g) is reasonably good, and parts of several pots are represented by groups of sherds; some of these can be joined together, although there are no complete profiles. This indicates that all the pottery was broken prior to ending up in the features, though some of the vessel remains cannot have been long above ground before they were deposited in the pits.

6.18. Apart from a few sherds from two contexts that contain coarse grog-temper and appear likely to be Bronze Age, the assemblage can be seen to date the period of the Early and Middle Iron Age. Overall, the assemblage can probably be broadly dated to the period *c*. 600 to 50/25 BC. However, there are marked differences between the two assemblages. A large proportion of the evaluation pottery is flint-tempered (75% by count and 86% by weight) and includes the clearest typological example of an Early Iron Age pot, an angular bodied, decorated jar (Fig. 32, no 1a). The majority of the pottery from the excavation is sand-tempered (75% by count and 58.6% by weight) and can be dated to the Middle Iron Age. In many respects the evaluation pottery can be viewed as a distinct and separate assemblage coming from an area to the west of the main excavation. Nevertheless, it has implications for the interpretation of the pottery from the excavation in that it allows that some of the less diagnostic material there, including several examples of shouldered jars grouped as part of a predominantly Middle Iron Age assemblage, might possibly date to the Early-Middle Iron Age of the 5th–4th century BC.

6.19. There is no useful independent dating directly associated with the pottery. Two radiocarbon (C14) dates from contexts which contained prehistoric pottery (0986 and 2321) were obtained on carbonised plant remains; but these are not related to the use life of the pottery, as in one case the date is clearly much too early (0986), and the other date is clearly much too late (2321). However, several C14 dates on human and animal bone from the excavation span the period *c*. mid 4th–mid 1st century BC. The only other dated material associated with pottery is a bone needle (RA 1567; Fig. 34, no. 5) from pit 0832 (context 0821) that is a type belonging to the period *c*. 500–100 BC, and an iron La Tène II brooch (RA 1561; Fig. 39, no. 14) dated to the Middle Iron Age *c*. 275–150 BC, recovered from subsoil 0801.

6.20. While some typologically diagnostic pottery is present, the broad dating relies in significant part on the fabrics. The use of flint-temper is common from the Neolithic onwards and remains in more or less common use in East Anglia into the Early Iron Age, although the temper was often more refined in later periods, often as part of a distinctly sandy fabric matrix. Its use declines over the period of the Early-Middle Iron Age (Sealey 2007, 50), and during the Middle Iron Age, sand is typically the predominant tempering material in most assemblages. However, flint-temper continues to appear as a component among most Middle Iron Age assemblages, probably extending in use down to the 1st century BC (Martin 1993, 340).

6.21. Typically, Early Iron Age assemblages have a significant quantity of flint. For instance, among the Early Iron Age assemblage at Framlingham, Suffolk, 97% of the pottery contained crushed burnt flint (Martin 1993, 60). However, for the Middle Iron Age assemblage at Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, flint is present in approximately 5% of the pottery (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, tab. 2), the assemblage there being associated with radiocarbon dates relating to the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age (*ibid.*, tab. 4). At Duxford, Cambridgeshire, flint-temper accounts for less than 1% of pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, associated with radiocarbon dates relating to the period *c*. 5th–3rd century BC (Percival 2011, tabs 11 and 12), and it is not recorded at all among the pottery dated as Middle-Late Iron Age (*ibid.*, tab. 15). Also, while flint is present in the Early Middle Iron Age pottery from Recreation Way, Mildenhall (Suffolk), it is absent from the assemblage dated as Middle Iron Age (Brudenell 2019, tabs 4.13 and 4.14).

6.22. In terms of the proportions of flint and sand-tempered pottery, the fabric profile from the evaluation looks early. The pottery from the excavation would comfortably fit with a Middle Iron Age profile in the eastern counties. For the excavation assemblage, the nature of the sherds with flint-temper and their common recovery alongside Iron Age sand-tempered pottery suggests that both can be seen as part of one assemblage.

6.23. Apart from two pots from the evaluation (Fig. 32, nos 1a and 2a), the jar with parallels among Early Iron Age (PDR) decorated assemblages and the one other jar of similar type, in general the assemblage lacks any significant element of angularity. There are none of the foot-ring bases seen among some Early Iron Age assemblages, nor any angular or flared bowls typical of assemblages of Darmsden-Linton or Chinnor-Wandlebury type, of the period *c.* 6th–3rd/4th century BC (Cunliffe 2005, 101–3, figs A:12 and A:13). However, also from the evaluation, a large, flint-tempered vessel (Fig. 32, no. 3a) seems likely to be of Late Bronze Age or more probably Early Iron Age date, which suggests that the sand-tempered jar found with it is probably Early Iron Age.

6.24. It can be noted that the dense shell-temper in the fabric of the decorated jar (Fig. 32, no. 1a) is comprised of smooth shell plates rather than crushed fragments, which probably represents fossil shell. This vessel may have stood out among the other pottery both visually and in feel, and it seems likely it was imported to the site, possibly from the south Midlands, although a relatively local origin might be possible (see above).

6.25. The excavation pottery does not appear to contain any significant element of the Early Iron Age tradition. More generally the pottery can be broadly compared with other assemblages in Suffolk dated to after *c*. 400/350 BC, for example, at Morlands Road, Ipswich (Brudenell and Hogan 2014), and Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014). However, it is noted that there appears to be little direct correspondence with the pottery from the earliest phase (Phase 1) of the significant Iron Age assemblage from the nearby site at West Stow, located approximately 5km southeast, which is dated to the 3rd–1st century BC (West 1989); although some broad comparisons of form and fabric can be made overall, as well as with the pottery of West Stow's Phase 2, dated to the 1st century BC–1st century AD.

6.26. Possibly of relatively early date is the burnished bowl (Fig. 33, no. 4) with a distinct shoulder; it can be compared to a bowl from Stanstead, Essex, from pit SCS 2501 that is dated to the *c*. 4th century BC (Brown 2004, fig. 31, no. 17).

6.27. There is also a large, straight sided jar (Form P) from pit 2339 which is the most complete pot recovered (Fig. 33, no. 10). Approximately half of the vessel body is present as joining sherds together with 25% of the rim. The relatively thick, unburnished body has evidence of some coarse wiping across the surface and the rim top is decorated with spaced indentation, presumably from a fingertip. This can be compared with an undecorated example of jar form P from Morlands Road (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, fig 76 no. 4), and more generally it is akin with neckless or weak-necked pots of Middle Iron Age date. However, the moderate amount of fine-medium crushed flint-temper mixed into the sandy fabric could indicate an Early-Middle Iron Age date, and significantly this comes from the same context as a shouldered jar (Fig. 33, no. 9), which also has flint-temper in its sandy fabric and might also be of Early-Middle Iron Age date.

6.28. Most typical of the Middle Iron Age are two pots that are slack walled, S-profile or ovoid shaped jars (Fig. 33, nos 3 and 6), which have near upright or only slightly flaring rims (Form A). Other pots that can be compared with other illustrated Middle Iron Age vessels are: two jars (Fig. 33, nos 1 and 9) which have a rather pronounced, rounded shoulder (Form E); and one (Fig. 33, no. 7) that has a rather more defined shoulder (Form B). The rim of one small jar (Fig. 33, no. 2), though poorly defined, can be classified as Form A or Form L.

6.29. The later prehistoric pottery from the evaluation and excavation can be seen to represent two spatially and temporally distinct periods of occupation in the Iron Age: the evaluation pottery represents a PDR group dating to the Early Iron Age that precedes that from the excavation, which is a Middle Iron Age assemblage. While they can be seen as sequential, it is not clear whether they are contiguous, and a clear answer to this is bedevilled by the difficulty of close dating. Nevertheless, the possibility is hinted at by some of the flinted fabrics and shouldered jars from the excavation area. Indeed, the earlier part of the Iron Age assemblage from the evaluation and the potentially earlier pottery from the excavation might be broadly compared with the pottery from Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire, which is dated to the period of the *c*. 5th–4th century BC, spanning the Early-Middle Iron Age. The pottery there includes dimple/finger-tip impressed vessels and jars, with pronounced or rounded shoulders, associated with decorated pottery of the Chinnor-Wandlebury tradition (Last and Thompson 2016, 57, figs 3.24 and 3.25), which could be seen to relate to some of the shouldered pots from the excavation area. However, of itself, the excavation pottery can be seen to be generally typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages in East Anglia, dating to the period *c*. 350 to 50/25 BC.

6.30. The latest potential dating of the Middle Iron Age pottery here is difficult, and pottery dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman period is very limited, indicating a significant reduction or change in the settlement activity later in the Iron Age. There are just two sherds of 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered pottery, suggesting a possible take-up of 'Belgic' influences, a minor presence which might indicate that the main period of occupation ran no later than the mid-late 1st century BC. However, the take-up of 'Belgic' pottery could vary at different sites, as demonstrated in the Ely area, Cambridgeshire (Fairclough 2021, 125).

Pottery of specific interest

6.31. Of particular interest are several joining sherds from the base and lower wall of a coarse jar (Fig. 33, no. 11). This is in a sandy fabric (Fabric Q1) and was recovered from pit 0861 (fill 0862). The base is very thick and two of the sherds have a thick, cream coloured deposit or coating on the surface, some of which has been partly abraded away. The deposit either does not survive on the other wall sherds or was never present. The sherds are the only significant finds from the pit and there is no independent dating.

6.32. This surface deposit is very unusual in relation to an Iron Age pot. Painted wares with red and white coloured decorative patterns are present in the 'Highstead-Dollands Moor group', as defined by Cunliffe (2005), and are dated to the Early Iron Age period, *c*. 600 to 350 BC (see also Couldrey 2007, 128–9, fig. 89 no. 368). However, these pots are rare outside of Kent and are painted with designs, rather than having an extensive surface slip. Continental use of slips, as represented in the Champagne region of northeast France, which were applied wet or dry, appear to relate to creating decorative patterns, but where an overall coating was applied to the pot body this is either black or red haematite (Stead *et al.* 2006, 46–52). Given these differences, the pot here was originally considered possibly to be Anglo-Saxon *Schlickung* ware (Hamerow 1993, 35), but the sherd has been reviewed by Sue Anderson and this seems not to be the case, so overall an Iron Age date is preferred. It is not clear whether the white material represents a slip or a localised deposit, but the uniqueness of such a slip on a coarseware pot in the Iron Age would argue more persuasively for an incidental surface deposit. It may relate to the use of the pot, for example, perhaps in salt production. The nature of the fabric would suggest a date in the second half of the first millennium BC.

Illustrated pottery from the evaluation (Fig. 32)

1a Pit 0487 (fill 0488). Fabric SH, Shell-tempered jar with a flaring rim and sharply angled shoulder, decorated on the rim top and rim exterior, Brudenell Form I. Early Iron Age.

2a Pit 0559 (fill 0562). Fabric QF, Abraded flint-tempered rim sherd from a jar in buff coloured fabric. Early Iron Age.

3a Pit 0489 (fill 0490). Fabric QF, Round-shouldered flint-tempered jar with external vertical finger wiping on body, Brudenell Form F. Early-Middle Iron Age.

4a Pit 0489 (fill 0490). Fabric Q, Sand-tempered jar with a poorly defined neck, smoother surfaces, Brudenell Form G. Early-Middle Iron Age.

5a Pit 0323 (fill 0324). Fabric QF, Small, slack-shouldered jar with a flat-topped, lipped rim. Early-Middle Iron Age.

6a Pit 0323 (fill 0324). Fabric QF, Lipped rim from a thick-walled pot with a flattened top, decorated along rim edge. Early-Middle Iron Age.

Illustrated pottery from the evaluation (Fig. 33)

1 Pit 0822 (fill 0823). Fabric Q2, Jar rim, shouldered jar with spaced angled incisions around rim top edge, Brudenell Form E. Middle Iron Age.

2 Channel 2157 (cut 0851, fill 0846). Fabric F2, Jar rim, flat top rim, slight internal lip, Brudenell Form A or L. Middle Iron Age.

3 Pit 2103 (fill 2104). Fabric Q1, Jar rim, well made with rounded rim and lightly burnished surface, Brudenell Form A. Middle Iron Age.

4 Ditch 2142 (fill 2143). Fabric Q1, Shouldered bowl, plain rim with slight internal lip, burnished on body. Early-Middle Iron Age.

5 Ditch 2142 (fill 2143). Fabric Q1, Jar/bowl, moderately thick, sand fabric, rounded body. Middle Iron Age.

6 Ditch 2140 (fill 2141). Fabric FQ2, Jar, plain flat-topped rim with internal lip, burnished, Brudenell Form A, Dated Middle Iron Age.

7 Pit 2313 (fill 2314). Fabric Q1, Jar, high shouldered jar with short upright rim and flattened rim top, burnished, Brudenell Form B. Middle Iron Age.

8 Pit 2339 (fill 2340). Fabric Q1, Base, pad/short pedestal foot. Middle Iron Age.

9 Pit 2339 (fill 2340). Fabric Q1, Jar rim, shouldered jar with plain, flat-toped rim and probable finger indentation on rim top, some smoothing of surface, Brudenell Form E. Middle Iron Age.

10 Pit 2339 (fills 2340, 2321; Sample <98>). Fabric FQ1, Jar, part pot, rim decorated with finger-tip indents, surface wiped and with organic fragment drag, Brudenell Form P. Middle Iron Age.

11 Pit 0861 (0862). Fabric Q1 (with common fine chaff-temper), Jar base and wall sherds (all joining) from large pot; very thick base, fine pink-buff clay/silt (like a thick slip) adhering to surface of two sherds, one sherd possibly (?)heat damaged, no trace of deposit on surface of the other sherds.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Introduction

6.33. The small assemblage of Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman pottery consists of 6 sherds (106g) from the evaluation (Smyrnaios 2017) and 8 sherds (40g) from the excavation (Tabs 10 and 11). All the pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman fabric and vessel form type series (see Lyons and Tester 2014). For the catalogues see Appendix 4.

6.34. The evaluation pottery is made up of three sherds of grey coarseware (Fabric GX), one buff-ware sherd (Fabric BUF) and two sherds from a large storage jar (STOR). All are broadly dated as Roman, although the buff-coloured ware (BUF) and the storage jar may date to the period of the 1st–3rd century AD.

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery from the excavation

6.35. The LIA and Roman pottery from the excavation was recovered from contexts as one or two sherds and most of these pieces have some limited abrasion or are generally abraded. Several sherds come from deposits associated with Channel 2157 (0851), including contexts recorded as colluvial subsoil in the top of the channel fill (0955,

2300). A few other sherds come from the fill of Ditch 3 (0901) and pits 2204 (fill 2207) and 2408 (fill 2409). There is also a single sherd from the topsoil (0800).

6.36. The quantity of pottery by fabric type is listed in Table 11. The majority of the pottery consists of body sherds, most probably representing jars or deep jar-like bowls. One sherd from a jar or bowl in (LIA-type) grog-tempered ware is from a rippled or cordoned shoulder, while another from a Roman pot in a micaceous greyware has a rilled surface, possibly representing a 'Broughing'-type jar. A single buff coloured sherd is possibly from a flagon. There are just two rim sherds, only one of which was able to be closely identified to form, this being a bowl or dish with a triangular rim section (Form 6.16), dating to the period of the 2nd–3rd century AD. The was recovered from the subsoil (2300) associated with the channel.

Fabric code	Fabric	Sherd no.	Wt. (g)
BSW	Black-surfaced ware	1	7
GX	Greywares (Romanising and Roman)	4	66
BUF	Buff ware	1	4
STOR	Storage jar fabric	2	38
	Totals	**8**	**115**

Table 10. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric (evaluation)

Fabric code	Fabric	Sherd no.	Wt. (g)	EVE
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	1	5	
GMG	Grey micaceous wares	2	6	
GTW	Grog-tempered wares (Iron Age)	2	16	
GX	Miscellaneous sandy greywares	3	13	
	Totals	**8**	**40**	**0.12**

Table 11. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric (excavation)

Summary and discussion

6.37. In terms of date, the grog-tempered sherds belong to the LIA tradition, often referred to as 'Belgic' and broadly current in the southeast from the mid 1st century BC to the mid/late 1st century AD; although it was probably not common on settlements until the late 1st century BC. Of the Roman sherds, while a number cannot be closely dated, there are no diagnostic elements (forms or fabrics) that need date later than the 3rd century, and all could be accommodated in a mid 1st–early 3rd century date range.

6.38. This small assemblage dating to the LIA and Roman period shows activity within the wider area but does not suggest any significant occupation on the site itself in the period. The absence of any finewares can be noted also, though given the small size of the collection, which must be located away from the main area(s) of activity from which the pot derives, there is insufficient ground for further comment.

Post-Roman pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

6.39. Seventy-four sherds weighing 1204g were collected from 33 contexts during the evaluation and excavation.

Methodology

6.40. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Handmade fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Anglo-Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Fine sand	ESFS	5th-7th c.	3	27		3
Medium sandy	ESMS	5th-7th c.	2	72		2
Polycrystalline quartz	ESQC	5th-7th c.	1	35	0.07	1
Granitic with sparse to moderate sand	ESCF	6th-7th c.	13	203	0.10	8
Calcareous, granitic and organic inclusions	ESCMO	6th-7th c.	7	49		1
Organic with gold mica	ESOM	6th-7th c.	1	21		1
		Totals	**27**	**407**	**0.17**	**16**

Table 12. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

6.41. Twenty-seven sherds were certainly or probably of Early Anglo-Saxon date. Six fabric groups were distinguished on the basis of major inclusions. All were handmade, and

colours varied throughout from black through grey, brown to red, often within single vessels. Table 12 shows the quantities by fabric.

6.42. In general, granitic and quartz-tempered types tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in western Suffolk, although in the later part of the period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. This group contains elements of all three types.

6.43. Three rims were present in the group, a flaring jar rim in ESCMO fabric from SFB fill 0538, a vertical rim on a baggy jar in ESCF fabric from pit fill 0666, and a tapering everted form on a plain sub-biconical ESQC jar in SFB fill 2010. Two sherds appeared to be decorated, one fine sandy with shallow narrow double incised lines (horizontal and diagonal), although these may be accidental, and one granitic with an unusual, incised lattice. All sherds were burnished or smoothed on both surfaces, apart from one which appeared to be grass-wiped.

Distribution

6.44. Sherds were recovered from SFB 0537 and pit 0665 located outside the area of the main excavation, and within the excavated area they were found in SFB 0876/2377, Ditch 3 (0902) and Channel 2157. The single sherd from the Phase 2 ditch was a small, abraded fragment of fine sand-tempered ware and may be either intrusive or of Iron Age date. The fragment from Channel 2157 (Phase 0) was a grass-wiped body sherd in a fine sandy fabric.

6.45. The sherds recovered from SFB 0537 were all part of a jar with a flaring rim in ESCMO fabric. Fragments from pit 0665 comprised a granitic tempered jar rim of vertical form, a large medium sandy body sherd and a granitic/organic body sherd.

6.46. The majority of the sherds from the fill of SFB 0876 were undecorated body fragments in granitic fabrics, but two sherds were sand-tempered and one contained polycrystalline quartz, the latter a jar rim from a sub-biconical vessel of probable 6th-century date.

Discussion

6.47. A large group of handmade wares was recovered from pits on the site, and most of this has been assigned to the Middle Iron Age or earlier, based on the form of the features and some radiocarbon dates. There remains a possibility that some of the body sherds may be of Early Anglo-Saxon date. Certainly, the range of inclusions

and appearance of many of the sherds is similar to those identified at the nearby Lackford cremation cemetery (Anderson 2017b). However, assessment of the rest of the Mildenhall assemblage has not identified any fabrics similar to those from SFB 0876, and it seems likely that the majority of the sandy and chaff-tempered handmade wares from this site are of prehistoric date, whilst the granitic wares were the more common fabric in use in the Early Anglo-Saxon period. This is also the case in Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016), although there granitic wares appear to continue into the Middle Saxon period. Given the proximity of this site to the Cambridgeshire border, it is possible that the generally accepted 6th-century date for these wares further to the east (*e.g*. Tipper 2009) may not apply to this assemblage. However, the two sherds for which vessel forms can be determined are both likely to belong to the later 5th or 6th centuries and the SFB fill is most likely of this date range.

Later pottery

Medieval pottery (11th–14th century)

6.48. Seven sherds have been identified as medieval, as shown in Table 13.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	10		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	Med-LMed	2	13		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	11		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	9		1
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th-14th c.	1	6		1
		Totals	**7**	**49**		**7**

Table 13. Medieval pottery

6.49. A body fragment of sandy ware from pit fill 2172 is probably from the unglazed lower half of a Grimston-type jug. An abraded body sherd of gritty greyware from the same pit (fill 2175) may be of early medieval date, although it has similarities to gritty Ipswich ware of Middle Saxon date. From pit fill 2231, a sandy coarseware body sherd with pinkish surfaces and a grey core is typical of local medieval coarsewares. A hard greyware body sherd from pit fill 2340, in a fine sandy fabric with common sparse coarse inclusions, is likely to be a Fenland product and may be medieval, but a Roman date cannot be ruled out. Three glazed sherds of medieval date were collected during the evaluation, a Grimston ware sherd with applied pellet decoration (MD finds 0157), and two body sherds of medieval Ely ware from pit fills 0372 and 0395.

Later Medieval (late 14th–mid 16th century)

6.50. Fourteen sherds of late medieval earthenwares represented up to five vessels (Tab. 14). They were found in evaluation pit fills 0339, 0372 and 0528. The majority, all from 0339, were late medieval Ely-type wares, including one with linear incised and stabbed decoration at the shoulder. One base of a ?Suffolk-type LMT was found in 0528, and a small body sherd was probably a late medieval Essex ware. A brown-glazed Raeren (or possibly Langerwehe) stoneware body sherd was recovered from pit 0372.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval Ely-type ware	LMEL	14th-15th c.	9	121		3
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	3	35		1
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	1	2		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	1	6		1
		Totals	**14**	**164**		**6**

Table 14. Later medieval pottery

Post-medieval and modern

6.51. Seventeen sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, as shown in Table 15.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	11	85	0.05	11
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	29		1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	2	24		2
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	2	14		1
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	17th c.	1	3		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	2	33		2
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	E.17th-19th c.	1	69	0.25	1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	306		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	4	19		4
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	1	2		1
		Totals	**40**	**748**	**0.25**	**31**

Table 15. Post-medieval and modern pottery

6.52. Glazed red earthenware was most frequent and included an upright rim from a jug/mug or small bowl. A footstand base and a pedestal base in post-medieval redware were recovered from evaluation ditch fill 0349 and natural 0486, respectively. Two body sherds of a post-medieval slipware with trailed white concentric lines internally, from fill 0349, may be an Ely product of 17th-century date. There was one

body fragment of 'West Norfolk' bichrome, which may also have been an Ely product. A base fragment of a Frechen stoneware bottle was also found.

6.53. Modern pottery comprised fragments of factory-made refined whitewares with transfer-printed or stencilled decoration, and a body fragment of a yellow ware with slip lines. There was also a large base fragment of a ?bowl in late glazed red earthenware, found in evaluation ditch fill 0318 with a rim fragment from an 18th-century Westerwald chamber pot, and a base fragment of an 18th/19th-century English stoneware tankard from topsoil 0800.

Post-Saxon pottery by context

6.54. Table 16 shows the distribution of pottery by feature, with spot dates.

Phase	Trench	Feature	Type	Context	Fabrics	Spot date
-	Excav	-	topsoil	0800	GSW4 WNBC ESW	18th-19th c.
2		2171	pit	2172	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
2		2171	pit	2175	EMWG?	11th-13th c.?
2		2230	pit	2231	MCW	12th-14th c.
2		2295	pit	2296	GRE	16th-18th c.
2		2320	pit	2321	GRE	16th-18th c.
2		2339	pit	2340	MCWC GRE	16th-18th c. (intrusive?)
	002	-	MD Finds	0157	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
	004	0373	Ditch	0349	PMRW PMSW	17th c.?
	005	0338	Pit	0339	LMEL GRE	16th-18th c.
	011	0317	Ditch	0318	GSW5 LGRE	18th c.
	015	0346	Ditch	0347	GRE	16th-18th c.
	027	0369	Trackway	0370	GRE	16th-18th c.
	050	0371	Pit	0372	ELYG LMTE GSW3	L.15th-16th c.
	050	0394	Pit	0395	ELYG	12th–14th c.
	083	0401	Posthole	0402	GRE	16th-18th c.
	094	0439	Posthole	0440	ESW	18th/19th c.
	095	0427	Posthole	0428	GRE	16th-18th c.
2	100	0572	Ditch	0573	GRE	16th-18th c.
	104	0485	Natural	0486	PMRW	16th-18th c.
	106	0545	Posthole	0546	GRE	16th-18th c.
	111	0527	Pit	0528	LMT	15th-16th c.
	128	0663	Pit	0664	GRE	16th-18th c.
	129	0734	Pit	0735	REFW	L.18th-20th c.
	131	0740	Pit	0741	REFW	L.18th-20th c.
	138	0687	Ditch	0688	YELW	L.18th-19th c.
	143	0717	Pit	0718	REFW	L.18th-20th c.

Table 16. Pottery distribution by context and spot date

6.55. Most of the medieval and later pottery was recovered in small quantities from features excavated during the evaluation and was distributed thinly across much of the north and south field areas. The majority of the sherds recovered from the excavation area,

as well as one from evaluation feature 0572, were intrusive in Middle Iron Age (Phase 2) features.

Discussion

6.56. The medieval and later wares are all in fabrics typical for the part of Suffolk. They were distributed thinly across a wide area with no particular concentrations. This suggests that they were deposited during manuring of open fields in these periods, and as such they are of little value for interpretation of the site. A number of sherds were intrusive in prehistoric pits, probably a result of deep ploughing across the site from the post-medieval period onwards.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.57. Most of the small overall assemblage of CBM was recovered from the evaluation. None is indicative of structures originally on the site and instead suggests accidental incorporation from construction or demolition originating off site, including a few possible fragments of Roman material. Catalogues are included Appendix 7.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)	MNO
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	8	178	6
		RTM?	1	15	1
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	9	227	8
	Pantile	PAN	2	33	2
Walling	Early brick	EB	9	528	4
		EB?	8	57	3
	Late brick	LB	18	339	7
		LB?	2	66	2
Flooring	Inlaid floor tile	IFT	2	60	1
	Floor tile?	FT?	1	10	1
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	5	5	5
		Totals	**65**	**1518**	**40**

Table 17. CBM by type and form

Ceramic building material from the evaluation

Sue Anderson

Introduction

6.58. Sixty-five fragments of CBM weighing 1518g were collected from twenty-two contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was

available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements.

The assemblage

6.59. Table 17 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Roofing

6.60. Twenty fragments of roofing tile were recovered, as shown in Table 18.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	PAN
Estuarine	est	6	1		
Estuarine with sand	est(cs)	1			
Fine sandy	fs			3	1
Fine sandy with flint	fsf			3	
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe				1
Medium sandy with coarse quartz	mscq	1			
White-firing fine sandy	wfs			3	

Table 18. Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

6.61. The majority of pieces were fully oxidised plain roof tiles in fine and medium sandy fabrics which are likely to be late or post-medieval in date. Medieval roof tiles were more commonly in estuarine fabrics and most had reduced cores; three of the six 'est' fragments were joining pieces of a single tile.

Walling

6.62. Table 19 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form. Seventeen fragments of at least seven early bricks in pale pinkish orange to red estuarine fabrics were recovered. One brick from pit 0330 was 55mm thick and one from ditch fill 0349 was 47mm thick. The latter had straw impressions on the base, which would suggest a 14th–15th-century date elsewhere in the county, but it is likely that manufacture of this type of brick continued beyond the medieval period in the fens and the darker red bricks in particular may be of 15th/16th-century date.

Fabric	Code	EB	EB?	LB	LB?
Estuarine clays	est	9	8		
Fine sandy	fs			1	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf			1	
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe			2	
Medium sandy	ms			2	1
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe				1
White-firing poorly mixed ferrous	wxfe			12	

Table 19. Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count)

6.63. Nine late bricks (LB) were represented by twenty fragments in this group. A variety of fabrics was present, but most were in fine or medium sandy fabrics containing flint and other local inclusions. Most fragments were small and abraded, and only one full thickness was present, a white-firing brick in ditch fill 0347 which was 45mm thick. One piece from SFB fill 0660 was burnt and fire-cracked and could be a re-used Roman tile. However, this context also contained a fragment of frogged red brick of 19th-century or later date.

Flooring

6.64. Two joining fragments of an inlaid floor tile, in a fine sandy fabric with sparse flint, were recovered from pit fill 0372. Unfortunately, much of the surface was lost and the inlaid white slip design could not be identified. Tiles of this type were produced in the 13th–15th centuries. Another small fragment of a worn ?floor tile in a fine sandy ferrous fabric was recovered from pit fill 0395.

Unidentified

6.65. Four fragments were small, unidentified pieces recovered during sample sieving from pit fill 0488 and SFB fill 0660. One small fragment from pit fill 0328 was probably a piece of post-medieval roof tile or brick.

Tr.	Feature	Type	RTM	EB	IFT	FT?	LB	RTP	PAN	UN
004	0348	Ditch					2			
004	0373	Ditch		1						
006	0340	Pit					1	2		
011	0317	Ditch					3	1	1	
015	0346	Ditch		1			9	1		
016	0330	Pit	1	7				1		
018	0328	Pit								1
019	-	Natural		1						
027	0369	Trackway	1							
050	0371	Pit			2					
050	0394	Pit				1				
074	0588	Posthole	1							
092	0487	Pit								1
094	0479	Posthole	1							
095	0425	Posthole						1		
104	0485	Natural							1	
108	-	MD Finds	1				1			
129	0734	Pit					1	1		
131	0740	Pit					1			
143	0659	SFB	1				2	2		3
	U/S	Finds	3	7						

Table 20. Distribution of CBM (fragment count)

Provenance

6.66. Table 20 shows the distribution of CBM by trench and feature. The finds were widely dispersed across the site with no particular concentrations in any trench. Both

possible medieval floor tiles were recovered from Trench 50 (Fig. 3), which may be of significance.

Discussion

6.67. The small CBM assemblage includes one possible Roman piece (recorded as later brick), but the majority is of medieval and late/post-medieval date. Fragments were recovered from pits, ditches, post-holes and a trackway. The quantities are too small to suggest deliberate dumping of demolished structures, and most of the fragments were probably accidentally incorporated into the fills of these features. The variety of fragments present may indicate that the pieces came from several different buildings or phases of construction. Abrasion of many of the fragments suggests that this may have occurred sometime after the structure(s) had been demolished.

Ceramic building material from the excavation

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

6.68. Only a small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the excavation. In total there are thirteen pieces, together weighing 116g. All of the CBM is listed and described by context in Appendix 7.

Fabrics

6.69. The CBM could be divided between eight fabrics. The fabric base of the pieces is sand, either fine, medium or medium-coarse sand fabrics; although apart from this several are broadly very similar having sparse-moderate inclusions of dark ironstone(?), white quartz sand and small pieces/fragments of chalk suggesting either a similar quarried source for the clay or a similar sand used in tempering.

Discussion

6.70. Almost all of the CBM was recovered as single pieces from any one context and most is abraded to some degree.

6.71. Where the pieces could be closely identified the majority (seven) are from peg tiles. These first appear in the medieval period but are not in common use until the 14th century and remain a current tile type into the modern, era fading in importance with the mass availability of slate from the 19th century. At least two of the pieces (2231) are in a refined fabric suggesting a modern (19th–20th century) date and other piece appear likely to be of post-medieval or modern date rather than earlier.

6.72. The remaining CBM consists indeterminate small pieces from bricks or thick tiles. Based on fabric two pieces (0901 and 2201) might be Roman, but this is not clear, and otherwise identifiable Roman brick and tile is conspicuous by its absence. The other CBM pieces are probably from post-medieval or modern brick.

6.73. The nature of the small assemblage of CBM appears to be in keeping with the equally small group of later dated material (Roman and post-Roman) among the pottery assemblage. There are just a few Roman sherds and the majority of the post-Roman pottery is of post-medieval date.

Fired clay

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

6.74. The total fired clay assemblage amounts to 1542 pieces with a combined weight of 34,373g. Of this, 1367 pieces (7646g) came from the evaluation (MNL 778), which have been reported on previously (Anderson 2017a), and a further 175 pieces (26,727g) came from the excavation (MNL 798). The unusually large weight in relation to the number of pieces from the excavation is due to thirty-seven pieces (24,586g) having come from the structure (lower wall and base) of a clay-built oven (0643), a feature initially identified during the evaluation and located in pit 0641. Overall, a significant proportion of the fired clay recovered is associated with this one feature, totalling 1044 pieces with a combined weight of 30,496g (68% by count and 89% by weight). Most of the fired clay is not closely identifiable, being quite broken-up and abraded. However, certain diagnostic pieces can be identified as from triangular clay weights, and a few pieces that are structural have clearly identifiable wattle voids. The fired clay is primarily associated with features dated to the Iron Age; exceptions are from the fired clay from pits 0325, 0330, 0338, ditches 0348 and 0373, trackway 0369, hearth 0590 and SFB 0659, and a few pieces from otherwise undated features, representing around 15% of the assemblage by count.

6.75. A catalogue of the fired clay from both the evaluation and excavation is in Appendix 8 (not including that from oven 0641/0643, which is detailed below).

Oven 0643

6.76. An *in situ* clay-built structure was located in pit 0641 (Group H; Fig. 18: Section j1j1; Pls 12–3). Only the lower wall and base remained of an oven or more probably a kiln (0643). A significant sample of the structure was recovered as broken pieces that

includes several large pieces. The walls and base are composed of friable, buff and light orange coloured fine-sand clay with moderate-common chalk fragments and pieces with occasional small stones. The oxidised pale-orange colour in some areas could have resulted from heating; however, it appears in areas mixed within the buff/light yellow-brown clay and there are orange coloured grog pieces present in the fabric. These must have come from the broken-up structure of a previous oven or broken objects such as clay weights, and it appears most if not all of the orange-coloured clay derives from this source. A curving void from a former wattle was noted in one piece (estimated dia. 10mm) and some other wattle impressions were noted during excavation. Common irregular small voids possibly resulted from poorly wedged clay, while other small thin voids represent later root damage, one still containing a section of root system. None of the root damage was seen to pierce the interior surface possibly reflecting its harder nature due to smoothing (compression) and heating.

6.77. The lower *in situ* part of the interior appears to have been plain and apart from a gap in the wall on the south side, considered to be the flue opening, its form approximates to a saucepan-shaped bowl. One large, fired-clay piece from context 0643 (1103g) preserves parts of two rounded corners, the width indicated being c. 130mm, with a maximum surviving length of 150mm. Of itself, it might possibly be part of a rectangular support or pedestal, but the context indicates this is part of the wall structure and would represent part of the side of a flue opening, although the area of the flue is not well preserved (Pl. 12). The oven interior surface had been roughly smoothed over, leaving it slightly uneven. The structural pieces recovered of the wall and base vary in thickness from as little as 20mm up to 120mm, with uneven, sometimes lumpy backs from where the clay was applied over the extant fill in the pit base and abutting the sides.

6.78. The interior had clearly been heated, but not to an exceptional degree sufficient to cause vitrification of surfaces, and there is no sooting associated with the surviving material. The interior surface itself is now not so hard that it cannot be fairly easily marked with a fingernail, indicating relatively moderate temperatures were achieved. While difficult to assess how often it was fired, it does not appear to have been used over an extended period.

6.79. The oven is a very interesting and significant feature given its date in the 2nd to mid 1st century BC, indicated by a radiocarbon assay on charred plant and cereal remains

from the fill (2288) inside the surviving oven structure (App. 16). Partly buried or sunken clay-lined structures with a flue are not usual or even firmly evidenced prior to the conquest. When they do appear, it is as kilns used to fire pottery. The nature of Late Iron Age kilns is poorly known and pit-clamp firing certainly is assumed for much of the pottery of the period — though the exact technology used has been difficult to prove. One site with a possible example is Pear Tree Farm, near Wattisfield, Suffolk; while at West Stow, Suffolk, pit-clamp firing has been suggested in the post-conquest period (Swan 1984, 54). Early kilns were probably mostly surface structures, as is the case at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (Woods 1974), and at Rushden, Northamptonshire, where the kiln is dated to the Late Iron Age, after c. 20/30 AD and into the early post-conquest (Claudio-Neronian) period (Swan 1984, 57; Woods and Hastings 1984). The remains in these cases were found in shallow pits or scoops with baked clay, soot, kiln furniture debris and fragments of pottery. The upper parts of these structures, made of turves (Woods 1974, 265) would eventually have been demolished and commonly the lower parts have been damaged and reduced by later cultivation.

6.80. The Mildenhall structure was constructed below the surrounding ground within an existing, possibly enlarged pit. The clay lining of the oven bowl or furnace base, which forms a round and relatively small chamber, is rather like that of early kilns (Woods 1974, fig. 2: Type 1A and 1B). In this respect it appears similar to the sunken, clay-lined kilns of La Tène III derivation, which are of Gallo-Roman background, and that possibly appear in the pre-conquest period but are more certainly of immediate post-conquest (pre-Flavian) date (Swan 1984, 55–67). Kilns of this type have been recorded from a number of sites in southeast England (*ibid.*). Although not in evidence, in this case, given the presence of a flue opening below ground the structure must have had a stoke pit or stoking area, although these can be quite small on early kilns (Woods 1974, fig. 2: Type 1A and 1B). The maximum temperature achieved by these early kilns was probably *c*. 750–800 degrees centigrade (*ibid.*, 269).

6.81. In relation to function, the actual use of the structure here is obscure. Whilst the closest parallels to its form would appear to be with kilns, this is probably partly coincidental, as its ‘below ground’ construction made use of an existing pit. Moreover, in this case, there is a total absence of any pottery to suggest production (i.e. wasters) and of any kiln furniture, such as clay bars; although kiln furniture at this time was

portable, so that any such material could have been removed (Swan 1984, 58). One large piece of fired clay which might represent part of a movable support or a pedestal is recorded as part of the wall structure and therefore must represent one side of a flue opening. Early pottery kilns also often appear as part of a group of such structures, rather than individually or as isolated examples, as would appear to be the case here. Another possibility might be that it was used to fire or bake triangular clay weights, parts of two of which came from the backfill. Alternatively, and probably more likely, it may have served a domestic function. While parallels for sunken clay-built oven features are difficult to find, the common occurrence of broken-up structural fired clay on many sites indicates their former existence. Possible examples with better preservation include: a layer of compacted burnt material as a secondary feature within a Late Iron Age pit at Braughing that is thought to have been the base of an oven (Partridge 1982, 42 and fig 6); and above ground were the remains of two domestic ovens associated with Late Iron Age occupation at Verulamium (St Albans), Hertfordshire (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 44, pl. LXXVI). The survival of the oven base at Mildenhall can be attributed to its construction within a part filled pit.

Other fired clay

6.82. Other than the material taken from the physical structure of the oven, the fired clay assemblage amounts to 1505 pieces (9787g). The majority of this (1007 pieces; weight 5910g) is associated with fill contexts related to the oven 0641/0643. Most of the remainder comes from pit fills (441 pieces, 3705g) with a small amount from ditches and other features. The majority of this was recovered during the evaluation, while the material from the excavation accounts for just 9% by count and 22% by weight of the assemblage (136 pieces; weight 2141g).

Fabric

6.83. The fabrics are dominated by fine sand (fs), which often includes fragments of chalk (fsc). In a few pieces coarse chalk lumps were present (fscc), small stones (fscss) and occasionally some grog (fsccg). A small number of pieces in fine sand fabrics had impressions from organic material (fso) or other voids (fsv). The fine sand and chalk fabrics probably all represent essentially the same fabric, being a variation of a fabric type taken from local clay that naturally included fragmented chalk, and this is probably also the case for the other fine sand fabrics. The occasional coarser chalk observed may represent local variation in the clay or poor processing. Two other fabrics were recorded: medium size sand (ms), also occurring with voids in the fabric

(msv); and a white firing, fine sandy fabric with grog (wfg). The latter fabric was only recorded during the evaluation, and this may possibly represent broken, degraded medieval or post-medieval roofing tile rather than fired clay (Anderson 2017a). The quantity of fired clay by fabric (other than the oven structure) is listed in Table 21.

Fabric code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
fs	Fine sand	1242	5033
fsc	Fine sand sparse-common chalk fragments/small pieces	184	3588
fsc(ss)	Fine sand sparse-common chalk small pieces/fragments with rare/occasional small stones	13	706
fscc	Fine sand with coarse chalk pieces	3	141
fsccg	Fine sand with coarse chalk pieces and some grog	3	118
fso	Fine sand with organic material/chaff	5	134
fsv	Fine sand with voids/vesicular fabric	4	39
ms	Medium sand	1	6
msv	Medium sand with voids/vesicular fabric	2	9
wfg	White-firing fine sandy with grog - ?very fragmented roofing tile (MNL 778 only)	48	13
	Totals	**1505**	**9787**

Table 21. Fired clay fabrics (not oven 0641/0643)

Structural fired clay

6.84. Although much of the fired clay does not exhibit any clear indication of being either structural (apart from the oven structure itself) or from objects, there are a small number of pieces that are certainly from clay-built structure(s). These have wattle voids, typical of withies or weaving rods, as well as smaller diameter voids, possibly from reeds or straw.

6.85. There are several pieces associated with the oven 0641/0643, in fine sand, orange-coloured fabrics. One has a surface impressed wattle void of *c.* 10mm diameter (estimated) and a few others have smaller voids of *c*. 5mm diameter, which in one piece appears with a larger wattle in a weave pattern. Other pieces come from pit 0602 and ditch 0373, with one from the ditch fill including straw-sized voids with an impression of timber set at 45 degrees to the surface (Anderson 2017a). These also suggests that much of the quite broken-up undiagnostic orange pieces of fired clay from the oven fill could be from the upper parts of its structure.

Clay triangular weights

6.86. Pieces that can be clearly identified as from Iron Age triangular clay weights, or which are probably fragments, were recovered from several pits: 0489, 0578/0858, 0832,

0863, 2208 and 2197, as well as from the fill of oven 0641/0643 (contexts 0644 and 2277). In total, these number 64 pieces (3063g) of which 23 (2154g) come from the evaluation and 41 (909g) from the excavation. Most of these contexts are dated as Middle Iron Age.

6.87. The broken weights have been identified from diagnostic pieces, typically corner pieces, some with part (section) of a perforation, but also more broadly from angled corners, pieces with a perforation angled to a surface (side edge), as well as parts of edges and surfaces in the same or similar fabrics. Some parts of weights were recovered as groups of pieces, allowing less diagnostic fragments to be positively identified as part of a weight. There is no indication that any of the material here comes from other types of weight, such as pyramidical weights (Bond 1988); although one or two pieces thought probably to be from the edges of weights are not certainly identified, and these might possibly be from other objects, for example, fire bars.

6.88. Most of the weights were recovered as only one or a few pieces from any one context. More significant parts of single weights come from the fill of oven 0641 (context 0644), which includes a large weight fragment (1089g) that represents approximately 25%–30% of the whole object, and pits 0489, 0578/0858 and 0832. Most of the pieces are in fine sand fabrics, commonly with chalk fragments. The fabric of only three pieces from two weights contains coarse chalk. The fabrics are often relatively dense and surviving surfaces of the weights are generally smooth. Interior and surface colours are commonly a mixture of buff/grey/orange with the fabric cores usually darker than the surfaces and margins. More unusual are a broken weight from the oven and a corner piece that is also possibly from a weight, which are oxidised partly orange and buff, the broken weight from the oven being in a dense silty fabric giving an almost tile-like appearance in parts.

6.89. Only a very few measurements could be taken. A group of four joining pieces from pit 0489 provided a width for one weight of 65mm; joining pieces from pit 0832 gave a width measurement of 75mm; and a third, large weight from oven 0641 is recorded as 108mm thick. The surviving parts of perforations on weights, all sections along the perforation, suggest diameters of *c.* 15mm.

6.90. Although it was originally considered that much of the fired clay filling the oven could represent further, broken-up pieces from weights (Anderson 2017a), most of the fragments are not diagnostic, being very broken-up, orange-coloured and irregular

pieces. The nature of this material is difficult to assess beyond a few of the closely identifiable pieces, which have wattle impressions indicating that they most likely come from the clay and wattle cover or dome of a structure.

Discussion of the triangular clay weights

6.91. In terms of find location, pieces of one and probably two triangular weights came from the fill of oven 0641/0643 in Pit Group H. Other remains were from pits in groups G, K, J and M. One came from a pit in Trench 92 (evaluation) that could possibly be of Early Iron Age date, though it is likely the other instances are of the Middle Iron Age.

6.92. The pieces from triangular weights have all been recovered as single fragments or broken parts, although the fragmented material associated with oven 0641/0643 probably includes parts of probably two weights. Several of these pieces from different contexts exhibit the typical perforated corners, but few weights could be reconstructed sufficiently, with only width measurements (of 65mm, 75mm and 108mm). One large section of weight from oven 0641/0643 suggests the original would have weighed between approximately 3400g–4400g. The fabrics indicate that all were locally made from silty or fine sand clay, containing some chalk fragments. Weights of this type are an Iron Age form, but one which survived in use into the Early Roman period of the late 1st century AD. The condition and nature of the fragments in this case, with most exhibiting some degree of abrasion, indicates that the remains commonly had some degree of depositional history prior to arriving in the contexts from which they were recovered.

6.93. That only parts of weights were recovered as one or two examples from any one feature limits discussion, although some comparisons with other examples and assemblages can be made. The weight from oven 0641/0643 is unusual in that it appears to be a particularly large example. The width (108mm) is certainly at the upper end for weights of similar type. Among the large number of weights from Danebury Hillfort, Hampshire, width was recorded as between 60mm–85mm (Poole 1991, 375 and 377); weights from Dagenham, Essex, are recorded at between 60mm–135mm, but with most in the range c. 70mm–90mm (Poole 2010, tab. 10); from Stanway, Essex, examples are of 64mm–80mm width, with a mean of *c.* 66mm (Crummy 2007, tab. 8). The original weight of the large example here (estimated at *c*. 3400g–4400g) is close to a 4400g example from Hunstanton, Norfolk (Wymer 1986), which is the largest weight known from western East Anglia (Deroche 1995), while another near complete weight from Flixton, Suffolk, weighed 3870g (Anderson

2012). Among the Danebury assemblage, the most common form of triangular weights (Type 1) were in the range of *c*. 700g–2000g, clustering between 1200g–1500g (Poole 1984, 403; 1991, 375). The large weight here would appear to be more akin to the larger and much less common Type 3 weight at Danebury, which was compared with four examples from Maiden Castle Hillfort, Dorset, each weighing 3.5kg (Poole 1984, 406).

6.94. Estimates of the diameters of the perforations that survive as grooves on several of the broken weights suggests that they were relatively large at *c*. 15mm. At the Gateway, East Kent, the Iron Age weights had narrow perorations, with larger perforations (10mm–15mm) seen on Early Roman examples. However, Iron Age weights from the Airport Catering Site (ACS) at Stanstead, Essex, predominantly from Phase 1 features (1st century BC) exhibited a range of 7mm up to 18mm (Havis and Brooks 2004, 139; Major 2004, 173).

6.95. The identification and common reference to these objects is as triangular loomweights. However, this singular purpose has been questioned, with the alternative suggestion that they might have served as portable oven or kiln furniture, or that they could have fulfilled multiple functions (Poole 1995, 285–6), with ethnographic parallels cited from Serbia (Poole 2010, 133). This argument appears to have been reinforced recently, as some weights from the Gateway site (Phase II), on the South of Thanet, East Kent, exhibited a salt working veneer, indicating that they had been used as props in salt making (Poole 2015, 304).

6.96. The large weight of the example recovered from the oven might appear to discount its use as a loomweight, with a role as door weight an alternative possibility (Poole 1984, 406). However, experimental work has indicated that the weight of an individual loomweight is not necessarily significant, rather it is the overall weight of a group of loomweights that is important. Possibly the weights were suspended from wooden bars to which the lower ends of the warp threads were attached, thin warp threads requiring significantly less tension than thick threads, which might require up to 40–50g (Riddler forthcoming). Also, if heavier weights were used, then only a small number would be required for each loom.

6.97. It can be noted that, if the weights were from looms, then it would be expected that the local community had either a flock of sheep or goats, including mature animals

kept for wool production on suitable grazing (Crummy 2007, 43); or that wool for weaving was imported to the site.

Lithics

6.98. A total of 54 worked flints were recorded combined from the evaluation (MNL 778) and the excavation (MNL 798). Most are not closely datable, though a small number by their forms suggest activity in the Neolithic, as well as later in the prehistoric period. Most of the probably later examples can be related to the context of the Iron Age settlement.

Struck flint from the evaluation

Sarah Bates

Methodology

6.99. Each flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

6.100. The flint is summarised by type in Table 22. A catalogue is in Appendix 9. In the following discussion the flint is considered by individual trench.

Type	Number
core fragment	1
flake	10
blade-like flake	8
spall	1
retouched blade	1
retouched flake	1
utilised blade	1
utilised flake	1
Total	**24**

Table 22. Flint from the evaluation summarised by type

The flint

6.101. Twenty-four struck or shattered flints were recovered from the site, two of which were from soil samples. Most of the flint is light greyish brown and partly translucent. Cortex on these pieces, where present is cream-coloured and of thin to medium thickness. A couple of flints are very dark grey or black with slightly darker cream cortex and two

pieces are an opaque mid to light grey. The flint is mostly quite sharp although there is occasional slight edge damage.

6.102. Thirteen flints came from Trench 4, including two from gully 0334, but none is diagnostic. Further single, undiagnostic flints came from Trenches 5 (pit 0326) and 6 (pit 0330). From Trench 7 came two flints: a utilised blade-like piece and a small flake fragment were found during metal detecting (0007). The utilised piece, which has cortex 'backing' along one side and use on the opposite edge, might be of later prehistoric date as it suggests opportunistic use, but this is uncertain.

6.103. Pit 0323 in Trench 8 produced 13 flints. They include part of a small core and 11 flakes, most of which are small, as well as six that are blade-like. The core fragment and several of the flakes are of quite similar size and all of a light brownish-grey flint, so they may be related, although none refit. The small core, which also has evidence for platform preparation, may be of earlier Neolithic date. There is also one utilised flake which is larger, thicker, and of a different flint type.

6.104. Also possibly of later prehistoric date are flints from Trench 98 and 105. The former is a flake from pit 0411 with a cortical platform and hinge fracture. That from Trench 105 is an irregular broad and quite thick flake with cortex along its distal side, which can be seen as 'backing' for some slight retouch along part of an opposite edge. The flake is hard hammer struck and has several percussion points along its wide platform — probably evidence of mishits.

6.105. Three flints came from Trench 110: a squat hard hammer struck flake, an irregular shattery blade-like flake, and a slightly retouched thickish blade were found in pit 0429. There is little consistency between the pieces either in raw material or type. The last is of opaque mid grey flint, was hard hammer struck, and has a 'notch' in one side, although this may include use-related damage; there is also very slight damage to the opposite edge. In addition, there are some tiny traces of possible iron staining at the platform and percussion point, which might suggest the use of a metal hammer (possibly for working building flint or gunflint), but this staining can also be seen in other areas, such as on a dorsal ridge, so this could be a chance post-depositional occurrence. Indeed, the slight patina on the piece suggests a prehistoric date.

6.106. Lastly, a very small, slightly curving and slightly broken, blade-like flake came from pit 0719 in Trench 130.

Conclusions

6.107. Most of the flint is not closely dateable but represents prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

6.108. The core fragment and flakes from pit 0323 are mostly of a similar flint type, which strongly suggests that they are from the same knapping episode. Some care has been taken with the core, the platform has been prepared and the core was probably discarded due to its breakage. These flints may be of earlier Neolithic date.

6.109. Two flakes of near black flint have cortex 'backing' a retouched/utilised edge and represent the opportunistic use of flint. This is usually considered a later prehistoric trait (later Bronze Age or Iron Age), although it need not necessarily be confined to those periods — the very irregular hard hammer stuck flake is certainly most likely to be of this date.

Struck flint from the excavation

Michael Green

Introduction

6.110. A total of thirty struck flints were recovered during the excavation, which are listed below by context (Table 23). A catalogue is in Appendix 9.

6.111. The struck flint is a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light brown-grey glassy flint and light grey chert. Hard hammer techniques were seen along with re-touch on some pieces. Some pieces were also heavily patinated.

Methodology

6.112. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table above and in the catalogue below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

Discussion

6.113. A small amount of struck flint was present on site with most features producing only single crude hard hammer struck flakes. The earliest material is likely to be from 2284,

the fill of pit 2283 which contained a single heavily patinated and edge damaged end scraper, created from a crude blade. This scraper is likely to date to the Neolithic period along with a few other heavily patinated finer flakes from other features, but this material is very likely to be residual within later features. The majority of the assemblage is crude, consisting of squat hinged flakes and crude single platform unprepared cores. This material likely dates to the later prehistoric, more specifically from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods, although much of it is undiagnostic. Heavy patination was present on some pieces, probably because of the site conditions and the chalk geology, making the flint a pale cream colour.

Context	Type	Patination	Cortex %	No	Wt(g)
0833	Flake	Heavy	0	1	11
0854	Flake (thick)	Light-moderate	0-10	5	55
0856	Flake (small and thin)	Moderate	0-5	2	3
0864	Flake (thick)	Heavy	0	1	8
0901	Core (crude) and flake (thin)	None	10	2	38
0906	Flake (broken)	None	0	1	1
0944	Flake (thick	Heavy	0	1	30
2045	Flake (thick)	None	20	1	31
2076	Flake (thick)	None	50	2	11
2104	Chip	None	20	1	1
2282	Flake (squat)	None	20	1	8
2284	Scraper (on blade)	Heavy	25	1	20
2300	Flake (thick)	None	5-25	3	84
2325	Flake (thick)	None	0	1	7
2340	Flake (broken)	None	0	1	1
2353	Core (crude)	None	40	1	97
2357	Flake (thick and thin)	Moderate (2)	2-25	5	54
			Totals	**30**	**460**

Table 23. Flint from the excavation summarised by type

Conclusions

6.114. The small size of the assemblage that can be dated as Neolithic, or probably Neolithic, suggests either that there were only low levels of activity on site during that period. A slight increase in activity is suggested during the Bronze Age and/or Iron Age as the majority of the assemblage probably dates to that period. This is also reflected in the large amounts of hinge fractures and small broken flakes which are due to calcite flaws in the raw material.

Heat-altered stone

Michael Green

Heat-altered flint and stone from the evaluation

6.115. A small quantity of heat-affected flint and stone was collected from the evaluation (Brooks 2017, app. 6). Most is undated, being without associated artefacts; a small amount was found with pottery of the Late Medieval/Post-medieval period.

Context	Type	HA Stone	HA Flint	Wt(g)
0807	HA stone only	1		201
0809	HA stone only	10		1,044
0812	HA stone only	15		1,110
0820	HA stone only	2		426
0821	HA stone only	2		48
0829	HA stone only	1		79
0833	HA stone only	1		16
0891	HA stone only	2		76
0901	HA stone only	1		194
0993	HA stone only	3		222
0996	Large high temperature HA flint and stone	1	4	814
2012	Large high temperature HA flint		2	130
2071	Large high temperature HA flint		1	173
2073	HA stone only	2		280
2076	1 large low temperature HA flint and stone	1	1	175
2077	Large high temperature HA flint and stone	8	1	973
2104	Large high temperature HA flint		1	79
2112	HA stone only	2		139
2115	HA stone only	2		430
2127	HA stone only	6		1,395
2146	HA stone only	2		313
2166	HA stone only	3		175
2179	HA stone only	1		9
2198	HA stone only	2		145
2221	HA stone only	5		447
2257	HA stone only	1		56
2260	HA stone only	2		219
2261	2 small low temperature HA flint and stone	1	2	249
2267	Possible high temperature HA core? and stone	1	1	183
2302	HA stone only	1		313
2334	HA stone only	2		198
2338	HA stone only	1		97
2340	Large high temperature HA flint and stone	1	1	1,678
2357	HA stone only	4		748
Total		**89**	**14**	**12,834**

Table 24. Heat-altered flint and stone from the excavation

Heat-altered flint and stone from the excavation

Introduction

6.116. One hundred and three pieces of heat-altered (HA) flint and stone were recovered from feature fills across the site. High temperature altered flint and low temperature altered flint and stone was present within multiple contexts. The high temperature heated flint was a light grey discoloured flint which was moderately fractured, and the

low temperature altered flint was red or black in colour and partially fragmented. The HA stone was red and black in colour and consisted solely of quartzite and sandstone cobbles.

Methodology

6.117. Each piece of flint and stone was examined and recorded in Table 24 and the catalogue below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

Discussion

6.118. Only small quantities of HA flints were recovered from each individual context. The majority had been subject to high temperature and only large size pieces were recorded. This suggests that the flint was not quenched, as would have happened if the flint had been used for water heating, or as pot temper, as smaller highly fractured pieces would have been present. HA stone was more common within the assemblage and consisted of discoloured quartzite and sandstone cobbles, these were likely used as pot boilers or for hearth linings.

Conclusion

6.119. The HA flint recovered is likely to have been accidently heated within surface fires or hearths and is unlikely to represent waste from large scale heat related activities. The greater quantity of HA stone may suggest that water heating was taking place using pot boilers, or hearths were being lined with cobble-sized stones, which were then being discarded within the pit fills.

Lavastone from the evaluation

Richenda Goffin

6.120. A total of thirteen fragments of lavastone were collected from a single context, fill 0359 of trackway 0387 in the North Field. Probably they derive from a fragmented quernstone. All pieces are made from a mid grey vesicular lavastone, which is likely to have come from the Rhineland. Fragments are rounded and none have any diagnostic features; no other artefactual material was recovered from this fill.

Registered Artefact report and select catalogue

Ruth Beveridge (edited with additions by Chris Fern)

6.121. Over one-thousand ‘Registered Artefacts’ (RAs) were recorded from the evaluation (MNL 778) and excavation (MNL 798) combined (Tabs 25 and 26). Mostly the finds

are of metal, with a smaller quantity of glass, bone and stone. Only a minority of these finds came from archaeological features, however, with most coming from metal-detecting of the topsoil and subsoil of the 157 evaluation trenches (Beveridge 2017), as well as from the same unstratified layers (0800/0801) in the excavation (Beveridge 2018a). The WSI (App. 1) outlines the methodology that was employed in both the evaluation and excavation phases. As well as individual finds, many of the RA numbers were allocated to 'bulk' groups of objects, which were handed over by the detectorists as collections from the machined topsoil/subsoil. The study of all the material from the evaluation included observation of its distribution, which identified a concentration of medieval material in the north of the site, probably relating to the trackway that was established around this period. A full catalogue is presented in Appendix 10: Evaluation (MNL 778), RA 1000–RA 1332; Excavation (MNL 798), RA 1400–RA 1601.

6.122. The most significant assemblage was from the Anglo-Saxon grave (0404), the objects of which are reported on separately. See *Section 6* for contributions by Ian Riddler (grave goods), Susan Youngs (hanging bowl) and Esther Cameron (mineral preserved organics). The Iron Age and Roman coins have also been identified and recorded separately by Jude Plouviez.

6.123. From the evaluation, seventy-seven finds came from archaeological features (including those from the burial). From the excavation, just nineteen objects were recovered from stratified contexts. Most were from the fills of Channel 2157, including coins, brooches and a mount, ranging in date mainly from the Iron Age to Roman period. A bone needle and two quern fragments came from a pit in Group K and were associated with Iron Age pottery.

Condition

6.124. Condition varies by material and age. Overall, the lead is corroding and poor, as is the ironwork. The copper-alloy objects are fair but do still exhibit areas of corrosion.

Methodology

6.125. The small finds are listed by major period and material in Tables 25 and 26. The objects have been recorded in accordance with the guidelines set out in the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording (CifA 2021). Low-powered magnification was used and the results were catalogued in an MS Excel spreadsheet. Select objects were

further studied by x-radiography, with the plates (nos 1–22) deposited with the archive.

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver	Glass	Bone	Other metals	Total per period
Iron Age (from features)								
Iron age MD				1				**1**
Roman (from features)	1	2			1			**4**
Roman MD	2							**2**
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (from features)	1	4						**5**
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval MD	2							**2**
Medieval (from features)								
Medieval MD	17		2	2				**21**
Post-medieval (from features)	3	9			1			**13**
Post-medieval MD	55	2	22	1				**80**
Modern (from features)								
Modern MD	178	3	20	4	1		25	**206**
Undated (from features)	1	52	1			1		**55**
Undated MD	48	45	151				2	**246**
Total (from features)	**6**	**67**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**77**
Total MD	**302**	**50**	**195**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**27**	**583**

Table 25. Quantification of Registered Artefacts by date and material from the evaluation (MNL 778)

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Gold	Silver	Glass	Bone	Other metals	Stone	Total per period
Iron Age (from features)				1			1		1	**3**
Iron age MD/topsoil/subsoil		1								**1**
Roman (from features)	4									**4**
Roman MD/topsoil/subsoil	17		2							**19**
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval MD/ topsoil/subsoil	2									**2**
Medieval (from features)	1					1				**2**
Medieval MD/ topsoil/subsoil	16		3		2					**21**
Post-medieval MD /topsoil/subsoil	96		43		6					**145**
Modern MD/ topsoil/subsoil	88	3	6					2		**99**
Undated (from features)	2	7						1	1	**11**
Undated MD/ topsoil/subsoil	44	4	32					1	1	**82**
Total (from features)	**7**	**7**		**1**		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**19**
Total MD/ topsoil/subsoil	**263**	**8**	**86**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**373**

Table 26. Quantification of Registered Artefacts by date and material from the excavation (MNL 798)

Date range of the objects

6.126. Discounting the modern and undated material, most of both assemblages is made up of finds of post-medieval date (c. AD 1485–c.1800). This material includes dress fasteners, buttons, buckles and belt mounts, shoe buckles, coins and tokens, seals, a crotal bell, musket balls and shot, horseshoes and a pilgrim badge. This material has been previously discussed and has not been subject to further study (see Beveridge 2017; 2018). The coins include issues of Henry VIII (RAs 1410 and 1520), James I (RAs 1408, 1423 and 1448), Charles I and II (RAs 1400, 1439, 1471 and 1507), and later examples. Several Nuremburg jetons (Ras 1198, 1223, 1411, 1458 and 1528), a single Boy Bishop token (RA 1105) and other tokens are also recorded. The pilgrim badge (RA 1533) is lastly notable for its character and meaning. It is of cast, leaded copper alloy and in the shape of a gloved hand with five straight fingers. Typically, similar badges feature a pair of gloves that referenced St Thomas Becket and have an association with the Canterbury Pilgrimage of the late 15th to early 16th century (Spencer 1998, 120; see also PAS: SUR-E42C11, LON-B92301 and NMS-D0D287).

6.127. The non-numismatic objects of the Iron Age (3), Roman (12) and medieval (42) periods are discussed further below. The few metal objects from the Iron Age suggest that the late prehistoric settlement was not wealthy generally, though the single examples of silver and gold coins (see below, *Sect. 6: Iron Age and Roman coins*), do indicate at least some individuals of status in the locality. However, the relative paucity of finds from the Roman period overall, suggests that by the late 1st century AD the settled populace had moved elsewhere.

Iron Age

6.128. An iron La Tène II involute brooch (RA 1561) came from the subsoil. It is comparable to an example from Marham Park, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk (Beveridge 2018b, 266). Involute brooches are commonly made of iron, but are occasionally copper alloy, and have a notable association with the Arras Culture of the East Riding and Humberside. The Mildenhall Hub example compares well to Stead's Type E from burials at Rudston and Burton Fleming, East Yorkshire (Stead 1991, 86, fig. 63, nos E3–E8). Elsewhere this insular brooch form is categorised as a Type C (Adams Type 2C) of Middle Iron Age date, *c*. 275–150 BC (Adams 2015; 2017, 49; Haselgrove 1987, 62; and Hattatt 1989, 289, fig. 148, no. 229).

6.129. The only other non-numismatic finds of the Iron Age are a bone needle (RA 1567) and a fragment of stone quern (RA 1437), both from pit 0832 (Group K). The needle can be compared to (Class 1) examples from Danebury, Hampshire, of *c*. 500–100 BC (Cunliffe 1984, vol 2, 380–2). The quern fragment is a sandstone that is exotic to East Anglia, so represents either an import or was produced from an erratic. A bone awl (RA 1001), carved possibly from a sheep fibula, from post-medieval quarry 0315 might also be prehistoric, though it could be later in date.

1 Iron involuted brooch, complete. La Tène II, Hull Type 2Cb/Stead Type E/Adams Type 2C. Circular ring head with bow extending from the front of the head. Bow is steeply curved (reverse C shape). At base of bow is a straight, everted foot that expands slightly in width. Integral pin extends from the back of the head, tapering to a worn point. Date: *c*. 275–150 BC (Adams 2015). Length 48.9mm, Width 17.9mm, Depth 8.1mm. Subsoil layer 0801. RA 1561. Fig. 39, no. 14

2 Bone needle, complete. Tapering shaft with head that splays out to accommodate a lenticular shaped perforation, measuring 4.35mm in length. Class 1 at Danebury; Cunliffe 1984, vol 2, 380–2). Date: *c*. 500–100 BC. Length 65.4mm, Width 5.1mm, Depth 2.3mm. Fill 2358 of pit 0832. RA 1567. Fig. 34, no. 5

3 Stone quern fragment. Part of the base of a sandstone rubbing quern with a smoothed grinding surface. Light grey quartz sandstone, containing c. 10 per cent dark ferromagnesium minerals with a small amount of muscovite mica Length c. 150mm, Width 90mm, Depth 50mm (remains of grinding surface c. 140mm x 5mm), Weight 617g. Fill 0821 of pit 0832. RA 1437.

Roman

6.130. A total of eleven non-numismatic artefacts have been dated to the Roman period. Of these, only two were recovered from stratified deposits. Predominantly, the Roman artefacts are residual, being recovered from later features, or came from the topsoil or subsoil. They include objects of personal adornment and household artefacts.

6.131. Four dress accessories in copper alloy were collected: three brooches and one bracelet fragment. The earliest brooch (RA 1466) is a fragment of a penannular brooch of Booth Type C (Booth 2014, 140). Its terminal is formed of multiple tight coils, and it has a flattened hoop with moulded decoration, characteristics that suggest it most likely falls into the first of Booth's chronological groups, dating between the 1st to early 2nd century AD (*ibid.*, 147). Penannular brooches with

moulded decoration are found concentrated in eastern Britain, primarily East Anglia (*ibid.*, 144). It was recovered from an upper layer (0851) of Channel 2157.

6.132. Of the two remaining brooches, one is a copper-alloy Colchester derivative type (RA 1503) that is comparable to Mackreth's Type 1.b (of 'Harlow brooch' form), of mid-1st to early 2nd century date, which has a distribution concentrated in the east of England, with large numbers in Essex (Mackreth 2011, 53). The other brooch is a near complete, champlevé enamelled zoomorphic plate brooch (RA 1436) in the form of a duck, with a 2nd century AD dating (Crummy 2983, 15; Hattatt 1989, 360). Enamelled plate brooches have a widespread distribution, though those of Mackreth's Type 4.a.1, such as RA 1436, come mostly from the eastern side of England (Mackreth 2011, 184).

6.133. The bracelet fragment (RA 1453) is decorated with multiple motifs, comparable to those on examples found in the Butt Road cemetery, Colchester (Crummy 1983, 46, fig. 47). Copper-alloy bracelets of this form date predominantly to the late 3rd and 4th century AD (*ibid.*, 37).

6.134. Two copper-alloy artefacts are likely to be associated with the Roman military. From Channel 2157 (layer 0854) came a fragment of an openwork roundel (RA 1468) that is probably a *phalera* from horse harness (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 191, fig. 124, no. 3).

6.135. A piece of a plain, hinged strap fitting of copper alloy (RA 1477) is probably from a cuirass of *lorica segmentate*, dating to the 1st century AD (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 99, fig. 56, no. 18–23). A comparable example was recovered from Richborough, Kent (Cunliffe 1968, pl. XXVI, no. 116).

6.136. A finger ring (RA 1525) of copper alloy has a flat, rectangular bezel, possibly incised with a motif that is now worn and corroded. It is possibly of Henig Type XV (Gerrard and Henig 2017), though it is possible that alternatively the ring is medieval in date.

6.137. The remaining objects include two fragments of glass (RA 1101) that were recovered from pit 0328 in Trench 18 of the evaluation, along with two lead pot mends (RAs 1443 and 1600), which are possibly but not certainly Roman, a weight (RA 1535), and an iron nail (RA 1026).

Glass

4 Two fragments of possible Roman glass: one piece is blue and has ribbed mouldings on the exterior; the second is thin, clear and slightly iridescent. Pit 0328, Trench 18. Largest Length 24mm, Width 16mm, Depth 6mm. RA 1101.

Copper alloy

5 Penannular brooch, incomplete. Frame is flattened and straightened; terminal is coiled at right angles to the frame. Date: 1st to early 2nd century AD (Booth 2014, 147). Length 46mm, Width 3.4mm, Depth 5.2mm. Subsoil fill 0854 of Channel 2157. RA 1466. Fig. 34, no.3

6 Colchester derivative brooch, incomplete. D-section bow with double pierced lug at apex and central rib from the lug with two side ribs. Spring missing from semi-cylindrical wing casings. Mackreth Type 1.b (2011, 35, 53, pl. 32, nos 1127 and 1176). Length 16.2mm, Width 15.9mm, Thickness 7.8mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1503.

7 Zoomorphic champlevé enamelled plate brooch, incomplete. Duck form with ovoid-shaped body, tapering to a pointed tail, with domed upper surface and hollow underside. Neck is oval in section and extends to the head, expanding into a curved beak. Circular grooves represent the eyes, inset with white enamel. Upper surface of body is decorated with three longitudinal, parallel rows of mostly crescent-shaped cells, with the central row reversed. Cells are inset with alternating yellow, red and blue enamel. The tail is defined by three triangular-shaped enamel cells. Beneath the tail is a hinged double lug; a catch-plate is below the neck. Comparable to Mackreth's Type 4.a.1 (2011, 183). Date: 2nd century AD. Length 30.7mm, Width 18.8mm, Thickness 24.8mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1436. Fig. 39, no. 15

8 Cast bracelet, incomplete. Rectangular cross section. Band decorated with two parallel rows of ring-and-dot motifs that run longitudinally; separated by twin moulded grooves with a single ring-and-dot motif. Date: late 3rd–4th century (Crummy 1983, 37). Length 39.3mm, Width 6.8mm, Thickness 1.8mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1453.

9 Finger ring, incomplete. Band is a rectangular strip, lenticular in cross section; with a flat and rectangular bezel with rounded corners set at a right angle to the band (L.16.6mm; W. 10.7mm). The bezel is possibly incised with a motif, but it is worn and corroded; so possibly it is a seal matrix ring. Comparable to Henig Type XV: Brancaster rings (Gerrard and Henig 2017), though the ring could alternatively be medieval in date. Date: 5th century AD/or medieval. Diameter 26mm, Width 13.9mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1525.

10 Cast *phalera* (military horse harness), incomplete. Originally circular with an open work design (cf Bishop and Coulston 2006, 191, fig. 124). Two of the holes could have been for attachment. Ovoid in cross section. Length 50.3mm, Width 25.5mm, Thickness 5mm. Layer 0854 in Channel 2157. RA 1468. Fig. 34, no. 4

11 Hinged strap fitting, incomplete. Narrow strip that folds over at one end forming a hinge fitting with looped end. Two round headed rivets are *in situ* along the strap. Date: 1st century AD (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 95). Length 26.8mm, Width 8.3mm, Thickness 7mm. Subsoil layer 0801. RA 1477.

Iron

12 Nail, incomplete. Pyramidal head, square-sectioned shank. Possibly Manning Type 1A (cf. Manning 1985). Length 68mm, Width 11mm. MD finds 0337 from Trackway 0360 (Trench 4). RA 1026.

Lead

13 Steelyard weight, complete. Conical in form with an iron wire hoop attached through the apex. Hollow interior. Diameter 16mm, Length 25.9mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1535.

14 Lead pot repair. Diameter 15.5mm, Thickness 4.5mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1443.

15 Cast pot mend, complete (repair for a vessel with wall thickness of 4mm); one flat larger disc and one smaller convex disc. Length 21.5mm, Width 18.3mm, Thickness 6.6mm. Subsoil. RA 1600.

Anglo-Saxon

6.138. In addition to the objects found in grave 0404, parts of two brooches of the period and a fragment of a possible buckle were found unstratified. One brooch (RA 1184) was found in the evaluation, in the west of the site, not far from SFB 0537 in Trench 115, with the other two finds added from the main excavation. The brooches are a cruciform type (RA 1429) of Martin's (2015) group 2 or 3, and a small-long type (RA 1184) of Høilund Nielsen's type sm2 (Penn and Brugmann 2007), forms of the late 5th to early/mid 6th century. The buckle plate (RA 1521) is not certainly an early Anglo-Saxon object, as its basic form is not diagnostic, though simple copper-alloy buckles with plates, often gilded, are a feature of the 6th and 7th centuries (Marzinzik 2003). In addition, the pierced Roman coin (RA 1076), reported on below (*Sect. 6: Iron Age and Roman coins*), almost certainly represents an example of early Anglo-

Saxon reuse, a fashion common to the same period suggested by the two brooches. Together these objects tie in best with the chronological range of the settlement archaeology at the site, rather than with the later date in the 7th century indicated for grave 0404.

16 Small-long brooch fragment, trefoil type. Incomplete, cast copper-alloy head plate and bow, missing foot. Høilund Nielsen type sm2 (Penn and Brugman 2007, 25, 70, fig. 5.21). Head plate has three crescentic projections decorated at the edges with punched dots. Possible traces of gilding. Reverse has iron corrosion around the lug. Length 42mm, Width 38mm, Thickness 9mm. Date: mid/late 5th–early 6th century AD. Subsoil layer 0269 (Trench 114). RA 1184 (CF). Fig. 39, no. 17

17 Cruciform brooch fragment. Incomplete and worn, cast copper-alloy head plate that is plain and rectangular with moulded knops. Martin (2015) group 2 or 3. Missing bow and foot. On the reverse are remains of a pierced hinge lug. Length 26.7mm, Width 18.2mm, Thickness 6.6mm. Date: late 5th–mid/late 6th century AD. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1429 (CF). Fig. 39, no. 16

18 Buckle plate fragment. Incomplete. Rectangular with remains of a rivet hole one end. Front of plate is gilded. Length 21.4mm, Width 12.6mm, Thickness 2.7mm. Topsoil layer 0800. RA 1521 (CF). Fig. 39, no. 18

Medieval

6.139. Twenty-one artefacts of medieval date were recovered from the metal-detecting survey during the evaluation; none were from features. Of note and early in the period is a fragment of a possible convex disc brooch of Borre style (RA 1176), from Trench 155, of c. 10th century date. It is comparable to an example found near Bury St Edmunds (Brown 2015, 443, fig. 172b). From close to the Anglo-Saxon grave in Trench 74 came a silver penny (RA 1074) of William I (1066–87). It is of the two sceptres type (1072–4).

6.140. In the north and east of the northern evaluation area (north of the excavation) there was a concentration of finds. In Trench 29 was a copper-alloy fragment of a plate mount/fitting (RA 1227), comparable to examples from London, dating to *c.*1270–1350 (Egan 1998, 114, fig. 74). Several copper-alloy dress accessories (RAs 1002, 1003, 1093 and 1173 of similar date (*c.*1350–1450) were recovered from Trenches 5 and 6. RA 1093 was comprised of several finds, one a rectangular belt-mount with three rivet holes decorated with a lozenge and engraved with zig zags (cf. Egan 1998, 196, fig. 123, no. 1054). Another (RA 1093) of cast copper alloy is a circular mount

with sixteen lobes (cf. Egan 1998, 194, fig. 122, no. 1045). From Trench 13 came a copper-alloy buckle plate (RA 1170), and from Trench 18 was a cast medieval single loop buckle (RA 1079). Trench 25 produced a lead fishing weight (RA1246). A pilgrim's badge (RA 1103) came from Trench 15. It is an incomplete copper-alloy figurative mount from a composite badge, dating between *c*. AD 1400 and 1525. It is very similar to an example found at Hedingham Castle, Essex (Mclean 2011). Its depiction of a saint, stag and horse is described in detail in Appendix 10. From Trench 61 part of a copper-alloy flask (RA 1220) was retrieved that might be part of an ampulla. From Trenches 68, 75 and 78 fragments (RAs 1258, 1268 and 1233) of a copper-alloy vessel with a squared rim were recovered, comparable to examples from London (cf. Egan 1998, 186, fig. 149). Additionally, from Trench 68, a further belt fitting was retrieved (RA 1267), of a rectangular plate with a bar mount and a circular terminal (cf. Egan 1998, 212, fig.133, no.1133).

6.141. In the south of the evaluation area, from Trench 155, two silver coins were found: an incomplete, worn medieval coin (RA 1179); and an incomplete Venetian soldino (RA 1178). It is a Type 1, dating to *c*. AD 1365–1423.

6.142. Twenty-one objects from the excavation have been dated to the medieval period, though some only tentatively so, and they include a number that were in use from the late medieval into the post-medieval period. They are dominated by artefacts of personal adornment, such as RA 1433, a copper-alloy single-loop buckle and RA 1530, a copper-alloy sexfoil mount. There are also several copper-alloy belt mounts for horse harness (RAs 1477, 1497 and 1529). Three worn silver coins were also recovered from the topsoil: RAs 1432, 1524 and 1537 are long cross pennies, one may be of Edward III and one of Edward IV. Hammered long cross silver pennies were minted between 1279 and 1489. In addition, there is a copper-alloy balance arm (RA 1404).

6.143. Most of the medieval objects recovered from both phases of investigation probably entered the archaeological record via manuring (and this is probably true also for much of the post medieval material). Just two medieval finds were from features; both may be intrusive. A complete, cast annular brooch (RA 1498) was retrieved from Channel 2157 (layer 0854). The front of its circular frame has a moulded cable pattern. It is of *c.* AD 1230–60 (cf. Egan and Pritchard 2002, 253, fig. 163, no. 1325). Two joining pieces of weathered, possibly decorated, medieval window glass (RA 1566) were collected from fill 2299 of pit 2298.

19 Fragment of a discoidal object, bent, exterior worn; may be decorated. On the inside is remains of a wire brooch clasp, lug and hooked catch plate. It is possibly a convex disc brooch (Borre style) of *c*. 10th century date (cf. Brown 2014, fig. 172b, SF-AE8A09). Diameter 27mm, Width 18mm, Depth 8mm. Context 0310, Trench 155. RA 1176.

20 Complete silver penny of William I (1066–87). Of two sceptres type (1072–4). North 844, BMC 4. It is in fair condition, slightly bent. Obv: crowned bust facing forward, sceptre either side of bust. Legend: WILLEM REX ANGLOR. Rev: simple cross fleury with annulet in centre over saltire botoneé, +GODRIC ON NORÐI (Gordric of Norwich). Context 0407, Trench 74. RA 1074. Fig. 39, no. 19

21 Complete, cast annular brooch; oval in section. Front of frame is decorated with cable pattern. Back is plain. Pin is constricted around frame; rectangular in section. Date: c.1230–60 (cf. Egan and Pritchard 2002, 253, fig. 163, no. 1325). Diameter 27mm, Pin Length 27.6mm, Depth 3mm. Layer 0854, Channel 2157. RA 1498. Fig. 34, no. 2

22 Steelyard balance arm, incomplete. Cast, ovoid in cross-section, terminates in a circular suspension terminal. Three incised notches before the suspension loop, and a small knop below the incisions. A separate hoop hangs from the terminal. Date: medieval. Length 36mm, Width 4.8mm, Thickness 3.3mm. Subsoil layer 0801. RA 1404.

Iron Age and Roman coins

Jude Plouviez

6.144. This section considers the Iron Age and Roman coins found during the evaluation (MNL 778) and the excavation (MNL 798). Two coins are of the Iron Age, and fourteen coins of the Roman period were recovered.

The Iron Age coins

6.145. Two coins can be identified as Iron Age, a silver unit (Fig. 39, no. 13) and a gold quarter stater (Fig. 34, no. 1). Both are of relatively early date; the silver coin is a Talbot Large Flan A type, which falls within his early period of Icenian coinage, during the second half of the 1st century BC. The gold quarter stater of Snettisham type is attributed to early in his subsequent denominational periods, probably around 15 BC to AD 5 — and this example is likely to be an early one of the type.

6.146. Both coins, being early in the local coin production sequence, are relatively uncommon compared to the more plentiful issues of Icenian silver staters in the 1st

century AD. They suggest activity, potentially of above average status and/or wealth, in the 1st century BC.

6.147. These are however not the first coin finds of this period from the site and its environs. HER finds scatter MNL 141 falls within the MNL 778 site area and records various metal detected finds, among the first of which, recorded in 1979, was an early silver unit of Bury A type (recorded as Mack 438) (ABC 1495). A normal Face-Horse silver unit (of 1st century AD date) was also found at MNL 141, along with other late Iron Age and Roman material. Another example of a Large Flan A silver unit (ABC 1522, probably Talbot 2017, 170, reverse die 22) is recorded as SF-2FE614 on the Portable Antiquities Scheme, from the Worlington side of the River Lark, 630 m to the southwest of the site. These finds might suggest a significant presence in the vicinity in the 1st century BC.

Catalogue:

RA 1181 Silver unit, dished, with a small area missing and very worn especially on the obverse. The type is a Large Flan A (Talbot 2017, 170; ABC 1522) with the reverse showing a horse to right, the head very worn, legs folding back at the feet; pellet in rings above, below and in front, resembling Talbot dies 14 and 18. The obverse shows the eye, nose and two short lines for the mouth of a head facing left with slight traces of the hairline, a pellet ring in front and a pellet in ring behind. Probably similar to Talbot dies D or J. Diameter 17.6mm, weight (incomplete) 1.06gm. From MNL 778 0310, Trench 155, unstratified. Fig. 39, no. 13

RA 1463 Gold quarter stater of the Snettisham wreath type (ABC 1462/BMC 3422–34).[1] Obverse has a wreath crossed by a line of pellets, with crescents in two diagonally opposed quadrants and pellet in rings and different symbols in the other two, identifiable as Talbot die A. The reverse has a horse to the right with rings on the body and a solid-style head, large pellet rings containing pellet in ring motifs above and below, open star in front; this is Talbot die 2 which is rare (only one recorded in Talbot 2017, 176). Weight 1.15gm. From MNL 798 0846 (layer in Channel 2157 (2378)). Fig. 34, no. 1

The Roman coins

6.148. The fourteen Roman coins are all copper alloy, and all are radiates or *nummi* of the later 3rd and 4th centuries. Two are not identifiable beyond this; the remaining twelve are equally divided between the later 3rd century (Reece periods 13 and 14, 260–93)

[1] With thanks to Philip de Jersey for the initial identification of this coin.

and 4th century (Reece periods 15–9, 316–78) (Reece 1991). Further details of the coins and their contexts are given in Appendix 11; full identifications are in the archive.

6.149. This is a small assemblage for a metal-detected excavation and consists of those coins most commonly found on rural sites in Britain; the only unusual feature is the low number of Reece period 17 compared to the other 4th century periods, but the sample size is too small to see this as significant. It would seem perfectly acceptable as contemporary manuring scatter from one of the many Roman settlements known in Mildenhall along the Lark and elsewhere. However, the latest coin (RA 1076), a *nummus* of the House of Valentinian (364–78), has a neat hole for suspension. This re-use of late Roman coins for ornaments is almost always a feature of post-Roman activity, found in both graves (White 1988, 62–98; King 1988) and settlements, such as West Stow (West 1985, 76–81). The evidence from settlements shows that Roman coins were collected and used in various ways in the 5th and 6th centuries. Therefore, given the presence at MNL 778/798 of the unstratified pierced coin and of a radiate (RA 1181) in an SFB, there is a strong likelihood that some of the group was deposited during the early medieval period.

Clay tobacco pipe

Clay tobacco pipe from the evaluation

Richenda Goffin

6.150. Six fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from six different trenches. They are quantified and listed below (Tab. 27).

Context	Trench	Feature	No of frags	Wt(g)	Description
0322	10	Fill of ditch 0321	1	4	Stem with spur with initials
0426	95	Fill of posthole 0425	1	5	Plain stem
0430	110	Fill of pit 0429	1	4	Plain stem
0454	94	Fill of posthole 0453	1	2	Plain stem
0696	130	Fil of posthole 0696	1	4	Plain stem
0697	138	Fill of ditch 0697	1	3	Plain stem
Total			6	22	

Table 27. Clay tobacco pipe fragments from the evaluation

6.151. All are pieces of plain pipe stem which cannot be closely dated beyond the 17th-19th century, apart from one of the fragments which shows part of a stem and a complete

spur with maker's initials in relief on either side of the spur. The initials read 'I' and probably 'R' rather than 'P'. Nothing of the bowl remains. These initials appear in the List of pipe makers for the county of Suffolk (Oswald 1975), including an entry for Josiah Roper (1815–37) who was making pipes at Stowmarket (*ibid.*, 194).

Clay tobacco pipe from the excavation

Steve Benfield

6.152. A small collection of pieces from clay tobacco pipes was recovered. In total there are five pieces collectively weighing 21g. Four of these (0800, 2061, 2179 and 2321) are plain stem pieces and are of limited archaeological interest other than for phasing as they must date to the post-medieval period after c.1580. The fifth piece, recovered from topsoil (0800), is of rather more interest and significance. This preserves part of the foot below the pipe bowl which has maker's initials in raised capital letters, one on each side of the foot. Holding the foot in the vertical position with the stem horizontal, these appear to be the letter H on one side and either I or T on the other. The pipe is likely to date to the late 17th/18th or 19th century, but if 'IH' is a correct reading of the letters, then these might be the initials of the pipe maker Joseph Hammon (wkg. 1851) of Beccles (Oswald 1975, 194).

Post-medieval bottle glass

Post-medieval bottle glass from the evaluation

Richenda Goffin

6.153. Five fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 54g in total. Details are shown below (Tab. 28).

Cntxt	Tr.	Feature	No. frags	Wt(g)	Description
0320	10	Fill of ditch 0319	2	41	Fragments of post-medieval wine bottle, vertical-sided, 18th C+
0347	15	Fill of ditch 0346	2	8	Frag of neck of flask, poss fragment of window glass; laminating, early post-medieval
0735	129	Fill of pit 0734	1	5	Fragment of green bottle glass, 18th C+
Total			5	54	

Table 28. Post-medieval bottle and vessel glass from the evaluation

6.154. The small assemblage consists of green bottle fragments and a piece of a finer vessel, which dates to the early post-medieval period.

Post-medieval bottle glass from the excavation

Stephen Benfield

6.155. Two pieces of glass were recovered. One is a piece of post-medieval green bottle glass (5g) from topsoil (0800). The surface is flaking and iridescent suggesting some age and a 17th or 18th century date appears most likely for the piece. The other is a small piece of green glass (<1g) which came from pit 2097 (2201). This is of uncertain age but appears very likely to be post-medieval or modern.

Slag

Stephen Benfield

Slag from the excavation

6.156. A single fragment of vesicular slag was present in fill 0829 of the upper spit of pit 0828. The quantity of slag is small, undiagnostic and not well dated.

Iron nails

Richenda Goffin

Iron nails from the evaluation

6.157. A number of iron nails, mainly hand-collected, were recovered from the evaluation. These are listed below by context number (Tab. 29).

Cntxt	Tr.	Feature	No. frags	Wt (g)	Description
0108	108	Topsoil	2	20	M/D, almost complete
0335	004	Fill of wheelrut 0334	3	32	Two probable horseshoe nails
0339	005	Fill of pit 0338	10	115	
0426	095	Fill of posthole 0425	1	4	
0562	107	Fil of pit 0559	2	8	
0718	143	Fill of pit 0717	1	11	Almost complete
		Total	19	190	

Table 29. Bulk iron nails from the evaluation

Iron nails from the excavation

6.158. Four pieces of nails were recovered from three contexts. One of these is small and has a broadly expanded flattened head with a thickened side view; it is a fiddle-key

nail from a horseshoe, probably being a Goodall type C, which is dated to the 13th–14th century (Goodall 2011, 364, fig.13.1). The nail is the only artefact which was found in fill 2119 of pit 2118.

Finds from Grave 0404

Ian Riddler

6.159. The grave goods consist of a shield, a spear and a knife, as well as a copper-alloy hanging bowl (Figs 35–38). The shield boss (RAs 1065 and 1070; Fig. 36, no. 7) lay directly behind the head but originally was probably set horizontally in the grave, over the head and upper body of the deceased, as suggested by Esther Cameron (see below, *Sect. 6: Mineral preserved organic remains*). It was subsequently disturbed and dislodged from its original position. It has a relatively low, vertical wall and a deep, straight cone leading to a long, extended apex. It does not fit precisely within the scheme for shield bosses provided by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronology* project but is closest to type SB5a (Høilund Nielsen 2013, 160). Most of its measurements fit that type and it is best located there for its form, although the wall is vertical, whilst typical bosses of this type have sloping walls (Evison 1963, figs 17d, 18a and 18h). Type SB5a was placed in phase AS-M F of *c* 610/645 to 660/685 and can be compared with Evison's tall straight cones and Dickinson's and Härke's Group 6, which they placed within the second quarter of the 7th century (Evison 1963, 42–3; Dickinson and Härke 1992, 21). It corresponds well with type 81 of the *Chronologie Normalisée*, considered to be an Anglo-Saxon form, placed in phase MR2-3 of *c* 630/640 to 700/710 (Legoux *et al.* 2009, 17 and 31). This is probably the most appropriate dating for this shield boss.

6.160. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronology* project recorded ten examples of type SB5a shield bosses, most of which had previously been noted by Vera Evison (Bayliss *et al.* 2013, efigure 5.4; Evison 1963). Four of Evison's bosses were not included in the project, largely because their graves did not fit the seriation. Around a dozen of these bosses are now known. East Anglia is reasonably well equipped with them, with further examples known from Bury St Edmunds (two bosses, one from the Westgarth Gardens cemetery) and Coddenham, in Suffolk, Melbourn, in Cambridgeshire, and Burnham Market, in Norfolk (Evison 1963, figs 17g, 18h; Penn 2011, fig. 92.1; West 1988, fig. 83B; Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski forthcoming).

6.161. The principal determinant for this miscellaneous group of shield bosses is the height of the cone and wall combined. The concept that taller bosses are later in date was established some time ago (Evison 1963, 42; Stein 1967, 21). Within the type there are several variants, as Evison had previously noted. Bosses from Astwick, Westgarth Gardens grave 66 (Bury St Edmunds), Chartham Downs, Lechlade grave 40 and Portsdown are entirely conical, a form that can be seen in contemporary graves on the Continent, where it has been defined as the Muysen type (Evison 1963, 43–4, figs 22–3; Stein 1967, 22–3; Siegmund 1998, 110). This should be identified as a different type, and not as type SB5a. The other main group consists of bosses with slightly curved, overhanging cones and sloping walls. This group is identical, in effect, to the shield bosses of type SB4 and they are simply taller, as Evison's figure illustrates (Evison 1963, fig 17). They include the bosses from Bury St Edmunds and Melbourn grave 12. Bosses with vertical walls are also very similar to their SB4 counterparts and the examples from Alvediston and Mildenhall Hub can be compared with the earlier boss from Alton grave 16 in this respect.

6.162. The shield grip is incomplete (RA 1068; Fig. 37, no. 8) and was recovered from the fill of the grave. It belongs to Härke's type Ia1, the common form for bosses of this type (Dickinson and Härke 1992, tab. 5). No flange rivets were recovered but the narrow width of the flange indicates that they would have been dome-headed. No mounts or other shield fittings were found.

6.163. At some point the apex of the shield boss was hit, probably by a plough, and moved from its original position. The spearhead (RA 1185; Fig. 35, no. 6) may also have been moved at this time. It was located in the grave lying almost perpendicular to the left upper arm of the deceased, when it would be expected to be running parallel with the body. It is now in two pieces, but the shape and size of the blade can be reconstructed. It can be identified as an Angular Medium 2a spearhead within the *Four Cemeteries* analysis and is probably equivalent to type SP2-a1b1 in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronology* project, although the fragmentary nature of the blade makes identification by precise measurement very difficult (Penn and Brugmann 2007, 20; Høilund Nielsen 2013, 172). Within the *Four Cemeteries* analysis Angular Medium 2a spearheads were assigned to the early phase MA1, but it is clear that they were utilised over a much longer period of time. This is apparent from a simple comparison of the angular medium spearheads within the two seriated sequences. In the *Four Cemeteries* analysis all angular spearheads were dated to phase MA1 or MA2, but

in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronology* project they extend across all of the male phases from A to F (Penn and Brugmann 2007, 20; Bayliss *et al.* 2013, 565, type SP2-a). Virtually all of the nine examples of Angular Medium 2a spearheads from the cemetery at Burnham Market in Norfolk came from graves of East Anglian phases MB to MC, the equivalent of AS-M EF (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski forthcoming). Putting the phasing of the spearhead and the shield boss together sets the grave firmly in phase AS-M F and probably in the period from c 640/650 onwards.

6.164. The combination of a shield and a spear in a grave is relatively common within East Anglia, occurring with one grave at Kilverstone, three graves at Bergh Apton, six at Spong Hill, twelve graves at Burnham Market and no less than twenty-three at Morning Thorpe. That appears to be an exceptionally high number and is emphasised also in relative terms, with this combination representing 19% of the sample of weapon graves at Burnham Market and 22% at Bergh Apton, but 33% at Morning Thorpe.

6.165. The front part of the knife (RAs 1067, 1069 and 1186; Fig. 37, nos 9, 10 and 11) survives with a straight cutting edge and a curved back, allowing it to be identified as a type D (Riddler 2016, 40–1). The back is horizontal before curving over its front part and this indicates that it belongs to group II within the type, as defined for the Burnham Market cemetery (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski forthcoming). This type tends to be more common than group D I, where the back is curved throughout. Type D knives were buried preferentially with males (assessed by biological sex and/or gender) and come from graves phased to FB to FC and MB to MC in the *Four Cemeteries* analysis, the equivalent of phases AS-M EF and AS-F DE for the *Anglo-Saxon Chronology* project.

Hanging bowl from Grave 0404

Sue Youngs

Description

6.166. This copper-alloy vessel (Fig. 38, no. 12) is made from one piece of metal, maximum width at the rim 190mm. The rounded base curves up to an internal recessed disc with a diameter approximately 69mm. The bowl's sides are almost vertical and angle inwards to form a shoulder below a recessed and evenly curved neck. Above the neck, the rim was folded outwards until almost horizontal and then turned back over

itself to make a double layer, a broad flat rim with a neat edge on the inside of the bowl. The rim is from 92–8mm wide, vessel maximum height 76mm approx., in part now reduced, compressed by conditions when buried. The bowl was raised and not cast, that is, made by hammering a thicker, smaller cast sheet of bronze against hard stakes to spread the alloy to an even thickness and to create this distinctive form. It was skilfully worked to give a fine body of an even thickness through the shoulder, neck and folding of the rim. The whole will have been finished, first with a small planishing hammer, but where the metal remains most robust, on the curved neck, there is no sign of this hammer work. On the evidence of contemporary bowls of this type, the body will have been finished to remove tool marks by being polished inside and out, using a pole lathe and an abrasive (as recorded on Tranmer house bowl (Fern 2015, 106) and Sutton Hoo Mound 1 as examples).

6.167. The metal here has not been analysed but other vessels of this distinctive type are made from a leaded tin bronze, with some variation in the proportion of tin (Bruce-Mitford 1983, pt.1, 301, 308, 313; Oddy 1983). More recent analyses of a bowl with complex fittings from Prittlewell, Essex, show that it is another tin bronze with lead, while a bowl from Tranmer House, Suffolk, is of bronze, a copper and tin alloy where lead was added only to the cast fittings (White in Blackmore *et al.* 2019, 438–9; Fern 2015, 106). These alloys differ from contemporary continental bronze vessels, handled bowls and buckets imported from the eastern Mediterranean (Koch 1977; Hoeper 1999; Oddy 1983; Mango *et al.* 1989; Richards 1980).

6.168. This bowl is now heavily corroded and pitted after burial in acidic conditions; some areas are missing, and remaining parts of the main body are very fragile, with the neck preserved in better condition. It was block-lifted for excavation and reinforced where necessary with conservation fabric and soluble adhesive during excavation and conservation.[2] Corrosion patterning towards the base on the outside shows contact with a textile, as in the initial condition report and now confirmed.

Identification

6.169. On one area of the exterior, just below the carinated shoulder there is a patch of lighter metal which is partly obscured by corrosion products, but enough remains to suggest that it is roughly circular. It has not proved possible to identify the metal, but many bowls of this distinctive profile, that is, without foot rings and with thin recessed

[2] Conservation of the bowl was undertaken by Julia Park Newman on two occasions in 2016 and in 2021. Records in archive (see also, Park Newman 2021).

bases, have been recovered with metal fittings attached to the outside for suspension.[3] They form a class known as hanging bowls, a label that recognises they were originally designed to be hung when in use (Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005; Brenan 1991).[4] The external suspension points are hooked plates or plates with hooked frames, the hooks holding rings that were attached to cords or straps. There is no evidence for chains. Three suspension points were the norm, although there are a few examples with four (Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, tab. 1, col.14, 474–9). These plates were attached by a soft solder consisting of tin, or a tin-based compound with some lead, with a very few in the British series held by rivets. Examination of the areas one third and two thirds of the way around the circumference of this bowl, measuring from the silvery patch, shows that there is a little more corroborative evidence for bright metal, probably tin, from two further attachment sites for hooked mounts, although the body metal at one area is largely missing (Fig. 38: points A, B C). It would appear likely, although analysis of these areas has not been feasible, and no fittings or loose rings were placed in the grave with it, that the Mildenhall Hub bowl was originally made as a hanging-bowl, and that it was buried as a simple bowl without its original mounts. A Lincolnshire find, now in better condition, was buried without fittings and has three patches of solder showing where all the hooked mounts had once been attached (C29).

6.170. Within the category ‘hanging-bowl’ there are variations in the form of the bowls as well as their many fittings, and bowls such as this one, with near-vertical sides, a carinated shoulder below a curved neck and broad folded rim, form a related Group ‘B’. They have moved away from a less complex shape, identified as Group A, with a more rounded profile with a narrow rim made from the body metal hammered back for strength, and often with a less exaggerated basal recess. A further ‘C’ group was suggested by Bruce-Mitford (2005, 11–2), but this last class, while ‘B’ shaped, is defined largely by the types of attached fittings and is not helpful in categorising the Mildenhall Hub bowl which is a group ‘B’ bowl without surviving fittings.

6.171. These distinctive ‘B’ vessels were developed from group ‘A’, although there is not yet enough evidence to see how fast, when and where this change took place. They are a considerable technical achievement, combining very regular forms, often with body-metal of consistent thickness of 1 to 2mm even at the turns and folds of the design,

[3] traditionally known as ‘escutcheons’, a term borrowed from heraldry
[4] References to the hanging-bowl catalogue in Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005 will for simplicity be cited as ‘C’ numbers.

to make very regular vessels. Sometimes described as formed on a lathe, it was not technically feasible for metal vessels to be spun on lathes at this period, although wooden bowls could be made in this way, but like gemstones, these bowls were lathe polished. Their quality and alloys distinguish them from other bronze bowls imported to Britain from Frankia and the Rhineland (Richards 1980; Hoeper 1999), and their technique from the cast bronze vessels brought in from the early Byzantine world (Richards 1980; Ljungkvist 2010).

Manufacture

6.172. There are large questions about where these bowls were made and for whom, given they are peculiar to the islands of Britain and Ireland in the early Anglo-Saxon period (see Figure 31 for East Anglian finds). It is clear that locally, in East Anglia and the Lincolnshire area at some periods there was no ready access to makers or menders. Replacement fittings, unmatched sets and bowl repairs suggest a distance from workshops or smiths with the skills to replace mounts or mend the vessels (Sutton Hoo mound 1, bowl 1 with its silver patches, C88; Garton Station, Humberside, C30, third hook, base of Baginton, Warwickshire, C93, are good examples). Occasional, discreet repairs also suggest that a bowl could be 'de-snagged' before the first mounts were put on, that the bowls themselves were intrinsically valuable and that it was better to correct a flaw than to melt and re-make it, as may have happened with the Tranmer House bowl (Youngs 2015). It is also true that on some few bowls the decoration does show the influence of Germanic animal art and style in the workshop, a hybridisation or acculturation, depending on one's preferred vocabulary, and they demonstrate a link between the tastes of a commissioning patron and the smith, with their coming together for the commission of the new style (S Hoo Mound 1, bowl 2, C89; Mildenhall Suffolk, C89; Benty Grange, Derbyshire, C14; Willingdon, Sussex, C92; Kent Kingston Down, C40, disc one). The two neighbouring finds from Suffolk however, differ markedly from each other in their Germanic styles. The art of the majority of bowl fittings, however, drew on and developed the repertoire of the Iron Age indigenous peoples of Britain, with a Roman element and culminated in the spectacular 'Celtic' revival of the 6th and 7th centuries common to the ruling elites of Britain and Ireland. It also drew on contemporary Christian art in specialist contexts, such as the group of band bowls.

6.173. Once it is agreed that hanging bowls were not the product of smiths working with methods, styles or with materials brought with them from the mainland of Europe in

the 5th and 6th centuries, that the great majority are not culturally Germanic or 'Anglo-Saxon' while, confusingly, belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period and preserved in Anglo-Saxon style furnished burials, it becomes possible and essential to view most of them as luxury imports into the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of eastern Britain. In this way they parallel the other imported Frankish and Byzantine bowls with which they are sometimes found but coming instead west and north of the core Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in far greater numbers. They were treated in the same way, with textile wrappings used on all of these types of 'foreign' vessel at burial (Penn 2011, 77). While we can recognise imports into the Anglo-Saxon ruled areas of eastern and southern Britain, further west some may have been heirlooms from British families absorbed into the new Germanic ruling elites (Youngs 2009). This has implications for their age at burial. Apart from two or three pieces of evidence, however, it is still unknown where they were made, who commissioned these rather impractical vessels that could not be used for cooking, nor regularly stood on hard surfaces. The suggestion of enduring British enclaves making these vessels within the established Germanic kingdoms in the 5th to mid-7th centuries is hard to defend when set against the creation of the Group B bowls and the Celtic artistic revival seen on this metalwork from the mid-6th century (Youngs 2008; 2009). The consistent absence of fine bowls and fittings in contemporary Irish work at this early period, despite shared use of enamels and Celtic ornament, speaks against early manufacture in Ireland, a process difficult to untangle from scribal arts in the service of the Christian communities in both Ireland and Britain.

6.174. The people most likely to have commissioned these pieces, the rulers and leading families of the British territories to the west, and north of the Pennines, did not bury their dead with grave goods. The first piece of manufacturing evidence is for a cast hooked-mount of a distinctive openwork type made in Craig Phadrig, a Pictish stronghold, in the first half of the seventh century, a time of expanding Anglo-Saxon hegemony over the north Britons with tribute taking reaching as far as southern Pictland (C113; Youngs 2009, 208–23, fig. 9.6; Fraser 2009, 171–3). The wide distribution of this mount type south of the Humber is the best illustration of how far imported bowls could travel by one means or another, whether as tribute, loot, intermarriage or trade, or a mixture of these means (Youngs 2009, fig. 9.6).

6.175. Another piece of manufacturing evidence is a stray find from the other end of Britain; a hooked mount dredged from the river Avon in Wiltshire. Described erroneously as

attached to some bowl metal (see C96), it is a miscasting, a waster that was never fitted nor enamelled in the damaged champlevé fields (report by Dr Paul Craddock, British Museum Research Laboratory). The wider context for this piece was a frontier zone between Anglo-Saxon and British forces in the later 6th century, and was culturally complex (Eagles 2018, 101–13). Lastly, a possible third piece of evidence is an enamelled disc from the Dalriadan capital of Dunadd, Argyll, a 7th-century context rich with metalworking evidence, but while this is important for showing the shared development of Insular styles, the context cannot be closely dated (Lane and Campbell 2000, 91, 93).

6.176. Bowl mounts vary both in shape and in the construction of their hooked components, as well as in their decoration, thus showing that there must have been multiple manufacturing centres in the century 550–650. This means that it is very difficult to establish when the British bowls were deposited in the furnished Anglo-Saxon graves (cf. Hines and Bayliss 2013, 465, 470–2). But it is possible to throw a new baby out with the bathwater, and to overlook some 7th-century evidence for bowl manufacture closer to their burial sites, not only when looking at the mounts on a few bowls that show a fusion of native workmanship with Germanic styles, as mentioned above. There are also 'clumsy' or atypical bowls which suggest local manufacture within the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, with bowls from Lincolnshire and Humberside grouped as 'abnormal' by Bruce-Mitford (Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 141). There is also the possibility of a decline in quality towards the end of a tradition, or alternatively, of the effects of political change, with the eclipse through the sixth and into the seventh centuries of high-status British households where the finest bowls had been commissioned, as illustrated to the west in the lower status of Britons in the late seventh-century law code of Ine of Wessex (Charles-Edwards 2013, 428–9). The idea of early gift exchange or heirloom pieces from intermarriage with British families in some areas, such as first Lincolnshire, East Anglia, then Wessex, Northumbria and later Mercia, is also attractive and again, a finite resource that could not supply demand into the seventh century.

Dating

6.177. It is therefore not possible to establish the date of manufacture of hanging bowls with any precision, but it is now possible to date some burial contexts with more certainty, establishing at least the date *before* which these vessels were made. For the beginning of the 'B' group, it may be that the addition of a flat strip to finish the edge

of some high status 'A' profile bowls marks a transitional stage before the integral in-turned flat rim was perfected. The Prittlewell chamber grave held an 'A' bowl with the flat rim added, and is dated to AD 575 to 605 (at 95% probability on the preferred data model, Blackmore *et al.* 2019, 290; Youngs 2019), an example that must date to the second half of the sixth century. A re-evaluation of Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, Mound 1 now places the elusive burial date of the rich ship burial in the broad period 600-640 (Abdy and Williams 2006, 18), and with it the *terminus ante quem* for three very different 'A' group hanging bowls, two of them repaired before burial. One of the repaired bowls is the largest known, magnificently decorated with enamel fittings, and has a flat rim that had been made separately (C88). Such a rim was added to a small hanging bowl from Kingston (2) barrow grave 205, and to a bowl from Lincolnshire which was an isolated find (C42; Portable Antiquities Scheme database LIN-74E196). Concealed in the corner of an early Christian burial in Lincoln (C53), was a bowl of 'B' body profile with a sharply carinated shoulder, with an applied rim 12mm wide, where a tin solder used to hold the rim in place for riveting (Craddock and Bimson in Bruce-Mitford with Raven, 2005, 8). Unfortunately, there is no agreement over the date of this burial. Because these bowls with added flat rims have very varied applied fittings, it has been usual to focus on the fittings forms and decoration to establish and date their cultural connections, but technical changes in rim construction, in the working practices of smiths making the bowls themselves, help to focus the dating of the development of the class B bowls as a whole. The new class B may therefore have become established in the first quarter of the seventh century.

6.178. While the sequence of burial contexts gives a date before which they were made, their condition on burial provides an indication of their life above ground. The group 'A' bowl buried at Tranmer House cemetery adjacent to the Sutton Hoo burial mounds in Suffolk, has a radio-carbon date of 530-580 for its cremated contents (Posterior density estimate 95% probability; Fern 2015, 183, Cremation 8). But this bowl also introduces the problem of artefact age at burial, because it has two rim patches and a replacement hooked plate (Youngs 2015, 101, Plate VIIb). Does damage, replacement or full loss of fittings, as on the Mildenhall Hub bowl, indicate intensive use, or antiquity, or both (Youngs 2015, 105–6)? Were these old items buried in preference to still functional vessels, or treasured heirlooms deposited as a mark of respect? A third possibility remains with the smaller, incomplete bowls like this example, that they were no longer needed to serve their original function when hanging and had become simple accessory vessels for food or clothing with a burial;

unanswerable questions for most finds, with a few notable exceptions, as in the most lavishly furnished burials at Prittlewell, Essex and Sutton Hoo, Suffolk ship-burial in mound 1, mentioned above (Youngs 2019; Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 258–71). Use as a food accessory vessel is most easy to demonstrate in burials made in the first half of the seventh century, and it is evident with the Mildenhall Hub bowl and others that it was not significant that they could no longer be hung in use.

6.179. Staying with evidence for the date of deposition, of those similar burials with B or B/C bowls that have been excavated under controlled conditions, or where the context was adequately recorded, four of them have in common that they were placed in the primary burial under a new burial mound. This supports the suggestion that at this Suffolk site, the re-deposited chalk layer which had survived the initial machining of the surface around the grave cut 0404, was the remains of a barrow. They do not, however, offer parallels for the six post holes round the grave. Primary barrow burials are characteristic of East Anglian ritual in the late sixth into the seventh century (Dickinson and Speake 1992; Hines and Bayliss 2013, 405; Carver 2005). The hanging bowls in primary barrow graves are varied and are irregular examples in the overall bowl corpus; here the hanging mechanism was missing before burial, while a bowl from Ford Down, Wiltshire (C95), itself described as 'improvised or imitation' had crude hook-plates attached. Kingston (1) Barham Down, Kent was a find in Tumulus 76, and was 'much pieced and mended' (C41), Lowbury Hill, Oxfordshire was again a primary barrow burial with furnishings similar to those from the Banstead Down grave, Surrey, as Jane Brenan has commented (C74, Brenan 1991, 238).

6.180. The dates assigned in Rupert Bruce-Mitford's Corpus to sixteen of the B, B/C bowls from Britain mostly range from mid to second half of the seventh century, with some revision by Jane Brenan bringing the Kingston (1) B bowl back into the late sixth century. While two of these burials were dated to the mid to late seventh century, subsequent analyses provide new evidence for major revision. The dating sequence of seventh-century furnished burials has been substantially modified by a radio-carbon dating campaign, together with object sequence and association modelling (Hines and Bayliss 2013). The results have had the general effect of drawing the end of furnished burials of both men and women back into the seventh century, within the period 660–80, along with the most diagnostic artefacts in the sequence. These include the tall 'sugar loaf' shield bosses of type SB5a (Hines and Bayliss 2013, 465). This of course has an immediate effect on the deposition date of all hanging bowls

from interments including the ‘B, B/C’ series. The burial of the perfect bowl at Oliver’s Battery Winchester, C25, has now been brought back from the later seventh century to potentially around 600 on the new dating of its seax type (identified by Ian Riddler as type SX1c, that is in male phase B, c.525/550 to 545/584 in Hines and Bayliss 2013).

6.181. While one is not dealing with enough evidence to be statistically significant, it looks as though the new, elegant group ‘B’ hanging bowls were first made no later than the first decade of the seventh century. This is not special pleading to make all of them earlier than previously thought and there remains also the challenge of their age at burial, the unknown history of many. What we see in a number of male burials in late cremations and under barrows, furnished with bowls, shields and weapons, also looks like the end of supply of the fine B and B/C bowls, with perhaps the substitution of locally made bowls, as in the Lincolnshire group of Cleatham House Farm, Humberside/Lincolnshire (C28; Leahy 2007), and the two Barton-on-Humber bowls, which are what Rupert Bruce-Mitford called ‘abnormal bowl shapes adapted for suspension’ that he suggested were locally made, to which can be added the Ford Down bowl (C27, 28 and 95, 14, Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 27). To summarise, comparable deposits with a mature male buried with a late type SB5a ‘sugar loaf’ shield boss include incomplete, or stripped, as well as ‘unothodox’ hanging bowls. Do these mark the end of the supply of complete hanging bowls, a breakdown of regional links further west or north along with the development of local products?

6.182. There are now no mounts to help, or distract, when considering the date of this bowl from Mildenhall Hub. Fittings were attached by a soft solder, as were their native and Roman antecedents in bronze and this was also a classic silver-smithing practice. It is not until towards the very end of the British hanging-bowl series that rivets were used as primary fixings, as on one from Basingstoke and another from Hadleigh Road, near Ipswich, and the latter also had gilded areas (C86). The use of tin solder at once shows that these vessels from post-Roman Britain were not made to be used for cooking, either on or beside a heat source, and we know also that the red vitreous inlays on many mounts were unstable in high temperatures. The use of styles of decoration to date complete hanging bowls is more difficult and hotly debated: the Ultimate La Tène, Celtic revival style is inevitably linked to the field of Insular manuscript art, itself difficult to date and provenance, and which itself fed on the art of some of the metalwork we are trying to date (Youngs 2009). There are obvious

tensions between the dating of some bowls and the styles of their mounts, as in the date that was given to a cremation burial in Lincolnshire because of the style of its hanging-bowl container (C54). Within East Anglia, at Field Dalling, Norfolk, a complete 'A' bowl of brass has four hooks for suspension which are in openwork. The fittings belong to the distinctive Pictish group from Craig Phadrig, a fortified site near Inverness, in what was Pictland (C66, C113; Youngs 2009, 209–13), where the mould for an openwork hooked mount gives a date for manufacture apparently at odds with the 'antique' late La Tène Celtic ornament of the hook-mounts, as assessments by three acknowledged experts demonstrate: Bruce-Mitford dated the style to *c*.500 and the mould 'fifth to mid sixth century', while Robert Stevenson preferred the seventh century, and Ewan Campbell presents a date in the first half of that century, supported by his research into pottery from its find context (Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 69–71, apps 1 and 2 by Stevenson and Campbell). The date of the Field Dalling bowl hangs in the balance, on the interpretation of half a bi-valve mould.

6.183. Hanging bowls were inherently liable to damage and wear at the base where the original metal, often only 1mm thick, lacked any reinforcement. The many replacements and repairs to this area are evidence that they were kept in use, valued and not scrapped for re-cycling, the replacement patches being clipped into position (Loveden Hill 2, Lincolnshire, C55; Baginton, Warwickshire ,C93; Sutton Hoo mound 1 bowl 2, C89). Decorative mounts were kept and reused as pendants (Oxon and Camerton). The presence of mixed styles (Hildersham, Cambs, C13; Loveden Hill 1, Lincs, C54) and obvious replacements (Garton Station, Humberside C30, using rivets for repairs), all show that hooked mounts and basal fittings could be reused or replaced on bowls, with implications for when the bowl itself was made, and that it could be earlier or later than the art it displays. In the case of the distinctive 'band' bowls, such as those found at Faversham and Prittlewell, the matching cage-like mounts were specific to each bowl, taking the extra base plate on the Prittlewell bowl back to its first assembly (Youngs in Blackmore *et al.* 2019, 168–78). Integrated modelling of the various data sets puts this chamber grave in the period AD 575–605 (at 95% probability: Blackmore *et al.* 2019, 290).

6.184. Looking at the evidence discussed above, the making of the Mildenhall Hub bowl can be placed in the period 600–40.

Context

6.185. The kingdom of East Anglia was a shifting geopolitical concept, the core comprising modern Norfolk, Suffolk and parts of Cambridgeshire (Penn and Brugmann 2007, 12–6, 89–92). This area is rich in bowl finds, and second only to Lincolnshire in the number known (Fig. 31; Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 26–7, Map 8). Bruce-Mitford's observations on the two main groups in Suffolk remain valid and the Mildenhall Hub find lies to the west of the main Suffolk distribution. This forms a rough triangle around Coddenham, Ipswich and Sutton Hoo, including some additional finds (Newman 2003; Penn 2011; Fern 2015, 197–8). The distribution map of hanging bowls (Fig. 31) shows both burial contexts and detached bowl mounts, and they include a wide variety of decorated fittings and bowls. They are all very different examples, with one burial containing three bowls, two of them repaired (Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, mound 1). Taking into account the techniques used, copper alloys and enamels, as well as unmatched patches and repairs, it has become clear that no one local source was making, supplying or mending the great majority of the bowls (Youngs 2008). Some were also buried with other imported vessels from overseas, as at Coddenham, bed-burial grave 30, and the Prittlewell chamber grave.

6.186. When looking at the numbers found in Suffolk and Norfolk, however, the evidence for four of a further five hanging bowls from the other burial mounds at Sutton Hoo is challenging. We know now that there were other thin-walled bronze vessels available locally in the decades around 600: pieces of thin, flat bronze sheet, some stamped, were excavated alongside the complete hanging-bowl that was used as a cremation container at nearby Tranmer House (Fern 2015, fig 3.6), and the burial in Mound 17 at Sutton Hoo included a copper bowl that is not a hanging-bowl (Carver 2005, 246).[5] A cremation at Lushill, Wiltshire was placed in another rimmed vessel with metal less than 5mm thick, that was 'not a hanging bowl' (Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, Group 1, no. 21, 434).The interpretation of the small bronze fragments from robbed burial mounds 4, 5, 7 and 18 at Sutton Hoo as hanging bowls therefore needs to be treated with caution: Mound 4 is summarised as having 'Male and female and horse bones in a bronze container, probably a bowl, estimated diameter 329mm' (Carver 2005, 71). This is a diameter 31mm larger than the largest surviving hanging bowl. To quote Bruce-Mitford's original opinion of this in full: 'Many small fragments of sheet bronze

[5] 'Copper-alloy bowl: diameter 210mm, height 85mm, rim width 11mm; 278.78g. A deep bowl with a flat, out-turned rim and a smoothly curving profile, which falls to a rounded base. The metal is in exceptionally good condition and is well finished, with no manufacturing marks' (Carver 2005, 246).

from a bowl, diameter approximately 13 in. (32.9cm) with flat out-turned rim, apparently 7/16 in, (1.2cm) wide, '*with iron reinforcement...Not a hanging bowl*' (Bruce-Mitford 1975, 124 – author's italics). Mound 5 has 'one rim fragment and only a handful of scraps with a slight curve'. On the basis of the illustration (Carver 2005, Fig. 94.2), this thin curved piece without any characteristic thickening is not a rim fragment, just possibly a basal curve if it comes from a bowl. In the Mound 5 catalogue entry by Angela Care-Evans it is '*probably* a shallow, thin-bodied bowl with upright walls and slightly expanded upright rim' (Care-Evans in Carver 2005, 202, 41/40836 – author's italics). The fragmentary material from the robber trench of Mound 7 provided evidence for 'a shallow copper-alloy bowl (1), probably used to contain the cremation, and evidence of textile (5), possibly a cloth, which covered the bowl', but this appears to be based on the recovery of 'one body fragment and one, burnt and distorted, with a single finished edge, from the rim' (*ibid.,* 209). This is not a lot to rely on. For Mound 18: 'It is probable that the original burial was a cremation placed in a bronze bowl and associated with a cloth, *as in Mounds 5 and 6*. *But the evidence had been almost wholly removed*' (Carver 2005, 99). In a perhaps more cautious assessment of fragmentary evidence from Asthall Barrow, Oxfordshire, but which does include a caulked rim piece, there is a helpful summary of the challenges presented by such fragmentary material and a discussion of alternative vessels, which concludes cautiously 'a lathe finished bowl or pan of insular or west European manufacture is likely' (Dickinson and Speake 1992, 104).

6.187. When looking at hanging-bowl distribution in East Anglia, I am therefore reluctant to add to the one from Tranmer House another five examples of hanging bowls as cremation containers at Sutton Hoo, though that from Mound 6 has the best claim on the evidence presented (Fig. 31). At Coddenham, Suffolk, parts only of a hanging bowl were interred in an otherwise richly furnished grave, but these did include a length of rim and part of a suspension mount. It is also suggested that this was a deliberate inclusion of pieces, at a period after 629–39, the dating coming from a coin of Dagobert mounted as a pendant (Penn 2011, 79). In the balance in favour of inclusion of the Sutton Hoo pieces, however, is the evidence from Lincolnshire, for numerous fragmentary bronze vessels or bronze sheet in cremation cemeteries, reviewed with the large mixed rite cemetery at Cleatham, where in addition to a complete hanging bowl buried with a woman, there was evidence from cremations for thirty-three copper-alloy vessels, thirteen of which had recognisable hanging bowl

rim fragments of four forms (Leahy 2007, 222, tab. 106). These belong predominantly to phases in the sixth century.

Final use

6.188. Hanging bowls were desiderata suitable for mature adult men and some women, marking their final place in contemporary life-course rituals, "a sequence of socially defined events and roles that the individual enacts over time" (Giele and Elder 1998, 22). In the early medieval Anglo-Saxon period no child has been found buried with a metal vessel of this sort. Given its lack of mounts at burial, this hanging-bowl could not fulfil the function for which it was originally made and was included as a simple accessory vessel. The survival of string around the neck of the Banstead Down bowl shows an alternative way of at least hanging one up vertically when not in use, as in the Prittlewell chamber-grave where the hanging bowl had been hung on the wall from a nail (Blackmore *et al.* 2019, 308–10). The presence of an iron trivet in what, to judge from the character of its elaborate furnishings, was a woman's grave at Kingston, Kent, does provide evidence for an alternative way of supporting what was originally a 'hanging bowl' (or the other bronze footless vessel in the grave), and another trivet was loosely associated with a hanging-bowl and Byzantine bowl at Barton-on-Humber (C27 and C42; Bruce-Mitford with Raven 2005, 139, 171–5, fig. 93j). Some bowls have been recorded as found buried without a full set of hooked mounts for suspension, but record reliability is highly variable. Odd mounts found singly reflect their vulnerability to casual loss.

6.189. The new find from near Mildenhall was placed by the right shoulder of a mature, robust man of rank who was entitled to bear arms as evidenced by the shield and spear. Ranking of grave goods places the provision of a bronze vessel below that of a sword and it was not an indicator of gender (Penn and Brugmann 2007, 36). Where position was recorded in grave cuts, including coffin burials, bowls were usually placed on, by or beyond the feet with an exception at Lowbury Hill, Oxon, where 'it covered the right arm' (C74, quoting an earlier account). Some of these survived as barrow burials, while the ritual varied in more complex burials in chambers with other vessels in other materials. Evidence for wrapping or nesting the bowl in cloth, as detected here, was also recorded at Banstead Down and Manton Warren (C91 and C3) and textiles were associated with bronze vessels in most of the barrow cremations investigated at Sutton Hoo (Carver 2005, 285–6; see review above), and at Coddenham, Suffolk, where two other vessels were wrapped (Penn 2011, 77).

That this was the practice at an earlier period is witnessed by the textiles on and below the repaired bowl used as a cremation vessel at Tranmer House, Suffolk (Fern 2015, 134–7). Fine linens and woollen cloths have been identified in some cases (Crowfoot 1967; Ryder 1967; Ellis Davidson and Webster 1967, 13).

6.190. The bowl interred with some textile at Mildenhall Hub was probably placed with the body as a food container. Organic remains were preserved in bowls in comparable contemporary burials: onions and apples in the bowl at Ford, Wiltshire; shoes, cloth and crab apples at Banstead Down, Surrey; and a mass of hazelnuts in a bowl buried with a man at the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields, London (C91; Telfer 2010). Dr Ellis Davidson raised the interesting possibility that the contents could have held symbolic value beyond food, citing nuts representing fertility (Ellis Davidson and Webster 1967, 16). The former two burials also had shields with sugar loaf bosses, as did the Lowbury Hill barrow burial. At Mildenhall Hub no original contents have survived burial. Nevertheless, it has proved possible to extrapolate some evidence and suggestion of a rich context and interesting background to this single, incomplete find of a technically advanced 'B' Group bowl.

Mineral preserved organic remains

Esther Cameron

6.191. All the finds, except the bowl, were examined with a binocular microscope (Wild Heerbrugg M8) at up to x50 magnification. They had been cleaned previously and show evidence of further treatments described in the conservation report (see fn 2).

Observations

6.192. Although much of the ironwork from Grave 0404 has traces of mineral preserved organic remains, the level of preservation is poor, and little can be identified with certainty (Tab. 30). Even so, the wood of the spear is identified, and some observations offered on the shield and knives.

Shield

6.193. The position of the shield in burial, at the head (Figs 29 and 36), suggests that it may have covered the face, slipping backwards gradually and displacing fragments of decaying wood upwards into the wall of the boss. Organic traces on the outer face of the grip (Fig. 37, no. 8), here interpreted as possible textile and human bone, albeit poorly preserved, suggests the possibility that the head had been shrouded in cloth. The amount of wood surviving on the underside of the shield boss and the grip is

insufficient to sample and identify, but close examination of wood grain on the inner face of the grip, adjacent to the rivet, shows it has aggregate rays, which is a feature of some but not all our native woods. The woods most used for shields by the Anglo-Saxons in the 6th–7th centuries were alder, willow/poplar, and lime, of which alder has aggregate rays (Watson 1994). Based on this limited evidence, there is some likelihood of the board having been made of alder (*Alnus* sp). There is strong evidence that the board was covered with hide, at least on the front. It may also have been covered with hide on the back, depending on how the layer of hide/leather on the inner face of the grip is interpreted, as it could either be part of the shield board or padding applied to the grip.[6]

Spear

6.194. Traces of wood from the spear-socket (Fig. 35), examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM)[7], showed scalariform perforation plates (7 bars), alternate pitting to vessel walls, and uniseriate heterogeneous rays of approximately 6–18 cells in length (Pls 21 and 22). These characteristics strongly indicate hazel wood (*Corylus* sp.). Wood ID from Anglo-Saxon 6th/7th-century contexts in East Anglia and elsewhere show that hazel and ash were used almost exclusively for spears. This is evident at Burnham Market (Norfolk); Eriswell, Stanton and Boss Hall, Ipswich (Suffolk); Edix Hill (Cambridgeshire); Wasperton (Warwickshire) and Dover, Kent (Scull 2009, 110; Malim and Hines 1998, 231; Carver 2009, 70, tab. 4.10; Parfitt and Anderson 2012, 68).

Knife

6.195. Mineralised traces on two fragments, RA 1069 and RA 1186 (Fig 37, nos 10–1), have no micro-structure and are unidentifiable. However, the position and thickness of the remains, particularly on RA 1069, where it is preserved on each face and over the knife back, suggests they represent the remains of hide/leather sheaths. No seams or cut edges survive, but widespread cemetery evidence suggests that sheaths were close-fitted, seamed along the blade-edge, and covered at least part of the handle. RA 1186 also retains, at one end, a trace of its horn handle.

[6] An earlier report on the grip (RA 1068) mentions three thong wrappings (Rob Brooks, 2017, MNL 778 Evaluation Report v0.6, SACIC report no. 2017/008, 105). No evidence of thong wrappings was found during this examination.
[7] SEM at Begbroke Nano, Oxford University: JEOL JSM6480LV, voltage 15kV, spot size 41, working distance 15mm, coating platinum 3.2nm.

RA number	Object	Mineral preserved organic evidence
1065	Shield boss (incomplete)	Beneath the flange, traces of hide/leather represent the outermost covering of the shield board. A minute trace of wood overlying the hide, represents the shield board. Inside the boss, woody traces on the wall are possibly displaced fragments of the board and grip. The outer surface of the boss has no organic remains.
1067	Iron fragment flaked from a larger object	On the outer face, powdery and amorphous traces, unidentifiable.
1068	Shield grip (incomplete), including one terminal, with incomplete rivet *in situ*	On the inner face of the grip, on the iron surface, a layer of probable hide/leather. Overlying it, and next to the rivet, a trace of transverse wood grain represents the shield board. On the outer face of the grip, the unevenness of the surface suggests textile although there is no weave. There is a single minute fragment of twisted yarn, as well as plant roots, and a light buff-coloured line of degraded bone.
1069	Knife fragment	Mineralised organic remains on each face and on the knife-back, unidentifiable, although position suggests a sheath of hide/leather.
1070	Shield-boss apex	none
1071	Rivet	none
1185	Spearhead	Wood inside the socket, identified as hazel (*Corylus* sp.).
1186	Knife fragment	At its shoulder, traces of horn representing the handle. On the blade, unidentifiable remains, possibly of a hide/leather sheath.

Table 30. Summary of the mineral preserved organic remains on iron objects from grave 0404

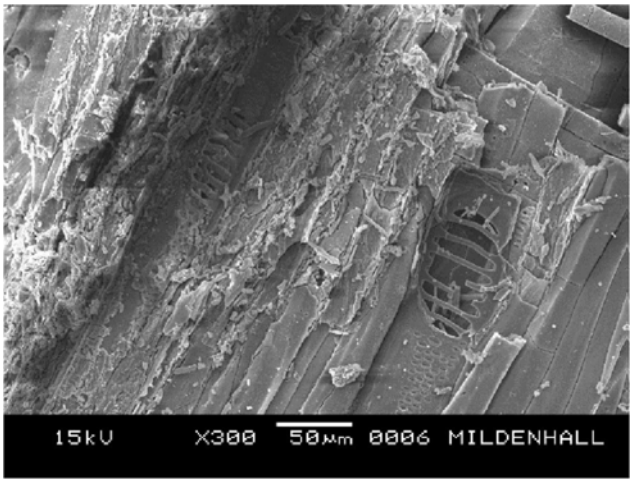

Plate 21. Spearhead RA 1185, wood showing scalariform perforation plates

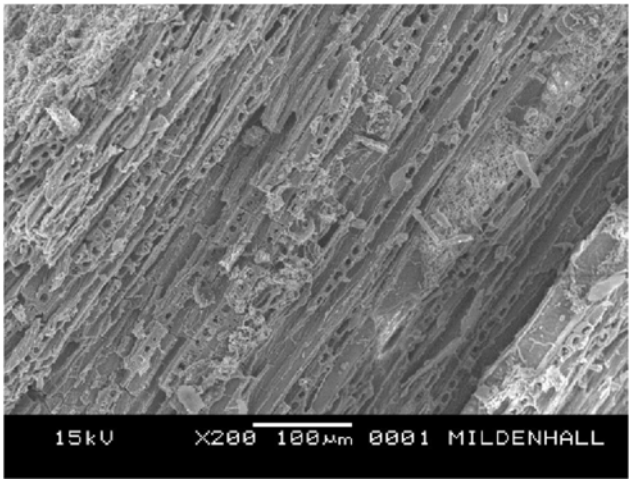

Plate 22. Spearhead RA 1185, wood showing uniseriate rays

7. THE BIOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. Bone survived well in the soil at the site with both human and animal remains represented. Two largely complete human skeletons, one partial human skeleton and several further disarticulated parts were found. One skeleton is from the end of the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Phase 4), but the other human remains are all likely to date to the Iron Age (Phase 2). Strontium and oxygen isotope analysis has been undertaken on the Anglo-Saxon individual. The animal bone too came largely from features of the Iron Age, in the main from the over one-hundred pits, and it is likely that most therefore represents domestic waste. An exception is the whole horse skeleton from the site, and a bear bone from one pit is also notable, pointing to the existence of this predator in the local landscape. Cattle and sheep were the most common livestock at the same time. The mired channel (2157) that dominated the southern part of the excavation site has provided a wealth of proxy information (from the study of its geoarchaeological formation, mollusc, diatom and pollen record) about the changing environment of the site from prehistory to the medieval period. The results suggest that at the Iron Age, the settlement around the channel practiced a mix arable and livestock farming, most likely in rotation, possibly with an increase in arable farming following the Roman conquest. In the Early Anglo-Saxon period, tillage continued to dominate with pasture practiced on the flood plain.

Human skeletal remains

Sue Anderson

7.2. Two largely complete human skeletons and one case of part remains were found in three burials, two of the Iron Age (Phase 2) and one of the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Phase 4). A further small number of human bones were found as disarticulated remains in Iron Age pits and in Channel 2157. For the methodology, catalogue and notes see Appendix 12.

Human skeletal remains from the evaluation

Introduction

7.3. A near-complete skeleton *(*0406*)* was recovered from a grave containing Early Anglo-Saxon artefacts. The bones are in fair condition but the skeleton is very fragmented, with much of the torso and the extremities missing. The skull can be partially reconstructed but is not complete enough for measurement. There is surface erosion throughout, and the ends of all long bones have been lost, so it is not possible to estimate stature.

Skeleton 0406

7.4. The remains comprise fragments of cranial vault (part of the left side is missing), maxilla and mandible, small pieces of scapulae, shaft of the right clavicle, fragments of spine (C1–2 fairly complete), arches of three cervical vertebrae and a few fragments of lower thoracic/lumbar arches), a few fragments of ribs, very fragmented pelvis, all major long bones, and the left patella (see Appendix 12 for diagram).

7.5. The bones are large and very robust, with large mastoid processes and glabella of the skull, and a femoral head diameter greater than 50mm, suggesting that the individual was male. Tooth wear is moderate to heavy (but uneven) and there are minor degenerative changes, suggesting that he was middle-aged at the time of death.

7.6. Non-metric traits of the skull and post-cranial skeleton were scored systematically and are listed in the appendix, although many were not assessable. Of most interest is the presence of very large mandibular tori. These are relatively uncommon in British and Anglian populations, but more of the group from which this individual derived would need to be assessed to determine whether it was frequent in this area. At nearby Eriswell, the trait was found in c.7% of the population.

7.7. The dentition is fairly complete although most of the anterior teeth had been lost post-mortem (see catalogue for details). Tooth wear is moderate to heavy, with the upper molars (particularly the M1s) exhibiting heavier wear patterns than the lower. There is no evidence for enamel hypoplasia, only minimal calculus (although this may have been lost post-mortem) and possibly moderate alveolar resorption. The labial/buccal alveolar bone of the maxilla and mandible is too poor to determine whether periodontal disease was present.

7.8. Osteophytes had formed in the neck at the odontoid joint between the first and second cervical vertebrae, but no degenerative changes were seen elsewhere in the spine (although the bone is generally too eroded to be certain). There is no cribra orbitalia in the eye sockets.

7.9. There is an old break running across the right parietal and occipital, with stellate cracks across part of the occipital, although the area is incomplete. These may suggest perimortem trauma to the skull with radiating cracks, but the skull is too incomplete to reconstruct the point(s) of impact. It is possible that the skull was

cracked post-mortem due to the pressure of the overlying earth, particularly as it was found with the right side down.

Human skeletal remains from the excavation

Introduction

7.10. Two Iron Age burials were excavated from two pits, one substantially complete and the other fragmentary. Two other disarticulated bones and a few fragments of a skull were also recovered.

Skeleton 0857

7.11. This individual was near-complete, although some bones of the hands and feet were missing. The bones were in fair-good condition with some fragmentation of the torso in particular. Some of the bone surfaces were covered in a hard grey deposit which covered some joint surfaces and made them unassessable for pathology.

7.12. Measurements provided an estimated stature of 167.3cm (5’ 6”) and a cranial index in the mesocranial range (75.4). The bones were relatively robust with large femoral and humeral heads, and the pelvis bones indicated that the individual was male, although the skull was less masculine in appearance. Tooth wear, the appearance of the pubic symphysis and the presence of degenerative changes together indicated that the individual was probably in middle age (c.35–50 years).

7.13. The dentition was complete. At least four teeth had been lost ante-mortem, the upper right mesial incisor, the lower right second and third molars and the left second molar. The left third molar was unerupted (the crown was visible) and the upper third molars were probably congenitally absent. There was periodontal disease around both upper second/third molar areas with destruction and porosity of the alveolar bone, suggesting that there was infection in these areas at the time of death. Alveolar resorption was moderate in the rest of the jaw. There was a considerable build-up of calculus on the upper right second molar buccal surface, which had a small carious lesion in the interstitial cervical area.

7.14. Pathological changes were largely related to degenerative joint disease and trauma. Most notably there was osteoarthritis of the right big toe joint of the metatarsal with the sesamoid bones, and osteophytosis of the hip and shoulder joints. Osteoarthritis was present in the neck and lower back, with some evidence for Schmorl’s nodes in the bodies of most of the lower half of the spine. In some cases, these nodes

appeared infected and it is uncertain whether the changes were entirely related to osteoarthritis or represented a possible infection (for example tuberculosis). However, the presence of large osteophytes on most of the lower vertebrae tends to suggest that the porotic lesions on the bodies of the vertebrae were more likely to be degenerative in origin.

7.15. A well-healed midshaft fracture of the left clavicle may have been caused by a blow to the shoulder. The remains of a possible exostosis on the lower third of the right humerus shaft could also be traumatic in origin, but the surface had been lost and diagnosis was uncertain. The most likely interpretation would be myositis ossificans, but the possibility that the growth was a benign tumour (osteochondroma?) could not be ruled out.

Skeleton 0860

7.16. The remains of this individual were in fair condition but were very incomplete. They comprised fragments of the lower arms and hands, the lower spine and pelvis, and part of the left foot. The bones appeared fairly gracile, although the size of the distal humerus was comparable with that of Skeleton 0857 above. The pelvis appeared to have a wide sciatic notch and possibly a pre-auricular sulcus, suggesting a female individual. The incomplete fusion of the iliac crest indicated an age of c. 20–5 years. No pathological conditions were observed.

Disarticulated remains

7.17. A fragment of the left side of the frontal bone of a ?young adult female was found in pit fill 0816. The bone was cream-coloured and appeared relatively 'fresh', in comparison with the articulated skeletons, suggesting a high collagen content.

7.18. Five fragments of another left/central part of a frontal bone, four of which joined, were found in pit fill 2135. The coronal suture was unfused and the fragments were thin (although there was some erosion of the inner table), suggesting either a young adult or older sub-adult.

7.19. Unstratified find 2162 from channel 2157 (cut 2144) comprised a near-complete adult female mandible which had been stained dark brown. The teeth were largely missing but the right third molar and second premolar and the left second premolar and first premolar were present. Tooth wear, together with ante-mortem tooth loss of the right

second and left second and third molars, suggest that the individual was in middle age at the time of death. There was a carious lesion in the right premolar.

Strontium and oxygen isotope analysis of skeleton 0406 from Grave 0404

Joanna Moore[8] *and Janet Montgomery*[9] (report and interpretation)
Geoff Nowell[10] *and Steven Brooke*[11] (data measurements)

Summary

7.20. This report presents the results of an isotopic study into the geographic origins and diet of an individual (SK0406) recovered in Mildenhall, Suffolk. The strontium and oxygen isotope data from SK0406's tooth enamel are consistent with a childhood spent in Suffolk or elsewhere on the chalk geology of south/south eastern England, although there are other places outside Britain such as France where such a combination of isotopes may be obtained. Carbon values also indicate that the Mildenhall individual had an early childhood (2.5 years – 8.5 years old) diet exclusively based on terrestrial C_3 foods.

Introduction

7.21. This report presents the results of strontium and oxygen isotope analysis of an isolated 7th century burial from Mildenhall, Suffolk (SK0406). Tooth enamel from a permanent 2nd molar was analysed for strontium, carbon and oxygen isotopes to reconstruct diet and childhood mobility. The results have been interpreted and discussed in context with previously published data from contemporaneous burials.

Strontium isotope analysis

7.22. The isotope analysis of strontium ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) can provide information on the movements of past populations by identifying individuals who have different isotopic compositions to the geographic area in which they were found (Evans *et al.* 2012). Strontium isotopes offer a direct link between an individual and their geographic origin as it is derived from local geology. The strontium isotope ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) characteristics of plants and local animals in different regions vary depending on the relative contributions of strontium from different underlying rocks and the presence or absence of superficial drift deposits (Bentley 2006). Strontium is released into the environment through weathering and dissolution processes into the overlying soils,

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plants and animals (Bentley 2006). Strontium becomes incorporated into the hydroxyapatite lattice of human bone through ingestion of food and water (Montgomery *et al.* 2010). Assuming that the majority of a population's food and drink is sourced locally, the strontium isotope composition in human skeletal material should then reflect the bioavailable strontium isotope ratios in their region of origin (Montgomery *et al.* 2007).

Materials and methods

7.23. For concentration analysis tooth enamel (5mg) samples were collected using a tungsten carbide dental drill. Powdered samples were collected on foil, transferred to 1.5mL microcentrifuge tubes and sent to the Arthur Holmes Isotope Geology Laboratory (AHIGL), Durham University. Here samples were digested in 1mL of 3M HNO_3 overnight. An aliquot of each sample was the diluted to give approximately 5mg per 10mL (0.5 mg mL^{-1}) to keep the total dissolved solids at a sufficiently low level to reduce matrix suppression effects within the analytical instruments. Diluted samples were then analysed via ICP-MS (thermo scientific X-series) using an external calibration for the minor elements. The major elements Ca and P were determined via ICP emission spectroscopy (thermo scientific iCAP 6000) due to the higher concentration. Both instruments were optimised prior to use to maximise sensitivity and reduction of potential spectroscopic interferences. All measurements were reported in ng mg^{-1} which is equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

7.24. Core enamel samples (c. 5 mg) were prepared for strontium isotope analysis using column chemistry methods outlined in Font *et al.*. (2008) at the AHIGL. In brief, samples were digested overnight in 3M HNO_3 on a hotplate at 100°C before being loaded onto cleaned and preconditioned columns containing Eichrom strontium-specific resin. A purified Sr fraction was eluted from the column in 400 µL H_2O and acidified with 15.5M HNO_3 to yield a 3% HNO_3 solution. Following Sr purification, the size of the ^{86}Sr beam was tested for each sample to derive a dilution factor so that each sample yielded a beam size of approximately 25V ^{88}Sr to match the intensity of the isotopic reference material, NBS987. Samples were aspirated using an ESI PFA-50 nebuliser coupled to a Glass Expansion Cinnabar micro-cyclonic spraychamber. Sr isotopes were measured using a static multi-collection routine with each measurement comprising a single block of 47 cycles with and integration time of 4s per cycle (total analysis time ~3.5mins). Instrumental mass bias was corrected for using an $^{88}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratio of 8.375209 (the reciprocal of the more commonly used

$^{86}Sr/^{88}Sr$ ratio of 0.1194) and an exponential law. Corrections for isobaric interferences from Rb and Kr on ^{87}Sr and ^{86}Sr were performed using ^{85}Rb and ^{83}Kr as the monitor masses but were insignificant. In all samples the ^{85}Rb intensity was < 2.3mV and ^{83}Kr was 0.09mV in the sample. The sample was analysed during a single analytical session during which the average $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratio and reproducibility for the international isotope reference material NBS987 was 0.710258 ± 0.000018 (2σ; n=10). Maximum error based on internal precision of individual analysis and analytical reproducibility of the reference material is considered to be 0.000018 (2σ). Sr isotope data for samples is normalised to an 'accepted' value for NBS987 of 0.71024.

Sample	AIPRL ID	$\delta^{13}C_{V\text{-}PDB}$ carbonate measured (‰)	$\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-}PDB}$ carbonate measured (‰)	$\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-}SMOW}$ carbonate calculated (‰)	$\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-}SMOW}$ phosphate calculated (‰)	$\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-}SMOW}$ precipitation calculated* (‰)	Sr	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$	2 SE
SK0406	8640	-15.87	-4.89	25.9	17.0	-7.5	44.0	0.7089804	0.000017

Table 31. Isotope data from the tooth enamel of individual SK0406.

Results and interpretation

7.25. The Mildenhall individual's strontium isotope data are presented in Table 31 and Plate 23 alongside comparative data from Medieval sites in Rutland (Tatham 2004; Evans and Tatham 2004) and Lakenheath (Jay and Montgomery 2018). The $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ value from the Mildenhall individual's 2nd molar is 0.70898 ± 0.000017 (2sd), which is within the range expected for Britain (Evans *et al*. 2010). The strontium concentration from the same tooth was 44.0 ppm which is typical of archaeological humans from southern Britain (Evans *et al.* 2012).

7.26. Mildenhall in Suffolk is situated on sedimentary bedrock of Cretaceous chalk (Woods *et al*. 2018), which is estimated to produce bioavailable $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values between 0.7080 and 0.7090 (Evans *et al.* 2010). It is expected that people who source the majority of their food and drink from within this region would have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values close to this range. As can be seen in Plate 23, the Mildenhall individual plots closely with the strontium isotope ratios observed in the nearby Lakenheath population. The Mildenhall individual's $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ value is indicative of a childhood spent in a region dominated by chalk or limestone geology. This is consistent with origins in Suffolk,

however, it is important to note that there are other places where such values can be found, such as southeast England and regions of continental Europe.

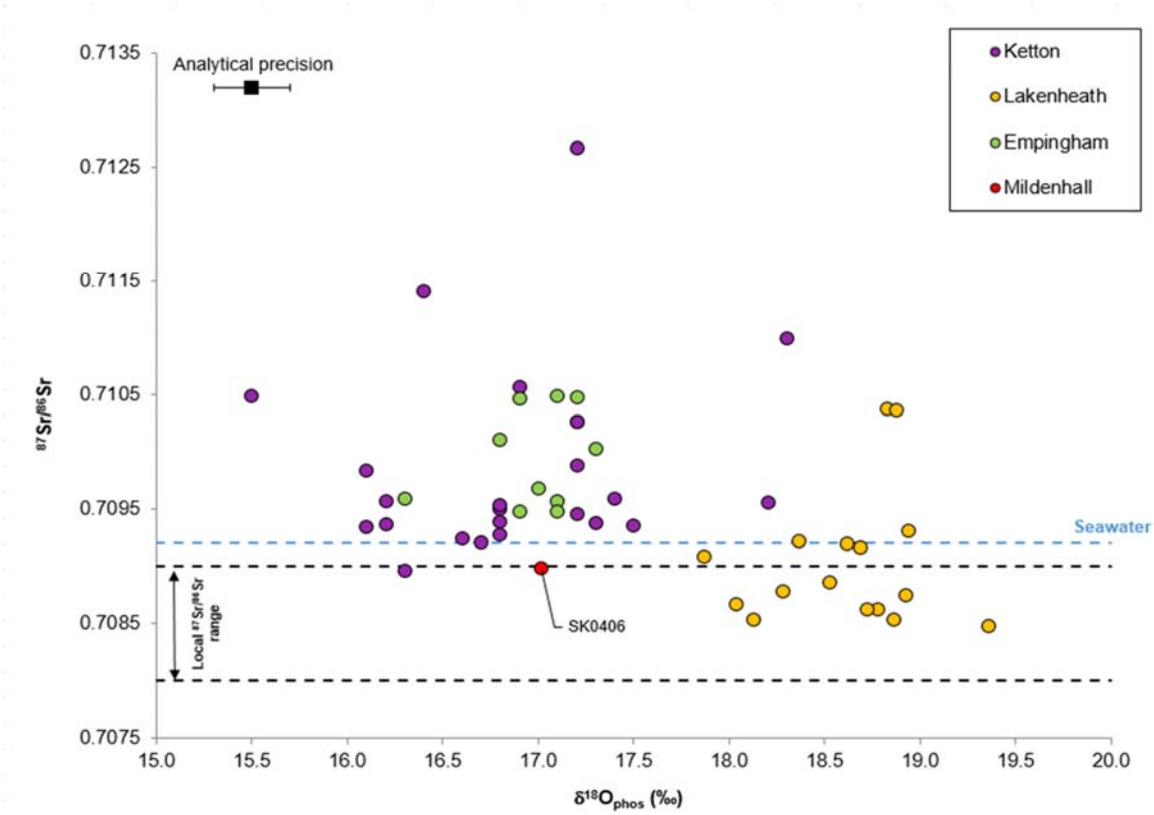

Plate 23. Mildenhall individual (SK0406) strontium and oxygen (phosphate) isotope data alongside regional data (Tatham 2004; Evans and Tatham 2004; Jay and Montgomery 2018).The horizontal dotted lines represent the bioavailable strontium isotope range for Suffolk (Evans *et al.* 2010). The analytical error for $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ is within the symbol

Carbonate isotope analysis

7.27. Analysis of carbonate in tooth enamel is a well-established method for addressing questions regarding past diets and habitats (Sponheimer and Lee-Thorp 1999; Chenery *et al.* 2012; Clementz 2012). During enamel mineralisation carbon and oxygen isotopes from ingested drinking water and foodstuffs are incorporated into the hydroxyapatite, with numerous studies demonstrating that *in vivo* carbonate characteristics are retained in various geological and temporal contexts (Lee-Thorp and Sponheimer 2003; Chenery *et al.* 2012).

7.28. Oxygen incorporated into tooth enamel is predominantly derived from ingested fluids, the isotopic composition of which fluctuates due to climatic and environmental variables such as temperature, rainfall, altitude and latitude (Darling and Talbot 2003). Therefore, oxygen isotope ratios ($\delta^{18}O$) measured in tooth enamel are an

indirect reflection of the local meteoric water composition (Kohn 1996). Oxygen undergoes metabolic fractionation once ingested. Therefore, regression formulae must be applied to allow comparison with modern drinking water values in order to discern geographical origins and palaeoclimate (Chenery *et al.* 2012; Fricke *et al*. 1995). In addition to this, $\delta^{18}O$ values can also be influenced by culturally mediated behaviour. The processing (boiling, brewing etc.) of a significant portion of an individual's drinking water before ingestion can result in higher than expected values, and as such, interpretation must be performed with caution (Brettell *et al.* 2012a; Camin *et al*. 2008; Daux *et al.* 2008).

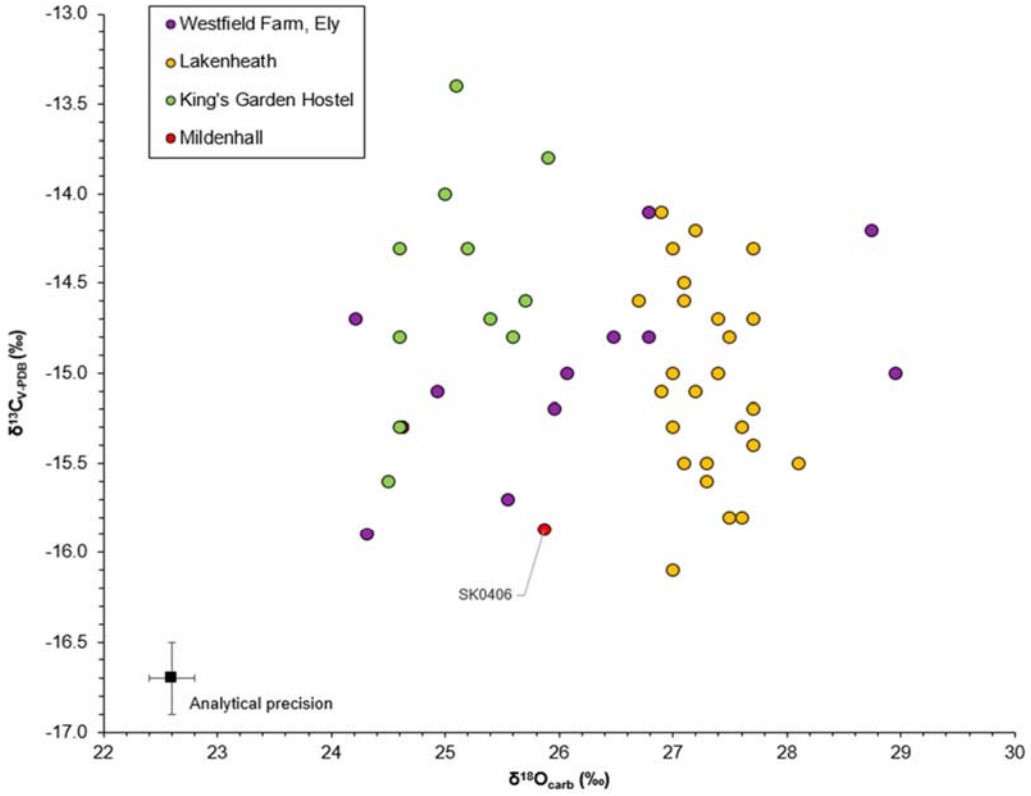

Plate 24. Mildenhall individual (SK0406) carbon and oxygen isotope data alongside regional comparative data (Lucy *et al.* 2009; Jay and Montgomery 2018; Leggett 2021)

7.29. Carbon isotope ratios (δ13C) from tooth enamel apatite reflect whole diet (proteins, carbohydrates and fats) (Ambrose and Norr 1993; Jim et al. 2004; Froehle et al. 2010). The variations that arise in δ13C values result from differences in ecosystems (marine vs. terrestrial) and the photosynthetic pathways (C3 and C4) used by plants in their manufacture of carbohydrates (Lee-Thorp 2008; Mays and Beavan 2012). As such, variations in δ13C values allow differentiation between the relative contribution

of C3 or C4 plants and the animal products based on these plants, to diet (Ambrose et al. 1997; Camin et al. 2008; Beaumont et al. 2013).

Materials and methods

7.30. Powdered tooth enamel samples (c. 20mg) were collected on foil using a diamond-tipped burr and transferred to 1.5mL microcentrifuge tubes. No pre-treatments with sodium hypochlorite or acetic acid leaching were carried out as they have shown to cause isotopic shifts (Demeny *et al*. 2019; Skippington *et al*. 2019; Pellegrini and Snoeck 2016; Balasse *et al*. 2012). Samples were transferred to Iso Analytical for stable isotope analysis. Samples were weighed into Exetainer™ tubes and flushed with 99.995% helium. Carbonate in the samples was converted to CO_2 by adding phosphoric acid and letting the samples sit overnight for the reaction to occur. Reference materials (IA-R022, NBS-18, and IA-R066) were prepared along the same methods. CO_2 from the samples was then analysed by Continuous Flow-Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (CF-IRMS). The CO_2 was sampled from the Exetainer™ tubes into a continuously flowing He stream using a double holed needle. The CO_2 was resolved on a packed column gas chromatograph and the resultant chromatographic peak carried forward into the ion source of a Europa Scientific 20-20 IRMS where it was ionized and accelerated. Gas species of different mass were separated in a magnetic field then simultaneously measured using a Faraday cup collector array to measure the isotopomers of CO_2 at m/z 44, 45, and 46. The phosphoric acid used for digestion was prepared in accordance with Coplen *et al*. (1983), and was injected through the septum into the vials. All samples were run in duplicate. Mean analytical errors all samples were $\delta^{13}C$ ± 0.1‰ (1 sd) and $\delta^{18}O$ ± 0.1‰ (1 sd).

Results and interpretation

7.31. The Mildenhall carbonate isotope data is presented in Table 31 and Plate 24, alongside comparative data from geographically close populations from Cambridgeshire, Lakenheath and Ely (Lucy *et al.* 2009; Jay and Montgomery 2018; Leggett 2021). Oxygen isotope data from British populations from all periods has indicated that $\delta^{18}O_{phos}$ values in Britain range from 17.2 ± 1.3‰ and 18.2 ± 1.0‰ (24.8‰ to 28.0‰ when converted to $\delta^{18}O_{carb}$), with the higher values found predominantly in the west and the lower values in the east (Evans *et al.* 2012). The Mildenhall individual falls within the central region where the east and west ranges overlap, with a $\delta^{18}O_{carb}$ value of 25.9‰. This value is consistent with childhood origins

in Suffolk and the surrounding areas within southeast England. As can be seen in Plates 23 and 24, the Mildenhall individual has a lower $\delta^{18}O$ value than the Lakenheath population who's higher $\delta^{18}O$ values have been interpreted as the result of consuming high proportions of processed food and drink (stewing, brewing, boiling etc) or as indicative of migrants from northern Germany or Denmark (Jay and Montgomery 2018). However, the $\delta^{18}O$ value from the Mildenhall individual does plot closely with other individuals from Rutland and nearby Ely (see Pls 23 and 24), supporting local origins for this individual. With regards to diet, the Mildenhall individual has a $\delta^{13}C$ value of -15.9‰ which suggests a childhood diet exclusively based on terrestrial C_3 resources. The consumption of freshwater fish or animal protein (milk, cheese, meat etc.) from cattle and sheep grazing in forests rather than on open grasslands could also result in low $\delta^{13}C$ values like those seen in SK0406. However, without $\delta^{15}N$ values it is difficult to determine the contributions of different food sources to SK0406's $\delta^{13}C$ value. Although SK0406's $\delta^{13}C$ value is low for early medieval populations, similar values have been recorded in other medieval sites in southeast England (see Pl. 24), and at sites such as Westfield Farm, Ely and Whithorn Priory where these values have also been interpreted as indicative of a terrestrial C_3 diet (Lucy *et al.* 2009; Montgomery *et al.* 2009).

Conclusions

7.32. The strontium isotope data suggests geographic origins in a region with predominantly chalk geology. Therefore, the isotope characteristics of SK0406 are consistent with origins in or close to Mildenhall or the surrounding region of Suffolk. SK0406's oxygen isotope values are also consistent with a childhood spent in Suffolk. However, it is important to note that there are other places where such a combination of values can be found, such as Ireland and northern France (Brettell *et al.* 2012b). The carbon value from the Mildenhall individuals tooth enamel is low and indicates an early childhood (2.5 years – 8.5 years old) diet exclusively based on terrestrial C_3 foods.

Animal bone

Julie Curl

7.33. In the report that follows the faunal remains from the evaluation (MNL 778) are considered together with those from the excavation (MNL 798).

Introduction

7.34. In total, 56,258g of bone was recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases of this site. The remains were dominated by domestic stock, which included burials of cattle skulls in pits and the burial of a pony-sized horse. Clusters of pits included meat and processing waste and remains of canids and deer, including antler. One pit cluster included the gnawed leg bone of a bear. Parts of birds deposited in a palaeochannel showed only an interest in wings, while other bird remains suggested meat waste and perhaps use of wings for feathers, either for fletching or decoration. The assemblage overall suggests meat waste, some from hunting of wild mammals and some possible symbolic placements of skulls and the horse burial, but there is further the possibility that some of the waste was a display of excess.

7.35. Hunting is indicated by the species of deer, fox and hare. The bird remains may suggest hunting also, but wings for feathers might be sourced from exhausted migrating birds or fatalities of storms. Fish remains are limited, perhaps partly due to preservation, with just one robust element from a ray recovered.

Methodology

7.36. The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. Species were identified wherever possible using a variety of comparative bone reference material. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herptetofauna. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning and other modifications. When possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified; counts were also taken of bone classed as ‘countable’ (Davis 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch 1976). Ages were estimated using tooth records (Hillson 1996; for equids: Hayes 1987) and using bone fusion records (Cornwall 1974). Suitable bones were measured, following Von Den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers to 0.2mm and a record is in the appendix catalogues. A tooth record following Hillson (1996) is also in the appendix.

7.37. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. Separate catalogues of the hand-collected and sieved sample material are provided

with this report, and more detailed counts and information is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

7.38. A total of 47,916g of bone was recovered from the excavation (MNL 798) by hand-collection, consisting of 6287 pieces, which is quantified in Table 32. The sieved samples from MNL 798 produced a further 66g of bone, comprising of 599 elements, which is quantified in Appendix 13: cat. 4. The evaluation (MNL 778) produced 7612g of bone by hand-collection, consisting of 563 pieces, which is quantified in Table 33. The sieved samples produced a further 564g of bone, comprising of 321 elements, which is quantified in Appendix 13: cat. 3.

Feature Type	MNL 798, Phase, Weight and Count			
	0	2	4	Totals
Channel	10079g/230			10079g/230
Ditch	16g/2	2859g/523		2875g/525
Evaluation pit		88g/6		88g/6
Grave		7g/1		7g/1
Horse burial		9875g/641		9875g/641
Pit	732g/107	23455g/4699		24187g/4806
Pit/grave		439g/42		439g/42
Posthole			86g/7	86g/7
SFB			106g/18	106g/18
SFB NW Quadrant			86g/9	86g/9
Subsoil	61g/1			61g/1
Topsoil	27g/1			27g/1
Totals	10915g/341	36723g/5912	278g/34	47916g/6287

Table 32. Quantification of the excavation (MNL 798) hand-collected faunal remains

Feature Type	Total weights	Total counts
?Ditch	1	2
Ditch	279	19
Gully	226	22
MD Finds	4	2
Pit	3944	400
Posthole	52	3
SFB	3106	115
Totals	7612	563

Table 33. Quantification of the evaluation (MNL 778) hand-collected faunal remains

7.39. Most of the bone from the excavation (MNL 798) was recovered from pit fills (71% by weight including the horse burial), which accordingly contained the greatest diversity in species. Smaller amounts of bone were recovered from ditch fills (6%), postholes, graves, SFB fills and 21% (by weight) of the assemblage was recovered from a natural channel. From the evaluation phase (MNL 778), the largest group of bone, amounting to 3106g, was recovered from SFB 0659, fill 0660, which contained remains of several cattle, a minimum of two sheep, a pig and a young equid; none of which appear to have been butchered.

7.40. The bone varies considerably in condition. Numerous features produced quite heavily fragmented bone with erosion of the surfaces. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) and root damage was observed, suggesting exposed rubbish or waste that was shallowly buried. Bone from channel cut 0851 (fill 0846) and channel cut 2144 (fill 2162) showed a darker brown staining than other bone, indicating a damp (or wet) and organic burial environment. A few fragments of burnt bone were noted from the excavation (MNL 798), but no large quantities, suggesting a mixture of fire or cooking debris and general waste. From the evaluation (MNL 778), three fills produced charred, slightly burnt remains. Two samples produced burnt remains, with hearth fill 0590 (Sample 17) producing twenty-two pieces of more heavily burnt bone.

7.41. Despite canids present in the assemblage, little canid gnawing was seen in the excavation (MNL 798) material, and only twelve deposits from the evaluation (MNL 778) produced gnawed bone. It is possible that bone given to dogs on site was destroyed and that waste was protected from general scavengers. If wolves were present, these and other wild scavengers (such as foxes) would have likely taken elements away from the site waste for gnawing, and they would therefore not be present in the archaeological remains. Some canid gnawing was noted on butchered equid bones from the channel deposits, which might be from animals that died in the waterlogged mud and were butchered *in situ* with the resulting waste left exposed for scavengers.

7.42. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was seen on some bones, more so from ditches. Generally invertebrate damage is low when waste is rapidly buried, or in winter when invertebrates are less active.

7.43. From the evaluation (MNL 778), Late Medieval pit 0338 (fill 0339) produced a goose bone that showed heavy rodent gnawing, suggesting that the pit was open for scavenging for a time before burial.

Evaluation material MNL 778

7.44. A total of 8176g, amounting to 884 elements, was recovered from the evaluation. Of this, 7612g of bone was recovered by hand-collection, consisting of 563 pieces. The sieved samples produced a further 564g of bone, comprising of 321 elements.

Excavation material MNL 798 by phase

Totals	Phase, Weight and Count			
	0	2	4	**Totals**
	10915g/341	36723/5912	278g/34	47916g/6287

Table 34. Quantification of the MNL 798 hand-collected faunal remains by phase

Phase 0: Natural (incl. undated deposits)

7.45. A total of 10,915g of bone was produced from this phase, consisting of 341 elements.

7.46. Channel 2157 deposits yielded 10,079g (230 elements), which produced largely domestic stock waste of cattle, equid and sheep/goat. Of the numerous cattle bones, at least two animals had been butchered, with skinning evidence also, and one metatarsal was split, possibly for marrow extraction. One of the cattle showed a lesion on the proximal articular surface of the bone that suggests a possible traction animal, and some arthritic changes were seen on other cattle bones.

7.47. Cut 0851 (of Channel 2157; fills 0955 and 0846) produced numerous equid bones that represent at least two small pony- or mule-sized animals, which had been butchered (for skin and some meat) and gnawed. It is possible they had died in the channel and were butchered in situ with the waste left where it was found. A single roe deer tibia was also found in fill 0846, which had been chopped.

7.48. The channel deposits also produced the only hand-collected bird remains, which were wing bones of heron and common snipe, with a cut mark on the heron bone. This might suggest that these were chance finds of already dead animals from which the wings had been removed (for feathers?).

7.49. Pit fill 0904 produced 88g of bone, consisting of 15 pieces. Identifiable were fragments of a cattle pelvis.

7.50. A very small amount of butchered porcine bone (?wild boar) was found in pit fill 2032.

Phase 2: Iron Age

7.51. The bone from the excavation in Phase 2 amounted to over 75% of the assemblage: 36,723g of bone and 5912 elements. Of these, 4705 elements were discovered in pit fills, with a further 641 from the horse burial. Ditch fills produced a further 523 pieces and there were also small amounts from grave-pit fills. The greatest diversity was seen in the pit fills, whereas the only species in ditch fills were domestic stock animals.

7.52. The Iron Age material was dominated by cattle, with far less sheep/goat and porcine remains, amounting to just eighteen elements. The equid (horse) burial is most notable, however, from a pony-sized animal, but other equids were present from isolated elements.

7.53. Wild species from the Iron Age deposits were only recorded in pit fills and consisted of numerous deer bones (antler and post-cranial elements), fox, water vole, brown bear and brown hare. The only bird from an Iron Age pit deposit was represented by a single duck humerus. Additionally, rodent bones (vole and shrew), as well as frog and toad remains, were recovered from sieved samples.

7.54. The waste from this phase appeared to be a combination of primary and secondary debris, with skinning and meat processing evidenced, and some splitting of long bones for marrow. A number of skulls were deposited, some clearly had been whole, and these skulls may have had a decorative purpose prior to their being put in the pits. Horncores were present, but no evidence suggested an interest in horn working. Several antler fragments were found in pit fills, mostly broken, but with two sawn, which may have been an intention to work them (though no working was clearly seen).

Phase 4: Early Anglo-Saxon

7.55. A total of 278g (34 pieces) was recovered from four deposits associated with SFB 0876 (group 2377: fills and postholes), with the only identifiable species being cattle. The remains were all from adults and consisted of metapodials, pelvic bones and humerus fragments.

7.56. More bone was recorded from the evaluation (MNL 778) for this phase. An assemblage of 3106g came from SFB 0659 (fill 0660), which included remains of several cattle, a minimum of two sheep, a pig and a young equid; none appear to have been butchered.

Evaluation: notable animal remains

7.57. Only one articulated animal skeleton was found in the evaluation. An incomplete modern pig skeleton (ninety-one elements) was found in pit fill 0741. The animal was a few months old and not butchered. An unbutchered pig of a later date often suggests a diseased animal (in recent years Foot and Mouth) and the meat and any other uses for the animal would be avoided.

7.58. Pit 0411 (fill 0416) had a cattle skull that appeared to be 'placed'. In analysis, this was heavily fragmented, with only a mandible and teeth present, and other cattle remains were a tibia, vertebra and metacarpal. Other bone in the same pit fill included an equid talus with arthritis, small fragments of mammal bone (the cattle skull?) and sheep/goat tibia fragments. The fragmented nature of these remains makes analysis of this skull difficult. There was a knife cut on the cattle mandible condyle, which is typical of skinning and dismemberment. The animal was presumably skinned, and the limb bones show chop marks from meat processing, so it is possible that the bulk of the skull was disposed of with other waste in the pit.

Excavation: notable pit groups and animal bone remains

Horse burial (2262) and Pit Group H

7.59. Pit Group H produced the greatest amount of bone of the Iron Age pits, with 2624 elements, weighing 22,134g. One of the main features of this group is the burial of a complete adult equid.

7.60. A probable complete horse burial (2262) was recovered from pit 2230, with 641 elements, weighing 9875g. Elements recovered included skull fragments, mandibles, metapodials, phalanges, a range of vertebrae, humeri, radii, upper teeth, pelvis, sacrum, sternum, scapulas and ribs. The condition of the bones varied, with some very fragmented and with invertebrate damage, which might suggest a shallow burial or a death in summer (when invertebrates are most active and might access the body prior to burial). Metrical data from the limb bones indicate an animal of approximately 12.8 to 13 hands in stature, so in the range for a medium to large pony by modern standards. The canine teeth are present, which usually indicates a male. The fully

fused bones show an animal of over 4 years old (Cornwall 1974) and tooth wear (Hillson 1996) indicates an animal of up to 20 years old. There are strong muscle attachments, which might suggest a work animal, but pathologies were low, with dental calculus and a low amount of periodontal disease, and a small amount of arthritis in foot bones and in the pelvis. More severe arthritis was recorded on one talus that shows a greater amount of additional growth (Pl. 25). The proximal phalange has small exostoses around one side and on the front of the bone that resembles ringbone (Hayes 1987; Bartosiewicz and Gill 2013), which can occur after an injury in the front or rear legs and would result in visible swelling and lameness.

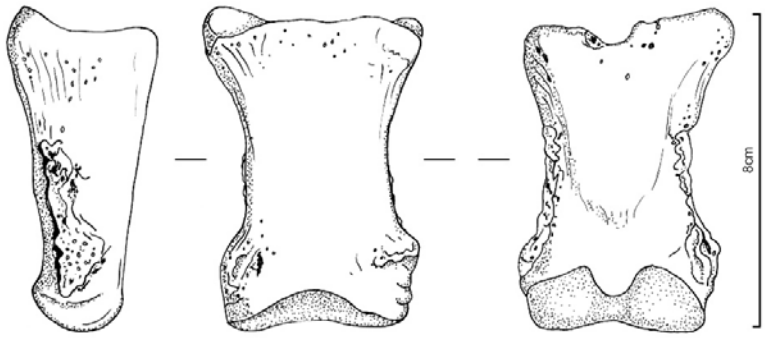

Plate 25. A proximal phalange from the horse burial (2262) in pit 2230. There are arthritic changes around the bone, possibly ringbone, caused by an injury.

7.61. Burials of complete and partial horse remains are fairly common in the Iron Age. For instance, Danebury produced a complete burial of a similarly aged animal (Grant 1984; Cunliffe 1984). This horse was further examined by Bendry (2007) and aged at c.16–8 years, with a low level of pathologies, including a phalange with arthritic growth similar to the Mildenhall animal (cf. Pl. 25). Given this and its age, Bendry suggested that, as the Danebury animal was not heavily worked, perhaps it had only been used to pull a light cart or chariot, or for occasional riding.

7.62. Skulls of equids and dogs are also known from Danebury (Grant 1984). Other examples include three horse skulls (two upside down) in a triangular placing in a round pit at Lakenheath (Curl in Caruth 2005), and four skulls in an Iron Age deposit at Sudbury (Curl 2022), which also contained the humerus of a long-eared owl.

7.63. Apart from the horse burial, the other remains from Pit Group H (Tab. 35) included a variety of meat waste from the main domestic stock and other isolated equid elements. Remains of red deer were found in five fills in this group, and these

consisted of fragments of antler and mandibles in two fills, which may suggest remains of skulls from 'ritual' use. A cattle skull was found in pit fill 2372, and a medium to large dog/wolf skull was found in pit fill 2278 (the teeth and rear of the skull compare well with wolf). The sieved samples from the group's fills produced a small number of bones from water vole and frog, which are likely to be from animals fallen into the open pits. The fox from pit fill 2278 may be from an animal killed for its pelt or perhaps was a scavenger.

Pit Group H	
Species	*NISP*
Bird	1
Cattle	468
Deer - Red	18
Dog/wolf	5
Equid (including complete burial in pit fill 2262)	670
Mammal	1426
Pig/boar	11
Rodent - water vole	9
Sheep/goat	15
SM - fox	1
Totals	**NISP: 2624 Weight: 22,134g**

Table 35. Quantification of the hand-collected remains from Pit Group H

Pit Group D

7.64. This group of Iron Age pits produced a smaller range of species (Tab. 36), including cattle, small numbers of sheep/goat elements, fragments of an equid metapodial from pit fill 2077, and butchered red deer (tibia fragments and a scapula) from pit fill 2165. An uncommon species was represented by a brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) femur from pit fill 2165.

7.65. The bear femur had been gnawed by a dog or wolf at both the proximal and distal ends and there is a small probable cut on the distal shaft. Since the last Ice Age, there is no conclusive evidence for bear being used for human consumption, so the most likely scenario is that this bear had been killed as a potential predator around stock animals and probably utilised for its valuable skin and fur. Such a large carcass would also provide valuable flesh for feeding domestic or working dogs, which is supported by the gnawing.

Pit Group D	
Species	*NISP*
Brown Bear	1
Cattle	217
Deer - Red	3
Equid	1
Mammal	568
Sheep/goat	7
Totals	**NISP: 797 Weight: 2948g**

Table 36. Quantification of the hand-collected remains from Pit Group D

Pit Group K

7.66. This group from the south of the site and close to one grave, produced 1902 g of bone and six species (Tab. 37). The bulk of the bone from this group was derived from the main domestic species, cattle and sheep, with a small amount of porcine bone. A dog/wolf pelvis also came from pit fill 2335. A notable feature of this group is the presence of deer in three fills. Red deer was identified from a scapula and distal phalange in pit fill 2358. Roe deer was produced from two deposits, with a chopped metatarsal from pit fill 835 and a tibia found in pit fill 2235. Overall, this pit

7.67. group contained a larger quantity of primary waste, in particular metapodials and foot bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar and deer, which are typical of skinning waste.

Pit Group K	
Species	*NISP*
Cattle	40
Deer - Red	2
Deer - Roe	2
Dog/wolf	2
Mammal	174
Pig/boar	2
Sheep/goat	16
Totals	**NISP: 238 Weight: 1902g**

Table 37. Quantification of the hand-collected remains from Pit Group K

Deposits with skulls

7.68. A number of skulls were recorded that need to be considered as evidence of possible ritual activity and 'placed' remains.

7.69. Skulls from pit fills 2127 (group D), 2201 (group M) and 2255 (group H) were found in deposits on their own and without any general butchering waste, and strongly suggest 'placed' skulls, although the skull from 2201 showed a probable skinning cut that suggests the hide was removed at some stage prior to placement. Other skull remains were deposited with other waste that suggests general debris disposal, although the possibility that these skulls had been used, perhaps for decoration, must be considered.

Cattle skulls

7.70. Pit fill 2201 yielded a cattle skull from an animal of approximately 6 to 8 years old (from tooth wear). The skull had been chopped at the rear and there was a knife cut on the frontal bone that probably occurred from skinning.

7.71. Pit fill 2204 produced a cattle skull with short horncores that measured 65 mm and 71 mm long (i.e. uneven horns on the same animal).

7.72. The skull from fill 2127 did not contain any remains from horncores and may suggest a female.

7.73. Pit Group H yielded a cattle skull from 2255 which included short horncores of 80mm in length and this skull was found with a femur and ribs from cattle.

Sheep and canid skulls

7.74. Pit fill 2278 (group H) produced remains of a sheep skull and mandible, which had been chopped at the rear and showed a knife cut that probably occurred with the skinning process.

7.75. An incomplete canid skull and a mandible was found in the same pit fill, which has a ridge and skull shape that suggest it is probably from a wolf; the remains are incomplete and do not show butchering.

Other skull remains

7.76. Deposits 2221 (group H), 2231 (group H), 2253 (group H), 2280 (group H) and 2321 (group E) produced numerous fragments of skull, but these were too heavily fragmented to be certain of species, or that they came from single skulls.

Remains from Channel 2157

7.77. The natural deposit finds from the channel produced the two identifiable species of birds. A grey heron humerus was found in cut 0851 (fill 0955), the bone bearing a knife cut that may be from removal of feathers or possibly meat. Fill 0955 produced a humerus from a common snipe. Both these birds are wetland species, common around channels, water bodies and other wet areas.

	MNL 798, Phase and hand-collected NISP			
Species	**0**	**2**	**4**	**Totals**
Bird		1		1
Bird - Common Snipe	1			1
Bird - Heron	1			1
Brown Bear		1		1
Cattle	52	1415	18	1485
Deer - Red		23		23
Deer - Roe	1	2		3
Dog/wolf		45		45
Equid	25	682		707
Mammal	248	3657	16	3921
Pig/boar	4	15	1	20
Rodent - Water Vole		9		9
Sheep/goat	6	63		69
SM - Fox		1		1
Totals	**338**	**5914**	**35**	**6287**

Table 38. Quantification of the hand-collected faunal remains

7.78. Some butchering and meat waste was also found in the channel deposits and at least some of this may represent refuse removed from other areas by scavenging dogs and wildlife.

Species

7.79. At least fourteen species are present in the hand-collected faunal assemblage (MNL 798: Tab. 38 and MNL 778: Tab. 39). Cattle are the most frequent, but equid numbers (NISP) are also high, largely due to the burial. Sheep/goat were both identified and the porcine remains included probable boar. Several wild species of mammal and two wild birds were identified and suggest hunting. Further species were identified from samples from MNL 798 and MNL 778 (see below).

Species	Feature Type and NISP							
	?Ditch	Ditch	Gully	MD Finds	Pit	Posthole	SFB	Totals
Bird					2			2
Bird - Goose					4			4
Bird - Snipe					1			1
Cattle	2	3	3		59	2	29	98
Deer		1						1
Deer - Red					2			2
Equid		1			2		1	4
Mammal		12	18	2	209	1	73	315
Pig/boar		2			97		2	101
Sheep/goat			1		22		10	33
SM - Fox					2			2
Totals	**2**	**19**	**22**	**2**	**400**	**3**	**115**	**563**

Table 39. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage

7.80. **Cattle** remains were recovered from seventy-five fills in the excavation. Most cattle bone was derived from Iron Age fills (Phase 2), with smaller amounts from natural or undated deposits, and from Early Anglo-Saxon features (Phase 4). Cattle skulls were seen in three deposits on their own, which suggests 'placed' remains (see above).

7.81. The cattle remains in the four Anglo-Saxon deposits were a metatarsal from posthole fill 0875, a metatarsal from SFB fill 0877, an incomplete humerus from posthole 0878 and humerus fragments from SFB fill 2010.

7.82. Seven natural fills yielded cattle, with a range of metapodials, foot bones, upper limbs and a pelvis. Eighteen bones, representing two adults (MNI=2) were seen from the Channel 2157 (0851; deposit 0846), with tibias, metapodials, radii, pelvis, femur and a carpal. Bone fusion showed one animal was over 2.5 years old and one was under 2 years old. Another channel fill (0955) produced additional cattle bones from a minimum of three individuals, as well as further metatarsals, metacarpals, tibias, femur and humerus and horncore. Most of these cattle bones had been butchered, with skinning cuts, cuts from meat removal and chops from dismemberment and possibly marrow extraction.

7.83. The Iron Age deposits yielded 95% of the cattle remains from MNL 798. The vast majority indicated adults, suggesting a range of uses prior to culling for meat. A few animals less than two years old were seen, but in low numbers and only one neonatal (mandible) was found from pit fill 2119. The neonatal clearly demonstrates breeding

at this site in Phase 2, but this does not necessarily indicate milk use (which requires removal of young to exploit milk), as neonates can die due to natural causes, including birthing difficulties. The Iron Age elements produced a range of body parts with a high proportion of skinning and processing waste elements (metapodials, head remains, lower limb bones), as well as main meat bones (upper limbs, scapula and pelvis), vertebrae and ribs.

7.84. The evaluation (MNL 778) cattle remains came from twenty-two deposits, with most from undated fills.

7.85. Fill 0561 of pit 0559 produced teeth that were found with prehistoric ceramic material. Other Iron Age remains included a chopped tibia from an adult animal.

Plate 26. Cattle jaw from SFB 659 (fill 660)

7.86. Numerous cattle bones were seen in SFB 0659 (fill 0660), which came from a minimum of four cattle, ranging from a large bull to a juvenile. Some of the bone indicated animals in the size-range of breeds such as the Celtic short horn. Elements were from metatarsals and foot bones, adult and juvenile mandibles, fragments of scapula, radius, tibia, humerus and isolated teeth. Bones were briefly scanned for butchering, but none was evident. The bone in this fill also included a mandible with a severe infection, remodelling and lost teeth (Pl. 26). The infection is likely to have started under the area of the first molar, with a severe swelling of the jaw bone extending under the M1 and M2, before loss of the teeth due to expansion of the bone.

7.87. Medieval to Post-medieval remains produced metatarsals, tibia, vertebrae and a tooth, with limbs and vertebrae heavily butchered. The tibia from pit fill 0372 had been chopped at the distal end and has a possible roasting-spit hole: a clean-edged hole

of *c.* 8mm, in the proximal end, which would have occurred when the joint of meat was pushed onto the spit.

7.88. **Sheep/goat** remains were identified from twenty-five deposits from the excavation, mostly of Iron Age date with a few finds from two natural fills. The bulk of the remains were from skinning, processing and lesser meat waste and marrow, with a few main meat-bearing bones.

7.89. The Iron Age ovicaprid remains were almost all from sheep and mostly from adults, with one younger animal from pit fill 0816. Most remains were from pit fills and three ditch fills with a high proportion recorded of metatarsals, metacarpals, mandibles, skull and a horncore, occasional humerus, radius and tibia pieces. Skinning cuts were seen on metapodials and jaws, and some limbs were chopped and broken for marrow; with further cuts seen on limbs from meat removal. The bones were from small sheep, mostly of light build, comparable with the primitive Soay type sheep, and probably mostly females. One ram was recorded with a robust large sheep horncore from pit fill 2198. One goat metapodial was produced from pit fill 2257 (Pit Group H). In addition, chopped radius came from the topsoil 0800 and from channel 2157 (fill 0955) came a metacarpal, humerus and radius.

7.90. In the evaluation ovicaprid remains were discovered in thirteen deposits, with all the identifiable remains from sheep. Several bones of sheep were produced from SFB 0659 (fill 0660), with a minimum of three individuals present. One large horncore was recorded, measuring a over 185mm in length, that suggests a ram. Medieval remains were seen in three pit fills, with skull, horn, metapodial and a tibia, all of which might be from skinning and processing waste; one juvenile was seen from the medieval remains, suggesting local breeding. A mandible from post-medieval quarry 0340 (fill 0341) showed a severe infection under the area of the M2 and M3, with these teeth both absent; the infection appears to have started under the second molar (M2) which shows greater expansion of the bone.

7.91. **Pig/boar** was recovered from eight deposits and in fairly low numbers from the excavation, which would suggest the species did not contribute a great deal to economy at this site. No neonatals were seen, which might suggest that breeding occurred elsewhere or that the porcine meat at this site was from a wild source. The Iron Age remains were from ditch fill 0931 (two proximal phalanges) and five pit fills. The pit deposits produced small numbers of teeth and limb fragments, mandibles and

a scapula, some of which was butchered, and adult and juvenile elements were present.

7.92. Channel 2157 (fill 0846) contained a chopped tibia and radius. Fill 2031 from another natural/unphased feature produced a third molar, a chopped radius and tusk that are of sufficient size to suggest a wild boar, with wear on the tusk suggesting a mature animal.

7.93. The evaluation material produced porcines in eight fills. None of the remains were identified as Wild Boar, but some fragmented elements may be present. One fill dated as Iron Age produced a chopped adult humerus, gnawing was also observed on this bone.

7.94. A tibia and humerus from a juvenile pig/boar were found in the SFB 0659 (fill 0660).

7.95. Medieval and Post-medieval finds produced an adult metapodial from pit fill 0339 and a neonatal femur and chopped adult tibia came from ditch fill 0349.

7.96. Undated porcine remains were found in three pit fills (0396, 0604 and 0642), with a humerus, scapula, metapodial and tooth. The humerus from pit fill 0396 showed charring and burning that may have occurred when the animal was cooked, but disposal by burning is equally possible.

7.97. The **equid** (2262) in the horse burial in pit group H has already been described above. Other equid remains were seen in small quantities in five other fills within pit group H (2207, 2221, 2229, 2231 and 2278), with cut marks on the femur from fill 2221 and the proximal phalange from 2231, which suggest skinning and meat use. The bones from 2278 produced two tibias from a pony-sized animal. Metrical data from a limb from fill 2221 indicates a small animal of approximately 10.5 hands (1060mm), notably smaller than the horse from the complete burial. The non-burial equid bone also showed low level pathologies like the horse burial, with small exostoses and arthritic problems, and dental wear and dental calculus. In addition, metapodial fragments came from pit fill 2077 (group B), an upper molar from pit fill 2139 (group D) and a metacarpal from pit fill 2340 (group E), which produced a measurement of *c*. 12 hands (1217mm).

7.98. Three of the natural channel deposits produced further equid remains. A metatarsal (cut from skinning), scapula, mandible, humerus, vertebra and three butchered tibias

(MNI=2) from fill 0846. These were bones from a small pony or mule, the tooth wear in the mandible indicates an animal of approximately 20 to 40 years at death. Channel fill 0955 yielded a metatarsal, scapula, mandible and humerus fragment, again with fine knife cuts on the metatarsal from skinning, again from a mule-sized animal. The channel deposit 2162 produced an incomplete mandible and humerus, with the humerus showing a chop mark.

7.99. The evaluation produced equid remains from four deposits. Remains were found in Anglo-Saxon SFB fill 0660, with a tibia from a young animal, which showed a fusion line at the distal end that indicates a beast of approximately 2 years old, and with metrical data suggesting a horse of 14 hands. An equid talus was also found in post-medieval ditch fill 0349.

7.100. **Dog/wolf** remains were seen from six deposits, all of Iron Age date. A pelvis and mandible were found in pit fill 2335 (group K), and a skull and mandible were found in pit fill 2278 (group H), with skull features including a high sagittal crest suggestive of a wolf or robust hunting dog. Pit fill 2233 (group G) produced remains of mandibles, a radius and isolated teeth, with the teeth robust and chipped from bone crunching. Also, several dog/wolf mandible fragments and teeth were found in ditch fill 0901 (Ditch 3).

7.101. **Deer** remains were identified from ten deposits, mostly from Iron Age features, with one deer bone from a natural deposit.

7.102. **Red deer** came from seven Iron Age pit fills. Antler fragments were seen in pit group H from fills 2206, 2207 and 2280, with the piece from 2280 showing a saw mark, indicating perhaps antler working waste. Also in pit group H, fill 2253 produced sawn antler and a lower premolar tooth; pit fill 2278 yielded a mandible, tibia fragment and cuboid, with a cut mark on the cuboid from skinning.

7.103. **Roe deer** was represented by single limb bones in three Iron Age deposits. A chopped metatarsal came from pit fill 0835 (group K) and a tibia was found in pit fill 2335 (group K). In addition, a chopped tibia was recovered from Channel 2157 (deposit 0846).

The evaluation phase produced deer from three contexts, including a red deer antler fragment in pit fill 0488, with a tine in poor condition. A small red deer femur (female)

was produced from ditch fill 0347, and a red deer metatarsal was found in pit fill 0339, which showed a small knife cut on the proximal shaft from skinning.

Other mammals

7.104. **Brown bear** (*Ursus arctos*) was identified in Pit Group D by a femur from pit fill 2165. The bear femur had been gnawed by a dog or wolf at both the proximal and distal ends and there is a small probable cut on the distal shaft. The bone is robust, suggesting it is from a male. Bears were native to the UK until the Medieval period, at the latest, but in small numbers by then, and they are unusual finds from archaeological sites. Hammon (2010) has found records for Neolithic to Bronze Age examples from Cambridgeshire and an Iron Age bear foot bone from West Sussex. Yalden (1999) notes records of Iron Age bears in Hertfordshire and Roman finds, including at Colchester. In addition, bear has been identified in central Roman Colchester (Curl 2004), and a juvenile brown bear paw print has been identified on a Roman tile at Aylsham, Norfolk (Curl forthcoming). Anglo-Saxon finds of brown bear have been identified in East Anglia at West Stow (Crabtree 1989), at Spong Hill (Bond 1994), and at two sites in Colchester (Luff 1993). Some brown bears were imported into Britain from the Early Medieval period (Hammon 2010), including as live animals for bear-baiting and as skins; however, Iron Age examples are most likely to be native animals.

7.105. **Red fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*) was found in pit fill 2278 (group H) from a tibia and may represent remains of a pelt. The evaluation phase produced fox with metapodials found in Late Medieval pit fill 0339, with the bone cut, suggesting skinning waste. Such finds may be remains of a pelt with the feet left on.

7.106. **Brown hare** was identified by a tibia from Channel 2157 (cut 0851; fill 0846; Sample 43), and by a femur in pit fill 2198 (group M; Sample 88).

Rodents

7.107. Rodents are often found in pit fills and may represent scavengers seeking out bones to gnaw, since trapped rodents die quickly from stress or drowning.

7.108. **Water vole** was found in pit group H, pit fill 2257, with a range of limb bones and teeth. These animals seldom stray far from rivers, water-filled ditches and ponds. **Bank vole** was identified from one humerus in ditch fill 2172 (Sample 86). These rodents are abundant around human habitation and wild areas, nesting in holes in

banks, hedges and upper areas of ditches and feeding on a range of fruit, seeds and invertebrates. **Common shrew** was present in pit fill 2279 (Sample 103), with a femur and tooth. Common shrews are ubiquitous and found in a range of habitats, often close to human habitation, feeding on a range of fruit, seeds and invertebrates.

Herpetofauna

7.109. The sieved samples produced herpetofauna remains. **Common frog** (*Rana temporaria*) was recovered from pit fills 2165 (Sample 85), 2206 (Sample 95) and 2257 (Sample 91). Common frog are often abundant in a wide range of areas, breeding in a variety of water bodies, from water troughs to ditches, lakes and ponds, and even long-term puddles. They tend to use the water mainly for breeding, but return on and off during the summer. Bones from the **common toad** (*Bufo bufo*) were produced from pit fills 0816 (Sample 41), 2279 (Sample 103) and 2340 (Sample 100). Toads need larger bodies of water to breed, such as larger ponds or lakes. They only use the water for the spawning period, then spend the rest of the summer on land.

7.110. Frogs and toads are particularly susceptible to pitfall traps and often fall into open pits and newly cut ditches, more so in spring (February to April), when they emerge from hibernation and move in large numbers to breeding waters. Once in pits, they are generally unable to climb out and die quickly from stress and starvation. Frogs and toads will often seek out places underground for hibernation, often using old animal burrows, some may try to hibernate in pits and die in severe weather.

Birds

7.111. Channel 2157 produced the two identifiable species of birds. A **grey heron** humerus was found in cut 0851 (fill 0955), the bone bearing a knife cut, which may be from removal of feathers or possibly from meat processing. Fill 0955 also produced a humerus from a **common snipe**.

7.112. The evaluation phase produced two species of bird bone with a **goose** (carpometacarpus and phalanx) from pit fill 0339 and a carpometacarpus from a **common snipe** from the same fill.

Bone from sieved samples

7.113. An overall total of 630g of bone, consisting of 0920 elements, was recovered from both phases of work at this site. The sieved samples from the excavation (MNL 798)

produced 66g of bone, comprising of 599 elements, which is quantified in Table 40. The sieved material from the evaluation (MNL 778) produced 564g of bone, consisting of 321 pieces, quantified in Table 41. The majority of the samples were from Phase 2 pit and ditch fills, with one sample from a natural deposit. The samples produced a small amount of additional bone from cattle and sheep/goat, but their main value has been in providing additional environmental evidence, with numerous herpetofauna, rodent and other small mammal and bird species identified, along with a single fish species.

7.114. Sample 88 (pit fill 2198) produced three fragments of cattle with fragments of horncore, ulna and vertebra.

7.115. Four Samples (42, 88, 96 and 103) produced fragments of sheep/goat, with most remains (teeth, jaw and limb) from Sample 88 (pit fill 2198).

Plate 27. Thornback ray dermal denticle (fill 0590)

7.116. A single bird bone, a humerus, was found from Sample 91 (pit fill 2257), which is identified as duck, probably mallard.

7.117. Brown hare was identified from four samples. A hare tibia was seen from Sample 43 (deposit 0846). A hare humerus was recorded from Sample 91 (pit fill 2257), and a femur from a hare was found in Sample 88 (pit fill 2198). The evaluation phase produced a distal femur from a hare in SFB fill 0660 (Sample 25).

7.118. The only fishbone was from the evaluation (MNL 778), from Sample 17 (fill 0590), with a dermal denticle from a thornback ray. The dermal denticle (Pl. 28) is one of numerous tooth-like spines that embedded in a stone-like cup under the skin; the spine protrudes through the skin and acts to defend the flat fish that spends much of its resting time on the sea floor. The thornback ray is one of several skate species that are ocean fish, often found quite close to coasts, so this potentially shows some trade. However, the feature is poorly dated, so it is of limited interpretative value.

MNL 798 Sample No	?Bird - ?Duck species?	Cattle	Herpetofauna - Common Frog	Herpetofauna - Common Toad	Herpetofauna misc	Mammal	Rodent - Bank Vole	Sheep/goat	SM - Hare	Small mammal	Small mammal - ?Hare	Small mammal - Common Shrew	Small mammal - Hare	Total
41				8		24								32
42						15		1						16
43						9			1					10
48						74								74
53						7								7
71						12								12
72						12								12
85			3		4	37								44
86						12	1							13
88		3				142		10					1	156
91	1		11			91					1			104
95			1			34								35
96						7		2						9
97										1				1
98						1								1
100				1		33								34
103				1		32		2				2		37
Totals	**1**	**3**	**15**	**10**	**4**	**542**	**1**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**597**

Table 40. Quantification of the sieved sample faunal remains from MNL 798

7.119. Rodents were discovered in two samples. A bank vole humerus was recorded from Sample 86 (pit fill 2172). A common shrew tooth and femur came from Sample 88 (pit fill 2198). Both rodents are common around human habitation and will scavenge around food stores; the shrew also eats invertebrates, especially woodlice, so these are likely to be found around wood piles. Both rodents are notorious for succumbing to pitfall traps, such as open pits, while they are foraging at night and will die of stress within a few hours if they are unable to escape.

MNL 778 Context	Sample no.	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Burnt
0335	4	10	69	Sheep/goat	2	a	talus, horn frag	
0335	4			Mammal	8			
0342	3	1	1	Mammal	1			
0416	5	5	3	Mammal	5			
0416	6	168	353	Cattle	1	a	tooth	
0416	6			Mammal	167			
0488	7	4	12	Mammal	4			
0502	9	3	1	Mammal	3			
0561	16	5	10	Mammal	5			
0590	17	1	1	Fish - Ray/Skate	1	a	dermal denticle	
0590	17	22	17	Mammal	22			22
0642	23	70	59	Cattle	3	a	teeth	
0642	23			Mammal	67			
0660	25	23	33	Mammal	19			1
0660	25			SM - Hare	4		femur	
0737	28	9	5	Mammal	9			

Table 41. Quantification of the sample-collected assemblage from MNL 778

Context	Sample	Feature	Group	Species	NISP
2165	85	Pit 2064	D	Herpetofauna - Common Frog	3
2206	95	Pit 2204	H	Herpetofauna - Common Frog	1
2257	91	Pit 2254	H	Herpetofauna - Common Frog	11
0816	41	Pit 815	L	Herpetofauna - Common Toad	8
2279	103	Pit 641	H	Herpetofauna - Common Toad	1
2340	100	Pit 2339	E	Herpetofauna - Common Toad	1
2165	85	Pit 2064	D	Herpetofauna misc	4

Table 42. Quantification of the sieved sample herpetofauna remains from Phase 2 (excavation)

7.120. Herpetofauna bones were found in six sieved samples and are quantified in Table 42. There were similar numbers of common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and common toad (*Bufo bufo*).

7.121. The samples have provided additional species to those seen from the hand-collected material. The wetland bird species and herpetofauna are in agreement with the evidence of Channel 2157 that suggests a local suitable habitat. In addition, the frogs and toads could indicate that some pits were left open in spring or summer months, when these creatures are most active.

Discussion

7.122. Cattle clearly contributed most to the economy, which is typical of most Iron Age sites, with the age of the bovids suggesting they were used for traction prior to processing

for meat and by-products. Sheep were kept until adult and probably provided wool prior to use for meat; goat was present and probably contributed milk. Pig/boar were in low numbers as seen at many Iron Age sites. Equids undoubtedly provided traction and there appear to have been a range of equids kept, perhaps for different tasks. Skins were clearly collected from all the main domestic stock, including equids, but the small amount of horn present from cattle and sheep does not suggest hornworking.

7.123. The cattle remains from pit 0411 (fill 0416) included part of a skull that had appeared 'placed' (Pl. 6); however, in analysis this was heavily fragmented. The weight of bone in pit 0411 (483g) also does not suggest the whole skull was present. The head may have been cleaned for display, leaving the skinning mark on the jaw. The excavation produced three more cattle skulls buried 'placed' in pits. Perhaps all were the final act of feasting, though there is a strong possibility, given the symbolic nature of the head, that these skulls had been decoration for a time before their burial. The skull can provide meat, with tongue, cheek meat and brains, but this does not seem to have been consumed from these heads. However, the butchering present in most of the overall bone assemblage does not suggest that all meat was used, suggesting that there was a sufficient surplus for heads to be used as decoration prior to disposal or as a whole head offering 'given to the pit'. The suggestion of excess meat was made at Danebury (Grant 1984; Cunliffe 1984) and at High Post (Powell 2011), where large amounts of stock animal waste was buried with little or no butchering, including head remains. An alternative explanation for cattle skulls comes from Battlesbury (Ellis and Powell 2008), where cattle heads were found with numerous cuts that were interpreted as cleaning of the heads for display. This was perhaps then the case for the skull in pit 0411. Some skulls at Battlesbury had not undergone extensive butchering and Higbee (2008) suggests that they may have been displayed in open pits for a time, which was supported by the presence of pitfall trap victims (rodents and frogs) with the skulls. Similar small fauna was found in this case, but not with the skull remains. In addition, at the site, the cattle remains in pit fill 0642 (group H) consist of the remains of an older juvenile and neonatal that might suggest a cull of excess stock.

7.124. The Iron Age horse was probably complete at the time of burial, differing from other ritual equid remains in the local area, such as the four skulls at Sudbury (Curl 2022) and three skulls at Lakenheath (Curl 2005; Caruth 2005). Nationally, other complete

burials have been found, notably at Danebury (Grant 1984). Comparing age and sex of the equids at death, that at Danebury (Grant 1984; Bendry 2007) was a male of similar age to the Mildenhall animal, while the Sudbury (Curl 2022) equids had tooth wear indicating two female horses of less than ten years and two mature animals (one male; one female). The variation in completeness of such horse remains may of course be influenced by economic considerations. If a community was short of stock animals for meat, then an offering of a head or skull might be made, leaving the post-cranial elements for meat. A burial of a complete animal might be a greater demonstration of the wealth and success of a community, therefore; but the burial of a naturally deceased animal has also to be considered, if there are no other finds to suggest a 'ritual' act. It is further notable that the Mildenhall animal was slightly lame. The equid burial at Mildenhall was with a large group of smaller pits (group H) containing cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar, red deer, fox, other equid remains (disarticulated), dog/wolf, goat, and remains of antlers in five fills, which may suggest remains of feasting and perhaps offerings.

7.125. The remains of the canids largely suggest mostly cranial elements, too, with occasional post-cranial pieces. The remains were also found in fills with equid remains, which is a feature noted from other Iron Age sites, including at Danebury (Grant 1984). At Danebury and at other sites, this association is often interpreted as symbolic and linked with hunting and warfare. Hunting was certainly undertaken by the community at Mildenhall, as is demonstrated by the remains of deer and other wild mammals. The smaller bones of hare further indicate hunting of wild species for meat and pelts.

7.126. Bear is the most unusual species in this assemblage, but sadly only present from one bone, which had been gnawed. Other examples of the animal have been recorded in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Essex, with the species present in parts of the British Isles up to probably the Anglo-Saxon period (Yalden 1999; Hammon 2010; Crabtree 1990; Curl forthcoming). The bear needs a habitat of mixed woods (as do deer and boar) and open pasture, with access to water. Largely nocturnal, they may have been hunted for fur and meat in the Iron Age, or perhaps were culled as a perceived predator of stock animals.

7.127. Cattle were also dominant at the Middle Iron Age site on the River Lark a short distance to the east of Mildenhall Hub, although Higbee (2019) notes a move to more sheep consumption by the Late Iron Age. As at Mildenhall Hub, there was generally

little pig/boar in the assemblage. A greater range of wild mammals and birds were seen at the River Lark site, however, and there were also bones from newly introduced domestic fowl, absent from Mildenhall Hub; but these differences may be due to the much larger quantity of bone from the River Lark site.

Shell

Shell from the evaluation

7.128. The shells are quantified in the evaluation report (Brooks 2017, app. 6).

Terrestrial shells

7.129. Terrestrial shells were recovered in 0339, 0347, 0349, 0350, the fills of pits and ditches in the north of the evaluation and ditch 0687, with a small example found in 0696 (school south field).

Marine and estuarine shell

7.130. Small quantities of mussel shell were found in contexts 0326, 0330, 0331, 0339, 0372, whilst oyster shell was present in the same contexts (all in the north evaluation area), and in addition in contexts 0108 and 0347.

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Method and quantification

7.131. The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix 14. Identification of plant remains is by reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

7.132. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The dry residues were scanned with a magnet in order to recover any ferrous material that might be present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

7.133. Items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

7.134. Items that cannot be easily quantified, such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Macrofossils from the evaluation (MNL 778) and excavation (MNL 798)

7.135. A total of eighty-eight bulk samples was taken during the evaluation (MNL 778) and excavation (MNL 798). Thirty-seven of these samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

7.136. Twelve samples were examined from MNL 778 and twenty-five from MNL 798. On the whole, the flots produced were small at 10ml or less and only three samples produced flots of between 50ml and 100ml. The bulk of the material recovered was made up of fibrous rootlets which are considered modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposit. Terrestrial snail shells were common within all the flots and many of the non-floating residues.

7.137. Wood charcoal was present throughout the samples in small quantities; due to being highly fragmented the observed material was generally unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon. The preservation of all other plant macrofossils was also through charring and was generally fair to poor.

7.138. Charred cereal caryopses were present in moderate numbers, the majority of which appeared to be bread-wheat type grains (*Triticum* sp.). Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were also recovered but in very small numbers. Many of the cereal grains were too puffed and fragmented to identify at this stage. No chaff elements (which would have suggested the later stages of cereal processing taking place on site) were observed within any of the flots from the evaluation phase. Cereal grains were most common within Sample 1, from quarry pit fill 0326. They were also present in small numbers from Sample 22, hearth fill 0645, Sample 25, SFB fill 0660 and Sample 28, posthole fill 0737.

7.139. A small number of possible legume fragments were observed within Sample 1, from quarry pit 0325. The sparse quantities of legumes recovered is unrepresentative of their importance within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way cereals often do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under-represented within

archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

7.140. Charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were observed in small numbers within Sample 2, quarry pit fill 0324 and Sample 7, pit fill 0488, both of which date from the Iron Age. These nutshell remains may represent waste from gathered food or material incorporated within collected fuel.

7.141. Charred weed seeds were sparse with only Mustard family (Brassicacea) and Grass family (Poaceae) being observed in small numbers within two samples. Un-charred weeds were more frequent, with Fumitories (*Fumaria* L.) being most common within seven samples, and Fool's Parsley (*Aethusa cynapium* L.), Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), Bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) being rare within three samples.

7.142. Ferrous spheroids and flakes were observed in very small numbers in the flot of Sample 28, posthole fill 0737 and the flot and non-floating residue of Sample 25, SFB fill 0660. Ferrous flakes and spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and smithing; their presence suggests that metal working may have taking place in the vicinity. The sparse nature of the material present however, means no further specialist examination is required.

7.143. Coal fragments were present in a small number of samples and may be the product of steam-powered machinery being used in the vicinity, being intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

7.144. The material examined within twenty-five samples from MNL 798 was generally consistent with material recovered from the evaluation phase. Snail shells and amphibian/small mammal bones were relatively common but have not been identified in full within this report.

7.145. Identifiable wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were sparse, the majority of the cereal grains present were highly fragmented and puffed, with a honeycomb structure making identification impossible. The material recovered was relatively homogeneous across all the samples examined from the excavation. The majority of the features selected for examination date from the Middle Iron Age; however material recovered from the possibly Anglo-Saxon post-built building (2008)

was consistent with the material recovered from the earlier features. This may suggest a single source for all the material, perhaps occupation debris or midden deposits, which could be considered residual within the later features. The highly fragmented and abraded nature of the material suggests it may have been subject to movement through the actions of wind, water or trample prior to becoming incorporated within the archaeological deposits sampled.

7.146. Terrestrial snails were common within many of pit fills sampled. Blind snails *Cecilioides acicula* (O.F. Müller 1774), which live in the soil, were common and made up the majority of the shells present. Heath snails *Hellicella itala* (Linnaeus 1758), and moss chrysalis snails *Pupilla muscorum* (*ibid.*) were present in low numbers. All these species are catholic in their habitats or prefer open ground and grasslands. Round mouthed snails *Pomatias elegans* (Müller 1774) were present in Sample 65, pit fill 0986. This species prefers loose, chalk or limestone rich soils, such as those found in the vicinity of the site (Allen 2017).

7.147. No additional evidence of metal working was recovered from the excavation samples examined.

Conclusions

7.148. On the whole, all samples were relatively poor, in terms of identifiable material. Due to the sparse nature of this assemblage, therefore, it is difficult to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural, domestic and light industrial activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity. The homogeneous nature of the material recovered during the excavation suggests mixed occupation debris spread across the site and perhaps becoming mechanically incorporated within the archaeological deposits, rather than representing concentrated and deliberate dumps of domestic waste within the features excavated.

7.149. Sample 88 (pit fill 2198) alone contained material in reasonable enough condition to be subjected to further examination. This flot, however, was relatively small at 10ml and examining a single sample in isolation might offer little information of value to the results of the analysis. Samples 41 (pit 0815) and Sample 65 (pit 0985) both contain small quantities of amphibian or mollusc remains.

Land-use history of the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlements: the geoarchaeological, molluscan, diatom and pollen evidence from Channel 2157 and SFB 0876

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7.150. The land-use history of the floodplain has been determined from the sampling of Channel 2157 by a series of monoliths, augmented by a monolith sample through the posthole fill in a sunken-feature building (SFB). The channel was sampled from three of its machine-cut sections (Pl. 28; Figs 5 and 6), as monolith sequences 54, 68 and 79, a series of 15 metal monolith tins of 25cm and 50cm length taken by the archaeological team. A sixteenth monolith (49) was the sample from SFB 0876. Channel 2157 is a palaeochannel that was once a tributary of the River Lark.

7.151. The profiles comprise (for locations see Pls 29–32; and Fig. 5):

1 profile through SFB 0876	Monolith 49
3 profiles though Channel 2157	
Section 256 and 255	Monolith 54 A-F
Section 273	Monolith 68A-C
Section 326 ('AA': see Fig. 6)	Monolith 79A-F

7.152. The palaeoenvironmental analyses (geoarchaeology, molluscs, diatom and pollen) derived from these samples aimed to provide the land-use history, environmental setting and lived-in environment for the principally Middle Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlements. Three Middle Iron Age ditches terminate in the palaeochannel, and were clearly using the channel as part of a wider field boundary system (Figs 5 and 8), so the channel must have been 'open' at this time. Posthole building 2008 (a hall thought to be Anglo-Saxon) was later built close to the palaeochannel, suggesting it had largely backfilled, with the area dried up significantly, by this time.

Setting: topography, geology and soils

7.153. The site lies on the northern side of the River Lark, about 150–200m from the river, and lies at about 6.9–9.5m aOD. The area is generally relatively level, with a slight fall towards the river to the south, where the ground is at about 3 m aOD. The geology

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is recorded as Zig Zag Chalk Formation (formerly upper part of the Lower Chalk) with no superficial deposits except peat and valley alluvium adjacent to the course of the Lark. The soils are mapped as pelo-alluvial soils and gleyic alluvial sandy brown earths adjacent to the Lark, and as typical calcareous brown earths of the Swaffham Prior Association over the Zig Zig Chalk (Findlay *et al.* 1984).

Plate 28. Aerial view of the site showing Channel 2157 and SFB 0876 with sample locations

7.154. In the wider landscape we can see the Lark valley traverses Cretaceous Chalk though most of its course above Mildenhall. However, the Lark valley does contain a buried Pleistocene channel, the base of which is –40m OD (Bridgland and Lewis 1991) and is a part of the buried valley system called the 'Lark Valley Complex' and contain a series of quartzose gravels. Other Pleistocene sediments include till, glaciofluvial outwash, fluvial sands (e.g. Warren Hill sands, Wymer *et al*. 1991) and gravels, silts and clays solifluction deposits and coversands. These are all significant as they may occur as primary or redeposited sediments in the Lark valley floodplain at Mildenhall.

Palaeoenvironmental programme

Michael J. Allen

7.155. The geoarchaeological assessment (Allen 2020) identified the main sequences for analysis and this was to include pollen, diatoms and molluscs in tandem. A series of four main phases of channel infill had been identified by the field team (channels 1, 2, 3.1 and 3.1), and these provided the chronological structure for the subsequent analyses.

Feature	Phase	Section	Monoliths
SFB 0876			49
Channel 2157	3.2 3.1 2 3.2 3.1 2 1	255 256 256 273 273 273 273	54F 54B–F 54A 79E–F 79D–E 79A–B 79C

Table 43. List of sampled and assessed profiles and monoliths

7.156. The palaeochannel middle and upper fills are broadly dated to the Iron Age to Romano-British period.

Palaeoenvironmental description and subsampling

Plate 29. Channel 2157; sections 255–6 (monolith sequence 54), showing the 6 monoliths in place (note the monolith 'failures' in the upper cemented calcareous channel fills)

7.157. Three profiles of Channel 2157 were sampled by the excavators as undisturbed sediments in overlapping monolith sequences 54, 68 and 79 (Pls 29–31; Fig. 6 also shows that for Section 326 'AA'). One profile (sections 255 and 25; Pl. 29) was staggered, with the upper portion sampled with two 50 cm long monoliths (54E–F), and the lower and main channel portion being sampled with four overlapping

monoliths (54A–D). A similar sequence was sampled in section 326 (‘AA’, see Fig. 6; Pl. 30) with six overlapping monoliths of 25 cm and 50 cm length (79A–F). Only the

Plate 31. Channel 2157; section 326 ‘AA’, monolith 79, with the 6 monoliths in place (cf. Fig. 6)

Plate 30. Channel 2157; section 273 (monolith sequence 68) with the 3 monoliths in place. Note the peaty humic layer, context 2000

upper deposits were sampled in section 273 (Pl. 31), using three overlapping 30 cm monoliths (68A–D).

7.158. All monoliths were opened and the exposed faces cleaned and compared with the section drawings. Monoliths were arranged in measured sequences with overlaps in chronological order. Where it was not possible to create single chronologically correct sequences (i.e. monolith 79), the sample was broken into component parts. Sediments were described following standard notation (Hodgson 1997). Following geoarchaeological description and interpretation, subsampling was conducted for three palaeoenvironmental proxies; pollen, diatoms and molluscs (snails). Full suites of samples were taken from sections 255–6 (monoliths 54) and 326 (monoliths 79), with just pollen and molluscs from the shorter sequences in section 273 (monolith 68) (see Tab. 44, and Allen 2020). Subsamples for pollen and diatoms were taken at 10 mm bandwidth and at 40 mm or 80 mm intervals. Samples for snails were removed from the monoliths, emptying the tins of deposits. The tins only provided a relatively small amount of available sediment, and although in most cases sample sizes obtained were smaller than the standard of 1–1.5 kg (Evans 1972; Allen 2017), it was felt more important to maintain closer sample intervals, than to bulk samples together to increase sample weight/volume. A total of 212 samples was removed from the monoliths (Allen 2020, tab. 1, app. 1). Following assessment (Allen *et al*. 2021), analyses concentrated on sequences sampled in monoliths 54A–F and 79A–F (Tab. 44), although geoarchaeological records were made of all three sequences.

Feature	Phase	Section	Monoliths	Geoarchaeology	Snails	Diatoms	Pollen
SFB 0876			49	✓	✓	-	-
Channel 2157	3.2	255	54F	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1	256	54B–F	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2	256	54A	✓	-	✓	-
	3.2	326	79E–F	✓	-	-	-
	3.1	326	79D–E	✓	-	-	-
	2	326	79A–B	✓	✓	-	-
	1	326	79C	✓	✓	✓	-
	2	273	68A–C	✓	✓	-	✓

Table 44. Phased sequences and analyses performed

Aims

7.159. The three profiles of the palaeochannel (15 monolith tins) were examined to provide a geoarchaeological record, by characterising and classifying the deposits and examining the changing deposition history. Subsamples were removed for pollen (vegetation and landscape history), diatoms (environment, water character and dynamics) and snails (land-use history and history of the character of the river). For the Anglo-Saxon feature (SFB 0876), the deposits were also subject to geoarchaeological description and interpretation, and subsampling (molluscs).

7.160. The overall palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological programme aimed at:

- Defining the changing character of Channel 2157: its hydrology and riparian environment;
- Providing a long (Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon) land-use history;
- Defining the infill history and any activities associated with the SFB 0876.

7.161. The pollen analysis aimed to provide long stratified histories of vegetation changes, representing both the natural climatic succession, as well as local land-use changes reflected in the vegetation cover caused by human activity. Pollen was better preserved in the less calcareous parts of the channel profile (peats and stasis). Diatoms are waterborne algae, and reflect the nature of the water depth, flow, aquatic vegetation cover, sub-bottom sediment regimes etc. They survive better in minerogenic sediments, rather than organic and peaty horizons. Finally small bulk samples were removed for the recovery of snails (land and freshwater). Shells had been noted in the field, and were present in most of the deposits, especially those that are clearly and obviously more calcareous. They can provide information on the aquatic environment, nature of the water, water flow, channel environment and vegetation status, as well as concerning the terrestrial landscape from which the sediment derived (i.e. vegetation structure). The latter may be woodland, open woodland, mesic grassland, long grass, pasture (trampled grass) or arable habitats (cf. Allen 2017). The molluscs thus provide a proxy for land-use and environmental change.

Geoarchaeology

Michael J. Allen

7.162. Two features were examined: Channel 2157 (in three locations) and SFB 0876. The monoliths and profiles were all examined and described (methods are given above), to profile a sedimentary and landscape, or land-use history, as well as to address some more specifically archaeological questions requested by the field team.

7.163. The middle and upper fills of the palaeochannel are broadly dated to the Iron Age to Romano-British period, based on finds and a single radiocarbon date (see above, Section 5: Phase 0 and Phase 2). The date of the channel itself is not known, but it is thought that it was largely infilled by the Anglo-Saxon period. The channel was sampled in three locations, as undisturbed samples in monoliths by the excavators, the subsamples from two of which (54 and 79) have been selected for analysis for land and freshwater snails, diatoms and pollen. Together these provide a long history of sedimentation, as well as information on the vegetation and local (or wider) land-use history. The geoarchaeological record only is recorded for all three profiles (54, 68 and 79). SFB 0876 was sampled in a single 50 cm long monolith (49) (Pl. 32).

Plate 32. Monolith 49 *in situ* in the fills (0871, 0877) of SFB 0876 (cf Fig. 28).

Channel 2157

7.164. Examination of the deposits in the three sequences enabled the definition of three main channel phases with differing sedimentary character. Although some lateral variation occurs along the length of the channel, and its width (edge deposits) all the sediments recorded can be attributed to one of these phases, and this is significant in defining the best profiles for palaeoenvironmental (pollen, diatom and snail) assessment (see below).

7.165. Three main channel phases were defined (Fig. 6):

- Channel 1. A broad U-shaped channel of which only remnant deposits survive.
- Channel 2. A narrow, confined U-shaped channel in the centre and cutting Channel 1, with relatively simple infill layers.
- Channel 3.1. A very broad channel filling the larger U-shaped channel; often complex stratigraphy, with organic deposits and pseudo peat horizons, suggesting slow flowing water, and sub-aqueous or near-surface stasis horizons.
- Channel 3.2. The infill of the alluvial channel with largely calcareous, chalky colluvium.

7.166. Two profiles were examined in detail: monolith sequences 54 and 79. The samples in monolith sequence 68, essentially repeat the sequence seen in part of the monolith 54 sequence.

7.167. Each of the sequences is described below:

Cut 851: Sections 255 and 256 (monoliths 54A–F) (Fig. 5; Pl. 29)

Six monolith tins were taken through the channel near the southern edge of the site. Due to the depth and unstable sections these were taken from two slightly staggered sections, but the overlapping tins include all the main deposits (for section drawing, see Brooks 2019, fig. 7). This is through the deepest part of the channel, plus it includes the proto-peat deposits and some of the upper infills. The archaeologists were unable to sample through all the upper cemented calcareous infills due to their compaction and cementation.

The initial channel fills (Channel 1: 0951, 0950) are yellowish-brown calcareous chalky silts (0949 and 0948). They had been cut away (Channel 2) and infilled with pale brown and greyish brown weakly calcareous sandy silts interspersed with lenses of dense stone-free silt (0944), indicating variable, but generally higher, energy flow. Above this were generally darker, more humic weakly calcareous silts with chalk pieces. Some horizons here were dark brown to almost black humified peat or gyttja (channel infill 3.1), which were superseded by very calcareous minerogenic silty clay loams with many chalk pieces, probably representing colluviation and the demise of the channel infilled by 'hillwash', as a result of increased or changing tillage regimes, upstream.

Cut 2154: Section 326 'AA' (monoliths 79A–E) (Figs 5–6; Pl. 31)

This deep (1.9m) profile taken 31 m northeast of sample 54 (section 255 and 256) is the only one that samples all three major channels. Although the earliest channel (channel 1) is present in section 256, it was not sampled within the monolith 54 sequence.

This profile is similar to that in section 254 and 255 (monolith 54), but here the basal channel (channel 1) has been sampled, and the channel 2 phase does not contain as well-defined horizons as in the main sequence seen in section 254; none of the more organic horizons, nor the distinctive stone-free silt occur in section 273 (monoliths 79).

The monoliths included the colluvial fills 3.2 (deposits 2155 and 2154), channel fills 3.1 (2153, 2152 and 2151), channel 2 (fills 2158, 2150 and 2148) and channel 1 (fills 2149 and 2147), not sampled elsewhere. Despite these caveats, the profile was fully sampled with 34 pollen samples, 10 diatoms samples and 27 snail samples.

Cut 2378: Section 273 (monolith 68A-C) (Fig. 5; Pl. 30)

A short longitudinal section was cut only 7 m northeast of sample 54 and was sampled using three 50cm long tins (monolith 68). This section was cut to expose and sample a snail shell lag layer, however, on cleaning the sections the shells did not survive in any clearly notable density. Nevertheless, the profile was sampled from the base of the channel but did not encompass the full sequence. Stratigraphically, it relates wholly to the fills of channel 2.

This basal section compared well with that of section 255; the stone-free silt layer (2000) comparing especially well with 0944 in section 255. Both had a humose layer above. In general, the sequence here contained more medium stones, which might be due to a channel-edge effect, or the result of local intra-context variability. Despite the *raison d'etre* of this profile to examine shell lag deposits, no obvious shell lags were noted, but some shells were present e.g. Planorbids.

After careful and due consideration, this section was considered a short sequence of possible edge deposits, which were better represented in both the other profiles. It was highly calcareous throughout and thus unlikely to preserve pollen. However, whilst it was not the best sequence, it was subsampled for snails (and pollen), in case it was found that molluscs were not present in the monolith 54 and 79 sequences. Neither of these samples was progressed to analysis.

Although, overall, providing a good geoarchaeological record, it was restricted to the basal, channel 2 sequence. No discrete shell flush deposit was present, and the whole sequence is calcareous and contains many chalk pieces in a generally calcareous matrix (shells are present), with some large stones that are not fluvially derived.

Discussion

7.168. The geoarchaeological record shows the changing dynamics of the channel and the infill character. They are not dissimilar to those recorded from the Lark floodplain at Recreation Way, Mildenhall (Allen 2019), of Late Bronze Age to medieval date, in the form of alluvial floodplain silts and palaeochannel 3617. Overall, the deposits at the Mildenhall Hub site show calcareous sediments at the base in a broad wide channel (channel 1), which were cut though by a narrower channel(s) (channel 2) that was also filled with chalky silts. It may be suspected that channel 2 was one of several, possibly braided channels within the larger, broad palaeochannel (i.e. channel 1). The occasional, completely stone-free, silt-charged sediments that were deposited by slow moving water may represent phases of agricultural expansion or change upstream (even representing the transition from arding to plough tillage). Once infilled and in stasis, the wide muddy channel formed organic deposits. The organic and

peaty deposits suggest drying and shallower water, with vegetation also probably swamping the channel (channel 3.1). The channel is finally infilled with essentially highly calcium carbonate (CaCO3) chalk deposits, largely of colluvial origin, but possibly displaced and deposited under local fluvial conditions. These deposits represent tillage (and possibly clearance) or ground preparation upstream — and probably increased agricultural activities. This agricultural phase was essentially the demise of the palaeochannel, which presumably happened in the Anglo-Saxon period. Following this, the channel became largely redundant as a water course and may only have been re-invigorated seasonally.

Geoarchaeological record:

Sections 255 and 256 (monoliths 54A–F)

Section 255 (monoliths 54E–F) Channel 3.2

Depth	*Context*	*Samples*		*Description*
		Pollen/ Diatom	*Molluscs*	
Channel 3.2: calcareous washes				
62-74	0854	68 D 72	**23: 62-74cm**	Pale yellow (2.5YR 7/4) calcareous silt to silty clay with few very small chalk pieces and rare small chalk pieces
74-81	0935	76 **D** 80	**24:74-81cm**	As above but with reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) small to medium diffuse mottles – gleyed
81-90	0936	84 D 88	**25:81-90cm**	Pale yellow (2.5YR 7/4) silt to silty clay with few very small chalk pieces and rare small chalk pieces abrupt boundary Chalky wash
Channel 3.1: broad channel fills				
90-100	0915	**92** D **96**	**26: 90-100cm**	Black (10YR 2/1) dense humified peaty stone-free silt with indurated mixed upper boundary, abrupt lower boundary 'Peat band'
100-120	0938	**100 D** 104 **108** D **112** **116** D	**27: 100-110cm** **28: 110-120cm**	Very dark brown (10YR 4/2) humic silt (humified peat), rare very small chalk pieces near base, abrupt boundary
120-130	0939	120 **124** D 128	**29: 120-130cm**	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) dense mineral; silt, many very small chalk pieces and chalk flecks, abrupt boundary
130-142	0940i	**132 D** 136 **140** D	**30: 130-142cm**	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, silty clay loam some small chalk pieces, rare medium stones, abrupt boundary
142-152+	0940ii	144 **148 D**	**31: 142-152cm**	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) soft stone-free silt / humic silt

Note D indicates Diatom (as well as pollen) sample. Samples in **bold** were analysed

Section 255 (monoliths 54A–D) Channel 2 and 3.1

Depth	*Context*	*Samples* *Pollen/ Diatom*	*Molluscs*	*Description*
Channel 3.1 (cont.): broad channel fills				
0-18	0939	4 **8** D **12** **16 D**	**5: 4-12cm** **6: 12-18cm**	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) stiff silty clay loam, many very small chalk pieces and chalk flecks to very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty loam, as above but darker and less fine stones, rare charcoal fragments, clear to abrupt boundary
18-29	0940	**20** 24 **D** 28	**7: 18-29cm**	Dark brown to very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/3-3/2) firm silt loam, many very small chalk pieces and chalk flecks, heterogeneous band – overbank deposit, abrupt boundary
29-35	0942	32 D	**8: 29-35cm**	Very dark grey to very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2-1) humic silt loam, stone-free, but very small chalk flecks, clear boundary
35-51	0943	36 40 **D** 44 48 D	**9: 35-43cm** **10: 43-51cm**	As above but browner – very dark brown to very dark greyish brown (10YR 2/2-3/2), humic silt loam stone-free, rare fine fibrous vertical roots, clear boundary
51-68	0944	52 56 **D** 60 64 D	**11: 51-59cm** **12: 59-68cm**	Brown (10YR 4/2) becoming dark grey (10YR 4/1) with depth stiff coarse silt (loam), rare small chalk pieces, rare chalk flecks
68-86	0945	68 72 D 76 80 D 84	**13: 68-77cm** **14: 77-86cm**	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) humic silt loam/silty sand loam, rare very small chalk pieces, rare fine fibrous vertical roots
86-92	0946	88 D	**15: 86-92cm**	As above but denser and very dark brown to black (10YR2/1-1), common small and very small chalk pieces, sharp boundary
92-99	0947i	**92**	**16: 92-99cm**	Brown (10YR 4/3) to dark brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam/silty clay loam almost stone-free, very rare very small chalk pieces and chalk flecks, becoming greyer with depth, clear/gradual boundary
99-111	0947ii	**96** D **100** **104 D** **108**	**17: 99-111cm**	Grey to dark grey (10YUR 5/1-4/1) silt clay loam, essentially stone-free, very small chalk pieces and flecks present, clear boundary
Channel 2; defined channel				
111-140	0948	112 D 116 120 **D** 124 128 D **1**32 136 D	18: 111-121cm 19: 121-131cm 20: 131-140cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam/silty sand loam, essentially stone-free clear/abrupt boundary
140-145	0949	140 144 **D**	21: 140-145cm	As above but slightly browner. Sharp to abrupt boundary
145-152+	Nat	148 152 D	22: 145-152cm	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) calcareous silty clay, essentially stone-free chalk mud

Note D indicates Diatom (as well as pollen) sample. Samples in **bold** were analysed

Section 326 (monolith 79A–F)

Section 326 (monoliths 79D–F) Channel 3 0= 6.18m OD

Depth	*Context*	*Samples*		*Description*
		Pollen/ Diatom	*Molluscs*	
Channel 3.2: calcareous washes				
0-13	2155	2 10	46: 0-13cm	Light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) crumbly calcareous silt, weak medium blocky structure, common small and rare medium chalk subrounded pieces, crumbly, clear boundary
13-31	2154	18 26	47: 13-23cm 48: 23-31cm	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) firm calcareous silty loam, common small and very small chalk pieces, weak incipient medium blocky structure, rare fine faint Fe mottles, abrupt boundary
Channel 3.1: broad channel fills				
31-60	2153	34 42 50 58	49: 31-41 cm 50: 41-51 cm 51: 51-61 cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), firm silty loam to silty clay loam, few chalk pieces at top with common small very small at base, abrupt boundary
61-71	2152	66	52: 61-71 cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), firm silty clay with strong brown (7.5YR 4/5) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sandy mottles, rare small and very small chalk pieces, occasional medium subrounded chalk pieces, abrupt boundary
71-91	2151	74 82 90	53: 71-81 cm 54: 81-91 cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam to silty sand loam, reddish hue, rare small and medium chalk pieces, massive, weakly calcareous, abrupt boundary
91-93+	2149	-	-	See 79C

Section 326 (monoliths 79A–B) Channel 2 (and natural) 0= 4.97m OD

Depth	*Context*	*Samples*		*Description*
		Pollen/ Diatom	*Molluscs*	
Channel 3.1: broad channel fills				
121-129	2151	122 126D	**55: 121-129**	Brown to dark brown (10YR 3/3-4) stiff silty clay loam, some fine sand clearly present, weakly calcareous massive, some small and very small chalk pieces, rare medium flint, rare fine reddish brown (6TR 4/4) mottles, abrupt boundary
Channel 2: defined channel				
129-142	2158	130 134D 138	**56: 129-136** **57: 136-142**	Stiff dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), looks grey, silty clay, common small and medium chalk pieces, rare very small chalk pieces, common medium to large reddish brown mottles – alluvium silt – abrupt boundary
142-159	2150	142D 146 150D 154 158D	**58: 142-150** **59: 150-159**	As above – but almost stone-free, massive moist silty sand loam (more sand than above), rare small chalk pieces, stonier toward base, abrupt boundary
159-178	2148	162 166D 170 174D	**60: 159-169** **61: 169-178**	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy silt rare medium chalk pieces, becoming stonier toward base, abrupt boundary. Calcareous sandy marl
178-183+	Nat	180		Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) dense cemented medium chalk pieces in a calcareous silty marl

Note D indicates Diatom (as well as pollen) sample. Samples in **bold** were analysed

Section 326 (monoliths 79C) Channel 1 (and natural) 0= 5.37m aOD

Depth	*Context*	*Samples*		*Description*
		Pollen/ Diatom	*Molluscs*	
Channel 3.1: broad channel fills				
0-9	2151	See 79BA	See 79BA	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) stone-free sand silt loam, firm, rare fine chalk flecks, abrupt boundary
Channel 1: original channel fills				
9-32	2149	12 16**D** 20 24D 28	**62: 9-21 cm** **63: 21-32cm**	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) weakly calcareous silt to silt loam, some medium chalk pieces, rare chalk flecks, *P. elegans* noticed, abrupt boundary
32-40	2147	32**D** 36	**64: 32-40cm**	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) calcareous silt with common medium chalk pieces, abrupt boundary
40-50+	Natural			Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) cemented calcareous sandy silt marl with common medium chalk pieces, becoming abundant with depth

Note D indicates Diatom (as well as pollen) sample. Samples in **bold** were analysed

Section 273 (monolith 68A–C)

Section 273 (monoliths 68A–C) Channel 2

Depth	*Context*	*Samples*		*Description*
		Pollen/ Diatom	*Molluscs*	
0-5	2005			Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) loose crumbly silt to silt loam ?weak small crumb/prismatic structure, with some very small chalk pieces, abrupt boundary
5-15	2004	8	32: 5-15cm	Greyish brown to grey (10YR 5/2-6/1) dense firm silt, few very small chalk pieces, fine red (2.5YR 5/8) Fe mottles esp. down fine vertical root voids, abrupt boundary
15-29	2003	16 24	33: 15-22cm 34: 22-29cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt, essentially as above, but massive and darker (?slightly more humic), rare medium flints towards base, abrupt boundary
29-43	2002	32 40	35: 29-36cm 36: 36-43cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt, essentially as above, but with rare medium chalk pieces, and clear red/strong brown Fe mottling in root voids and ephemerally diffuse in deposit; line of medium chalk pieces at abrupt boundary
43-51	2001	48	37: 43-51cm	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft humic silt (humifed peat silt), rare stones, some chalk flecks, @48cm bone frag.
51-62	2000	56	38: 51-62cm	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/1) less 'peaty' humic silt loam, rare very small chalk pieces, rare medium rounded flint pebbles and fine faint mottles
62-83	0999	64 72 80	39: 62-72cm 40: 72-83cm	As above – a slightly higher density of very small and small chalk pieces – but no real differentiation can be seen in the small window offered by the monolith
83-109	0998	88 96 104	41: 83-91cm 42: 91-100cm 43: 100-109cm	As (2002) but very dark grey (10YR 3/1) dense coarse silt /silt loam and few stones, essentially stone-free, becoming less stony (stone-fee) and sandier with depth
109-118	0997	112	44: 109-118cm	Transition – dark grey to dark greyish brown (10YR 4/1-5/10 calcareous silt to fine sandy silt, few very small chalk pieces, abrupt boundary
118-126+	Nat	120	45: 118-126cm	Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) cemented chalk mud with few very small chalk pieces

Note D indicates Diatom (as well as pollen) sample

Sunken Featured Building (SFB) 0876

7.169. One 50cm long monolith (49) was taken through the infill (0877) and posthole fill (0871) of SFB 0876 (Fig. 28; Pl. 32). The geoarchaeological aim was to determine the presence of any differentiation between the posthole fill and the main fill, as work on other SFBs (e.g. West Stow 0179; Tipper 2004) had shown clear differentiation. The sample was examined with this in mind and to:

- Define the infill history of the SFB.
- Consider any evidence for the feature's use.
- Attempt to provide a local land-use history contemporary with the SFB.

7.170. The deposits in monolith 49 were examined to characterise the fills, define the infill history, attempt to provide any information about the use of the feature, its function, and any *in situ* activities. In addition, the land snail samples (see below) provide information of the local land-use history.

SFB 0876 (monolith 49)

Depth	*Context*	*Samples Molluscs*	*Description*
0-10			Missing
10-31	0877	1. 10-20cm 2. 20-31cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) drying to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loose calcareous silt loam with common small and many medium subrounded /rounded chalk pieces, clear to abrupt boundary Colluvium / plough-wash
31-41	0871	3. 31-41cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) drying to brown (10YR 5/3) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) loose calcareous silt loam, with many very small and small subrounded chalk pieces, abrupt boundary Colluvium / plough-wash
41-51		4. 41-51cm	Very pale brown calcareous silt loam matrix with abundant small and medium subrounded-subangular chalk pieces Primary fill / packing or weathered chalk (Cw)

7.171. The entire fill was typical calcareous, terrestrial, unsorted colluvium or plough-wash (cf. Allen 1988; 1991), which seems therefore to largely post-date the structure. There was no clear differentiation between the two contexts. The deposits seem to be entirely a post-occupation infill; there is no floor deposit, or basal deposit relating to occupation or trampling, nor any real internal differentiation within the infill. The unsorted nature of the deposit indicates that it had accumulated after removal of any

floor, if such existed, and that the structure was open to the air and infilled with colluvium and plough-wash on the floodplain.

Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon land-use history of the floodplain: land and fresh-water molluscs from Channel 2157 and SFB 0876

Michael J. Allen

7.172. The 16 metal monolith samples from Channel 2157 and SFB 0876 were sub-sampled for pollen and diatoms, with most of the remaining sediment removed for the recovery of snails (land and freshwater). Four samples were taken from SFB 0876 (monolith 49) and 60 samples were taken from the various phases of Channel 2157 (monoliths 54, 68 and 79). Following a geoarchaeological review of the sampled profiles (Allen 2020), and liaison with the site archaeologist (Rob Brooks), a subset of 41 samples of the 64 snail samples was selected for processing and assessment (Allen *et al.* 2021), of which 36 were progressed to analysis (Tab. 45).

Feature	Section	Monoliths	No. samples	Snail sample number
SFB 0876		49	4	4, 3, 2, 1
Channel 3.2	255	54E-F	3	25, 24, 23
Channel 3.1	255	54E-F	6	31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26
Channel 3.1	256	54A-D	13	17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5
Channel 2	326	79A-B	7	61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55
Channel 1	326	79C	3	64, 63, 62
Total			**36**	

Table 45. Mollusc samples progressed to analysis

Processing

7.173. Samples of generally 800–900g (but between 495g and 1500g) were processed; this being the total sample material <16mm in the monoliths in the defined sample intervals. The selected samples were air dried, and samples <16mm were weighed and processed, following standard methods (Allen 2017; Evans 1972). Samples were disaggregated in warm water (with the addition of hydrogen peroxide as and if required) and flot decanted onto 0.5mm mesh, with the residues passed through a nest of 4mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm mesh aperture sieves. The coarse (>4mm) fraction was sorted by eye, weighed and discarded, and any shells added to the flot.

Analyses and interpretation

7.174. For the purposes of analysis and illustration, the snails were grouped into the main ecological groups; aquatic, amphibious and slum, and terrestrial. The aquatic groups follow Sparks (Sparks 1961; Sparks and West 1959) and Robinson (1988), and terrestrial species by Evans (1972; 1984), and Entwistle and Bowden (1991), with

nomenclature following Anderson (2005). A histogram was produced (available in the archive) arranged chronologically by the phases already established for Channel 2157 and SFB 0876. The results are presented in Appendix 15 and in the histogram (Fig. 40).

The mollusc groups

Aquatic species. The true aquatic species (Sparks groups 2–4) include: the moving-water species found in large streams and ponds with water movement (group 4); ditch aquatic species of slow-moving, plant-rich streams (group 3); and catholic aquatic species tolerating a wide range of watery conditions (but excluding the amphibious species) (group 2). They are represented by *Bithynia tentaculata, Omphiscola glabra, Pisidium amnicum, Pisidium casertanum,* and *Pisidium henslowanum* (group 4); *Valvata cristata, Planorbis planorbis,* and *Planorbis carinatus* (group 3), and *Gryaulus albus, Gryaulus cristata*, and *Hippeutis complanata* (group 4). The separation between *P. planorbis* and *P. carinatus* was difficult (cf. Kerney 1999, 58), so they are coded as one species in Appendix 15.

Amphibious species are essentially slum species (sparks group 1) that can endure drying-out and temporary semi-terrestrial or terrestrial phases and meadow environments (see Robinson 1988) and here include just the two species, *Galba (Lymnaea) truncatula* and *Anisus leucostoma,*

Marsh and slum species. This group includes the obligatory marsh species confined to damp and periodically flooded environments, including marsh, swamp and fen habitats. The main marsh species are *Carychium minimum* and *Vallonia pulchella*, which can tolerate some shade and carr and could be plotted with the open country terrestrial species. Other species present are the obligate marsh species *Succinea putris* and the Vertignids *Veritgo pusilla, V. moulinsiana*, and *V. angustior*.

Shade-loving species. These live in a wide range of dryland habitats, with some degree of shade and shelter. Here this includes 12 species (*Carychium tridentatum, Acanthinula aculeata*, *Merdigera obscura, Discus rotundatus, Vitrea crystallina*, *Vitrea contracta*, *Aegopinella pura*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Cochlodina laminata*, *Clausilia bidentata*, and *Helicigona lapicida*), which include those that can live in long unkempt grassland, to those that live in leaf-litter, to truly rupestral species.

Catholic (intermediate) species. These are catholic and exploit a wide variety of predominantly open ecological niches, and here are overwhelmingly dominated by *Trochulus hispidus*, but also the Punctum Group (*Vitrina pellucida, Nesovitrea hammonis, Euconulus fulvus, Punctum pygmaeum*, see Evans 1972, 195), *Cochicopa lubrica, Cochlicopa lubricella, Pomatias elegans*, Limacidaea, *Cepaea nemoralis,* and *Arianta arbustorum.*

Open country species. These include species inhabiting open grassland, bare earth as well as xerophile obligates, but are largely those open short-turfed grassland. Although *Vallonia pulchella* is generally an open country spies which cannot tolerate shade, it is generally a wet grassland species, so has been includes with the marsh group. Open country species present here are *Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea, Truncatellina cylindrica, Vallonia excentrica, Vallonia costata and Helicella itala.* It is notable that the xerophiles *H. itala* and especially *T. cylindrica* are present. *P. muscorum,* although common in short grassland and bare patches

of soil, is also noted in floodplains and floodplain pasture (Davies 1996; Davies and Grimes 1999; Evans *et al.* 1992; Robinson 2017), but here is considered with the open country group.

Taphonomy

7.175. The shells from channel deposits are never fully *in situ* and can be derived from a number of aquatic habitats, within the channel, as well as upstream. In terms of the taphonomy, the fully aquatic species (Sparks groups 2–4) are likely to have originated from permanently aquatic deposits and reflect the aquatic environments of the channels themselves. They are probably largely autochthonous (i.e. whole assemblages largely *in situ*), however, it is notable that there is a clear disparity between the occurrence of *Bithynia tentaculata* shells and operculum (App. 15). Operculum are consistently better represented, which are considered to be allochthonous (i.e. laterally transported), being light and readily mobile, while the shells and apical fragments being more robust are probably more likely to be *in situ.* On this basis the numbers of apical fragments (not the opercula count) was used in the histogram (Fig. 40). The amphibious group are probably from the riparian margins and floodplain, and it has been argued that when they occur in large numbers, with a small aquatic component, they might have been deposited by overbank flooding (cf. Evans 1992, 135; Evans *et al.* 1992; Robinson 1988; Davies 1989; Davies *et al.* 1996). Notable, in this case, both of these groups were relatively poorly represented, and this is especially true of the amphibious group, suggesting that on the whole these elements represent the aquatic, as opposed to the floodplain environment, and relate to local, rather than downstream, aquatic conditions. The terrestrial assemblages from the palaeochannel represent the environment of the riparian edge and immediately adjacent land, and those from to the fill of the SFB relate to the lived-in environment of the floodplain.

7.176. The nature of the sampled sediments also effects the taphonomy of the mollusc assemblages and any potential inherent biases they may induce. The channel fills are summarised above (geoarchaeology), and on the whole were fine-grained (silty clays), calcareous and largely stone-free alluvium. More chalk stones are present at the base of channels 1 and 2, and these slightly harsher depositional environments are reflected in lower shell numbers. The presence of peat (near the top of channel 3.2) and more humic silts as bands in channel 3.1 possibly indicate episodes of vegetation growth and stasis. Here shells are more likely to be specifically autochthonous (*in situ*), but the less calcareous conditions in several instances had led to lower shell survival (Fig. 40; App. 15).

The sequences

7.177. By examining both the assemblages and the deposits, eight mollusc biozones have been defined (1 to 5c), which provide the narrative of the local environment and land-use history from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. The biozones are defined by mollusc assemblage and deposit character, and indicate fluctuations in the microhabitats of the stream, its flow and sedimentation, and the land-use of the adjacent floodplain.

7.178. Shell numbers fluctuated, sometimes significantly between individual samples. Numbers varied from 0 to 427 per sample (or 0 to 367/kg) and averaged 132/kg. The fluctuations and variations might relate to the relative sedimentation and stoniness of each deposit, but also to shell survival in the less calcareous (peaty and humic) deposits.

7.179. Overall, the sequence is defined by open dry country conditions on the floodplain, with episodes of more mesic vegetation and possibly localised vegetation growth within the channel, which existed as a predominantly slow flowing, well-vegetated watercourse with silting. The eight biozones represent fluctuations in the assemblage, which presumably reflect subtle changes in the local environment and land-use, not all of which we totally understand, or can fully interpret. Further, the aquatic and amphibious element of most samples is relatively small, generally not exceeding 25–30%, except in occasional, specific, and generally basal samples.

The earliest channels 1 and 2 (biozones 1-2) {drying out episodes near top}

7.180. The earliest deposit in the phase 1 channel was a pale brown cemented calcareous silt (2147) but was devoid of shells. The brown weakly calcareous silt (2149) above this initially had low shell numbers (63 shells) but this rose significantly in the subsequent sample. Despite being near the base of channel 1 with chalky fills (Fig. 6) surprisingly no aquatic or amphibious species were present. The terrestrial assemblages were dominated by open country species (in particular *Vallonia* spp. and *Pupilla muscorum*) with *Trochulus hispidus*), perhaps typical of trampled grassland (cf. Chappell *et al.* 1971), with a few grassland or marsh slum species (*Carychium minimum* and *Vallonia pulchella*). Superficially this suggests a very dry open environment, perhaps even with bare patches of soil (typical habitats of *P. muscorum* with *V. excentrica*; Evans 1972, 146–51, 161–5), however, *P. muscorum* can inhabit floodplains (Davies 1996; Robinson 2017, 118-9). *V. pulchella* (in low abundance at 11%) is the most mesic of the genus and inhabits grass in moist fields

and meadows, though can also occur in marshes and water meadows (Ellis 1969, 162; Kerney 1999, 108).

7.181. Importantly we can see this earliest channel (channel 1) being established in, and the initial silting relating to, a pre-existing open country with dry floodplain with moist grassland pasture.

7.182. The base fills (contexts 2148 and 2149) of the phase 2 channel were almost devoid of shells. However, the later yellowish-brown and greyish-brown silty clay and silty sands (2150 and 2158) of the main channel fill were rich is shells (zone 2a). They are characterised by the presence of Sparks' groups 2–4 aquatic species, in particular, *Hippeutis complanatus*, *Planorbis planorbis* and *P. carinatus*. These are species that inhabit well-vegetated, slow-moving water in small rivers and streams or swampy ditches. *P. carinatus* avoids places subject to desiccation, where it can be replaced by *P. planorbis* (Kerney 1999, 59). Amphibious species *Anisus leucostoma* and *Galba (Lymnaea) truncatula* were present at low levels through this zone; both are species that can survive desiccation and enjoy swampy ditch environments, marshy grassland and bare mud. The adjacent floodplain environment continues to be represented by the domination of *V. costata, Pupilla* and *T. hispidus*, with the rare and low presence of more mesic-loving species *Succinea putris*, and the rare obligatory marsh Vertignid, *Vertigo angustior,* indicating a localised presence of fen, marsh or water meadow (possibly restricted to the channel margins).

7.183. The interface of channels 2 and 3.1 (context 2151) was a dark greyish-brown silt, similar to the dark grey to brown of context 0947 (channel 3.1), which contained similar assemblages (zone 2b), but with a notable increase in the relative proportions of *Anisus leucostoma*. This may suggest a phase or episodes of drying out, as channel 2 became full.

Channel 3.1 (biozone 3) {well-vegetated channel edges}

7.184. The lower fills of channel 3.1 (contexts 0946 and 0945) are very dark grey to brown silt loams, containing assemblages almost devoid in aquatic and amphibious species, but that and for the first time have a significant shade-loving component (21–39%), including principally *Carychium tridentatum, Discus rotundatus, Acanthinula aculeata* and some Clausillids. The assemblage has few aquatic and amphibious species, with a significant decrease in *Trochulus hispidus,* but with a similar open country species variety to that in channel 2 (biozone 2b). Nonetheless, the open county assemblages

show a decline in *Pupilla* and rise in *Vallonia excentrica*. These assemblages tend to suggest lush channel edge and riparian vegetation, possibly long herbaceous vegetation and grasses, and even a few bushes, in an open dry grazed grassland floodplain, possible with less dense grass as a result of animal and human activity.

Channel 3.1 (biozones 4a and 4b)

7.185. As the channel infilled with dark grey to dark brown humic silt loams and greyish brown silts (0944, 0943, 0942 and 0940) the aquatic (Sparks group 2–4) and amphibious species largely replaced the shade-loving species, while the open country group with *Trochulus hispidus* remain relatively consistent. This suggests a phase of more permanent water, albeit still very well-vegetated, slow-moving and swampy water. During the latter part of these biozones (contexts 0942, 0940 and 0939), the proportion of *T. hispidus* increased. What this represents in terms of land-use and local vegetation environment is not quite clear, but we suspect this could be due to rank riverside herbaceous vegetation and a well-vegetated channel. In the mid fills of channel 3.1 (context 0939) *V. excentrica* rose to 37–68%, possibly indicating a dryer adjacent floodplain, while the aquatics declined, suggesting maybe fluctuating water flow within the channel.

7.186. The upper part of the channel was a more humic very dark brown silt (0938), suggesting further reduced flow and muddy silts. Unfortunately, however, the assemblage numbers were too low to allow for palaeoenvironmental comment. The top of channel 3.1 developed a dense humic peat, or gyttja (0915), also resulting in poor shell preservation (31).

Channel variation

7.187. While the mid fills of channel 3.1 (contexts 0940 and 0939) described above were sampled from monoliths 54C and D, a second sequence also sampled these contexts a short distance away, in monoliths 54E and 54F, which produced subtle and highly local differences. For instance, the second sample of context 0940 showed a huge variation, with the basal part having low shell numbers (51), but it was overwhelmingly dominated (66%) by the same array of aquatic species (*Hippeutis complanatus, Valvata cristata, Planorbis planorbis, P. carinatus* and *Gyraulus crista*), and *Bithynia tentaculata*), with the true terrestrial assemblage at only 10%. The upper part of context 0940, and context 0939, returned two similar assemblages to those sampled before, but surprisingly with almost no aquatic species.

Base of Channel 3.2 (biozone 4c)

7.188. The pale yellow calcareous silt marl (0936) in the base of channel 3.2 had very high shell numbers (427). The same aquatic species were seen (31%), with *Trochulus hispidus* dominating the assemblage, but with some shade loving species, principally *Carychium tridentatum.* We can suggest this represents flowing water, albeit with aquatic vegetation, and long, ungrazed and untrampled grassy riparian borders. How far this grassland extended into the floodplain we cannot determine, but this could just represent another phase of reduced activity and impact on the local vegetation.

Channel 3.2 and SFB 0876 (biozone 5) {open dry floodplain}

7.189. The channel's upper fills (0935 and 0854) were more colluvial in character, as were the fills of SFB 0876. In these fills the aquatic and amphibious species are essentially almost absent. The assemblages from channel 3.2 and the SFB were characterised by a much lower taxonomic range, being essentially dominated by *Vallonia excentrica, Helicella itala* and *T. hispidus*. This indicates drier, short grassland on the floodplain that was grazed or trampled, and very possibly localised tillage associated with settlement. However, whilst we can suggest the environments and land-use appear comparable, the deposits from channel phase 3.2 and the SFB were not necessarily contemporary.

Discussion

7.190. The fluctuations in the mollusc assemblages within the deposits suggest a variable water flow in the channel's history. This may relate to activity on the adjacent floodplain, but more probably was due to activity upstream. The presence and absence of aquatic and amphibious shells through the sequence (Fig. 40; App. 15) may relate to episodes of desiccation, but it is probably more a factor of local taphonomic effects.

The channel and riparian environments

7.191. The aquatic and amphibious assemblages through the channel sequences record all suggest relatively similar aquatic regimes, but with fluctuation in the channel edge and riparian environment. The latter may well reflect activity in the immediately adjacent floodplain. Overall, the mollusc assemblages suggest a well-vegetated, slow-flowing sluggish, almost swampy water channel. Although no aquatic and amphibious assemblages survive in the earliest channel (channel 1) we can suggest that the watery environment was not significantly different in this phase. If the

presence and absence of the aquatic group is largely due to taphonomic effects (functions in water flow), then perhaps there was little change in the aquatic environment through the entire sequence. The channel edge and riparian environment, however, show significant changes, probably representing human activity on the adjacent floodplain.

7.192. Important local changes are represented in the phase 3.1 channel (biozone 3), where the stream edges and immediately adjacent riparian environment seem to have become overgrown with longer lush herbaceous vegetation, and possibly with some woody scrub in the immediate vicinity. This matches with the character of the darker more humic fills (eg, 0943 and 0942) that suggest local soil formation, vegetation regeneration, and the likelihood that the main water course at this time was elsewhere. The fills above these (channel 3.2) are more terrestrial and colluvial, suggesting an increasingly drier and more open country environment, due probably to increased local activity from grazing, tillage and settlement.

7.193. There are only hints of local marsh in the sequence. Marsh species do occur (*Veritgo pusilla, V. moulinsiana*, and *V. angustior*) but sporadically and in low numbers, suggesting that there was not extensive marsh and wetland associated with the channels, in the excavated area at least.

The floodplain land-use history

7.194. Some of the changes seen in the channel and riparian environment may, in part, reflect land-use and environments on the adjacent lived-in floodplain. Throughout the sampled record the landscape appears to have been open grassy countryside without woodland. In the initial phases (channels 1 and 2) this was damp grassland and meadow, which by channel phase 3.1 had become drier, trampled or grazed short grassland. The colluvial infill of phase 3.2 marks the end of the channel in an agricultural settlement setting. There is, however, no real evidence in the molluscan record of tillage and agriculture in the vicinity until this latter phase, suggesting that seasonal pasture perhaps dominated in the floodplain landscape throughout the Iron Age (Phase 2). This continued use of the open floodplain landscape for meadow and pasture was also seen for the site on the River Lark at Recreation Way, Mildenhall, from the Later Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon period (Allen 2019; Scaife with Allen 2019). However, the ultimate ‘drying’ out of the immediate channel environs attested by the mollusc record is unlikely to have been due to natural environmental changes

alone, and must also relate to use of the water course and floodplain for farming and settlement.

Diatom assessment and analysis

Nigel Cameron

7.195. A series of 14 samples from Channel 2157 was initially selected for diatom assessment (Cameron 2021). The samples taken from the monoliths represented all the channel phases (1, 2, 3.1 and 3.2).

7.196. The specific aims of the assessment were to:

- indicate the presence and range of diatoms and the hydrology they represented;
- indicate changes in the channel character and in the environment/land-use;
- define any further analysis.

7.197. The assessment considered the numbers of diatoms, the state of preservation of the diatom assemblages, species diversity, diatom species environmental preferences and the potential of the sediments for further diatom analysis. Only a few samples were worth further investigation to assist in reconstructing the site's aquatic environment. This report first summarises the assessment results, and the second part deals with the analysis of two samples that were considered worthy of further investigation and of value in reconstructing the aquatic environment.

Methods

7.198. Diatom preparation, assessment and analysis followed standard techniques (Battarbee *et al*. 2001). Diatom reports, floras and taxonomic publications were consulted to assist with diatom identification and to provide supporting data on diatom environmental preferences; these publications include Hartley *et al*. (1996), Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986–1991), and Camburn and Charles (2000).

Results and discussion

7.199. The diatom sample locations and the assessment sample numbers are shown in Table 46. A summary of the diatom assessment results is shown in Table 47. The diatom taxa were recorded in the assessment (Cameron 2021, tab. 9).

Channel and monolith	Contexts and sample	Depth in sequence
Channel 3.2, mono 54F	0935; sample 1	76cm
Channel 3.1, mono 54E-F	0938, 0940i-ii; samples 2-4	100cm, 132cm, 148cm
Channel 3.1, mono 54B-D	0939, 0940, 0943, 0944, 0945, 0947ii; samples 5-10	**16cm, 24cm**, 40cm, 56cm, 80cm, 104cm
Channel 2, mono 54A	0948, 0949; samples 11-12	120cm, 144cm
Channel 1, mono 79C	2149, 2147; samples 13-14	16cm, 32cm

Table 46. Details of diatom samples assessed (analysed are in bold)

Context, sample, depth	Diatoms	Diatom nos	Quality of preservation	Diversity	Assemblage type	Potential for % count
Channel 3.2 (monolith 54E-F)						
0854, sample 1, 76cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
Channel 3.1 (monolith 54E-F)						
0938, sample 2, 100cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0940i, sample 3, 132cm	present	1 frag	mod	1 sp	epiphyte	none
0940ii, sample 4, 148cm	absent	-	-	-	chrysophye cyst & sponge spicule	none
Channel 3.1 (monolith 54A-D)						
0939, sample 5, 16cm	present	low	poor	mod	fw nonpk aero	mod some
0940, sample 6, 24cm	present	mod	poor to mod	mod	fw nonpk aero eut	mod
0943, sample 7, 40cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0944, sample 8, 56cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0945, sample 9, 80cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0947ii, sample 10, 104cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
Channel 2 (monolith 54A-D)						
0948, sample 11, 120cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0949, sample 12, 144cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
Channel 1 (monolith 79C)						
2149, sample 13, 16cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none
2147, sample 14, 32cm	absent	-	-	-	-	none

Table 47. Summary of diatom evaluation (mod – moderate; frag – fragment; fw – freshwater; eut – eutrophic; aero – aerophilous; nonpk – non planktonic)

7.200. The assessment showed that:

- Channel 1 (monolith 79C): diatoms were absent from contexts 2149 and 2147 (samples 13 and 14; 16 cm and 32 cm).
- Channel 2 (monolith 54A–D): diatoms were absent from contexts 0948 ad 0949 (samples 11 and 12; 120 cm and 144 cm).
- Channel 3.1 (monolith 54A–D): channel 3.1 is a very broad channel filling the larger U-shaped channel, with often complex stratigraphy with organic deposits and pseudo peat horizons, suggesting slow-flowing water, and sub-

aqueous or near-surface stasis horizons. Some horizons in the channel 3.1 infill are dark brown to almost black humified peat or gyttja.

7.201. Diatoms were present in the top of channel 3.1 (0939, 0940; top two samples from monolith 54A–D). However, they were absent from the bottom of this channel (0943, 0944, 0945 and 0957ii; bottom four samples 7 to 10; 40 cm to 104 cm). In context, the diatom numbers in 0939 and 0940 (samples 5 and 6; 16 cm and 24 cm) were respectively low and moderate, and the quality of preservation was poor and poor-to-moderate. The assessment and further analysis of these two samples is presented below.

Analysis and assessment results of channel 3.1: 0930 (16 cm) and 0940 (24 cm)

7.202. Species diversity was moderate in both samples, which were fully analysed, with the results of the percentage diatom counting shown in Figure 41a. A summary diagram showing the percentages of diatom groups in the samples is presented in Figure 41b. Diatom-based total phosphorus (TP) reconstruction was carried out using the European Diatom Database (EDDI) (Battarbee *et. al.* 2000) with the Combined TP dataset (http://craticula.ncl.ac.uk/Eddi/jsp/index.jsp). The C2 program (Juggins 2003) was used for the manipulation of data formats, for taxonomic harmonisation, weighted average environmental reconstruction and for plotting diatom diagrams.

7.203. Percentage diatom counting showed that the diatom assemblages in contexts 0939 and 0940 were similar with no clear changes in species composition; the diatom assemblages are therefore considered together. Diatom counting confirmed that both samples contained a high proportion of aerophilous diatoms from terrestrial or semi-terrestrial habitats. Aerophilous diatoms represented respectively 39% and 48% of the two assemblages. The most common desiccation tolerant species in both samples were *Hantzschia amphioxys* (maximum 22% and 19%) *and Pinnularia brebissonii* (maximum 13% and 18%). Other desiccation tolerant species present included *Amphora montana, Pinnularia microstauron, Pinnularia major, Navicula mutica* and *Navicula cincta*. In addition, chrysophyte stomatocysts were common in both samples. The chrysophytes are a group of algae that often form silica cysts in response to environmental stress, such as the drying-out of their aquatic habitat. The silica algae assemblage of this sample is therefore consistent with ephemeral aquatic conditions or with a component of the assemblage coming from a semi-terrestrial habitat.

7.204. The diatom assemblages found in both samples have a high proportion of non-planktonic diatom taxa from shallow water habitats (51% and 45% of the total diatoms), and this group includes benthic, mud-surface (epipelic) diatoms, diatoms epiphytic on aquatic macrophytes (2% and 4% of the total diatoms) and other diatoms growing attached to submerged surfaces such as epilithic diatoms (which grow on submerged stones). The epiphytes included *Cocconeis placentula* and *Epithemia* spp. Other non-planktonic freshwater diatoms included *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora, Achnanthes lanceolata, Amphora libyca, Amphora ovalis, Fragilaria pinnata, Gomphonema angustatum, Navicula hungarica, Stauroneis anceps, Craticula cuspidata, Fragialaria construens, Fragilaria lapponica, Fragilaria vaucheriae, Navicula elginensis,* and *Synedra ulna*. Consistent with the sediment description (see above, geoarchaeology), diatoms restricted to faster flowing water were not present.

7.205. Planktonic diatom species, that are associated with deeper open water, were recorded in very low numbers (*Aulacoseira italica* type and *Aulacoseira* sp.) in both samples, representing only 2% of the assemblage in both samples. Consistent with the sediment description (see above, geoarchaeology), diatoms restricted in their distribution to faster flowing water were not present.

Diatom-based total phosphorus (TP) reconstruction

7.206. The assessment suggested that there were low numbers of diatoms associated with aquatic nutrient enrichment. However, the percentage counting showed that in both samples there were several taxa that have growth optima in eutrophic water. These species include *Amphora veneta* (8% and 11%) and *Gomphonema parvulum* (5% and 6%). Inferring the values of past aquatic phosphorus or other chemical or environmental variables, from fossil diatom remains preserved in sediments involves two stages (eg, Cameron *et al.* 1999). First the relationship between diatom abundances and the contemporary environmental variable of interest is modelled using a modern training or calibration set comprised of surface sediment diatom samples and associated water chemistry. These relationships are used to derive a transfer function. The second stage is to use the transfer function to infer past values from the fossil diatom assemblages.

7.207. Diatom-based TP reconstruction was carried out using the combined European TP dataset. This is derived from a training set of 347 lakes across Europe (Battarbee *et al.* 2000). The diatom taxonomy of the fossil samples was first harmonised with the EDDI combined TP training set. TP reconstruction was then carried out by Weighted Averaging (WA), using both inverse and classical regression methods. Generally, these regressions provided similar results for the two samples, with low standard errors of prediction, high r^2, and low root mean square errors (RMSE). The results of the quantitative reconstructions for TP are shown in Tables 48 and 49.

Context and sample	Depth	Total number of diatom species in fossil sample	Number of fossil diatom species present in the TP training set	% sum of diatoms in fossil sample present in the TP training set
0939, sample 5	16cm	33	27	72
0940, sample 6	24cm	36	29	69

Table 48. Total number of diatom species in monolith 54A–D Channel 3.1 samples 5 (16 cm) and 6 (24 cm), compared with the number of the same species present in the combined European TP training set, and the percentage sum of diatoms in the fossil samples represented by species in the training set.

Diatom Sample	Depth	TP (µg l^{-1}) with Inverse Regression model	TP (µg l^{-1}) with Classical Regression	TP (µg l^{-1}) with Inverse Regression model and Tolerance Down-weighting	TP (µg l^{-1}) with Classical Regression model and Tolerance Down-weighting
0939, sample 5	16cm	76	97	82	100
0940, sample 6	24cm	72	89	72	85

Table 49. TP reconstruction for the monolith 54A–D Channel 3.1 samples 5 (16cm) and 6 (24cm) using the Combined European TP dataset. (The R2 values for the reconstructions vary, from 0.76 for the two models with tolerance down-weighting, to 0.71 for the models without down-weighting).

7.208. The taxa in the fossil samples from Channel 2157 are quite well represented in the combined European TP dataset (Tab. 48). Of 33 and 36 species in the fossil samples respectively, 27 and 29 species are present in the training set. An acceptable percentage of the total fossil flora in the samples is also present in the training set, (72% and 69% respectively) (Tab. 48). The combined European TP dataset therefore provides reasonable analogues to produce TP reconstructions for the samples.

7.209. There is a moderate range (28 µg l^{-1}) of predicted TP values between models for diatom-based reconstructions of TP, and it is not clear here which is the most

appropriate to use for the Mildenhall diatom assemblages. With tolerance down-weighting, species with a wide range of nutrient tolerance (and therefore less predictive value) are given less weight in the model. However, the reconstructed TP levels were consistently moderately high and fall within the eutrophic, high nutrient group (ranging from 72 µg l^{-1} to 100 µg l^{-1}).

7.210. The diatom-inferred TP values were compared with nutrient levels defined as follows (Smol 2008):

- **oligotrophic** (TP < 10 µg l^{-1}), low levels of nutrients and biological productivity;
- **mesotrophic** (TP 10 µg l^{-1} – 20 µg l^{-1}), intermediate levels of nutrient concentration and biological productivity;
- **eutrophic** (TP> 30 µg l^{-1}), nutrient rich, highly productive.

7.211. Comparison with present day and historical nutrient levels, reconstructed using diatom-based transfer functions (Bennion *et al.* 1996; Keevill 2004), confirmed that the values for reconstructed TP in the Mildenhall samples are consistently high, whichever model for reconstruction is used. The water quality predicted from all the reconstructions (TP 72 µg l^{-1} to 100 µg l^{-1}) indicates that the water was eutrophic.

7.212. The high nutrient levels in the palaeochannel water could have derived from a combination of sources, for example, from organic waste from settlement, animal grazing in the catchment or possibly from the presence of bird populations on or around the water.

7.213. Assessment of the remaining samples showed:

- *Channel 3.1 (monolith 54E–F):* Diatoms were absent from the sample from context 0938 (sample 2, 100 cm). One central area fragment of the freshwater epiphyte *Epithemia adnata* was recorded in context 0940i (sample 3, 132 cm). No diatoms were recorded in context 0940ii (sample 4, 148 cm), however, a sponge spicule and chrysophyte stomatocyst were present.

- *Channel 3.2 (monolith 54E–F):* Diatoms were absent from the sample from context 0935 (sample 1, 76 cm).

Discussion and conclusions

7.214. Diatoms were present in only three samples from channel 3.1, two of which were analysed; the third only contained a single epiphytic diatom fragment (context 0940i). Overall, the absence or poor preservation of diatom assemblages, except in two samples from channels 3.1 (contexts 0939 and 0940), indicates that conditions were not favourable for diatom silica preservation (Flower 1993; Ryves *et al.* 2001). The poor condition of diatom valves in some of the samples can be attributed to taphonomic processes. This may be the result of diatom silica dissolution and diatom valve breakage caused by factors such as high sediment alkalinity, acidity, the under-saturation of sediment pore water with dissolved silica, cycles of prolonged drying and rehydration, or physical damage to diatom valves from abrasion.

7.215. However, where diatoms were present, the assemblages were composed of non-planktonic, shallow water diatoms. Rheophilous diatoms, indicating higher rates of water flow, were absent from these two diatom assemblages and this is consistent with observations made on the sediment types. Diatom species associated with aquatic nutrient enrichment were recorded or were common, but do not dominate the diatom assemblages. In channel 3.1, where diatoms were present, aerophilous diatoms and chrysophyte cysts were common, indicative of ephemeral aquatic conditions or semi-terrestrial habitats.

Pollen analysis

C.T. Langdon and R.G. Scaife

7.216. This report provides the results from the full analysis of samples from the fills of Channel 2157, following from an initial assessment of 18 samples (Langdon and Scaife 2021). The middle and upper fills of the channel have been dated to the Iron Age to Romano-British period. There is a wealth of Roman archaeological material in the local area (cf. Havard *et al.* 2019), which indicates a substantial population, and this agrees with the open agricultural environment evidenced in this report. The results of this study also build on work already carried out in the region, for example, Mildenhall (Scaife 1989; Scaife with Allen 2019, and Geary 2010), Hockham Mere (Godwin and Tallantire 1951; Bennett 1983), Quidenham Mere (Peglar 1993a), Diss Mere (Peglar 1993b) and Flag Fen (Scaife 2001). Work has also been carried out by Bennett (1988) at Saham Mere and Sea Mere.

Method

7.217. Standard techniques for pollen concentration of the sub-fossil pollen and spores were used on sediment sub-samples of up to 5 ml volume depending on the composition of the sediment (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore *et al*. 1991). Micromesh sieving at 10 µm and decanting was also used to reduce the silica fraction. The concentrated pollen and spores were mounted in glycerol jelly and examined under biological microscopes at x400 magnification. Full counts of up to 400 grains per level (where possible) were made, although pollen preservation and concentrations were variable and in a few exceptional cases the count was lower than this. Pollen diagrams (Figs 42–5) based on these data were produced using Tilia and Tilia Graph with percentages calculated as follows:

Sum =	% total dry land pollen (tdlp).
Marsh/aquatic herbs =	% tdlp + sum of marsh/aquatics.
Ferns =	% tdlp + sum of fern spores.
Misc. =	% tdlp + sum of misc. taxa.

7.218. The taxonomy used in general follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) and Moore *et al.* 1991, modified according to Bennett *et al.* (1994) for pollen types. These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory, Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton.

Pollen data

7.219. A total of nine viable samples had counts increased from the initial assessment, and a further 12 new samples were prepared for full analysis. Of these new samples only that at 108 cm (54A–D) was not viable. A list of the samples analysed in full is presented in Table 50.

Sample location	Context	Samples analysed
Channel 3.1 (monoliths 54B-D) Figs 42–3	0939	8cm, 12cm, 16cm
	0940	20cm, 24cm
	0942, 0943, 0944, 0945, 0946	-
	0947i	92cm
	0947ii	96cm, 100cm, 104cm, 108cm
Channel 3.1 (monolith 54E-F) Figs 44–5	0915	92cm, 96cm
	0938	100cm, 108cm, 112cm, 116cm
	0939	124cm
	0940i	132cm, 140cm
	0947ii	148cm

Table 50. Pollen samples fully analysed from Channel 2157, phases 3.1 and 3.2; only the sample from context 0940ii (at 108cm) was not viable (in italics)

Channel 3.1 (monolith 54B–D : Figs 42–3, Tab. 51)

7.220. Samples are described from the base of the profile upwards. Preservation was generally poor/moderate. Viable samples were located from just the uppermost and lowermost sediments of the profile as pollen preservation was otherwise very poor. Samples from the top of B–D overlap with contexts from the base of profile E–F (Figs 44–5, L.p.a.z. 1). As these come from geographically different parts of the feature, this was deliberately done in order to ensure reliability and replicability between the two sequences.

Sample depths	*Palynological characteristics*
24cm-8cm (Poaceae – Lactucoideae) L.p.a.z. 2 (base of Figs 44–5) (contexts 0940, 0939)	This zone is delimited by values of Poaceae up to nearly 60%, whilst Lactucoideae reaches *c*. 15%. Tree and shrub pollen remains at low percentages with *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Alnus*, *Juniperus*, *Corylus*, *Myrica*, *Ribes*, *Salix* and Ericaceous types all recorded at <4%. Of the diverse herb assemblage *Sinapis* type (up to 10%), Chenopodiaceae (up to 6%), c*ereal* type (5%) and *Plantago lanceolata* (7%) are most abundant. However, there are other herb pollen types present throughout the zone at <4% including *Ranunculus* type, Brassicaceae types, Caryophyllaceae types, Fabaceae types, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Bidens* type, *Anthemis* type, *Artemisia*, *Cirsium* type and *Centaurea nigra* type. Other herbs sporadically recorded include Apiaceae, *Epilobium*, *Myosotis*, *Rhinanthus* type, *Succisa*, *Centaurea scabiosa* type, *Centaurea cyanus* and *Serratula* type. Aquatic types include *Lemna* present at <3% throughout, *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type (to 10%) and Cyperaceae (5%–15%). *Pteridium aquilinum* (<3% throughout), *Dryopteris* type and *Polypodium* are present and some *Sphagnum* is also notable.
104cm-90cm (Poaceae – Cyperaceae) L.p.a.z. 1 (contexts 0947i, 0947ii)	These basal samples are characterised by high levels of Poaceae (up to 55%) and Cyperaceae (up to 45%). Tree and shrub pollen is generally sparse with *Quercus* to 10% and *Corylus avellana* type between <2% and 5%. Some *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus*, *Alnus*, *Ilex*, *Salix* and *Calluna* are also recorded in small quantities (<4%). The herb pollen assemblage is diverse with *Ranunculus* type, *Dianthus* type, Polygonaceae types, *Plantago major* type, *Plantago lanceolata*, Lactucoideae (7%) and c*ereal* type (6%) all continuously present at <5% unless otherwise stated. Other herbs recorded include *c.f.* Gentianaceae, *Trifolium* type, *Sanguisorba minor*, *Persicaria maculosa*, *Cannabis* type, *Odontites* type, *Galium* and Asteraceae types (all <3%). Some aquatic types are noted including *Alisma* type, *Sparganium* and *Typha latifolia*. *Pteridium aquilinum* type (up to 18% total pollen plus spores) and fern spores are present throughout.

Table 51. Pollen zonation and description of Channel 3.1: monoliths, 54A–D. (L.p.a.z. = local pollen assemblage zones).

Channel 3.1 (monolith 54E–F: Figs 44–5, Tab. 52)

7.221. This profile is split into two zones for ease of interpretation and generally exhibited good pollen preservation and concentration.

Sample depth	*Palynological characteristics*
98cm-92cm L.p.a.z. 4 (Poaceae – *Sinapis* type) (context 0915)	This upper zone is characterised by *Sinapis* type to nearly 30% and Poaceae between 40% and 45%. Tree and shrub pollen remains characteristically low with *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Corylus*, *Salix* and *Calluna* noted. Other herbs include *Ranunculus* type, Caryophyllaceae types, Chenopodiaceae, *Filipendula*, Polygonaceae types, *Rumex*, *Cannabis* type, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Galium* and Asteraceae types. *Cereal*-type remains at *c*. 5%, whilst some *Secale* is also identified. Aquatic types include *Typha latifolia* type, *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type and Cyperaceae. *Dryopteris* and *Polypodium* spores are also recorded.
110cm-98cm L.p.a.z. 3 (Poaceae – *cereal* type) (contexts 0938, 0915)	This zone is defined by an increase in *cereal*-type pollen to 20% and Poaceae pollen values up to *c*. 50%. As throughout this profile, tree and shrub pollen percentages are low with *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Corylus* and *Myrica* represented. *Sinapis* type, *Ranunculus* type, Chenopodiaceae, *Polygonum aviculare* type, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Bidens* type and Lactucoideae are present throughout (<4%). Other herbs sporadically recorded include *c.f.* Gentianaceae, *Artemisia* and *Centaurea scabiosa* type. Cyperaceae declines from 20% to 5% at 112cm, whilst other types with a wetland affinity include *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type, *Typha latifolia*, *Iris* and *Alisma* type. *Dryopteris* type and *Polypodium* are both recorded as well as the intestinal parasites *Trichuris* and *Ascaris*.
L.p.a.z. 2 120cm-110cm (Poaceae – *Plantago lanceolata*) (context 0938)	Delimited by Poaceae to nearly 60% and an increase in *Plantago lanceolata* to 10%. Tree and shrub pollen remain at low percentages (*Betula*, *Pinus*, *Alnus*, *Corylus*, *Salix*, *Erica*, *Calluna* and *Ilex* all <3%), although there is a slight increase in *Quercus* pollen percentages from the previous zone to 10%. Herb pollen types present throughout the zone at 4% or less include *Ranunculus* type, *Dianthus* type, Chenopodiaceae, *Sanguisorba minor*, *Polygonum aviculare* type, *Plantago major* type, *Succisa* and Asteraceae types. *Cereal*-type pollen is present at *c*. 5%. There is some presence of aquatic pollen with *Alisma* type, *Iris*, *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* and Cyperaceae all represented. *Pteridium* and *Dryopteris* type spores are also recorded.
L.p.a.z. 1 148cm-120cm (Poaceae – Lactucoideae) (context 0939, 0940i, 0940ii)	This zone overlaps with the top of Figure 42/43 and has been analysed to ensure consistency and replicability between the profiles. Similar to the top of Figure 42/43 this zone is delimited by Poaceae pollen values to 45% and Lactucoideae to 10%. Tree and shrub pollen values remain low with *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Alnus*, *Corylus* and *Calluna* recorded (all <5%). The most prominent herbs include Chenopodiaceae (7%), *Plantago lanceolata* and *cereal* type (both *c*. 5%). This correlates well with Figure 42/43. Other herbs noted include *Ranunculus* type, *Sinapis* type, *Dianthus* type, *c.f.* Gentianaceae, Polygonaceae type, *Odontites* type, *Plantago major* type and Asteraceae types. Aquatic pollen types include *Iris*, *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type and Cyperaceae (the latter up to 20%). *Pteridium aquilinum* reaches 5% whilst *Dryopteris* type and *Sphagnum* spores are also recorded.

Table 52. Pollen zonation and description of Channel 3.1: monoliths 54E–F (L.p.a.z. = local pollen assemblage zones).

Interpretation

7.222. The pollen data can be viewed in terms of the on-site vegetation, other wetland vegetation and pollen representing the surrounding area of the site, and in some cases more regional sources. There is a general paucity of tree and shrub pollen throughout the profile with the majority of these types derived from the

aforementioned long-distance and regional sources. *Quercus* is the most prominent tree-type in Figure 42/43, L.p.a.z 1 (up to 10%), and may have been growing in small stands closer to the site at this time. The anemophilous pollen type, *Alnus* (alder) is recorded at a background level (≤5%) throughout the profile which suggests that alder was probably growing more regionally, and this may have derived from wetland alder carr woodland. Macphail *et al*. (2014) suggest that alder pollen, in their study from nearby Lakenheath, was from long distance sources and may have originated from alder carr growing in wetter valley bottoms. Likewise, percentages of hazel (*Corylus*) pollen throughout this pollen profile <5% indicate that it was also growing as part of the vegetation mosaic more widely, with birch (*Betula*) and oak (*Quercus*) also present at times. *Corylus* may have been growing on drier, well drained soils in the area. The occasional incidence of *Ilex* (holly) in the pollen profile would indicate that this was growing in the vicinity of the site on occasion as this pollen taxa is markedly underrepresented in pollen records. *Pinus* values throughout suggest that this did not grow locally in the catchment and was probably part of the regional pollen rain. Bennett (1983) suggests that similar pine pollen values at Hockham Mere were derived from *Pinus* growing more regionally on sandy soils and in river valleys.

Contexts 0947i–ii, L.p.a.z. 1 (Figs 42–3)

7.223. Samples from 104cm–92cm comprise a silty clay grading into a humic silt. On site, the vegetation is characterised by a grass-sedge fen type assemblage with Cyperaceae pollen values, *Alisma* (water plantain), *Typha latifolia* type (bulrushes) and *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type (bur reed/lesser reedmace) as a part of this assemblage, indicative of slow-flowing standing water. It is likely that some of the Poaceae pollen recorded here is also attributable to this local environment.

7.224. Initially in this zone, Poaceae (grasses) and cereal pollen type percentages are indicative of an open agricultural landscape with arable farming close to the site. Pollen of associated segetals is also present including Brassicaceae (cabbage family) types and Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family). *Cannabis* type pollen is also recorded during this phase to 3% which would suggest it's cultivation nearby. Palynologically this pollen is indeterminable from hop pollen (*Humulus lupulus*) in the sub-fossil state; the morphology is similar due to a close botanical relationship as part of the Cannabiaceae family. If the pollen is attributable to *Cannabis sativa*, it is a likely cultigen for fibre, although if this pollen is derived from hop (*Humulus lupulus*) it may

have been incorporated into sediments as a result of hops being grown for brewing or from natural growth.

7.225. In addition to this evidence of arable agriculture, the pollen assemblage changes to one that has a stronger pastoral signal inferred from increasing values of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), a common weed of disturbed ground, and a decline in cereal pollen percentages at 96cm. Lactucoideae (dandelion types) values also indicate increased pastoral activity or, alternatively, these values might also be as a result of preferential preservation and the longer residence time of this more robust dandelion pollen. Other herbs associated with pasture include *Ranunculus* type, *Plantago major* type and *Rumex* (Behre 1981). The increases in *Pteridium aquilinum* spores during this phase are similar to those at Quidenham Mere (Peglar 1993a) and here may be a response to burning and grazing.

Contexts 0939, 0940ii and 0940ii; L.p.a.z. 1 (Figs 44–5)

7.226. As previously alluded to, overlapping samples were analysed from profile A–D and profile E–F in order to ensure reliability and replicability. Stratigraphically these samples predominately consist of a silty clay. The pollen assemblages between these two parts of the profile tally well and are indicative that the overlap is indeed reliable.

7.227. The local environment remains one that is still dominated by grass/sedge fen. The influence of slow-flowing standing water is apparent on site in both profiles with some Cyperaceae (sedges), *Lemna* (duckweed) and *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* (bur reed/bulrushes) type recorded. *Iris* and *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type are marginal aquatic taxa and indicate a fen habitat with slow-flowing water/damp conditions locally. *Myrica* is also likely a part of drier areas of this fen community. Values of grass (Poaceae) pollen in this initial zone are indicative of an open landscape locally, and indeed more regionally, although some of this pollen may have derived from the local fen habitat. Some cereal-type pollen at relatively low values (<3%) and associated segetals, including Brassicaceae (cabbage family), Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family) and *Centaurea cyanus* (blue cornflower), would indicate arable agriculture more widely. However, the pollen signal here indicates mixed arable agriculture, with indicators such as *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), which are also recorded at percentages, suggesting a strong pastoral element.

7.228. A small peak in *Calluna* (*c*. 5%) during this phase would indicate some degradation and acidification of soils more widely likely as a result of the intensification of agriculture. This development of heathland is likely to have arisen from clearance of earlier woodland for agriculture and the consequent deterioration of soils. Such soil acidification would then provide the ideal habitat for the expansion of heathland. This was initially seen by Godwin (1944) in his pioneering work on the nearby Brecklands, discussing the pollen evidence from Hockham Mere. This work was further expanded on by Godwin and Tallantire (1951) and in detail by Sims (1973) and Bennett (1983). Bennett demonstrated that woodland clearance and expansion of herb pollen occurred from *c.* 500 BC (2500 BP), associated with a rise in *Calluna* from this date, showing extension of heathland in the area.

Context 0938; L.p.a.z. 2 (Figs 44–5)

7.229. This zone is stratigraphically defined by humic silts and represents a pastoral phase with some evidence of arable agriculture. As in previous zones, the local environment remains one that is dominated by grass-sedge fen, with marginal aquatic pollen types that are typical of slow-flowing water, such as *Alisma* type (water plantain), *Iris* and *Sparganium/Typha angustifolia* type (bur-reed/lesser reedmace). Whilst a mixed agricultural signal is evident, an increase in *Plantago lanceolata* compared to the previous zone would suggest an intensification of pastoral activity. Many of the taxa in these groups are associated with grassland, especially Poaceae, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Rumex*, *Ranunculus* type, and *Succisa*, all of which are considered by Behre (1981) to be indicative of wet meadows and pastures. Behre (1981) also considers *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dryopteris* type, *Trifolium* and *Rumex* to be indicators of grazed forest.

7.230. The eggs of the intestinal nematodes *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* (whip worm and round worm respectively) have been recorded in this zone, which further substantiates the assumption that this is a phase of increased pastoral activity. Their presence is indicative of the deposition of animal waste in the pollen catchment possibly in watering holes. Additionally, the occurrence of these parasitic eggs also suggests that some of the pollen in this zone has a complex taphonomy, which might include secondary sources, such as faecal material. There is some indication of limited arable cultivation with cereal-type pollen and associated ruderal taxa such as *Artemisia* (mugwort) and Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family).

Contexts 0938 and 0915, L.p.a.z. 3 (Figs 44–5)

7.231. Sediment types in this zone comprise of humic silts and the pollen evidence continues to reflect a local environment comprised of damp fen with some slow-flowing/standing water indicated by the presence of sedges and other types such as *Sparganium*/*Typha angustifolia* type and *Typha latifolia*.

7.232. Zone 3 is characterised by an arable phase with values of cereal pollen up to 18%, large pollen possibly also derived from cereals, with grass (Poaceae) pollen types and pollen of associated segetals frequent and including Brassicaceae (cabbage family), Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family) and *Persicaria maculosa* type (redshank). This assemblage is indicative of an open agricultural landscape and certainly human agency close to the sampling site. It is also possible that this cereal-type pollen may be of secondary derivation coming from nearby crop processing or from dumped human and/or animal waste. Cereal pollen is, in general, less well represented in pollen assemblages than the typical pastoral taxa noted in the previous section. Consequently, it is likely that arable cultivation was also taking place in the vicinity of the site and that a mixed agricultural economy prevailed. Increased arable agriculture may have been necessary at this time because of an increase in the human population. There remains evidence of pastoral activity, although this is considerably reduced from the previous zone, suggested from the presence of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family) and Lactucoideae (dandelion family).

Context 0915, L.p.a.z. 4 (Figs 44–5)

7.233. Stratigraphically, this is associated with a phase of on-site peat development. The pollen evidence also continues to be indicative of a wet grass/sedge fen. Overall, this zone is characterised by a considerable decline in cereal-type pollen and an increase in *Sinapis* type (charlocks) suggesting some abandonment of arable agriculture locally. Here, *Sinapis* type is diagnostic of a traditional arable habitat and may have colonised the landscape as cereal cultivation became less intensive. There is also some evidence of pastoral activity as evidenced by *Plantago lanceolata*, (ribwort

plantain) *Ranunculus* type (buttercups) and Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family). Thus, a mixed agricultural economy can be inferred.

Gentianaceae vs Vitis

7.234. Of interest is the incidence of cf. Gentinaceae-type pollen throughout much of the profile at percentages of <3%. During the initial assessment (Langdon and Scaife in

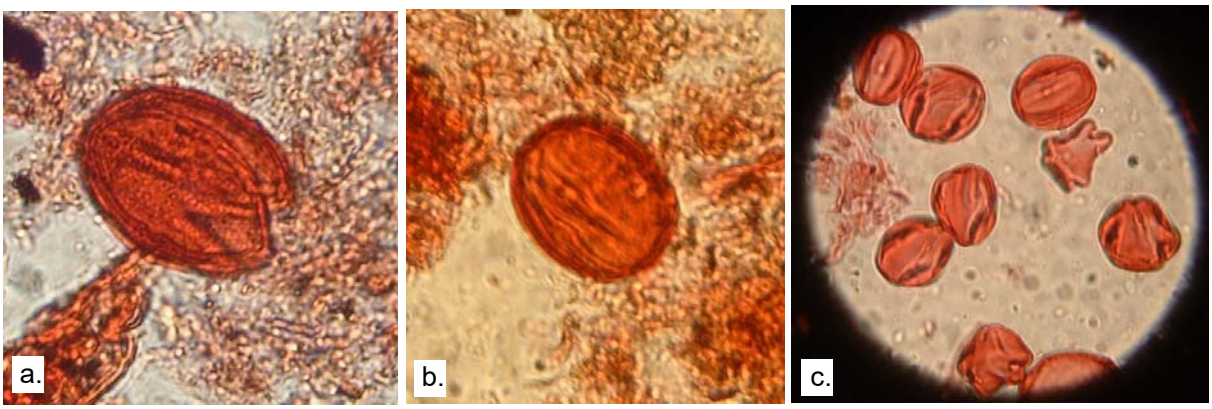

Plate 33. a–b) Examples of Gentianaceae; c) *Vitis vinifera.* Modern type material

Allen *et al.* 2021) this was thought to be cf. *Vitis* (grape). Extensive reference was made to type material and it was decided that the pollen type is cf. Gentianaceae rather than *Vitis*, although there is still some uncertainty here and the possibility of this being derived from *Vitis* should not be entirely dismissed. Photographs of *Vitis*-type material and photographs of the cf. Gentianaceae are presented in Plate 33a–c. Of interest, Langdon and Scaife (2019) found a peak of Gentianaceae-type pollen at nearby Lakenheath.

Conclusions

7.235. The pollen data reflects the general vegetation and environment, and especially the agricultural practices, occurring within the site catchment. Given the likely age of the sediment profile it is not surprising that the overall character of the vegetation landscape was one of openness with ecologically diverse agricultural habitats in evidence.

7.236. The principal points made in this study are as follows:

- The on-site, local environment was principally grass/sedge fen.
- There is a general paucity of tree and shrub pollen suggesting a very open environment.

- There is evidence for mixed pastoral and arable agriculture throughout, although pastoral activity becomes more intense in L.p.a.z 2 (Figs 44–5).
- Cereal pollen and that from associated arable weeds demonstrates arable activity, this becomes more prominent in L.p.a.z 3 (Figs 44–5).
- Some abandonment of arable agriculture is implied in Zone 4 (Figs 44–5).
- The pollen recovered from these profiles probably has a complex taphonomy, which includes secondary sources, as well as from the on-site and near-site vegetation. The former may include faecal material as indicated by eggs of intestinal nematodes (*Trichuris* and *Ascaris*).
- The possibility of Gentianaceae/*Vitis* pollen has been discussed.

The land-use history of the Lark floodplain

Michael J. Allen

Channel 2157

7.237. The combined evidence, particularly of the molluscs and limited diatom evidence, has provided important information about the (changing) nature of the channel that was once a freshwater tributary of the Lark. The feature's form and sediments defined by the geoarchaeology clearly indicate changes in deposits and flow, and of the gradual infilling of the channel. The initial fills tended to be calcareous and slightly stony, with later and gradual sediment deposition and vegetation growth resulting in humic or peaty, semi-terrestrial soil build-up as the channel became choked. The diatoms confirm this, indicating that the upper part of the channel sequence (phase 3.1) was characterised by shallow water with low flow rates, as well as seasonal drying out and desiccation. Also present were the amphibious mollusc species *Anisus* and *Galba truncatula*, which can tolerate temporary desiccation. More importantly the occurrence of molluscs in channel phases 1 and 2, as well as 3.2 provided the opportunity, with the geoarchaeological record, to examine the changing nature and the demise of the channel. The loss of the channel through the Romano-British period might have influenced farming and settlement in the vicinity. The pollen evidence also provides information on the nature of the phase 3.1 channel. The presence of water plantain, sedge, duckweed and bur reed/bulrushes suggests slow-flowing or standing water with indications of shallower water (e.g. iris) in the upper parts of the phase 3.1 channel.

Riparian environment

7.238. The presence of rank vegetation, moist ground and marsh on the riverbank is suggested by the molluscs, though this riparian environment is less obvious in the pollen spectra. The analysis has concentrated upon the anthropogenic evidence

(farming, cultigens and pasture) rather than the riparian environment, nevertheless, this ribbon of less exploited land might provide a barometer of the intensification of the adjacent land-use.

The lived-in landscape: pasture, agriculture and viticulture

7.239. Although most of the palaeoenvironmental evidence is derived from Channel 2157, the pollen and mollusc data clearly refers to the wider extra-channel landscape. When the first silts accumulated in the channel, perhaps during the Bronze Age, the floodplain was already cleared of woodland, with the background of tree pollen recorded suggesting probably the survival of forest on the higher and drier ground to the north. The evidence here tends to suggest a more open floodplain than that seen downstream at Recreation Way, Mildenhall (Allen 2019; Scaife with Allen 2019). The molluscan evidence at Mildenhall Hub indicates a drier landscape, possibly of grazed grassland or arable, whilst the pollen shows the cultivation of a variety of cultigens, including cereals, and possibly hops and grapes. Significantly a change in the later phases, with an increase in cereals and possibly of crop processing adjacent to the channel may again be a reflection of the demise of the channel.

Possible viticulture

7.240. The *Vitis* (grape) pollen recorded in the phase 3.1 channel (54E–F) is noteworthy, albeit not certain; nor were grape macrofossils found in the plant remains assessment for the site (see above). The earliest record of grape in Britain is a Neolithic grape pip from Hambledon Hill, Dorset (Jones and Legge 1987; 2008, 470–1). However, evidence in the form or pollen or plant remains is rare generally, with sparse records being present mainly from the Late Saxon period (Greig 1991; Green 1994), including the palynological and mineralised plant remains from Market Lavington, Wiltshire (Wiltshire 2006; Straker 2006; Allen *et al.* 2006), and grape pips from Sharvards Farm, Meonstoke, Hants (Green 1991). Roman evidence for grapes and viticulture includes the palynological evidence from Windrush Valley, Oxfordshire (Chambers unpubl., cited by Wiltshire 2006), and evidence of vine cultivation at Wollaston, Northamptonshire (Meadows 1996; Brown 2000; Brown *et al.* 2006).

Relating environment and land-use evidence to settlement at Mildenhall

7.241. Except for the samples from SFB 0876, the environmental sequence from the palaeochannel has only limited chronological control, yet there are phases of intensification and reduction of activity indicated in the local landscape that may be related to past activity on the site. Table 53 shows a summary of the channel phases,

with the combined geoarchaeological, mollusc, diatom and pollen evidence. Below are tentatively proposed linkages between the channel phases and the archaeological record at the site, with reference to the main site phases:

i) channel phases 1 and 2 (contexts 2147, 2149 0948, 0949, 2148, 2149, 2150 and 2151) represent an open, established floodplain pasture, which we can tentatively suggest relates to the period prior to the main occupation at the site of the Iron Age (Phase 2). This may, therefore, equate to the Bronze Age (Phase 1).

Channel phase 3.1 overall can be related to the main phase of Iron Age activity (Phase 2) with the changes suggested in the local environment, perhaps reflecting rotation of land use on the floodplain.

ii) Channel phase 3.1 (context 0947) may relate to the onset of Phase 2 and the establishment of Iron Age agricultural activity on the floodplain.

iii) Channel phase 3.1 (contexts 0946, 0945 and 0944), with lush channel sides and riparian vegetation, might indicate a period of reduced activity locally, or the movement of grazing (and tillage) pressure to elsewhere in the inhabited landscape. However, this could just have been due to changes in the channel-side land use, not as the result of wider changes. Or it may reflect a pattern of long-term, farming-system management: possibly reacting to, or predicting, a depletion in soil fertility as a result of constant tillage.

iv) channel phase 3.1 (0939 and 0940) witnesses a peak in *Calluna*, which might represent the consequence of increased activity and soil deterioration, due to intensive agricultural land-use (possibly tillage) in this and immediately preceding periods. This phase could perhaps relate to the peak of occupation at the site during the Middle Iron Age (phase 2).

v) Channel phase 3.1 (context 0915) was a phase on ungrazed riparian and floodplain grassland. The channel by this point was almost completely infilled and chocked.

vi) Channel phase 3.2 saw the final colluvial infilling of the channel, with an increase of tillage over pasture probable at this time. Finds from the phase's fills suggest this possibly occurred in the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period (Phases 2–3).

vii) The evidence from SFB 0876 (0871 and 0877) suggests that mixed tillage and pasture was practiced on the floodplain in Phase 4.

7.242. The main intensification or increase in arable activity is shown for two different sections of the phase 3.2 channel, as represented by the xerophytic molluscan assemblages and the peak in heathland plant species, but probably these represent the same event that might have occurred at the end of the Iron Age or at the start of the Roman period. The lusher vegetation growth in the channel and riparian environment prior to this is probably of Middle Iron Age date, and may relate to changes in a managed farming regime on the floodplain that would not easily be recognised in the archaeological record. The ensuing increase in tillage represents a drier floodplain that perhaps endured throughout the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Conclusion

7.243. The channel was probably a short freshwater tributary of the Lark. The channel's water flow was fluctuating but became slower over time as the channel infilled. Its course was cut through an essentially dry floodplain that saw arable and pasture accompanying settlement in a mixed agricultural cycle. The river's edge always contained longer, damper herbaceous vegetation, but an increase in vegetation and scrub during channel phase 3.1 (0945 and 0946) has been taken to reflect a period of decreased agricultural pressure. Subsequently, the presence of heath (*Calluna*) on the floodplain, as seen in channel phase 3.1 (0939 and 0940), may indicate soil degradation and the intensification of agriculture. Localised small-scale heathland is likely to have arisen from the earlier clearance of woodland for agriculture, which over time caused deterioration of the soil by tillage.

Channel	Context	Snail	Lpaz	Sediment	Snails	Diatom	Pollen	Main land-use and environment
SFB	0877 0871	5	No data	colluvium	Agriculture and tillage with pasture and trampled grass. Open dry floodplain	-	-	Principally tillage with tillage and pasture on floodplain
3.2	0854 0935 0936		No pollen	Pale brown calcareous silt/colluvium	Increase in arable	No diatoms		Increase in arable locally
3.1 54C-F	0915	4c	4	Black peaty silt	Longer ?ungrazed riparian and floodplain grassland	No data	Pasture and some arable, Channel choking up with wet grass sedge in stream	Pasture and some arable Moist channel edge
	0938i		2+3			No diatoms	Cereal cultivation, pasture, animal waste, mixed agriculture	Mixed faming
	0939	4b	2	Very dark brown humified peat grading into silty greyish brown silt loam	Open floodplain pasture Rank riverside herbaceous vegetation	Shallow water, nutrient rich running water, possibly stony, subject to drying-out, muddy edges and pools	Arable increase with fields next to channel, significant pasture but decline Riparian grass-sedge fen, wet floodplain meadow Slow flowing stream	Principally cereal grown, with pasture subservient. Grassy riverside Slow flowing stream
			?1		Well vegetated swampy moving water, possibly prone to summer drying		Cereal giving way to pasture predominantly with wet meadow. Riparian fen Duckweed and irises in slow flowing channel	Cereal cultivation with pasture becoming more important Wet riverside meadow
	0940							Slow flowing stream

Table 53. Landuse and environment summary (cont. next page)

Channel	Context	Snail	Lpaz	Sediment	Snails	Diatom	Pollen	Main land-use and environment
3.1 54B-D	0942		No pollen	Humic silt loam grading		No data / no diatoms	No pollen	
	0943 0944	4a		to grey silt				Pasture and well-flowing reedy stream
	0945 0946	3		Very dark grey to back silt	Lush riparian and channel edge herbaceous and scrub growth, with dry grazed floodplain Hints of less animal and human activity			Dry grazed floodplain, possible reduction in human activity and vegetated river sides and ediges
	0947i 0947ii	2b	1	Brown to grey calcareous silt loam	Riparian longer wet grass and marsh, open dry floodplain pasture Steam subject to summer drying and muddy banks		Open landscape Cultivation locally, increasing pasture (heath locally) Riparian grass sedge	Mixed farming Open dry floodplain pasture Open well-vegetated flowing water in open channel;
2	2151 2150		No pollen	Grey silt clay			No pollen	Dry floodplain pasture with wet riparian meadow pasture
	2150 2149 2148	2a		Dark yellowish brown calcareous silt	Riparian wet grass and marsh, open dry floodplain pasture			
	0948 0949	-			No data	No diatoms		
1	2149 2147	1		Yellowish brown calcareous silt	Riparian wet grass and marsh, open dry floodplain pasture	No diatoms		

Table 53. cont…

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. Limited occupation is suggested at the site prior to the Iron Age, though the small quantities of residual pottery and struck flint recovered of Neolithic to Bronze Age date do nevertheless indicate a presence in the wider landscape.

8.2. The extensive study undertaken of the geoarchaeology and environment of natural Channel 2157 has shown that it persisted as a mired depression into the later prehistoric period. This supported some peat formation by the Iron Age, which might possibly have been a fuel source for the settlement, though this cannot be proven. From the position of the ditches of the settlement of Phase 2, it seems that the feature was also utilised within the settlement's boundary system, as well as serving as a place for disposing of domestic waste. Lastly, 'special' offerings were possibly made within its 'watery' setting, which might have included the gold quarter stater found (RA 1463; Fig. 34, no. 1).

Iron Age settlement and 'special' deposits (Phase 2)

8.3. The identification of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery in pits in the evaluation (Trench 92) to the west of the main site may indicate part of an earlier settlement (Figs 3 and 8). However, continuity with the Middle Iron Age settlement at the main site is difficult to demonstrate from the limited evidence.

8.4. The shallow and intermittent ditch elements in the north of the main site (Ditches 1 and 2) are most likely remains of enclosures, probably for livestock, which were attached to settlement on the evidence of the pit groups (Fig. 8). The lack of archaeology directly indicating roundhouses or other structures could mean that the actual occupation was just outside the area of excavation, to the north, east or west. However, the ground truncation (from ploughing) recorded at the site might have removed all trace of such structures, making it possible that dwellings were once present, possibly in those areas devoid of pits.

8.5. The general form of the pits at Mildenhall is not the same as the classic 'bell-shaped' pits seen at Iron Age sites in the south of England (e.g. Hill 1995, figs 3.1–3.3). Instead, their typically 'cylindrical' form (Figs 11–25), with steep or vertical sides and a flat base, appears to have been typical in Suffolk. Pits that are alike in size and form have been found in pit groups at two other sites in Mildenhall (Bridge House Dairies and Recreation Way), as well as at two sites at Eriswell (ERL 147 and ERL 222) and at Marham Park (FAS 055) (Beverton 2013; Craven 2012; Green 2018). Those at

Eriswell, Marham Park and at Recreation Way (Mildenhall) are largely of the Middle Iron Age, whilst those at Bridge House Dairies have been dated later in the period.

8.6. At Marham Park (FAS 055/056) over one hundred and fifty storage pits were recorded of the Middle Iron Age. Like at Mildenhall, within each group were pits with single, relatively clean fills, alongside examples with multiple fills, some rich in charcoal. Whilst the former suggested to the excavators perhaps a natural process of backfilling, the darker layered fills were thought to be the result of repeated dumping of domestic waste. In most cases, secondary rubbish disposal from nearby settlement middens was proposed, though 'special' deposition seems likely for three pits that had contained large dumps of pottery and three that had part-articulated animal remains (Green 2018).

8.7. At Eriswell (ERL 147) several pit groups were recorded with a main group of some seventy pits occupying an area c. 15 m across (Craven 2012, pit group 2135). The majority of the pits ranged from 1m to 2.2m in diameter and were evenly spaced. Again, most were filled with single homogenous deposits, suggesting natural infilling, but occasional pits had multiple backfills, some rich in charcoal and refuse materials. The pits produced over nineteen kilograms of pottery (accounting for 89 per cent of the site's Iron Age ceramic assemblage) (Tester 2012). The admixing and fragmentation of sherds supported, furthermore, the notion that the waste material had been redeposited after a period of primary accumulation elsewhere, i.e. in middens.

8.8. At the other Eriswell site (ERL 222), a short distance northeast, fifty-nine pits were excavated. Intercutting within the largest pit group showed that earlier circular pits were succeeded by larger oval pits (>1.2m). Some pits had also been aligned with ditches at the site, like at Mildenhall. The pits were not abundant in pottery or animal bone, but a near complete pot in one pit (0128) might represent a 'special' deposit.

8.9. At the Bridge House Dairies site (Mildenhall), on the south side of the River Lark, off Worlington Road, 106 pits were excavated in eight clusters (Woolhouse 2010, esp. 26–41). The mainly circular or oval pits were again of familiar character with steep sides, flat bases and typically were around 1.5m diameter. Most had single fills with only around 10 per cent having multiple fills. The proportion of pits with refuse material, of pottery, animal bone, heat-altered stone and fired clay was around 90 per cent, and the typical weights for pottery (c. 100g) and animal bone (c. 200g) were

also higher than at Mildenhall Hub. This comparison must account, however, for the fact that the pits at Bridge House Dairies were 100 percent sampled, whereas those at Mildenhall Hub largely were not. Nevertheless, the majority of the pits at Mildenhall Hub produced less that 100g of animal bone and only eighteen pits had over 50g of pottery (cf. Tab. 3). Only three pits had over 500g of pottery (0489: 1603g; 0861: 534g; 2339: 1530g). It is correct to conclude, therefore, that the pits are overall 'poorer' in domestic waste. This seems to be confirmed, furthermore, by comparison with the number of pits at Bridge House Dairies that had high quantities of such materials. Thirteen pits had more than 1kg of animal bone (the most over 6kg), with eight of these including actual parts of animals, some certainly deposited articulated. Several had animal skulls. Five pits contained over 900g of pottery, and two pits had complete vessels. These and other cases of 'special' deposits at Bridge House Dairies bear certain similarities with the examples at Mildenhall, but in other respects they are different (see below, 'Special' and 'structured' deposition).

8.10. Woolhouse (2010) has argued, in addition, that at the Bridge House Dairies site the pits might have been dug for different purposes, with 'pit types' mixed within groups. Those of true 'cylindrical' form could have been constructed to serve first as below ground grain stores, only later being used for refuse in certain cases. However, those pits that were shallow and less regular were perhaps only ever intended for domestic waste disposal. Comparing the profiles of the pits at Mildenhall Hub shows similar variation, so a common argument could be made; though many are good examples of the 'cylindrical' form. Nevertheless, the unknown factor remains the influence of ground truncation from later ploughing and other factors, which might have impacted some pits to a greater extent.

8.11. At the other Mildenhall site (Recreation Way) several massive ditches indicate the site of a defended enclosure. In association with it were a small number of pits in three pit groups, including pits that were larger than the norm (Havard *et al*. 2019, 18–21). Low quantities of cereals were recovered from the pit fills, neither confirming nor contradicting a primary use for grain storage. Small dumps of chalk were recorded in some, deposited probably to help mask the odour of the rotting domestic waste that had been placed in them. This would seem to be related to the chalk deposits, layers and lenses recorded in pits at Mildenhall Hub (e.g. 2171 and 2188; Pls 4 and 5). Pit Group 1 of five pits at Recreation Way suggested a linear arrangement that is also reminiscent of Pit Group B at Mildenhall Hub (Fig. 12). Some pits across all three

groups at Recreation Way had high quantities of pottery (up to 1.2 kg) and animal bone (over 14kg; pit 16063), as well as remains from tools, industry and equipment: a bone weaving-comb and weaving tablet, a spindle whorl, metal-casting moulds and crucible fragments, a knife and a woodworker's gouge. This range of artefacts suggests a centre with several craft specialisations, and presumably wealth, which it was necessary to defend, whereas by comparison the archaeology and limited finds from Mildenhall Hub suggest perhaps an outlying farmstead settlement.

8.12. The oven (0643) found in a central pit within Pit Group H (Fig. 18; Pls 12–3) can be compared with the most common type of the period, of penannular form with a prepared floor of pooled clay and a wattle dome and stoke hole, typically c. 1 m diameter (Poole 2002, 366). Its seeming isolation from any dwellings at the site, as it appears at least, might suggest it had a non-domestic, perhaps industrial function (*ibid.*, 371–2). However, the low-level cereal remains from the associated fills and the lack of evidence for metalworking (e.g. ferrous spheroids) would seem to rule out that it was a grain dryer or for smithing. Nor are there any pottery wasters to suggest it was a kiln. So it may have been for cooking, though this is difficult to prove, beyond the associated animal bone rich fills of the pits in Pit Group H, which perhaps indicate conspicuous butchery and feasting. In addition, the analysis of the fired clay structure (see above, Section 6) has suggested that it might not have been the first and only oven constructed in the hollow.

8.13. The general contemporaneity of the pits within each group at Mildenhall Hub is suggested by the general lack of intercutting they demonstrate, though the exception to this is Pit Group H (Figs 18–9). Here the combination of ceramic evidence, stratigraphy and radiocarbon dating suggests that this pit group resulted from a focus of more prolonged activity. This group also showed the most pits with multiple fills and 'special' deposits (see below).

8.14. Since the large pit (0641) with the oven had been cut through existing pits in Pit Group H, it may be reasonable to suggest that it was created or enlarged from an existing disused pit or pits. Furthermore, it is notable that the oven was not set on the base of the pit but rested upon an existing fill (2278) that contained animal bone (737g), including skull and mandible parts from three species (deer, dog/wolf and sheep/goat). The radiocarbon date for the fill of the oven indicates its use in the (later) Middle Iron Age. It is probably no coincidence that the 'special' act of the burial of the horse in nearby pit 2230 (Fig. 19; Pl. 11) took place around the same period (as

indicated by radiocarbon dating), possibly even as part of a related, final 'closing' ceremony that accompanied the oven's last use.

8.15. Nevertheless, prior to these final acts of horse sacrifice and possibly feasting, the ceramic and scientific dates for the pits of Pit Group H, together with the intercutting evidenced, allow for the possibility for associated activity over several generations. Similar durations have been suggested for certain pit groups at the other local sites. Just over the River Lark, at Bridge House Dairies, on the evidence of pottery and stratigraphy, it was proposed that some pit clusters might have been formed over a period exceeding a century (Woolhouse 2010, 26). Intercutting was also a feature of one pit group at Eriswell (ERL222), suggesting again prolonged use (Beverton 2013, fig. 2).

8.16. The tendency of the pits to cluster raises questions about their formation, such as, whether each group related to an individual household. Presumably there was a need after a time to cut new pits in fresh ground to meet storage needs, once old pits could no longer be used, for example, due to collapse, damp or flooding. However, it is not possible to further refine the Middle Iron Age chronology of the pits at Mildenhall Hub. At other sites, it has been noted that pit groups located furthest from dwellings could be arranged in linear fashion along enclosure boundaries (Tabor 2014, 27, 49), as was likewise the case for Pit Groups B, C, E, F and G at Mildenhall Hub (Fig. 8). At Broom, Bedfordshire (*ibid.*), a site with over 800 pits, the pit groups that occupied such positions, outlying from roundhouses, also tended to have lower quantities of refuse (pottery, animal bone and heat-altered stone etc), but conversely, they had the most 'special' deposits, which suggests further similarities with the pits at Mildenhall Hub.

8.17. There is also evidence that some pits likely remained open after their disuse (including for Pit Group H), before backfilling or between episodes of deposition, in the form of small animal remains from creatures that died as the result of becoming trapped in the deep features. Species include rat/water vole, common shrew, bank vole, frog and toad (see above, *Animal bone*).

8.18. 'Special' deposition can be defined as the deliberate and meaningful placement of entities, most evidently human and animal bodies and their remains, but also objects (e.g. whole pots), in archaeological features such as pits and ditches. Whilst 'offerings' like these are generally accepted as having had significance, it has been

further argued that even seemingly mundane waste materials (e.g. broken pottery, butchered animal bone and burnt stone) could have been employed in structured ways in the past, underpinned by symbolic or ritual habit. This concept of 'structured' deposition has been examined statistically for the Iron Age by Hill (1995). His work and other studies have shown that the processes leading to deposition in all instances could be complex, even where 'unremarkable' domestic waste was involved. In the case of refuse disposal in pits, for example, it is believed that the waste with pottery and animal bone was often first accumulated on settlement middens, with only a portion *selected* for burial. In addition, the fact that the pits had themselves already had a different prior purpose, as grain stores, could have been meaningful, perhaps linked with beliefs connected with agricultural cycles and prosperity.

8.19. There are seven definite 'special' deposits in pits at Mildenhall Hub (Fig. 46):

- Placed cattle skull in pit 0411. Group B
- Placed cattle skull in pit 2197. Group M
- Placed cattle skull in pit 2254. Group H
- Oven (0643) in pit 0641. Group H
- Horse burial (2262) in pit 2230. Group H
- Human burial (0857) in pit 0855. Group J
- Human burial (0860) in pit 0828 (partial remains; plough damaged). Group K

8.20. Further *possible* 'special' deposits in pits are (Fig. 46):

- Fragmented cattle skull in pit 2126. Group D
- Human skull fragment (17g) in pit 2134. Group D
- Brown bear femur in pit 2113. Group D
- Animal skull 'collapsed' on site in pit 2320. Group E
- Human skull fragment (29g) in pit 0815. Group L
- Dog/wolf, sheep and 'mammal' skull remains in pit 0641 (oven). Group H
- Cattle skull remains in pit 2204. Group H
- Fragmented mammal skull in pit 2218. Group H
- Fragmented mammal skull in pit 2230 (horse burial). Group H
- Fragmented mammal skull in pit 2250. Group H

8.21. Animal heads or skulls might have been deliberately deposited in up to ten pits (Tab. 3), most commonly of cattle, but also with single instances of dog/wolf and sheep, with that in pit 0411 the most manifestly a 'placed' deposit (Pl. 7). However, as skull parts must have formed part of the 'ordinary' midden waste that was transported for burial, it is reasonable to conclude that some could represent non-selective

secondary deposition. No cases of part-articulated remains were recorded at Mildenhall Hub, in contrast with other sites locally and nationally (see below). In addition, the bear femur from pit 2113 is of note for its rarity, which might have given it some significance.

8.22. Further *possible* 'special' deposits were recorded from layers (0850, 0854, 0955) within Channel 2157:

- A human mandible, animal bone, an Iron Age gold coin, and Roman coins, a brooch and horse-harness mount (Fig. 34, nos 1, 3–4).

8.23. All the finds from Channel 2157 were recovered during machine excavation, however, so the exact nature of their deposition is uncertain. Nevertheless, the radiocarbon date on a horse bone, and the dating of associated pottery and the small finds, suggests that the stained human mandible, animal remains and other finds were most likely deposited in the mired channel from the Middle Iron Age and up to the start of the Roman period.

8.24. Both human burials at Mildenhall Hub could have been whole originally, but only burial 0855/0857 was complete (Fig. 21; Pl. 14). Burial 0828/0860 survived as partial but articulated remains in its plough-truncated pit (Fig. 22; Pl. 15). Burials of partial human remains in pits and ditches are a well-known feature of the Iron Age (Hill 1995, 11–3), with part remains possibly representing what was left after excarnation (open air burial). However, the potential plough damage done to part skeleton 0860, in this instance, make it impossible to know if this was the case. The whole skeleton (0857) in pit 0855 indicates that the body had been placed in the pit tightly crouched and facing downwards with the head to the north. There were no grave goods. Burial crouched and 'naked' is the most common form for inhumations in Iron Age pits, though other irregular positions suggest bodies casually or even carelessly placed (*ibid.*). A single human burial was found at the local Bridge House Dairies site (Mildenhall), the sprawled skeleton suggesting that the body had been 'thrown into the pit in a careless or even violent fashion' (Woolhouse 2010, 37). Domestic waste had accompanied the burial, as was the case too at Mildenhall Hub, in fill (0856) of pit 0855. That these and other 'pit burials' were found together with rubbish, and in some cases with the irreverent treatment of the body, has suggested to some that the buried individuals must have been social outcasts (e.g. Cunliffe 1983, 164). However, others have argued that the re-use of grain storage pits points to a link with

Celtic notions of the harvest and fertility (Hill 1995, 13), whilst Hill (1995, 105–8) has contended that human sacrifice should not be ruled out.

8.25. The three cases of human skull part from pits 0815 and 2134, and from Channel 2157, are uncertain in intent. They could represent remains left over from local excarnations, which were accidentally incorporated, though they *might* alternatively be deliberate and even related to the supposed 'head cult' of the Iron Age (e.g. Cunliffe 1983, 164). A more certain instance of a head burial (skull and vertebrae) was recorded at nearby Recreation Way (Mildenhall), cut into the bottom of one of the large defensive ditches, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Iron Age (Havard *et al.* 2019, 16). A skull fragment in a pit, possibly placed, was also found in a pit at Eriswell (Craven 2012, 23, 44).

8.26. The horse in pit 2230 (Fig. 19; Pl. 11) was a male animal of around 13 hands and robust, but possibly was thought expendable, since there is some evidence of developing lameness (see above, *Animal bone*). Nevertheless, the sacrifice of such an animal was clearly a conspicuous and meaningful act that probably took place late or even at the close of the phase of settlement activity represented by the pits and ditches. Burials of whole horses and part remains are well attested as occasional discoveries at Iron Age sites in parts of Britain, especially in the southwest, sometimes placed in storage pits (Hill 1995). Suffolk and Norfolk have fewer examples, and none come from the sites already compared with Mildenhall Hub. There is a very uncertain record of what seems to have been a human-with-horse burial found by Sir Henry Bunbury in Mildenhall in 1812. The human skeleton with a sword, 'celt' tool and supposedly a gold torque was set between two horses, but none of the artefacts survive and there is no further record (Anon 1834, 609–12). From a more recent excavation, there is a horse mandible that was seemingly placed at the base of an enclosure ditch at Barnham, Suffolk (Martin 1993, 5, 16, 22). Other instances come from just outside Suffolk and Norfolk.

8.27. A notable horse burial from the wider eastern region was found at Duxford, Cambridgeshire (Lyons 2011, 115–6). The complete horse was placed in a large Middle Iron Age pit (3981) located to the north of a possible 'ritual' enclosure. The burial was accompanied by an archer's wrist guard of worked bone, as well as by at least twenty separate layer deposits. Within the separate layers were a human foetus, another horse skull and a human fingerbone. These 'special' deposits were interspersed with deposits of natural chalk, as well as by ashy dumps with abundant

animal bone and pottery. This suggested to Lyons that the pit was used over several years for acts that included feasting and sacrifice. Furthermore, when it was finally backfilled, it appears the pit was marked perhaps by a mound, which became a focus for Late Iron Age and Roman burials.

8.28. Further buried horse remains from Iron Age and Roman sites in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire have been recorded at Low Park Corner, Chippenham (Atkins 2013 pl. 11), Trumpington (Hinman in prep. a), at Love's Farm, near St Neots (Hinman and Zant 2018), near Huntingdon (Hinman in prep. b), and at Broom (Cooper and Edmonds 2007, 171). But most remarkable is a mass burial of six horses and eight cattle that were laid out in processional fashion in a ditch at Haddenham, near Ely (Phillips and Grassam 2006).

8.29. The horse, the dog and wild species seem to have held special significance amongst animals in the period, based on the treatment and occurrence of their remains in archaeological contexts (Hill 1995, 102–3). Horses and dogs as social species, linked with the pursuits of hunting and riding have enjoyed particular significance for many cultures, with accordingly their consumption sometimes governed by different behaviours. Wild species were of course the quarry in the act of the hunt, which might possibly explain the origin of the rare brown bear bone from pit 2113. Horse sacrifice and other placed horse offerings have been associated, furthermore, by some with the worship of the Celtic goddess Epona (Green 1976, 12, 14).

Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and burial (Phase 4)

8.30. The six potential Anglo-Saxon buildings identified suggest a pattern of low-density settlement on the north bank terrace of the River Lark (Figs 3 and 8). However, as much of the whole 0.26ha site remains unexplored, and some of the identifications are tentative, at best, the true character of the activity at the site in this period (Phase 4) remains uncertain.

8.31. At this date, the 'hall' was essentially the main building of an extended family group, where they ate meals, socialised and slept. The SFBs (sunken-featured buildings) probably served multiple functions, including as workshops and weaving sheds (Tipper 2004).

8.32. Pottery of the Early Anglo-Saxon period (AD c. 400–c. 650) was forthcoming from two of the SFBs, and grave 0404 can be securely dated to late in the period by its grave goods. However, the three possible hall structures are all undated by finds. The

two halls (0782 and 2008) that were revealed fully would be consistent with a date in the period based on their form. For example, they can be compared (Fig. 27) with Building 1 from the settlement of West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985). Nevertheless, there is doubt regarding the characterisation of the 'hall' in Trench 130, and the (high medieval) radiocarbon date for Hall 2008 is at odds with its placement in Phase 4 (see App. 16; it is argued that the charred material used for dating is intrusive).

8.33. Only the size of Hall 0782 can be estimated with accuracy. The c. 10m x c. 4m building indicated is average for such buildings of the period but considerably smaller than the 'great hall' structures known from sites such as Rendlesham (Suffolk) and Yeavering (Northumberland), of a minimum 18m length, which were the seats of power of regional rulers (Hope Taylor 1977; Scull *et al.* 2016, fig. 5; McBride 2020, 27, figs 2.1–2.2).

8.34. SFBs 0537 and 0659 (Fig. 28) are not certain examples of so-called *Grubenhäuser* (trans. 'pit houses'). Secure identification is dependent on size, form and the evidence of the backfills (Tipper 2004, 74). Only SFB 0876 (Fig. 28) with its sub-rectangular, flat-bottom form and postholes is typical, though all three are of the correct average size (3–4m long). None demonstrated the bipartite or tripartite fill sequences that characterise SFBs at other sites, including locally at West Stow and at Mucking, Essex (Tipper 2004, 99–111). The mix of animal bone and Anglo-Saxon ceramic from the fills is typical, however, as well as the incorporation of remnant pottery and other finds from earlier (prehistoric and Roman) periods. Tipper (2004) has argued that the material of Anglo-Saxon date in SFBs was derived largely from the redeposition of settlement detritus that had first accumulated as midden waste (in essence a similar argument to that made for the deposition of refuse in Iron Age storage pits, see above). Only a proportion of this midden material was used to backfill SFB pits once the buildings had gone out of use. The implications of this are that the early Anglo-Saxon material found in the pits does not directly relate to the actual use of the buildings themselves, but more generally to the settlement, and that it is later by some degree.

8.35. An exception to this, though, might be the evidence for smithing in SFB 0659. Ferrous spheroids and flakes were recorded in very small numbers from Sample 25, fill 0660 of the SFB. Such spheroids and flakes are produced when molten iron is expelled during hot welding and smithing. Since such remains are less likely to have come

from the redeposition of midden material, they might relate to actual metalworking that took place in the building.

8.36. The large size of Grave 0404 (Fig. 29), with its possible wooden chamber and mound, taken with the grave goods of weaponry and a hanging bowl (Figs 35–8), all suggest a high-status 'warrior' burial. The forms of the shield boss and spearhead, as well as that of the Group B hanging bowl, indicate a date for the grave around the mid-7th century.

8.37. It is not unknown for important 'warrior' burials to be located in isolation by this date, which comes close to the end of the Early Anglo-Saxon tradition of furnished burial, and this could be the case for Grave 0404. Other lone burials of similar date and character with hanging bowls are the 'Pioneer' burial at Wollaston, Northamptonshire (Meadows 2019), that at Ford, Wiltshire (Musty 1969), and a warrior grave at Barlaston, Staffordshire (Ozanne 1962–3, 43, fig. 9b). Nevertheless, the largely unexplored nature of much of the site, including in the area of the burial (Fig. 3), in this instance means that other undetected graves could have existed nearby.

8.38. The strontium and oxygen isotope analysis of tooth enamel from the skeleton (0406) in Grave 0404 concluded the following (see above, *Strontium and oxygen isotope analysis*): 'The strontium isotope data suggests geographic origins in a region with predominantly chalk geology. Therefore, the isotope characteristics of SK0406 are consistent with origins in or close to Mildenhall or the surrounding region of Suffolk. SK0406's oxygen isotope values are also consistent with a childhood spent in Suffolk. However, it is important to note that there are other places where such a combination of values can be found, such as Ireland and northern France (Brettell *et al*., 2012b). The carbon value from the Mildenhall individuals tooth enamel is low and indicates an early childhood (2.5 years – 8.5 years old) diet exclusively based on terrestrial C_3 foods.'

Conclusion: project outcomes and contribution to Regional Research Agendas

8.39. The analysis undertaken of the site archaeology has resulted in an important contribution to knowledge. Mostly the findings have local to regional significance. Below in Table 54, the outcomes have been cross-referenced with the Revised Research Aims (RRAs) produced for the project (Brooks 2018, 96–8), and in Table 55 they are set against relevant research objectives as stated by the East of England Research Framework.

8.40. The settlement of the Middle Iron Age, with its evidence of animal husbandry/consumption, and ritual practice adds examples and data that have allowed comparison with other sites locally and nationally, such as Eriswell and Mildenhall (Recreation Way) (RRA5; *LBA-MIA 07; LBA-MIA 16*). These sites had similar pits with fills containing domestic waste, as well as examples of 'special' deposits, and in some cases human remains. One of the human burials at Mildenhall Hub was 'crouched', as is common in the period (*LBA-MIA 19*). However, the horse burial (2262) is a rite that is relatively rare in Suffolk and Norfolk, in contrast to other parts of Britain, where horses were more frequently killed and buried, most likely as offerings. The rural, unenclosed settlement that is indicated beside the River Lark, is furthermore in contrast to the fortified occupation that was close by to the east at Recreation Way (MNL 622; Havard *et al.* 2019) (Fig. 2).

8.41. The programme of radiocarbon dating (App. 16) for the site has confirmed that the horse burial (2230/2262), the two pits with human skeletons (0828/0860 and 0855/0857) and the oven (0641/0643) all date to the Middle Iron Age period, contemporary with the other pits and ditches (RRA1, RRA3, RRA6 and RRA11). In sum, the scientific dating shows good agreement with the dating of the majority of the Iron Age pottery from fills, though the radiocarbon dating does not greatly enhance that of the ceramic assemblage (RRA12). In addition, it is notable that the oven and horse burial date to relatively late in the period, perhaps towards the end of the occupation sequence. Whilst the possible purpose of the oven and its construction have been fully explored, it has not been possible to determine its certain function (*LBA-MIA 22*).

8.42. Probably most of the pits at the site were first used for grain storage before some were ultimately used for waste disposal or for 'special' deposits; however, it has not been possible to demonstrate this, with sparce cereal grains having been found in the bulk soil samples processed (*LBA-MIA 14*). Most of the domestic waste probably represents secondary deposition, with abrasion of the pottery noted (*LBA-MIA 25*).

8.43. The paleoenvironmental sequence from Channel 2157 has allowed for some reconstruction of the environment in and around the palaeochannel (see Section 7.150) from the late prehistoric to early medieval periods (RRA2; *LBA-MIA 03*).

8.44. Proximity to the River Lark was most likely the main reason for the siting of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, though it is possible the earthworks of the prehistoric

settlement had some influence on the placement of structures, albeit this is unproveable (*E-Sax 15*). The dispersed rural nature of the (non-planned) settlement is typical of the period (*E-Sax 17*). Unstratified finds and pottery suggest that the settlement might have predated the isolated burial (Grave 0404) of *c.* 650 AD. High status is indicated by the grave goods, notably the hanging bowl, whilst isotopic and osteological analysis of the skeleton have suggested a middle-aged man of probably local descent.

Project Research Aim	Contribution / outcome
RRA1: The Iron Age ditches and pits appear to be a reasonably well-dated and respect each other in their layout. Can the dating be tied down through radiocarbon analysis and what does it tell us about the wider landscape of occupation locally. This will involve consideration of the whole stratigraphic and finds archives, including the human burials and faunal assemblage. How does the character of these pits compare with those from other local and regional sites?	Radiocarbon and finds dating have securely identified that the occupation was focused on the Middle Iron Age. The pits from the site and their finds have been compared with other sites locally.
RRA2: The siting of Iron Age occupation/activity by a natural channel/wet and marshy area may be significant. Will analysis of the column samples create a more comprehensive understanding of the local environment to expand on why the site was chosen? Can it be compared to other sites locally or beyond? Are some of the pits dug into the top of now lost channel deposits?	The sequence from palaeochannel 2157 is significant for understanding changes in the environment in and around the channel from the late prehistoric to early medieval periods. None of the pits were dug into the channel fills. The riverside location was probably the dominant factor that influenced the siting of settlement.
RRA3: How much can the dating of the pottery be refined? Radiocarbon dating may be instructive in understanding the assemblage across the pit groups, as well as dating the features more closely.	Further analysis of the pottery has enabled a clearer understanding of the date range, including the presence of some Early Iron Age pottery. Some pits with pottery have been radiocarbon dated using associated bone and palaeoenvironmental material (but not by ceramic residue analysis); much of the pottery probably represents secondary not primary deposition.
RRA4: What can further investigation of the coin assemblage indicate about trade/circulation and economic activity in Suffolk?	The Late Roman coinage is most likely representative of secondary Early Anglo-Saxon reuse, not of Roman trade/exchange/monetary circulation. The Iron Age coinage indicates a status presence at the site, not monetary economy.
RRA5: The faunal assemblage is large and significant. What can it tell us about local economic/pastoral activities, as well as potentially the environment and any cultural choices regarding livestock or wild species? What will the addition of the herpetofauna, rodent and mollusc assemblage have on the overall understanding? Does the faunal assemblage from the channel indicate about the River Lark and how does it fit into the wider landscape, considering such sites as Bridge House Dairies (BTM 040) and Mildenhall Recreation Way (MNL 622)?	The faunal assemblage has been fully studied, informing on local Iron Age husbandry, animal consumption and craft practices. It has also been compared with other local assemblages. The herpetofauna and rodent remains indicate that some pits were left open for prolonged periods. The animal bone from channel 2157 represents domestic waste from the settlement.
RRA6: Are the two burials contemporary with the use of the pits? Could they represent the revisiting of a site/landscape of local significance?	Radiocarbon dating has shown that the two single burials (0828 and 0855) in different pit groups were contemporary with the Middle Iron Age occupation.
RRA7: The Early Anglo-Saxon burial has produced a significant finds assemblage. What does this, in combination with isotopic analysis of the skeleton, suggest about artefact manufacture, typologies and chronologies, as well as the nature of the burial? What	Scientific study of the skeletal remains with typological analysis of the grave goods have indicated the burial of a locally significant individual of status. Of local upbringing, his household had access to rare items in the 7th century, notably the hanging bowl. It

Project Research Aim	Contribution / outcome
can the discovery of this isolated burial tell us about occupation of this area in the 7th century in the light of the dating of the settlement activity on the site and recent local population studies?	is likely the burial took place around the middle of the same century. It appears the burial was made in isolation, possibly marked by a mound. Possibly the settlement of the period had ceased in use; though the buildings are not well dated, there is no associated finds material that has to date into the 7th century.
RRA8: Can further research into Early Anglo-Saxon settlements provide greater insight into the nature and dynamic of the structures on this site? What does it contribute to wider studies about the character of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, the distribution of structures and the focus along river valleys?	The building forms on the site are typical of 'ordinary' dwellings locally, well known from the nearby site of West Stow, also located by the River Lark (West 1985). The dispersed (non-planned) character of the settlement is well evinced for the period.
RRA9: The natural sedimentary deposits within the palaeochannel indicate variable infilling sequences. What do these and associated palaeoenvironmental remains indicate about the environment in general relating to the local area and regionally? What does this suggest about human utilisation of the land? Does it have any implications for the apparent lack of Roman activity on the site?	A full study has been undertaken, the results of which are presented above in Section 7.150.
RRA10: How does the channel and its deposits compare with the large, infilled ditch at Mildenhall Recreation Way (MNL 622)? Is there any indication of related activity linked to the two features?	The animal bone from channel 2157 represents domestic waste from the settlement.
RRA11: Could some of the features and deposits currently interpreted as Iron Age actually be Anglo-Saxon? This includes some of the otherwise anomalous pit groups, the pit burials and the more substantial animal burials/placed deposits.	Scientific dating has shown that 'the more substantial animal burials/placed deposits' in pits are of the Middle Iron Age.
RRA12: Can the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblages have their dates refined with reference to the radiocarbon dates and a wider appraisal? Can the overall use span dates of the site be more precisely pinned down?	The radiocarbon dates for the Iron Age features/remains span the whole of the Middle Iron Age (*c*. 400–*c*. 100 BC), but notably the horse burial (2262) and oven (0643) indicate significant activity later in the period (see App. 16). Some pottery of the period came from pits with radiocarbon dating from associated material; however, there was unfortunately poor correspondence between this scientific dating and diagnostic ceramic forms and fabrics.

Table 54. Summary of the Revised Research Aims (RRAs) identified for the project (Brooks 2018, 96–8), cross-referenced against the final research outcomes

East of England Research Framework	Contribution / outcome
LBA-MIA 03: Which features should be sampled to give us the best understanding of the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and the chronology of change?	Palaeochannel (2157) adds a local environmental sequence.
LBA-MIA 07: What can we infer about the relationship between open and enclosed settlements?	The Iron Age archaeology suggests unenclosed settlement, not far to the west of the enclosed settlement site at Recreation Way (MNL 622).
LBA-MIA 14: What were the functions of pits and pit alignments?	The Iron Age pits at the site, their form and fills, have been studied in detail.
LBA-MIA 16: What crops were grown and which animals reared during this period?	The study of the animal remains from the Iron Age features have contributed to understanding of the local faunal economy and practices.
LBA-MIA 19: How can we improve our understanding of LBA to MIA burial practices?	The human burials and other remains at the site contribute to the understanding of burial practice locally in the Middle Iron Age.
LBA-MIA 22: How can we improve our understanding of manufacturing and industry during the LBA to MIA?	The oven (0643) in a pit (0641) is a rare, well-preserved example, though its exact function remains uncertain.
LBA-MIA 25: How can we better understand depositional practices on LBA to MIA sites?	Study of depositional practice regarding the Iron Age pits has suggested the routine redepositing of waste from middens, with occasional 'special' deposits of human remains, a horse burial and animal skulls.
E-Sax 15: To what extent does Early Anglo-Saxon settlement relate to field systems that originated in the Late Iron Age or Roman period?	The juxtaposition of the Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon settlements at the site might indicate the influence of the prehistoric field-system on the setting of the later occupation.
E-Sax 17: Why is there a more dispersed settlement pattern in the Early Anglo-Saxon period?	The site shows an example of dispersed, rural Anglo-Saxon settlement.
E-Sax 21: What can isotopic analyses and aDNA tell us about the Early Anglo-Saxon period?	Isotopic analysis of the human remains from Grave 0404 have shown an individual of probably local upbringing.

Table 55. Summary of the contribution made by the project research outcomes to the East of England Research Framework

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9.4. This report was written and edited by Chris Fern, with quality assurance by Jo Caruth and Karen Walker. The illustrations were created by Helena Munoz-Mojado, Li Sou, and Ryan Wilson. The photography was by Ryan Wilson.

9.5. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Zoe Emery (App. 18). The project was managed for CA by Jo Caruth.

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APPENDIX 1: WSI (EXCAVATION, MNL 798)

(For the WSI for the evaluation (MNL 778), see Brooks 2017, app. 1)

Project details

Location	Site Name	Community Hub
	Parish, County	Mildenhall, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TL 704 745
Site details	Project type	Excavation
	Size of Area	*c.* 1.76ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	Up to 12
	No. of subcontractor personnel	*c.* 2-4
Project dates	Start date	Week beginning 2nd July 2018
	Fieldwork duration	*c.* 10-12 weeks
Reference codes	Site Code	MNL 798
	OASIS No.	320254
	Planning Application No.	DC/17/1106/FUL
	SACIC Jobcode	MNLHUB002
Key persons	Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
	Project Officer	TBC

Project contacts

SACIC	SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
	SACIC Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin
	SACIC H&S	John Craven
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher
Client	Client	Forest Heath District Council
	Client Agent	Currie and Brown
	Landowner/Tenant	SCC County Farms
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)
	Consultant	
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram

Introduction

10.1. A program of archaeological excavation is required to record archaeological deposits on the proposed site of the Mildenhall Community Hub on land south of West Row Road in the parish of Mildenhall (Fig. 1). This work is required by a two-part condition (no. 23) on planning application DC/17/1106/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

10.2. The work is detailed in a Brief (dated 11th June 2018), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The Brief (and subsequent communications) specifies the excavation of an area of *c.* 2.26ha, based on the results of a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation (Brooks, 2017) and the proposed development layout.

10.3. Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

10.4. It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of the relevant planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS about any remaining obligations following receipt of the post-excavation assessment report (PXA).

10.5. A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document for the project is to be prepared prior to commencement. This will detail how the fieldwork project will be carried out and will address health and safety issues relevant to the project.

The Site

10.6. The site comprises open arable land over its western extent and a smaller area of current school sports facilities (tennis courts). It is bounded to the south by the River Lark, to the north by an extant tree belt, to the east by sports pitches and to the west by further open fields.

10.7. The site lies at a height of *c.* 7-9m above Ordnance Datum on a very slight south facing slope descending to the River Lark, with a water level at just under 3m AOD, *c*. 60m to the south of the current site boundary.

10.8. The site geology consists of bedrock deposits of Zig Zag chalk formation, with no superficial deposits recorded at this location (British Geological Survey website).

Archaeological and Historical Background

10.9. The site was initially deemed of interest by SCCAS as it lay 'in an area of high archaeological potential, as indicated by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER).' and has been subjected to a programme of geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation to assess its potential for the preservation of heritage assets.

10.10. A search of the Suffolk HER for a 1km radius centred on the site was undertaken for the evaluation phase of works, and is summarised in the trial trench evaluation report, which also incorporated the results of a geophysical survey (Brooks, 2017).

10.11. The evaluation comprised a total of 157 trenches were employed in order to assess the site's potential. Archaeological deposits were encountered in sixty (60) of the trenches, with the remaining ninety-seven (97) being empty.

10.12. The most significant remains included a furnished 7th century Saxon grave buried within a large square feature. No other burials were encountered anywhere on the site during the evaluation. The most likely reason for this at present is thought to be the loss of any others to truncation via agricultural activity or other damage, as Saxon burials usually occur in quite large cemeteries. Toward the southern end of the site, where the present excavation areas are concentrated, other

archaeology encountered included numerous pits and ditches of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. An Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) was also recorded in the south-western part of the site in trench 115 along with an oven in trench 102. In the area of the school fields significant evidence for structures was found, including a better preserved SFB and evidence for two possible posthole hall buildings.

10.13. These results were considered along with the proposed design of the new Community Hub buildings and landscaping in order to establish whether there were any opportunities to modify the design and preserve archaeological deposits *in situ* and also identify areas where destruction of archaeology was inevitable and therefore required mitigation. Correspondence between the client's consultants (Currie & Brown), designers (Concertus Design and Property Consultants), SACIC and Suffolk County Council's planning archaeologists enabled a final mitigation area to be determined.

10.14. The principal means of mitigation is open area excavation to preserve archaeological deposits by record where they would otherwise be destroyed. In this case the area shown in blue in Fig.2 is where archaeology would be destroyed either by construction activities related to the main Hub buildings or excavation of a SUDS drainage basin.

10.15. A further mitigation measure involves some additional trial trenching to be carried out in an area where the presence of a tree belt precluded trenching during the initial evaluation. This area is shown in green in Fig.2, with trenches shown in red. If these trenches reveal further significant archaeological features then another stage of mitigation/excavation may be required. The need for this is unknown at present and will be entirely dependent on the results obtained. Hedgerow removal is scheduled to coincide with the open area excavation and will not involve grubbing or excavation of roots. Trenching will therefore be completed prior to the completion of the open area excavation – enabling any new areas to be included if results merit it.

10.16. A number of other areas (e.g. boreholes for ground source heat pumps and service trenches around the building perimeter) will also require continuous archaeological monitoring during their construction. The areas concerned with this requirement are shown in Figs. 3a – 3c.

10.17. A mitigation strategy has yet to be agreed for the tennis court situated just inside the current College grounds (immediately to the east of the current site boundary. Final construction details (and therefore depths of likely disturbance) are still pending for this specific area. Once construction methods are finalised a strategy will be devised and implemented.

10.18. It is important to note that there are areas of the site which contain archaeological remains which are being preserved *in situ*. Principally these are in the current playing fields within the sixth form centre land in the south east of the development site and to the west of the current excavation are. Should designs change which subsequently would result in ground disturbance in these areas then further mitigation measures may be required.

Project Objectives

10.19. The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.

10.20. The first stage of the project will:

1. Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.

2. Produce a full site archive.

3. Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential with reference to the relevant Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24).

10.21. Following acceptance of the UPD by SCCAS the second stage of the project will:

4. Produce a final site archive report.

5. Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.

6. Deposit the project archive in a suitable store.

10.22. The results of the forthcoming excavation have the potential to address a number of research aims in the regional research agenda – and these will be considered once works are complete in the accompanying PXA report. However, there are already two elements of the results of the earlier trial trench evaluation which will form part of the PXA's assessment of potential. These are the 7th century Saxon burial and also the Saxon buildings identified in the south-eastern part of the site under the extant playing fields. The burial was found in isolation and therefore has no meaningful potential to contribute to our understanding of demographics compared to a larger cemetery population, but it's grave goods can be analysed with reference to others of similar date and may make some contribution to our understanding of craft production. The building evidence may also be assessed in terms of its potential to advance our understanding of Saxon rural settlement types and building types in the region.

Figure 1. Site location

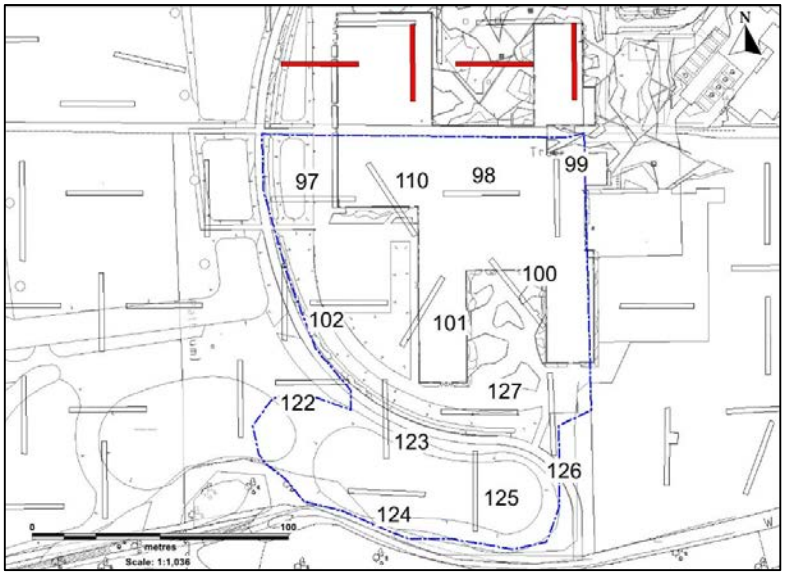

Figure 2. Proposed mitigation area (blue), along with proposed trenches (red)

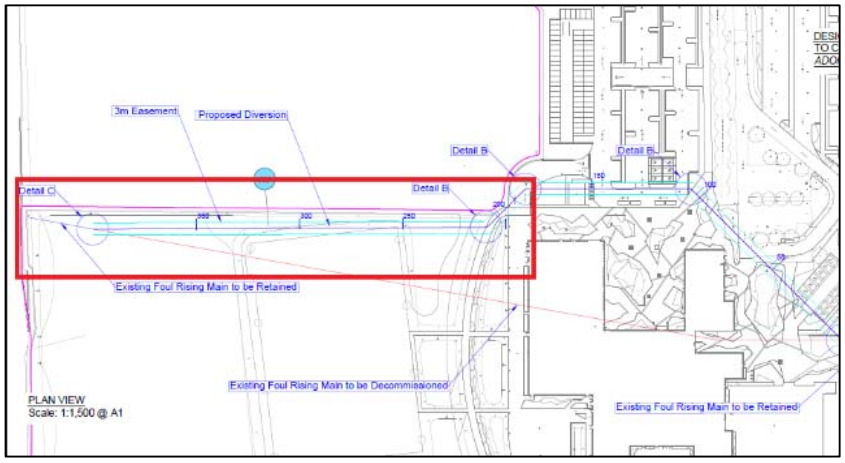

Figure 3a. Services requiring archaeological monitoring: drainage arrangements west of main Hub building

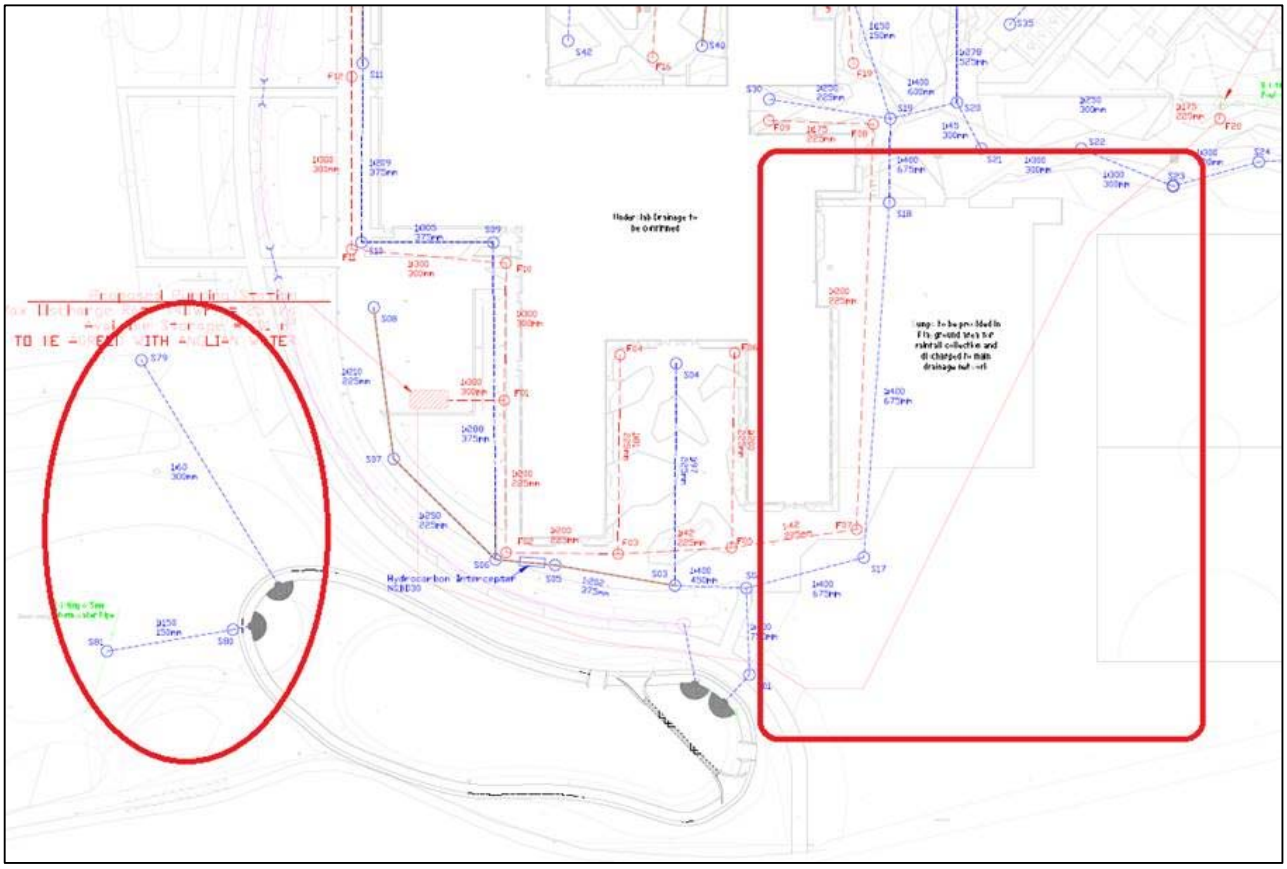

Figure 3b. Services requiring archaeological monitoring: drainage arrangements surrounding southern end of main Hub building and SUDS

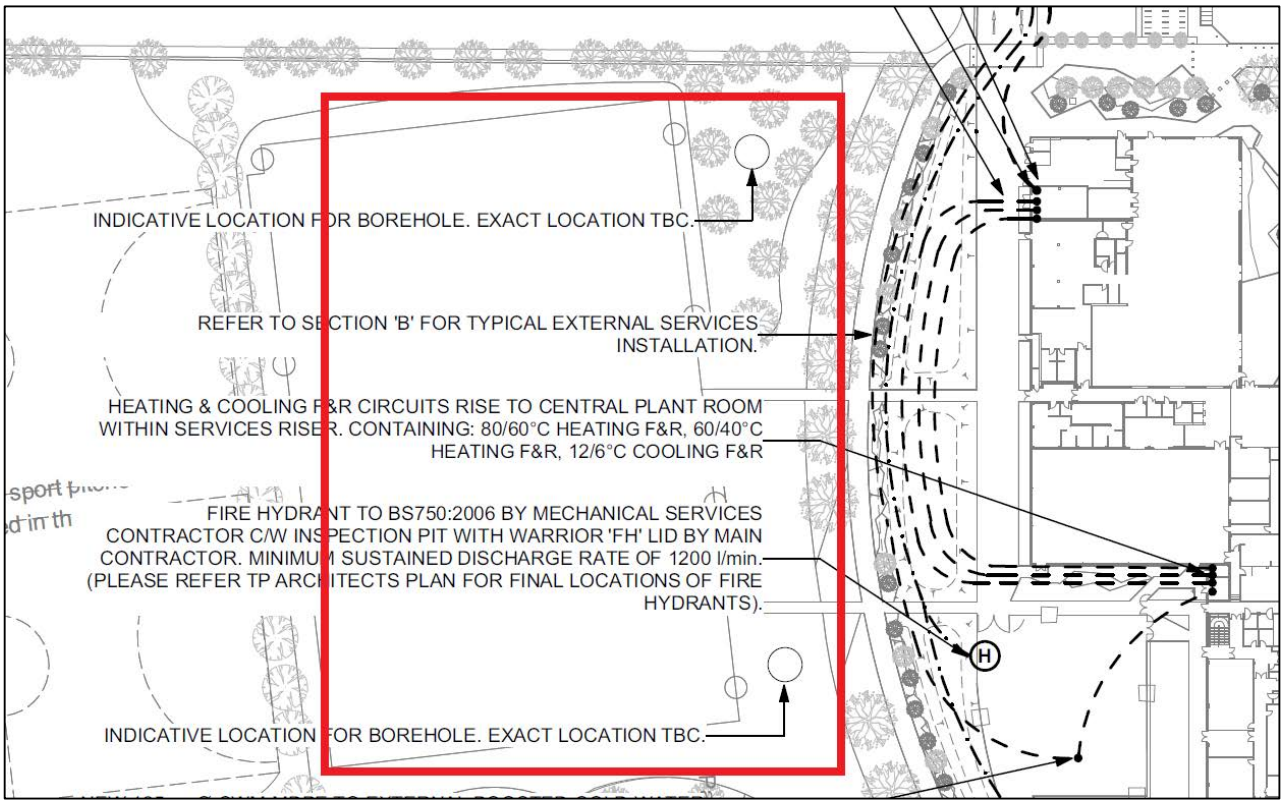

Figure 3c. Services requiring archaeological monitoring: borehole locations to west of main Hub building

Archaeological method statement

Management

10.23. The project will be managed by SACIC Managing Director Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:

- *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (*EAA Occasional Papers 14).
- *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
- *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS, 2017).

10.24. SCCAS will be given adequate notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.

10.25. Summary details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

Project preparation

10.26. The parish code MNL 798 will be used for the forthcoming excavation. This will be included on all future project documentation. A continuous system of unique context numbering will proceed

sequentially from the evaluation. This will continue where the numbering sequence in the evaluation left off (MNL 778) in order to avoid duplicating context numbers from within the same site (even though they have different parish codes), which could potentially confuse assessment and analysis by specialists.

10.27. An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.

10.28. A new search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be commissioned prior to the project start.

10.29. A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project will be completed prior to the project start.

Fieldwork

10.30. The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include experienced metal detectorists.

10.31. The project Brief requires the excavation of a *c*. 1.76ha area. The excavation location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles. The excavation area will be fenced for the duration of the works, in order to ensure no disturbance from other construction works occurs until archaeological works are complete and appropriate reinstatement carried out.

10.32. The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m - 0.5m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.

10.33. In the event of significant archaeology being identified and appearing to extend beyond the excavation areas SCCAS will be consulted with a view to establishing whether the excavation areas will require extension.

10.34. Machinery will not track across stripped areas and rutting will be kept to a minimum by varying routes etc. to avoid damage to excavation areas prior to the completion of topsoil stripping.

10.35. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by experienced SACIC metal-detectorists. Any metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.

10.36. Unless directed otherwise by the client spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site with topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate. This will be done by eye by experienced machine operators and archaeologists, but will not be measured to exacting engineering standards. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

10.37. The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information will be lost by using a machine. Typically, 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in at least 1m wide slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.

10.38. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

10.39. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

10.40. If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. During the excavation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. It is presumed that all burials will require excavation in this instance. If human remains are to be lifted a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains will be kept as part of the project archive unless reburial is deemed appropriate/required.

10.41. In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for any additional recording. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.

10.42. Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Finds

10.43. All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (e.g. Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.

10.44. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.

Sampling

10.45. The evaluation report demonstrated that there is generally poor potential for environmental deposits although there was limited evidence for agricultural, domestic and light industrial activities were taking place in the vicinity. The proposed excavation sampling strategy will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims.

10.46. The evaluation has indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

10.47. Environmental sampling will be carried out on sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample. The evaluation demonstrated that preservation was generally poor (Brooks, 2017). However, some features may have an appearance which suggests richer environmental potential. These will also be sampled, as well as the more typically sampled sealed and dated deposits, provided that they are not clearly compromised by contamination from modern intrusive material.

10.48. All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

10.49. Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

10.50. Deeper features with the potential to contain uncontaminated lower fills may be column sampled where appropriate in order to obtain pollen samples. Soil micromorphology may also be an appropriate technique in such features.

Site recording

10.51. An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

10.52. The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

10.53. A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

Outreach

10.54. Outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc. will be considered as the site progresses but will be dependent on results, timings and Health and Safety issues. If warranted, and with the agreement of the client, a will be issued to local media if the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive.

10.55. Updates as to the progress of the project both during excavation and post-excavation stages may be made publicly available on Suffolk Archaeology's website. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk Archaeology also has a Facebook page and Twitter feed on which both excavation and post-excavation updates can be issued.

10.56. SACIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date. SACIC also has a dedicated Outreach Officer who can provide activities for KS 2 and 3 classes, or other classes/ages upon discussion.

Post-excavation assessment

10.57. The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

10.58. All finds will be processed and marked (with HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC stores at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be digitally photographed. They may also be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive

finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

10.59. All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.

10.60. Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

10.61. Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries. A number of radiocarbon dates will be selected from the most appropriate contexts in order to supplement our understanding of the site chronology.

10.62. Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

10.63. All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.

10.64. All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.

10.65. Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. Selected hand-drawn sections will be digitised using Autocad software.

PXA Report

10.66. A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.

10.67. The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

10.68. The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

10.69. The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

10.70. The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing further analysis, the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the final deposition of the site archive.

10.71. The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

10.72. The report will include copies of the completed project OASIS form and of this Written Scheme of Investigation as appendices.

10.73. An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

Analysis, archive report and publication

10.74. The PXA report will establish the work required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission.

10.75. On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and publication text) a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.

10.76. A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

Project archive

10.77. PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo or suitable GIS software, will also be uploaded.

10.78. The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition within 6 months of completion of final analysis, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017).

10.79. The UPD will establish the size of the project archive and allow for the calculation of SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.

10.80. The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

10.81. Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

1. Objects that qualify as Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

2. Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

10.82. SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

Project Staffing

A summary of project staff is presented below.

Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin
SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be led by a Project Officer derived from the following pool of SACIC staff. In this instance it will be Rob Brooks.

Name	Role	CIfA level	First Aider	Other skills
Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Simon Picard	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA		Surveyor /Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery late prehistoric pottery	Steve Benfield
Small Finds	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Submission of the report will be managed by Rhodri Gardner. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

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Websites

British Geological Survey
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APPENDIX 2: EVALUATION (MNL 778) CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context numbers 0001–0785

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001			001	North Field	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.								
0002			002	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0003			003	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0004			004	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0005			005	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0006			006	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0007			007	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0008			008	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0009			009	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0010			010	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0011			011	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0012			012	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0013			013	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0014			014	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0015			015	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0016			016	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0017			017	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0018			018	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0019			019	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0020			020	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0021			021	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0022			022	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0023			023	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0024			024	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0025			025	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0026			026	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0027			027	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0028			028	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0029			029	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0030			030	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0031			031	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0032			032	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0033			033	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0034			034	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0035			035	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0036			036	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0037			037	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0038			038	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0039			039	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0040			040	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0041			041	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0042			042	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0043			043	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0044			044	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0045			045	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0046			046	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0047			047	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0048			048	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0049			049	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0050			050	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0051			051	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0052			052	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0053			053	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0054			054	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0055			055	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0056			056	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0057			057	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0058			058	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0059			059	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0060			060	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0061			061	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0062			062	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0063			063	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0064			064	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0065			065	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0066			066	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0067			067	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0068			068	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0069			069	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0070			070	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0071			071	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0072			072	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0073			073	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0074			074	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0075			075	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0076			076	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0077			077	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0078			078	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0079			079	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0080			080	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0081			081	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0082			082	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0083			083	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0084			084	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0085			085	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0086			086	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0087			087	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0088			088	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0089			089	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0090			090	North Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0091			091	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0092			092	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0093			093	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0094			094	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0095			095	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0096			096	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0097			097	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0098			098	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0099			099	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0100			100	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0101			101	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0102			102	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0103			103	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0104			104	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0105			105	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								
0106			106	South Field	MD Finds		0001 to 0106 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0107			107	South Field	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.								
0108			108	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0109			109	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0110			110	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0111			111	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0112			112	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0113			113	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0114			114	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0115			115	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0116			116	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0117			117	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0118			118	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0119			119	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0120			120	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0121			121	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0122			122	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0123			123	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0124			124	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0125			125	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0126			126	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0127			127	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0128			128	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0129			129	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0130			130	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0131			131	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0132			132	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0133			133	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0134			134	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0135			135	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0136			136	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0137			137	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0138			138	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0139			139	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0140			140	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0141			141	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0142			142	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0143			143	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0144			144	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0145			145	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0146			146	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0147			147	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0148			148	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0149			149	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0150			150	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0151			151	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0152			152	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0153			153	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0154			154	South Field	MD Finds		0107 to 0154 same description.								
0155			155	South Field	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil in the trench as it was stripped in spits 0.15m by the machine. The soil was then spread out by the trench edge and further detected.								
0156			001	North Field	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.								
0157			002	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0158			003	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0159			004	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0160			005	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0161			006	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0162			007	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0163			008	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0164			009	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0165			010	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0166			011	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0167			012	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0168			013	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0169			014	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0170			015	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0171			016	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0172			017	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0173			018	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0174			019	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0175			020	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0176			021	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0177			022	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0178			023	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0179			024	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0180			025	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0181			026	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0182			027	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0183			028	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0184			029	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0185			030	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0186			031	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0187			032	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0188			033	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0189			034	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0190			035	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0191			036	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0192			037	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0193			038	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0194			039	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0195			040	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0196			041	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0197			042	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0198			043	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0199			044	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0200			045	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0201			046	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0202			047	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0203			048	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0204			049	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0205			050	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0206			051	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0207			052	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0208			053	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0209			054	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0210			055	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0211			056	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0212			057	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0213			058	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0214			059	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0215			060	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0216			061	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0217			062	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0218			063	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0219			064	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0220			065	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0221			066	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0222			067	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0223			068	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0224			069	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0225			070	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0226			071	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0227			072	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0228			073	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0229			074	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0230			075	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0231			076	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0232			077	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0233			078	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0234			079	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0235			080	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0236			081	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0237			082	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0238			083	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0239			084	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0240			085	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0241			086	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0242			087	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0243			088	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0244			089	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0245			090	North Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0246			091	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0247			092	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0248			093	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0249			094	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0250			095	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0251			096	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0252			097	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0253			098	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0254			099	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0255			100	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0256			101	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0257			102	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0258			103	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0259			104	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0260			105	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0261			106	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0262			107	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0263			108	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0264			109	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0265			110	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0266			111	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0267			112	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0268			113	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0269			114	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0270			115	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0271			116	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0272			117	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0273			118	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0274			119	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0275			120	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0276			121	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0277			122	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0278			123	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0279			124	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0280			125	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0281			126	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0282			127	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0283			128	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0284			129	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0285			130	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0286			131	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0287			132	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0288			133	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0289			134	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0290			135	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0291			136	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0292			137	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0293			138	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0294			139	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0295			140	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0296			141	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0297			142	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0298			143	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0299			144	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0300			145	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0301			146	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0302			147	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0303			148	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0304			149	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0305			150	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0306			151	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0307			152	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0308			153	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0309			154	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0310			155	South Field	MD Finds		0156 to 0310 same description								
0311			001	North Field	Natural Feature		[Natural feature - photographed and planned with GPS, but not recorded otherwise].								
0312			003	North Field	Natural Feature		[Natural feature - photographed and planned with GPS, but not recorded otherwise].								
0313	0313		003	North Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit located in trench 3 at the north end section facing west. Moderate slope with a flat, irregular base. There were no finds. Date is unknown.	This is a pit of unknown use. The date is unknown as dug during trial trenching with no dating evidence but other features have been natural. It is likely this is medieval or post-medieval	0.98 m	0.93 m	0.33 m		0314		
0314	0313		003	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the fill of pit [0313]. It is a light greyish brown fill similar to the site subsoil. It is a silty sand texture of friable compaction. There are small sub-rounded stone inclusions. It is a single fill	See [0313]	0.98m	0.93m	0.33m	0313			
0315	0315		005	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate slopes and a concave base in trench 5. Likely part of a cluster of pits.	This pit had no dating evidence but would likely be roman or medieval					0316		
0316	0315		005	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0315]. It is a dark greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is a friable compaction with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions.	See [0315]	1m +	1.10 m +	1.10 m +	0315			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0317	0317		011	North Field	Ditch	Cut	Large deep post-medieval ditch as seen in trenches to east and on geophysics survey. Too deep to hand excavate, but machine excavated to base. Approximately 70/80 degrees straight sides, thin concave base. Wider than trench. Turns north approximately halfway along trench. Planned by GPS.	Post-medieval boundary ditch		> 1.8m	1.7m (from ground level)		0318		
0318	0317		011	North Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of [0317]. Pale to mid grey silty sand with common chalk nodules. Clear horizon with natural. Machine excavated.	Post-medieval backfill of ditch.				0317			
0319	0319		010	North Field	Ditch	Cut	Same as ditch [0317] in trench 11. Shows up on geophysics. [Not excavated, but given numbers for discussion and finds retrieval].	Ditch running E-W across middle of trench 10. No finds recovered, but same as ditch [0317] in trench 11, where post medieval finds were recovered. Post-medieval bottle glass found while cleaning.		2.70m			0320		
0320	0319		010	North Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0319 in Trench 11. [Pale-mid grey-brown firm silt. Not excavated, but given numbers for discussion and finds retrieval].			2.70m		0319			
0321	0321		010	North Field	Ditch	Cut	Same as [0360] in trench 4. Shows up on geophysics. [Not excavated in this trench].	Ditch [0321] running E-W across southern end of trench 10. Post-medieval clay pipe recovered.		8.50m	0.90m (not bottomed)		0322		
0322	0321		010	North Field	Ditch	Fill	[Upper fill of large ditch feature, but not hand excavated in this trench - partially machine excavated - mid orangish-brown firm silt, with common to frequent chalk flecks].			8.50m	0.90m (not bottomed)	0321			
0323	0323		008	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with an irregular flat base and moderately steep sides. It is located within trench 8. There were a number of pot and flint finds.	This pit is likely early bronze age due to the pottery and lithic finds. There are no other pits nearby. It was not on geophysics. Four samples were taken.	0.70m	0.50m	0.21m		0326, 0324		
0324	0323		008	North Field	Pit	Fill	The fill of this pit is a light greyish brown colour with a friable texture. The fill was silty sand with medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Pottery and flint were found. This is a single fill.	See [0323]	0.70m	0.50m	0.21m	0323			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0325	0325		005	North Field	Pit	Cut	Large sub-rectangular feature in plan (extends beyond trench edges). Vertical (?) sides + not bottomed - too deep. >1.2m deep from ground level (including c. 0.4m of topsoil)	Roman (?) quarry pit - part of series of pits around this area.	c. 5.3m	>1.8m			0326		
0326	0325		005	North Field	Pit	Fill	Lowest (machine) excavated fill of [0325]. Mid brownish grey friable silt-sand with frequent chalk flecks + occasional flints.	Pit backfill with kiln/oven daub			>0.3m	0323, 0325	0327		
0327	0325		005	North Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill. Pale to mid brownish-grey sand-silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Loose to firm.	Pit backfill with some oven/kiln daub.			c. 0.5m	0326			
0328	0328		018	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit located in trench 8 towards the western end. It has an irregular chalk base and moderate to steep sloping sides.	This pit had glass finds as well as charcoal and CBM. It is a stand alone feature and seems likely roman pending comparing the glass. (?)	0.86m	0.52m	0.14m		0329		
0329	0328		018	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is a single fill of pit [0328]. It is a dark greyish brown silty sand with a friable compaction and occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	see [0328]	0.86m	0.52m	0.14m	0328			
0330	0330		016	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate slopes and an irregular concave base. It is in roughly the middle of trench 6.	This pit contained large amounts of mussel and oyster shell, animal bone with butcher marks and charcoal. This makes it a likely midden and with properly fired CBM means likely post-medieval	1.40m	0.71m +	0.31m		0331		
0331	0330		016	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is a single fill of pit [0330], it is a dark greyish brown colour with a friable compaction and sandy silty texture. It has occasional small to medium stone inclusions.	Post-medieval midden. See [0330]	1.40m	0.71m +	0.31m	0330			
0332	0332	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has gentle sides and a very gradual B.O.S. to a concave base.	Gulley or wheel rut in base of track [0360].		0.40m	0.05m		0333		
0333	0332	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0332]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0332			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0334	0334	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has steep sides, near vertical on the southern edge and sudden B.O.S. to a flat base.	Gulley or wheel rut cutting the base of track [0360].		0.2m	0.15m		0335		
0335	0334	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0334]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0334			
0336	0336	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Very firm matrix of small-medium (0.005m-0.1m) rounded river cobbles and dark brown silt.	Surface for trackway [0360]. Contained many metal finds, but no bulk finds.				0384	0379, 0377		
0337	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Finds	Finds probably from context (0336), recovered from spoil with metal detector after being machined out to identify initial depth of context. Probably same as (0336) but not secure for finds.								
0338	0338		005	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with steep slopes and a concave base. It has a single fill and sticks out of the side of the evaluation trench. Its section is facing to the north east of the site.	This pit is likely a midden or dumping pit as it features large amounts of shell. Butchered bone, pottery and nails. The glazed and decorated pots likely from the 12th century.	1.50m	0.30m +	0.71m		0339		
0339	0338		005	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0338]. It is dark greyish brown colour with a friable compaction. It is a sandy silt texture with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	See [0338]	1.50m	0.30m +	0.71	0338			
0340	0340		006	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate to steep slopes. It has a single fill. It has a concave base. Finds included an animal jaw and pot.	This pit is likely post-medieval due to the pot that was found. It may be linked to other post-medieval pits nearby. Likely used for dumping.	1.10m + (0.62m slot)	0.62m +	0.62m		0361, 0341		
0341	0340		006	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0340]. It is a dark greyish brown fill of a sandy silt texture and a friable compaction. It has occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.	This is the fill of a likely post-medieval pit, likely used for dumping.	1.10m + (0.62m slot)	0.62m +	0.62m	0340			
0342			019	North Field	Natural	Layer	Dark orangey brown slightly sandy silt, compact, occasional chalk flecks. Good horizon clarity. Below orangey brown subsoil, above chalk natural.	Very ??? Dark layer sat under orangey brown subsoil in hollow in west end of trench 19.							

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0343	0343		012	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval cut of pit [0343] with a top and basal fill (0344) and (0345). It has steep slopes and an irregular base. Only feature in trench 12.	There were no finds and no dating evidence. The cut seems man-made but it is unknown whether is in fact natural.	2.50m	0.94m +	0.44m		0344		
0344	0343		012	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the basal fill of pit [0343]. It is a degraded chalk texture and is a light grey colour with occasional brown sand stone inclusions.	See [0343]	2.50m	0.94m	0.44m	0343	0345		
0345	0343		012	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the top fill of pit [0343] that sits above basal fill (0344). It is a sandy silt texture of a friable compaction and medium brownish grey in colour. Occasional small stone inclusions.	See [0343]	2.40m	0.94m +		0344			
0346	0346		015	North Field	Ditch	Cut	This is a sub-linear shaped ditch with a moderate to steep slope and an irregular flat base. Finds include bone, brick, pot and shell. Ditch visible on geophysics.	This ditch is likely post-medieval based on the finds including well-glazed ceramic. It was likely a boundary ditch used to dump rubbish.	2.20m +	1.06m	0.53m		0347		
0347	0346		015	North Field	Ditch	Fill	This is the single fill of ditch [0346]. It is a dark greyish brown colour with a sandy silt texture and friable compaction. Occasional medium stone inclusions.	See [0346]	2.20m +	1.06m	0.53m	0346			
0348	0348	0360?	004	North Field	Ditch	Cut	Cut of large ditch running E-W on the northern edge of trackway [0360]. It has steep sides (>45 degrees) and a sudden B.O.S. to a flat base. Recut by [0373]	Drainage ditch for trackway [0360], later used as a boundary ditch					0351		
0349	0373	0360	004	North Field	Ditch	Fill	Firm pale brownish grey silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small stones	Fill of recut [0373] of ditch [0348]		1.4m	0.6m	0373			
0350	0348	0360	004	North Field	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm silt with common small-medium (0.01m-0.1m) SA/SR stones	Secondary fill of ditch [0348]		2m	0.6m	0351	0373		
0351	0348	0360	004	North Field	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey clay with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Primary fill of ditch [0348]		0.6m	0.3m	0348	0350		
0352	0352		026	North Field	Tree Hollow	Deposit	Irregular deposit within subsoil silt matrix. Made up of a dark greyish-brown firm sandy-silt with frequent chalk flecks and common patches of orange-brown sandy-silt. Not hand-planned as very irregular, generally shallow + poorly defined.	Possible tree root hollow or partial formation of proto soil? Contained similar (bronze age?) pottery to that from John's small pit.	>0.8m	up to 1.0m	up to 0.15m				
0353	0353		016	North Field	Ditch	Cut	(Please check photo numbers). This is the cut of ditch [0353] with two fills (0354) and (0386). It is a sub-linear shape with a flat base. It is cut by	This is a ditch located within the trackway but appears to be of a	0.72m	0.75m	0.50m				

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							later secondary cut [0388]. Cuts chalk nodules (0355) and natural.	later date as it cuts into the chalk nodules.							
0354	0353	0387	016	North Field	Ditch	Fill	This is the basal fill of ditch [0353] located within trackway feature [0385]. The fill is a brownish grey colour with a friable compaction. It is a silty sand texture and has occasional chalk inclusions.	This fill is the original fill before the addition of (0386) and subsequent secondary cut [0388].	0.72m	0.75m	0.50m				
0355	0387		016	North Field	Trackway	Fill	Greyish white chalk nodules, compact/concreted. Good horizon clarity.	Surface of trackway - appears to be weathered and broken down chalk which has been placed into the base of the feature to form a surface for traffic to move along. It appears to possibly be rutted (?) up in places - possibly from wet periods with carts digging into it??			0.19m		0359		
0356	0387		016	North Field	Trackway	Deposit	Light grey silty chalk, loose, occasional small chalk nodules, thin layer sat over and mixing into track surface (0355).	Very thin layer of silty chalk, likely to just be degraded chalk from traffic moving over the surface (0355). Only appeared at northern end of trackway.		1.05m	0.03m				
0357	0365	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	(Please check photos) Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0365]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0365			
0358	0357		016	North Field	Trackway	Fill	(please check photos). Off white chalk, possibly just degraded natural from use (traffic, moving over it). Concreted. Good horizon clarity	Possible surface of trackway in trench 16. Degraded natural which appears to have had traffic moving over it, or some other form of moving-down. No finds within/on fill.	1.10m		0.10m				
0359	0387		016	North Field	Trackway	Deposit	This is the largest proper fill of the feature and is a dark greyish brown colour with a silt sand mix texture. The compaction is friable upon excavation but firm to dig. It features very frequent small to medium chalk nodules and inclusions.	Seems to be a darker layer above surface of trackway - has the only finds of the feature: lava quern stone				0355	0390		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0360	0360		004	North Field	Trackway	Cut	Cut of trackway running E-W. It appears to have been cut into a natural [probably eroded by traffic] hollow. The base has many wheel ruts cutting it: [0374], [0334], [0332], [0361], [0362], [0363], [0364], [0365]. The northern side is cut by ditch [0348] which may be contemporary and continued to be used as a boundary ditch after the trackway went out of use.	Cut of trackway		10m	0.8m				
0361	0361	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has very step sides and a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base.	Cut of wheel rut		0.40m	0.25m	0340	0366		
0362	0362	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has steed sides, near vertical for the southern side and a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base.	Cut of wheel rut.		0.50m	0.10m		0381		
0363	0363	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides and a gradual B.O.S. to a concave base.	Cut of wheel rut.		0.20m	0.04m		0367		
0364	0364	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a mainly flat base.	Cut of wheel rut.		0.20m	0.04m		0382		
0365	0365	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a slightly concave base.	Cut of wheel rut. Most northern of the wheel ruts.		0.15m	0.05m		0357		
0366	0361	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut (0361). Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from	Same as (0384)				0361			
0367	0363	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0363]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0363			
0368			043	North Field	Geological	Deposit	Deposit from sequence of layers in Trench 43. This was just above the basal deposit in the profile and contained what appeared to be pot. Mid to dark brown silty-sand with chalk flecks.	Geological gleyed deposit?			0.3				
0369	0369		027	North Field	Trackway	Cut	Large road/track cut in Trench 27. Not excavated here.			6			0370		
0370	0369		027	North Field	Trackway	Fill	Upper fill of large road/track cut in Trench 27. Not excavated here. Numbered to give context to the finds.			6		0369			
0371	0371		050	North Field	Pit	Cut	Large pit group in Trench 50. This number refers to the machine-excavated slot (dug to test the depth) and not the hand excavated cuts; 0392 and 0394. Full depth of pit was 1m, but including the topsoil the feature was 1.4m deep below ground level.	Post-medieval quarry pit, judging by its size and finds.			1		0372		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0372	0371		050	North Field	Pit	Finds	Finds excavated by machine from the two fills of pit 0371. Both fills were very similar and are likely to have been contemporary.				1	0371			
0373	0373	0360	004	North Field	Ditch	Cut	Recut of ditch [0348] running E-W on the northern end of trackway [0360]. It has steep sides (>45 degrees) with a gradual B.O.S. to a concave base.	Recut of ditch [0348]. Cuts the subsoil - possibly a later boundary ditch after trackway went out of use.		1.60m	0.60m	0350	0349		
0374	0374	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Cut	Eastern rounded terminus of possible wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base.	Cut of possible wheel rut in trackway [0360]. Most southern of the wheel ruts.		0.10m	0.05m		0380		
0375	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Loose dark brownish grey silt with rare small SA/SR stones.	Silt deposit at southern end of trackway.		2.40m	0.40m	0378, 0376, 0379			
0376	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Dark blackish brown, loose silt with very common CBM.	Rubbish dump at southern end of trackway		1.20m	0.10m	0377	0375		
0377	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Loose dark brownish grey silt with very rare small SA/SR stones. Very similar to (0375).	Silt deposit at southern end of trackway.		3.20m	0.40m	0336	0376		
0378	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Dark brown silt with common small (0.001m) SA/SR stones and chalk.	Levelling layer after trackway went out of use?		4m	0.10-0.20m	0383	0375		
0379	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Quite firm dark brownish grey silt with occasional small (0.01-0.05m) SA/SR stones and rare small lenses of chalk.	Silt layer after trackway went out of use		3.80m	0.20m	0336	0383, 0375		
0380	0374	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gulley/wheel rut [0374]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0374			
0381	0362	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gulley [0362]. Separate number to differentiate where the different gullies/wheel ruts finds are from.	Same as (0384)				0362			
0382	0364	0360	004	North Field	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gulley/wheel rut [0364]. Separate number to identify which gulley/wheel rut finds are from only.	Same as (0384).				0364			
0383	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Loose, light brown silt with occasional small (0.01-0.02m) SA/SR stones + chalk flecks	Silt between ditch [0384] + cobbles (0336).		0.70m	0.50m	0379	0378		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0384	0360	0360	004	North Field	Trackway	Layer	Very firm dark grey clay with occasional small (0.01m) SA/SR stones + rounded stones. Same as contexts: (0380), (0335), (0333), (0366), (0381), (0367), (0332) and (03 57). These contexts are to separate finds into the different wheel ruts and are not separate contexts.	Bedding + levelling layer for cobbles (0336) which form the actual trackway.		5.40m	0.02-0.25m		0336		
0385	0385		016	North Field	Trackway	Group	Feature/Group number. Trackway/hollow in Trench 16. Lines up with geophysics and shows up in several trenches, including trench 4 where it is much more obvious, and cobbled. The "surface" (0355) of the trackway is buried in a hollow and is made up of nodular chalk which is weathered - possibly due to traffic moving over it. E-W aligned ditch [0353] runs through the middle of it and appears to be later and a recut at a later time [0388]. The surface (0355) appears to be more disturbed/rutted up to the south of the ditch. There appears to be an "upper" subsoil (0391) under the topsoil in the hollow, however this may just be a weathered version of the main subsoil (0390) located underneath it. There also seems to be a darker layer (0359) above the surface of the trackway, which appears either (?) side of the ditch, and this had the only find from the whole feature - some lava quern, of unknown date at this time. There was a grey silty layer (0356), which appeared to just be silt sitting over the nodular chalk. This was so thin and patchy that it did not appear to show up in the section, but is in the matrix.								
0386	0353		016	North Field	Ditch	Fill	This is the second and top fill of ditch [0353]. It is a greyish brown colour with a silty sand texture and a friable compaction. It has occasional to frequent chalk inclusions.	This is a later fill of original ditch cut [0353]. It is re-cut by [0388] of a later period.	0.84m	0.75m	0.20m				
0387	0387		016	North Field	Trackway	Cut	Linear in plan, running E-W across north end of site. Moderately sloping from both north and south ends, until it meets ditch [0353] in the middle - though it flattens out on the south side, just before it meets the ditch. Base is fairly	Original cut of trackway - though possibly used as a trackway for a time due to its irregular							

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							irregular, possibly due to ruts and pockets formed when carts travelled over it in the wet.	base (possibly due to traffic) - formed before fill (0355) was added to it to re-enforce the surface?							
0388	0388	0387	016	North Field	Ditch	Cut	This is a secondary cut of ditch [0353] but is its own ditch in itself. It is a moderately sloped cut with a concave base. It was not visible on surface for its shape but likely sub-linear	This cut likely was much later than original cut [0353] due to vastly different sizes. It cuts through layer (0359).		1.30m	0.34m				
0389	0388	0385	016	North Field	Ditch	Fill	This is the single fill of ditch re-cut [0353] which is [0388]. It is a medium greyish brown colour with a silty sand texture and a friable compaction. Occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill of re-cut ditch in trackway.		1.30m	0.34m				
0390	0387		016	North Field	Subsoil	Layer	This is a light greyish brown layer of possible trackway feature [0385]. It is the subsoil layer and is a sand silt mix with occasional stones and frequent chalk inclusions. Towards the bottom on south side, the compaction is friable. Above layer (0391) is possibly the same subsoil but more weathered.	Appears to be main subsoil across whole trackway with trackway below it.			0.40m	0359			
0391	387		016	North Field	Subsoil	Layer	This is a medium greyish brown layer within the possible trackway feature [0385]. It is a sandy silt texture with rare chalk inclusions. There are more frequent chalk lenses to the south. This layer starts a 3.30m into the section.	This layer is above the main subsoil (0390). It is possible that this is a weathered section of the below subsoil.			0.26m				
0392	0392		050	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit to the north end of Trench 50. It has a steep slope and an unknown base as it was too thin to excavate to the bottom. It is cut by fill (0396) of pit [0394] but is unclear if [0392] (this pit) or pit [0394] comes first.	This pit is part of a series of quarry pits that appear to be medieval or post-medieval due to animal bone from the spoil excavated from all fills and CBM in some.		0.60m	0.20 + (not bottomed)		0393		
0393	0392		050	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is a single fill of pit [0392] with a sandy silt texture and a friable compaction. It has some chalk inclusions.	See [0392]			0.20m + (not bottomed)	0392, 0394	0396		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0394	0394		050	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is the cut of pit [0394] with 3 fills: basal (0397), middle (0396) and top (0395). It is a sub-oval pit with a moderate slope and a concave base. It is unknown if it is before or after pit [0392] but the fills definitely do.	This is a pit from a series of med/post-medieval quarry pits probably also used for dumping.	2.46m	2.00m	0.60m		0393, 0397		
0395	0394		050	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the upper fill of pit [0394]. It is a medium brownish grey colour with frequent chalk inclusions.	See (0397).	2.46m	3.40m		0396			
0396	0394		050	North Field	Pit	Cut	This is the middle fill of pit (0394). It is a silty chalk texture with a friable compaction and chalk inclusions.	This layer is likely a natural slumping of chalk after a period of no use.	2.08m	2.60m	0.68m	0393, 0397	0395		
0397	0394		050	North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the basal fill of pit [0394]. It is a medium greyish brown colour with a friable compaction and rare chalk inclusions.	This is the earliest fill of pit [0394]. CBM and bone was found in the spoil of all three fills. It was also likely used for dumping.	2.46m	2.00m +	0.60m	0394	0396		
0398	0398		061	North Field	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt.	Natural feature.							
0399	0399		061	North Field	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt.	Natural feature.							
0400	0400		061	North Field	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt.	Natural feature.							
0401	0401		083	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan although appears disturbed on surface - possibly plough scarring. Posthole sides are vertical, although at top to west side is post-packing/disturbance and east side is also disturbed. Feature was not bottomed due to depth.	Cut of very deep and regular posthole. Possibly a runway light setting similar to those seen at Snetterton. One piece of post-medieval pottery near top of fill.	0.82	0.62	>0.89		0402		
0402	0401		083	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid to dark greyish-brown very loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk pieces. Post-packing fill to the west side.	Main fill of posthole.			>0.89	0401	0403		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0403	0401		083	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Post-packing fill. Mixed/mottled light to mid greyish-brown loose silty degraded chalk, with occasional chalk nodules.	Post-packing deposit.			0.3	0402			
0404	0404		074	North Field	Grave	Cut	This is a roughly square cut of an Anglo-Saxon grave. It has moderately sloping sides with a redeposited chalk overhang [around most of the outer edge] - 0591. The base is overall flat, but has lots of irregular little hollows and a layer of fill appearing to cushion/rest the body on. Fill = 0405, skeleton = 0406.	Anglo-Saxon grave cut of a high-status individual.	c.1.97	1.84			0406		
0405	0404		074	North Field	Grave	Fill	Single discernible fill of grave 0404. It is a medium greyish-brown firm sandy-silt, with occasional stone and chalk inclusions. Finds include two blades(?), shield boss and fittings, hanging bowl and occasional pottery sherds.	Grave fill. Forms only clear fill of grave [although see 0591]. Mainly overlying body, although shallow deposit below [presumably there as a result of body decomposition, or to cushion body as grave base was quite irregular].				0406	0591		
0406	0404		074	North Field	Skeleton		Skeleton within grave cut 0404. Large roughly square form, cut into chalk, though grave fill is sandy-silt, very similar to surrounding subsoil (brown-orange with chalk flecks and occasional small flints). Skeleton is in bad condition given chalky soils and as it appears too deep to be plough disturbed. Hands and feet are missing, as are left radius and ulna. The tibias, fibulas and femurs also seem quite damaged and the pelvis is incomplete. Very few of the ribs have survived and the spine is also badly damaged and incomplete. No clear sign of scapulae and only one clavicle recovered. A shield boss was recovered close to the head with one short and one longer blade to the left of the left humerus, radius and ulna. A copper alloy bowl was close to the right humerus.					0404	0405		
0407			074	North Field	MD Finds		Subsoil machine excavated material close to grave 0404 - number issued as finds may be associated with grave.								
0408	0408		098	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Irregular cut in plan, but this could be due to rooting. It has a steep sloping profile and clear breaks of slope to a sloping [concave?] base. It	Possible cut of a posthole [pit?], heavily disturbed by rooting.	0.38	0.54	0.33		0409		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							is next to what looks like another patch of rooting, although against the baulk it looks like they share a fill (0409) containing heat-altered stones/flint.								
0409	0408		098	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single feature fill. Mid slightly orangey-brown silt with loose compaction. It contains occasional charcoal and small gravel inclusions. Indiscernible as a fill of two possible features - 0408 and 0410.	Natural silting up? Though doesn't explain heat-altered stones.			0.33	0408, 0410			
0410	0410		098	South Field	Posthole?	Cut	Irregular in plan, with an irregular profile, and irregular base. Originally thought to be part of a pit with 0408, but turned out to look separate, just sharing a fill. Recorded due to relationship/proximity with 0408, but looks to be rooting?	Possible feature.	0.34	0.32	0.1		0409		
0411	0411		098	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with very steep near vertical sides. Pit was not bottomed due to depth. Just west of gully 0412 and posthole 0414 is on its southeast edge. The northern half of the pit extends beyond trench.	Probable Iron Age storage pit [due to form]. Posthole 0414 and gully 0412 are unlikely to be directly related.		1.6	>1		0418		
0412	0412		098	South Field	Gully	Cut	Thin linear, aligned north-south, with gentle concave sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base. Posthole 0414 is cut into the western edge. Unclear relationship with pit 0411. [50-70° concave sides and a concave base].			0.4	0.15		0413		
0413	0412		098	South Field	Gully	Fill	Single feature fill. Dark brown slightly loose silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular-rounded stones.	Natural backfill.		0.4	0.15	0412	0414	0414	
0414	0414		098	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Small sub-circular posthole with near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to the concave base. Cuts gully 0412 and is on the southeast side of pit 0411.	Posthole or natural hollow.		0.18	0.14	0413	0415		0413
0415	0414		098	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill. Dark brown loose silt with rare chalk flecks.	Natural silting.				0414			
0416	0411		098	South Field	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0411, with animal skull at horizon with 0417. Dark brown firm silt with common small to medium sub-angular-rounded chalk and flint pebbles.			1.6	0.6-0.7	0417			
0417	0411		098	South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid pit fill. Small sub-angular-rounded chalk rubble mixed with loose grey silt and occasional small-mid sub-angular-rounded flint pebbles. Not bottomed.			1.6	>0.4	0418	0416		
0418	0411		098	South Field	Pit	Fill	Dark grey loose silt with common small and mid sub-angular-rounded chalk pebbles. Not				>0.2	0411	0417		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							bottomed. Lowest excavated fill, but unsure if it is the basal fill.								
0419	0419		110	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit in plan, with moderate sides and a flat-slightly concave base. [Immediately underlies the topsoil].	No finds, but located 1m from a similar pit with post-medieval clay pipe in, so could be of the same age.	1.84	>0.8	0.72		0420		
0420	0419		110	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions.		>0.8	1.84		0419			
0421	0421		110	South Field	Natural Feature	Cut	Sub-circular/irregular tree root throw, with near vertical sides and a very undulating base. [Planned by GPS, no section drawn - see photos].	Natural tree root throw. [Potentially a root disturbed pit, but very irregular - 0423 is much more regular].	1.34	0.95	0.1		0422		
0422	0421		110	South Field	Natural Feature	Fill	Brown loose silt with common chalk flecks and occasional flints.	Natural silting up of 0421.		1	0.1	0421			
0423	0423		110	South Field	Pit/natural?	Cut	Irregular sub-circular feature with near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to an undulating base.	Natural tree root throw or small pit. [In hindsight looks like a possible small pit, especially given the charcoal inclusions].	1	>0.74	0.25		0424		
0424	0423		110	South Field	Pit/natural?	Fill	Brown loose silt with common charcoal flecks and rare small flints (1cm-5cm). Single fill.	Natural silting of 0423. [In hindsight looks like a possible small pit, especially given the charcoal inclusions].				0423			
0425	0425		095	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Cuts posthole 0427 [this is not clear in section or plan].		0.32	0.3	0.18		0426		
0426	0425		095	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill, of medium brown friable silty-sand with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.32	0.3	0.18	0425			
0427	0427		095	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan with steep sides and a concave base. [Apparently] cut by posthole 0425, [but this isn't clear in plan or section really as they barely intersect.	One of two posthole cuts. Post-medieval.	0.47	0.38	0.54		0428		
0428	0427		095	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole, of medium-dark brown fill with occasional chalk inclusions. Friable compaction and produced CBM.		0.47	0.38	0.54	0427			
0429	0429		110	South Field	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan, with almost vertical sides and clear break of slope to the flat base.	Cut of a pit, with natural silting up fill?	>1.8	1.82	0.48		0430		
0430	0429		110	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid orange-brown loose silt, with rare charcoal and flint inclusions.	Natural silting-up fill?	>1.8	1.82	0.48	0429			
0431			074	South Field	MD Finds		Metal detected finds from topsoil and subsoil in the Trench 74 extension. This number was	Selection of metal detected finds -							

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							issued to material in the first 3m strip, i.e. the material closest to the grave.	possibly grave related, but not in-situ.							
0432			074	South Field	MD Finds		Metal detected finds from topsoil and subsoil in the Trench 74 extension. This number was issued to the remainder of the material in the rest of the trench extension, i.e. material at 3m+ from the grave.								
0433	0433		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole [judging by finds in other postholes in trench] in a large number of postholes (40+) in Trench 94. >25% were fully excavated [as a sample, agreed with SCCAS]. Some contained clay pipe, post-medieval CBM and animal bone. At least 1/3 of the apparent postholes are natural [but the remainder are well defined postholes].	0.18	0.14	0.1		0434		
0434	0433		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.18	0.14	0.1	0433			
0435	0435		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base.	Post-medieval posthole [judging by finds in other postholes in trench] in a large number of postholes (40+) in Trench 94. >25% were fully excavated [as a sample, agreed with SCCAS]. Some contained clay pipe, post-medieval CBM and animal bone. At least 1/3 of the apparent postholes are natural [but the remainder are well defined postholes].	0.78	0.46	0.2		0436		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0436	0435		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of friable light greyish-brown sand and silt, with chalk and gravel inclusions.		0.78	0.46	0.2	0435			
0437	0437		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base.	See 0433.	0.18	0.12	0.09		0438		
0438	0437		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.18	0.12	0.09	0437			
0439	0439		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base.	See 0433.	0.19	0.12	0.07		0440		
0440	0439		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. [Contained pottery that looks post-medieval].		0.19	0.12	0.07	0439			
0441	0441		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately-gently sloping sides and an irregular base.	See 0433.	0.12	0.08	0.07		0442		
0442	0441		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.12	0.08	0.07	0441			
0443	0443		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.2	0.16	0.06		0444		
0444	0443		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.2	0.16	0.06	0443			
0445	0445		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.12	0.12	0.06		0446		
0446	0445		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.12	0.12	0.06	0445			
0447	0447		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and an irregular/stepped base.	See 0433.	0.26	0.08	0.1		0448		
0448	0447		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.26	0.08	0.1	0447			
0449	0449		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	See 0433.	0.18	0.12	0.14		0450		
0450	0449		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.18	0.12	0.14	0449			
0451	0451		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.3	0.3	0.16		0452		
0452	0451		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.					0451			
0453	0453		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.1	0.15	0.11		0454		
0454	0453		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Contained clay pipe.		0.1	0.15	0.11	0453			
0455	0455		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.12	0.06	0.04		0456		
0456	0455		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.		0.12	0.06	0.04	0455			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0457	0457		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular base.	Post-medieval posthole.	0.36	0.2	0.16		0458		
0458	0457		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill, of medium grey-brown sandy-silt, friable, with rare chalk inclusions.		0.36	0.2	0.16	0457			
0459	0459		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular base.	Possible posthole, but may be natural as is larger and less defined than the majority of other postholes and has an irregular base.	0.66	0.34	0.06		0460		
0460	0459		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole or friable medium grey-brown sandy-silt, with rare chalk inclusions.	May be natural given the irregular cut.	0.66	0.34	0.06	0459			
0461	0461		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular/stepped base.	Possibly natural, but amongst a large number of actual postholes within the trench.	0.79	0.7	0.41		0462		
0462	0461		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional darker patches.	Possibly natural, but amongst a large number of actual postholes within the trench.	0.7	0.79	0.41	0461			
0463	0463		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base.	See 0433.	0.08	0.06	0.05		0464		
0464	0463		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	Contained CBM that looks post-medieval.	0.08	0.06	0.05	0463			
0465	0465		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. One of two postholes with 0449. Part of a large group in Trench 94. It isn't clear how this and 0449 relate to one another.	See 0433.	0.2	0.14	0.15		0466		
0466	0465		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of light greyish-brown sandy-silt, with darker sandy-silt inclusions.		0.2	0.14	0.15	0465			
0467	0467		093	South Field	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, with very shallow profile - slightly deeper to the west. Gradual breaks of slope leading to a very slightly concave base.	Cut of a possible pit with a natural silting up of fill? Contained heated flint and other stone, which is why it was recorded.	0.94	0.64	0.16		0468		
0468	0467		093	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose silt, with occasional stone/flint inclusions and a layer of 'pea gravel' at the interface with the natural.	Natural silting up deposit?	0.94	0.64	0.16	0467			
0469	0469		093	South Field	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with a roughly north-south alignment. Shallow profile, with a slightly deeper	Possible ditch terminus.	>1.18	0.34	0.08.		0470		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							part at the terminus. Gradual break of slope and a concave base.								
0470	0469		093	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose orangish-brown silt, containing occasional flints.	Naturally silted up deposit?	>1.18	0.34	0.08.	0469			
0471	0471		093	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, but merges with neighbouring posthole 0473. Vertical profile and a concave base.	Cut of possible posthole/stakehole.	0.22	0.2	0.4		0472		
0472	0471		093	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silt, with 'pea gravel' at the interface with the natural.	Natural silting-up fill?	0.22	0.2	0.4	0471			
0473	0473		093	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut in plan, merging with neighbouring posthole 0471. Reasonably steep sides, with gradual break of slope to the concave base.	Cut of possible posthole/stakehole.	0.3	0.28	0.2		0474		
0474	0473		093	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silt with occasional flint inclusions.	Natural silting up fill?	0.3	0.28	0.2	0473			
0475	0475		093	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan with a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. Very shallow profile until the northeast end where it steps down to a concave base.	Possible posthole [but very irregular and more likely a tree root].	0.82	0.49	0.32		0476		
0476	0475		093	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown [silt?] with a 'pea gravel' lens at the interface with the natural.	Natural silting-up deposit?	0.82	0.49	0.32	0475			
0477	0477		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval posthole/pit within trench 94. Sub-oval in plan but irregular, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base.	This may be natural, but otherwise could be natural [given the other features in the trench].	0.46	0.21	0.09		0478		
0478	0477		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of friable dark-brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions.	Possibly natural deposit.	0.46	0.21	0.09	0477			
0479	0479		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Located next to deeper posthole 0481.	Post-medieval posthole.	0.14	0.12	0.06		0480		
0480	0479		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, same as 0482. Light grey-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions.	Post-medieval CBM recovered from fill.	0.14	0.12	0.06	0479			
0481	0481		094	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with very steep sides and a concave base. Located next to similar but shallowed posthole 0479.	Post-medieval posthole.	0.22	0.21	0.14		0482		
0482	0481		094	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, same as 0482. Light grey-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions.	[Identical to 0480, so possibly may well be post-medieval as well].	0.22	0.21	0.14	0481			
0483	0483		115	South Field	Pit	Cut	See 0537 - renumbered.								
0484	0483		115	South Field	Pit	Fill	See 0538 - renumbered.								
0485	0485		104	South Field	Natural	Cut	This is likely a natural feature. It has very irregular, moderate to steep sides, with channels running throughout the base. It is sub-oval on the surface and has an irregular base.	Likely a natural feature. [Has similar fill to pits on site and showed up on the	3.5	>1.8	0.52		0486		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								geophysical survey, but was particularly irregular].							
0486	0485		104	South Field	Natural	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions.	[Natural silting deposit? Finds are possibly present through natural processes].	3.5	>1.8	0.52	0485			
0487	0487		092	South Field	Pit	Cut	Irregular cut in plan, with shallow profile and irregular base.	Cut of possible pit, but maybe caused by rooting?	1.14	>0.56	0.32?		0488		
0488	0487		092	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown silt, with rare charcoal and occasional stone inclusions.		1.14	>0.56	0.32?	0487			
0489	0489		092	South Field	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, with NE-SW alignment. Steep sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base.	Cut of pit containing prehistoric(?) pot.	1.2	0.72	0.45		0490		
0490	0489		092	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown silt, containing occasional stone inclusions.		1.2	0.72	0.45	0489			
0491	0491		123	South Field	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear cut in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base. [Continues to the south into a large medieval(?) pit cut, with which there is no clear relationship as the fills are identical]. Planned with GPS.	[Ditch cut with unclear relationship with pit to the south - may well be largely contemporary].	>5.9	0.48	0.13		0492		
0492	0491		123	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of light greyish-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions.		>5.9	0.48	0.13	0491			
0493	0493		092	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.	Steep pit on the edge of Trench 92. It is similar in cut to nearby Late Iron Age pit 0489, though 0493 produced no finds.	0.76	>0.2	0.44		0494		
0494	0493		092	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of friable medium-dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.		0.76	0.2+	0.44	0493			
0495	0495		092	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base.	Post-medieval cut?	1.2	0.78	0.18		0496		
0496	0495		092	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill or friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel type inclusions.		1.2	0.78	0.18	0495			
0497	0497		092	South Field	Natural	Cut	Irregular cut in plan - regular eastern side, but varied western edge. Moderate to steep sides, and steps down significantly in one end.	May be a pit, but more likely natural.	0.4	0.3	0.21		0498		
0498	0497		092	South Field	Natural	Fill	Single pit fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions.		0.4	0.3	0.21	0497			
0499	0499		092	South Field	Natural	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base [that steeps down significantly in one area].	Possibly a post-medieval pit, but may	0.6	0.26	0.26		0500		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								be natural, given its irregular shape.							
0500	0499		092	South Field	Natural	Fill	Single 'pit' fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions.		0.6	0.26	0.26	0499			
0501	0501		091	South Field	Ditch	Cut	North-south aligned linear cut in plan, with a 'V' shaped profile. Steep sides, coming down to a thin concave base.	Cut of boundary or drainage ditch. Possibly Late Iron Age or early Roman.	>1.8	0.7	0.54		0502		
0502	0501		091	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and chalk. Pot recovered from surface of fill.	Probably naturally-deposited silt.	>1.8	0.7	0.54	0501			
0503	0503		091	South Field	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan. Shallow, with steep sides and a concave base. Partially obscured by limit of excavation.		0.5	>0.35	0.24		0504		
0504	0503		091	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand with small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Naturally deposited silt?	0.5	0.35	0.24	0503			
0505	0505		156	North Field	Natural Feature		This is a natural sand area within Trench 156. [Excavated as it was picked up by the geophysical survey and was hence targeted as a potential grave, but was very irregular, particularly in section and is most probably a natural solution channel through the chalk. Also contained patches of sand, of which there have been several in this area of the field - perhaps this is what has led to the confusion on the geophysics? Only given a single number for photo and GPS surveying].	Natural feature.	>1.8	1.5	?				
0506	0506		155	North Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval/somewhat irregular oblong shape in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and a possible posthole in the base.	Appears to be a pit with four fills and a possible posthole. The 'posthole' makes it look a little like an SFB, but it may be natural. [Dug and excavated as a pit, but it's fills are all very naturally derived - would have abandoned its excavation except for a darker grey lens at the base of the redeposited chalk that contained some	2.08	1.08+	0.72	0521	0507		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								charcoal, hence it having been sampled as well].							
0507	0506		155	North Field	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of firm light grey-brown clayey-silt, with mid-dark patches and chalk [and charcoal] inclusions. Possibly continues further to the end of the feature.	[Largely derived from degraded chalk].			0.14	0506	0508		
0508	0506		155	North Field	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill of pit. Degraded compact chalk with a pale greyish-white colour.	[Deposit of redeposited natural chalk].			0.48+	0507	0509, 0522		
0509	0506		155	North Field	Pit	Fill	Main/upper fill of pit, of firm to friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk streaks and occasional chalk inclusions. [Becomes darker to the base, merging into 0521].	[Looks very similar to subsoil over much of this field, so may be derived from this. Basically the same as 0521].			0.56	0508			
0510	0510		157	North Field	Pit	Cut	Possibly sub-oval in plan [but obscured by limit of excavation], with moderately steep [varied] sides and a concave base. [Targeted as had a clear signal on the geophysical survey and had the potential to be a grave].	Feature is filled with solution type hollows towards its base, making the actual shape hard to see. Possibly a natural sand deposit, with either a human cut in the top [or just discoloured from water throughflow].	1.8	>1.32	0.74		0512		
0511	0510		157	North Field	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit. Medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.					0512			
0512	0510		157	North Field	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill. Very firm deposit of degraded chalk, with a dark-grey to white colour.					0510	0511		
0513	0513		112	South Field	Ditch	Cut	Linear, aligned east to west, with bad edges in plan. Irregular sloping sides and an uneven base (irregular, convoluted edges - look suspiciously like toothed bucket marks but might be solution holes, of which several in base).	Ditch?	>1.8	1.2	0.4		0514		
0514	0513		112	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single feature fill of dark brown silty-sand with occasional small rounded/sub-angular flints and chalk flecks, with some large lumps of redeposited chalk.					0513			
0515	0515		123	South Field	Pit	Cut	Large deep pit, extent unknown. Too deep to bottom here by hand, [but machine excavated to full depth elsewhere in trench.	Cut for large medieval/post-medieval pit.	>16.4	>1.8	>1.9		0519		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0516	0515		123	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill or light brown-grey sandy-silt with medium/small sub-rounded stones.	Likely to be subsoil, but may be an upper fill of 0515.			0.22	0517			
0517	0515		123	South Field	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of mid brown/grey sandy-silt with occasional medium/small sub-rounded stones.				0.24	0518	0516		
0518	0515		123	South Field	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of pale brown/grey clayey-silt with occasional medium/small sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks. [Diffuse lower horizon with 0519].				0.1	0519	0517		
0519	0515		123	South Field	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill in pit 0515 sondage. Pale grey clayey-silt with frequent small/medium sub-rounded stones and pieces of chalk, and rare flecks of charcoal.				>0.46	0515	0518		
0520	0520		155	North Field	P-hole/natural	Cut	Cut of possible posthole within pit 0506 [but probably a natural solution/rotting depression]. Not fully uncovered, but had rounded eastern half in plan. Steep irregular sides and an irregular base.	Possible posthole, but very irregular base. If it was a posthole it could suggest an SFB, but this is unlikely given the fills and feature profiles.		0.2	>0.46		0521		
0521	0520		155	North Field	P-hole/natural	Fill	Single posthole fill of friable mid-dark orangish-brown sandy-silt with rare chalk inclusions.	[Probably the same as 0509, just a bit darker from eluviation].		0.2	>0.46	0520	0506		
0522	0506		155	North Field	Pit	Fill	Top pit fill of friable mid grey-brown sandy-silt. Similar to fill 0509.				0.14	0508			
0523	0523		111	South Field	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned linear in plan, with steep, near vertical sides, a gradual break of slope to the wide uneven base (looks okay where drawn in section, but elsewhere edges and base are very uneven).		>1.8	1.2	0.32		0524		
0524	0523		111	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of dark brown silty-sand with occasional/moderate small/medium flints and occasional small chalk flecks.					0523			
0525	0525		111	South Field	Pit	Cut	Circular cut, partly revealed against edge of Trench 111, with vertical/steep sides, gradual break of slope to wider slightly rounded base. This trench was accidentally backfilled before being GPS'd - pit was approximately 5m from east end of trench.		1.05		0.62		0526		
0526	0525		111	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange-brown friable silty-sand, with occasional/moderate small/medium flints and lenses of chalk/chalk flecks across top of deposit.		1.05		0.62	0525			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0527	0527		111	South Field	Pit	Cut	Rounded edges in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave/partially irregular base. It is cut into a large natural area.	Cut into a large natural area and contains burnt chalk with post-medieval pot - thought to be the site of a post-medieval hearth. [This was re-excavated and reinterpreted later as was not fully recorded here - now thought to be potentially earlier, with overlying post-medieval/modern plough soil].	>1	0.63	0.14		0528		
0528	0527		111	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	Post-medieval hearth. [Possibly an earlier feature that became disturbed by ploughing and mixed with post-medieval soil and finds].	>1	0.63	0.14	0527			
0529	0529		111	South Field	Pit	Cut	Trench accidentally backfilled before feature fully recorded. Circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base. All recorded from memory. C.8m from the east end of the trench. Feature only photographed - no drawings or GPS plan done.		c.1.2				0530		
0530	0529		111	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange brown silty sand.					0529			
0531	0531		121	South Field	Pit	Cut	Large oval-shaped [rounded edge] pit aligned north-south. Eastern side obscured by trench edge. Very steep sided and not bottomed due to reaching a depth of c.1.1m. Base and therefore uncertain, but possibly 'U' shaped [as with other such pits on site].	Undated pit, purpose unclear.	>2.12	>0.67	>0.68		0532		
0532	0531		121	South Field	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill of pit, but not bottomed so unsure if it is the basal fill. Dark brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium stones and inclusions of chalk, and rare flecks of charcoal.					0531	0533		
0533	0531		121	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of firm medium brown-grey silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, and occasional inclusions of chalk and rare flecks of charcoal.					0532			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0534	0534		108	South Field	Pit	Cut	Possibly sub-square in plan, but obscured by trench edge. Moderately steep sides and a concave base.	Interpreted on site as a post-medieval refuse pit as contained animal bone and is in the same trench as a post-medieval pit. [However, its dimensions and profile are more reminiscent of the Iron Age pits found on site].	1.98	>1.2	0.7		0535		
0535	0534		108	South Field	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of firm mid grey-brown and white degraded silty-chalk.	Likely a slump of degraded [trampled] chalk from the pit's early use.			0.19	0534	0536		
0536	0534		108	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of friable light yellowish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Contained large quantities of animal bone.	This fill is likely a post-medieval rubbish dump [this seems unlikely given the lack of post-medieval occupation waste nearby - it is probably a pit of similar date to the majority of others on site].			0.61	0535			
0537	0537		115	South Field	Pit/SFB	Cut	Large irregular but shallow pit/spread/scoop/hollow with gently sloping edges to the wide, slightly undulating, mainly flat base. No clear relationship with pit 0539 adjacent/to the west. Same as pit [0483]/(0484) - numbers issued for a small find.	Pit cut, shape reminiscent of an SFB, but pit 0539 doesn't look like a posthole. [Probably an SFB that is heavily truncated].	3	>1.8	0.15		0538		
0538	0537		115	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange brown silty-sand with moderate small chalk flecks, mainly towards base of deposit, rare small charcoal flecks. See (0484) for small find 1183.					0537			
0539	0539		115	South Field	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with steep slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. No clear relationship with shallow scoop 0537, adjacent.		0.6		0.36		0540		
0540	0539		115	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid-dark orange-brown silty-sand, with frequent chalk flecks and pieces, mainly across top and east side of deposit.				0.36	0539			
0541	0541		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated	0.28	0.2	0.07		0542		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.							
0542	0541		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.07	0541			
0543	0543		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.14	0.14	0.1		0544		
0544	0543		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.1	0543			
0545	0545		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.24	0.2	0.08		0546		
0546	0545		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.08	0545			
0547	0547		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.18	0.15	0.14		0548		
0548	0547		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.14	0547			
0549	0549		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.15	0.15	0.08		0550		
0550	0549		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.08	0549			
0551	0551		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated	0.26	0.18	0.12		0552		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.							
0552	0551		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.12	0551			
0553	0553		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.14	0.12	0.1		0554		
0554	0553		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.			0.1	0553			
0555	0555		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.2	0.18	0.1		0556		
0556	0555		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.	0.2	0.18	0.1	0555			
0557	0557		106	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base.	Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.16	0.15	0.06		0558		
0558	0557		106	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Derived from natural silting.	0.16	0.15	0.06	0557			
0559	0559		107	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub square/circular cut in plan, with 80° straight sides, breaking to a concave/flat base. Sealed by topsoil.	Late Iron Age pit? Other similar, but undated, pits in trench to south.	1.3	>1.1	0.65		0560		
0560	0559		107	South Field	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of dark grey chalky-silt, with common chalk flecks.	Trampled degraded chalk and silt, mixed with 0561. Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.14	0559	0561		
0561	0559		107	South Field	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of mixed dark brown-grey silt and brown sandy-silt. Friable, with common chalk flecks and occasional flints.	Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.4	0560	0562		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0562	0559		107	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of dark brown friable sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks, and occasional small flints. Metal detected nail from surface of deposit.	Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.22	0561			
0563	0563		107	South Field	Natural Feature		Roughly semi-circular in plan, but had irregular base. Quite shallow. Fill is somewhat reminiscent of subsoil, but has small (c.5mm diameter) chalk nodules at base, similar to several other irregular features in area [but also recorded in definitively archaeological features as well]. Chalk at base also very hard and somewhat discoloured as grey (not burnt). No section or hand plan, but photo'd and GPS'd.	Natural solution or glacial feature?	>0.8?	>0.3	0.26				
0564	0564		115	South Field	Pit	Cut	Large, probably circular pit revealed against northern edge of trench, with steep slightly convex sides, gradual break of slope to the fairly flat base.		1.9	>1.35	0.56		0565		
0565	0564		115	South Field	Pit	Fill	Mixed single fill of mainly orange-brown silty-clay-sand, friable, but with frequent lenses and dumps of chalk nodules, frequent chalk flecks throughout, rare small charcoal flecks. One nail from top - metal detected.				0.56	0564			
0566	0566		115	South Field	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, partly revealed against the south edge of the trench, with steep, concave sides and a continuous/imperceptible break of slope to the slightly rounded base.		1.1	>0.85	0.38		0567		
0567	0566		115	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid orange-brown silty-clay-sand, with moderate-frequent small flints and chalk pieces, and moderate chalk flecks throughout.		>1		0.38	0566			
0568	0568		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval [elongated almost linear] cut in plan, in grave 0404. [Form hard to make out as quite deep and thin and located right along the grave's southern edge, near the southwest corner]. Very steep [70-80° convex to concave], almost vertical sides, with a concave [very thin] base, dug into base of grave cut. [Unclear what the relationship of the posthole is either to the grave cut or fill].	Possible posthole for structure over the burial.	0.46	0.14+	0.38		0569		
0569	0568		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.38	0568			
0570	0570		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, in grave 0404. Very steep, almost vertical sides [45-75°] convex to concave], with a [curving break of slope to the]	Possible posthole for structure over the burial.	0.3	0.22	0.2		0571		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							concave base, dug into base of grave cut. [Unclear what the relationship of the posthole is either to the grave cut or fill].								
0571	0570		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.2	0570			
0572	0572		100	South Field	Ditch	Cut	East to west linear in plan, with c.70° straight sides, curving sharply to a flat/uneven base. Sealed by topsoil. Unclear relationship with subsoil.	Ditch with one sherd of possibly intrusive post-medieval pottery, as well as animal bone.		0.75	0.36		0573		
0573	0572		100	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid orangish-brown friable sand-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.			0.75	0.36	0572			
0574	0574		100	South Field	Ditch	Cut	North to south aligned linear in plan, with 45-60° slightly concave sides and a concave-uneven base.	Ditch cut, possibly associated with 0572 as have similar fills and would meet each other at a right angle.		0.45-0.5	0.2		0575		
0575	0574		100	South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid orangish-brown friable sand-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.	Very similar to/same as subsoil.			0.2	0574			
0576	0576		126	South Field	Pit	Cut	Oval(?) cut in plan, aligned east to west and extending beyond trench. C.70-80° slightly concave sides, rapidly breaking to flat base. Possibly a posthole in the west end, but more likely a natural feature/overcut into soft sand.	Pit cut, similar to others on site.	>1.35	1.2	0.32		0577		
0577	0576		126	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid-dark orangish-brown friable sandy-silt. Identical to the subsoil, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.	Pit fill, similar to that in the other features on the site.			0.32	0576			
0578	0578		125	South Field	Pit	Cut	Irregular circular cut in plan (obscured by trench edge), with 50-85° slightly concave sides, curving to a flat base.	Pit cut, similar to others on site/nearby.	1.8	>1.55	0.28		0579		
0579	0578		125	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of dark grey-brown sand-silt, friable, with occasional chalk flecks/lumps and small flints. Contained unusual fired clay(?) fragments.	Pit fill similar to that in other pits nearby.			0.28	0578			
0580	0580		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	[Number issued as a posthole in grave 0404, but no context sheets completed and not drawn on plan, so presumably disregarded].								
0581	0582		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	[Number issued as a posthole in grave 0404, but no context sheets completed and not drawn on plan, so presumably disregarded].								
0582	0582		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-square/oval cut in north-west corner of grave 0404. Unclear relationship with grave cut.		0.19	0.17	0.31		0583		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.								
0583	0582		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.31	0582			
0584	0584		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-square/irregular cut in northeast corner of grave 0404, to north-west of 0586. Unclear relationship with grave cut. 70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.		0.24	0.16	0.36		0585		
0585	0584		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.36	0584			
0586	0586		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in northeast corner of grave 0404, to southeast of 0584. Unclear relationship with grave cut. 70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.		0.31	0.12	0.18		0587		
0587	0586		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.18	0586			
0588	0588		074	North Field	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut, midway along east edge of grave 0404. Unclear relationship with grave cut and emerges slightly beyond its eastern limit. 70-80° straight sides, with a very thin concave base.		0.12	0.1	0.16		0589		
0589	0588		074	North Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction.	[Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.16	0588			
0590	0590		108	South Field	Hearth		Small roughly circular area of in-situ burning towards north-west end of Trench 108 [-recorded earlier as a possible post-medieval hearth, but never GPS'd]. Only survives partially as heavily ploughed/mixed with topsoil. In some places the in-situ burning has discoloured the chalk. One bucket sample taken, but will be mixed with topsoil/plough soil/ Only GPS'd - no photo, plan, or section as only very partial survival.	In-situ hearth/fire siting. Appears to be earlier than plough soil, but heavily mixed together [presumably as a result of ploughing], so there is some doubt.	c.0.5	c.0.4	c.0.05				
0591	0404		074	North Field	Grave	Fill	This is the chalk overhang of grave 0404 and skeleton 0406. It is a mid greyish-white colour, made up of slightly silty redeposited chalk. It is firm-friable and has rare small stone 'pea gravel' inclusions. [It was present, where not ploughed out, around much of the grave edge, forming a reasonably substantial layer. It was initially thought to be material that had been dragged across the top of the grave by ploughing, but it	This may be the overhang of a structure or mound that was later ploughed out. There are at least three convincing postholes in the grave [and these may have been part of			0.1-0.3	0405			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							was both too thick and consistent to have resulted from this].	an associated structure. The surviving overhang, which is on top of the main grave fill, may be the very base of a chalk mound or wall around the grave. It is uncertain if such structures were built, as opposed to using timber for a chamber, but it is hard at this moment to suggest another explanation].							
0592	0404		074	North Field	Grave	Hollow	Sub-oval, irregular natural feature in grave 0404. No section drawing or individual photograph, but recorded on main plan.	[Irregular natural depression into chalk - does not have regular sides or depth to suggest it is another posthole in the grave base].	0.22	0.2					
0593	0404		074	North Field	Grave	Hollow	Sub-oval, irregular natural feature in grave 0404. No section drawing or individual photograph, but recorded on main plan.	[Irregular natural depression into chalk - does not have regular sides or depth to suggest it is another posthole in the grave base].	0.2	0.07					
0594	0594		116	South Field	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped pit (or possible ditch terminus?) with uneven sides to curving channel or 'trough' extending from west towards base - possibly due to water action?		1.3		0.4-0.5		0595		
0595	0594		116	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-sand, with moderate levels of chalk flecks, becoming frequent towards base of deposit. Top 0.06m contaminated by ploughing, which had introduced post-medieval finds that have been discarded.				0.4-0.5	0594			
0596	0596		118	South Field	Ditch?	Cut	Appears to be an east to west aligned linear. Initially has gentle slopes which then steeply dive down to an uneven and irregular sand and chalk natural base.	Cut for a possible east to west linear or boundary, but possibly a natural feature with the finds [having slumped in] or being	>1.8	1.9	0.9		0597		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								redeposited. Could be that is a linear disturbed by natural features/solution holes and/or heavy ploughing. [Or could be a feature dug through a natural patch - seems quite likely that it's plough soil and/or subsoil that has slumped into a natural hollow].							
0597	0596		118	South Field	Ditch?	Fill	Single fill of medium brown-grey silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and inclusions of chalk. Firm compaction. Thick lenses of redeposited chalk in the centre. Some bone and pot on the surface of the feature.	Silting fill that appears to be naturally derived. [Possibly a natural feature altogether].			0.9	0596			
0598	0598		119	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Narrow but very deep posthole with steep east side to undercut west side, to narrow pointed base.		0.26		0.48		0599		
0599	0598		119	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of mid orange brown friable sandy-clay-silt becoming pale grey-brown to base, with occasional-moderate chalk flecks/pieces becoming moderate-frequent towards base, rare chalk flecks towards top.				0.48	0598			
0600	0600		119	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole cut, with vertical west side to steep/convex east side, to narrow rounded base.		0.36		0.4		0601		
0601	0600		119	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of mid orange-brown friable sandy-clay-silt with moderate/frequent chalk flecks and pieces.				0.4	0600			
0602	0602		105	South Field	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, but obscured by trench edge. 80° sides that then break to vertical. Too deep to fully excavate.	Iron Age(?) pit, [partially backfilled with a range of refuse].	2.1	>1.45	>1.06		0603		
0603	0602		105	South Field	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill from pit [but not bottomed]. Mixed loose to firm grey silt, chalk nodules and dark brown-grey sandy-silt. Contained irregular patches of fired clay - oven/kiln structure(?).				>0.2	0602	0604		
0604	0602		105	South Field	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of pit.. Dark brownish-grey loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks/nodules.				c.0.53	0603	0605		
0605	0602		105	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill or mid-dark orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Diffuse horizon with 0604.				c.0.4	0604			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0606	0606		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	[Curved edge in plan, but obscured by trench edge and where it intersects with pit 0625]. Very steep edges, with a concave to flat base. Unclear relationship with pit 0625.	This pit has characteristics of other Iron Age pits on the site, particularly the very steep sides, although there have been no immediately datable finds.	>2.24	>1.35	0.72		0607		
0607	0606		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill, which is very similar to fill 0626 from adjoining pit. Medium yellowish-brown friable sandy-silt, with common very large irregular flints [c.0.2-0.3m across].	Possibly an Iron Age pit, backfilled at the same time as adjoining pit 0625 as the fills are very similar.			0.72	0606			
0608	0608		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Roughly round cut in plan, with 80-85° sides and a slightly concave base.	'Good' posthole cut, probably associated with other post-medieval postholes in field.	0.26	0.23	0.16		0609		
0609	0608		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of dark greyish-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional chalk nodules.				0.16	0608			
0610	0610		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Roughly sub-rectangular in plan, east to west aligned, with variable sides/stepped base. Initially 50-80° slope all round, before bottoming out quite quickly in east side.	Posthole(?) cut into solid chalk, but irregular profile and fill is similar to subsoil - tree root hollow?	0.48	0.35	0.23		0611		
0611	0610		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose orangish-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks.	Similar to subsoil.			0.23	0610			
0612	0612		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with irregular patch spreading off to the north-west. Profile has 45-50° irregular sides and an irregular base.	Posthole(?) cut into solid chalk, but irregular profile and fill is similar to subsoil - tree root hollow?	0.38-0.6	0.48	0.18		0613		
0613	0612		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, identical to 0611, of loose orangish-brown sandy-silt, with dense patches of chalk at base.	Similar to subsoil.			0.18	0612			
0614	0614		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Very small circular cut in plan, with 40-55° irregular sides and a concave/irregular base.	Possible posthole/root hole.	0.17	0.17	0.08		0615		
0615	0614		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mixed grey-brown and dark grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks.				0.08	0614			
0616	0616		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan. Very small, with c.45° sides and a flat base.	Possible posthole/root hole.	0.23	0.21	0.07		0617		
0617	0616		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mixed grey-brown and dark grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks.				0.07	0616			
0618	0618		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Very small circular cut in plan. 75-80° sides and a concave base.	Posthole with 'good' [regular] cut - probably	0.19	0.18	0.13		0619		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								part of post-medieval postholes recorded across this part of the site.							
0619	0618		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks.	'Good' fill.			0.13	0618			
0620	0620		105	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Small round posthole cut in plan, with 85-90° slightly concave-vertical sides and a slightly concave base. [Adjacent to pit 0622, but no relationship].	Posthole with 'good' [regular] cut - probably part of post-medieval postholes recorded across this part of the site.	0.25	0.2	0.2		0621		
0621	0620		105	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks.	'Good' fill.			0.2	0620			
0622	0622		105	South Field	Pit?	Cut	Oval cut in plan(?) - extends beyond trench edge and has diffuse southern side. Approximately 45° concave-irregular sides and irregular base.	Possible pit or solution hollow filled with subsoil [and partially degraded chalk].	1.4	>1	c.0.5		0623		
0623	0622		105	South Field	Pit?	Fill	Basal 'pit' fill of mid grey firm degraded chalk with common chalk nodules and rare charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon with natural.	Possible pit fill/possibly natural.			0.35?	0622	0624		
0624	0622		105	South Field	Pit?	Fill	Upper 'pit' fill of loose mid orangish-brown sandy-silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.	Possible pit fill/possibly natural - similar to subsoil [and may have simply slumped into a natural depression/solution hollow].			Up to 0.3	0623			
0625	0625		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit in plan [full shape obscured by trench edge], with moderate to steep sides and a concave to flat base. A slot was cut through the pit, as it is very similar to pit 0606 and had no finds. This pit relates to pit 0606, but it is unclear which cut which.	This pit, like 0606, has characteristics like other possibly Iron Age features on site, though no datable finds in the fill.	2.73	>1.8	0.57		0626		
0626	0625		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill, very similar to fill 0607. Friable mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional large flint nodules.	Possibly an Iron Age pit, backfilled at the same time as adjoining pit 0606 as the fills are very similar.			0.57	0625			
0627	0627		101	South Field	Pit	Cut	Largest of a series of four pits seen along the north-west edge of the trench, with steep to undercut irregular sides. Base appears flat in section, but has a deeper irregular sided undulating base to the southwest. No obvious relationship with 0629.	Recorded as part of a series of four pits, but likely to be separate lobes of same extraction pit, giving an apparently scalloped	1.5		0.4-0.6		0628		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								edge in plan - might have been chasing flints nodules, a seam of which continues to the northeast.							
0628	0627		101	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk.				0.4-0.6	0627			
0629	0629		101	South Field	Pit	Cut	Probably part of general cut 0627, but appears as a separate unit in section 104, but no obvious cutting relationship with 0627.		c.0.6		c.0.5		0630		
0630	0629		101	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628.					0629			
0631	0631		101	South Field	Pit	Cut	Probably just a lobe of [quarry pit] 0627, but appears as separate unit in section 104. No obvious cutting relationship with adjacent pits 0629 or 0633. Gently sloping concave sides and base.		c.1		c.0.4		0632		
0632	0631		101	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628. Pot sherd recovered from base of deposit.				c.0.4	0631			
0633	0633		101	South Field	Pit	Cut	Most northeasterly of series of pits/lobes of [quarry pit] 0627. No obvious cutting relationship with pit 0631 adjacent. With gently sloping sides and a rounded base.		c.1.2		c.0.3		0634		
0634	0633		101	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628. Pot sherd recovered from base of deposit.					0633			
0635	0635		102	South Field	Posthole	Cut	In line of three postholes with 0637 and 0639. Very steep side with a concave base. [Oval in plan?].	Possible row of postholes, perhaps forming a post-medieval fence line, but maybe earlier [or natural].	0.4	0.18	0.16		0636		
0636	0635		102	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'.				0.16	0635			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0637	0637		102	South Field	Posthole	Cut	In line of three postholes with 0637 and 0639. Very steep side with a concave base. [Oval in plan?].	Possible row of postholes, perhaps forming a post-medieval fence line, but maybe earlier [or natural].	0.35	0.16	0.27		0638		
0638	0637		102	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'.				0.27	0637			
0639	0639		102	South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. One of three postholes in a line.	This posthole in particular from the line may be natural due to its concave, but largely uneven and irregular base.	0.45	0.2	0.3		0640		
0640	0639		102	South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'.	Possibly natural fill.			0.3	0639			
0641	0641		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit, extent unknown due to limit of excavation. Depth unknown as pit wasn't bottomed due to the excavation/[preservation in-situ] of oven/hearth 0643. Steep sided. Appears to cut 0650 in section.	Cut for large late Iron Age/early Roman(?) pit. Possibly reused as a waste pit and for oven/hearth 0643.	3.49?	>1.8	>0.46	0652	0643		0652
0642	0641		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill, of dark brown-grey firm sandy-silt, with common medium/small sub-rounded stones and inclusions of chalk. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Not fully excavated in order to leave oven in-situ. Lots of animal bone with some late Iron Age/early Roman(?) pot sherds and some fired clay, presumably from oven 0643.				>0.46	0653			
0643	0643		102	South Field	Oven/Kiln	Structure	Not fully exposed in plan, but has a rounded/semi-circular southern edge. [Consists of a flat clay base with walls surviving up to a low height (c.0.15m) around much of surviving area and gap in the walls along southern edge may be the original rake out]. Quite heavily fired on base and inner walls - dark red-black on these surface, but survives as yellowish-grey clay on the outside. Located within pit 0641, in-situ.	[Assumed to be a late Iron Age/early Roman oven/hearth/kiln given the presence of late Iron Age pits in this area, but could still easily be of different date. Although built within a pit, this may be a secondary reuse of the pit].	>0.8	>0.49	>0.22	0641	0645		
0644	0643		102	South Field	Oven/Kiln	Demolition	Demolition structure of roof/dome of oven/kiln 0643, immediately on top of oven. Dark red fired clay and pale greyish-yellow clay lumps.	Remainder of the dome of an oven/kiln after it had been demolished.			Up to 0.17	0645	0653		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0645	0643		102	South Field	Oven/Kiln	Waste	Ashy fill of oven. Dark black/grey soft ashy silt. Under demolition fill 0644 and above oven/hearth base 0643.	Ash fill of oven.			0.07	0643	0644		
0646	0646		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, partly revealed against southern edge of trench, with gently sloping concave sides and an undulating base that appears flat in section, but very irregular elsewhere.		1.2+?	>0.68	0.24		0647		
0647	0646		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of orange-brown friable sandy-clay-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and small fragments, occasional/moderate round flint nodules, rare chalk flecks, and lenses of chalk fragments across the top [presumably ploughed in chalk?].				0.24	0646			
0648	0648		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	Large in plan, but shallow circular(?) pit, but the edges and shape in general towards the west (e.g. adjacent to 0641) become far more irregular and difficult to define; with gently sloping concave sides, gradual break of slope to the undulating predominantly flat base, becoming very irregular to the west.		2.3?		0.3		0649		
0649	0648		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Singe pit fill of friable mid-dark orange-brown silty-clay with moderate chalk flecks and small pieces, occasional/moderate flint nodules and rare chalk flecks.				0.3	0648			
0650	0650		102	South Field	Pit	Cut	Pit with curving southern edge, but obscured by trench edge. Has 55° irregular eastern edge, but western edge not visible. Straight but slightly sloping base.	Pit, possibly of similar age to others in the area.	>1	>0.27	0.42		0651		
0651	0650		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of pale to mid firm brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small flints.				0.1	0650	0652		
0652	0650		102	South Field	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of friable mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks. Paler than 0642. Diffuse horizon with 0651.	Similar to fills of other surrounding pits.			0.3	0651	0641	0641	
0653	0643		102	South Field	Hearth	Deposit	Layer above demolition deposit of oven 0643, within pit 0641. Made up of 90% chalk nodules, the rest being grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional flints.	Dump of material on top of oven/hearth - no evidence for it being associated with the oven/hearth function in any way.			0.14	0644	0642		
0654					MD Finds		General number for unstratified metal detection finds.								

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0655	0655		143	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub oval pit with moderate slopes and a concave, slightly irregular base.	Located near possible ditch 0657, it's possibly a natural feature.	0.86	0.7	0.24		0656		
0656	0655		143	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Pale-mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional flint inclusions.	Single fill, no finds	0.74	0.28	0.24	0655			
0657	0657		143	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Terminus of possible ditch, aligned north-west to southeast with a slightly irregular form in plan. The sides sloped from c.35-75° and were irregular and the base undulated quite significantly. The feature was not seen in other trenches.	Possibly a ditch, but may be a natural channel, although the terminus ends quite abruptly for a natural channel.		0.45	0.11+		0658		
0658	0657		143	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of mid to dark greyish--brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk flecks.			0.45	0.11+	0657			
0659	0659		143	School South Field	SFB	Cut	Moderate to steep sides (c.45-50°), slightly concave, with gradual curving break of slope to that slightly concave/flat base. Roughly sub-rectangular cut in plan, with rounded corners, although the eastern edge was more rounded.	This is likely a Saxon SFB. It contained animal bone and roman pot, likely deposited later. The SFB is 10m from two rows of postholes, likely a Saxon hall. Excavated a 1/4 of the feature. The quarter had a likely modern sub oval posthole within it. [There was a posthole associated with the SFB within the excavated quadrant and a post-medieval pit cut into the very top of the SFB].	3.96	3.25	0.62	0662	0660		
0660	0659		143	School South Field	SFB	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable compaction, frequent pea gravel. [Identical to to 0662, which is described as mid greyish-brown].	Single fill of SFB 0659. Animal bone and Roman(?) pot within. Sample taken no. 25	3.60	3.30	0.62	0659	0717		
0661	0661		143	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan, steep slope with concave base	Posthole within SFB 0659. Single fill. Likely used in the construction of the SFB.	0.54	0.44	0.8		0662		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0662	0661		143	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional sub angular flint inclusions and pea gravel.	Single fill of posthole 0661, within SFB 0659	0.50	0.94	0.80	0661	0659		
0663	0663		128	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Half that is visible appears round/sub round in plan, although pit continues under trench edge. Sharp BOS at top and base. Steep sides and a flat/irregular base.	Pit 0663, located half way along trench 128. No finds within its single fill. Full shape in plan is unknown, as it extends north under trench edge.	0.83	0.53	0.34		0664		
0664	0663		128	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark orangish-brown sandy silt, friable in compaction, good horizon clarity, occasional small flint pieces, single fill.	Single fill of pit 0663 in trench 128. No finds within.		0.78	0.34	0663			
0665	0665		132	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat to irregular base.	This is likely a late iron age to roman transitional pit	2.66	>1.8	0.52		0666		
0666	0665		132	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional sub angular flint and frequent pea gravel.	Single fill of pit 0665, pot and animal bone within. Sample taken (sample no 24).	2.+66	2.0 +	0.52	0665			
0667	0667	0782	144		Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned east to west, with c.70° concave sides, abruptly curving to the concave-uneven base. In northern alignment of postholes.	Posthole cut - part of hall structure.	0.71	0.51	0.2		0668		
0668	0667	0782	144		Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of loose mid orang-grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.		0.71	0.51	0.2	0667			
0669	0669	0782	144		Posthole	Cut	Long irregular roughly sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned east to west, in southern alignment of postholes. 40°-45° slightly concave sides and a slightly irregular sloping base.	Posthole cut, which despite being shallow is probably real given its position in the southern alignment of hall postholes.	0.89	0.64	0.11		0670		
0670	0669	0782	144		Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of loose mid orang-grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.		0.89	0.64	0.11	0669			
0671	0671	0782	144		Posthole	Cut	Slightly irregular oval cut in plan, with 65° concave sides and a concave base. In southern alignment of hall postholes.	Posthole cut - part of hall structure.	0.46	0.36	0.19		0672		
0672	0671	0782	144		Posthole	Fill	[Single posthole fill. Mid brownish-orange loose sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and chalk flecks.]		0.46	0.36	0.19	0671			
0673	0673		139	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave to irregular base.	Pit 0673, date unknown, but may be	0.54	0.40	0.20		0674		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								Saxon as 10m from Saxon hall and SFB.							
0674	0673		139	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel	Single fill of pit 0673, no finds.	0.54	0.40	0.20	0673			
0675	0675		139	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan with concave base and moderately sloping sides.	Date unknown, but located 10m from Saxon hall and SFB.	0.28	0.48	0.24		0676		
0676	0675		139	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid blackish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel.	Single fill of posthole 0675. No finds	0.28	0.48	0.24	0675			
0677	0677		139	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate sides, concave base.	Posthole 0677 - it is 0.30m from posthole 0675.	0.14	0.18	0.10		0678		
0678	0677		139	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid blackish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel	Single fill, no finds.	0.14	0.18	0.10	0677			
0679	0679		139	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate to steep sides, concave base.	Date unknown, but less than ten metres from Saxon SFB and hall in adjacent trench.	0.7	0.34	0.24		0680		
0680	0679		139	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel.	Single fill, no finds.	0.34	0.70	.024	0679			
0681	0681		144	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Cut of feature is circular in plan, moderately sloping sides into a concave base.	Shallow pit with hollow, possibly natural tree hollow or animal burrow.					0682		
0682	0681		144	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy chalk, infrequent flint pieces, horizon is clear, single fill.	Single fill of pit/tree/burrow, no finds.				0681, 0682	0682		
0683	0683		137	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned WNW-ENE, very irregular sides, partly because its northern edge was disturbed. 20-80 degree sides and slightly concave base. South of 0685.	Track/droveway ditch associated with 0685?		0.60	0.18		0684		
0684	0683		137	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid grey brown friable sandy silt. Occasional chalk flecks, root disturbed. Identical to subsoil 0686	Single fill of ditch 0683		0.60	0.18	0683			
0685	0685		137	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. 20-30 degree sides that break to 40 degree sides, convex-concave, with curving B.O.S to slightly concave base. North of 0683.	Track/droveway ditch associated with 0685?		0.95	0.22		0686		
0686	0685		137	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid grey brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional chalk flecks, root disturbed.	Track/droveway ditch associated with 0685		0.95	0.22	0685, 0686	0686		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0687	0687		138	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Curvi-linear in plan with a gradual curve, moderately sloping sides, and a concave base.	Post med finds suggest date for ditch.		1.30	0.56		0688		
0688	0687		138	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk nodules and pea gravel.	Likely modern, single fill, post med pot		1.30	0.56	0687			
0689	0689		144	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Tear shaped in plan, east-west alignment, U shaped profile, deeper to left half of the section.	Likely natural feature. Similar to feature 0681	0.89	0.45	0.26		0690		
0690	0689		144	School South Field	Pit	Fill	light grey loose chalk silt, frequent inclusions of chalk pieces Horizon clear, single fill.	Single fill. No finds	0.89	0.45	0.26	0689, 0690	0690		
0691	0691		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, North to west alignment. Profile is u shaped.	Posthole of possible building.	0.55	0.45	0.22		0692		
0692	0691		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk with infrequent flint inclusions. Horizon is clear, single fill.	No finds, single fill.	0.6			0691			
0693	0693		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan. Profile is u shaped.	Posthole of possible building.	0.6	0.54	0.32		0694		
0694	0693		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk infrequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Single fill, no finds				0693			
0695	0695		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Semi circular in plan. Profile is shallow U-shaped.	Clay pipe within fill suggests modern date.	0.45	>0.25	Up to 0.12		0696		
0696	0696		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk, infrequent flint inclusions, clear horizon, single fill.	Section of clay pipe within single fill.				0695			
0697	0697		138	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, moderate slopes and a concave base.	Clay pipe finds in fill makes this likely a modern feature, and next to 0687, which had 19th[?] century pottery.	1.80 +	1.20	0.32		0698		
0698	0697		138	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown silty chalk, friable to firm. Frequent chalk inclusions.	Single fill, clay pipe finds	1.80 +	1.20	0.32	0697			
0699	0699		138	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear shape, moderate to very shallow sloping sides. concave to irregular base.	Appears to be a terminus, but is likely just very shallow at north end. Also, see 0697.	1.30 +	0.96	0.20		0700		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0700	0699		138	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown chalky silt, friable to firm, chalk inclusions. Re-deposited natural at the bottom.		1.30 +	0.96	0.20	0699			
0701	0701		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30.	Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0703, 0711 and 0713).	0.50	0.50	0.20				
0702	0701		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds.	0.50	0.50	0.20				
0703	0703		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30.	Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0711 and 0713).	0.50	0.40	0.22				
0704	0703		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds.	0.50	0.40	0.22				
0705	0705		130	School South Field	Ditch	Cut	Irregular linear, aligned E-W. 25-75 degree irregular sides, curving to an irregular base, possibly consisting of various stakeholes - some possibly doubles/for plank settings(?), but small and irregular.	Possibly a building beam slot/stakehole slot, or a ditch terminus.	>1.66	0.80	0.22		0706		
0706	0705		130	School South Field	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, bone within.	1.66	0.80	0.22	0705			
0707	0707		130	School South Field	Slot/posthole	Cut	Linear in plan, irregular E-W aligned, 80 degree undercutting irregular sides. Base forms two distinct concave hollows.	Possibly natural or a stakehole slot. Very similar to 0709.	0.47	0.28	0.50		0708		
0708	0707		130	School South Field	Slot/posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds.	0.47	0.28	0.50	0707			
0709	0709		130	School South Field	Slot/posthole	Cut	Linear in plan, irregular E-W aligned with 65° - vertical irregular sides and a concave base.	Possibly natural or a stakehole slot. Very similar to 0709.	0.56	0.30	0.45		0710		
0710	0709		130	School South Field	Slot/posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill. No finds	0.56	0.30	0.45	0709			
0711	0711		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30.	Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0703 and 0713).	0.60	0.50	0.30				

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0712	0711		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds	0.60	0.50	0.30				
0713	0713		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30.	Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0703 and 0711).	0.55	0.45	0.15				
0714	0713		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds	0.55	0.45	0.15				
0715	0715		130	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Irregular/sub square in plan, obscured by trench edge. 45 - 75 degree irregular sides and concave base.	Possible posthole associated with others in trench. Fill is similar to others nearby, but profile is somewhat irregular.	0.30	0.13	0.28		0716		
0716	0715		130	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill.	Single fill, no finds	0.30	0.13	0.28	0715			
0717	0717		143	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval (acutally sub-rectangular] in shape with clear, moderate slopes leading to a concave base. It has a single fill 0718. It is cut into SFB 0659.	This is a pit cut into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659. It contained post-medieval CBM, pot and nails and is thus likely modern.	0.84	c.0.6	0.2	0660, 0717	0717, 0718		
0718	0717		143	School South Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0717 that is cut into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659. It is a medium blackish grey colour and a sandy silt texture. It has rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. It is lightly compacted. It has a clear horizon.	This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0717 that cuts into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659.			0.20	0717			
0719	0719		131	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Teardrop shaped in plan, N-W direction of alignment. The profile is u shaped.	Possible rubbish pit	1.32	1.06	0.23		0720		
0720	0719		131	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Mid brown with pale grey flecks of chalk, loose silty chalk, infrequent inclusions of chalk. Clear horizon and single fill.	Single fill of pit, animal bone within.	1.32	1.06	0.23	0719			
0721	0721		129	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Large natural deposit originally thought to be an SFB. SE and NE sides are fairly straight with rounded corners, other sides are fairly irregular. Sides in profile vary from 20-85 degrees, and the base has multiple irregular hollows including intercutting part in section.	Tree root hollow - similar to one in trench with small hall structure, excavated by EP.	2.9	2.9	0.30				

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0722	0721		129	School South Field	Pit	Fill	Grey brown loose sandy silt and topsoil, becoming degraded mid grey firm chalk at base.	Single fill, no finds.	2.90	2.90	0.30				
0723	0723		144	School South Field	Natural Feature		Natural feature. [Reasonably regular in plan - roughly sub-rectangular, but completely irregular when excavated - forms a series of depressions and channels].	[Tree root hollow].							
0724	0724		144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole with steep, near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to a flat base. Part of structure 0782.	Posthole, which is an Anglo Saxon hall located near to the SFB.	0.40	0.40	0.13		0725		
0725	0724		144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown loose silt with occasional small (0.02m) sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of 0724			0.13	0724			
0726	0726		144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub circular posthole with no clear alignment. It has steep concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Part of structure 0782.	Cut of posthole, part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.45	0.40	0.10		0727		
0727	0726		144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown loose silt with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded chalk, flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of 0726.			0.10	0726			
0728	0728	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	One of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. It has a shallow sloping SE end leading to a concave base that slopes back up before continuing as a flat base. The NW slopes sharply before continuing as a shallow natural layer leading into posthole 0731. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds. At western end of structure.	This is one of three postholes that are very closely aligned within trench 144 and the eastern side of Anglo Saxon hall 0782.	0.78	0.34	0.08		0729		
0729	0728	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a medium horizon between 0729 and fill of posthole 0730. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.	This is the single fill of posthole 0728 within Anglo Saxon hall 0782.			0.8	0728			
0730	0730	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0730. It has a single fill 0731. It is one of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. At western end of structure. It has moderate slopes and a concave base. It has a break of slope on the NW side before leading into a natural hollow (which may be	This is the cut of posthole 0729 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall 0782.	0.60	0.20	0.10		0731		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							another posthole), which leads into posthole 0732. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds found.								
0731	0730	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0730 within trench 144. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a medium horizon between 0731 and fill of natural hollow located next to it. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.	Single fill of posthole 0730. Same fill as 0729 and 0733.			0.10	0730			
0732	0732	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0731. It has a single fill 0732. It is one of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. This posthole has steep but not vertical slopes with no obvious breaks of slope leading to a very concave base. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds recovered. It is lead into by a natural hollow which may be another posthole. At western end of structure.	This is a posthole which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.40	0.38	0.30		0733		
0733	0732	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0732 within trench 144. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a clear horizon. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.	This is the single fill of posthole 0732 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.30	0732			
0734	0734		129	School South Field	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit in trench in trench 129. Single fill 0735. This has moderately sloped sides with no obvious breaks of slope. It has not been bottomed. It is sub-oval in shape.	Cut of post-medieval pit as dated by finds.	1.36	>0.6m	>0.4		0735		
0735	0734		129	School South Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0734. It is a dark brown colour with a loosely compact, slightly sandy silt texture. It has occasionally chalk nodules and small flints. Finds included post-medieval CBM, glass, china and an iron nail.	This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0736.			0.40	0734			
0736	0736	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 50°-60° straight to concave sides with a slightly concave base. South of 0738. At western end of structure.	Posthole cut within hall group.	0.37	0.25	0.35		0737		
0737	0736	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks.		0.37	0.25	0.35	0736			
0738	0738	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 25° concave sides and a slightly concave base. North of 0736. At western end of structure.	Possible posthole cut within hall group, but very shallow.	0.38	0.26	0.06		0739		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0739	0738	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks.		0.38	0.26	0.06	0738			
0740	0740		131	School South Field	Pit	Cut	The cut of pit 0740. It is a tear drop shaped pit in plan with a northerly direction of alignment. The profile is a U shape with the deepest part of the section towards the centre of the feature.	Animal bone present with a piece of modern ceramic/china. Possibly modern feature for animal burial. Suspected avian skeleton.		0.78	0.24		0741		
0741	0740		131	School South Field	Pit	Fill	The fill of pit 0740 in trench. It is a mid greyish brown colour with a loose, silty chalk texture, It has frequent inclusions of chalk pieces and animal bone finds. The horizon is clear and the feature has only one fill.	Animal bone present with a piece of modern ceramic/china.			0.24	0740			
0742	0742		144	School South Field	Natural Feature		Natural rooting feature within trench 144.								
0743	0743		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0743 located within trench 131. It is sub oval in shape. It has a moderate slope with slightly irregular sides leading to a relatively concave base. It has a single fill 0744. It is part of ten postholes located within trench 131. It is N-S aligning.	One of a series of ten postholes in trench 131.	0.50	0.20	0.16		0744		
0744	0743		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 043. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole 0743 in a series of ten postholes in trench 131.			0.16	0743			
0745	0745		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the single cut of posthole 0745. It has a single fill 0746. It is sub oval in shape. It has irregular, moderately sloped sides leading to a relatively concave base. It is N-S aligning. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.	This is one of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.	0.50	0.26	0.16		0746		
0746	0745		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 045. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole 0745. One of ten postholes within trench 131.			0.20	0745			
0747	0747		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0747. It has a single fill 0748. It is sub oval in shape. The NW side slopes almost vertically before a concave base, with slopes up moderately before a break of slope that turns into a flat base gradually sloping to the SE side. It is in a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.	Cut of posthole, one of ten located within trench 131.	0.60	0.35	0.20		0748		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0748	0747		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0747. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole in a series of ten postholes within trench 131.			0.20	0747			
0749	0749		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0749. It has a single fill 075. It is sub oval in shape. It has moderate slopes with an irregular, W shaped base. It is part of a series of ten postholes in trench 131. It is E-W aligning.	Cut of posthole within series of ten postholes in trench 131,	0.52	0.5	0.16		0750		
0750	0749		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 043. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole 0749, part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.			0.16	0749			
0751	0751		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the single cut of posthole 0751. It has a single fill 0752. It is a sub-oval shaped posthole with moderate to slightly steep sloping sides with no obvious break of slope leading into a concave base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.	Cut of posthole located with series of ten postholes in trench 131.	0.25	0.24	0.18		0752		
0752	0751		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0751. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole located within series of ten postholes in trench 131.			0.18	0751			
0753	0753		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0753. It has a single fill 0754. It is a thin, sub-oval shape with moderate slopes and no major breaks of slope leading towards a concave base. It has a SE-NW alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located in trench 131.	Cut of posthole within series of ten postholes located in trench 131.	0.40	0.36	0.07		0754		
0754	0753		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0753. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.	Single fill of posthole 0753 located within trench 131 as part of series of ten postholes.			0.07	0753			
0755	0755		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0755. It has a single fill 0756. It has a sub-oval shape. It has an irregular S side and moderate slopes leading to a point-like concave base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of ten postholes located within trench 131.	Cut of posthole located within trench 131 in series of ten postholes.	0.30	0.20	0.12		0756		
0756	0755		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the fill of posthole 0755. It is a single fill. It is a dark grey colour with a loose silt texture. It	Single fill of posthole 0755 located within			0.12	0755			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							has occasional chalk nodule inclusions and no finds.	series of ten postholes in trench 131.							
0757	0757		131	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Cut of posthole 0757 with single fill 0758. It is sub-oval in shape. It has irregular, moderate sloped sides leading to a flat base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.	Cut of posthole, part of series of ten postholes in trench 131.	0.23	0.22	0.15		0758		
0758	0757		131	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the fill of posthole 0755. It is a single fill. It is a dark grey colour with a loose silt texture. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions and no finds.	Fill of posthole in series of ten postholes in trench 131.			0.15	0757			
0759	0759	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of a posthole that is part of the structure 0782. It has a single fill 0760. It is sub-oval in shape and U shaped in profile. It has a slight break in slope leading to a concave base.	This is a part of what is likely an Anglo Saxon hall [07820.	0.46	0.30	0.09		0760		
0760	0759	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the fill of posthole 0759. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.	This is a posthole within the Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.9	0759			
0761	0761	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0761. It has a single fill. This posthole is sub-oval in shape and roughly a w-shape. It has an irregular slope with no sharp breaks of slope, leading into an irregular base. It has been machined out to a slight extend which may have affected the surface levels. Located extremely close to, but not directly related to posthole 0763.	This is a posthole which is part of the Anglo Saxon hall 0782.	0.40	0.34	0.08		0762		
0762	0761	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the fill of posthole 0761. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.	This is a posthole which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.8	0761			
0763	0763	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0763. It has a single fill. It is a sub-oval shaped posthole. It has moderate slopes with a slight break of slope leading to a concave base. It has been machined by the digger, likely affecting its surface levels. It is located extremely close, but not directly related to, posthole 0761.	This is a posthole within Anglo Saxon hall 0782.	0.42	0.34	0.20		0764		
0764	0763	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the fill of posthole 0763. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The	This is a posthole within Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.20	0763			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.								
0765	0765	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0765. It is sub-oval in shape. It aligns N-W. It has a shallow slope to the west, leading to a sharp break of slope at the east. This leads to an irregular to concave base. It is possible that this is a natural feature as the sides aren't convincing. It is cut by posthole 0767.	This is one of two relating postholes which are part of the Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.39	0.29	0.08		0766		
0766	0765	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0765. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a sandy silt texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusions are large amounts of pea grit/gravel. No finds.	This is the fill of posthole 0765 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.8	0765	0767		
0767	0767	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This is the cut of posthole 0767. It is a sub-oval shape. It had moderate slopes with no major breaks of slope but leads to a W shaped base. This posthole cuts posthole 0765 which may be natural. It is on an E-W alignment.	This is a posthole that is part of an Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.42	0.36	0.10	0766	0768		
0768	0767	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	This is the single fill of posthole 0767. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a sandy silt texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusions are large amounts of pea grit/gravel. No finds.	This is the fill of posthole 0767 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.10	0767			
0769	0769	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	This context number represents a series of (perhaps six) postholes located towards eastern end of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782. They each have moderate to steep slopes and generally concave bases. The series is an irregular, sub-oval shape in plan. The southern three postholes are much clearer than the northern three.	This is a series of postholes which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782. It MAY be related to an entranceway.	2.69	0.69	Up to 0.25		#Error		
0770	0770	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Sub circular posthole with no clear alignment. It has fairly steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. The relationship to posthole 0772 is unclear but they are contemporary [as they are part of the same structure].	Posthole, which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.45	0.40	0.1		0771		
0771	0770	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown, loose silt with occasional small (0.02m) sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, flint, pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of 0770. Posthole in Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.10	0770			
0772	0772	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Cut	Small sub oval posthole with no clear alignment. It has quite steep concave sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base. Part of structure 0782 and a second posthole 0770 is located next to it.	Posthole as part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.	0.35	0.40	0.16		0773		

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0773	0772	0782	144	School South Field	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown loose silt with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, flint, pebbles and charcoal flecks. There is no different between 0773 and 0771, nor is there a visible interface.	Fill of posthole 0772, part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.			0.16	0772			
0774	0774		131	School South Field	Pit	Cut	The cut of feature 0774, is of a sub-oval shape. It is east-west aligned, The profile is a W-shaped pit with a chalk base.	No dateable finds in feature. Possibly from same period as other features but could be modern, similar to 0740.	0.46	0.43	0.18		0775		
0775	0774		131	School South Field	Pit	Fill	The fill of pit 0774. It is a md-brown, loose silty chalk with infrequent inclusions of chalk pieces and flecks. The horizon is clear and the feature has only a single fill.	No dateable finds in feature. Possibly from same period as other features but could be modern, similar to 0740.			0.18	0774			
0776	0776		145	School North Field	Natural/Pit?	Cut	This is the cut of feature 0776. It has a single fill 0777. It may be a pit but it seems more likely it is natural. It has irregular sides, with many breaks of slope leading to an irregular base. It is NW-SE aligned.	This is a feature that is most likely a natural hollow.	0.96	0.66	0.14		0777		
0777	0776		145	School North Field	Pit/natural?	Fill	This is the single fill of what is likely a natural hollow. [Mid orangish-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.]	[Probably derived from subsoil].			0.14	0776			
0778	0778		145	School North Field	Pit	Cut	This is the cut of half-V shape, 1/4 quad of pit on an E/W alignment with an uneven chalk base, sloping towards the middle.	Small ditch 0786 running on same alignment 0.20m beside pit 0778. No relationship.	1.30	0.70	0.40		0779		
0779	0778		145	School North Field	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit 0778. It is a brownish-grey chalky thick soil with few sub angular stones and lots of chalk. It has a clear horizon and no finds.	Small ditch 0786 running on same alignment 0.20m beside pit. No relationship.			0.40	0778			
0780	0780		145	School North Field	Ditch	Cut	This is the cut of ditch 0780. It is a linear ditch on a N-S alignment. It has a U-shaped profile and rounded base. It runs 0.20m alongside pit 0778.	Linear of ditch 0780 which passes pit 0778. No relationship. Date unknown but likely modern.		0.23	0.25		0781		
0781	0780		145	School North Field	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0780. It is a brownish-orange grey chalky silt. It has lots of chalk inclusions and a few sub angular stones. It has a clear fill horizon and had no finds.	Linear of ditch 0780 which passes pit 0778. No relationship. Date unknown but likely modern.			0.25	0780			

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Tr	Area	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L.(m)	W.(m)	D.(m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0782		0782	144	School South Field	Building	Group	This is the group number for a large group of postholes located within Trench 144. This group number is for the structure that is most likely an Anglo Saxon hall. It consists of 17 postholes and a further series of postholes under the context number 0766. Unexcavated postholes without context numbers amount to 7.	This is the group number for 17 postholes that are most likely an Anglo Saxon hall located within trench 144. It is one trench away from an Anglo Saxon SFB.							
0783	0783		123	South Field	Pit	Cut									
0784	0783		123	South Field	Pit	Fill									
0785	0769	0782	144	School South Field	Slot/natural?	Fill	Single fill of slot feature. Mid greyish-brown loose-firm sandy-silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.	Identical to the postholes in the building group, but also to the surrounding subsoil.				0769			

APPENDIX 3: EXCAVATION AND MONITORING (MNL 798) CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Excavation context numbers 0800–2380

Watching Brief monitoring context numbers 2480–2483

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0800			Topsoil	Deposit	Dark brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium sub-angular poorly sorted chalk inclusions, occasional varied flint and other stone inclusions, with a clear [if ploughed] horizon with subsoil 0801 and chalk lens 0802.	Topsoil.			c.0.3	0802					Modern

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0801			Subsoil	Deposit	Mid grey-brown firm sandy-silt, with frequent small poorly sorted varied chalk inclusions. [Very deep where overlying natural river channel and looks very similar to the fills of most of the features].	Subsoil.			c.0.2-1.5	2156, 2341	0802				Preh to modern
0802			Chalk	Deposit	Pale whitish-grey firm silty-chalk, comprised of chalk nodules and rare small sub-angular flints. Lens of chalk visible between topsoil and subsoil in Trench 1.	Chalk layer with no finds. [Is this ploughing related?]	?	16	0.15	0801	0800				Undated
0803			Natural	Deposit	Light yellowish-white compact chalk natural, with patches of brown [orange] silty-sand present within some parts of the top of the natural, [as well as some root and plough disturbance in places].						0804, 0815	0815		0	Natural
0804	0804		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned north-west to southeast, with steeply sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the irregular/undulating base. Cut by a modern plough scar/land drain.	Shallow oval pit, with irregular base likely due to the chalk geology. Unknown purpose and undated.	1.85	1.3	0.19	0803	0805				Undated
0805	0804		Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown firm fine sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk inclusions.	Silting accumulation fill	1.85	1.3	0.19	0804					Undated
0806	0806	2376	Pit	Cut	Rounded shape in plan, but obscured by 0808, with which it has no clear relationship. Reasonably steep sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base.		0.94	0.82	0.2		0807			2	Iron Age
0807	0806	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey silt, with abundant chalk lumps and rare flint.	Silting accumulation. Contained stones that were not present in the natural.	0.94	0.82	0.2	0806				2	Iron Age
0808	0808	2376	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned north to south, with reasonably steep sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Unclear relationship with 0806.		1.3	1.04	0.14		0809			2	Iron Age
0809	0808	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey silt, with abundant chalk lumps and rare flint.	Silting accumulation. Contained stones that were not present in the natural.	1.3	1.04	0.14	0808				2	Iron Age
0811	0811	2376	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharply sloping sides and a flat base.	Possible storage pit. Part of a cluster of surrounding pits.	1.58	1.54	0.5		0812			2	Iron Age
0812	0811	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand.		1.58	1.54	0.5	0811				2	Iron Age
0813	0813	2376	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with sharp/near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to the moderately flat base.	Possible storage pit.	1.74	1.4	0.52		0814			2	Iron Age
0814	0813	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm light brownish-grey silty-chalk, with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.		1.74	1.4	0.52	0813				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0815	0815	2376	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping, near vertical, mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Looked like it might have cut pit 0824 in plan, but clearly separate features in section.	In cluster of other pits, including 0811 and 0813, which are interpreted as storage pits. 0815 is deeper than these and its fill contained a human skull fragment.	1.4	1.4	0.73	0803	0816, 2359		0803	2	Iron Age
0816	0815	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with abundant medium chalk nodules and occasional small charcoal pieces. Contained fragments of what may be human skull - could suggest deliberate deposition.	Deliberate deposit [i.e. not just silting accumulation?]	1.4	1.4	0.73	0815				2	Iron Age
0817	0817	2375	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with shallow profile and an irregular base	Possible tree throw/natural feature, hence form, depth and lack of finds, or possibly a pit that has been ploughed heavily. [Likely the latter as there are lots of definite shallow pits on site].	1.6	1.06	0.11		0818			2	Iron Age
0818	0817	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose light greyish-brown silt and chalk.		1.6	1.06	0.11	0817				2	Iron Age
0819	0819	2376	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep, almost vertical straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Cuts pit 0824.	Possibly a storage pit in a cluster of other pits.	1.5	1.5	0.28	0825	0820		0825	2	Iron Age
0820	0819	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey silt, with frequent chalk inclusions.		1.5	1.5	0.28	0819				2	Iron Age
0821	0832	2375	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of soft brownish-black silty-sand, with charcoal, heat-altered stone, animal bone and heat damaged pottery. Very clear layer towards the bottom of the pit, stopping at 1.5m from southwest side. Separates two otherwise very similar fills.					0836	0833			2	Iron Age
0822	0822	2376	Pit	Cut	Rounded in plan, but continues beyond limit of excavation. Sharp, near vertical sides, with moderate break of slope to the irregular/flat base.	Probable pit within cluster of other pits.	1.4	>0.98	0.27		Iron Age			2	Iron Age
0823	0822	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm light greyish-brown silt and chalk, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones.		1.4	>0.98	0.27	0822				2	Iron Age
0824	0824	2376	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular/sub-oval in plan, but unclear as partly cut by pit 0819. Aligned NW to SE, with fairly steep and straight sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the flat base.	Unclear function.	>1	0.9	0.22		0825			2	Iron Age
0825	0824	2376	Pit	Fill	Single fill of compact off white/grey chalk, with pea gravel at edges and a diffuse lower horizon. Cut by 0819.	Deliberate backfill with redeposited chalk.	>1	0.9	0.22	0824	0819	0819		2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0826	0826	2375	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned approximately north to south, with very steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to the flattish base.	Part of a pit cluster in southeast corner of site, with no clear function. Probably deliberately backfilled with excavated material - [what is the reason for this interpretation?].	2.05	1.35	0.46		0827			2	Iron Age
0827	0826	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm pale to mid brownish-grey chalk and chalky-silt, with >60% chalk fragments and occasional rounded flints and other stones.	Intentional backfill with excavated material - [why intentional?].	2.05	1.35	0.46	0826				2	Iron Age
0828	0828	2375	Grave	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NNW to SSE, with shallow profile and steep sides and a mostly flat base. Cut of grave for skeleton 0860. Shallow in depth, with not much overburden, which might explain why so little of the skeleton survives -ploughed out?	[Close to a cluster of pits - possibly associated?].	1.5	1	0.2		0865			2	Iron Age
0829	0828	2375	Grave	Upper spit	Upper c.0.1m spit of grave 0828 - uppermost fill of the grave. Dark brown-grey firm to compact silty-sand, with occasional medium and small sub-rounded stones, as well as common inclusions of chalk. Some possibly heat-altered stone and possible slag recovered.	Undated grave fill.	1.5	1	0.2					2	Iron Age
0830	0830		Natural	Cut	Linear cut, aligned west-southwest to east-northeast, with steep sides and an undulating base. Variable width across the features and appears quite patchy in places.	Irregular and patchy form suggest a hedgerow or disturbed ditch. Undated.	1.24	0.82	0.34		0831			0	Natural
0831	0830		Natural	Fill	Single fill of firm pale brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium stones and common chalk fragments. Some larger chalk inclusions, which may result from root disturbance if this is a hedgerow.	Natural silting.	1.24	0.82	0.34	0830				0	Natural
0832	0832	2375	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharp sides and a flat base.	Large pit within a cluster of such pits. Possibly used for storage or backfilled.	2.04	1.88	0.64		0836			2	Iron Age
0833	0832	2375	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of friable greyish-brown silty-sand. Main fill of the pit, with lots of animal bone, pottery, heat-altered stones and piece of worked flint.	Main fill of pit.	2.04	1.88		0821				2	Iron Age
0834	0834	2375	Pit	Cut	Oblong in plan, with rounded corners orientated north to south, with near-vertical sides and a moderately sharp break of slope to the slightly dished/concave base.	Part of a pit cluster in southeast of site with unknown function.	1.85	1.5	0.3		0835			2	Iron Age
0835	0834	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm/friable pale to mid grey chalky-silt, with abundant chalk fragments.	Natural infilling?	1.85	1.5	0.3	0834				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0836	0832	2375	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of friable greyish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions.	Appears to be the same as 0832, but separated by darker fill 0821.				0832	0821			2	Iron Age
0837	0837	2375	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. Within a cluster of similar of other pits.		2.16	1.86	0.46		0838			2	Iron Age
0838	0837	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid brownish-grey silt and chalk, with frequent chalk nodules.		2.16	1.86	0.46	0837				2	Iron Age
0839	0839		Natural	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east-northeast to west-southwest, with steep sides and an undulating base. Width varies across the feature and unclear in plan in places, disappearing to the west-southwest. Irregular, rooted(?) base and shallow.	Potential ditch/hedgerow (undated). Not convincing as a ditch.		1.1	0.16		0840			0	Natural
0840	0839		Natural	Fill	Single fill of firm pale brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk. Surrounding geology of loose yellow-grey sand and chalk appears to be root disturbed.	Natural silting.		1.1	0.16	0839				0	Natural
0841	0841	2375	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, aligned southwest to northeast, with shallow profile and irregular base, which is root disturbed.	Possibly a shallow [ploughed?] pit, or possibly a tree root hollow.	2.24	1.6	0.08		0842			2	Iron Age
0842	0841	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt and chalk, with occasional small to medium stones. Heavily root disturbed.		2.24	1.6	0.08	0841				2	Iron Age
0843	0843	2375	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with shallow profile and an undulating, irregular base.	Suspected tree root hollow, due to irregular base/rooting [but in a cluster of pits and has a good form in plan, so is more likely a truncated pit, similar to several others across the site].	1.66	1.3	0.12		0844			2	Iron Age
0844	0843	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose to firm pale greyish-brown silt and chalk, with occasional small stones and chalk fragments.		1.66	1.3	0.12	0843				2	Iron Age
0845	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper layer of machine operated slot in natural river channel. Moderately compact mid brown-grey sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk and stones.				0.28	0849				0	Natural
0846	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle layer of machine dug slot in natural river channel. Made up of moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk and occasional flints.				0.25	0850	0849			0	Natural
0847	0847	2374	Pit	Cut	Sun-oval in plan, aligned west to east, with straight steep sides and a sharp break of slope to the flat base.	Located in cluster of four pits - likely contemporary with each other, but function unclear. Contained animal bone, so	2.34	1.88	0.22		0848			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
						possibly a deliberate dump? Fill is redeposited chalk natural.									
0848	0847	2374	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown-grey silty-sand, with frequent chalk pieces.		2.34	1.88	0.22	0847				2	Iron Age
0849	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper middle layer within machine operated slot in natural river channel. Moderately compact light brown-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions. Cut by small pit 0852.	Possibly deposited by water action due to discolouring of fill and iron panning.			0.3	0846	0845			0	Natural
0850	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal layer within machine operated slot in natural river channel. Mid yellowish brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with abundant chalk.	Basal silty [natural?] accumulation.			0.25		0846			0	Natural
0851	0851	2157	Channel	Cut	Irregular [curvilinear channel] in plan, aligned roughly north to south with gradually sloping sides near top of section, becoming steeper towards the base, where there is a more distinct deeper channel/cut-away. Base profile is somewhat irregular.	Probable natural channel/waterway.			c.3.5		0949, 0951, 0997			0	Natural
0852	0852		Pit/ deposit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with shallow profile and concave base.	Possible pit filled with distinct fill, that is thought to cut layer 0849 and is possibly sealed by 0845, but this is unclear as the area was machine excavated. [Given its depth, it is unclear if this is a pit or an isolated lens of material].	0.54	0.48	0.06		0853				Natural
0853	0852		Pit/ deposit	Fill	Single fill of cohesive dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with high density of charcoal.		0.54	0.48	0.06	0852					Natural
0854	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper layer of mid greyish-brown chalky-clayey-silt, firm but friable when dry, with moderate levels of small to medium chalk fragments and occasional flints and other stones.	Subsoil layer, here accumulating within the top of the channel. Numbered partially to differentiate fills from subsoil elsewhere.			>c.1.5	0935				0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0855	0855	2374	Pit/grave	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with steep sides and a shallow concave base. [Contained skeleton 0857].	Part of a cluster of pits. [Interpreted as a pit then reused as a grave, but the functions may not have been discreetly separated like that by the original excavators].	1.7	1.68	0.44		0857			2	Iron Age
0856	0855	2374	Pit/grave	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown soft silty-sand, with pottery, animal bone, struck flint, heat-altered stone and human skeleton 0857. The latter was found against the northeast side of the cut, towards the base of the fill. Appeared to be face down.		1.7	1.68	0.44	0857				2	Iron Age
0857	0855	2374	Skeleton		[Skeleton found within fill 0856 of pit/grave 0855. In crouched position towards northeast edge of pit. Found with animal bone, pottery, heat-altered stone and struck flint. Reasonably complete, but lacking some elements of hands, feet, ribs, etc.].					0855	0856			2	Iron Age
0858	0858	2374	Evaluation pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned west to east, with moderately steep concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the flat base. [Initially excavated in the evaluation, 0578].	Oval pit in cluster with three others in semi-circular alignment. Possibly contemporary, but function unclear - not seemingly used for dumping of material [at least of a type that survives].	2.17	1.6	0.26		0859			2	Iron Age
0859	0858	2374	Evaluation pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown silty-sand, with frequent chalk inclusions. [Fills may be from re-excavated evaluation material].	Naturally accumulated silting/washing in?	2.17	1.6	0.26	0858				2	Iron Age
0860	0828	2375	Skeleton		[Partial remains of skeleton within pit 0828]. Surviving pelvis, with some vertebrae, and the radius and ulna of the right arm in-situ. Other fragments, including some ribs were recovered from the upper spit (0829) of the cut.	[Heavily truncated and undated burial. Assumed to have been ploughed out].				0865				2	Iron Age
0861	0861	2374	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, aligned east to west, with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to the moderately flat base.	Possible refuse pit full of animal bone and pottery.	1.86	1.48	0.25		0862			2	Iron Age
0862	0861	2374	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact light greyish-brown sandy-silt, with patches of chalk.		1.86	1.48	0.25	0861				2	Iron Age
0863	0863	2375	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east to west, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Cut of a large shallow pit, possibly an SFB, but no postholes [and also quite small. Excavation of second half didn't record postholes].	2.34	2.17	0.4		0864, 2335			2	Iron Age
0864	0863	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown grey silt, with abundant chalk, moderate levels of flint and rare charcoal.	Natural silting accumulation? One piece of possibly human bone.	2.34	2.17	0.4	0863				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0865	0828	2375	Grave	Lower Spit	Lower spit of firm dark brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium stones and common chalk fragments. [Probably the same fill/event as the infilling of spit 0829 and skeleton 0860].	Lowest spit in grave. [Number only issued to separate material from above and below skeleton, rather than because there was a visible difference].			0.1	0828	0860			2	Iron Age
0866	0866		Plough Scar	Cut	Cut of plough scar that possibly turns into ditch further north [very irregular ditch/hedgerow line, but continues for too long and too irregularly to be a plough]. Not drawn, but GPS'd and photo taken.	Plough scar [actually a ditch/hedgerow].					0867				Modern
0867	0866		Plough Scar	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown moderately compacted sandy-silt, Musket ball found by detectorist.					0866					Modern
0868	0868	2375	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with concave moderately steep edges and a slightly irregular base	Possible disposal pit given size and location within a cluster of similar features.	2.4	1.94	0.3		0869, 2334			2	Iron Age
0869	0868	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm/friable pale greyish-brown silt and chalk, with moderate levels of small to medium chalk and some root disturbance.		2.4	1.94	0.3	0868				2	Iron Age
0870	0870	2377	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with near vertical side and a concave base. Possibly cut by SFB 0876 [seems unlikely as they are associated features and there is no clear evidence for this. Located in western end of SFB].	Posthole for SFB 0876.		0.36	0.5		0871			4	Saxon
0871	0870	2377	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium stones and common chalk fragments. Indistinguishable from SFB 0876 fill.	Fill is most likely natural silting [why though?].		>0.36	0.5	0870				4	Saxon
0872	0872	2377	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan with steep [moderate and steep, variable] edges and a concave base 'U shaped profile'. [Not central to SFB 0876, though located on central long axis, but much closer to eastern end of structure].	Possible posthole near eastern side/centre of SFB. [Shallower and more irregular than 0870 and 0874 and therefore may well be a root disturbance, of which there are other smaller examples around the SFB's cut and other features on site].	0.38	0.28	0.16?		0873			4	Saxon
0873	0872	2377	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of firm-friable greyish-brown silty-sand and chalk. Indistinguishable relationship with fill of SFB.		0.38	0.28	0.16?	0872				4	Saxon
0874	0874	2377	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan with steep sides 'U shaped profile' and an irregular base. [Eastern most posthole in SFB 0876].	Posthole for SFB.	0.48	0.45	0.56		0875			4	Saxon
0875	0874	2377	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of firm-friable greyish-brown silty-sand and chalk. Indistinguishable relationship with fill of SFB 0876.			>0.4	0.56	0874				4	Saxon

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0876	0876	2377	SFB	Cut	Oblong in plan with rounded corners, aligned east-northeast to west-southwest, with shallow, steep sides and a mostly flat base. Possibly cuts postholes 0870, 0872 and 0874 [though this wasn't really distinguishable in section.	Cut of presumably Saxon SFB. Contains two 'good' postholes - 0870 and 0874 and one very questionable one - 0872. Little evidence from the fill/finds as to what it may have been used for.	3.31	2.2	0.22		0877, 2009, 2010			4	Saxon
0877	0876	2377	SFB	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common fragments of chalk. Indistinguishable from fills of postholes.	Fill is likely natural silting [but why considering it has finds in it?].	3.31		0.2	0876				4	Saxon
0878	0878	2377	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical shallow sides and a concave base. [Assuming this is the small hollow on the southern edge of SFB 0876, which is more likely a root/natural disturbance].		0.4	0.34			0879			4	Saxon
0879	0878	2377	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium, sub-rounded stones, common inclusions of chalk.	Natural silting [but why?].	0.4	0.34		0878				4	Saxon
0880	0880	2375	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval/sub-oblong in plan, aligned north to south, with a very shallow profile and an imperceptible break of slope to the flat base.	Very shallow large pit, with a single silting fill. Heavily truncated/ploughed.	2.72	1.78	0.16		0881			2	Iron Age
0881	0880	2375	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey silt, with frequent chalk fragments and moderate flints.	Silting accumulation.	2.72	1.78	0.16	0880				2	Iron Age
0882	0882		Pit	Cut	Sub oval cut in plan, with shallow profile, gently sloping sides and a gentle break of slope to the irregular base. [Isolated cut, not clearly within a group].	Shallow possible pit, though shallow and irregular, so may not be.	1.44	0.72	0.06		0883			2	Iron Age
0883	0882		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm light greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional stones and frequent chalk nodules, with some charcoal.		1.44	0.72	0.06	0882				2	Iron Age
0884	0884	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with irregular sides in plan and section. Sides slope gently to moderately, breaking to an irregular base with frequent root/solution hollows that under cut themselves.	Irregular disturbed ditch. Initially thought to be a possible palisade, but 'postholes' are too irregular and not present in 0886 and 0866.		0.32-0.56	0.08?		0885				Undated
0885	0884	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small flints.			0.32-0.56	0.08?	0884					Undated
0886	0886	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with irregular sides. In section it has gentle to steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base, with multiple under-cutting root/solution hollows.	Irregular root and solution hollow disturbed ditch or hedgerow.		0.68-0.85	c.0.18		0887				Undated

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0887	0886	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small flints.			0.68-0.85	c.0.18	0886					Undated
0888	0888		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with moderately steep sides and a slight break of slope to the shallow, flat base. [Isolated cut, not clearly within a group].	One of a series of pits in a cluster [isolated pit at a distance of 22m and 17m from the two nearest clusters and 10.5m from SFB 0876, but physical characteristics are similar to other pits on site]. Two others had burials, but this contained no finds.	1.3	1.25	0.1		0889			2	Iron Age
0889	0888		Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with frequent chalk nodules.	Maybe a deliberate deposit.	1.3	1.25	0.1	0888				2	Iron Age
0890	0890		Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, with sharp sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to the irregular base. [Isolated cut, not clearly within a group].	Pit in a cluster of several. [Contained pot thought to be Saxon by excavator, but more likely Iron Age given context].	1.4	0.9	0.21		0891			2	Iron Age
0891	0890		Pit	Fill	Single fill of light brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with sub rounded small to medium sized stones and chalk nodules.		1.4	0.9	0.21	0890				2	Iron Age
0892	0892		Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned northwest to southeast, with very shallow profile, and a flat base.	A possible posthole, next to another similar possible posthole - 0894.	0.42	0.3	0.06		0893			2	Iron Age
0893	0892		Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown-grey silt, with moderate chalk inclusions and some pea gravel at horizon with natural.		0.42	0.3	0.06	0892				2	Iron Age
0894	0894		Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned northwest to southeast with reasonably shallow concave profile and gradual break of slope to concave base.	A possible posthole, next to another similar possible posthole - 0892, and a coupled of circular larger pits.	0.37	0.29	0.1		0895			2	Iron Age
0895	0894		Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown-grey silt, with frequent chalk fragments and pea gravel at horizon with natural.		0.37	0.29	0.1	0894				2	Iron Age
0896	0896		Pit	Cut	Irregular [oval-ish] cut in plan, with gradually sloping sides and an irregular somewhat concave base. [Isolated cut, not clearly within a group].	Possibly a pit, but irregular, so may be a tree root hollow.	1.44	1.16	0.18		0897			2	Iron Age
0897	0896		Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown firm clayey-silt, with chalk fragments and reasonable horizon clarity.					0896				2	Iron Age
0898	0898		Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Profile disturbed by roots or burrows.	Disturbed pit.	1.38	1.33	0.22		0899			2	Iron Age
0899	0898		Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable light greyish-brown silty-sand, with chalk and flint inclusions.		1.38	1.33	0.22	0898				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0900	0900	0902	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus, aligned east-southeast to west-northwest, with moderate to very steep irregular sides, curving to an irregular base, which has an under-cutting depression in the ESE end.			2.15	0.76		0901			2	Iron Age
0901	0900	0902	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules, especially towards the base.			2.15	0.76	0900				2	Iron Age
0902		0902	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, including 0900, 0913, 0922, 0930, 0956 and 0959. Curvilinear feature that appears to run into the channel. Another similar sized and profiled ditch emerges as group 2361 on the other side of the channel.	Ditch enclosure, possibly Saxon according to Jo's initial pottery spot dating on site, which may form a northern edge to the Saxon settlement.								2	Iron Age
0903	0903		Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, with vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to the irregular/flat base.	Possible refuse pit with pieces of animal bone in pit.	1.86	1.76	0.38		0904			2	Iron Age
0904	0903		Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact light greyish-brown sandy-silt, with small medium nodules of chalk, and occasional sub-rounded stones.		1.86	1.76	0.38	0903				2	Iron Age
0905	0905		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to the flat base.	Part of a cluster of similar pits. Two had skeletal remains at time of writing.	1.38	1.13	0.3		0906			2	Iron Age
0906	0905		Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid brownish-grey clayey-silt, with frequent varied chalk nodules.	Pottery looks prehistoric.	1.38	1.13	0.3	0905				2	Iron Age
0907	0907		Pit	Cut	Oblong in plan, aligned north to south, with gradually sloping sides and an irregular/flattish base.	Possible pit with no dating.	1.62	0.9	0.36		0908			2	Iron Age
0908	0907		Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid to dark greyish-brown soft sand, with occasional chalk flecks and rare small flints.		1.62	0.9	0.36	0907				2	Iron Age
0909	0909		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned north to south, with reasonably steep sides and a gradual break of slope to the concave base. Close to a ditch that runs across the site, but no relationship.		1.06	0.64	0.15		0910			2	Iron Age
0910	0909		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid grey-brown silt, with frequent chalk flecks and some pea gravel.	Silting accumulation.	1.06	0.64	0.15	0909				2	Iron Age
0911	0911	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, with north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, sloping sides and a concave base. Relationship slot dug with 0913, which is said to cut 0911 [but this is not at all clear in section or plan].			0.44	0.22		0912				Undated
0912	0911	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact light brownish-grey clayey-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments.	[Originally interpreted as being cut by ditch 0913, but this is not thought to be a clear relationship due to the similar fills and shallow depth of 0911/0912].		0.44	0.22	0911					Undated

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0913	0913	0902	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, aligned roughly northwest to southeast at this point. Gradually sloping sides and a deep, concave base. Cuts 0911/0912 [though this is not actually clear as the fills are very similar and 0911 is very shallow].	Maybe a boundary or ring ditch around the burial pits, but rather big for this maybe [and possibly a boundary to the Saxon activity, rather than relating to the burials or pits].		1.88	0.6		0914			2	Iron Age
0914	0913	0902	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with frequent chalk fragments of varied size.			1.88	0.6	0913				2	Iron Age
0915	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle layer of moderately compact layer of dark greyish-brown organic sandy-peat, with rare small chalk inclusions. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].	Layer of organic peat built up between phases of silting of channel 0851 at a period of waterlogging [higher water levels and slow flow speed of water]. Patches of grass and plant fragments visible.			Up to 0.2	0958	0936			0	Natural
0916	0916	2008	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned north to south, with near vertical southern edge and steeply sloping northern edge, with imperceptible break of slope to the flat base.	Pit or possible postholes. In cluster of similar features, however it is not in a line with the other features.	0.38	0.28	0.2		0917			4	Saxon
0917	0916	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.	Accumulation silting deposit.	0.38	0.28	0.2	0916				4	Saxon
0918	0918	2008	Stakehole	Cut	Irregular shape in plan, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, with near vertical southern edge with a gradual slope, getting steeper towards the base on the northern edge. Gradual break of slope to the mildly concave base.	Possible posthole/stakehole, in line with other postholes, including 0920. If 0918 wasn't in line with these it would be interpreted as a natural feature. Possible posthole/possible burrow?	0.28	0.22	0.28		0919			4	Saxon
0919	0918	2008	Stakehole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.	Silting accumulation fill.	0.28	0.22	0.28	0918				4	Saxon
0920	0920	2008	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the mildly concave base.	Cut of posthole in line with other postholes - part of a possible building.	0.28	0.28	0.16		0921			4	Saxon
0921	0920	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.	Silting accumulation.	0.28	0.28	0.16	0920				4	Saxon
0922	0922	0902	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, running north from terminus to south, curving very slightly to the northwest until it reaches a large silty area. Stepped profile - initially gradually sloping edges, then stepping it, then a rounded break of slope to the flattish base.	Possible Iron Age or Saxon - likely field boundary.		1.68	0.74		0925			2	Iron Age
0923	0922	0902	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of soft mid brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional to frequent small chalk fragments and rare small sub-rounded flints.	Possibly Iron Age or Saxon? Natural silting deposit.		1.68	0.58	0924				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0924	0922	0902	Ditch	Fill	Middle fill made up of a chalk lens.	Redeposited natural.		0.5	Up to 0.08	0925	0923			2	Iron Age
0925	0922	0902	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of mid to dark soft greyish-brown silty-sand, with frequent small chalk fragments and very rare small sub-rounded flints. No dating evidence.	Could be evidence for a re-cut of the ditch [why?], though that is unclear.		0.42	0.12	0922	0924			2	Iron Age
0926	0926	2008	Posthole	Cut	Possible posthole, with a gradually sloping northern side and a steep southern side, with a concave base.	Possible posthole, but might be natural. Recorded because it is close [but not particularly close] to other definite postholes and its edges were well defined.	0.18	0.16	0.23		0927			4	Saxon
0927	0926	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with frequent chalk flecks.		0.18	0.16	0.23	0926				4	Saxon
0928	0928		Pit	Cut	Circular [rounded edge, full plan not visible] in plan, with shallow profile and steep sides, and a mostly flat base. Relationship with ditch 0930 is unclear in plan and section, and the fills are identical.	Undated feature of uncertain function.	0.7	0.6+	0.16		0929			2	Iron Age
0929	0928		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium stones and frequent small to medium chalk fragments, with a diffuse horizon with the chalk. Fill appears identical to that of ditch 0930.	Natural silting? Possibly filled with spread/subsoil 0952 in the same infilling event as ditch 0930?	0.7	0.6+	0.16	0928				2	Iron Age
0930	0930	0902	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, with steep sides, and a narrow, concave base. Identical infilling to pit 0928 and silt spread 0952, so hard to determine relationship with these features. Part of ditch group 0902.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch. Identical fills to 0928 and 0952 suggests that they may have infilled at the same time.		1.22+	1.15		0931			2	MIA
0931	0930	0902	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent small-medium chalk fragments. Diffuse horizons/unclear relationship with fill of pit 0928 and spread 0952.	Natural silting accumulation. Similar to spread 0952 and fill of 0928, which is all similar to the subsoil, so did they form/infill at the same time?		1.22+	1.15	0930				2	MIA
0932	0932		Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with 20-30° concave sides, merging to a concave base. Possibly cuts 0934 layer on west edge of 0851.	Shallow pit that possibly cuts basal fill of hollow 0851. Unclear how it relates to overlying layers.	0.64	0.6	0.13	0934	0933			0	Natural
0933	0932		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid clayey-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules.		0.64	0.6	0.13	0932				0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0934	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle layer of cut 0851, mid yellowish-grey firm silty-chalk in section 255, fading into mid brownish-grey in section 256, with abundant chalk fragments. Machine excavated.	Accumulation deposit within natural channel 0851.				0948	0932, 0946	0946		0	Natural
0935	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper layer of mid orange-brown sandy-silt of moderate compaction, with rare small chalk fragments. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation]. Machine excavated.	Fill of possible waterway feature, deposited naturally, with orange hue due to possible iron panning.			Up to 0.18	0936	0854			0	Natural
0936	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper layer of mid greyish-brown chalky-clayey-silt, firm but friable when dry, with moderate levels of small to medium chalk fragments and occasional flints and other stones. Same as 0854.	Subsoil washed into channel/waterway 0851. Separated from 0854 in section 255 by iron panning fill 0935.			Up to 0.14	0915	0935			0	Natural
0937	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of 0851, made up of mid greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with rare small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon.	Accumulation silting deposit.			Up to 0.32	0938	0958			0	Natural
0938	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of dark greyish-brown moderately compact organic silty-peat, with rare small chalk fragments. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation]. Machine excavated.	Layer of organic material, likely accumulated naturally in waterlogged conditions, then sealed by period of silting.			Up to 0.24	0939	0937			0	Natural
0939	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, of light brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].				Up to 0.5	0940	0938			0	Natural
0940	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of mid brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon. See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].				Up to 0.28	0941	0939			0	Natural
0941	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of light brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon. Machine excavated.				Up to 0.24	0942	0940			0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0942	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of dark brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].				Up to 0.11	0943	0941			0	Natural
0943	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of dark greyish-brown moderately compact organic sandy-peat, with rare small chalk fragments. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].	Organic deposit built up between phases of silting in waterlogged conditions.			Up to 0.19	0944	0942			0	Natural
0944	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of mid brownish-grey moderately compact organic rich sandy-silt, with rare small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon. [See 0955 for mixed finds from this and other layers that were difficult to distinguish during the machine excavation].	Organic deposit accumulated between periods of silting during waterlogged conditions.			Up to 0.2	0945	0943			0	Natural
0945	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of very dark brownish-grey moderately compact silty-organic material, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon.	Organic deposit formed between phases of silting.			Up to 0.28	0946	0944			0	Natural
0946	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of dark greyish-brown moderately compact organic rich silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse horizon.	Organic rich deposit formed between phases of silting.			Up to 0.41	0934, 0947	0945		0934	0	Natural
0947	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of mid brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with rare chalk fragments.	Clay deposited in channel 0851. Appears as an amorphous lump in the section, as opposed to a flat layer, that has possibly fallen in, then 0946 has formed around/abutted up against it.			Up to 0.2	0948	0946			0	Natural
0948	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill towards base of channel, made up of light brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with rare small chalk fragments.				Up to 0.34	0949, 0950	0934, 0947			0	Natural
0949	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal fill of channel, made up of mid greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with rare small chalk flecks.				Up to 0.08	0851	0948			0	Natural
0950	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill towards base of channel, made up of very dark greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk inclusions.				Up to 0.44	0951	0948			0	Natural
0951	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal fill of light brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with abundant chalk fragments and a diffuse horizon.				Up to 0.16	0851	0950			0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0952	2026	2157	Channel	Layer	Spread of mid brown-grey firm silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent chalk fragments, and a diffuse horizon with other feature fills. Appears identical to the fills of pit 0928 and ditch 0930.	Spread of naturally accumulated silt. Possibly within a former river channel/infilling a former river channel? [Identical to subsoil recorded across the site and infilling many of the features, including the top of much of the channel].								0	Natural
0953	0953		Pit	Cut	Circular [oval] in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base, with a shallow surviving profile. [Isolated cut to west of channel 2157].	Pit with no dating evidence.	1.2	0.8	0.16		0954			2	Iron Age
0954	0953		Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional chalk fragments and rare/occasional small varied flints.	Natural silting.	1.2	0.8	0.16	0953				2	Iron Age
0955	0851	2157	Channel	Finds	Mixed finds from cut 0851 of channel 2157. Retrieved during machine excavation of fills 0915, 0935-0940 and 0942-0944. Collected during excavation of safety stepping/battering of sides into channel. Mainly animal limb bones, but other elements present.	Butchery dump of material? [Though another slot to the north also produced a human mandible and 0851 itself produced a couple of coins].								0	Natural
0956	0956	0902	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, with moderately sloping convex sides that curve to being steeper at the base, which is slightly irregular [and concave. Heavily pitted chalk, caused by silt pockets, rooting and solution erosion].			1.76	0.76		0957			2	Iron Age
0957	0956	0902	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with abundant small to medium chalk fragments and some patches of sand present.			1.76	0.76	0956				2	Iron Age
0958	0851	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of channel, made up of light brownish-grey moderately compact sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse horizon.	Silting deposit.			Up to 0.32	0937	0915			0	Natural
0959	0959	0902	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, with a stepped [irregular] profile of gradual sides initially, becoming steeper to the base, with a slight undercut on the southern side and a mostly concave base.	Undated ditch.		1.28	0.54		0962			2	Iron Age
0960	0959	0902	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of mid to dark greyish-brown friable silty-sand, with occasional to common chalk fragments and occasional small varied flints.			1.28	0.34	0961				2	Iron Age
0961	0959	0902	Ditch	Fill	Middle fill, made up of a chalk lens.	Redeposited natural.		0.48	0.14	0962	0960			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0962	0959	0902	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of friable mid brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional small chalk fragments and rare small angular flints.	Undated natural silting fill.		0.42	0.14	0959	0961			2	Iron Age
0963	0963	2008	Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west, with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the concave base. See 0916 for plan.	Part of a possible building, heavily ploughed.	0.4	0.27	0.17		0964			4	Saxon
0964	0963	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.4	0.27	0.17	0963				4	Saxon
0965	0965	2008	Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. See 0916 for sketch plan.	Part of a possible building.	0.44	0.22	0.14		0966			4	Saxon
0966	0965	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.44	0.22	0.14	0965				4	Saxon
0967	0967	2008	Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west, with steeply sloping mildly concave sides and gradual break of slope to the base, which slopes from north down to south very slightly.	Cut of posthole in line with other postholes. Heavily ploughed away with only base surviving. Part of a building.	0.3	0.22	0.11		0968			4	Saxon
0968	0967	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderate compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk and pea grit fragments.	No specific post packing material visible.	0.3	0.22	0.11	0967				4	Saxon
0969	0969	2008	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping, slightly concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope on the northern side, but gradual on the southern side, with a base that slopes slightly from north down to south.	Cut of posthole in line with others, part of a building. Heavily ploughed.	0.28	0.26	0.11		0970			4	Saxon
0970	0969	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and pea grit.	No specific packing material visible.	0.28	0.26	0.11	0969				4	Saxon
0971	0971		Pit	Cut	Sub-oblong in plan, aligned east to west, with steeply sloping/near vertical slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. [Close to 0985 and similar shape in plan, so possibly related].	Probable storage pit, with other similar pits on site. Situated near a possible posthole building. [Atypical for pits on the site as a whole in terms of its form, so may be of a different phase].	2.27	1.3	0.4		0972			2	Iron Age
0972	0971		Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and occasional small flints.	Silting accumulation.	2.27	1.3	0.4	0971				2	Iron Age
0973	0973	2008	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep, straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. See 0916 for a sketch plan.	Part of a possible building.	0.36	0.28	0.22		0974			4	Saxon
0974	0973	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt with moderate levels of small chalk fragments.		0.36	0.28	0.22	0973				4	Saxon

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0975	0975	2008	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping slight concave sides and a gradual break of slope on the northern edge, imperceptible on the southern side, to the concave base.	Part of a building. No relationship visible with 0977. Heavily ploughed.	0.33	0.3	0.19		0976			4	Saxon
0976	0975	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments, flints and pea grit.	Silting accumulation with no packing available	0.33	0.3	0.19	0975				4	Saxon
0977	0977	2008	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, with steeply sloping slightly concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the mildly concave base. Relationship with adjacent 0975 not visible.	Part of a building. Heavily ploughed.	0.34	0.34	0.14		0978			4	Saxon
0978	0977	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small flints, chalk fragments and pea grit.	No specific packing material visible.	0.34	0.34	0.14	0977				4	Saxon
0979	0979	2008	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Sketch plan on 0916.	Part of a possible building. Contemporary with neighbouring postholes 0981.	0.28	0.21	0.1		0980			4	Saxon
0980	0979	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.28	0.21	0.1	0979				4	Saxon
0981	0981	2008	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the slightly concave base. See 0916 for sketch plan.	Part of a possible building.	0.22	0.2	0.18		0982			4	Saxon
0982	0981	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.22	0.2	0.18	0981				4	Saxon
0983	2026	2157	Channel	Layer	Layer of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments, with a diffuse horizon with the fill of pit 0985.	Natural spread of silt [identical/same as to subsoil 0801]. Possibly a former river deposit infilling a former channel? Possible formed at the same time as pit 0985 was infilling with identical material - same as subsoil?			>0.17	2026				0	Natural
0985	0985		Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan, aligned east-northeast to west-southwest with shallow profile, steep sides and an undulating base. Relationship with silt spread 0983/2026 unclear as fills are identical. [Close to 0971 and similar shape in plan, so possibly related]	Cut of undated pit with unknown function. Pit probably cuts spread 0983/2026.	c.2.5	1.88	0.28		0986			2	Iron Age
0986	0985		Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid brown-grey firm silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments, and a diffuse horizon. Appears identical to silt spread 0983/2026, therefore the relationship is uncertain.		c.2.5	1.88	0.28	0985				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0987	0987	2008	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep southern edge and gradually sloping northern edge and imperceptible break of slope to the flat base. Next to posthole 0989.	Part of a structure/building, and possibly forms a corner with 0989. Heavily ploughed.	0.28	0.27	0.06		0988			4	Saxon
0988	0987	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and pea grit.	No post packing material visible.	0.28	0.27	0.06	0987				4	Saxon
0989	0989	2008	Posthole	Cut	Slightly oval in plan, aligned east to west, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. See 0916 for sketch plan.	Part of a possible building.	0.33	0.24	0.11		0990			4	Saxon
0990	0989	2008	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.33	0.24	0.11	0989				4	Saxon
0991	0991	2360	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, excavation of the eastern terminus. Moderately sloped sides and a flat base.	[Probably part of a segmented enclosure ditch that was recorded on the geophysics survey and continues to the southeast and west].		0.84	0.44		0992			2	Iron Age
0992	0991	2360	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of friable pale brownish-white silty-clay [degraded chalk], with chalk and flint.					0991	0993			2	Iron Age
0993	0991	2360	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of soft mid greyish-brown clayey-sand, with chalk and flint, as well as heat-altered stone.					0992				2	Iron Age
0994	0994	2361	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus at northwest end of feature, that runs northwest to southeast from northwest edge of large channel. 50-70° convex sides that curve to a flat/slightly uneven base.	Ditch as seen on geophysical survey.		1.74	0.78		0995			2	Iron Age
0995	0994	2361	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of firm pale to mid brownish-grey sandy-silt (40%) and chalk fragments (60%).				0.4	0994	0996			2	Iron Age
0996	0994	2361	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of mid greyish-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules and occasional small flints.				0.4	0995				2	Iron Age
0997	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal fill of moderately compact light brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent medium chalk fragments and occasional small flints.	Accumulation including lots of natural chalk.			0.12	0851	0998			0	Natural
0998	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle lower fill of moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy-silt, with rare small chalk fragments and flints.	Dark - possible organic remains.			0.32	0997	0999			0	Natural
0999	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle lower fill of moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk and flint, and occasional small snail shells.	Dark - possible organic remains.			0.23	0998	2000			0	Natural
2000	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of light greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and flint.				0.1	0999	2001			0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2001	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional small to medium chalk fragments and flint, and rare iron panning.	Silting accumulation. Darker than contexts above and below it - washed in/formed when the surrounding are was seeing more intense use?			0.1	2000	2002			0	Natural
2002	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of moderately compact light brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and flints, and occasional iron panning.	Silting accumulation.			0.19	2001	2003			0	Natural
2003	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of moderately compact mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and flints, rare snail shells and occasional iron panning.	Silting accumulation deposit.			0.19	2002	2004			0	Natural
2004	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of moderately compact light brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent small flints and chalk fragments, and occasional iron panning.	Silting accumulation.			0.2	2003	2005			0	Natural
2005	2378	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill [though uppermost exposed layer in this section] of moderately compact sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and chalk fragments, with rare iron panning.	Accumulation silting in channel 0851.			0.07	2004				0	Natural
2006	2006		Posthole /pit	Cut	Oval [circular almost, given the dimensions], with irregular sides that slope moderately, with an irregular base. [Isolated cut, just east of DG 2363, near eastern LOE].	A probable posthole [though its irregular shape and isolation suggests it is more likely an irregular pit or a natural feature].	0.46	0.42	0.3		2007			2	Iron Age
2007	2006		Posthole	Fill	Single fill of friable mid yellowish-brown silty-sand, with pea gravel and other small stones.		0.46	0.42	0.3	2006				2	Iron Age
2008		2008	Building	Group	Group of postholes, roughly in an oblong, aligned east to west, made up of c.14 cuts, though some of these were very questionable/natural. The two eastern postholes sat slightly out of place/alignment and there was no gable end posthole(s).	Possible hall structure of Saxon date, given the layout, plus the presence of other halls and SFBs on site/in the evaluation. However, postholes form a slightly odd/irregular structural layout and produced no dating evidence.								4	Saxon
2009	0876	2377	SFB NE Quadrant	Fill	Single fill as excavated from northeast quadrant of SFB 0876, made up of mid brown-grey firm silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments. Diffuse horizon.				0.22	0876				4	Saxon

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2010	0876	2377	SFB NW Quadrant	Fill	Single fill as excavated from northwest quadrant of SFB 0876, made up of mid brown-grey firm silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments. Diffuse horizon.				0.22	0876				4	Saxon
2011	2011	2373	Pit	Cut	Nearly perfectly circular cut in plan, with [near] vertical sides and a flat base. [Located by 2013 by eastern edge of site].	Possibly deliberately backfilled, given the good preservation of the edges [though it is hard chalk, so this sort of preservation isn't so surprising]. Similar in plan with other circular pits in the northeast corner of the site. Possibly Saxon? [Not imp	1.28	1.28	0.43		2012			2	Iron Age
2012	2011	2373	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid brown silty-sand, with very rare charcoal flecks, rare small sub-angular and rounded flints and small chalk fragments. The fill is quite homogenous.		1.28	1.28	0.43	2011				2	Iron Age
2013	2013	2373	Pit	Cut	roughly circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base disturbed by natural burrows [or irregular because of the way it was first dug?].	Probably used as a storage pit and then backfilled. [Located next to 2011 by the eastern edge of the site].	1.2	1.16	0.3		2014			2	Iron Age
2014	2013	2373	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid reddish-brown silty-sand, with chalk and flint fragments.		1.2	1.16	0.3	2013				2	Iron Age
2015	2015	2157	Channel	Cut	Cut of the channel [to investigate relationship with ditch 2019]. There is an oval cut in this slot [a linear channel through base?] with a gradually sloping northwest edge and a concave base. [Possibly cut by ditch 2019].	Cut of a pit or channel. Very hard to tell what it is because of the amorphous shape in plan/diffuse edges. No relationship seen [until the slot was cleaned and reinterpreted].	>1.6	>1.37	0.52		2016			0	Natural
2016	2015	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal fill of firm mid whitish-yellow chalk.	Basal fill of natural channel.			0.18	2015	2017			0	Natural
2017	2015	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle fill of firm mid brown-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk fragments.	Silting accumulation. Cut by 2019			0.2	2016	2019	2019		0	Natural
2018	2015	2157	Subsoil	Layer	Uppermost 'fill' [or spread infilling top of channel cut 2015 and ditch 2019 as 2021 - same as 2021], of loose mid to dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of chalk fragments.	Natural silting accumulation, same as 2021 - just a silt deposit forming in the hollow left in the tops of channel 2015 and ditch 2019.			0.18	2020				0	Natural
2019	2019	2361	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned northwest to southeast, with very steep straight sides and an only partially uncovered base, but could be an 'ankle breaker'.			c.2	0.64	2017	2020		2017	2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2020	2019	2361	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately firm mid brown-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions.				0.64	2019	2018, 2021			2	Iron Age
2021	2019	2361	Subsoil	Fill	Uppermost 'fill' [or spread infilling top of channel cut 2015 as 2018, and ditch 2019 - same as 2018], of loose mid to dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of chalk fragments.	Natural silting accumulation, same as 2021 - just a silt deposit forming in the hollow left in the tops of channel 2015 and ditch 2019.				2020				2	Iron Age
2022	2022	2367	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Part of a group of possible storage pits that run parallel to a ditch.	1.44	1.41	0.52		2023			2	Iron Age
2023	2022	2367	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of chalk and flint.	Silting fill.				2022				2	Iron Age
2024	2024	2367	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan, but slightly irregular in places due to natural hollows. Moderately steep to vertical sides and an irregular base.	Possible refuse pit given size and shape and the bone located in the fill. Possibly part of a series of similar pits in the area. In northern corner of the site [not so much northern corner as towards eastern edge in northeast quadrant, south of main PG.	0.95	c.0.8	0.3		2025			2	Iron Age
2025	2024	2367	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand with small to medium chalk fragments.		0.95	c.0.8	0.3	2024				2	Iron Age
2026	2026	2157	Channel	Cut	Cut of large curvilinear channel [excavated to investigate relationship with pit 0985, which was not established due to the shallow depth of the intersection of both features, along with the largely identical fills in the two cuts].		>0.62	>0.47	0.17		0983			0	Natural
2027	2027	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with gently sloping sides [but incredibly irregular/disturbed in places] and an irregular base.	Part of a very long, narrow and shallow ditch and/or hedgerow, indicated by the presence of either solution hollows or rooting.		0.46	0.1		2028				Undated
2028	2027	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of friable greyish-brown sandy-silt with chalk and pea gravel.			0.46	0.1	2027					Undated
2029	2029		Pit	Cut	Unclear shape in plan, with irregular sides and base, Unclear relationship with 2031. [May well not be real].	Possible pit in cluster of quarrying(?) activity. Likely a cluster of several contemporary pits. [Probably not really or the very base of a very irregular feature].	1.2?	0.8?	0.12		2030			0	Natural
2030	2029		Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with occasional small chalk fragments and rare small sub-angular flints.	Fill is very likely the same as 2032/identical to it. No dating evidence.	1.2?	0.8?	0.12	2029				0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2031	2031		Pit	Cut	Possibly an irregular oval/oblong shape in plan, but with irregular sides and base. Unclear relationship with 2029. [More convincing than 2029, but still very irregular].	Possible pit in cluster of quarrying(?) activity. Likely a cluster of several contemporary pits.	1.6?	1.3?	0.36		2032			0	Natural
2032	2031		Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with occasional small chalk fragments and rare small sub-angular flints.	Fill is very likely the same as 2030/identical to it. No dating evidence.	1.6?	1.3?	0.36	2031				0	Natural
2033			Pit	Finds	Surface finds associated with 2029/2030 and 2031/2032.										
2034	2034	2367	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep, straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Pit of unclear function. Possible storage pit, due to shape. Part of a line of other pits - 2022 and 2036, that are parallel to a ditch.	1.77	1.75	0.44		2035, 2322			2	Iron Age
2035	2034	2367	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of large flints and frequent small to medium chalk fragments. Same as 2322, which was the second half of the fill, excavated later.					2034				2	Iron Age
2036	2036	2367	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned north to south, with steep mildly concave sides, with imperceptible to gradual break of slope to the slightly irregular base, but mostly flat.	Possible storage pit, heavily truncated by ploughing, in cluster of other possible storage pits, including 2022 and 2034.	2.1	1.46	0.55		2037			2	Iron Age
2037	2036	2367	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk and occasional medium flints and pea grit along the base.	Single backfill deposit.	2.1	1.46	0.55	2036				2	Iron Age
2038	2038	2040	Ditch	Cut	Part of east to west aligned southern section of enclosure(?) type ditch. Shallow, with moderately steep concave sides and an irregular/flattish base.			0.59	0.06		2039			2	Iron Age
2039	2038	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional small flints.			0.59	0.06	2038				2	Iron Age
2040		2040	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, consisting of a north to south length, running south from the northern limit of edge of excavation, before turning to the west and either terminating or becoming ploughed out.	Enclosure/boundary ditch. Seems to mirror pit alignments in places, though this may be coincidental and it is not clear whether it cuts the pits or vice versa and therefore which potentially mirrored which.								2	Iron Age
2041	2041	2040	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear southwest to northeast aligned section of ditch at southeast corner of group 2040. Moderate to steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave/irregular base. No clear relationship with pit 2043 - fills identical.			0.93	0.16		2042			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2042	2041	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional small flints. See 2045 for mixed finds.					2041				2	Iron Age
2043	2043		Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with a natural disturbance on the western side. 80-90° sides that break abruptly to the flat/slightly irregular base. No clear relationship with ditch 2041 as fills were identical. [No clear affiliation with any other pit group].	One of a series of round, near vertically sided and flat based pits on site.	1.06	1.05	0.44		2044			2	Iron Age
2044	2043		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional small flints. See 2045 for mixed finds.		1.06	1.05	0.44	2043				2	Iron Age
2045			Ditch/pit	Finds	Mixed finds from [2041]/(2042) and [2043]/(2044) - impossible to divide deposits during excavation or in recording.										
2046	2046	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with steeply sloping, irregular edges and an imperceptible break of slope to the irregular base.	Cut of a probable hedgerow, that looked in plan to be a possible ditch, but highly irregular edges and base. Excavated as a possible terminus here - more likely where rooting has petered out [or been ploughed out].		0.42	Up to 0.12		2047				Undated
2047	2046	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with occasional small chalk and flint fragments.			0.42	Up to 0.12	2046					Undated
2048	2048	2365	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a flattish/irregular base, with slightly eroded sides and base.	Part of a cluster of similar pits in northeast corner of site - either for refuse or storage. Similar to these other pits, such as 2011. Possibly Iron Age?	1.34	1.18	0.46		2049			2	Iron Age
2049	2048	2365	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid brown silty-sand, with occasional chalk fragments, concentrated mostly towards the centre of the feature, as well a occasional small varied flints. Second half of fill was excavated, producing no further finds.	Unclear if fill was deliberate.	1.34	1.18	0.46	2048				2	Iron Age
2050	2050	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south. Irregular moderately sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to the irregular base, with numerous undulations, including a deeper pocket on the eastern edge in section.	Ditch of variable profile and depth, possibly truncated. Irregular profile possibly explained by water movement/erosion.		0.55	0.25		2051			2	Iron Age
2051	2050	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with numerous chalk pieces, small stones and large pieces of flint.			0.55	0.25	2050				2	Iron Age
2052	2052	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with irregular sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the irregular base.	Cut of probable hedgerow. Likely a boundary row.		0.4	Up to 0.15		2053				Undated

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2053	2052	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk and flints.					2052					Undated
2054	2054	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, heavily disturbed by natural hollows and/or a possible pit. Moderate to steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	Section of a long, narrow and shallow ditch with a lot of natural disturbance and a possible archaeological feature, as suggested by the deposition of animal bone.		1.14	0.34		2055			2	Iron Age
2055	2054	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of soft light greyish-brown silty-sand, with chalk, charcoal and flint.			1.14	0.34	2054				2	Iron Age
2056	2056		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, with rounded corners. Sharp, near vertical break of slope along the south-southwest edge, becoming steep along north-northeast edge. Undulating base disturbed by natural features.	Undated pit - use unknown. Disturbed by natural features, or cut above/after them?	1.7	1.06	0.26		2057			2	Iron Age
2057	2056		Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, with common chalk fragments and diffuse horizons.	Natural silting?	1.7	1.06	0.26	2056				2	Iron Age
2058	2058		Natural/ poit	Cut	Relatively circular [irregular] in plan, with gradually sloping concave sides and a flat base. [VERY IRREGULAR - LIKELY NATURAL].	Possible posthole given its consistent size/shape, however there is an irregular extension towards the southern corner - possible burrow/rooting. Evidence of some rooting in the feature suggest it might be natural.	0.4	0.34	0.14		2059			0	Natural
2059	2058		Natural/ pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with numerous pieces of small chalk and stones.		0.4	0.34	0.14	2058				0	Natural
2060	2060	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, which turns approximately 4 metres south of this cut, to run east to west. Steeply sloping, irregular sides, with imperceptible break of slope to the irregular base. Slot to investigate possible pit.	Most likely a boundary ditch, but very disturbed and possibly a hedgerow.		0.75	0.18		2061			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2061	2060	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with common to frequent chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional small varied flints, with a diffuse to clear horizon.	Silting deposit.		0.75	0.18	2060				2	Iron Age
2062	2062		Natural/ pit	Cut	Irregular shape in plan, with gradual to near vertical irregular sides and an irregular sides. [VERY IRREGULAR - LIKELY NATURAL].	Possible posthole, with natural disturbance. Similar to 2058, which was also irregular in plan and had other natural silt patches nearby.	0.67	0.55	0.25		2063			0	Natural
2063	2062		Natural/ pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with small to medium chalk and small stones.		0.67	0.55	0.25	2062				0	Natural
2064	2064	2366	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, with steep edges and a largely flat base. Relationship with ditch 2066 cannot be seen in section.	Undated pit, use unknown.	1.16	1.08	0.26		2065			2	Iron Age
2065	2064	2366	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with common chalk fragments and occasional small to medium stones. Diffuse to clear lower horizons.	Natural silting.	1.16	1.08	0.26	2064				2	Iron Age
2066	2066	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, very shallow in depth. Steep sides, with a concave base. Relationship with 2064 uncertain due to identical fills - probably cut by it [but why?]. Continues beyond pit 2064 to the north, although gets patchy in places.			0.18			2067			2	Iron Age
2067	2066	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with common chalk and occasional medium/small sub-rounded stones and a diffuse horizon.					2066				2	Iron Age
2068	2068	2366	Pit	Cut	Almost circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Partially excavated in the evaluation.	Probable storage pit.	1.6	1.56	1.02		2069			2	Iron Age
2069	2068	2366	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk, charcoal and various finds.		1.6	1.56	1.02	2068				2	Iron Age
2070	2070	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the concave base.	Cut by pit 2072 [no evidence for this].		0.38	0.24		2071			2	Iron Age
2071	2070	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk fragments.	Silting accumulation fill.		0.38	0.24	2070				2	Iron Age
2072	2072	2366	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west, with very steep, almost vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Fills of the pit and ditch 2070 are very similar, however the ditch isn't visible, so is perhaps cut by the pit [or just isn't visible].	Possible storage pit? Has typical steep sides and flat base. One of a series of pits that are dug into or following the line of ditch 2040.	1.95	1.88	0.84		2073			2	Iron Age
2073	2072	2366	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pale to mid grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent large chalk pieces.	Initial redepositing of natural material, naturally occurring.			0.12	2072	2074, 2075			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2074	2072	2366	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill on eastern edge of pit, made up of mid brown-grey loose sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flint.	Natural silting accumulation.			0.62	2073	2076			2	Iron Age
2075	2072	2366	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill, positioned against the western edge of the pit, made up of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	Natural silting accumulation.			0.66	2073	2076			2	Iron Age
2076	2072	2366	Pit	Fill	Third fill, made up of loose dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with moderate levels of charcoal and occasional flint and chalk.	Could be a possible dump of domestic waste? Contains a marked amount more charcoal and pottery than the other fills. Could equally just be a darker silting accumulation. Positioned in centre of fill.			0.46	2074, 2075	2077			2	Iron Age
2077	2072	2366	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk and moderate flint fragments.	Natural silting accumulation.			0.37	2076				2	Iron Age
2078	2078	2365	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base.	Possible storage pit? Iron Age?	1.68	1.66	0.7		2080			2	Iron Age
2079	2078	2365	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of mid greyish-brown friable silty-sand, with occasional chalk fragments and varied levels of small varied flints, with a very diffuse horizon with 2080. Has a small pocket/lens of chalk on the eastern edge that spread towards the centre.	Likely same as 2080 [though these upper and basal fills, divided by lenses/fills of chalk are common on the site]. No dating evidence.	1.68	1.56	c.0.26	2080				2	Iron Age
2080	2078	2365	Pit	Fill	Basal fill, of mid to dark greyish-brown silty-sand, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and small varied flints, and rare charcoal flecks.	Likely same as 2079 [though these upper and basal fills, divided by lenses/fills of chalk are common on the site].				2078	2079			2	Iron Age
2081	2081	2366	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with shallow profile and steep sides and a mostly flat base. Probable burrow towards the eastern edge. Relationship with ditch group 2040 unclear due to identical fills, but pit probably cuts ditch [there is no proof for this].	Cut of undated pit, use unknown.	0.98	0.84	0.1		2082			2	Iron Age
2082	2081	2366	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk flecks. Diffuse to clear lower horizon.	Natural silting.		0.84	0.1	2081				2	Iron Age
2083	2083	2366	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping mildly concave sides and a gradual to imperceptible break of slope to the flat base - any irregularities are due to burrowing/roots.	Probable storage pit, heavily truncated. In a line of other similar pits, which appear to cut and earlier ditch [there is no evidence for either the pits cutting the ditch, or vice versa - the fills are identical].	1.06	1	0.14		2084			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2084	2083	2366	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk and rare medium flints.		1.06	1	0.14	2083				2	Iron Age
2085	2085	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, curving to the south of this slot. Steep sides with a gradual break of slope to the slightly concave base. Heavily truncated.	Curvilinear feature, but broadly orientated north to south, before it curves east to west. Likely boundary ditch. Heavily truncated and rooted.		0.23	0.08		2086			2	Iron Age
2086	2085	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill, made up of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and a diffuse/undefined relationship with 2084.	Silting fill.		0.23	0.08	2085				2	Iron Age
2087	2087	2366	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with vertical edges and a slightly undulating base. Unclear how it relates to ditch group 2040.	Possible refuse pit given finds present [not not much material to justify this as a specific usage]. Part of a row of pits with an unclear relationship to ditch group 2040.	1.32	1.2	0.47		2088			2	Iron Age
2088	2087	2366	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with patches of chalk, varied flints and other small stones.		1.32	1.2	0.47	2087				2	Iron Age
2089	2089	2365	Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan, with a shallow profile and a flat base, with burrows. Cut by pit 2091 [although looking at the photograph it is unclear and 2089 may actually cut 2091, or it may be that 2089 is a disturbance/natural feature].	A shallow pit, interrupted by burrows. Fill 2090 is very similar to 2095, the top fill of 2091, and as such the relationship isn't clear [or 2095 is actually the top fill of 2089, continuing across the top of 2091 and indicating the 2089 cuts 2091].	1.42	0.84	0.16		2090			0	natural
2090	2089	2365	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk and flint.	Disturbed fill.	1.42	0.84	0.16	2089				0	natural
2091	2091	2365	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. Truncates a shallowed pit to the west [but this is not at all clear in section and the opposite may be true/the relationship may be completely disturbed].	A large pit, part of a cluster of similar features.	1.56	1.4	0.72		2092			2	Iron Age
2092	2091	2365	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of friable pale whitish-brown sandy-silt, with charcoal, flint and chalk.		1.56	1.4	0.72	2091	2095			2	Iron Age
2093	2093		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan [measurements suggest circular], aligned north to south, with reasonably steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the concave base. [Isolated pit not clearly affiliated with any group].	Unclear function and heavily rooted.	0.79	0.79	0.23		2094			2	Iron Age
2094	2093		Pit	Fill	Single fill, made up of pale to mid sandy-silt, with occasional chalk fragments and pea gravel.		0.79	0.79	0.23	2093				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2095	2091	2365	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of pale yellowish-brown friable silty-sand, with chalk and flint. Diffuse horizon with 2092.	[Supposedly the upper fill of pit 2091, but very similar to 2090 and could actually be the continuation of the shallower feature cutting the top of 2091].			0.72	2092				2	Iron Age
2096	2096	2365	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep/near vertical straight sides and steep break of slope to the flat base. Sides have been heavily burrowed/[root disturbed].	Very regular pit in a cluster of others, including 2089, 2091, 2048 and 2078. Many similar pits on site. Possible storage pits? Undated, with uncertain function.	1.52	1.5	0.76		2097			2	Iron Age
2097	2096	2365	Pit	Fill	Basal fill, made up of mid greyish-brown firm sandy-silt, with frequent small and medium chalk fragments and occasional medium flints. Formed on east side of pit.		0.96	>0.76	0.22	2096	2098			2	Iron Age
2098	2096	2365	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill, made up of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk and varied flint fragments, poorly sorted, and rare charcoal. Diffuse lower horizon.	Possible tip deposit formed on eastern side of pit.	0.8	>0.8	0.56	2097	2099			2	Iron Age
2099	2096	2365	Pit	Fill	Third fill, made up of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent medium to large flints and occasional small chalk fragments, with a diffuse lower horizon.	Backfill deposit.	0.8	>0.8	0.52	2098	2100			2	Iron Age
2100	2096	2365	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and rare small flints and charcoal, with a diffuse lower horizon.	Backfill deposit.	1.5	1.4	0.26	2099				2	Iron Age
2101	2101	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. In places disturbed by burrowing.	Very regular pit in a cluster of other similar features. Heavily truncated by ploughing. Undated and unknown function.	0.9	0.9	0.1		2102			2	Iron Age
2102	2101	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and pea grit, rare large stones and flints.		0.9	0.9	0.1	2101				2	Iron Age
2103	2103	2368	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Cut of probable storage pit. Part of a cluster of pits.	1.34	1.32	0.44		2104			2	Iron Age
2104	2103	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of flint and chalk fragments and some pea gravel at interface with natural.	Natural silting. Iron Age? Rim sherd recovered.	1.34	1.32	0.44	2103				2	Iron Age
2105	2105		Natural	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, with irregular sides gradual to vertical sides and an irregular undulating base, with burrows and rooting.	Possible ditch/hedgerow boundary, judging by irregular form.		0.72	0.28		2106			0	Natural
2106	2105		Natural	Fill	Single fill of loose pale to mid brown silty-sand with numerous large stones.			0.72	0.28	2105				0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2107	2107	2363	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north to south, with an irregular shallow profile and an undulating base. Steep uneven sides and appears to be disturbed by burrowing and/or rooting.	Undated ditch/probable hedgerow boundary.		1.12	0.34		2108				Undated
2108	2107	2363	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with common chalk fragments and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, with diffuse horizon in places.			1.12	0.34	2107					Undated
2109	2109	2365	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharply sloping sides and a mostly flat base.	Undated pit with unknown function.	1.82	>0.69	0.74		2110			2	Iron Age
2110	2109	2365	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with common small chalk fragments and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, with a diffuse horizon in places.	Natural silting.	1.82	>0.69	0.74	2109				2	Iron Age
2111	2111	2368	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base.	Close to a cluster of other pits. Quantity and size of bones may suggest it was a refuse pit.	1.39	1.34	0.54		2112			2	Iron Age
2112	2111	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with flint and chalk fragments.	Quantity and size of bones may suggest it was a refuse deposit.	1.39	1.34	0.54	2111				2	Iron Age
2113	2113	2368	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base.	Similar in size and shape to pit 2111 [so probably associated]. Probably a rubbish pit.	1.4	1.34	0.65		2114, 2165			2	Iron Age
2114	2113	2368	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of friable mid blackish-brown silty-sand, with charcoal, flint and chalk fragments.					2113	2115			2	Iron Age
2115	2113	2368	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of mid yellowish-brown friable silty-sand, with chalk and flint fragments.					2114				2	Iron Age
2116	2116	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with gradual to vertical concave sides and an irregular, undulating base. Shallow elongated profile. [Shallow depth means that only the BOS to the base probably remains].	Root and burrow disturbed pit in a cluster of variable similar pits. Probably used for refuse.	1.18	1	0.2		2117			2	Iron Age
2117	2116	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with frequent chalk and flint fragments and moderate small to medium stones.		1.18	1	0.2	2116				2	Iron Age
2118	2118	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan with steep sides at the top, curving to gradually sloping sides and an irregular base.	Pit within a cluster of other features of variable size. Specific use unclear, but probably similar to those nearby [and across the rest of the site].	0.83	0.75	0.3		2119			2	Iron Age
2119	2118	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pale to mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, with low levels of chalk and small to medium stones.		0.83	0.75	0.3	2118				2	Iron Age
2120	2120	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with gradually sloping concave sides and an irregular base.	Pit, close to 2119, but a different depth, within a cluster of similar pits.	0.8	0.8	0.13		2121			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2121	2120	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silty-sand, with rare flint and chalk fragments, with some pea grit at base.	Purpose presumably similar to other pits in vicinity.	0.8	0.8	0.13	2120				2	Iron Age
2122	2122	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharply sloping sides and a mostly flat base.	Undated pit of unclear use.	1.68	1.58	0.6		2123			2	Iron Age
2123	2122	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments.	Natural silting.	1.68	1.58	0.6	2122				2	Iron Age
2124	2124	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharp sides and a mostly flat base.	Pit with unknown function.	1.16	1.12	0.34		2125, 2317			2	Iron Age
2125	2124	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments.	Natural silting.	1.16	1.12	0.34	2124				2	Iron Age
2126	2126	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base.	Similar to pits 2111 and 2113 [and others in cluster]. Probably Iron Age from the pottery and use as a rubbish pit.	1.54	1.46	0.76		2127, 2170			2	Iron Age
2127	2126	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with chalk, flint and heat-altered stone.	Probably Iron Age from the pottery and use as a rubbish pit.	1.54	1.46	0.76	2126				2	Iron Age
2128	2128	2368	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned northeast to southwest, with steep, near vertical and mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Profile slightly undercuts on the southwest edge, likely due to burrowing. Stepped at the base.	Within a cluster of similar pits of unknown purpose, but likely prehistoric/Iron Age?	1.65	1.52	0.86		2129, 2324			2	Iron Age
2129	2128	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments, occasional medium flints and rare charcoal.	Likely an accumulation fill as opposed to deliberate backfill [though finds/inclusions suggest some deliberate deposition].	1.65	1.52	0.86	2128				2	Iron Age
2130	2130	2368	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned southeast to northwest, with steep mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the undulating base (likely caused by burrowing].	Small pit in cluster of other pits. Unknown purpose. Undated, but similar pits contain prehistoric pottery. Shallow - likely heavily truncated.	1.08	0.92	0.21		2131			2	Iron Age
2131	2130	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and pea grit, rare flints and charcoal.		1.08	0.92	0.21	2130				2	Iron Age
2132	2132	2368	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	Small pit with an unknown function, but surrounded by a cluster of larger probably rubbish pits.	0.74	0.68	0.27		2133				Undated
2133	2132	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt.		0.74	0.68	0.27	2132					undated

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2134	2134	2368	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with vertical concave sides and a quite regular [flat??] base.	Large pit with animal bone, suggestive of a refuse pit. Part of a cluster of similar pits, possibly of similar usage.	1.08	1	0.47		2135			2	Iron Age
2135	2134	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown silty-sand, with frequent medium to large stones/flints, as well as small to medium chalk fragments.		1.08	1	0.47	2134				2	Iron Age
2136	2136	2169	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, with an east to west alignment and a rounded terminus. Moderately steep sides and an irregular base	Terminus of a shallow thin ditch.		0.51	0.14		2137			2	Iron Age
2137	2136	2169	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of friable pale greyish-brown sandy-silt, with inclusions of chalk and flint.			0.51	0.14	2136				2	Iron Age
2138	2138	2368	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep near vertical mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Pit in cluster of similar features of unknown purpose, likely prehistoric.	1.65	1.55	064		2139, 2325			2	Iron Age
2139	2138	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk and occasional medium flint fragments.		1.65	1.55	064	2138				2	Iron Age
2140	2140	2040	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, with gradually sloping concave sides, becoming steeper towards the western end of the cut, with an irregular and undulating root/burrow disturbed base.	Ditch terminus, with notably high amount of animal bone. Possibly Iron Age?		0.85	0.17		2141			2	Iron Age
2141	2140	2040	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose light to mid brown silty-sand, with frequent flints and small to medium chalk fragments.			0.85	0.17	2140				2	Iron Age
2142	2142	2360	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west, with 70-80° concave to convex sides and a narrow, concave to wide, flat base. Western terminus of ditch.	Ditch terminus with domestic refuse.		0.76	0.37		2143			2	Iron Age
2143	2142	2360	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks/small nodules, and occasional flints. Contained pottery, animal bone and heat-altered stones (c.15 'pot boiler' stones - not retained).	Contained 'domestic' refuse in unusual quantities.		0.76	0.37	2142				2	Iron Age
2144	2144	2157	Channel	Cut	Irregular, broadly curvilinear cut in plan, which curves from northeast to southwest to northwest to southwest. Gradually sloping sides at top of cut, becoming steeper towards the base, with a gradual break of slope to the not fully uncovered base.	Natural channel, with irregularities in shape and profile due to the flow of water. 3 machine slots through feature.			1.9+		2147			0	Natural
2145	2145	2362	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned roughly north to south, but curves around a bit,. Has reasonably steep straight sides with a gradual break of slope to the concave base.	Possible field boundary, heavily truncated. Has a burrow to the east.		0.41	0.17		2146			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2146	2145	2362	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk and flint fragments, and pea gravel at the horizon with the natural.	Silting fill.		0.41	0.17	2145				2	Iron Age
2147	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Basal deposit of light brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with abundant small to medium chalk fragments.				Up to 0.22	2144	2148			0	Natural
2148	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Lower fill of pale yellowish-brown firm sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and degraded chalk(?).				Up to 0.22	2147	2150			0	Natural
2149	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle deposit of compacted mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent chalk fragments.				Up to 0.3	2150	2158			0	Natural
2150	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Lower/middle deposit of moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.	Natural accumulation layer.			Up to 0.2	2148	2149			0	Natural
2151	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle deposit of moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments and rare small flints.				Up to 0.21	2158	2152			0	Natural
2152	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle deposit of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments, occasional small flints and poorly sorted stones, with occasional iron panning.				Up to 0.4	2151	2153			0	Natural
2153	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle/upper deposit of firm dark brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments. Fourth fill from top of channel.				Up to 0.4	2152	2154			0	Natural
2154	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle/upper fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent chalk fragments. Third fill from top of channel.				Up to 0.16	2153	2155			0	Natural
2155	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Middle/upper deposit of firm mid grey-brown silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded tones and frequent chalk fragments. Second fill from top of channel.				Up to 0.3	2154	2156			0	Natural
2156	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Upper deposit of firm mid grey-brown silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk fragments.				Up to 0.14	2155	0801			0	Natural
2157		2157	Channel	Group	Group sheet for channel. Natural hollow/waterway through which three machine slots were excavated and recorded, with two column samples in cuts 0851 and 2144. Curvilinear feature, that runs roughly southwest to northeast across the site for c.66m.	Natural river/stream channel that cut into the natural chalk, backfilling with episodes of normal silting and slower flow speed when proto peat deposits appear to have formed. Possibly open during the late Iron Age/early Roman period, given the finds recovered.		Up to 23.2						0	Natural

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2158	2144	2157	Channel	Layer	Lower/middle deposit of firm dark grey-brown silty-sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments.				Up to 0.14	2149	2151			0	Natural
2159	2159	2380	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with a shallow profile and gradually sloping sides and gradual break of slope to the irregular base. [Close to pit 2197, but reasonably isolated, located just west of DG 2362, near the western limit of excavation].	Heavily truncated possible pit - just got the very base, or a possible natural feature, yet contained a piece of bone.	0.92	0.85	?		2160			2	Iron Age
2160	2159	2380	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk fragments and flints.	Silting accumulation.	0.92	0.85	?	2159				2	Iron Age
2161	2161	2157	Channel	Cut	Machine excavated slot through channel - number given purely to record depth, as no further recording necessary [as an adjacent deeper slot - 2144 to the southwest - has been recorded in detail and sampled.				1.22					0	Natural
2162	2144	2157	Channel	Finds	Finds from machine excavation of slot (cut 2144) through channel group 2157. Material retrieved from spoil heap, including animal bone and a human mandible.	Mixed material including a human mandible that appears fairly well worn and is therefore probably a disarticulated element. No evidence for any more of the skeleton.								0	Natural
2163	2163	2362	Ditch	Cut	South-southwest to north-northeast aligned linear ditch terminus, with 45-55° irregular sides and a concave/irregular narrow base. End/terminus is poorly defined in brown-orange silt natural.	Probably relates to/same as ditch 2162 to the east, functioning as part of an enclosure.		0.53	0.22		2164			2	Iron Age
2164	2163	2362	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk nodules and occasional flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with natural.			0.53	0.22	2163				2	Iron Age
2165	2113	2368	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 2114, but excavated from second half of pit. New number issued to separate finds.					2113	2166			2	Iron Age
2166	2113	2368	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 2115, but excavated from second half of pit. New number issued to separate finds.					2165				2	Iron Age
2167	2167	2169	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan [excavated where ditch corners], running north to south, turning to east to west. Steep, near vertical sides, with a sharp break of slope to the fairly flat base. Irregular in places due to burrowing/roots.	Cut of cornering ditch. Terminus is 2136. Not visible 1.5m north of this section - most likely ploughed out. Probable boundary/enclosure ditch.		0.5	0.26		2168			2	Iron Age
2168	2167	2169	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk and flint fragments, and rare charcoal.			0.5	0.26	2167				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2169		2169	Ditch	Group	Ditch group for cuts 2136 and 2167. Boundary/enclosure ditch aligned east to west at terminus 2136, turning north to south at 2167. Cannot be seen 1.5m north beyond 2167 - possibly ploughed out.			0.5	0.26					2	Iron Age
2170	2126	2368	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 2127, but excavated from second half of pit. New number issued to separate finds.					2126				2	Iron Age
2171	2171	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with 80-90° slightly convex sides that curve abruptly to the flat base.	Iron Age pit in cluster. Has several fills, marking it out as unusual/significant compared to others.	1.55	1.48	0.6		2172			2	Iron Age
2172	2171	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of loose dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules.				0.06	2171	2173			2	Iron Age
2173	2171	2372	Pit	Fill	Second fill, made up of compacted lenses of redeposited degraded chalk, sloping in from both sides, with occasional grey sandy-silt lenses.				0.26	2172	2174			2	Iron Age
2174	2171	2372	Pit	Fill	Third fill, made up of loose to firm dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules, occasional flints and large irregular blocks of firm degraded chalk.				c.0.26	2173	2175			2	Iron Age
2175	2171	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules, occasional flints and large blocks of firm degraded chalk. Diffuse horizon with 2174.				c.0.32	2174				2	Iron Age
2176	2176	2372	Pit	Cut	Irregular oval/circular cut in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat/irregular (root disturbed) base, probably representing the very base of a non-intercutting pit in a cluster.	Part of a cluster of non-intercutting pits.	1.56	1.36	0.09		2177			2	Iron Age
2177	2176	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flints.		1.56	1.36	0.09	2176				2	Iron Age
2178	2178	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval cut in plan, aligned north to south, with 45° concave sides and a slightly concave base. Non intercutting pit within a cluster of pits.	Part of large pit cluster.	1.43	1.15	0.27		2179			2	Iron Age
2179	2178	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small flints.		1.43	1.15	0.27	2178				2	Iron Age
2180	2180	2372	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep, near vertical sides, more gradual at surface, with gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Pit in a cluster of other, including 2171, 2176 and 2178. Similar clusters across the site are potentially prehistoric. Unknown purpose and appears to have been deliberately backfilled.	1.5	1.4	0.42		2181, 2182			2	Iron Age
2181	2180	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium to large flints.	Possibly the same as 2182 [almost certainly same as], but formed on the western side of pit. Undated.	c.1.4	0.54	0.42	2180	2183			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2182	2180	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium to large flints. [Same as 2181].	Possibly the same as 2181, but formed on the eastern side of pit, separated by a large flint in section. Undated. Likely a deliberate backfill of a pit - doesn't appear to have accumulated naturally when examining the section. Fairly homogenous fill.	c.1.4	0.4	Up to 0.38	2180	2183			2	Iron Age
2183	2180	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of moderately compact light greyish--brown sandy-silt, with abundant small to medium chalk fragments, frequent small flints and occasional large flints.	Possible deliberate pit backfill. Rich in flint and chalk - unlikely to have washed in. Formation in section suggests it could not have happened naturally. No dating evidence.	0.8	c.0.8	Up to 0.32	2181, 2182				2	Iron Age
2184	2184	2380	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north to south. Shallow profile, with steep sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the flat base. Some irregularities due to burrowing.	Different to surrounding pits. Likely heavily truncated as very shallow. Unknown purpose.	2.5	1.4	Up to 0.16		2185			2	Iron Age
2185	2184	2380	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and occasional small to medium flints and other stones.	Homogenous undated fill.	2.5	1.4	Up to 0.16	2184				2	Iron Age
2186	2186	2380	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded corners. Has a shallow profile, with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to the flat base. West of ditch 2193, but no relationship/association.		1.14	1.06	0.22		2187			2	Iron Age
2187	2186	2380	Pit	Fill	Single fill of dark [mid] brown soft silty-sand, with rare chalk fragments and very rare charcoal flecks, and occasional small varied flints.	Natural silting.	1.14	1.06	0.22	2186				2	Iron Age
2188	2188	2380	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular [oval?] in plan, slightly elongated, with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to the largely flat base. Cuts ditch 2193.		1.68	1.22	0.68	2194	2192		2194	2	Iron Age
2189	2188	2380	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of mid greyish-brown soft silty-sand, with occasional small varied flints and variable levels of small chalk fragments. Diffuse horizon with fill 2194 of ditch 2193, to which 2189 is very similar.	Natural silting. Saxon?	1.68	1.22	0.16	2190				2	Iron Age
2190	2188	2380	Pit	Fill	Middle fill, chalk lens within 2189. [Not really a separate fill in that case; just an inclusion/part of the fill's make up].		1.68	c.1.3	0.2	2191	2189			2	Iron Age
2191	2188	2380	Pit	Fill	Middle fill, made up of firm dark grey silty-clay, with varied levels of charcoal, and occasional small CBM [fired clay?] and chalk fragments.	Homogenous, likely deliberate refuse fill. Saxon? Rich in charcoal.	1.68	1.54	0.36	2192	2190			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2192	2188	2380	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of light grey silty-sand, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional varied small flints.	Natural silting.	1.68	1.34	0.2	2188	2191			2	Iron Age
2193	2193	2362	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, with gradually sloping sides, apart from the northwest part, where it is stepped, with a rounded break of slope to the concave base. Cut by pit 2188.	Ditch field boundary or enclosure [with other sections of ditch. Recorded on geophysical survey]. Possibly the same as 2145 and 2163, although the profile is quite different. Runs into channel on the southern side of the site, but the relationship is unclear.		2.06	0.54		2194			2	Iron Age
2194	2193	2362	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of soft mid to dark grey silty-sand, mixed somewhat with small light greyish-brown silty-sand lenses. Contains frequents small to medium chalk fragments, occasional small varied flints and rare charcoal. Has a diffuse horizon with 2189.			2.06	0.54	2193	2188	2188		2	Iron Age
2195	2195	2372	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, aligned northeast to southwest, with gradually sloping sides and a shallow profile, with an imperceptible break of slope to the flat base. Irregularities in profile appear to relate to bioturbation.	Heavily truncated pit, only the base of which remains. In cluster of other similar pits.	1.6	1.28	Up to 0.1		2196			2	Iron Age
2196	2195	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill, made up of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional small to medium flints, with a diffuse horizon.		1.6	1.28	Up to 0.1	2195				2	Iron Age
2197	2197	2380	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west, with near vertical straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Possibly an Iron Age storage pit that fell into disuse.	2.3	2.1	0.79		2198			2	Iron Age
2198	2197	2380	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of very dark grey/black firm slightly sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.	Possible dump of material as contained a lot of bone and fired clay.	1.82	>0.9	0.1-0.26	2197	2199, 2200			2	Iron Age
2199	2197	2380	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill of very pale yellowish-white firmly compacted slightly sandy chalk, with abundant large chalk inclusions. Clear horizon with other fills, but less so with natural chalk - it is a slump fill, so looks very similar to the natural.	Slump of redeposited natural.	>0.7	0.36	0.66	2198	2201			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2200	2197	2380	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill of mid grey-brown medium to firm sandy-silt, with occasional flints and moderate levels of small chalk fragments. Some animal bone may have come from this deposit, but it was attributed to 2201 as 2200 was only identified after it had been dug.	Natural silting fill.	1.14	>0.8	0.53	2198	2201			2	Iron Age
2201	2197	2380	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of pale to mid grey-brown firm sandy-silt, with frequent medium to large chalk fragments and occasional stones.	Natural accumulation fill.	2.18	2.1	0.66	2199, 2200				2	Iron Age
2202	2202	2372	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with gradually to vertically angled concave edges and a relatively flat base.		1.9	1.8	0.65		2203			2	Iron Age
2203	2202	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose light to mid brown silty-sand, with frequent large flints (10-20cm diameter) and chalk inclusions. [In section the flints formed an obvious lens across the lower middle part of the fill - is this a lens dividing two other fills?	Large refuse pit, amongst a cluster of other similar pits.	1.9	1.8	0.65	2202				2	Iron Age
2204	2204	2372	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base.	Pit in a cluster of other similar features, with unknown function. Likely Iron Age.	2.4	2.35	0.74		2205			2	Iron Age
2205	2204	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium flints, with a diffuse horizon.	Likely a deliberate backfill on the southern side of the pit.	1.6	0.9	0.75	2204	2240			2	Iron Age
2206	2204	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill, made up of light greyish-brown loose sandy-silt, with abundant small to medium chalk fragments and occasional medium to large flints.	Likely deliberate backfill.	0.9	0.8	0.5	2240	2241			2	Iron Age
2207	2204	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, made up of mid greyish-brown moderately compact sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and rare medium flints, with a diffuse lower horizon.	Possibly deliberate backfill. Likely Iron Age.	2.2	2.15	0.12	2241				2	Iron Age
2208	2208	2371	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with sharp sloping sides and a mostly flat base.	Undated pit, possibly Ion Age and used for storage?	1.94	1.8	0.74		2209			2	Iron Age
2209	2208	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand with common chalk fragments, common small to medium sub-rounded stones, occasional large sub-angular stones and fired clay.	Natural silting with some discarded waste material.	1.94	1.8	0.74	2208				2	Iron Age
2210	0606	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill, made up of mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints.				Up to 0.16	0606	2211			2	Iron Age
2211	0606	2372	Pit	Fill	Second fill of friable mid to dark grey silty-sand, with common chalk nodules and a diffuse lower horizon.	Part of a series of very similar and possibly largely contemporary fills.			0.15	2210	2212			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2212	0606	2372	Pit	Fill	Third fill of pale to mid grey sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk nodules and a diffuse lower horizon.	Part of a series of very similar and possibly largely contemporary fills.			0.3	2211	2213			2	Iron Age
2213	0606	2372	Pit	Fill	Fourth fill of dense redeposited chalk.				0.2	2212	2214			2	Iron Age
2214	0606	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with diffuse to clear lower horizon and common chalk nodules.	Part of a series of very similar and possibly largely contemporary fills.			0.15	2213	0625	0625		2	Iron Age
2215	0625	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt (c.50%) with abundant chalk nodules and occasional flint nodules (c.50%).				0.57	0625	2216			2	Iron Age
2216	0625	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of mid to dark brownish-grey friable sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules and occasional flints, with a diffuse lower horizon. Similar to 2214.				0.43	2215	2217			2	Iron Age
2217	0625	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pale to mid brownish-grey friable sandy-silt, with patches of pale grey sandy-silt and chalk nodules, and a diffuse lower horizon.				0.14	2216				2	Iron Age
2218	2218	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base.	Large pit, possibly used for storage or rubbish.	3.08	>2.44	1.02		2220			2	Iron Age
2219	2218	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle[/basal - see interpretation] fill of soft dark greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk and small charcoal pieces.	May well be more than one fill, given its relationship with 2220.				2220	2221, 2268			2	Iron Age
2220	2218	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle/basal fill of pale whitish-yellow firm fine sand/degraded chalk lenses.	[Unclear relationship with 2219 - may be an event where material slumped over the top of 2219, with similar material forming the upper part of 2219. Probably all fairly contemporary anyway].				2218	2219, 2221			2	Iron Age
2221	2218	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with chalk.					2219, 2220, 2261				2	Iron Age
2222	2222	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval in plan, aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, with a very shallow profile and an irregular rooty base - thought to have been heavily truncated. Relationship isn't clear in section, but 2222 looks to have been cut by neighbouring pit	Part of a cluster of pits [which are slightly differently shaped to other pits on site], including a possible oven/kiln/furnace thing.	1.6	0.78	Up to 0.11		2223			2	Iron Age
2223	2222	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with frequent chalk fragments and pea grit at the horizon with the natural.	Silting fill.	1.6	0.78	Up to 0.11	2222	2224	2224		2	Iron Age
2224	2224	2372	Pit	Cut	Probably oval in plan, but not clear, with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Adjoining 2226, but no clear relationship.	Part of a pit cluster and part of some intercutting features.	0.98	>0.95	0.36	2223	2225		2223	2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2225	2224	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pale to mid loose sandy-silt, with moderate levels of medium sized chalk fragments.	Silting fill.	0.98	>0.95	0.36	2224				2	Iron Age
2226	2226	2372	Pit	Cut	Unclear shape in plan as forms part of a series of intercutting features. Profile also unclear, but has a gradual break of slope to the flat/slightly sloping base. Unclear relationship with 2224, but clearly cut by 2228.	Part of a cluster of pits, including several intercutting features.	>0.7	>0.42	0.51		2227			2	Iron Age
2227	2226	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pale grey-brown sandy-silt, with common small chalk flecks and rare flints.	Silting fill.	>0.7	>0.42	0.51	2226	2228	2228		2	Iron Age
2228	2228	2372	Pit	Cut	Shape unclear in plan, but presumably circular or oval. Steep straight sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Cuts 2226/2227.	Part of a series of intercutting pits.	0.72	0.64	0.7	2227	2229		2227	2	Iron Age
2229	2228	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules and occasional flints.	Silting fill.	0.72	0.64	0.7	2228				2	Iron Age
2230	2230	2372	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, aligned east to west with mostly steep sides, apart from a step on the west side, breaking sharply onto the flat base. Produced a largely complete articulated horse skeleton.	Possible storage pit? Iron Age? The step on the west edge may be a separate feature, but if so, both are infilled with identical material, suggesting that they were backfilled at the same time/contemporaries, or that they were the same feature.	3.54	2.46	0.96		2297			2	Iron Age
2231	2230	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper/main fill, made up of mid greyish-brown soft silty-sand, gradually becoming darker towards the base. In places produced small lenses of concentrated flecks of charcoal, as well as frequent small to medium chalk nodules, varied levels of small to medium flints.	Largely homogenous deposit, with significant amounts of animal bone, including a near complete articulated horse skeleton.	3.54	2.46	0.96	2297				2	Iron Age
2232	2232	2371	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with near-vertical sides and a flat base.	Storage pit? Filled with rubbish, such as animal bone during its backfilling. Edges show little sign of erosion. Located close to several other pits, including 2208.	1.4	1.36	0.4		2233			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2233	2232	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown soft sandy-silt, with moderate small chalk flecks and flint nodules, with a concentration of inclusions towards the centre of the fill, which includes several large flints and large fragments of chalk.	Deliberately backfilled material? Concentration of flint and chalk in centre of fill suggests this material has not eroded from the pit edges (which show little sign of erosion), but perhaps from backfilling of pit.	1.4	1.36	0.4	2232				2	Iron Age
2234	2234	2371	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with shallow concave edges and an uneven, flattish base.	Shallow remains of a pit? Located close to 2232, 2236, 2238, etc.	0.92	0.9	0.14		2235			2	Iron Age
2235	2234	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate small to medium chalk flecks and small flints.		0.92	0.9	0.14	2234				2	Iron Age
2236	2236	2371	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned roughly northeast to southwest, with shallow concave sides and an uneven flattish base.	Shallow remains of a pit? Located close to pit 2208, 2232, 2234 and 2238.	0.9	0.6	0.04		2237			2	Iron Age
2237	2236	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill, made up of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate small to medium chalk flecks and small flints.		0.9	0.6	0.04	2236				2	Iron Age
2238	2238	2371	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep, slightly convex edges and an undulating base.	Shallow remains of a pit? Located close to 2232, 2234, 2236, etc.	1.46	1.34	0.2		2239			2	Iron Age
2239	2238	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill, made up of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate small to medium chalk flecks and small flints.	Backfilled material.	1.46	1.34	0.2	2238				2	Iron Age
2240	2204	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent tiny chalk fragments and pea grit stones, and rare small flints, with diffuse horizons.	Deliberate backfill, with cow skull and other large bovine bones.	c.0.8	0.8	0.35	2205	2206			2	Iron Age
2241	2204	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional tiny flints, with a diffuse horizon.	Likely deliberate backfill, discernible from others by the quantity of chalk.	1.2	c.0.8	0.32	2206	2207			2	Iron Age
2242	2242	2371	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval in plan, aligned east to west, tapering slightly to the west. Shallow concave sides and a flat base. Relationship with ditch 2244 uncertain.	Shallow remains of a pit, located close to several others, such as 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, etc.	c.1.5	c.1.38	0.14		2243			2	Iron Age
2243	2242	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate amounts of small to medium chalk fragments, and occasional small flints. Indistinguishable from fill 2245 from ditch 2244.	Backfill material.	c.1.5	c.1.38	0.14	2242				2	Iron Age
2244	2244	2364	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned roughly north to south, fading out to the south. Has a shallow, concave profile. Uncertain relationship with pit 2242.	Perhaps the remains of a ditch?	c.0.9	0.44	0.08		2245			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2245	2244	2364	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate amounts of small to medium chalk fragments, and occasional small flints. Indistinguishable from fill 2243 from ditch 2242.		c.0.9	0.44	0.08	2244				2	Iron Age
2246	2246	2364	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly north to south, but very little remains of the ditch at this point; just a shallow linear. Recorded in plan with GPS - not drawn.	Perhaps the shallow remains of a ditch? Very little survives.		0.46	Up to 0.02		2247			2	Iron Age
2247	2246	2364	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate amounts of small to medium chalk fragments, and occasional small flints.			0.46	Up to 0.02	2246				2	Iron Age
2248	2248	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with 80° slightly irregular sides that curve abruptly to the flat base. Possibly cut 2250/2253. North of 2250.	Part of a series of pits in a cluster of presumably contemporary features. Most contain similar mixed chalky upper fills and have dark basal fills, with animal bone. In these respects, 2248/2249 are actually outliers.	1.35	1.35	0.52	2253	2249		2253	2	Iron Age
2249	2248	2372	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable to firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules. Contained one fragment of CBM [fired clay] from near the surface.	[Unusual fill compared to many within this cluster, in terms of colour, composition and general lack of finds].	1.35	1.35	0.52	2248				2	Iron Age
2250	2250	2372	Pit	Cut	Irregular circular cut in plan, with c.80-85° straight sides, that curve to the flat base. Possibly cut by 2248 and 2254.	Part of a series of pits in a cluster of presumably contemporary features. Most contain similar mixed chalky upper fills and have dark basal fills, with animal bone.	2.6	>2.1	0.69		2251			2	Iron Age
2251	2250	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of mid to dark brown friable sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks/nodules.				0.15	2250	2252			2	Iron Age
2252	2250	2372	Pit	Fill	Second fill of pit, made up of friable to firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules.	Similar to fills in many pits on site.			c.0.2-0.25	2251	2253			2	Iron Age
2253	2250	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit, made up of firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt and common chalk nodules, and occasional small to medium flints, with a diffuse lower horizon. Possibly cut by 2248 and 2254.	Similar to fills in many pits on site.			c.0.5	2252	2248, 2254	2248, 2254		2	Iron Age
2254	2254	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval in plan, aligned southwest to northeast, with 75-80° irregular sides that curve rapidly to a flat base. Possibly cuts 2250/2253 and cut by 0641.	Part of a series of pits in a cluster of presumably contemporary features. Most contain similar mixed chalky upper fills and have dark basal fills, with animal bone.	2.5	>1.9	0.8	2253	2255		2253	2	Iron Age
2255	2254	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of mid to dark friable sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules and occasional large flints.				0.17	2254	2256			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2256	2254	2372	Pit	Fill	Second fill of degraded chalk and chalk nodules (c.70%) and mid grey firm sandy-silt (30%), with occasional small flints.				0.21	2255	2257			2	Iron Age
2257	2254	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of friable to firm mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules and occasional small to medium flints, with patches of dense chalk nodules in places.				Up to 0.7	2256	0641	0641		2	Iron Age
2258	2258	2372	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base. [Possibly] cut by pit 2218 [though this is not at all clear].	Shallow pit with animal bone, cut by larger pit 2218 [though not at all clear]. Fills 2259 and 2260 have an unclear relationship with fill 2221 [so it is unclear why 2218/2221 are thought to cut 2258/2260.	2.04	1.4	0.36		2259			2	Iron Age
2259	2258	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk, flint and charcoal fragments. Diffuse horizon with 2221.					2258	2260			2	Iron Age
2260	2258	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of mid greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with chalk, flint and charcoal.					2259				2	Iron Age
2261	2218	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill/lens of soft dark brownish-black sandy-silt, with yellow clay inclusions and charcoal inclusions.	Lens of material not visible in other section (344) of pit 2218, possibly associated with oven 0643 [though this is purely an assumption].				2268	2221			2	Iron Age
2262	2230	2372	Horse	Skeleton	Nearly complete horse skeleton, with skull on the southern side of pit 2230 and torso and legs by the southeast corner of the feature. Very good preservation [due to chalk geology. Within fill 2231].	Dumped horse, Iron Age? Within a storage pit. No evidence present for any symbolic character to the context [though the very fact that the horse was buried, rather than eaten or used for something else is suggestive of some sort of status to the animal.	c.1.7	c.0.8						2	Iron Age
2263	2263	2371	Pit	Cut	Slightly oval in plan, aligned southeast to northwest, with steep straight sides and a gradual BOS to the flat base.	Possible storage pit, part of a cluster of other pits.	2.03	1.9	0.77		2264, 2265			2	Iron Age
2264	2263	2371	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of dark brown-grey loose sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small chalk flecks.	Could be the same as 2265, but on the opposing side of the pit.	>0.35	0.3	0.1	2263	2266			2	Iron Age
2265	2263	2371	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of mid to dark brown-grey loose sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small chalk flecks.	Could be the same as 2264, but on the opposing side of the pit. Natural silting accumulation].	0.36	>0.4	0.14	2263	2266			2	Iron Age
2266	2263	2371	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of light to mid grey sandy-silt, with abundant large chalk nodules and frequent large flints.	Natural silting accumulation [why natural?].	1.3	>0.9	0.23	2264, 2265	2267			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2267	2263	2371	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with moderate small to medium chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional small flints.	Natural silting accumulation [why natural?].	2.03	1.9	0.55	2266				2	Iron Age
2268	2218	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of soft pale whitish-grey sandy-silt, with chalk fragments. Visible in section 353 but not in section 233.					2219	2261			2	Iron Age
2269	2269	2371	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep, slightly stepped/convex sides that curve abruptly to a flat base. Initially under-excavated, hence records being altered.	Large storage pit, later infilled? Close to 2232, 2234, 2236 and 2238, etc. The step in the profile could be a result of erosion - a concentration of chalk lumps was seen at the base of the fill close to it and several similar lenses/fills are recorded in	2.18	2.16	0.52		2331			2	Iron Age
2270	2269	2371	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of soft to firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small and medium chalk flecks and flints. There is a concentration of chalk and large flint nodules towards the top of the fill.					2330				2	Iron Age
2271	2271	2371	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides and a gradual BOS to the flat base, but extensive burrowing has affected its shape in places.	Pit in cluster of similar pits. Possible deliberate backfill? Undated, with unknown purpose, possibly for storage?	1.2	1.1	0.38		2272			2	Iron Age
2272	2271	2371	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small to medium chalk and flint fragments, and rare charcoal.	Possibly deliberate backfill?	1.2	1.1	0.38	2271				2	Iron Age
2273	2273	2370	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep to vertical sides and a flat base.	Storage pit? Part of a wider cluster of pits.	1.18	1.16	0.28		2274			2	Iron Age
2274	2273	2370	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small to medium chalk fragments and occasional small to large flints (especially concentrated in the centre of the fill).		1.18	1.16	0.28	2273				2	Iron Age
2275	2275	2370	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base.	Small pit, part of a cluster (see plan on 2269).	0.66	0.62	0.21		2276			2	Iron Age
2276	2275	2370	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty-sand.		0.66	0.62	0.21	2275				2	Iron Age
2277	0641	2372	Oven/ kiln	Fill	[Layer of] red/pink fired clay with a firm to friable compaction, with occasional sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions. Some contamination by roots and worms. Some fragments retained as finds as they have impression of wattle from the original structure.	Collapsed roof material from oven/kiln 0643. Part of dome structure. Did it collapse by itself(?) or was it done deliberately after the oven went out of use?	0.97	0.85		2288	2280			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2278	0641	2372	Pit	Fill	Lower [middle] fill, made up of firm pale brown-grey sandy-silt, with common small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments.	Possibly deliberately backfilled, including some discarded waste material. May have been levelled towards the north, prior to the placement of oven/kiln 0643. Lower at the south out of convenience for use of 0643?	2.58	2.4	0.58	2285	0643, 2279			2	Iron Age
2279	0641	2372	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of firm dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with common small to medium sub-rounded stones and common chalk fragments.	Possibly associated with oven/kiln 0643? If the opening along the southern wall of 0643 is an entrance [stoke hole] then could this fill be rake out material? [Sampled to check for remains].	2.4	0.9	0.1	2278	2280			2	Iron Age
2280	0641	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of firm mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with common small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent chalk fragments.	Possibly deliberate backfill with some discarded waste material. Backfilled after oven/kiln 0643 went out of use. Some of this may have found its way into the oven structure.	2.78	2.4	0.47	2277, 2279				2	Iron Age
2281	2281	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit, steep mildly concave sides with a gradual BOS to the flat base, mildly sloping up 0.05m from the northwest to the southeast.	Pit in a cluster of similar pits. Likely a storage pit, though not definite. Previously excavated in the evaluation - slot extended to get full profile.	1.76	1.68	0.25		2282			2	Iron Age
2282	2281	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small to medium chalk fragments, and occasional medium flints.	Deliberate backfill?	1.76	1.68	0.25	2281				2	Iron Age
2283	2283	2370	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, slightly narrower at the northeast end, with rounded corners. Steep sided/near vertical, with a flat base.	Storage pit? One of a cluster.	1.46	1.44	0.34		2284			2	Iron Age
2284	2283	2370	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate small to medium chalk fragments and occasional small to medium flints, concentrated in the top/centre of the fill.	Backfill of pit. [Concentration of chalk and flints in the top/centre is reminiscent of several pits across the site].	1.46	1.44	0.34	2283				2	Iron Age
2285	0641	2372	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of dens/firm degraded chalk and chalk nodules, with some patches of mid brownish-grey sandy-silt and occasional small flints.	Redeposited chalk material, but otherwise largely similar to the other pit fills, which also contained chalk and sandy-silt.			0.37	2336	2278			2	Iron Age
2286	2286	2370	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular, with steep sides and a flat base, with burrowing.	Possible storage or rubbish pit, part of a cluster - see plan on 2269.	1.52	1.46	0.18		2287			2	Iron Age
2287	2286	2370	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt.		1.52	1.46	0.18	2286				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2288	0641	2372	Oven/ kiln	Fill	Dark blackish-grey ashy soil, very fine grained. Mixed with medium brown-grey soft silty-sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk fragments. Some contamination by root and worm action. This deposit is located above the	Deposit of ash in/from 0643. Remnants of burning/heat activity. Sampled to determine nature of the heating, what was being 'cooked' and the fuel used. The ash deposit is mixed with material from fills within pit 0641, most likely fill 2280, which probably	0.69	0.65		0643	2277			2	Iron Age
2289	2289	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned east to west, steep, near vertical sides and slightly stepped on southeast edge, likely due to burrowing. Gradual BOS to the flat base.	Probably storage pit in cluster of similar pits, including 2291, 2293 and 2295. Heavily truncated.	1.52	1.44	0.42		2290			2	Iron Age
2290	2289	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium flints.		1.52	1.44	0.42	2289				2	Iron Age
2291	2291	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned east to west, being slightly narrower in width at west end. Profile has steep/vertical sides and a flat base.	Remains of a storage pit. Close to several similar features, e.g. 2281, 2289 and 2293.	1.36	1.2	0.28		2292			2	Iron Age
2292	2291	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate amounts of small to medium chalk fragments, and occasional small to large flints, generally concentrated towards the centre of the fill.	Backfill of pit [very similar to fills of other pits, in terms of the chalk and stone central concentration].	1.36	1.2	0.28	2291				2	Iron Age
2293	2293	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides and an imperceptible BOS to the roughly flat base, which undulates where there is evidence of burrowing/[rooting].	Probable storage pit in a cluster of others. Heavily truncated.	1.02	1	0.18		2294			2	Iron Age
2294	2293	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional small flints.		1.02	1	0.18	2293				2	Iron Age
2295	2295	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides and a gradual BOS to the flat base.	Probable storage pit in cluster with others, e.g. 2291, 2293 and 2289. Heavily truncated.	1.34	1.34	0.32		2296			2	Iron Age
2296	2295	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small to medium chalk fragments and occasional medium flints.	Single backfill deposit, with glazed pottery [presumably intrusive].	1.34	1.34	0.32	2295				2	Iron Age
2297	2230	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of firm mid grey silty-sand, with abundant chalk fragments, and rare charcoal flecks and small varied flints.	Made up of redeposited natural and natural silting.				2230	2231			2	Iron Age
2298	2298	2370	Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base.	Shallow pit, possibly used for rubbish or storage. Part of a cluster - see 2269 for plan.	2.24	1.22	0.24		2299			5	medieval /post-medieval

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2299	2298	2370	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, with flints nodules. Contained animal bone, but also glass fragments, possibly medieval [or potentially Roman].		2.24	1.22	0.24	2298				5	medieval /post-medieval
2300		2157	Channel	Finds	Finds recovered from the subsoil across the top of the channel from quickly scanning the surface.									0	Natural
2301	2301	2369	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned northwest to southeast, with steep near vertical sides and a flat base.	Storage pit? Close to 2291, etc., which is a similar pit.	1.7	1.56	0.46		2302			2	Iron Age
2302	2301	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and small to large flints, concentrated in the centre of the fill.		1.7	1.56	0.46	2301				2	Iron Age
2303	2303	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned east to west, with steeply sloping mildly concave sides and an imperceptible BOS to the flat base.	Probable storage pits in a cluster of similar features. Heavily truncated.	1.46	1.38	0.2		2304			2	Iron Age
2304	2303	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium flints.	Backfill deposit.	1.46	1.38	0.2	2303				2	Iron Age
2305	2305	2369	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular, with steep sides and a flat base.	Possible storage pit, part of a cluster. See plan of pit 2303.	1.32	1.3	0.4		2306			2	Iron Age
2306	2305	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk and flint fragments.		1.32	1.3	0.4	2305				2	Iron Age
2307	2307	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned northwest to southeast, with steep sides, more gradual to the southeast. Gradual BOS on northwest side, imperceptible to the southeast, with a flat base.	Possible storage pit, part of a cluster. Heavily truncated.	1.95	1.16	0.2		2308			2	Iron Age
2308	2307	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium flints.		1.95	1.16	0.2	2307				2	Iron Age
2309	2309	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a sharp BOS to the flat base.	Pit with no dating evidence. Disturbed by burrow [or rooting or solution action].	1.22	1.18	0.18		2310			2	Iron Age
2310	2309	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid brown silty-sand, with varied levels of small chalk fragments, occasional varied flints and rare charcoal flecks.		1.22	1.18	0.18	2309				2	Iron Age
2311	2311	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, steep sides and a gradual BOS to the flat base.	Possible storage pits in a cluster with others, e.g. 2303 and 2307.	1.02	0.96	0.24		2312			2	Iron Age
2312	2311	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional small to medium flints.		1.02	0.96	0.24	2311				2	Iron Age
2313	2313	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with a steep southern edge with an imperceptible BOS to the base, with a near vertical northern edge with a sharp BOS to	Possible storage pit, in cluster of others, e.g. 2311 and 2307. Heavily truncated.	1.24	1.15	0.3		2314			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
					the base. The base slopes slightly from north down to south.										
2314	2313	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk and occasional medium flints.	Backfill deposit.	1.24	1.15	0.3	2313				2	Iron Age
2315	2315	2369	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base.	Shallow possible storage pit, part of a cluster.	1.64	1.56	0.28		2316			2	Iron Age
2316	2315	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with flint, chalk and charcoal.		1.64	1.56	0.28	2315				2	Iron Age
2317	2124	2368	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 2125, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval.	See 2125.				2124				2	Iron Age
2318	2318	2369	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan with steep near vertical sides and a sharp BOS to the base that slopes slightly down from south to north by 0.06m.	Probable storage pit in cluster of similar pits, e.g. 2301, 2307, 2311 and 2313. Heavily truncated. Large burrow in centre of slot.	1.22	1.22	0.37		2319			2	Iron Age
2319	2318	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small chalk and occasional medium flints.	Backfill deposit.	1.22	1.22	0.37	2318				2	Iron Age
2320	2320	2369	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. Full pit was not visible initially, so section 378 is not positioned typically.	Pit which is cut by hedgerow boundary/ditch, of which only the terminus can be seen.	1.32	1.18	0.39		2321			2	Iron Age
2321	2320	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk, flint and charcoal. Animal skull from fill collapsed while being lifted.	Pipe and CBM are thought to be intrusive from the hedgerow/ditch feature.	1.32	1.18	0.39	2320	2326	2326		2	Iron Age
2322	2034	2367	Pit	Fill	Single fill of 2034 - same as 2035, but excavated from second half of pit for finds retrieval and separation. Lots of degraded chalk in basal 0.15m.					2034				2	Iron Age
2323	2128	2368	Pit	Fill	Fill of 2128 - same as 2129, but excavated from second half of pit for finds retrieval and separation.					2324				2	Iron Age
2324	2128	2368	Pit	Fill/spit	Basal fill of mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small to medium flints and frequent chalk fragments. Present as a basal fill in the second half of the pit [but not recognised during the excavation of the first half of the feature].	Deliberate backfill/waste dumping, but not clear if this was the primary use of the feature.			0.5	2128	2323			2	Iron Age
2325	2138	2368	Pit	Fill	Single fill of 2138 - same as 2139, but excavated from second half of pit for finds retrieval and separation.					2138				2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2326	2326	2369	Ditch/ Plough mark	Cut	Semi-circular in plan [irregular? Patchy?], with an irregular base and moderately steep sides. Not drawn as profile varies so much - not representative.	Shallow ditch or hedgerow, which cuts pit 2320. [Very short, in so far as it does not emerge from the other side of the pit, so possibly a plough scar?].		0.14		2321	2327		2321	2	Iron Age
2327	2326	2369	Ditch/ Plough mark	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt.			0.14		2326				2	Iron Age
2328	2328	2369	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep near vertical sides and a sharp BOS to the roughly flat base, which is disturbed by a burrow to the north.	Probable storage pit in cluster with others. Heavily truncated.	1.65	1.63	0.64		2329			2	Iron Age
2329	2328	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk and pea grit inclusions and medium flints.	Backfill deposit.	1.65	1.63	0.64	2328				2	Iron Age
2330	2269	2371	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of firm pale yellowish-white redeposited chalk, chalk nodules and grey sandy silt. Spreads in from the edges of the pit, not reaching the centre.				Up to 0.15	2331	2270			2	Iron Age
2331	2269	2371	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of loose mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules.				C.0.8	2269	2330			2	Iron Age
2332	2332	2369	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base.	Possible storage pit, part of a cluster.	1.14	0.94	0.12		2333			2	Iron Age
2333	2332	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk and flint.		1.14	0.94	0.12	2332				2	Iron Age
2334	0868	2375	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0869, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval.					0868				2	Iron Age
2335	0863	2375	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0864, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval.					0863, 0641				2	Iron Age
2336	0641	2372	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of firm mid brown-grey sandy-silt, with common small to medium sub-rounded stones and chalk fragments.	Natural silting?	>0.7	0.44	0.38	0641	2285			2	Iron Age
2337	0861	2374	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0862, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval. Also sampled.									2	Iron Age
2338	0905		Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0906, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval.									2	Iron Age
2339	2339	2369	Pit	Cut	Rounded semi-circle is all that is visible in plan, protruding from the northern limit of the site. Assumed to be circular. Steep, near vertical sides with a gradual to sharp BOS to the flat base. Hedgerow/ditch feature most likely cuts the pit.	Probably storage pit in cluster of similar features, including 2311, 2313, 2318 and 2328.	1.68	>0.88	0.7		2340			2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2340	2339	2369	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk and pea grit, occasional medium flints and rare charcoal. Diffuse upper horizon.	Backfill deposit with a lot of Iron Age(?) pottery and animal bone - probable dump deposit.	122	>0.7	0.7	2339	2341			2	Iron Age
2341	2339	2369	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk fragments and pea grit, rare charcoal, and occasional medium flints. Diffuse horizons with 2340 and 0801.	Backfill deposit in 2339. Very distinct from 2340 due to the difference in inclusions and lack of finds in 2341.	1.34	>0.88	0.56?	2340	0801			2	Iron Age
2342	0824	2376	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0825, but from second half of fill and given number for finds retrieval.									2	Iron Age
2343	2343	2369	Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan, with gradually sloping sides and an imperceptible BOS to the irregular disturbed base.	Possible small pit or natural feature? Recorded as it is in a cluster with other pits.	0.7	0.6	0.14		2344			0	natural
2344	2343	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy silt with rare tiny chalk and pea grit inclusions and a diffuse horizon.		0.7	0.6	0.14	2343				0	natural
2345	2345	2369	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a gradual BO to the base, which slopes slightly west down to east by c.0.06m.	Possible remains of a small pit, in cluster of pits.	0.58	0.54	0.2		2346			0	natural
2346	2345	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional small chalk fragments.		0.58	0.54	0.2	2345				0	natural
2347	2347	2369	Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan [extending beyond the limit of excavation], with gradually sloping sides and an imperceptible BOS to the concave base. Very root disturbed.	Possible pit, probably natural feature in cluster of definite pits.	>0.45	0.45	0.22		2348			0	natural
2348	2347	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with rare small chalk fragments and a diffuse lower horizon.		>0.45	0.45	0.22	2347				0	natural
2349	2349	2351	Ditch	Cut	Irregular in plan, although roughly linear, aligned north to south, with irregular edges, steep in places, undercutting in others, with disturbed BOS to the irregular base.	Hedgerow, probably boundary. Undated. All rooting derived - very irregular.		c.0.3	Up to 0.3		2350			2	Iron Age
2350	2349	2351	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent chalk fragments, occasional medium flints and rare charcoal, with a diffuse lower horizon.			c.0.3	Up to 0.3	2349				2	Iron Age
2351		2351	Ditch	Group	Group number for hedgerow/ditch boundary - see cut 2349. Narrow and shallow feature, all rooted. Undated and aligned north to south.	Undated hedgerow boundary. Most likely cuts pits 2339 and 2320, but this is not visible in the sections [so what is the justification for this interpretation?].		c.0.3	Up to 0.3					2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2352	2352	2369	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with 75-80° slightly irregular sides, curving rapidly to a flat base, with one area of root disturbance.	Iron Age pit in cluster of other similar features.	1.45	1.35	0.48		2353			2	Iron Age
2353	2352	2369	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose/friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional/common small flints and chalk nodules.		1.45	1.35	0.48	2352				2	Iron Age
2354	2354	2369	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with 80-85° straight to slightly convex sides, curving abruptly to a fairly flat base.	Iron Age pit in cluster of other similar features. Similar fills to other pits on site, i.e. basal thin deposit, chalk layer, then deeper upper deposit.	1.85	1.8	0.58		2355			2	Iron Age
2355	2354	2369	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules and occasional flints.	Iron Age pit in cluster of other similar features. Similar fills to other pits on site, i.e. basal thin deposit, chalk layer, then deeper upper deposit. Very similar to upper fill.			0.08	2354	2356			2	Iron Age
2356	2354	2369	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of loose to firm redeposited and degraded chalk and chalk nodules, with mid brownish-grey sandy-silt.	Iron Age pit in cluster of other similar features. Similar fills to other pits on site, i.e. basal thin deposit, chalk layer, then deeper upper deposit.			0.17	2355	2357			2	Iron Age
2357	2354	2369	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of mid greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with common small chalk nodules and occasional small flints. Diffuse horizon with 2354.	Iron Age pit in cluster of other similar features. Similar fills to other pits on site, i.e. basal thin deposit, chalk layer, then deeper upper deposit. Very similar to basal fill.			0.48	2356				2	Iron Age
2358	0832	2375	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0821, but from second half of pit - given a separate number to differentiate between finds recovery between both halves of feature.									2	Iron Age
2359	0815	2376	Pit	Fill	Same as fill 0816, but from second half of pit - given a separate number to differentiate between finds recovery between both halves of feature.					0815				2	Iron Age
2360		2360	Ditch	Group	Short length of east to west aligned ditch - both terminus sections excavated under cuts 0991 and 2142.	Probably part of a segmented enclosure ditch that was recorded on the geophysics survey and continues to the southeast and west.								2	Iron Age
2361		2361	Ditch	Group	Short length of southeast to northwest aligned ditch. Immediately southeast of 2360 ditch group. Excavated under 0994 and 2019.	Ditch as seen on geophysical survey and probably associated with 2360, etc., as an enclosure. Possibly associated with ditch 0902 to the east of the channel.								2	Iron Age
2362		2362	Ditch	Group	Length of north to south aligned ditch. West of 2360 ditch group. Excavated under 2145, 2163 and 2193.									2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2363		2363	Ditch	Group	Ditch/hedgerow group, north to south aligned, excavated in cuts 0884, 0886, 0911, 2027, 2046, 2052 and 2107.	Ditch/hedgerow line as all cuts very disturbed. Some breaks present in plan, but this is more likely due to being ploughed/shallow, rather than actual deliberate breaks in the feature and there were no clear terminus cuts in the feature.									Undated
2364		2364	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, north to south aligned, excavated in cuts 2244 and 2246. Extremely shallow/truncated, but was reasonably clear in plan.									2	Iron Age
2365		2365	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster in northeast corner of site. Cuts 2048, 2078, 2089, 2091, 2096, 2107 and 2109.									2	Iron Age
2366		2366	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster following same line as DG 2040. Cuts 0411/2068, 2054, 2064, 2072, 2081, 2083 and 2087.	Possibly part of PG 2367, but slightly further to the north.								2	Iron Age
2367		2367	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster following same line as DG 2040. Cuts 2022, 2034 and 2036. These pits do not intersect with the ditch.	Possibly part of PG 2366, but slightly further to the south.								2	Iron Age
2368		2368	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster apparently within DG 2040 enclosure. Cuts 2101, 2103, 2111, 2113, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134 and 2138. These pits do not intersect with the ditch.									2	Iron Age
2369		2369	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster close to DG 2351 and northern LOE. Cuts - 0419/2281, 0429, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2318, 2326, 2328, 2332, 2339, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2352 and 2354.									2	Iron Age
2370		2370	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster south of PG 2369. Cuts - 0421, 0423, 2275, 2283, 2286 and 2298.	Could be part of PG 2369.								2	Iron Age
2371		2371	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster south of PG 2370. Cuts - 0627, 0629, 0631, 0633, 2208, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2263 and 2269.	May be a continuation of PGs 2369 and 2370, given similar alignments and appearance of forming a broken line. Appears distinct from PG 2372 due to number of intercutting pits in PG 2372 and the fills and finds in 2372.								2	Iron Age
2372		2372	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster west of PG 2371. Cuts - 0606, 0625, 0641, 0646, 0648, 2171, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2195, 2202, 2204, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2230, 2248, 2250, 2254 and 2258, as well as oven/kiln 0643.									2	Iron Age

Cntxt	Feature	Group	Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2373		2373	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster by eastern LOE. Only consists of two cuts - 2011 and 2013.	Given a group number as pits are regular in form, similar to those in other groups and it is likely								2	Iron Age
2374		2374	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster southeast of channel 2157 and building 2008. Only consists of four cuts - 0847, 0855, 0857 and 0861, but 0855 also contained skeleton 0857 and may then be a grave.	Small pit group of three similar, slightly elongated/oval pits and a more rounded pit/grave cut.								2	Iron Age
2375		2375	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster near southeast cornber of site, but north of PG 2376. Cuts - 0817, 0826, 0828, 0832, 0834, 0837, 0841, 0843, 0863 and 0868, but 0828 is grave for skeleton 0860.	Pit cluster, separated from PG 2376 as 2376 has intercutting features, which also tend to be more circular/less ovoid in plan, and there is a small blank area between the two groups.								2	Iron Age
2376		2376	Pit	Group	Group number for pit cluster near southern LOE/southeast corner, but south of PG 2375. Cuts - 0806, 0808, 0811, 0813, 0815, 0819, 0822 and 0824, with 0816 containing part of a human skull fragment.	Pit cluster, separated from PG 2375 as 2376 has intercutting features, which also tend to be more circular/less ovoid in plan, and there is a small blank area between the two groups.								2	Iron Age
2377		2377	SFB	Group	Group number for SFB 0876 and associated postholes.									4	Saxon
2378	2378	2157	Channel	Cut	Number given for cut where longitudinal trench machine excavated through channel 2157 on southwest to northeast alignment, running northeast from cut 0851. Did not properly catch profile of channel due to angle of excavation.				>1.19					0	Natural
2379	2379			Deposit	Topsoil deposit partially removed during monitoring works for the construction of the new all-weather pitch to the west of the main excavation area. Two RA finds were collected from this area. No further information recorded.	Topsoil deposit			0.3						
2380		2380	Pit	Group	Group number for loose pit cluster around DG 2362. Cuts 2159, 2184, 2186, 2188 and 2197.	Small pit group								2	Iron Age
2480			Pit	Cut	Small pit recorded in WB monitoring. Single fill.	Small pit	0.70	0.52	0.15						Undated
2481	2480		Pit	Fill	Grey-brown sandy silt.	No finds	0.70	0.52	0.15						Undated
2482			Pit	Cut	Small pit recorded in WB monitoring. Single fill.	Small pit	0.49	0.30	0.10						Undated
2483	2482		Pit	Fill	Grey-brown sandy silt.	No finds	0.49	0.30	0.10						Undated

APPENDIX 4: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUES

Summary catalogue of prehistoric pottery from the evaluation.

Area	Tr.	Ctxt	Feature type	General fabric type	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Comments	spot date
North field	8	0324	Pit 0323	QF	Bowl?	Rim	3	37			IA
North field	8	0324	Pit 0323	QF	Large jar?	Rim	4	19	0.03	Decorated with angled strokes on rim edge	LBA/IA
North field	26	0352	Tree throw deposit	GF	Bowl?	Rm	7	48	0.05		BA?
North field	43	0368	Natural deposit	QF			5	20			E.Preh
South field	92	0488	Pit 0487	SH	Jar Form I	Rim	3	112	0.17	Angled shoulder carination, decorated on rim top row of spaced dimples around neck Similar to some jars at West Harling (Brudenell 2012, Form I)	EIA
South field	92	0490	Pit 0489	QF	Jar Form F	Rim	41	1440	0.12	Common small-medium flint (Brudenell 2012, Form F)	EIA-MIA
South field	92	0490	Pit 0489	Q	Jar Form G	Rim	3	163	0.10	Angled finger wipe marks on neck (Brudenell 2012, Form G)	MIA
South field	107	0561	Pit 0559	GF			3	16			BA?
South field	107	0561	Pit 0559	QF			1	8			LNE-EBA?

Area	Tr.	Ctxt	Feature type	General fabric type	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Comments	spot date
South field	107	0562	Pit 0559	QF	Jar	Rim	1	15		Shouldered jar, buff fabric, decorated on rim top, medium- coarse flint	EIA/ E-MIA
South filed	102	0642	Pit 0641	QV			6	108			MIA
Totals							77	1986	0.47		

Catalogue of prehistoric pottery from the excavation.

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
0812	pit 0811	Preh IA	Q1				6	50			2			MIA	MIA
0814	pit 0813	Preh- IA	Q1				1	3						IA	IA
0816	pit 0815	Preh- IA	Q1				2	87						MIA	c. 4C-1C BC
0816	pit 0815	Preh- IA	Q2				1	14						MIA	c. 4C-1C BC
0820	pit 0819	Preh – LBA-IA	Q2			B	1	17			1		Base edge	LBA-IA	LBA-IA
0821	pit 0832	Preh – IA?	Q4		(b)	B	1	5		(*)	1		Small sherd with turn for base edge (no foot), burnished, some shell/calcareous material?	IA?	IA?
0821	pit 0832	Preh – IA	Q3	Jar	(b)	B	2	97			1		Base, small pad/pedestal foot, hard fabric, dark burnished surface, underside of base also burnished	IA	MIA?
0821	Pit 0832	Preh – IA	Q3	jar		B	2	80			1		Small defined foot, sherd appears spalled – poss waster/ second pot damaged in firing (local?)	IA	MIA?

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
0823	pit 0822	Preh – E-MIA	Q2	Jar A/E	rim		1	65	0.10		1	c. 140	Spaced fingernail? Stabs around rim top	MIA	MIA
0833	pit 0832	Preh- IA	Q1				8	67			4			IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
0846	Channel layer 0851	Preh- IA	Q2				1	32					Thick sherd	IA	IA
0846	Channel layer 0851	Preh- LBA/EIA	F2	Jar A			1	12	0.04		1	??	Flat top rim	MIA	MIA
0850	Channel layer 0851	Preh- IA	Q1				1	11			1		Sherd and small fragment	IA	IA
0856	Pit/ grave fill 0856	Preh- IA	Q1				1	4					Small, thick sherd	IA	IA
0862	pit 0861	Preh- IA?	Q1			B	7	534		(B)	1		Large pot, very thick base, common fine chaff-temper, fine pink-buff clay adhering to surface of joining two sherds like a thick slip, one sherd heat damaged? Other sherds no remaining(?) slip	IA?	IA?
0864	pit 0863	Preh – IA	Q3?		(b)		1	4					Sherd flake, no chaff temper visible	IA?	MIA?
0869	pit 0868	Preh- IA?	Q1				2	2					fragments	IA?	IA?
0869	pit 0868	Preh – IA?	Q2				1	4						IA	IA
0877	SFB 0876	Preh – LBA/EIA	F1			R	1	2	0.02	(A)	1		Small rim sherd, flint-tempered (residual)	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0891	pit 0890	Preh – IA	Q1		rim top	R	1	2	0.04		1		Fingernail indentations around rim top	MIA	MIA
0891	pit 0890	Preh – IA	Q1				4	11						E-MIA	E-MIA
0891	pit 0890	Preh – IA	Q4	jar		R	1	8	0.06		1	c. 140?	Small & neck rim sherd, common organic chaff inclusions	E-MIA	E-MIA

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
0901	ditch 0900	Preh- IA	Q1				2	29			1		Sherd and small sherd, oxidised surface pink-buff	IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
0901	ditch 0900	Preh- IA	Q3				3	64			1		Prob SVessel	IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
0902	Ditch (surface)	Preh- IA	Q1				1	20		(A)	1		Hard fired	IA	IA
0906	pit 0905	preh	F3				2	47			1		Pale surface deposit. Might possibly be Neolithic	preh	Preh (Neo?)
0906	pit 0905	preh	FQ2				3	13					Small sherds, pale surfaces	preh	preh
0957	ditch 0956	Preh IA	Q2	jar	rim	R	1	18	0.03		1	??	Finger indent on rim top	IA	IA
0986 <65>	pit 0985	Preh – BA-IA	GSH1		*		1	8			1		Single stab row around body sherd, oxidised surface, sherd thickness medium (sherd from Bulk Sample 65)	BA-IA	BA-IA
0993	ditch 0991	Preh- IA	Q1				1	25			1			MIA	MIA
0996	ditch 0994	Preh IA	Q2				1	8			1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2012	pit 2011	Preh- IA	FQ2				1	9						E-MIA	E-MIA
2023	pit 2022	Preh- IA	Q3				1	15						IA	IA
2035		Preh- IA	Q1				3	6					Three small sherds and frags	IA	MIA
2076	pit 2072	Preh- IA?	Q1				1	5			1			IA?	IA?
2076	pit 2072	Preh IA	Q4				4	28			3		Includes two joining sherds – presumed IA		IA?
2077	pit 2072	Preh – IA	Q1			R	2	12	0.11		1	c. 160		IA?	IA
2080	pit 2078	Prhe – E-MIA	Q2			B	8	229			1		Eight sherd and other small fragments, includes joining sherds, smoothed surface, small foot to flat base	EIA-MIA	E-MIA
2104	pit 2103	Preh- IA?	Q1				1	2					Very small, sandy brownish-buff sherd	Preh?	IA?

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
2104	pit 2103	Preh - MIA	Q1	Jar A	(b)	R	1	69	0.15		1	160	Well made, rounded rim, lightly burnished surface	MIA	c. 4C-1C BC
2112	pit 2111	Preh- IA	Q1				1	10			1			MIA	MIA
2115	pit 2113	Preh- IA	Q1				1	5					Small, thick sherd, part oxidised surface	IA	IA
2125	pit 2124	Preh- IA	Q1				1	7			1		Oxidised brownish orange surfaces	IA	IA
2127	pit 2126	Preh – IA	QSH				1	3						IA?	IA?
2127	pit 2126	Preh – IA?	Q4			B	5	18			1?			IA?	IA?
2127	pit 2126	Preh- IA?	Q4				2	6		(A)	1		(see 2308)	IA?	IA?
2129	pit 2128	Preh- IA	Q1				1	23						IA	E-MIA
2139	2138 pit	Preh- IA	Q1				1	5					Small, shoulder sherd	IA	IA
2141	ditch 2140	Preh- E-MIA	FQ2	Jar A	(b)	R	1	43	0.05		1	c. 145	Plain flat-topped rim	MIA	MIA
2143	ditch 2142	Preh - E-MIA	F2	jar			1	29			1			EIA?	EIA?
2143	ditch 2142	Preh - E-MIA	Q1	jar			13	90		(A)	2		Sherds & fragments, Includes mostly sherds from moderately thick walled pot/jar	E-MIA	E-MIA
2143	ditch 2142	Preh - EIA	Q1	Jar A			1	30	0.03	(A) B	1	c. 160?	Moderately thick, sand fabric	E-MIA	E-MIA
2143	ditch 2142	Preh - EIA	Q1	Jar E	(b) on body	R	8	93	0.11		1	c. 140	Prob all SV, shouldered jar, flat plain rim	E-MIA	E-MIA
2166	pit 2133	Preh- IA	QSH1				8	54		(A)	1		Eight sherds and frags, pale brown-buff oxidised surface	IA/MIA	IA/MIA
2166	pit 2133	Preh- IA	Q1				2	15			2			IA/MIA	IA/MIA
2170	pit 2126	Preh IA	Q4		(b)		1	9			1		Dark fabric & surfaces, some burnishing	IA?	IA?
2189	pit 2188	Preh - BA-EIA	F1				1	11			1		Oxidised surface	BA-EIA?IA	BA-EIA/IA
2189	pit 2188	Preh – E-MIA	Q1				3	32			2				

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
2189	pit 2188	Preh- E-MIA	FQ3	Jar A	(b)	R	1	55			1	220	Plain flattened rim	E-MIA	E-MIA
2191	pit 2188	Preh- IA	Q1				1	13					Thick sherd	IA	IA
2191	pit 2188	Preh- IA	Q2				1	5			1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2198	pit 2197	Preh- IA?	Q4				1	8			1		Common chaff in surface	IA?	IA?
2201	pit 2197						0	0					Possibly fired clay, grey core pale surface, fine fabric with few inclusions		
2203	pit 2202	Preh- IA	Q1			B	1	16			1		Foot ring/ pedestal base edge, well finished, burnished surface	IA	IA
2207	pit 2204	Preh- IA?	QCH				1	13					Thick sherd	IA?	IA?
2207	pit 2204	Preh- IA?	Q1				1	9					Internal burnt residue	IA?	IA?
2221	pit 2218	Preh – IA?	QCH			R	1	8	0.04		1	?	Pale pinkish-buff surface & margins, grey fabric, common small voids, flat-topped rim		MIA?
2221	pit 2218	Preh- MIA?	Q1				1	34			1				MIA?
2231	pit 2230	Preh- MIA	Q1				6	137			3		Mixed sherds, includes thick sherds from large pot, presumed IA	IA?	IA?
2231	pit 2230	Preh- MIA	Q1	Jar/bowl (small)		R	1	5	0.06		1	c. 160?	Small rim sherd, smoothed surface	IA	IA
2257	pit 2254	Preh IA	Q1	jar		R	1	7	0.05		1	??	small flat-top rim	IA	IA
2261	pit 2218	Preh- IA	Q1				1	36					Oxidised surface, internal burnt residue	IA	IA/MIA
2280	pit 0641	Preh –	Q1		(score ?)		1	34			1		Thick sherd, hard, light scored lines on surface	MIA	c. 4C-1C BC
2280	pit 0641	Preh- IA	Q2				2	31			2		Thick sherds	MIA	c. 4C-1C BC
2300	Subsoil (on top	Preh E-MIA?	Q1				1	11		A	2		Presumed IA		

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
	of channel)														
2308	pit 2307	Preh – E-MIA?	Q4	Jar		R	5	32			1	c. 110	Two rim sherds and frags, black surface some exterior burnt residue/ material	E-MIA?	E-MIA?
2314	pit 2313	Preh - IA	Q1	Jar E	(b)		5	92	0.06		1	c. 160	Shouldered jar, high shoulder, burnished	MIA	MIA
2324	pit 2128	Preh –	QSH2				1	19					Coarse shell fabric – shoulder sherd	IA?	IA?
2325	pit 2224	Preh IA	Q1				1	12			1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2325	pit 2224	Preh IA	Q3				1	11		(A)	1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2334	pit 0868	Preh- IA	Q2			R	1	7	0.04		1	c. 140?	Flat-top to rim	EIA/IA	EIA/IA
2335	Pit 0863	Preh- IA	Q1				1	5						IA	MIA
2338	pit 0905	Preh- IA	Q1				5	38			2			MIA	MIA
2340	pit 2339	Preh – EIA?	Q1		(b)	B	2	32			1		Joining sherds, protruding footring/ pedestal foot(?)	E-MIA	E-MIA
2340	pit 2339	Preh - EIA	Q1				1	1					Body sherd	IA	c. 1 Mill BC
2340	pit 2339	Preh	Q1	Jar E	rim	R	1	22	0.04	(*)	1	c. 160?	Shouldered jar, plain, flat-toped rim, some smoothing of surface. Probable finger indentation on rim top	MIA	MIA
2340	pit 2339	Preh - IA	FQ1	jar		B	1	120					Relatively sparse flint inclusions, poss part of part pot 2340	E-M/L 1 Mill BC	
2340 (2321) <98>	pit 2339	Preh - IA	FQ1	Large jar P	rim	R B	25	1410	0.25		1	(c. 280)	14 joining sherds (980 g) represent c. 50% circumference of body, rim decorated with finger-tip indents, surface wiped around pot with organic frag drag across it. Includes large rim sherds from Sample 98 (2321) (159 g)	MIA	MIA
							26	1530							

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Comments	Fabric date	Spot date
2342	pit 0824	Preh- IA	F3				1	10			1			IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
2342	pit 0824	Preh- IA	Q1				4	43			4			IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
2342	pit 0824	Preh- IA	Q2				1	6			1			IA/ MIA	IA/ MIA
2357	pit 2354	Preh- IA	FQ1				1	12			1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2357	pit 2354	Preh- IA	FQ3				1	7			1			E-MIA	E-MIA
2357	pit 2354	Preh- IA	Q1				3	3					frags	IA	IA
2358	pit 0832	Preh – IA	Q1			B	1	68			1		Reduced dark grey, common quartz sand, small foot	IA	IA E-MIA
2358	pit 0832	Preh – IA	Q3			B	1	35			1		Small foot	IA	IA E-MIA
Totals							221	4608	1.28						

APPENDIX 5: LATE IRON AGE (LIA) AND ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUES

Catalogue of LIA and Roman pottery from the evaluation.

Area	Tr.	Ctxt	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	ENV	Comments	Fabric date

North field	074	0405	grave fill	BUF			p	1	4		1	flat on one side, amorphous at the back side	Rom
South field	091	0504	pit fill	GX			a+p	2	3		1		Rom
South field	123	0519	pit fill	STOR	Storage Jar		p	2	38		1		Rom
School South fiend	143	0660	SFB fill	GX	Jar		b	1	61		1	base diam 9.5cm, 50% of base	Rom
Totals								6	106				

Catalogue of LIA and Roman pottery from the excavation.

Ctxt	Feature/ Layer	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr/ brt	ENV	Rim dia. (mm)	Poss illust	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery spot date
2049	pit 2048	Rom	BUF				1	5		A	1			Possibly from a flagon	Rom	c. 1-3C
2300	Subsoil (on top of channel)	Rom	GMG				1	5		A	1			Rilled surface	Rom	Rom
2300	Subsoil (on top of channel)	Rom	GX	6.18		R	1	9	0.09	(A)	1	170		Triangular rim dish/bowl	Rom	c. 2-3C
2207	pit 2204	LIA	GTW				1	13	0					Ripple shouldered pot	c. E-M 1C	E-M 1C AD
0955	channel 2157 (0851)	LIA/ E Rom	GTW				1	3	0					Dark grey surface, thin sherd, moderate buff and red grog-temper, horizontal surface grooves	LIA/ E Rom	LIA/ E Rom
0901	ditch 0900	Rom	GMG				1	1	0	A	1				Rom	Rom
0901	ditch 0900	Rom	GX				1	1	0	A	1				Rom	Rom
0800	topsoil	Rom	GX	Jar/bowl		R	1	3	0.03					Dished/lid seated rim top	Rom	Rom
Totals							8	40	0.12							

APPENDIX 6: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Cntxt	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Dec ext	Dec int	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0157	GRIM	1	8	1			applied pellets				L.12th-14th c.
0318	LGRE	1	306	1	BL?			OG	pale buff fabric		18th-19th c.
0318	WEST	1	69	1	CH		blue painted	CG			
0339	LMEL	5	75	1							14th-15th c.
0339	LMEL	1	18	1							14th-15th c.
0339	LMEL	3	28	1			IHLs & stabs		v little calc, could be GRIL		14th-15th c.
0339	GRE	1	18	1							16th-18th c.
0347	GRE	1	3	1	?	UPPL	rilled ext		mug/jug or small bowl?		16th-18th c.
0349	PMSW	2	14	1			trailed concentric white slip lines		redware - Ely?		17th-19th c.
0349	PMRW	1	11	1							16th-18th c.
0370	GRE	1	1	1					tiny		16th-18th c.
0372	LMTE	1	2	1					fine, slightly micaceous redware		15th-16th c.
0372	RAER	1	6	1			GGR		poss GSW2		
0372	ELYG	1	2	1							Med-LMed
0395	ELYG	1	11	1							Med-LMed
0402	GRE	1	21	1							16th-18th c.
0428	GRE	1	1	1							16th-18th c.
0440	ESW	1	10	1						18th/19th	17th-19th c.
0486	PMRW	1	13	1					KT edge & underside, fsm		16th-18th c.
0528	LMT	3	35	1					thick		15th-16th c.
0538	ESCMO	7	49	1	JR	FLAR	smoothed ext		coarse granite, chalk and grass		6th-7th c.
0546	GRE	1	6	1					reduced core		16th-18th c.
0573	GRE	1	1	1							16th-18th c.
0664	GRE	1	7	1			COHL				16th-18th c.
0666	ESOM	1	21	1			smoothed				ESax
0666	ESCF	1	82	1	JR	UPPL			baggy		ESax

0666	ESMS	1	47	1			smoothed				ESax
0688	YELW	1	2	1			slip white & brown lines		flake		L.18th-19th c.
0718	REFW	1	3	1			blue TP ext				L.18th-20th c.
0735	REFW	1	2	1			blue TP willow int				L.18th-20th c.
0735	REFW	1	10	1			purple stencil				L.18th-20th c.
0741	REFW	1	4	1					stamped anchor on base with 5 and 6 either side		L.18th-20th c.
0800	FREC	1	29	1	BT?						
0800	WNBC	1	3	1			cordons				17th c.
0800	ESW	1	23	1	TK						17th-19th c.
0877	ESFS	1	9	1			shallow double incised lines diag & horix		large frags of flint in matrix		ESax
0877	ESCF	5	48	1							ESax
0877	ESMS	1	25	1					poss earlier?		ESax
0877	ESCF	1	10	1							ESax
0877	ESCF	1	8	1							ESax
0877	ESCF	2	29	1							ESax
0931	ESFS	1	4	1							ESax
2010	ESCF	1	9	1							ESax
2010	ESCF	1	8	1							ESax
2010	ESQC	1	35	1	JR	TAP					ESax
2010	ESCF	1	9	1			incised lattice				ESax
2172	GRIM	1	3	1							L.12th-14th c.
2175	EMWG	1	10	1					may be GIPS		11th-12th c.
2231	MCW	1	9	1					ms, common v fine red Fe, oxid surfaces		L.12th-14th c.
2296	GRE	1	20	1							16th-18th c.
2300	ESFS	1	14	1					could be earlier		ESax
2321	GRE	1	5	1					only a small area of surface surviving		16th-18th c.
2340	GRE	1	2	1							16th-18th c.
2340	MCWC	1	6	1					fs greyware, common fine chalk		12th-14th c.

APPENDIX 7: CBM CATALOGUES

Catalogue of ceramic building material from the evaluation (MNL 778).

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	MNO	Abr	height	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0108		fsf	LB	1	5	1	++					pmed?
0108		est	RTM?	1	15	1					orange	15?
0318		wxfe	LB	3	66	1					yellow	17-19
0318		fs	PAN	1	16	1						17+
0318		fsf	RTP	1	20	1						pmed
0328		msfe	UN	1	3	1	+				RTP or LB	pmed
0330		est	EB	3	125	1		55			sanded base, red	15/16?
0330		est	EB	4	161	1		>54			orange	15/16?
0330		est	RTM	1	78	1						med
0331		fs	RTP	1	6	1			ms white			pmed
0341		fsfe	LB	1	3	1	++		ms white			pmed
0341		fs	RTP	1	9	1	+				or PAN	pmed
0341		fsf	RTP	1	62	1						pmed
0342	<3>	est	EB	1	1	1	++				poss FC	med?
0347		est	EB?	1	15	1					orange flake	lmed?
0347		wxfe	LB	9	176	1		45				17-19
0347		wfs	RTP	1	32	1						pmed
0349		est	EB	1	241	1		47			dense, red with vit surface, strawed base	15-16
0351		ms	LB	2	39	1						pmed/ mod
0370		est	RTM	1	4	1						med
0372		fsf	IFT	2	60	1		21	thin fs white	C	most of surface lost but partial inlaid dec	med
0395		fsfe	FT?	1	10	1		15+			worn, poss traces of glaze on edge	med?
0426		fsf	RTP	1	84	1						lmed/

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	MNO	Abr	height	mortar	glaze	comments	date
												pmed
0480		est	RTM	1	12	1	+				coarse chalk & cp	med
0486		fsfe	PAN	1	17	1					sooted/burnt underside	pmed
0488	<7>	fs	UN	1	1	1	+				tiny	?
0589		mscq	RTM	1	7	1	+					med
0660		fsfe	LB	1	39	1	+				frogged	19+
0660		msffe	LB?	1	64	1					burnt/cracked, poss RBT?	lmed??
0660	<25>	est(cs)	RTM	1	3	1	+					med
0660	<25>	wfs	RTP	2	5	1					or LB?	pmed
0660	<25>	fs	UN	3	1	3	++					?
0735		fs	LB	1	11	1						pmed
0735		fs	RTP	1	9	1	++					pmed
0741		ms	LB?	1	2	1	++					lmed/ pmed
U/S		est	EB?	6	30	1					red	15?
U/S		est	EB?	1	12	1					orange	15?
U/S		est	RTM	3	74	1					joining frags, contains coarse chalk & Fe	med

Catalogue of ceramic building material from the excavation (MNL 798).

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Fabric	CBM type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	Comments	Spot date
0823	0822	pit	SMC1	Peg tile	orange	1	15	A	Moderately thin tile piece, *c*. 10mm thick	Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern
0864	0863	pit	SM1	Peg tile	orange	1	4		Thin tile c.9mm thick	Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern – prob. P-med/modern
0901	0900	ditch	SF1	Brick/tile	orange	1	6		Irreg. tile chip, some mortar traces on broken surface (reused)	Roman?
0957	0956	ditch	SMC1	Brick?	orange	1	15	A	Appears prob. to be a brick frag; hard sandy white mortar on one face	Not closely dated - Late med-p-med/modern?
2042	2041	ditch	SMC2	Peg tile	orange	1	7	A	Mod. thin tile piece, *c*. 11mm thick	Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern
2045		ditch	SMC2	Peg tile?	orange	1	6	A	Small piece, c. 12mm thick	Not closely dated - Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern?
2115	2113	pit	SM1	Peg tile	orange	1	10		Mod. thin tile piece, *c*. 11mm thick	Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern
2201	2197	pit	SM2	Brick/tile	orange	1	5	A	Brick/tile laminated frag	Roman?
2203	2202	pit	SM2	brick	orange	1	16		Appears prob. to be a brick frag	Late med-p-med/modern
2207	2204	pit	other	Unknown, poss. peg tile	orange/ red & grey	1	13	A	Abraded orange/red surfaces, grey core, hard dense fabric, no visible inclusions, recorded as CBM	Not closely dated – refined modern? c. L18-E20C?
2231	2230	pit	other	Peg-tile	Orange (grey core)	1	6		11mm thick, tile edge piece, orange/red surfaces, grey core, hard dense fabric, no visible inclusions,	refined modern fabric - c. L18-E20C?
2231	2230	pit	SF2	Peg tile	orange	1	8	(A)	11mm thick, hard fired	Late med (c. 14C+) -p-med/modern – probably p-med/modern
2231	2230	pit	C1		cream	1	5		Cream coloured tile, relatively thin c. 12mm thick	Not closely dated

APPENDIX 8: FIRED CLAY CATALOGUE

Catalogue of fired clay from the evaluation (MNL 778) and excavation (MNL 798). Not including that from the structure of the oven.

Site code	Context	SS	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Perf	Dim.	Abr	Type	Notes	Type
MNL 778	0326	1	Pit 0325	fs	61	18	orange				++		small rounded, abraded frags, occ. chalk	
MNL 778	0326		Pit 0325	fsc	3	32	buff surface, orange fabric	*flat						
MNL 778	0326	1	Pit 0325	fs	61	18	orange				++		small rounded frags, occ chalk	
MNL 778	0326		Pit 0325	fs	3	33	buff-orange	flattish			+		surface frags, 17+mm thick	
MNL 778	0330		Pit 0330	fs	8	143	buff-orange	flattish			*		surface frags, 18+mm thick	
MNL 778	0331		Pit 0330	fs	2	22	buff surface, orange-red fabric	*flat						
MNL 778	0331		Pit 0330	fs	3	105	buff-orange	flattish					surface frags up to 23mm thick, hard	
MNL 778	0339		Pit 0338	fsc	1	4	orange						soft, fine calc and tiny cp	
MNL 778	0349		Ditch 0373	fso	1	16	grey	flat					straw	
MNL 778	0349		Ditch 0373	fso	2	25	orange-grey	convex?					straw	
MNL 778	0349		Ditch 0373	fso	1	87	orange	flattish?					straw, timber? - timber impression at *c.* 45 deg. from surface	
MNL 778	0350		Ditch 0348	fsc	1	7	orange		occ straw		+			
MNL 778	0350		Ditch 0348	fso	1	6	orange	flattish?	straw		+			
MNL 778	0370		Trackway 0369	wfg	48	13	yellow				+		prob v frag RT	
MNL 778	0486	10	Natural 0485	fsc	1	3	grey-orange	flat			+		soft	
MNL 778	0490		Pit 0489	fsc	4	184	Buff-brown	*	?	*	**	ob	Joining pieces from a corner width 65mm (linear streak of surface colour though piece possibly suggesting the area of a perforation)	Almost certainly from a triangular weight
MNL 778/MNL 798	0579		Pit 0578/0858	fs	25	237	Brownish-red with dark grey fabric core	*				ob	Four main joining pieces forming edge and rounded corner, smoothed but sightly uneven surface	Almost certainly from a triangular weight
MNL 778	0590	17	Oven Hearth 0590	fs	1	1	red				++			
MNL 778	0590	17	Oven Hearth 0590	ms	1	6	buff-red	flattish					friable	
MNL 778	0603	19	Pit 0602	fs	1	4	orange				++			

Site code	Context	SS	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Perf	Dim.	Abr	Type	Notes	Type
MNL 778	0603		Pit 0602	fs	117	379	orange	some flat			+	Tri. W	1 hole; some voids - grass?	
MNL 778	0642		Pit 0641	fs	12	488	orange/grey						flattish, some convex corners 1-2 holes, v fine dense silty fabric	Weight
MNL 778	0642		Pit 0641	fsc	22	274	orange				**		soft, rounded frags, poss LW core? 1 with hole	Weight?
MNL 778	0642		Pit 0641	fsc	46	485	grey-orange				*		flattish LW surface frags? 2 holes	Triangular weight?
MNL 778	0642	23	Pit 0641	fsc	9	51	grey-orange				*		some flattish-convex LW surface & core frags?	Triangular weight?
MNL 778	0644		Oven Hearth 0643	fsc(ss)	12	488	Orange-buff	*	*		*	Ob	5 joining pieces close to corner with part of a perforation (c. 15mm dia), fine dense silty fabric, second piece with perforation (c. 15mm est. dia.)	Triangular weight
MNL 778	0644		Oven Hearth 0643	fsc	6	1089	orange-grey	flattish, curving corners				Tri W	joining frags, 2 holes, coarse chalk, 108mm thick	
MNL 778	0644		Oven Hearth 0643	fs	40	378	orange	flattish			+	Tri W?	surface frags	
MNL 778	0644		Oven Hearth 0643	fs	7	208	orange	undulating flattish - finger smoothing	reeds?		+		surface frags, some with small holes or reed impressions?	
MNL 778	0644		Oven Hearth 0643	fs	100	842	orange				++	Tri W?	rounded frags of core?	
MNL 778	0644	21	Oven Hearth 0643	fs	608	909	orange	mostly flattish			++	Tri W?	LW surface & core frags?	
MNL 778	0645	22	Oven Hearth 0643	fs	50	532	orange				*	st	Mixed structural group, very broken-up (approx 50 pieces) and some quite abraded, a few pieces with small (5mm dia.) and larger wattle holes (10mm) – need to add into overall weight	
MNL 778	0645	22	Oven Hearth 0643	fs	108	550	orange	mostly flattish			+	Tri W?	LW surface & core frags?	
MNL 778	0660		SFB 0659	fsv	1	9	red	flat			++		poss flake of tile surface	
MNL 798	0821			fsc	9	504	Buff/grey/orange	*		*		ob	RA 42, 4 main pieces (494g) clouded oxidised smooth surfaces, includes edge piece and part of a corner, two joining pieces give width of weight c. 75mm	Triangular weight
MNL 798	0821		Pit 0832	fsc	2	3	Orange/buff							
MNL 798	0833		Pit 0832	fsccg	2	79	Buff/grey/orange	*				ob	Rounded edge piece, probably from a Triangular weight	Triangular? weight

Site code	Context	SS	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Perf	Dim.	Abr	Type	Notes	Type
MNL 798	0864		Pit 0863	fsc	3	9	Orange/buff and grey-buff							
MNL 798	2189		Pit 2188	fsc	1	6	orange							
MNL 798	2198		Pit 2197	fscc	1	63	Buff/grey/orange	*				ob?	Flat surface	Triangular weight?
MNL 798	2198		Pit 2197	fscc	2	78	Buff/grey/orange	*				st	Uneven surfaces one with finger impression	
MNL 798	2198		Pit 2197	msv	2	9	orange				*	st		
MNL 798	2201		Pit 2197	fs	3	3	orange							
MNL 798	2201		Pit 2197	fsc	1	4	Grey/buff							
MNL 798	2205		Pit 2204	fsc	9	122	orange					st	Pieces, several with finger wiped surface and small wattle (c. 5mm dia.) voids, some indicate a wave pattern either side of a rod, possibly from a wattle frame panel	
MNL 798	2209		Pit 2208	fsc	1	97	Buff/grey	*				ob	Angled edge	Triangular? weight
MNL 798	2209		Pit 2208	fsv	3	30	buff				*	st?		
MNL 798	2249		Pit 2248	fs	1	2	Orange/buff							
MNL 798	2261		Pit 2218	fsc	20	97	Grey-buff				**		Quite broken-up, abraded rounded pieces/fragments	
MNL 798	2277		Oven 0641	fsc(ss)	1	218	Brownish-buff with dark grey fabric core		*			ob	pieces close to rounded corner (100mm in lgth.) with part of a perforation (c. 15mm dia.)	Triangular weight
MNL 798	2277		Oven 0641	fsc	1	21	orange				*	ob	Small, rounded corner piece	Possibly from a triangular weight
MNL 798	2277		Oven 0641	fsc	1	103	orange	*slightly undulating				st	Three grooves in back from wattles 5mm-10mm dia, angled to each other in weave pattern	
MNL 798	2277		Oven 0641	fsc	40	395	Orange/buff						Approx 40, misc pieces, probably more than one structure source	
MLN 798	2280		Oven/pit 0641	fsc	2	46	orange	*				st	One piece with large wattle (10mm) channel in surface	
MNL 798	2288	97	Oven 0641	fs	30	130	Orange/buff and grey-buff				**		Quite broken-up, abraded rounded pieces/fragments	
MNL 798	2335		Pit 0863	fs	1	31	Orange with buff-surface	*				Ob?	Dense piece with flat surface, possibly part of a triangular weight	Triangular weight?
MNL 798	2358		Pit 0832	fsc	1	52	Buff/grey/orange	*	*			ob	Corner piece with part section of perforation, note: linear orange strip where perforation is (see MNL 778 0490)	Triangular weight

Site code	Context	SS	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Perf	Dim.	Abr	Type	Notes	Type
MNL 798	2358		Pit 0832	fsccg	1	39	Buff/grey/orange	*				st	Coarse surface, and coarse chalk pieces in fabric, some red grog? part of an oven/kiln lining?	
Totals					*1505*	*9787*								

APPENDIX 9: LITHICS CATALOGUES

Catalogue of struck flint from the evaluation (MNL 778).

Ctxt	SS	Cat.	Type	sharp/ blunt	No	Wt(g)	Complete	Cortification	Primary flake	Patination	Sharp	Edge damage	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Burnt	Unstratified	Comment
0007		utfl	utilised blade	s	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	Thickish blade-like, cortificated along right side - 'backing' opposite edge to distal end and part of broken 'distal' edge very slightly utilised.
0007		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	Small thin cortificated fragment, some patination, pale brown translucent flint.
0324		flak	blade-like flake	s	6	0	4	2	0	0	quite		0	1	0	0	0	All small and irregular, but 1 slightly neater.
0324		flak	flake	s	5	0	4	3	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	Small and irregular, 2 quite thick, a couple could be from the core, no cortex.
0324		utfl	utilised flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	Distal part of possible long/blade-like, but quite thick, training section, both lateral edges very slightly ?retouched/utilised to a slight small distal spur/point.
0324		core	core fragment	s	1	16	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	1 side of small single platform core, irregular protruding overhangs to plat edge.
0326	1	flak	spall	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0331		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		some	0	1	0	0	0	Proximal fragment, thin, dorsal face and platform has white patination.

Ctxt	SS	Cat.	Type	sharp/ blunt	No	Wt(g)	Complete	Cortification	Primary flake	Patination	Sharp	Edge damage	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Burnt	Unstratified	Comment
0335		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	Very small, thin irregular fragment.
0335		flak	spall	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0416	5	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		1	1	0	0	0	Tapers from thicker wider cortical platform to distal point, asymmetrical patchy semi translucent grey/brown flint.
0430		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		1	0	0	0	0	Small irregular squat hard hammer, pale brown translucent.
0430		flak	blade-like flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	Small irregular sharp pointed shattery, accretion on one surface and tiny Fe speck.
0430		retb	retouched blade	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	Quite neat thickish small piece, hard hammer with very slight ?Fe fleck at percussion point, possible slight retouched/damaged notch inverted right lateral edge and very slight damage to opposite edge too.
0605		retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	Hard hammer - has multiple percussion points at platform edge; irregular thickish, cortex along broad thicker distal edge from 'backing' and there is a small length of retouch at opposite edge.
0720		flak	blade-like flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	1	quite		0	0	0	0	0	Very small, slightly curving but irregular - from ridge of probable multi-platform core, pale grey, proximal part broken.

Catalogue of struck flint from the excavation (MNL 798).

Context No	Cut No	Feature type	Tool	Core	Flake	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Notes	Wt (g)
0833	0832	Pit			1		0	Moderate	Heavy	Possibly some	Very heavily patinated, likely to be residual due to edge damage. Maybe Neo?	11
0854	0851	Channel			5		0-10	Light	Light-moderate	-	5 thick crude flakes, BA-IA	55
0856	0855	Pit/ grave			2		0-5	Heavy (1)	Moderate	-	2 thin small flakes, one heavily patinated and damaged. Likely to be residual and not closely datable.	3
0864	0863	Pit			1		0	Light	Heavy	-	Single thick heavily patinated flake. Undated.	8
0901	0900	Ditch		1	1		10	Light	None	-	Crude core (small) and single fine flake. Later prehistoric, BA-IA.	38
0906	0905	Pit			1		0	None	None	-	Small piece of a broken flake. Not closely datable.	1
0944	0851	Channel			1		0	Moderate	Heavy	-	Large thick heavily patinated flake. Not diagnostic. Been submerged in water for a considerable time.	30
2045	2041	Ditch			1		20	None	None	-	Very crude thick hinge fractured flake from a crude core. Likely IA.	31
2076	2072	Pit			2		50	Light	None	Possible on 1	2 small primary flakes. Crude. Possible re-touch on 1 to make a small thin end scraper. Neo-BA?	11
2104	2103	Pit				1	20	None	None	-	Tiny splinter/ chip. Undiagnostic.	1
2282	2281	Pit			1		20	None	None	-	Thick hinge fractured squat flake. Likely IA.	8
2284	2283	Pit	1 (scraper)				25	Heavy	Heavy	End only (10%)	Thick secondary blade worked into a crude end scraper. Likely to be Neolithic but residual.	20
2300		Channel			3		5-25	Moderate	None	-	3 very large thick crude flakes. Modern edge damage. Likely to be later prehistoric.	84
2325	2138	Pit			1		0	Light	None	-	Single thick flake. Crude. Likely later prehistoric.	7
2340	2339	Pit			1		0	Light	None	-	Thin fragment of a broken flake. Not closely datable.	1
2353	2352	Pit		1			40	None	None	-	Single simple core from a shatter fragment. Likely IA.	97

Context No	Cut No	Feature type	Tool	Core	Flake	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Notes	Wt (g)
2357	2354	Pit			5		2-25	None	Moderate (2)	-	Collection of 5 flakes. Some thick and hinge fractured, some finer. Patination due to location within the fill. BA-IA	54
Total			**1**	**2**	**26**	**1**					**Total Struck flint: 30**	**460**

APPENDIX 10: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS (RA) CATALOGUE

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1001	0316	pit fill	005	?Awl	Bone	1	19	Worked bone - possibly a sheep fibula. Distal end intact - trimmed to form a tapering shaft. Point missing.		17	21		
1002	0160	MD finds	005	Strap loop and plate	Copper alloy	1	9	Cast trapezoidal strap loop with ?external rivet. In section the frame is D-shaped. A buckle plate is wrapped around the narrower end of the frame. The plate is tongue shaped in plan with a pin slot at the curved terminal. Two rivet holes present - one in each corner at the widest end of the plate. (?gilded). Date: c. 1350–1400.		4	23.5	33	Med
1003	0160	MD finds	005	Strap end	Copper alloy	1	3	Incomplete plate from a composite strap end. Rectangular in plan - tapering at one end. Concave edges and tongue. No obvious rivet holes.		1	11	55	Med
1004	0159	MD finds	004	Pin	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete pin with shaft that tapers to a point, circular in section. Bent at 90 degree angle in middle of shaft. The head is two separate hemispherical discs soldered together, lead filled. The head appears undecorated.	11		1.5	32	Med
1005	0159	MD finds	004	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.39	Radiate, obv bust right, …?P/T?O…....PFAVG, perhaps Victorinus. Rev ?I?N?V…. Advancing left, perhaps Invictus, probably as RIC 5.2 114 but quite possibly a contemporary copy (JP).	18	1.5			Rom
1006	0335	Gully fill	004	Horseshoe	Iron	1	367	Complete horseshoe encrusted and heavily corroded. Possibly Type 4.		15	120	123	Pmed
1007	0336	Trackway layer	004	Horseshoe	Iron	1	295	Large, incomplete horseshoe. Type is mid 17th–late 18th century (cf Booth 2009, SOM-IC3906).		6	142	156	Pmed
1008	0336	Trackway layer	004	?Punch	Iron	1	26	Elongate object with tapering shank, sub-square in section at narrowest end. Widest end is square in section. The terminal is divided by a cross shaped groove forming distinct quarters.		14	16.5	40	
1009	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	8	Corroded fragment - strip of iron. Encrusted with dirt - little visible.		3	17	40	
1010	0336	Trackway layer	004	Object	Iron	1	21	Incomplete elongate object - curved along its length. Shaft is tapering and D-shaped in section. Looks to be hammered into shape. One terminal looks zoomorphic but could just be corrosion.		7	8	90	
1011	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail/stud	Iron	1	193	Incomplete, large nail. Looks like stud no. 1090 in Margeson 1993, 147, fig. 108, no. 1090, p147. Dates between c. 1500–1575.		38	47	63	Pmed
1012	0336	Trackway layer	004	Object	Iron	1	164	Incomplete, flat iron object; square in plan with one surviving corner. Made from sheet iron. Possibly part of something structural or a lock plate. Heavily encrusted and corroded.		7	77	80	
1013	0337	Trackway finds	004	Object	Copper alloy	1	3	Fragment of an object that was circular in plan; in section it is plano-convex. Surfaces are corroded. Possibly part of a weight or counter.		6	13	15	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1014	0337	Trackway finds	004	Object	Iron	0	0	Missing					
1015	0337	Trackway finds	004	Object	Iron	0	0	Missing					
1016	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	32	Section of a strip of iron; rectangular in plan with one rounded/curved terminal. Curved in profile. Corroded and encrusted. Probably a structural or furniture fitting.		5	34	68.5	
1017	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	15	Small strip of iron, slightly tapering in width. Rhomboid in plan. Corroded and encrusted.		6	23	41	
1018	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	4	Shank of an object, square in cross section. Masked by corrosion.		10	7	28	
1019	0337	Trackway finds	004	Nail	Iron	1	1	Tapering shank, rectangular in section.		4	5.5	22	
1020	0337	Trackway finds	004	?Nail	Iron	1	2	?Horseshoe nail (Clark 1995, 123, fig. 89, no. 250).			8	19	
1021	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	2	Curved strip of iron, curved in profile. In plan, rectangular; in section D-shaped. Looks like a fragment from the bow of a brooch.		5	7.5	21	
1022	0337	Trackway finds	004	Nail	Iron	1	2.5	?Horseshoe nail.		5	10	26	
1023	0337	Trackway finds	004	Nail	Iron	1	5	Flat square head, tapering shank, square in section. ?Horseshoe nail.			12	26	?Med
1024	0337	Trackway finds	004	?Nail	Iron	1	10	Incomplete, tapering shank, rectangular in section.		9	14	35	
1025	0337	Trackway finds	004	Shears	Iron	1	7.5	Incomplete triangular blade, V-sectioned. With flattened handle shank. Part of a pair of shears			18.5	50.5	
1026	0337	Trackway finds	004	Nail	Iron	1	37	Incomplete, pyramidal head and square sectioned shank. ?Type 1A Manning.			11	68	?Rom
1027	0337	Trackway finds	004	?Nail	Iron	1	95	Heavily corroded head of nail - roughly square in plan; shank remnants rectangular in plan. Possibly similar kind of stud as RA 1011.		27	37	46	
1028	0337	Trackway finds	004	Ring	Iron	1	105	Complete iron ring, oval in plan. The ring is square in section and appears to taper in width towards a break in the ring. ?Penannular.		14	56	79	
1029	0337	Trackway finds	004	Horseshoe	Iron	1	86	Fragment of horseshoe.		12	28	109	
1030	0350	Ditch fill	004	?Nail	Iron	1	29	Lump of iron - heavily encrusted.		18	33	42	
1031	0350	Ditch fill	004	Object	Iron	1	79	Lump of iron - heavily encrusted.			40	51	
1032	0350	Ditch fill	004	Object	Iron	14	106	Fragments of a sheet iron object.		5	44	53	
1033	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	2	17	?Manning Type 1. Corroded.			19	77	
1034	0336	Trackway layer	004	?Nail	Iron	1	6	Lump of encrusted iron, square in section.		12	18	21	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1035								missing object					
1036	0333	Gully fill	004	?Nail	Iron	1	11	Tapering, elongated object, rectangular in section.		6	11	49	
1037	0336	Trackway layer	004	?Hobnail	Iron	1	2	Nail with pyramidal head and tapering shank, square in section. Possibly Roman hobnail.		8	9	17	
1038	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	1	6	Nail with flat, sub-square head and shank that is square in section - corroded and encrusted.		9	11	28	
1039	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	5	55	Domed head and tapering and curved shank of a nail	76	17	14		
1040	0336	Trackway layer	004	Strip	Iron	1	2.5	Narrow strip of iron, rectangular in plan and in section.		3	9	25	
1041	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	2	4	Nail with flat, square head and shank that is square in section.		5	9	26	
1042	0336	Trackway layer	004	?Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object, head masked by corrosion/encrusted. Shank tapers, rectangular in section. Point missing.		9	15	33	
1043	0336	Trackway layer	004	?Nail	Iron	1	5	Nail with flat, triangular head and tapering shank			10	24	
1044	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat, square head - shank square in section, tapering. Incomplete.		8	10	21	
1045	0336	Trackway layer	004	Strip	Iron	1	43	Strip of iron, small tongue shaped piece attached to a large stone.		8	24	36	
1046	0336	Trackway layer	004	Rod/wire	Copper alloy	1	3	Piece of copper alloy rod/wire - oval in section. Tapers at one terminal to a blunted tip. Metalworking?		3	4	39	
1047	0357	Gully fill	004	Horseshoe	Iron	2	219	Half of a horseshoe - detail masked by corrosion and encrusted. Narrow web tapering to the heel. Possibly a Type 4.		10	33	115	Pmed
1048	0357	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	51	Incomplete nail, rectangular flat head; top of shank only - rectangular in section.		24	32	45	
1049	0357	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	2.5	Elongate object with flat square head. Incomplete shank, rectangular in section. ?Horseshoe nail.		5.5	8	27	
1050	0357	Gully fill	004	?Nail	Iron	1	7	Elongate, incomplete object, corroded and encrusted with dirt. Rectangular head, shank rectangular in section.		8	15	30	
1051	0357	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat square head; shank rectangular in section, not tapering.		10	12	21	
1052	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object - shank rectangular in section and tip curved/bent upwards. Probably a horseshoe nail.		4	7.5	24	Pmed
1053	0357	Gully fill	004	Object	Iron	1	31	Elongate object masked by dirt and corrosion. Appears to taper and be square in section.		8	11	69	
1054	0357	Gully fill	004	Object/Nail	Iron	1	59	Elongate object, possibly a nail. Shank is square in section and tapers.		12	22	82	
1055	0357	Gully fill	004	Object	Iron	1	39	Small piece of iron, rectangular in plan. Attached to a piece of flint. Possibly a nail head.		4	11	16	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1056	0337	Trackway finds	004	Hooked tag	Copper alloy	1	3	Cast, circular concavo-convex plate with rectangular top loop and a collared hook which faces rearward. This hook is triangular in section. The central plate bears an image of a human male mask with long hair and beard - possibly representing John the Baptist's head on its salver. Border around the disc of rectangular indents. It is a Read Class E Type 3. Dates: c. AD 1500–1600.		3	17	36	Pmed
1057	0335	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object with discoidal head and shank square in section, tapering slightly. ?Horseshoe nail.		6	10	21	
1058	0335	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with trapezoidal head and slightly tapering shank, rectangular in section. Horseshoe nail/fiddle key nail.		7	12.5	21	Pmed
1059	0366	Gully fill	004	Nail	Iron	1	14.5	Elongate object with flat, roughly oval head and tapering shank, square in section.		11	17	47.5	
1060	0366	Gully fill	004	Nail/rivet	Iron	1	297	Large nail head, flat and square in plan. Only a short length of the shank survives; rectangular in section.		51	57	66	
1061	0366	Gully fill	004	object	Iron	1	4	Elongate oval-shaped object, heavily encrusted and corroded. In section it is flat. Looks as if made from iron wire curved into a safety pin shape.		5	13	29.5	
1062	0367	Gully fill	004	Object	Iron	1	30	In plan T shaped. The two arms/terminals are square in section; one is curved inwards.		15	28	42	
1063	0367	Gully fill	004	?Fitting	Iron	3	21	Fragments of iron: one piece looks like part of a strip, rectangular in plan, lozenge in section. Second is a rivet with a discoidal head and square-sectioned shank. Third is fragment.		12	24	28.5	
1064	0405	Grave fill	074	Bowl	Copper alloy	1	1	Hammered and polished bronze, near complete with straight sides, below a carinated shoulder with recessed, curved neck supporting a T-section rim. No mounts, but possible solder traces visible (not analysed) in three places, spaced evenly around the upper circumference. Base is deeply curved with an inner recessed panel (Diam. 70 mm) ?Textile impressions in corrosion on base and sides. Bruce-Mitford Type B. Rim W. 9–10 mm (SY).	190	80			A-S
1065	0405	Grave fill	074	Shield boss	Iron	1	563	Iron shield boss, apex (RA 1070) separated (found near grave with metal detector). Tall cone (est. H. 87 mm) with pointed apex (no disc), high vertical wall (H. 27 mm) with slight carination, and narrow flange (W. 10 mm). No flange rivets survive. Dickinson/Härke Type 6. Høilund Nielsen Type SB5a. H. est. 145mm (IR).	130	112			A-S
1066	0405	Grave fill	074	Bowl	Copper alloy	3	1.09	Three fragments of sheet copper alloy - pieces of the bowl RA 1064. Largest piece is bent in profile. As with main bowl - original surface evident below corrosion.			17	33	A-S
1067	0405	Grave fill	074	Knife	Iron	1	3.19	Iron, corrosion product probably relating to knife RA 1069/1186 (IR).		5	14	43	A-S
1068	0405	Grave fill	074	Strap Fitting	Iron	1	19	Shield grip. Iron strip, missing one end; other has expanded terminal with rivet; rectangular section. Dickinson/Härke Type Ia1 (IR).		7.5	17.5	66	A-S
1069	0405	Grave fill	074	Knife	Iron	1	10.37	Incomplete knife blade. Iron, missing tang, part of blade and tip. Flat cutting edge, back curved over front part. Type D (IR).		4	16.6	58	A-S

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1070	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Shield boss	Iron	1	24	Apex of shield boss RA 1065.		43	52		A-S
1071	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	?Nail	Iron	1	0.46	Elongate object made from a rolled sheet of iron to form tubing; ovoid in section.		3	4	17	
1072	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Waste	Lead	1	15	Offcut of lead waste - elongate strip, curved in on itself at one end. Rectangular in section - possibly H section. Encrusted. Could be window cames.		6	14	41	
1073	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate with sub-square flat head and tapering shank - rectangular in section; flattened near tip. ?Horseshoe nail		5	8	24	
1074	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Coin	Silver	1	1.12	Complete silver penny of William I (1066–87). It is of the two sceptres type (1072–4). North 844, BMC 4. It is in fair condition, slightly bent. Obv: crowned bust facing forward, sceptre either side of bust. Legend: WILLEM REX ANGLOR. Rev: simple ?cross	19	0.7			Med
1075	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	1.07	Fragment of sheet copper alloy - very thin; corroded. Roughly rectangular in plan. Is probably part of bowl RA 1064.		0.5	22.5	30	A-S
1076	0235	MD finds	080	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Nummus, worn and corroded. Obverse: bust to right, diademed, probably House of Valentinian. Reverse soldier dragging captive from left, holding standard to right. Gloria Romanorum. Mint illegible. as LRBC 2 no 275. Pierced for suspension at about 7 o'clock on the obv, which is near the top of reverse, neat 1mm diameter hole (JP).	17	1.6			Rom (A-S)
1077	0235	MD finds	080	Token	Lead	1	1.6	Complete, cast unifaced token. Obv: has a raised design of equal armed cross overlain by another forming a cartwheel design. Rev: plain (cf Fletcher 2003, 30; Bailey 2000, 14, fig. 16. Of 17th century date.	15	2			Med/ Pmed
1078	0018	MD finds	018	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	5	Rectangular frame for a Jacobean shoe buckle. It has rounded corners and a bowed frame to fit the curvature of the foot. Spindle missing. Dates: c. 1660–1720 (cf Whitehead 1996, 102, no. 657).		4.5	23.5	33	Pmed
1079	0018	MD finds	018	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2	Cast single loop buckle, trapezoidal/sub-rectangular frame. It has five transverse grooves on front its edge and two casting spurs on each side. The strap bar is narrowed and offset. Pin and plate missing. Dates: c. 1350–1400 (cf Whitehead 1996, 27, no. 139).		3	15.6	15.6	Med
1080	0011	MD finds	011	Mount	Copper alloy	1	18	Fragment of a cast, decorative mount, possibly for furniture. It is concavo-convex and in the form of two oak leaves and a bunch of grapes. Probably part of a larger wreath mount.		7	24	48	Pmed
1081	0002	MD finds	002	Cloth seal	Lead	1	8	Four disc lead cloth alnage seal, dating to c. 1500–1600. Consists of four circular discs in 2 conjoined pairs connected by a central folded tab. Rivet connects two outer discs. The inner discs both have stamped/impressed designs on them - masked by dirt.		6	11	28.5	Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1082				BULK	Composite	3	20	1 x copper-alloy sheet folded over on itself 1 x lead cames, H-section 1 x lead rolled sheet, tube					Pmed
1083	0254	MD finds	099	BULK	Composite	4	33	1 x discoidal button with convex front 3 x lead waste/flashing					
1084	0098	MD finds	098	BULK	Composite	5	14	3 x buttons 1 x washer ring 1 x fitting/lock for casket					
1085	0221	MD finds	066	BULK	Copper alloy	5	14	2 x buttons 2 x sheet 1 x lump					
1086	0237	MD finds	082	BULK	Copper alloy	2	5	1 x military button (decorated with crest on front) 1 x washer					Mod
1087	0252	MD finds	097	BULK	Composite	2	10	1 x decorated button 1 x strip of lead with polygonal head					Mod
1088	0081	MD finds	081	BULK	Composite	4	28	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x copper alloy handle 1 x lead waste					Mod
1089	0238	MD finds	083	Bead	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete barrel shaped, gilded bead-like fitting. Central girth is decorated with a band of flowers. Either side is a row of incisions. A second row of incisions around each rim.	13	12			Pmed
1090	0238	MD finds	083	BULK	Composite	2	5	1 x copper alloy buckle frame 1 x lead waste					
1091	0088	MD finds	088	Weight	Lead	1	53	Complete cast weight, cylindrical in form with convex sides that tapers to terminals. Probably a net or fishing weight.	19	29			Med/ Pmed
1092	0080	MD finds	080	BULK	Lead	5	48	1 x lead tubing 1 x lead strip 3 x lead sheet					
1093	0006	MD finds	006	BULK	Composite	4	71	1 x copper alloy decorated button/stud with lobed edge (petal like) 1 x copper alloy rectangular decorated plate belt mount 1 x copper alloy strip 1 x ?lead sheet frag					
1094	0009	MD finds	009	Buttons	Copper alloy	3	18	3 x buttons - one flat front; 2 convex front.					Pmed/ Mod
1095	0007	MD finds	007	BULK	Composite	6	49	1 x copper alloy decorative furniture knob handle 1 x possible lead seal 1 x ?lead rod 3 x lead sheet					Pmed/ Mod
1096	0086	MD finds	086	BULK	Copper alloy	2	17	1 x button 1 x cast sheet shot casing with '12' on base and prong at side					Mod
1097	0244	MD finds	089	BULK	Copper alloy	2	11	1 x eyelet 1 x button					Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1098	0265	MD finds	110	BULK	Copper alloy	2	4	1 x 4-hole button 1 x hinge fitting with three prongs (?buckle)					Pmed/ Mod
1099	0002	MD finds	002	BULK	Composite	5	34	1 x copper alloy fragment of D-shaped buckle frame with oblique incisions on front. 1 x iron nail 1 x bullet casing 2 x copper alloy sheet					Pmed/ Mod
1100	0242	MD finds	087	BULK	Lead	2	23	2 x lead sheet waste					
1101	0328	pit cut	018	Vessel	Glass	2	4	Two fragments of possible Roman glass; one piece is blue and has ribbed mouldings on the exterior. The second is thin, clear and slightly iridescent.		6	16	24	Rom
1102	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	1	Rim of collar or vessel. Everted rim with moulded ridge below it around circumference.		1	9	24	
1103	0015	MD finds	015	Pilgrim badge	Copper alloy	1	5	An incomplete copper-alloy figurative mount, from a composite pilgrim's badge, of medieval dating (AD 1400 to AD 1525). It is very similar/identical to an example found at Hedingham castle, Essex (ESS-940232) which is described as follows by McLean on PAS (2011). The figurative mount is cast in copper alloy and is crescentic in shape. Describing the mount from left to right: possible tree forming the left side of the badge. Stag standing half-right, with cross between his antlers. There is a figure of a saint kneeling on his left knee, facing left towards the stag. His hands are probably clasped before him in prayer. There is a flat ring just bordering the figure's head, probably representing a nimbus or halo. The figure is wearing a knee length coat or robe, with details of the draping visible on the lower body. A hunting horn is prominently shown, hanging on a cord from the saint's shoulder. Behind the saint is a horse, advancing right, with head looking backwards towards the saint and stag. The horse is cast with detail of the saddle on its back.The mount is openwork in the areas between the stag, the saint and the horse, as are the spaces between the saint's legs and the horse's legs. This openwork style would have allowed the design of the backplate to show through.The reverse of the mount has an integrally cast rivet which has been curved to form a loop. This loop is located on the reverse of the lower body of the saint, and fits into the central slot of the back plate. The loop would have been used to sew the badge to clothing.The pilgrim badge could represent St Hubert or St Eustace, both of whom saw a vision of a cross (or of Christ / Christ on a cross) between a stags antler whilst hunting. For St Eustace, this vision resulted in his conversion to Christianity, while St Hubert, who was already a Christian at the time of his vision, saw this as a sign to repent his sins. The iconography for St Hubert was copied from St Eustace (Spencer 1990, 54). Similarly-shaped figurative pilgrim badges made from copper alloy have been recorded on the PAS database, albeit for different saints, such as BH-589BA2 (St Edmund) and GLO-BECDA3		3	26	23	Med

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
								(St George), although there do not appear to be any examples with similar backplates. St Hubert or St Eustace are depicted on numerous seal matrices on the PAS database, such as NCL-DDBF42 and HAMP-E1FF86. This find was quoted by Geake in Naylor, J., 2012 Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2011: Portable Antiquities Scheme Report, 56, 310.					
1104	0336	Trackway layer	004	Nail	Iron	1	45	Large nail head, rectangular in plan and flat. Shank, rectangular in section. Encrusted. Was originally marked as RA 1039 but duplicated number.		30	30	38	
1105	0248	MD finds	093	Boy Bishop Token	Lead	1	2	Complete boy bishop token. Obv: central mitre with SANCTVS NICO---AE. Rev: long cross and pellets. Legend: AVE/REX/GENT/TIS. Of Rigold's Bury series. Date: c. 1470–1539 AD.	16	1			Pmed
1106	0246	MD finds	091	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	12	Rim fragment of a vessel.					Pmed
1107	0264	MD finds	109	BULK	Copper alloy	2	15	1 x strip of folded sheet 1 x 4-hole button					Pmed/ Mod
1108	0095	MD finds	095	BULK	Composite	3	30	1 x bullet casing 1 x rectangle of copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste					Mod
1109	0337	Trackway finds	004	Strip	Iron	1	3	Trapezoidal shaped piece of sheet iron. Was originally marked up as RA 1023 - but duplicated number).		3.5	21	24	
1110	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Nails	Iron	6	18	Elongate objects with tapering shanks, square in section. Two have flat, sub-square heads.			13	51	
1111	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Object	Iron	1	10	Elongate lump - heavily encrusted.					
1112	0407	MD finds associated with grave	074	Vessel	Copper alloy	2	12	Two fragments of a vessel.					
1113	0082	MD finds	082	BULK	Copper alloy	1	2	1 x strip that divides in two, two arms at one end.					
1114	0234	MD finds	079	BULK	Composite	8	115	3 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead shot 3 x copper alloy sheet					Pmed/ Mod
1115	0156	MD finds	001	BULK	Copper alloy	2	68	1 x crotal bell 1 x lighter case lid					Pmed/ Mod
1116	0017	MD finds	017	BULK	Composite	4	13	1 x copper alloy watch winder 1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy stud/rivet 1 x lead weight					Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1117	0159	MD finds	004	Book clasp	Copper alloy	1	7	Attachment plate for a book clasp. Plate has a pointed terminal, two rivet holes and two suspension lugs/loops for an iron bar. Cast concentric circle decoration surrounds the rivet holes. Folded over in the middle. Date: c. 16th century. Cf example from Greyfriars (Brennan 2001); also recent example from Bury St Edmunds, Westgate St (PCA exc).		0.78	21	24	Pmed
1118	0011	MD finds	011	BULK	Composite	4	101	1 x lead strip 1 x copper alloy rolled sheet 1 x copper alloy eyelet 1 x copper alloy button					Mod
1119	0001		001	BULK	Composite	2	5	1 x copper alloy half pence piece Elizabeth II 1 x ?iron link					Mod
1120	0012	MD finds	012	BULK	Copper alloy	3	21	2 x sheet, folded or rolled 1 x 4-hole button					Mod
1121	0003	MD finds	003	Thimble	Copper alloy	1	6	Complete thimble with elaborate stamped decoration below a spiral of tiny dots on crown and sides. From rib of rim is a border with stamped dots, then a wider border containing pelleted medallions circling flowers. Above this is another border of stamped dots. Likely to be a Nuremberg product c. 1550–1620. Cf Margeson (1993) and Egan (2005, no 643). Squashed.			24	24	Pmed
1122	0003	MD finds	003	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	3	Jacobean shoe buckle frame with 'cooking pot' shaped loop chape with a single internal spike. Circular tube for spindle (cf Whitehead 2003, 96, no. vi). Dates: c 1690–1720 AD.		15	26	24	Pmed
1123	0013	MD finds	013	BULK	Composite	8	46	2 x lead waste 2 x copper alloy buttons 1 x copper alloy washer 1 x copper alloy fitting 1 x copper alloy decorative mount 1 x upholstery stud					Pmed/ Mod
1124	0084	MD finds	084	BULK	Lead	1	2	1 x lead sheet waste, rectangular in plan					
1125	0085	MD finds	085	BULK	Lead	2	39	1 x sheet waste 1 x shot					
1126	0654	MD finds	MD no trench	BULK	Composite	6	59	2 x copper alloy buttons 2 x copper alloy sheet strips 2 x lead waste/flashing					Pmed/ Mod
1127	0015	MD finds	015	BULK	Composite	3	43	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy screw fitting 1 x lead offcut					Mod
1128	0164	MD finds	009	Spoon	Silver	1	10	Complete silver spoon. The stem is bent and the bowl twisted. The bowl is shallow and oval; the stem is rectangular in section and widens to a flattened terminal that is convex at the end. On the underside of the stem is a single stamp mark of a lion.		2	20	58	Pmed/ Mod
1129	0235	MD finds	080	Strap buckle	Iron	1	10	Wrought iron rectangular buckle frame; probably associated with horse harness. Slightly curved in profile.		5	34	34	Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1130	0235	MD finds	080	BULK	Composite	6	68	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy washer 1 x copper alloy cog mechanism 3 x lead offcuts					Mod
1131	0014	MD finds	014	BULK	Lead	2	23	1 x narrow strip 1 x flashing					Mod
1132	0019	MD finds	019	BULK	Composite	3	12	2 x lead waste 1 x steel nut					Mod
1133	0243	MD finds	088	Stud	Iron	1	3	Discoidal-shaped stud with wasted shank on reverse, circular in section and remnants of wood/charcoal.	23	8			
1134	0245	MD finds	090	Shot	Lead	1	10	Complete musket ball, casting sprue flattened.					Pmed
1135	0092	MD finds	092	Waste	Lead	1	12	Strip of lead waste/offcut.					
1136	0093	MD finds	093	Mount	Copper alloy	1	1	Piece of sheet mount, sub-rectangular in plan. L-shaped in profile. Possibly part of a furniture/lock fitting.			20	24	Pmed
1137	0097	MD finds	097	Buckle	Composite	1	11	Oval-shaped buckle frame of 18th century date. It is a flat rectangle in section. Around the circumference of the frame are two rows of circular settings. Within some of the settings are the remains of diamond cut, clear paste gems. Approx. 6 remain, one is loose (cf Whitehead 2003, 120).		3	36	48.5	Pmed
1138	0097	MD finds	097	BULK	Composite	3	43	1 x lead sheet flashing 1 x copper alloy sheet folded over at edge with 2 rivet holes 1 x copper alloy knife handle, plano-convex in section and decorated on front with cross hatch pattern					Pmed
1139	0004	MD finds	004	BULK	Composite	6	48	1 x copper alloy heart shaped token with central perforation 1 x sheet copper folded 4 x lead waste/offcuts					Pmed
1140	0099	MD finds	099	BULK	Composite	2	18	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead sheet waste					Mod
1141	0262	MD finds	107	BULK	Composite	2	20	1 x copper alloy hinge fitting 1 x tin can lid					Mod
1142	0005	MD finds	005	Cloth seal	Lead	1	3	Incomplete single cast disc from a lead seal. Would have been from a two part seal as has remains of rivet. Is a cross hatch design stamped onto the front of the rivet.	15	1			Pmed
1143	0005	MD finds	005	BULK	Composite	6	6	1 x copper alloy Victorian penny 1884 1 x copper alloy window catch 2 x copper alloy sheet (possibly a terminal of a spoon handle) 1 x lead waste 1 x iron shank					Mod
1144	0008	MD finds	008	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	41	Frame of a buckle, rectangular in plan with a convex end.					Mod
1145	0267	MD finds	112	BULK	Composite	3	60	1 x copper alloy furniture handle knob 1 x iron nail 1 x copper alloy sheet, folded					Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1146	0257	MD finds	102	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	1 x button 1 x clip/fastener					Mod
1147	0261	MD finds	106	BULK	Composite	5	21	1 x iron nail 1 x lead sheet 2 x copper alloy sheet 1 x copper alloy fitting - concave/convex with central perforation					
1148				BULK	Copper alloy	4	54	1 x incomplete spoon 1 x buckle frame 1 x socket 1 x decorative solid mount, rectangular with floral design					Mod
1149	0159	MD finds	004	BULK	Composite	5	36	4 x iron nails 1 x lead strip					
1150	0038	MD finds	038	BULK	Lead	2	42	1 x ?hilt plate - discoidal 1 x offcut					Mod
1151	0022	MD finds	022	BULK	Composite	3	136	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead offcut/flashing 1 x copper alloy plate/discoidal fitting with screw					Mod
1152	0263	MD finds	108	BULK	Composite	5	0	1 x copper alloy stud/tack 2 x copper alloy sheet, rolled 2 x lead offcuts					Pmed/ Mod
1153	0252	MD finds	097	BULK	Copper alloy	1	11	1 x sheet					Mod
1154	0249	MD finds	094	Eyelet	Copper alloy	1	3	1 x eyelet					Mod
1155	0251	MD finds	096	Waste	Lead	1	42	1 x lead sheet offcut/strip					?Mod
1156	0266	MD finds	111	BULK	Composite	4	19	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy nail 2 x lead waste/offcuts					Mod
1157	0259	MD finds	104	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x stud/tack 1 x decorated button					Pmed
1158	0250	MD finds	095	BULK	Composite	2	6	1 x lead trading token, discoidal, cast with cross hatch pattern on front. D: 3mm Diam: 12mm. C. 17th century 1 x copper alloy button					Pmed
1159	0265	MD finds	110	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x decorative button head 1 x oval shaped eyelet					Mod
1160	0247	MD finds	092	BULK	Copper alloy	2	3	2 x buttons					Pmed/ Mod
1161	0253	MD finds	098	BULK	Composite	2	3	1 x copper alloy strip 1 x lead waste					
1162	0258	MD finds	103	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x rivet and washer 1 x folded sheet					Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1163	0110	MD finds	110	Vessel foot	Copper alloy	1	122	Cast vessel foot from a ewer or cauldron; some of the leg remains and is rectangular in section. The foot is rectangular in plan and set at an angle to the leg.		12	30	46	Pmed
1164	0110	MD finds	110	Slag	Other metal	1	7	1 x slag waste					Pmed
1165	0230	MD finds	075	BULK	Composite	5	30	4 x lead waste including one that is rectangular/cube and one that is decorative, possibly part of a pilgrim badge 1 x copper alloy strip					Pmed/ Mod
1166	0091	MD finds	091	BULK	Composite	2	12	2 x bullet casings					Mod
1167	0094	MD finds	094	BULK	Copper alloy	3	15	1 x washer 1 x hinge 1 x sheet					Mod
1168	0222	MD finds	067	BULK	Lead	1	160	1 x waste					Mod
1169	0013	MD finds	013	BULK	Lead	2	23	2 x waste					Mod
1170	0013	MD finds	013	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	4	Buckle plate, rectangular in plan with pin notch and rivet hole.		4	19	23	Pmed
1171	0032	MD finds	032	BULK	Composite	3	14	1 x copper alloy Victorian farthing 1884 1 x copper alloy livery button with initials 1 x lead shot					Mod
1172	0235	MD finds	080	BULK	Other metal	1	1	1 x foil wrapper (not to be retained for the archive)					Mod
1173	0160	MD finds	005	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	2 x sheet, sub-rectangular in plan with one irregularly shaped attachment hole. Largest piece has folded clip repair in corner					Pmed
1174	0036	MD finds	036	BULK	Composite	7	27	4 x lead waste including one rectangular shaped piece decorated with a raised cross 2 x copper alloy rivets/nail 1 x fragment of crotal bell					Pmed/ Mod
1175	0163	MD finds	008	BULK	Composite	5	11	1 x copper alloy Victorian farthing 1882 1 x copper alloy George V half penny 1917 1 x copper alloy square shoe buckle frame 1 x glass fragment 1 x silver ferrule for a cigarette holder - hall marked with lion/shield/?G					Mod
1176	0310	MD finds	155	?Brooch	Copper alloy	1	5	Fragment of a discoidal object, bent, exterior worn; may be decorated. On the inside is remains of a wire brooch clasp, lug and hooked catch plate. It is possibly a convex disc brooch (Borre style) of *c.* 10th century date (cf Brown 2014, fig. 172b, SF-AE8A09).	27	8	18		?A-S
1177	0310	MD finds	155	Token	Lead	1	6.3	Cast lead trade token with initials ER on obverse. The reverse is masked by dirt. Bent along the middle. Possibly of 16th–17th century date.	21	2			Pmed
1178	0310	MD finds	155	Coin	Silver	1	0.24	Incomplete Venetian soldino. Obv: doge kneeling left holding banner. Legend: [ ] TEO DVX + Rev: ?winged and nimbate lion of St Mark. Legend: [SM]ARCVS VENE[TI]. Minted in Venice. Type 1. c. 1365–1423.	14	0.2			Med

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1179	0310	MD finds	155	Coin	Silver	1	0.33	Incomplete silver coin. Both faces are worn and coin is dented. No details visible to aid ID.	14	0.3	11		Med
1180	0310	MD finds	155	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1.88	Nummus, fairly worn. Obverse: bust to left, laureate. (FL) IVLCRISPVSNOBCAES. Reverse Gateway, two towers, PROVIDEN TIAECAESS. Mint mark PTR dot in crescent, Trier. LRBC I, 30 (JP).	19	1.2			Rom
1181	0310	MD finds	155	Coin	Silver	1	1	Silver unit, dished, one area of damage. Very worn especially obverse. Rev: horse to right, head missing, legs fold backwards. Pellet in rings above, below and in front. Large Flan A " cf J18? Talbot p 170. Obverse could be face to left, showing eye with curved eyebrow/face line above, nose and two short lines for mouth - ie D or J? Note quite clear pellet in ring behind the head. (JP)	18	0.7			Pre
1182	0310	MD finds	155	BULK	Composite	10	63	2 x oval shaped iron chain links, one complete, one incomplete. 3 x pieces of ?lead sheet. 5 x iron nails - flat, round or rectangular heads; tapering shanks.					
1183	0484	Pit fill	115	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Complete barbarous radiate dating to AD 275–285. Obv: radiate bust, right. Legend unclear, possibly [ ] A [ ] S. Rev: figure of Fides with two military standards. Legend: F [IDES MIL] ITVM. N to right of figure.	17	1.6			Rom
1184	0269	MD finds	114	Brooch	Copper alloy	1	14	Incomplete cast small-long brooch, dating to c. AD 450–500. Only head of brooch and upper part of bow remaining. The head of the brooch is square centrally with three pelta (crescent) shaped projections extending from the upper edge and sides of the square. On the projections are punched dots around the edges. The bow extends from the lower edge and bends back on itself. Possible gilding on the projections. On reverse encrusted around the lug (cf Penn and Brugmann 2007, 70, fig. 5.4).		9	38	42	A-S
1185	0405	Grave fill	074	Spearhead	Iron	5	80	Iron spearhead, incomplete, two joining pieces. Split-socket containing mineral-preserved wood. Blade narrow and straight, tapering at the tip. Swanton Type E2; Høilund Nielsen Type Angular Medium 2a and SP2-a1bi. L. est. 235 mm (IR)		9	19	226	A-S
1186	0405	Grave fill	074	Knife	Iron	1	9	Part of knife RA 1069.		7	18	51	A-S
1187	0538	Pit fill	115	Nails	Iron	2	9	Two elongate objects, one has flat, sub oval head and tapering shank, square in section; other is frag of shank, square in section.			14	29	
1188	0565	Pit fill	115	Nail	Iron	1	1	Elongate object with square head and shank, square in section. Bent.			8	20	
1189	0018	MD finds	018	BULK	Composite	2	11	1 x lead rectangle 1 x copper alloy hook					Mod
1190	0018	MD finds	018	BULK	Composite	5	15	3 x copper alloy buttons (including one livery button) 1 x copper alloy clip/fastener 1 x lead offcut					Mod
1191	0020	MD finds	020	BULK	Copper alloy	2	8	1 x square buckle frame with iron pin 1 x spiral ?cattle prod					Pmed/ Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1192	0021	MD finds	021	BULK	Composite	3	4	1 x copper alloy small button with '97' on front 1 x copper alloy crown of thimble with cross hatch pattern 1 x lead offcut					Pmed/ Mod
1193	0026	MD finds	026	BULK	Copper alloy	4	18	1 x button 1 x sheet offcut 1 x rivet 1 x wire - linked ?chain					Mod
1194	0024	MD finds	024	BULK	Copper alloy	3	3	1 x pellet casing 1 x clip/fastener 1 x chain with 4 circular links					Mod
1195	0034	MD finds	034	BULK	Copper alloy	3	13	2 x fittings, including stair rod 1 x sheet waste					Mod
1196	0033	MD finds	033	BULK	Lead	4	11	2 x rivets/washer 2 x sheet					Mod
1197	0077	MD finds	077	BULK	Composite	2	4	1 x copper alloy button 1 x ?silver strip					?Pmed
1198	0058	MD finds	058	Token	Copper alloy	1	1	Complete Nuremberg token of Hans Krauwinckle II. Obv: 3 crowns and legend: HANS KRAUWINC [ ] Rev: Rose/orb. Legend: [ ] LEIN D [ ] Date: c. 1586–1635	22	0.6			Pmed
1199	0055	MD finds	055	?Pot mend/cloth seal	Lead	1	2	Discoidal piece of lead with waisted disc.	15	3			Pmed
1200	0072	MD finds	072	BULK	Lead	2	121	2 x rod and ?cog					Mod
1201	0096	MD finds	096	BULK	Composite	3	33	2 x lead offcut 1 x copper alloy buckle plate					Pmed
1202	0070	MD finds	070	BULK	Composite	2	12	1 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy strip					Pmed
1203	0076	MD finds	076	BULK	Lead	2	3	1 x waste 1 x washer					Mod
1204	0064	MD finds	064	BULK	Lead	2	18	2 x offcuts					Mod
1205	0062	MD finds	062	BULK	Composite	3	32	1 x iron rectangular bar 1 x lead fitting 1 x lead lump					Mod
1206	0073	MD finds	073	BULK	Composite	2	8	1 x shot gun casing 1 x metal sheet strip possibly tin or silver					Mod
1207	0052	MD finds	052	BULK	Composite	4	35	1 x copper alloy clip/fastener 2 x lead sheet waste 1 x lead moulded/decorated strip					Mod
1208	0431	MD finds	074	Button	Lead	1	3	Cast button, circular in plan and plano-convex in profile. Decorated front - central knop with radiating moulded ridges infilled with further ridges. Missing attachment loop. Date: c 1600–1700 AD.	12	6.5			Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1209	0431	MD finds	074	Strap Mount	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete cast mount - elongate tear shape, flat front. Triangular body with tri-lobe at one terminal and single lobe at other. On reverse - two integral prongs, features of horse harness mounts (Egan 2005, 40).		4	9	23	Pmed
1210	0431	MD finds	074	Handle	Copper alloy	1	13	Incomplete cast handle, tapering and oval in section. Curved in profile.		4	10.5	49	Pmed
1211	0431	MD finds	074	BULK	Composite	6	23	4 x iron nails 1 x iron strip 1 x copper alloy tack					Pmed
1212	0053	MD finds	053	BULK	Composite	4	23	3 x lead waste 1 x aluminium ring pull (discarded)					Mod
1213	0058	MD finds	058	BULK	Lead	3	27	2 x discs (one is plano-convex) possibly lead tokens. 17th/18th century 1 x strip					Pmed/ Mod
1214	0059	MD finds	059	BULK	Lead	2	71	2 x lumps					Mod
1215	0071	MD finds	071	BULK	Copper alloy	2	12	1 x copper alloy pierced pmed token 1 x folded strip					Mod
1216	0074	MD finds	074	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	2 x tacks					Mod
1217	0079	MD finds	079	BULK	Lead	2	5	1 x sheet 1 x nail					Mod
1218	0067	MD finds	067	BULK	Copper alloy	3	20	3 x strips of sheet, one has a pierced terminal					Mod
1219	0051	MD finds	051	BULK	Composite	3	10	1 x copper alloy strip 1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste					Mod
1220	0061	MD finds	061	BULK	Composite	2	45	1 x copper alloy flask - incomplete, missing part of base and rim. Possibly medieval cf. Oakden (2013) PAS LVPL-3697B7. 1 x folded lead strip					Med/ Mod
1221	0066	MD finds	066	BULK	Lead	2	14	2 x offcuts/flashing					Pmed/ Mod
1222	0066	MD finds	066	Token	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Possible token. The faces are worn and the flan damaged.	15	0.5			Pmed
1223	0121	MD finds	121	Token	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Complete Nuremberg token of rose/orb type. Worn on both faces and folded in the middle.	23	0.5			Pmed
1224	0121	MD finds	121	?Washer	Copper alloy	1	2	Discoidal object with central perforation of 10mm diameter.	19	2			?Pmed
1225	0119	MD finds	119	BULK	Copper alloy	2	3	1 x button 1 x strip					Pmed/ Mod
1226	0605	Pit fill	105	Fiddle key nail	Iron	1	4	Complete fiddle key nail with semi-circular head in same plan as shank. Shank is rectangular in section and tapers to a tip (hand collected).		5	12	28	Pmed
1227	0029	MD finds	029	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	1	Piece of sheet, triangular in plan with concave long sides. Part of a plate mount/fitting. (from hand collected bulk).		0.5	15	33	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1228	0047	MD finds	047	Sheet	Lead	1	6	2 sheets of lead carefully wrapped together. From hand collected bulk.					?Pmed
1229	0047	MD finds	047	Cover/ washer	Lead	1	10	Discoidal, pierced centrally with folded down rim.					Mod
1230	0047	MD finds	047	Handle	Composite	1	15	Bone handle, rectangular in plan and section with remains of tang embedded in the handle. Tang is circular in section.					Mod
1231	0029	MD finds	029	Mortar	Lead	2	0	Two fragments of a modern cast lead alloy object.					?Pmed
1232	0078	MD finds	078	Waste	Lead	2	8	2 x offcuts/flashing					
1233	0075	MD finds	075	BULK	Composite	2	13	1 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy folded sheet with rim, similar to RA 1258 and 1268. Possibly from a medieval vessel (cf Egan 2010, 186, fig. 149).					Med
1234	0268	MD finds	113	BULK	Composite	3	14	1 x copper alloy fitting 1 x copper alloy decorated button 1 x lead waste					Mod
1235	0060	MD finds	060	BULK	Composite	2	15	1 x lead waste 1 x ?pewter spoon handle					Mod
1236	0056	MD finds	056	BULK	Copper alloy	2	44	1 x door hinge 1 x oval disc/plate					Mod
1237	0057	MD finds	057	Cutlery handle	?Silver	1	6	Decorated terminal of a cast, 2 plate cutlery handle; sub-triangular in plan, elongated oval in section. Iron rivet through both plates.		5	16	24	Pmed/ Mod
1238	0057	MD finds	057	Waste	Lead	1	4	1 x waste					
1239	0063	MD finds	063	?Handle	Other metal	1	6	Curved, cast plate for an object, possibly a cutlery handle in pewter. Single iron rivet at curved terminal. Decorated outer face. Cf RA 1237.		3	11	30	Pmed
1240	0063	MD finds	063	BULK	Composite	6	6	2 x lead waste 1 x copper 4-hole button					Pmed/ Mod
1241	0054	MD finds	054	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button 1 x ?pen fitting/clip					Pmed/ Mod
1242	0054	MD finds	054	Button	Lead	1	4	Cast lead button with decorative band on the front face. Discoidal. On reverse in centre is projecting stud, c.1600–1700.	19	2			Pmed
1243	0065	MD finds	065	BULK	Lead	2	88	2 x offcuts/flashing					
1244	0432	MD finds	074	BULK	Iron	12	87	10 x nails of varying sizes 1 x strip fitting 1 x lump					
1245	0023	MD finds	023	BULK	Lead	2	62	2 x waste/offcuts					
1246	0025	MD finds	025	BULK	Composite	2	81	1 x ?lead weight - damaged lengthwise. May have had a suspension loop originally. Medieval. 1 x copper alloy stud					Med
1247	0120	MD finds	120	BULK	Composite	2	8	1 x copper button 1 x lead disc					

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1248	0274	MD finds	119	BULK	Copper alloy	1	1	1 x 4-hole button					Mod
1249	0004	MD finds	004	BULK	Iron	9	109	3 x nails 3 x objects/?fittings					
1250	0048	MD finds	048	Dress hook	Copper alloy	1	4	Copper-alloy hooked tag/fastener. Discoidal head with wire hook.	15	7	2	35	Pmed
1251	0048	MD finds	048	BULK	Composite	3	41	2 x copper alloy buttons 1 x lead offcut					Mod
1252	0214	MD finds	059	BULK	Composite	2	50	1 x steel bolt 1 x tin sheet					Mod
1253	0213	MD finds	058	BULK	Composite	3	20	1 x Pmed complete copper-alloy thimble, machine made. Probably a Type II (Finds Group Datasheet) dating to c.1690–1730 1 x copper alloy tubing 1 x lead offcut					Pmed/ Mod
1258	0233	MD finds	078	BULK	Composite	2	43	1 x lead spindle whorl/weight 1 x copper alloy sheet with square rim and rivet hole (cf RA 1233 and RA 1268). Possibly from a medieval vessel, compare to rim profiles in Egan (2010, 186, fig. 149).					Pmed
1259	0221	MD finds	066	BULK	Composite	2	3	1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste					
1260	0224	MD finds	069	BULK	Lead	2	14	2 x lead waste					
1261	0215	MD finds	060	BULK	Lead	2	15	2 x waste					
1262	0222	MD finds	067	BULK	Composite	2	11	1 x copper alloy discoidal button and hoop 1 x lead offcut/grooved					Pmed/ Mod
1263	0216	MD finds	061	BULK	Copper alloy	2	1	2 x tack/stud					Pmed
1264	0219	MD finds	064	BULK	Composite	2	7	1 x lead washer 1 x copper alloy strip/corner bracket					
1265	0232	MD finds	077	Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.5	17th century traders token; very worn with little detail visible on the faces. In the centre of the reverse are the initials WW , plus around the edge the legend: IN RT CO 00	16	0.9			Pmed
1266	0232	MD finds	077	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	1 x tack 1 x button					Pmed
1267	0223	MD finds	068	Bar mount/Strap fitting	Copper alloy	1	2	Rectangular plate fitting with circular terminal. The circular terminal is centrally pierced and is rectangular in section. The rectangular plate has a bar mount across it, which has a central rivet hole with *in situ* rivet and square backing rove. Bar mounts are often found on medieval belts dating c. 1270–1350 (Egan 2012, fig. 133, no. 1133).		5.5	13	18	Med
1268	0223	MD finds	068	BULK	Copper alloy	1	2	1 x frag of square rim, similar to RA 1258 and RA 1233.					

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1269	0220	MD finds	065	BULK	Composite	3	18	1 x pewter sheet 1 x lead ?cloth seal 1 x copper alloy stud					Pmed
1270	0209	MD finds	054	BULK	Copper alloy	6	14	3 x buttons 1 x ring 1 x sheet 1 x ovoid shaped mount					Pmed
1271	0231	MD finds	076	BULK	Composite	2	13	1 x copper alloy eyelet 1 x copper alloy stem of cigarette holder - ribbed vertically with decorative ?silver band.					Mod
1272	0217	MD finds	062	Coin	Silver	1	0.5	Very worn, incomplete quarter of a coin. Little visible on either face. Obv: [ ] A on one side of the legend. Possibly coin of Elizabeth I.		0.3	10	13.7	Pmed
1273	0217	MD finds	062	Token	Lead	1	3	Complete, disformed traders token, biface c. 1500–1800. Obv: linear 8 arm cross Rev: Letters THF (H being the largest).	19	2			Pmed
1274	0225	MD finds	070	BULK	Composite	4	16	2 x lead offcuts 1 x shotgun casing 1 x copper alloy strip					Mod
1275	0218	MD finds	063	BULK	Lead	1	34	1 x flashing with attachment hole					
1276	0050	MD finds	050	BULK	Composite	4	26	2 x lead offcuts 1 x copper alloy button 1 x bullet casing					Mod
1277	0050	MD finds	050	Weight	Lead	1	34	Complete, conical free-standing weight. Circular in section. Made from rolled lead sheet. Pierced vertically throughout.	18			32	Pmed
1278	0050	MD finds	050	BULK	Lead	4	31	4 x offcuts					
1279	0040	MD finds	040	BULK	Composite	2	2	1 x copper alloy D-shaped strap buckle, possibly similar to example in Whitehead (1983, 29, no. 158), dating c. 1500–1650. 1 x lead offcut/strip					Pmed/ Mod
1280	0041	MD finds	041	BULK	Copper alloy	2	5	1 x collar with screw thread 1 x flat, ovoid shaped tab					Mod
1281	0037	MD finds	037	BULK	Copper alloy	2	7	1 x serrated knife blade 1 x ovoid tag with rivet hole					?Mod
1282	0035	MD finds	035	BULK	Composite	4	13	1 x copper alloy decorated button 1 x copper alloy sheet (?vessel) frag 1 x iron nail - small tack with domed head 1 x lead strip/ingot					Pmed/ Mod
1283	0027	MD finds	027	BULK	Composite	4	17	2 x copper alloy buttons 1 x bottle top 1 x lead strip					Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1284	0039	MD finds	039	BULK	Composite	2	10	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead decorative frame fragment					Pmed/ Mod
1285	0031	MD finds	031	BULK	Copper alloy	2	12	1 x button 1 x casing for an object - ferrule?					Mod
1286	0028	MD finds	028	BULK	Composite	3	8	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy offcut/small strip 1 x lead waste					Mod
1287	0030	MD finds	030	BULK	Composite	3	16	1 x copper alloy button 1 x shot casing 1 x copper alloy offcut					Mod
1288	0294	MD finds	139	Bulk	Copper alloy	1	2.5	1 x 4 hole button					Mod
1289	0129	MD finds	129	BULK	Composite	3	31	1 x iron D-shaped buckle 1 x lead waste 1 x iron fitting with fragment of wire threaded through a hole					Pmed/ Mod
1290	0138	MD finds	138	BULK	Composite	2	38	1 x copper alloy button 1 lead strip					Mod
1291	0131	MD finds	131	BULK	Composite	5	158	1 x top of bicycle bell cover 1 x copper alloy coin (very worn) of George V (1910–36) 1 x lead tube 2 x copper alloy collar/rings					Mod
1292	0139	MD finds	139	BULK	Copper alloy	2	4	1 x button 1 x washer					Mod
1293	0149	MD finds	149	BULK	Lead	1	18	1 x waste					
1294	0153	MD finds	153	BULK	Copper alloy	1	6	1 x button					Mod
1295	0154	MD finds	154	BULK	Composite	2	14	1 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy hook with terminals - ? Furniture handle					Mod
1296	0303	MD finds	148	BULK	Copper alloy	1	1	1 x clip/tab - corset fastener?					Mod
1297	0303	MD finds	148	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete spectacle buckle. Crude frame, slightly rectangular-shaped loop that dips in middle where strap bar is. Frame has bevelled inside edge. Cf Whitehead (1983, 53, no.300). Date: c. 16th–17th century AD.		2	16	21.5	Pmed
1298	0152	MD finds	152	BULK	Lead	1	9	1 x waste					
1299	0154	MD finds	154	BULK	Lead	2	14	1 x sealant 1 x ?lead rectangular 'plate'/mount with curved cut out at the corner.					
1300	0150	MD finds	150	BULK	Copper alloy	3	9	1 x spoon handle 1 x tack head 1 x sheet frag.					Mod
1301	0146	MD finds	146	BULK	Lead	2	5	2 x waste					

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1302	0292	MD finds	137	BULK	Composite	2	19	1 x complete squashed machine made thimble 1 x ? Mount/plate/mechanism - 2 identical plates joined by an iron rivet					Mod
1303	0305	MD finds	150	Vessel foot	Copper alloy	1	72	Incomplete cast leg from a cooking vessel of late med–pmed date (1200–1700). Foot is rectangular in plan and extends into the leg at an angle. A central rib runs along the length of the leg to the end of the foot. Leg is triangular in section.		10	32	47	Pmed
1304	0302	MD finds	147	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button 1 x ?slag/waste					Mod
1305	0137	MD finds	137	BULK	Composite	4	49	1 x lead waste 1 x bullet casing 1 x copper alloy washer 1 x lead stud					Mod
1306	0136	MD finds	136	BULK	Composite	2	6	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead waste					Mod
1307	0290	MD finds	135	BULK	Composite	5	25	1 x iron nail 1 x lead stud 3 x copper alloy buttons (1 is decorated)					Mod
1308	0289	MD finds	134	BULK	Composite	5	35	1 x copper alloy stud 1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x copper alloy collar with scallop edges 1 x lead box casing 1 x lead piece					Mod
1309	0288	MD finds	133	BULK	Copper alloy	2	8	2 x copper alloy strips					
1310	0142	MD finds	142	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	11	Asymmetrical buckle - rectangular frame with outer edge slightly convex. Strap bar closest to outer edge c. 16th–17th century.		3.5	33	32	Pmed
1311	0142	MD finds	142	BULK	Copper alloy	2	23	1 x blunt hooked tag 1 x tubing					Pmed/ Mod
1312	0295	MD finds	140	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	1 x corset fastener? 1 x 2-hole button					BULK
1313	0141	MD finds	141	BULK	Copper alloy	4	10	1 x penny (current currency) 2 x buttons 1 x stair rod fastener?					Pmed/ Mod
1314	0133	MD finds	133	Fitting	Copper alloy	2	2	Joining fragments of a decorative sheet fitting for a book or casket. Elongate with one pointed terminal and the other tri-lobed.			18.5	32	Pmed/ Mod
1315	0133	MD finds	133	BULK	Copper alloy	1	3	1 x button					Mod
1316	0140	MD finds	140	BULK	Lead	3	5	3 x sheet					Mod
1317	0298	MD finds	143	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	5	Rectangular plate with punched rivet holes in each corner.		1	20	43	?Pmed
1318	0296	MD finds	141	Toy iron	Copper alloy	1	25	Miniature/toy clothes iron made from sheet copper alloy/brass. Handle detached and distorted. Probably Victorian in date.		42	21	50	Mod

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1319	0296	MD finds	141	BULK	Copper alloy	4	14	3 x buttons (1 is decorated) 1 x curved strip					Mod
1320	0287	MD finds	132	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button 1 x washer					Mod
1321	0291	MD finds	136	BULK	Composite	2	10	1 x copper alloy machine made thimble 1 x pierced lead weight, roughly triangular in plan with central perforation.					Pmed/ Mod
1322	0135	MD finds	135	BULK	Copper alloy	5	76	1 x hook fitting 1 x tubing 1 x stud 1 x collar fitting 1 x pen clip					Mod
1323	0134	MD finds	134	BULK	Copper alloy	11	82	4 x lead waste 1 x spoon 1 x tack head 1 x clip 1 x strip 1 x fitting 1 x cylindrical tubing 1 x ?openwork casket fitting/mount					Pmed/ Mod
1324	0143	MD finds	143	Mount	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete sheet stamped badge of cross-crosslet form with openwork squares. The surface has a plain border defining the crosses; the edges are folded over towards the reverse. On the reverse there is iron staining where the pin would have been. This type of badge has been identified by Mitchiner (1986, 244) as being connected with the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Read (1995, 114–5, ref. 728) suggests a pre-Reformation date for parallels that he illustrates as pilgrim souvenirs. However, this example was manufactured with an industrial press which dates it to c. 1750–1900. Similar examples on PAS.		1	21	24	Pmed
1325	0143	MD finds	143	BULK	Copper alloy	1	1	1 x curtain ring					Mod
1326	0297	MD finds	142	BULK	Composite	2	204	1 x livery (possibly military) button 1 x lead cast candle holder?					Pmed/ Mod
1327	0132	MD finds	132	BULK	Composite	2	7	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead waste					Mod
1328				Badge	Composite	1	12	German military cap or uniform badge/button. Discoidal. Front decorated with a red glass/enamel inlaid swastika emblem. Reverse - infilled with metal mesh.					Mod
1329	0326	Pit fill	005	Bead	Glass	1	0.07	Very small annular bead with central perforation measuring c.1.5mm in diameter. The surface is mottled white; the glass appears to be decayed. Possibly a late rosary bead? Retrieved from sample <1>.	4	1.8			?Pmed
1330	0335	Gully fill	004	Sheet	Iron	1	0.7	Small fragment of sheet iron, corroded and encrusted. Recovered from sample <4>.		3	10	14	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1331	0486	Natural	104	Wire/pin	Iron	2	0.11	Two fragments of wire or pin shaft, circular in section. Recovered from sample <10>.			2	11.5	
1332	0335	Gully fill	005	Stud	Iron	1	185	Head of large stud, rectangular in plan; tapering shank, square in section.		49	37	65	
1400	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	4.11	Charles II farthing, very worn and corroded. (JP)	22	1.98			
1401	800	Topsoil		Flake	Flint	1	31.5	Sub-rectangular flake, triangular in cross section. Worked on dorsal face at distal end. Hard hammer struck flake. (SB)		12.8	38.8	54.4	Pre
1402	801	Subsoil		Seal	Lead	1	2.7	Incomplete cloth seal with two discs. One disc is stamped with initials AR below a crown with a circular border. No connecting strip remains. MD		2.8	12.8	18.9	Pmed
1403	801	Subsoil		Nail	Iron	1	12	Elongate object with domed head, triangular in plan and shank, square in cross section. Corroded. Incomplete. MD		7	13.3	57.1	
1404	801	Subsoil		Balance arm	Copper alloy	1	1.8	Incomplete, cast steelyard arm. The arm is ovoid in cross-section and terminates in a circular suspension terminal. There are three incised notches before the suspension loop, and a small knop below the incisions. A separate hoop hangs from the terminal. MD		3.3	4.8	36	Med
1405	801	Subsoil		Belt stiffener	Copper alloy	2	0.3	One complete mount/stud. Ovoid in plan with painted ends, cast hollow. It has an integral central rivet projecting from reverse, square in section. Mount is domed in profile. MD		3	7.6	6.4	?Pmed
1405	801	Subsoil		Lace tag	Copper alloy	2		Incomplete ferrule/lace tag, cast, ribbed decoration on exterior. Tip is flat, circular in plan.MD					?Pmed
1406	801	Subsoil		Musket ball	Lead	1	12.5	Cast, spherical ball with circumferential casting seam separating two hemispheres. Flattened in one area due to impact or multiple loading. MD	13	12.7			Pmed
1407	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.84	Hammered commonwealth half groat, North no. 2728. Date: 1649–1660. Oliver Cromwell. Obv: shield of St George within wreath formed of palm and laurel branch. Rev: conjoined shields of St George and Ireland with mark of value 11 above. Mint: Tower of London. MD	18	0.6			Pmed
1408	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.89	Hammered coin for James I - possible half groat. Date: 1607–1609. Obv: rase with crown above; Legend: [TUEATUR UNITA] DEUS second coinage. MD	15	0.72			Pmed
1409	800	Topsoil		?Mount	Copper alloy	1	1.05	Copper alloy ?Lead. Incomplete cast decorative mount/badge. Central body roughly square in plan with protrusions - decorated with figure of '8's or X's. Thin frame of moulded wire around the central body. Possible badge. MD		3.4	12.7	16.2	Pmed
1410	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	1.38	Hammered silver coin, very worn on both sides, folded in the middle. No detail visible. ? Groat of Henry VIII or later. MD	19	0.66			Pmed
1411	800	Topsoil		Token	Copper alloy	1	1	Incomplete hammered token, worn on both faces. Possibly a Nuremberg token. Obv: alternating fleur de lis and crown. Rev: no obvious detail. Centrally drilled from reverse. 16th Century. MD	21	0.64			Pmed
1412	800	Topsoil		button/token	Copper alloy	1	0.59	Incomplete ?trades token/button front. Bent with edges damaged. Possible textile impression on front. MD	22	0.28			Pmed
1413	800	Topsoil		Thimble	Copper alloy	1	0.78	Fragment from the side of a thimble, with elongate pits/impressions extending to the rim of the base. Earlier?		0.6	12.8	17.4	Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1414	800	Topsoil		Mount	Copper alloy	1	2.48	Incomplete cast mount, sub-rectangular in plan with cut-off corners. The edges curve inwards. At the intact end is an in situ rivet (sheet), circular in cross section. Possible belt mount. MD		5.5	15.3	28.2	Med?
1415	800	Topsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete cast buckle frame. Part of a trapezoidal frame - only one half. The outer edge of the loop expands to point. Undecorated. Outer frame edges are bevelled c. 1570–1700. Silvered/tinned. MD		1.9	20.6	18.5	Pmed
1416	800	Topsoil		Thimble	Copper alloy	1	5.3	Pressed, conical thimble with basal rim. Wall completely filled with machine stamped circular pits. Top bears a rectangular grid or lattice of larger indentations. Filled with dirt. Near complete - some of basal rim missing, c. 1850–1900. Diameter 13.2–17.1mm.MD	17.1				Pmed
1417	800	Topsoil		Bulk	?Composite	36	187	1 x Cu hooked tag (possibly Pmed) 8 x Cu buttons (including one service button). 1 x bullet 1 x Cu corset fastener 2 x Cu tacks/studs 1 x Cu hemisphere of pin head (hat pin - ? 18th century) 1 x Cu watch/clock winder or part of purse frame - No. 26 Lo Res Det.2. 15th–16th Century. 1 x Cu Victorian penny 1856 7 x strips of copper sheet 13 x unidentified Pb lumps	13	17.3			Pmed
1418	801	Subsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	5.97	Complete coin with hole punched through centre from reverse; It's a 1723 Colonel Woods Irish half penny/token - issued under patent granted to W.Wood to strike coins for America and Ireland. Struck in large numbers, but not popular. Obv: bust George I, Rev: seated female with harp representing HIBERNIA.	26	2.3			Mod
1419	801	Subsoil		Scrap	Lead	1	7	Twisted piece of lead window cames, possible H-section.		8.6	6.9	28.3	?Pmed
1420	801	Subsoil		Fitting?	Copper alloy	1	9	Corner of mount/fitting/foot for box with decorative mouldings. Cast. Possibly for tea caddy/jewellery box. MD		5	27.7	23.7	
1421	801	Subsoil		Handle?	Lead	1	37	Ovoid shaped stud, domed front. On reverse is an integral rivet, circular in section and broken. MD		9.6	31.2	44.5	Mod
1422	800	Topsoil		Weight	Lead	1	14	Diameter 12.5–17.8. Conically shaped weight/damaged at both ends. Centrally perforated, circular measuring 7.3mm diameter.MD	17.8	13.5			?Mod
1423	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.57	Complete hammered coin/penny, worn edges and faces. Obv: bust facing right James I. Legend: IDG: ROSA: SINE: SPIN. Mint mark: thistle. Rev: Shield of Royal arms. Rare first coinage, 1603–4.	14	0.6			Pmed
1424	800	Topsoil		Musket ball	Lead	1	10.4	Cast, spherical shot; Flattened slightly at one end due to impact/multiple loading.	12	12			Pmed
1425	800	Topsoil		Seal	Lead	1	5	Single disc with attached/twisted connecting strip. Part of a two-part seal. One face has V.ʌ. The opposite face has stamped on it GʌL CRAL. Probably of late 16th–17th Century date. MD	12	3			Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1426	800	Topsoil		Musket ball	Lead	1	33.2	Complete cast spherical shot. Flattened on one end due to impact and multiple loading.	18	16.6			Pmed
1427	800	Topsoil		Seal	Lead	1	1.5	Incomplete cast, single disc of a two-part cloth seal. Part of connecting strip remains. One face was possibly stamped - both faces worn now. 16th–17th Century. MD	14	1.4		16.7	Pmed
1428	800	Topsoil		Shot	Lead	1	19.4	Cast, spherical shot with two flattened areas due to impact or multiple loading. MD	17	16.8			Pmed
1429	800	Topsoil		Brooch	Copper alloy	1	3.36	Incomplete and worn, cast cruciform brooch. Martin (2015) group 2 or 3. The fragment consists of the head plate that is plain and rectangular. From three sides of the plate project moulded knops. The other side of the plate is broken where the bow would have extended. On the reverse of the plate are the remains of a pierced hinge lug. MD (CF)		6.6	26.7	18.2	A-S
1430	800	Topsoil		shell	Shell	1	0						
1431	800	Topsoil		Lump	Lead	1	4.4	Lump of unidentified material. MD		5.4	11.9	20.7	
1432	800	Topsoil		coin	Silver	1	0.55	Complete, hammered long cross penny of Edward III (?) 1327–1377. Obv: portrait worn, initial mark - cross pattoe.Legend: EDWAR - [ ] YBRev: long cross.Legend: CIVI/TAS/LON/DONLombardic 'N' -' n'MD	15	0.47			Med
1433	800	Topsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	6	Incomplete cast, piece of a buckle frame, from a single loop buckle. Outer edge has two lobed knops flanking constriction for transversely grooved sheet for roller. c.1250–1400		7	6.7	29.9	Med
1434	800	Topsoil		Bulk	Composite	10	23	2 x Cu studs/tacks 1 x ?lead/tin disc 7 x Cu buttons					Pmed/ Mod
1435	800	Topsoil		Fitting	Copper alloy	1	9.4	Cast hemispherical mount, incomplete. Rectangular shaped perforation in base. MD	31	7.9			Med/ ?Pmed
1436	800	Topsoil		Brooch	Copper alloy	1	9	Zoomorphic champlevé enamelled plate brooch, incomplete. Duck form with ovoid-shaped body, tapering to a pointed tail, with domed upper surface and hollow underside. Neck is oval in section and extends to the head, expanding into a curved beak. Circular grooves represent the eyes, inset with white enamel. Upper surface of body is decorated with three longitudinal, parallel rows of mostly crescent-shaped cells, with the central row reversed. Cells are inset with alternating yellow, red and blue enamel. The tail is defined by three triangular-shaped enamel cells. Beneath the tail is a hinged double lug; a catch-plate is below the neck. MD. Cf Bayley and Butcher (2004, 174–5, T2 13), and Mackneth(2011, 183, group 4a, pl. 126).		24.8	18.8	30.7	Rom
1437	821	Pit 0832		Quern	Stone	1	617	Stone quern fragment. Part of the base of a sandstone rubbing quern with a smoothed grinding surface. Light grey quartz sandstone, containing c. 10 per cent dark ferromagnesium minerals with a small amount of muscovite mica. (SB)		47	90	147	Pre

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1438	800	Topsoil		Ring	Copper alloy	1	13.7	Complete ring, cast, circular in cross section. The ring may be related to strap fasteners, harness fittings, baldric hooks or scabbard fittings, but has no clearly identifiable features. MD	35	5.3			
1439	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.72	Complete Charles I farthing - Rose type, type 2 (1636-44). Obv: crown with septres behind. Crescent - initial marks. Legend: CAROLV DG. Rev: crowned rose. Legend: FRA ET HIC REX U North 1991, 165 ref: 2291 (low - B5SF82). Fair, good condition/not worn. MD	12	1.2			Pmed
1440	800	Topsoil		?coin	Copper alloy	1	3.3	Radiate, probably a contemporary copy, worn and very corroded. Obverse radiate bust to right, indistinct traces of a legend; reverse illegible. MD. (JP)	18	2.2			?Rom
1441	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.32	Minim (diam just under 10mm), corroded. Possible traces of a radiate crown but largely illegible. Most likely a late 3rd century contemporary copy. (JP)	10	1.1			?Rom
1442	800	Topsoil		Object	Stone	1	152.8	Sub-rectangular stone with all smoothed surfaces except underside which is rougher. Possibly natural rather than an artefact.		17.3	74.7	67.3	
1443	800	Topsoil		Bulk		18	62	8 x Cu buttons 1 x Cu rivet 1 x Cu handle 2 x curtain rings 1 x sheet 1 x machine pressed thimble 1 x Cu tack 1 x roll of strip lead 1 x lead pot repair - poss Roman 1 x lead disc for cloth seal with strip - stamped with seated Britannia					Rom
1444	800	Topsoil		Bulk		1	43	CBM possibly part of a drain.		12.7	43.6	65.5	
1445	800	Topsoil		Cloth Seal	Lead	1	1.2	Single disc from a 2 disc cloth/bag seal. Front is stamped with a rider - poss St George and letter 'P' Milled around edge; Missing connecting strip. 16th century. MD	14	1.1		14.5	Pmed
1446	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.68	Minim (diameter 7.5mm), worn and corroded. Possible image of a small laureate or diademed bust, likely to be a contemporary copy of either mid 4th or late 3rd century date. MD (JP)	8	2.8			?Rom
1447	800	Topsoil		shot	Lead	1	5.9	Complete cast shot, spherical with small protrusion. No casting seam.	9	11.1			
1448	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.41	Farthing of James I - condition poor in that edge of flan damaged. However, faces are not worn.Obv: crown with septres behind.Legend: IACO -G - MAG: BRIT:Rev: single crown above harpLegend: FRA. ET. - BREX MD	16	0.5			Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1449	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0	This has a definite iron component - it is magnetic as well as appearing to have iron corrosion colour on the 'reverse'. The design on the convex front has one straight edge (? Exergual area?) and a?tripartite design; this side appears copper alloy. Small for a coin….(9mm diam), too regular a circle for a copy of a quarter stater, and the design not immediately identifiable as such (and surviving on obv rather than rev!). Perhaps this is more likely to be a post-medieval copper alloy stud with an iron attachment at the back. (JP)	9	2.6			Pmed
1450	800	Topsoil		Bulk		50	238	25 x lead waste 13 x Cu strips 1 x Cu pen nib 1 x Cu knob for handle - ?Rom 5 x buttons 2 x tacks/studs 1 x strip with 2 rivets + textile 1 x disc for lead seal 1 x disc for lead seal with hole					?Rom-Pmed
1451	800	Topsoil		shot	Lead	1	10.6	Spherical, complete, cast musket ball. Casting seam visible around central circumference. MD	13	12			Pmed
1452	800	Topsoil		? Bullet case	Copper alloy	1	3.8	Copper and Iron. Possible bullet shell - cylindrical sheet. Iron cap.	12			19	Mod
1453	800	Topsoil		Bracelet	Copper alloy	1	2.8	Cast bracelet, incomplete. Rectangular cross section. Band decorated with two parallel rows of ring-and-dot motifs that run longitudinally; separated by twin moulded grooves with a single ring-and-dot motif. Date: late 3rd–4th century (Crummy 1983, 37).		1.8	6.8	39.3	Rom
1454	801	Subsoil		shot	Lead	1	39	Complete cast shot with small protrusion and flattened end. MD	19	19			Pmed
1455	801	Subsoil		Shot	Lead	1	4.5	Cylindrical shaped piece of shot with one convex end and circular in section. Pellet type shot. MD				12.3	Mod
1456	801	Subsoil		Cloth seal	Lead	1	5	Two discs from a cloth seal. Consists of two discs connected by a connecting strip (damaged) and an integral ?rivet projecting slightly through one disc. Disc one is small and stamped with an unclear design. Date: 16th–19th century. MD		4.8	15.8	19	Pmed
1457	801	Subsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Radiate, fairly worn, Aurelian, obverse radiate cuirassed bust right, IMPAVRELI(anvsavg) Reverse ROMA AETE(RNAE), Emp stg r before Roma seated l. holding Victory & sceptre. Mint mark possibly the top of a Q (Milan, type also recorded from Tripoli) as RIC 5.1 no142	20	1.8			Rom
1458	801	Subsoil		Jetton	Copper alloy	1	0	Complete Nuremberg rose/orb style jetton.Obv: 3 lis and 3 crowns alternating around rose.Legend: LEGID KRAVWINKEZ .NRRev: Imperial orb within tressure of 3 arches and 3 angles.Legend: RECHEN PFENING					Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
								NVREMB - Nuremberg reckoning counter of Egidias Krauwinchel - master 1570, &, 1613.					
1459	801	Subsoil		shot	Lead	1	2.5	Cast tip/shot. Cylindrical with rounded terminal. Hollow. From pellet; MD	6			12	Pmed/ Mod
1460	801	Subsoil		strip	Copper alloy	1	0.8	Curved strip, rectangle in section. The front is decorated with circumferential grooves. Reverse plain.MD		1.5	7.4	16.5	
1461	801	Subsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete, worn coin of George II?. Obv: bust facing left, words GEORGIVS. Rev: no detail. 1727–60.	24	1.6			Pmed
1462	801	Subsoil		shot	Lead	1	7	Complete cast, spherical shot with circumferential casting seam and flattened end - due to impact or multiple loading. MD	11	10.6			Pmed
1463	850	Channel 2157		Coin	Gold	1	1.15	Gold quarter stater of the Snettisham wreath type (ABC 1462/BMC 3422-34). Obverse has a wreath crossed by a line of pellets, with crescents in two diagonally opposed quadrants and pellet in rings and different symbols in the other two, identifiable as Talbot die A. The reverse has a horse to the right with rings on the body and a solid-style head, large pellet rings containing pellet in ring motifs above and below, open star in front; this is Talbot die 2 which is rare (only one recorded in Talbot 2017, 176).	10.8			1.5	Pre
1464	800	Topsoil		Cloth Seal	Lead	1	4	Two disc of lead cloth seal with connecting strip. Integral rivet protruding through second disc. No obvious stamping on discs. 16th–19th century. MD		4	13	20	Pmed
1465	854	Channel 2157		?coin	Copper alloy	1	0.35	Small flat coin fragment, surviving diameter c.9.5mm, very corroded, probably a radiate or nummus.	10	1.2			?Rom
1466	854	Channel 2157		Brooch	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Penannular brooch, incomplete. Frame is flattened and straightened; terminal is coiled at right angles to the frame. Date: 1st to early 2nd century AD (Booth 2014, 147).		5.2	3.4	46	Rom
1467	854	Channel 2157		Nail	Iron	1	16.5	Enlongate object with globular head (corroded & encrusted) and tapering shank, square in section. MD		11.6	18.8	57	
1468	854	Channel 2157		Fitting	Copper alloy	1	15.6	Cast *phalera* (military horse harness), incomplete. Originally circular with an open work design (cf Bishop and Coulston 2006, 191, fig. 124). Two of the holes could have been for attachment. Ovoid in cross section.		5	25.5	50.3	Rom
1469	800	Topsoil		Spoon	Copper alloy	1	3.7	Complete cast, ovoid bowl of a teaspoon with only small section of stem remaining. Stem is rectangular in section and joins bowl to form a shot rats tail.		4.5	18	37	Pmed
1470	800	Topsoil		Token	Copper alloy	1	5.6	Complete, cast token, biface; Slightly bent along middle. One face appears to be a cross. The other has a moulded arrow and three pellets. 15th–17th century. Circular in plan. MD	19	2.9			Med/ Pmed
1471	800	Topsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.38	Worn/corroded farthing of either James I or Charles I - not enough legend survives. Obv: Crown with sceptres behind. Rev: Crowned harp. Legend begins to right of harp with + as initial mark, the FRA [ET] HIB [REX] ? ID on type of crown.	16	0.6			Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1472	801	Subsoil		? Shot	Lead	1	31.5	Circular lump of lead - possibly flattened shot. Plano convex in section, pitted and worn.	25	13.4			Pmed
1473	801	Subsoil		Cloth Seal	Lead	1	1.1	Single disc from a 2 or 4 disc cloth seal. Disc is missing connecting strip. Edge folded. On front of the seal is stamped image of seated Britannia. George I used this on his seals from 1714 onwards (see gallery www.bagseals.org).	13	1.2			Pmed
1474	801	Subsoil		? Token	Copper alloy	1	0.6	Complete very worn disc shaped object. No detail visible. Possible token.	20	0.8			Pmed
1475	801	Subsoil		coin	Copper alloy	1	0.76	Nummus, very corroded. Obverse diademed bust to right, no surviving legend. Reverse two Victories holding shield inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X, (victo)RIAEDD(nnavgetcae). As LRBC 2, no.7 (JP)	15	1.09			Rom
1476	801	Subsoil		Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	1	Sheet mount, crumpled. Would be rectangular in plan. Has two lobed protrusions at one end that are perforated. Additional rivet holes in corners closest to the lobes. MD		0.8	14.4	25.2	Med
1477	801	Subsoil		Hinged strap fitting	Copper alloy	1	3.9	Hinged strap fitting, incomplete. Narrow strip that folds over at one end forming a hinge fitting with looped end. Two round headed rivets are *in situ* along the strap. Date: 1st century AD (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 95).		7	8.3	26.8	Rom
1478	801	Subsoil		button	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Complete discoidal button - soldered attachment wire loop. Front flat and tinned. MD	178	8.3			Pmed
1479	801	Subsoil		Button	Copper alloy	1	2.9	Incomplete discoidal button - soldered attachment loop damaged. Flat front.	17	7			Pmed
1480	801	Subsoil		Tube	Lead	1	15	Incomplete lead tubing - half of the section survives along longitudinal side. MD		6.7	9.4	54.8	
1481	800	Topsoil		Watch winder	Lead	1	1.4	Incomplete Georgian watch winder. Central circular frame with two protrusions from either side. One is a knop, the other the winding mechanism.		4.3	11.1	18.3	Pmed
1482	800	Topsoil		? Token	Copper alloy	1	6.5	Section of discoidal lead object - probably a token. Masked by corrosion. One face has a circumferential lip. MD	21	4.5		11.4	
1483	800	Topsoil		Button	Copper alloy	1	6.9	Incomplete cast service button with leaping fox on front, over tree trunk. On reverse maker ? NON E FIEND OF LONDON. Corroded loop. Incomplete. MD	25	6.9			Mod
1484	800	Topsoil		Object/ sheet	Lead	1	3	Sheet lead waste, square in plan, rough both faces. MD		1.6	21.5	20.4	
1485	800	Topsoil		? Button	Copper alloy	1	1.6	Discoidal head for a button, wire loop flattened against the back. Corroded. MD	17	1.6			Pmed
1486	800	Topsoil		Belt stud	Lead	1	3.8	Decorative cast belt mount/stud. Square in plan with scalloped outer edges and floral pattern on front. Integral rivet on reverse, square in section. Incomplete.		5.9	17.9	18.1	?Med/ Pmed
1487	902	Ditch 3		? Staple	Iron	1	14.8	Incomplete iron object, elongate L - shaped in plan, square in section. MD		8.8	21.6	36.6	
1488	801	Subsoil		Nail	Iron	1	1.9	Elongate object -shank of nail tapering to bent point. Square in section. MD		5.7	6.1	29.2	

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1489	902	Ditch 3		Nail	Iron	1	14.3	Elongate object with flat rectangular head, and shank rectangular in section. MD		8.8	17.6	56.1	
1490	854	Channel 2157		Nail	Iron	1	2.4	Elongate object with flat, oval head and tapering shank, square in section; truncated. MD		5	11.6	24.6	
1491	854	Channel 2157		Nail	Iron	1	1.6	Elongate object - shank of nail, rectangular in section, tapering to a tip. MD		5	5.2	26.4	
1492	854	Channel 2157		Nail	Iron	1	2.9	Elongate object with flat, lozenge shaped head and tapering shank, square in section. MD		4.2	15.5	24.2	
1493	801	Subsoil		? Coin/button	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Complete discoidal object - both faces corroded. Possible coin or head of button. MD	14	1.7			
1494	801	Subsoil		Washer	Copper alloy	1	0.2	Circular ring, band is flat, rectangular in section. MD	11	1.1	1.2		Mod
1495	801	Subsoil		Token	Copper alloy	1	0.6	Complete traders token of 17th century date.Obv: worn and corroded - little detail Rev: Legend begins with star then IA - EDF -NADL surrounds the initials CRA in the central circle.	15	0.8			Pmed
1496	801	Subsoil		Nail	Iron	1	2.4	Elongate object with flat head, sub-rectangular in plan in same plane as shank. Shank is tapering and rectangular in section. MD		5.2	8.9	29.1	
1497	801	Subsoil		Belt mount	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Elongate, flat mount with decorative edges; one is lobed; the opposing end is tri-lobed. It has two integral rivets on the reverse. Egan suggests such mounts were for horse harness. MD.		6.6	10	20.6	Med/ Pmed
1498	854	Channel 2157		Brooch	Copper alloy	1	2.94	Complete, cast annular brooch; oval in section. Front of frame is decorated with cable pattern. Back is plain. Pin is constricted around frame; rectangular in section. Date: c.1230–60 (cf. Egan and Pritchard 2002, 253, fig. 163, no. 1325).	27	3		27.6	Med
1499	854	Channel 2157		Sheet	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Piece of sheet metal/cut off. One edge is folded over on itself. Elongate in plan with one terminal pointed.		3.6	16.7	26.1	
1500	850	Channel 2157		Token	Copper alloy	1	0.46	Fragment of a token with damaged edges. Possible detail visible on both faces. MD		0.2	13.6	12.4	
1501	850	Channel 2157		Waste	Other metal	1	0	Amorphous piece of pewter waste (possibly from casting). Quarter of a circle in plan; rectangular in section. Irregular surface. MD		3.2	12	17.9	
1502	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	4.25	Nummus, Obverse barehead bust right, IMCAEMA(gne)NTIVSA(vg. Reverse emperor standing right holding Victory and standard (?with chi-rho), fel)ICITA(s) REIPVBLICE; mint /A/TRP. LRBC 2, no50. A small hole at about 1 o'clock on the obverse is more likely to be a corrosion product than an incomplete piercing. (JP)	20	1.8			Rom
1503	800	Topsoil		Brooch	Copper alloy	1	2.8	Colchester derivative brooch, incomplete. D-section bow with double pierced lug at apex and central rib from the lug with two side ribs. Spring missing from semi-cylindrical wing casings. Mackreth Type 1.b (2011, 35, 53, pl. 32, nos 1127 and 1176).		7.8	15.9	16.2	Rom
1504	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.96	Nummus, some wear, Obverse laureate bust cuirassed right, Constantine I, IMPCONSTANTINVS PF AVG. Reverse Sol standing right, head to left, SOLIIN VI CTOCOMITI; Mint T/F/PARL, Arles, RIC 7, no75 (JP)	21	1.8			Rom

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1505	800	Topsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	13.8	Strap buckle with rectangular single loop frame. The outer edge is curved. The strap bar is narrowed. Lenticular in cross section. Probably of 17th century date. MD.		3.1	24.9	39.6	Pmed
1506	800	Topsoil		Mount	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Complete cruciform mount with four arms and central perforation. At the end of each arm is a lobe. Remains of gilding on the front. Possibly a belt mount. Curved in profile. MD		1.4	20.5	21.4	Pmed?
1507	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.6	Possible Charles I/James I farthing. Both faces worn with little detail visible. MD	15	0.3			Pmed?
1508	800	Topsoil		Book fitting	Copper alloy	1	1.6	Possible hinge mount. Folded piece of sheet, roughly triangular in plan. It has an engraved border around a scalloped edge and curved terminal. It has an in situ rivet through the curved end. On the reverse is an integral stud. Date: c. 1600–1900. MD		5.1	19.2	14.3	Pmed/ Mod
1509	800	Topsoil		Strip	Copper alloy	1	4.7	Fragment of a strip of metal, rectangular in plan. It is folded over on each longitudinal edge; and rolled at one terminal. The folding along the edges creates a border. MD		6.9	14	35	
1510	800	Topsoil		Coin/token	Copper alloy	1	3.4	Complete worn and corroded coin or token. No detail visible. Slightly bent across the middle. MD	25	0.47			Pmed
1511	800	Topsoil		Cap?	Lead	1	2.8	Bottle or flask cap, octagonal in plan with an impressed design on the top. On the underside it has a hollow shank - probably originally circular, now squashed. MD		4.2	11.5	12.3	Pmed/ Mod
1512	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.89	Radiate, corroded and damaged. Obverse radiate bust to right, Carausius, impc)CARAVS(… Reverse Pax standing left holding branch and transverse spear, pa)X AVG; Mint ?/?O/M?L probably London, as RIC 5 no 119. (JP)	24	0.96			Rom
1513	800	Topsoil		Object	Copper alloy	1	17.8	Solid, cast pyramidal shaped object, trapezoidal in plan. The widest end (the base) is concave. The opposing end (the apex) is flat. The sides are slightly concave and one is ridged.		13.2	21.3	18.9	Pmed?
1514	800	Topsoil		Buckle pin	Copper alloy	1	1.6	Cast pin, tapering and flat; rectangular in section. It is wrapped around a bar that is encased in a hinge/sheet from a narrowing buckle plate. Part of a two piece shoe or knee buckle such as Whitehead, p100. Date: 1600–1720. MD		3.2	8.6	20.7	Pmed
1515	800	Topsoil		Boss/mount	Copper alloy	1	1.7	Cone-shaped boss/mount. Circular in plan. Plain front; hollow reverse. Possibly a sword boss.	13	7.5			
1516	800	Topsoil		Cloth seal	Lead	1	1.1	Single disc from a cloth seal; sub-rounded in plan with a section of the connecting strip still remaining. Impressed design on outer face including the number 1. MD	12	0.7		15.1	Pmed
1517	800	Topsoil		Harness ring?	Copper alloy	1	6.8	Fragment of a cast ring - sub-circular in plan and hexagonal in cross section. Inside edges show filing marks. MD		6.5	7.3	21.1	Med
1518	800	Topsoil		Button/token?	Copper alloy	1	5.6	Discoidal, flat object with worn and corroded surfaces. MD	26	0.74			Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1519	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	1.24	Nummus, corroded, minor damage. Obverse laureate bust to right, …)TANTINVSIVNNOBC, Constantine II Reverse two soldiers and two standards, gloria exer)CITVS; mint ?TRP? As LRBC 1, no 49. (JP)	16	1.4			Rom
1520	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.65	Complete hammered penny of Henry VIII. Worn with one edge folded over. Obv: bust no longer visible - worn completely. Legend: _DG_ Rev: Royal coat of arms divided by long cross. Legend: illegible. Date: 1509–47. MD	15	0.35			Pmed
1521	800	Topsoil		Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	2.3	Incomplete strip of a buckle plate. Rectangular in plan with the remains of a rivet hole at one end. Front of plate is gilded.		2.7	12.6	21.4	?A-S
1522	800	Topsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.56	Complete farthing of James I. Obv: crown and sceptres. Legend: initial mark is coronet (1607–9), IACO: D[G MAG] BRI: Rev: crowned harp. Legend: FRA: E[T HIB REX]. MD	16	0.5			Pmed
1523	800	Topsoil		Thimble	Copper alloy	1	2.3	Complete, small pressed metal thimble with a footring. It has machine stamped oval pits in horizontal rows around the walls. The top has a grid or lattice of rectangular pits. Probably for a child. Date: c. 1850–1900. MD	11	11.4			Pmed
1524	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.99	Complete, hammered long cross penny. Both faces are worn. Obv: bust not clear. Legend: EDWAR [ ] DN Rev: long cross with three pellets in each quarter. Legend: [ ]/IV/_ Date: 1279–1489. MD	18	0.7			Med
1525	800	Topsoil		Finger ring	Copper alloy	1	5.7	Finger ring, incomplete. Band is a rectangular strip, lenticular in cross section; with a flat and rectangular bezel with rounded corners set at a right angle to the band (L.16.6mm; W. 10.7mm). The bezel is possibly incised with a motif, but it is worn and corroded; so possibly it is a seal matrix ring. Comparable to Henig Type XV: Brancaster rings (Gerrard and Henig 2017), though the ring could alternatively be medieval in date. Date: 5th century AD/or medieval.	26	14			?Rom/ Med
1526	800	Topsoil		Button	Copper alloy	1	9.45	Discoidal, composite biconvex button missing attachment ring. Squashed and damaged. Front - worn. Back: lettering: ONI - ALN - . Possibly military button. MD.					Pmed/ Mod
1527	800	Topsoil		Coin/Token	Copper alloy	1	0.35	Worn and corroded circular token/coin folded in half. Encrusted with dirt. Legend: _ INS SA _. MD	16	0.8	9.8		Pmed
1528	800	Topsoil		Token	Copper alloy	1	0.17	Fragment of a Nuremberg token encrusted with dirt. On obv: legend visible with cross patee as initial mark, then GOTES [ ]. 16th century date. MD.		0.9	6.1	15.3	Pmed
1529	800	Topsoil		Belt mount?	Copper alloy	1	2.1	Flat, rectangular shaped mount, rectangular in section with central in situ rivet. Front is recessed forming a border around the edges. Masked by dirt. Longitudinal edges are concave; ends convex. MD		7	10.8	17.5	Med/ Pmed
1530	800	Topsoil		Mount	Copper alloy	1	3.7	Cast, sexfoil sheet mount: concave in the centre with a rectangular perforation measuring 4.7 x 3.1 mm. The petals are regular with a lobe at the end; possibly faceted. Rear of mount plain. Cf. Egan and Pritchard 1993, 186–94. Date: c. 1300–1500 AD. MD		1.5	29.3	28.5	Med
1531	800	Topsoil		Crotal bell	Copper alloy	1	5.9	Fragment from the base of a crotal bell. It has broken along a casting line/sound hole. There is a radiating pattern on the outer surface. MD		2.6	19.4	27.4	Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1532	800	Topsoil		Weight	Lead	1	9.4	Circular trade weigh. It is uniface and has a worn, cast motif within a central raised frame/border. The reverse is plain. Trapezoidal in cross section. MD	22	3.8			Med/ Pmed
1533	800	Topsoil		Pilgrim badge	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Cast leaded copper-alloy pilgrim badge in the shape of a gloved hand. Front is cast in the form of five straight fingers, expanding into a pleated glove. The glove has two horizontal bands. The head of the attachment rivet sits centrally in the outermost band. On the reverse it is plain with the remains of the rivet shank and rove. MD		2.9	13.6	31.4	Pmed
1534	800	Topsoil		Shot?	Lead	1	1	Spherical lead ball/shot. Pitted surfaces and flattened/damaged on one side. MD	31	23.1			Pmed
1535	800	Topsoil		Weight	Lead	1	28.1	Steelyard weight, complete. Conical in form with an iron wire hoop attached through the apex. Hollow interior. Pitted outer surfaces.MD	16	25.9			Rom/ Med
1536	800	Topsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	3.8	Fragment from a cast open-work, rectangular buckle frame. It has an openwork oval surrounded by 'rectangular' openwork. Scrolled sides. Probably 18th century date. MD		1.2	18.4	66.3	Pmed
1537	800	Topsoil		Coin	Silver	1	0.43	Complete and worn penny, possibly of Edward IV, first or second reign, dating to AD1461–83. Obv: so worn no detail. Rev: long cross with central quatrefoil. MD	14	0.7			Med
1538	801	Subsoil		Cloth seal ?	Lead	1	2.9	Single disc from a cloth seal. It is undecorated on front and has remains of connecting strip. On reverse is a squashed lug. MD		4.3	12	18.5	Med/ Pmed
1539	801	Subsoil		Weight?	Lead	1	9.9	Circular, cast disc, flat. On top it has a raised motif with an oval shape. On reverse are scored lines forming a rough square. MD	23	4.2			
1540	801	Subsoil		Weight	Lead	1	77.8	Complete cast, ?freestanding weight, conical in form. It has a central perforation passing vertically through. Perforation measures 6.2mm at apex and 11.3mm at base. Pitted surfaces. Could be weight for fishing nets. MD	20	42.2			
1541	801	Subsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.27	James I complete farthing, worn and corroded. Obv: crown with sceptres; legend: IACO DG [ ]. Rev: rose with legend: [F]RA[N] HIB [ ]. Date: 1603–25. MD	12	0.58			Pmed
1542	800	Subsoil		Fitting	Copper alloy	1	9	Solid cast knob handle for a piece of furniture. The knob is circular in plan with convex sides that taper to a shank, circular in section. The shank protrudes slightly through the front of the head. MD	14	36.8			Pmed
1543	800	Subsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	16	Cast, rectangular buckle frame; outer edge curved with notch for pin. Frame is ovoid in cross section. Strap bar narrows and is recessed. Date: probably 17th century. MD		3.8	32.2	38.6	Pmed
1544	801	Subsoil		Fastener?	Copper alloy	1	1.1	Cast openwork loop, elongate. It has three sections that narrow along the length. Rectangular in cross section. Possible fastener for clothes. MD		1.2	19.6	36.6	Pmed
1545	801	Subsoil		Mount	Copper alloy	1	16.1	Cast decorative mount in the form of a scallop shell. Front is realistically cast with eight radiating ribs. A rivet hole is at the apex of the shell. The reverse is hollow with a flat rim. Remains of rivet present, circular in section.		7.6	27.2	27.7	?Pmed

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1546	801	Subsoil		Mount	Copper alloy	1	2.4	Complete, cast belt mount or strap fitting. It is elongate in plan with a pointed terminal. It has two intersecting knopped triangles and one square end in plan. On the reverse are two integral rivets, one bent, one truncated. Possibly for horse harness; c. 1600–1700. MD		5.2	8.6	25.2	Pmed
1547	801	Subsoil		Shot	Lead	1	4.5	Spherical shot, pitted surfaces and flattened on one side due to damage. Probably pistol shot. MD	10	8.4			Pmed
1548	801	Subsoil		Weight	Lead	1	31.1	Cast weight, circular in plan, sub-conical in profile. It has a central, vertical perforation measuring 9mm in diameter. MD	28	9.7			
1549	801	Subsoil		Token	Lead	1	5.1	Biface, cast lead traders token. One face has initials ? I I T L. The other face has a branched line motif with pellets. Edges are damaged. Possibly of 18th century date. MD		1.6	22.8	24.5	Pmed
1550	801	Subsoil		Token	Lead	1	5.5	Cast, uniface lead traders token. Circular in plan. The front has a raised design - ?cross and star with 4 pellets. Masked by dirt. Bent around the edges. MD.	23	2.1			?Pmed
1551	801	Subsoil		Dress Hook	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Cast, wire fastener, rectangular in cross section. Remains of white metal coating. Cf: Read's Early Post med class A Type: 1a with single blunt hook and two attachment loops. Squashed. Date: c. 1550–1650 AD. MD		2.9	18	21.2	Pmed
1552	801	Subsoil		Buckle	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Fragment of a cast, decorative buckle frame. The piece is D-shaped in cross section with moulded rib decoration on the front. Plain on back. MD		2	6.4	24.5	Pmed
1553	801	Subsoil		Mount?	Copper alloy	1	1.1	Incomplete cast plate object - flat; petal shaped in plan. Possibly from a mount. MD		1.2	11	19.5	
1554	801	Subsoil		Fitting	Copper alloy	1	3.4	Incomplete cast, plate fitting. Sub-triangular in plan with scalloped edges. It has a square perforation close to widest edge, measures 6.9mmx6.5mm. MD		0.99	27.2	37.5	Pmed?
1555	801	Subsoil		Nail	Iron	1	2.7	Incomplete, elongate object with flat, sub-oval head and tapering shank, rectangular in section. MD		3.7	12.6	23.7	
1556	801	Subsoil		Ring	Copper alloy	1	0.79	Complete, oval suspension ring, D-shaped in section. 15th–17th century in date. MD	20	1.9			Pmed
1557	801	Subsoil		Button	Copper alloy	1	2.2	Incomplete cast button with decorated front and remains of white metal coating. It has a border of oblique lines around the edges. Attachment loop missing. MD	20	1.2			Mod
1558	801	Subsoil		Strap fitting	Copper alloy	1	6.6	Cast, rectangular frame for a strap, sub-rectangular in cross section. Bevelled front to frame. MD		3.5	18.7	29.8	Pmed
1559	801	Subsoil		Pin	Copper alloy	1	2.2	Cast, spherical head with a flattened underside from which extends the shaft of the pin, sub-oval in cross section. Date: c. 1500–1600 AD. MD	12	11.1			Pmed?

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1560	801	Subsoil		BULK	Composite	21	100	7 x copper alloy buttons (19.2g) 1 x Iron bar (40.8g) 6 x copper alloy strips (15.3g) 1 x copper alloy keyhole plate (5.8g) 2 x copper alloy tacks (2.6g) 1 x copper alloy screw head (1g) 1 x copper alloy washer (1.5g) 2 x lead strips (13.8g)					Pmed/ Mod
1561	801	Subsoil		Brooch	Iron	1	11	Iron involuted brooch, complete. La Tène II, Hull Type 2Cb/Stead Type E/Adams Type 2C. Circular ring head with bow extending from the front of the head. Bow is steeply curved (reverse C shape). At base of bow is a straight, everted foot that expands slightly in width. Integral pin extends from the back of the head, tapering to a worn point. Date: *c*. 275–150 BC (Adams 2015).		8.1	17.9	48.9	Pre
1562	801	Subsoil		Button	Copper alloy	1	8.1	Incomplete, cast button. Circular in plan, convex front and concave back. Attachment loop missing, though remains of iron shank. Flat rim around circumference. MD	29	6.7			Pmed/ Mod
1563	801	Subsoil		Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.38	Complete two pence piece of 1986. MD	26	1.8			Mod
1564	801	Subsoil		Pin	Copper alloy	1	6.4	Cast, spherical, hollow pin head - lower section is flatter. Internally is masked by dirt. MD	18	15.1			Pmed
1565	2251	Pit 2250		Object	Iron	4	15.8	Elongate object, four pieces. Shank that is oval in cross section. Masked by corrosion and dirt.		6.8	9	85.2	
1566	2299	Pit 2298		Window	Glass	2	0.38	Two cojoining fragments of window glass; sub-triangular in plan, thin rectangle in section. Brown and iridescent exterior surfaces. Possibly with swirls of decoration on one side.		1.6	15.2	20	Med
1567	2358	Pit 832		Needle	Bone	1	0.59	Bone needle, complete. Tapering shaft with head that splays out to accommodate a lenticular shaped perforation, measuring 4.35mm in length. Class 1 at Danebury; Cunliffe 1984, vol 2, 380–2). Date: *c*. 500–100 BC.		2.3	5.1	65.4	Pre
1568	800	Topsoil		BULK	Copper alloy	22	52.7	15 x buttons including railways livery button and police badge (34.3g) 1 x thimble (3.8g) 1 x buckle frame (2g) 1 x buckle plate from two piece buckle (4.7g) 1 x stud/tack (1.5g) 1 x fitting (0.3g) 1 x handle for cigarette holder (3.7g) 1 x decorative strip (2.4g)					

RA	Context		Eval. Trench	Object	Material	Frag no.	Wt (g)	Description	Diam.	D.	W.	L.	Period
1569	800	Topsoil		BULK	Copper alloy	17	62.3	10 x buttons (21.6g) 2 x spoon handles (11.4g) 2 x thimbles (9.4g) 2 x rings (14.1g) 1 x dog tag (5.8g)					Pmed/ Mod
1570	800	Topsoil		BULK	Copper alloy	6	14	4 x circular, flat buttons 1 x washer 1 x curved strip					Pmed/ Mod
1571	800	Topsoil		BULK	Composite	27	79	1 x copper alloy curved strip 2 x copper alloy thimbles 1 x copper alloy buckle 1 x copper alloy knob 1 x copper alloy strip 2 x copper alloy suspension rings 15 x copper alloy buttons 1 x copper alloy tack 1 x copper alloy rivet 2 x lead shot 1 x lead waste					Pmed/ Mod
1572	800	Topsoil		BULK	Iron	2	44	1 x nail 1 x fitting					Pmed/ Mod
1573	846	Channel 2157		Hone	Stone	1	141	Fragment of a stone hone - sub-rectangular in plan and elongated oval in cross section. Smooth surfaces; one has an oblique groove from use as a hone.		25.1	62.3	47.2	
1600	2379	Topsoil		Pot mend	Lead	1	6.7	Complete pot mend with flat oval shaped back, waisted centre and smaller dome shaped front.	12	6.6	18.3	21.5	Rom
1601	2379	Topsoil		Nail	Iron	1	2.8	Incomplete nail with flat, sub-oval head, tapering shank, square in section.		6.3	13.1	24.6	

APPENDIX 11: IRON AGE AND ROMAN COINS CATALOGUE

Number	Context	Context info	Type	Wt (g)	Emperor	Ref	Notes	Date from	Date to	Reece period
1183	0484	778 Tr 115 sfb	Radiate	2.17	Gallienus	as RIC 5.1 no 192a	Sole reign.	260	268	13
1005	0159	Tr 004 Unstrat	Radiate	2.39	Victorinus	as RIC 5.2 no 114	Probably a contemporary copy	269	271	13

1457	0801	798 Subsoil	Radiate	2.5	Aurelian	as RIC 5.1 no 142		270	275	13
1440	0800	798 Topsoil	Radiate	3.3	Illegible		Probably a contemporary copy	275	294	14
1441	0800	798 Topsoil	Radiate	0.32	Illegible minim		Contemporary copy	275	286	14
1512	0800	798 Topsoil	Radiate	2.89	Carausius	as RIC 5.2 no 119		286	293	14
1504	0800	798 Topsoil	Nummus	2.96	Constantine I	RIC 7, no 75	Mint Arles	316	316	15
1180	0310	Tr 155 subsoil unstrat	Nummus	1.88	Crispus	LRBC I, 30	Mint Trier	324	326	16
1519	0800	798 Topsoil	Nummus	1.24	Constantine II	as LRBC 1, no 49	Mint ?Trier	330	335	17
1502	0800	798 Topsoil	Nummus	4.25	Magnentius	LRBC 2, no 50	Mint Trier	350	351	18
1475	0801	798 Subsoil	Nummus	0.76	Magnentius/ Decentius	as LRBC 2, no.7		351	353	18
1076	0235	Tr 080 Unstrat	Nummus	2.6	House of Valentinian	as LRBC 2 no 275	Pierced for suspension	364	378	19
1446	0800	798 Topsoil	Radiate or nummus	0.68	Minim, illegible		Contemporary copy	270	360	
1465	0854	Channel 0851 layer	Radiate or nummus	0.35	illegible		fragment	260	402	

APPENDIX 12: HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

Sue Anderson

Notes and methodology

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. 'DF' stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below. Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth.

Maxilla R. 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 X 7 U L.
Mandible O 7 6 5 4 - - - / / 3 4 5 6 7 C
A C

Code	Meaning
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

Tables of measurements for the skull and major long bones are included after the catalogue of disarticulated remains. Tables of non-metric trait scores are also provided.

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA osteoarthritis MT metatarsal
OP osteophytosis, osteophytes MC metacarpal
C cervical vertebra L. left
T thoracic vertebr R. right
Llumbar vertebra

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Catalogue

Articulated skeletons

Sk. 0406 Male, middle-aged adult

Description:	Near-complete, but part of left side of the skull lost, torso extremely fragmented and incomplete, hands and feet missing.
Condition:	Fair, many fresh breaks.
Determination of age:	Tooth wear moderate to heavy. Cranial vault sutures partly obliterated, partly closed but patent. Minor degenerative changes.
Determination of sex:	Large glabella, mastoid processes and occipital crest. Large femoral head (>50mm). All bones large and robust.
Stature:	-
Cranial index:	-
Teeth:	

8	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	/	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	/	/	/	/	4	5	6	7	8
3-	4+	6-	5+	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2+	4+	6-	4+	4
3	4	4	3	2+	2+	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	4+	3+	3

Tooth wear:

Dental pathology:	Alveolar resorption moderate. Calculus slight. No enamel hypoplasia.
Pathology:	
Cribra orbitalia:	None
Degeneration:	Osteophytes: C1–2 odontoid peg/facet
Unhealed wounds:	There are a number of old breaks across the R parietal and occipital. These suggest perimortem trauma to the skull with radiating cracks, but the skull is too incomplete to reconstruct the point(s) of impact.

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0406
Highest nuchal line	R	-
	L	-
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	0
	L	-
Parietal foramen	R	+
	L	-
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	-
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	0
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	-
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	+
Palatine torus	R	-
	L	+
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-
	L	3
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	+
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	+
	L	+

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0406
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0
	L	0
Atlas double facet	R	+
	L	0
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Sacralisation of L5	R	-
	L	-
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	+
	L	+
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Sk. 0857 Male, middle-aged?

Description: Near-complete skeleton, although bones of the extremities are largely missing.
Condition: Fair-good, torso and some other bones fragmented, some surfaces covered in hard grey deposits
Determination of age: Medial clavicle fused, tooth wear moderate, pubic symphysis Todd 7 (35-39 yrs), Suchey-Brooks 4 (23-55 yrs), some degenerative changes, cranial sutures almost obliterated.
Determination of sex: Cranium DF +0.7; Pelvis DF +1.3; Bones medium-large, robust.
Stature: 167.3cm (5' 6")
Cranial index: 75.4 - mesocranial

Teeth:

		C														
Co	7	6	5	4	3	2	X	/	2	3	4	5	6	7	Co
X	X	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	U
Tooth wear:	-	3-	4	4+	4+	4+	4	-	-	7	5	4	4+	4+	3	-
	-	-	4	3	2+	4	3+	4+	4+	3+	4	3-	3+	4	-	-

Dental pathology: Calculus considerable on upper M2s, both surrounded by inflammatory changes (porous and lipped alveoli, partly destroyed by infection); moderate alveolar resorption.

Pathology:
Sinusitis: slightly porotic right, porotic left
Developmental: ?sacralisation of L5 or partial lumbarisation of S1 (there are 5 L and 12 T vertebrae0
Degeneration: enthesophytes very large on rear calcaneums, lipping of linea aspera of both femora
Osteophytosis: R acetabulum, especially inferiorly; R scapula glenoid border. OP vertebrae T6-S1, but very large on T12 downwards
Osteoarthritis: Porosity both superior facets of manubrium, OP medial R clavicle. Eburnation and osteophytes R MT1 head (poor condition). OAIII C1-2, OAII C3-4, C5-7 bodies, T11-S1 bodies.
Trauma: Fracture midshaft L clavicle, well-healed, little distortion or shortening.
Infection: Possible that changes seen in bodies of T8-10 and perhaps also T12-S1 could relate to an infection rather than osteoarthritis, but presence of osteophytes suggests OA more likely?
Miscellaneous: Remains of a possible exostosis (or neoplasm?) 20 x 12mm, on medial surface of R humerus shaft at approx a quarter of the shaft length above distal end; appears to be normal cortical bone, but surface is lost.

Sk. 0682 Female, young
Description: Fragments of arms (R distal humerus, radius and ulna, L distal radius), hands, lower T and L vertebrae, pelvis, two frags of femoral shaft, distal fibula and a few bones of the L foot.
Condition: Fair, fragmented, surface erosion.
Determination of age: Iliac crest partly fused, sacral segments not fully fused, proximal and distal lower arms and distal humerus all fused.
Determination of sex: Bones appear fairly gracile, sciatic notch wide, possible sulcus pre-auricularis?

Disarticulated remains

0816: Fragment of left side of adult ?female frontal bone with unfused coronal suture.

2135: Five fragments of left/central part of young adult or sub-adult frontal bone, unfused coronal suture.

2162: near-complete mandible of mature adult female, stained dark brown:

Teeth:	8	X	/	5 C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	5	6	X	X
Tooth wear:	2-	-	-	5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6-	4+	-	-

Cranial measurements

		0857
Cranium		
Max Length	L	191
Max Breadth	B	144
Max Height	H'	
Basi-nasal Length	LB	
Basi-alveolar Length	GL	
Upper facial Height	G'H	
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB	
Bizygomatic Breadth	J	
Nasal Height	NH'	
Nasal Breadth	NB	
Simotic Chord	SC	
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC	
Orbital Breadth	O'1	
Orbital Height	O2	
Palatal Length	G'1	
Palatal Breadth	G2	
Min Frontal Breadth	B'	95
Biasterionic Breadth	BiastB	115
Foramen Magnum Length	FL	
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB	
Frontal Arc	S1	139
Parietal Arc	S2	137
Occipital Arc	S3	
Frontal Chord	S'1	124
Parietal Chord	S'2	110
Occipital Chord	S'3	
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q	
Mastoid Process Height	MPH	26
Cranial Index	100(B/L)	75.4
Mandible		
Bicondylar width	W1	
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	41
Symphyseal height	H1	33
Mandibular length	ML	
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	
Min ramus breadth R.	RB’	30
Coronoid height R.	CrH	69
Condylar length R.	CyL	
Gnathion-gonion length R.	GnGo	80

Measurements in mm.

Post-cranial measurements

		Sk.	0857	0860
Femur				
Maximum length	FeL1	R		
		L	453	
Oblique length	FeL2	R		
		L	451	
Head diameter	FeHead	R	48	
		L	47	
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R		
		L		
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R	24	
		L	23	
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R	35	
		L	36	
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R	28	
		L	28	
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R	27	
		L	27	
Meric Index 100(FeD1/FeD2)		R	68.6	
		L	63.9	
Robusticity Index 100((FeD3+FeD4)/FeL2)		R		
		L	12.6	
Tibia				
Maximum Length	TiL1	R	345	
		L	347	
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R		
		L		
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R	33	
		L	35	
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R	23	
		L	20	
Cnemic Index 100(TiD2/TiD1)		R	69.7	
		L	57.1	
Fibula				
Maximum Length	FiL1	R		
		L	336	
Humerus				
Maximum Length	HuL1	R	315	
		L	311	
Head diameter	HuHead	R	50	
		L	47	
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R	67	64
		L	64	
Radius				
Maximum Length	RaL1	R	240	
		L	241	
Ulna				
Maximum Length	UlL1	R		
		L	260	
Calcaneus				
Maximum Length	CaL1	R	89	
		L	88	
Clavicle				
Maximum Length	ClL1	R	144	
		L		
Sacrum				
Maximum Length				
Maximum Breadth				
S1 Width				
Breadth/Length Index				
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index				
Stature			1673	

Measurements in mm.

Non-metric traits

Cranial		0857
Highest nuchal line	R	+
	L	+
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	0
	L	+
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	+
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	-
	L	-
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	-
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	+
	L	+
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	0
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	1
	L	1
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	0
	L	0

Post-cranial		0857
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	0
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0
	L	+
Atlas double facet	R	+
	L	+
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	0
	L	0
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	0
Septal aperture of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	+
	L	+
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	0
	L	0
Allen's fossa of femur	R	0
	L	0
Poirier's facet of femur	R	0
	L	0
Plaque formation of femur	R	0
	L	0
Third femoral trochanter	R	?
	L	?
Vastus notch of patella	R	0
	L	0
Calcaneus double facet	R	+
	L	+
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	0
	L	-

APPENDIX 13: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUES

Julie Curl

- MNL 778 Catalogue (Catalogue 1)
- MNL 798 Catalogue (Catalogue 2)
- MNL 778 Sample bone (Catalogue 3)
- MNL 798 Sample bone (Catalogue 4)
- MNL 778 Measurements following Von Den Driesch 1976 (Catalogue 5)
- MNL 798 Measurements following Von Den Driesch 1976 (Catalogue 6)
- MNL 798 Tooth record following Hillson 1996 (Catalogue 7)

1. **MNL 778.** Catalogue. Listed in context order. Additional information is provided in the digital archive.

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
108	108		MD Finds	2	4	Mammal	2					fragments				
318	11	317	Ditch	4	44	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal		1	chopped	distal metatarsal, split lengthways
318	11	317	Ditch			Mammal	3					fragments				
327	5	325	Pit	4	68	Cattle	1	1				metacarpal	1	1	chopped	distal end of mc
327	5	325	Pit			Sheep/goat	3	3				femur, radius, rib		1	chopped, cut	femur with distal end missing, radius shaft cut, rib with small cuts
330	16	330	Pit	6	159	Cattle	1	1				tibia			chopped	proximal end
330	16	330	Pit			Mammal	5					fragments				
331	16	330	Pit	5	38	Mammal	5					fragments				
333	4	332	Gully	3	26	Sheep/goat	1	1				horncore (sheep)			chopped	sheep horncore, base half
333	4	332	Gully			Mammal	2					fragments				
339	5	338	Pit	18	112	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal	1	1	chopped	slender small individual, chopped mid-shaft
339	5	338	Pit			Sheep/goat	1			1		metatarsal		1	cut	deep cut on side of distal shaft
339	5	338	Pit			Pig/boar	1	1				metapodial		0.2		
339	5	338	Pit			Bird - Goose	4					carpometacarpi, phalanxes	3	4		rodent gnawing on one incomplete cmc, 1 nearly complete cmc, 2 phalanx
339	5	338	Pit			Bird - Snipe.	1	1				carpometacarpus				
339	5	338	Pit			Deer - Red	1	1				mt	1	1		
339	5	338	Pit			Bird	2					misc fragments				
339	5	338	Pit			SM - Fox	2	1				metapodials		0.4	cut	
339	5	338	Pit			Mammal	5					fragments				
341	6	340	Pit	4	34	Sheep/goat	1	1				mandible (left)		1		left mandible of sheep, infection under area of M2 and M3 (both lost) severe swelling under area of M2

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
341	6	340	Pit			Mammal	3					fragments				
347	15	346	Ditch	5	75	Cattle	1	1				tooth				incisor
347	15	346	Ditch			Deer	1	1				femur				small Red femur, some gnawing at ends, ends of bone missing
347	15	346	Ditch			Mammal	3									
349	4	373	Ditch	5	85	Equid	1	1				talus		1		
349	4	373	Ditch			Pig/boar	2	1		1	2	adult tibia, neo femur	1	1	chopped	neonatal femur, adult butchered tibia
349	4	373	Ditch			Mammal	2									
350	4	348	Ditch	1	1	Mammal	1									
357	4	365	Gully	12	169	Cattle	3	3				humerus, calcaneus fragments		1	chopped, cut	
357	4	365	Gully			Mammal	9					fragments				
366	4	361	Gully	5	19	Mammal	5					fragments				
367	4	363	Gully	2	12	Mammal	2					fragments				
372	50	371	Pit	11	115	Cattle	2	2				tibia , vert			chopped, cut	proximal tibia chopped and possible spit hole, neural spine with numerous small chops/cuts
372	50	371	Pit			Sheep/goat	3	3				skull/hc base, mc, tibia	2	2	chopped, cut	sheep skull with cut, horncore base gnawed
372	50	371	Pit			Mammal	6									
395	50	394	Pit	2	5	Sheep/goat	1					tooth				lower third molar in full wear
395	50	394	Pit			Mammal	1									shaft fragment
396	50	394	Pit	1	2	Pig/boar	1			1		humerus		1		small humerus, charred-grey at distal end, ?roast piglet or disposal of natural death
397	50	394	Pit	1	2	Mammal	1									

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
416	98	411	Pit	56	483	Cattle	13	13			1	tibia, mc, mandible, teeth, vert		1	chs, cuts on mandible	cuts on rear of condyle
416	98	411	Pit			Sheep/goat	3	3				tibia and shaft fragments				
416	98	411	Pit			Equid	1	1				talus		1		arthritic growth
416	98	411	Pit			Mammal	39					fragments				
428	95	427	Posthole	1	2	Mammal	1									
456	94	455	Posthole	2	50	Cattle	2	2				metatarsal, distal		1		distal metatarsal, one condyle broken off, poor condition
488	92	487	Pit	5	112	Deer - Red	1					antler tine				large Red antler tine/tip of main antler, poor condition
488	92	487	Pit			Pig/boar	1					humerus		1	chopped	?some gnawing. Surface in quite poor condition
488	92	487	Pit			Mammal	3					fragments				
519	123	515	Pit	3	27	Cattle	1	1				scapula			chopped	central blade with part of spine and neck
519	123	515	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia			chopped	
519	123	515	Pit			Mammal	1									
524	111	523	Ditch	1	52	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal			chopped	proximal metatarsal
526	111	525	Pit	2	19	Mammal	2									
530	111	529	Pit	2	67	Cattle	2	1				femur			chopped	distal femur pieces
536	108	534	Pit	27	138	Cattle	1	1				humerus		1	chopped	distal humerus
536	108	534	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				scapula		1		scapula, small individual, part of blade and neck
536	108	534	Pit			Mammal	25					fragments				
561	107	559	Pit	13	131	Cattle	2	2				teeth				lower molars 2 and 3, M3 in full wear

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
561	107	559	Pit			Mammal	11									
562	107	559	Pit	1	86	Cattle	1	1				tibia			chopped	proximal and distal ends missing
573	100	572	Ditch	2	20	Mammal	2					fragments				
579	125	578	Pit	8	73	Cattle	3	3				mandible, talus, femur		2	chopped	chopped distal femur, charred talus
579	125	578	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	2				metatarsal		1		very small slender MT
579	125	578	Pit			Mammal	3									1 charred fragment
597	118	596	?Ditch	2	1	Cattle	2					tooth frags				
604	105	602	Pit	17	41	Pig/boar	1	1				molar				worn molar
604	105	602	Pit			Mammal	16					fragments				some small fragments in very poor condition
605	105	602	Pit	2	3	Mammal	2					fragments				
607	102	606	Pit	10	44	Cattle	1					metacarpal				distal mc, condyles gnawed away
607	102	606	Pit			Mammal	9					fragments				
642	102	641	Pit	73	1517	Cattle	22		22	1	2	mts, calcs, scap, ul, hu's, talus, teeth	3	5	cut, chopped	neo and lder juv Mts, long split MT shaft, arthritic MT prox end,
642	102	641	Pit			Sheep/goat	5		5		1	scapula, mt, skull		1	cut, chopped	tooth puncture mark on scapula neck
642	102	641	Pit			Pig/boar	2		2			scapula, metapodial		1.2	1	small, unfused
642	102	641	Pit			Mammal	44									
649	102	648	Pit	23	355	Cattle	7		7			radius, tibia, mandible frags, teeth		1	chopped, cut	inc Dp4 in full wear
649	102	648	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia				slender small individual
649	102	648	Pit			Mammal	15					fragments				
660	143	659	SFB	115	3106	Cattle	29	26	3		4	tal, mts, mandibles, teeth, limbs, scap, foot	8	18	no butchering seen	4 talus, 6 MTs, juv mand, adult mandible with severe infection, porosity of other bone

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
660	143	659	SFB			Equid	1		1			tibia with flv	1	1		estimated height: 14 HH
660	143	659	SFB			Sheep/goat	10	6	3	1	3	horncores, limb, mandible, vert	1	3		1 very large and robust sheep horncore and fragments of another equally robust sheep core, neo MT, mandible with Dp4 in wear and M3 nfe
660	143	659	SFB			Pig/boar	2		2			tibia, humerus		1		robust bones
660	143	659	SFB			Mammal	73									
664	128	663	Pit	2	38	Equid	1	1				metacarpal			chopped	proximal end of pony-sized metacarpal
664	128	663	Pit			Mammal	1									
666	132	665	Pit	5	28	Mammal	5					fragments				
706	130	705	Ditch	1	2	Mammal	1									
718	143	717	Pit	1	22	Cattle	1	1				humerus				
720	131	719	Pit	7	26	Mammal	7									
741	131	740	Pit	91	199	Pig/boar	91		91			incomplete SK, vert, ribs, mandible, scap, tibia, femurs				Dp4 at TWS: D, mostly vertebrae and ribs, humerus, prox tibia, dist femur, scapula

2. MNL 798. Catalogue. Listed in context order. Additional information is provided in the digital archive.

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
800	0		Topsoil	1	27	Sheep/goat	1	1			radius		1	chopped	
801	0		Subsoil	1	61	Equid	1	1			upper molar				dark stained
805	0		Pit	1	75	Cattle	1	1			radius		1	cut	erosion of surface
812	2	2376	Pit	81	205	Cattle	8	1			tib frags, upper P4				
812	2	2376	Pit			Mammal	73				small fragments				
816	2	2376	Pit	38	189	Cattle	7				MT, teeth, jaw frags			chopped	
816	2	2376	Pit			Sheep/goat	1		1		MT		1	cut	
816	2	2376	Pit			Mammal	30				small fragments				
820	2	2376	Pit	1	19	Mammal	1								erosion of surface
821	2	2375	Pit	14	69	Cattle	2		1		MPs			chopped	erosion of surface
821	2	2375	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	1			MPs			chopped	erosion of surface
821	2	2375	Pit			Mammal	10								erosion of surface
823	2	2376	Pit	1	1	Mammal	1								
829	2	2375	Grave	1	7	Sheep/goat	1	1			MT		1		erosion of surface
833	2	2375	Pit	115	237	Sheep/goat	7				limb, teeth				
833	2	2375	Pit			Mammal	108				small fragments				poor condition, fragmented
835	2	2375	Pit	1	3	Deer - Roe	1	1			metatarsal			chopped	erosion of surface
846	0	2157	Channel	60	3296	Cattle	18	2			2 tibs, fully fused MT, UF MC, rad shaft, dista rad, pel, femur, carpal, vert,	1	13	cut, chopped	dark stained, some arthritic growth, gnawed, small round lesion of 5mm diam on proximal metacarpal
846	0	2157	Channel			Pig/boar	1		1		tibia and radius			chopped	
846	0	2157	Channel			Equid	8	2			dist hu, dist tib, mandible, lumbar vert, tibias	2	2	cut, chopped	dark stained, slight gnawing , mandible has M3 at 5 = 20 to 40 years at death, 3 sep tibs, MNI=2
846	0	2157	Channel			Deer - Roe	1		1		tibia			chopped	dark stained

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
846	0	2157	Channel			Mammal	32				fragments				dark stained, some gnawing
848	2	2374	Pit	18	511	Cattle	8	8			mandible, teeth, MPs			chopped, cut	? Saxon butchering method
848	2	2374	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1			mandible				
848	2	2374	Pit			Mammal	9								
856	2	2374	Pit/grave	42	439	Cattle	8	1			limb, teeth				
856	2	2374	Pit/grave			Sheep/goat	4	1			mandibles, teeth				
856	2	2374	Pit/grave			Mammal	30				small fragments				
858	2	2374	Evaluation pit	6	88	Cattle	2	1			mandible frags				
858	2	2374	Evaluation pit			Mammal	4				fragments				
862	2	2374	Pit	69	377	Cattle	9	1			limb, teeth, mandible			chopped	small metacarpal
862	2	2374	Pit			Mammal	60				fragments, small				
864	2	2375	Pit	45	773	Cattle	12	1			MC, mandible, MT				slight arthritic problems on MPs, one femur head thought to be HSR in finds processing, it is cattle
864	2	2375	Pit			Sheep/goat	6	1			MC, teeth, mandibles, limb	1	2	chopped, cut	
864	2	2375	Pit			Pig/boar	2		2		phalanges		0.4		
864	2	2375	Pit			Mammal	25								
869	2	2375	Pit	3	9	Cattle	3	1			ins tooth in pieces				
875	4	2377	Posthole	2	24	Cattle	2	1			MT shaft frag				
877	4	2377	SFB	18	106	Cattle	2	1			MT				some erosion/invert
877	4	2377	SFB			Mammal	16				fragments				
878	4	2377	Posthole	5	62	Cattle	5	1			humerus				frags fit together
891	2		Pit	5	35	Cattle	5	1			pelvis frags		1	cut	
901	2	902	Ditch	27	85	Dog/wolf	10	1			mandible frags, teeth		1		strong robust canid
901	2	902	Ditch			Mammal	17				fragments				
904	0	903	Pit	15	88	Mammal	14				fragments				

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
904	0	903	Pit			Cattle	1				pelvic fragments				
923	2	902	Ditch	10	146	Cattle	10	1			hu and rad frags				
924	2	902	Ditch	13	227	Cattle	10	1			mandible, limb frags, teeth				
924	2	902	Ditch			Mammal	3	1			fragments				
931	2	902	Ditch	46	265	Cattle	2	1			tibia and tooth				
931	2	902	Ditch			Sheep/goat	3	1			hu shaft, mt shaft, tibia shaft				
931	2	902	Ditch			Pig/boar	2		1		scap		1		
931	2	902	Ditch			Mammal	39				fragments				many small fragments
955	0	2157	Channel	164	6591	Cattle	12	1	2		Mandible, 2 MTs, 3 MCs, fe, hc, calc, 3 tibs, hu	4	14	cut, chopped	from sk from pit I/A' dark stained
955	0	2157	Channel			Equid	14	1			MT, scap, mandible, vert, hu frag	4	5	cut, chopped	small delicate equid - mule, dark stained, skinned
						Pig/boar	1	1			pel		1	chopped	
955	0	2157	Channel			Sheep/goat	5	1			mc, hu, rad	2	2		dark stained
955	0	2157	Channel			Bird - Heron	1	1			humerus		1	cut	large species, dark stained
955	0	2157	Channel			Bird - Common Snipe	1	1			humerus		1		
955	0	2157	Channel			Mammal	130							butchered	dark stained, some gnawing , iron deposits in sediment - probably natural iron
957	2	902	Ditch	47	239	Cattle	8	1			MT, teeth, hu frag			chopped	Saxon butchering technique?
957	2	902	Ditch			Mammal	39				fragments				2 burnt frags
960	2	902	Ditch	35	206	Cattle	4	1			hu frags and proximal phalange		0.5	chopped	
960	2	902	Ditch			Mammal	31								
993	2	2360	Ditch	115	407	Cattle	12		1		limbs - fe, tib, hu, rad, teeth		3		

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
993	2	2360	Ditch			Sheep/goat	2				tib shaft, calcaneus				
993	2	2360	Ditch			Dog/wolf	1				lower 3rd molar				robust tooth, chipped from bone crunching
993	2	2360	Ditch			Mammal	100								many small fragments and bone dust
995	2	2361	Ditch	2	4	Mammal	2								
996	2	2361	Ditch	15	15	Mammal	15								
2010	4	2377	SFB NW Quadrant	9	86	Cattle	9				humerus frags				
2012	2	2373	Pit	12	40	Mammal	12								
2023	2	2373	Pit	4	16	Mammal	4								
2025	2	2367	Pit	53	143	Cattle	4	1			MT, rad frags				
2025	2	2367	Pit			Mammal	49				fragments				many small frags
2030	0		Pit	5	47	Cattle	5				femur fragment and ribs				
2032	0		Pit	36	275	Cattle	3		1		metatarsal, pelvis		1	chopped, cut	
2032	0		Pit			Pig/boar	3	1			third molar, radius, tusk		1	chopped	very heavily worn third molar, tusk is boar?
2032	0		Pit			Mammal	30				fragments				
2033	0		Pit	48	245	Cattle	12	1			limb and jaw frags, teeth, pph		1.5	cut, chopped	roust proximal phalange with arthritic growth
2033	0		Pit			Mammal	36								many small frags
2035	2	2367	Pit	22	62	Mammal	22								1 MP - need to confirm equid/cattle, quite eroded and fragmented
2037	2	2367	Pit	11	101	Cattle	3	3			humerus, phalange frags			chopped	eroded surfaces
2037	2	2367	Pit			Mammal	8								eroded surfaces
2042	2	2040	Ditch	18	19	Mammal	18								
2045	0	2043	Ditch	2	16	Mammal	2								
2055	2	2040	Ditch	28	149	Cattle	5	1			humerus, MT, frags of MT				erosion of surfaces

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2055	2	2040	Ditch			Mammal	23								erosion of surfaces, heavy fragmentation
2061	2	2040	Ditch	11	8	Mammal	11								
2065	2	2366	Pit	52	135	Cattle	2	1			MT, lower molar				
2065	2	2366	Pit			Mammal	50				fragments				
2069	2	2366	Pit	2	1	Mammal	2								
2073	2	2366	Pit	29	70	Mammal	29								
2076	2	2366	Pit	6	40	Cattle	1	1			radius			chopped	
2076	2	2366	Pit			Mammal	5								1 x burnt black
2077	2	2366	Pit	70	358	Equid	5	1			MP. Limb frags				eroded surfaces
2077	2	2366	Pit			Mammal	65								eroded surfaces, fragmentary
2080	2	2365	Pit	2	47	Cattle	2	1			humerus and frag of				
2084	2	2366	Pit	6	40	Mammal	6								
2088	2	2366	Pit	48	234	Cattle	7		7		lower teeth, MT		1	chopped, cut	
2088	2	2366	Pit			Mammal	41				fragments				
2095	2	2365	Pit	25	4	Mammal	25								small frags
2100	2	2368	Pit	1	22	Mammal	1				scap frag				?cattle
2104	2	2368	Pit	40	22	Mammal	40								small frags
2112	2	2368	Pit	161	876	Cattle	25	1			mandible, teeth, horncore, limb, scapula frag	1	2	chopped, cut	sawn cattle horncore, cut mandible from skinning , age range 6-8 years
2112	2	2368	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1			MT			chopped	
2112	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	135				fragments				
2115	2	2368	Pit	57	127	Cattle	5	1			lower molars, mandible frags				
2115	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	52				fragments				
2117	2	2368	Pit	3	3	Sheep/goat	3	1			lower molar frags				
2119	2	2368	Pit	13	28	Cattle	3			1	mandible, lower teeth				

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2119	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	10								
2123	2	2368	Pit	2	4	Mammal	2								
2125	2	2368	Pit	1	14	Cattle	1	1			upper molar				
2127	2	2368	Pit	152	300	cattle	152	1			skull frags, upper and lower teeth				heavily fragmented
2129	2	2368	Pit	24	90	Cattle	2	1			scapula, lower molar				
2129	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	22				fragments				
2135	2	2368	Pit	55	184	Cattle	6	1			limb, mandible, teeth				
2135	2	2368	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1			MT				
2135	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	48				fragments				poor condition, erosion, fragmented
2139	2	2368	Pit	2	26	Equid	1	1			upper 3rd molar (wear 4-5)				poor condition, erosion, fragmented
2139	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	1				limb frag				
2141	2	2040	Ditch	69	399	Cattle	8	1			radius, humerus, mandible, teeth			cut, chopped	
2141	2	2040	Ditch			Mammal	61				fragments				
2143	2	2360	Ditch	57	561	Cattle	15	1	1		scapula, radius, limb, mandible, teeth,				lower 3rd molar at TWS: F-G, one Dp4 at F
2143	2	2360	Ditch			Sheep/goat	1				tibia shaft				
2143	2	2360	Ditch			Mammal	41				fragments				included 1 x burnt black fragment
2160	2		Pit	10	32	Mammal	10								eroded, fragmented
2162	0	2157	Channel	5	188	Equid	2	1			mandible, humerus			chopped	darker brown
2162	0	2157	Channel			Mammal	3								darker brown
2165	2	2368	Pit	49	265	Deer - Red	3	1			tibia, scap		1	cut, chopped	meat waste

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2165	2	2368	Pit			Brown Bear	1	1			femur		1	?cut	ends gnawed by dog/wolf, possible cut damaged by invertebrate damage, size suggest male (ID no proximal process seen with HSR, curved, shaft ridge different shape to HSR
2165	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	45				fragments				heavily fragmented
2166	2	2368	Pit	79	238	Cattle	9								erosion of surfaces
2166	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	70								erosion of surfaces, fragmented
2168	2	2169	Ditch	30	129	Cattle	2	1			humerus, lower molar				small individual
2168	2	2169	Ditch			Mammal	28								
2170	2	2368	Pit	121	235	Cattle	2	1			tibia, scapula frag				
2170	2	2368	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	1			distal gnawed humerus, prox radius		1	chopped, cut	
2170	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	117				fragments				many small fragments
2172	2	2372	Pit	3	8	Cattle	3	1			carpals		1		
2174	2	2372	Pit	7	70	Cattle	7	1			mandible frags, lower molar				dental calculus
2175	2	2372	Pit	5	21	Cattle	1				premolar, lower tooth				
2175	2	2372	Pit			Bird	1				fragments				large bird, goose sized
2175	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	3								
2177	2	2372	Pit	10	132	Cattle	1	1			tibia			chopped	
2177	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	9				fragments				
2179	2	2372	Pit	2	7	Mammal	2				fragments				
2183	2	2372	Pit	7	55	Cattle	1	1			mandible				
2183	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	6				fragments				
2185	2		Pit	77	241	Cattle	8	1			mandible, teeth, limb		1	cut, chopped	
2185	2		Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1			hu shaft			chopped	

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2185	2		Pit			Mammal	68				small frags included				
2191	2		Pit	12	89	Sheep/goat	4	1			mandible, tibia, frags of limb				
2191	2		Pit			Mammal	8				fragments				
2198	2		Pit	86	268	Cattle	4	1			ulna, rib frags		1	chopped, cut	
2198	2		Pit			Sheep/goat	8	1			horncore, MT, radius, teeth	1	2	chopped, cut	SHEEP horncore, ram - robust
2198	2		Pit			Mammal	74				small frags				2 x frags burnt black, many small frags
2199	2		Pit	28	183	Cattle	9	1			pelvis, teeth, mandible				
2199	2		Pit			Mammal	19				fragments				
2201	2		Pit	472	1066	Cattle	472	1			skull, upper jaws, horncores, vertebrae, fragments of skull	2	2	chopped, cut	skinning cuts on frontal bone, aged 6-8yrs
2203	2	2372	Pit	33	219	Cattle	5	1			mandible, iso teeth, rib		1	chopped	erosion of surface
2203	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	28				fragments				erosion of surface
2205	2	2372	Pit	20	633	Cattle	8	1			hu, rad, fe and frags of limbs		2	cut, chopped	
2205	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	12				small fragments				
2206	2	2372	Pit	57	1305	Cattle	12	1			pelvis, fe and hu frags, teeth, talus, calc	2	4	cut, chopped	
2206	2	2372	Pit			Deer - Red	3	1			antler fragments				naturally shed antler burr and stem, tine fragments
2206	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	42				fragments				
2207	2	2372	Pit	198	1179	Cattle	16	1			comp hu, comp MT, mt	2	5	chopped, cut	twisted MT

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
											frags, tal, teeth, vert				
2207	2	2372	Pit			Equid	7	1			teeth, limb frags				
2207	2	2372	Pit			Deer - Red	1	1			antler tine tip				
2207	2	2372	Pit			Pig/boar	2		1		teeth, limb frags				
2207	2	2372	Pit			Sheep/goat	4	1			mandible, femur frag				
2207	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	168				fragments				many small fragments
2209	2	2371	Pit	12	79	Mammal	12				fragments				
2221	2	2372	Pit	451	1744	Cattle	31	1			hc, MC distal, tal, pelvis, teeth	1	2	cut, chopped	horncore ch at base
2221	2	2372	Pit			Equid	4	1			fe, pel, lumbar vert	2	2	chopped, cut	
2221	2	2372	Pit			Sheep/goat	4	1			robust mc, 2 upper molars, lower molars		1	cut	
2221	2	2372	Pit			Pig/boar	5	1			teeth, limb frags, mandible				
2221	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	407				fragments				many small fragments of skull
2225	2	2372	Pit	11	10	Mammal	11				fragments				poor condition
2229	2	2372	Pit	5	15	Equid	1	1			lower molar				well worn
2229	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	4				fragments				
2231	2	2372	Pit	420	2580	Cattle	45	1			phalanges, limb, pelvis, teeth, mandible, vert	2	12	chopped, cut	lowe wear on teeth
2231	2	2372	Pit			Equid	15	1			mandible, tib frags, 2 carpals, pph, tail vert, iph	1	3	cut	worn teeth
2231	2	2372	Pit			Sheep/goat	1				lower molar 1				
2231	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	359				small frags				many skull frags

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2233	2	2371	Pit	26	114	Dog/wolf	26	1			mandibles, radius, isolated teeth and other frags	3	3	?cut	robust individual, well worn M2, large canid
2240	2	2372	Pit	3	508	Cattle	3	1			skull with short horns, frags	2			complete horn = 78mmGL
2241	2	2372	Pit	2	21	Cattle	2								
2251	2	2372	Pit	1	63	Cattle	1				vert				
2252	2	2372	Pit	6	17	Mammal	6								
2253	2	2372	Pit	156	650	Cattle	4	1			limb frags		1		
2253	2	2372	Pit			Deer - Red	2	1			antler and lower P4			chopped/ sawn	antler working waste? tine , well worn P4
2253	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	150				skull frags +				1 burnt grey, eroded bone
2255	2	2372	Pit	163	516	Cattle	163	1			femur, ribs, skull, horncores	2			including short horncores c80mm long
2256	2	2372	Pit	2	63	Mammal	2								
2257	2	2372	Pit	90	317	Cattle	2	1			tooth, vert				
2257	2	2372	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	1			mandible, limb	1			
2257	2	2372	Pit			Rodent - Water Vole	9	1			limb bones, ribs, tooth		8		rat/water vole
2257	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	77								
2260	2	2372	Pit	127	257	Cattle	127	1			limb, skull frags, teeth			chopped	erosion
2261	2	2372	Pit	103	526	Cattle	12	1			talus, carpals, mandible,	1	1	ch, cut	
2261	2	2372	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	1			mandible, rib				
2261	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	89								one frag burnt grey

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2262	2	2372	Horse	641	9875	Equid	641	1			Mandibles, skull frags, hus, rads, mts, mcs, pphs, iphs, 2 dphs, axis and cerv verts, thoracic vert. patella, carpals, calc, upper teeth, pelvis, sacrum, sternum frags, scaps, ribs,	17	21.5	none seen	all bones fully fused, some invertebrate damage, MT = 250, MC = 210, FE = 330, Tib = 290, med-large pony, some arthritis, worn teeth, calculus, canine teeth present so probably male, no obvious signs of injury/death, low pathologies compared to may work equids, small amount of arthritic wear in pelvis, muscle attachments strong,
2266	2	2371	Pit	2	3	Mammal	2								
2270	2	2371	Pit	15	102	Mammal	15								
2278	2	2372	Pit	37	737	Sheep/goat	2	1			skull, mandible	1	1	chopped, cut	
2278	2	2372	Pit			Cattle	3				scapula, humerus frags		1		
2278	2	2372	Pit			Equid	2	2			2 tibias	1	2		one small individual, one mid-range for pony
2278	2	2372	Pit			Deer - Red	4	1			mandible, limb , cuboid		2	chopped, cut	virtually no dental calculus deposits on teeth
2278	2	2372	Pit			Pig/boar	1		1		humerus shaft			chopped, cut	
2278	2	2372	Pit			Dog/wolf	5	1			skull, mandible,		2		high and muscular ridge, strong muscle attachments, ?wolf
2278	2	2372	Pit			SM - Fox	1	1			proximal tibia				
2278	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	19				fragments				
2280	2	2372	Pit	64	606	Cattle	21	1			mandible, teeth, limb frags, calcaneus, pel, scap	1	2	ch, cut	

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2280	2	2372	Pit			Pig/boar	3	1			mandible, iso LM3, scap			cut	
2280	2	2372	Pit			Deer - Red	8	1			antler			sawn	branch/large tine fragments
2280	2	2372	Pit			Mammal	32				skull fragments				
2292	2	2369	Pit	9	16	Mammal	9				fragments				
2299	0	2370	Pit	2	2	Mammal	2				fragments				
2300	0	2157	Channel	1	4	Mammal	1				fragment				
2317	2	2368	Pit	1	1	Mammal	1				fragment				
2321	2	2369	Pit	219	91	Mammal	219				fragments				many small eroded fragments, poor condition
2322	2	2367	Pit	3	225	Cattle	3	1			radius, tooth	1	1	cut	
2324	2	2368	Pit	25	424	Cattle	10	1			teeth, vert, limb frags, pelvis		1	chopped, cut	
2324	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	15								
2325	2	2368	Pit	11	89	Cattle	2	1			talus and iph	1	2		
2325	2	2368	Pit			Mammal	9				fragments				
2329	2	2369	Pit	7	28	Cattle	1				proximal phalange				
2329	2	2369	Pit			Mammal	6				fragments				
2334	2	2375	Pit	2	28	Cattle	2				teeth				
2335	2	2375	Pit	10	228	Cattle	2		1		metatarsal, calcaneus		1		c.2 yrs at death, robust calc - cull of surplus bulls?
2335	2	2375	Pit			Dog/wolf	2				mandible frag with M1 and 2, pelvis		2		
2335	2	2375	Pit			Deer - Roe	1				tibia				
2335	2	2375	Pit			Mammal	5				fragments				
2338	2		Pit	5	51	Mammal	5				fragments				
2340	2	2369	Pit	6	169	Equid	6				metacarpal, limb frags	1	1		MC GL = 190
2342	2	2376	Pit	64	565	Cattle	14	1			limb, teeth, pelvis				
2342	2	2376	Pit			Mammal	50				fragments				

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Count	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2357	2	2369	Pit	33	77	Cattle	32				scapula and mandible frags				small frags, eroded
2357	2	2369	Pit			Dog/wolf	1				upper molar 2				
2358	2	2375	Pit	47	548	Cattle	19				mandible, limb frags, teeth		1	chopped	
2358	2	2375	Pit			Deer - Red	2				scapula, dph		1.5		
2358	2	2375	Pit			Mammal	26				fragments				
2359	2	2376	Pit	41	326	Cattle	5	1			metacarpals frags, femur, teeth			chopped	small lesion of 7mm diam and shallow on proximal articular surface of MC
2359	2	2376	Pit			Mammal	36								1 burnt black frag

3. **MNL 778.** Sample bone. Additional information is provided in the digital archive.

Context	Sample No	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	Burnt	Bunt Colour	Comments
335	4	10	69	Sheep/goat	2	a		talus, horn frag			small individual
335	4			Mammal	8						
342	3	1	1	Mammal	1						
416	5	5	3	Mammal	5						
416	6	168	353	Cattle	1	a		tooth			upper molar 1
416	6			Mammal	167						probably frags of cattle skull
488	7	4	12	Mammal	4						
502	9	3	1	Mammal	3						tooth fragments
561	16	5	10	Mammal	5						
590	17	1	1	Fish - Ray/Skate	1	a		dermal denticle			dermal denticle
590	17	22	17	Mammal	22				22	black, grey, white	
642	23	70	59	Cattle	3	a		teeth			lower premolars
642	23			Mammal	67						
660	25	23	33	Mammal	19				1	black	
660	25			SM - Hare	4						
737	28	9	5	Mammal	9						horn frags? Cattle?

4. **MNL 798** Sample bone. Additional information is provided in the digital archive.

Context	Sample No	Mesh	Type	Period	Phase	Group	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	burnt	B.Col
816	41		Pit 815	MIA	2	2376	32	10	Mammal	24			fragments		
816	41		Pit 815	MIA	2	2376			Herpetofauna - Common Toad	8			hu, fe, rad, tibio, scap		
821	42		Pit 832	MIA	2	2375	16	4	Mammal	15			fragments	2	black
821	42		Pit 832	MIA	2	2375			Sheep/goat	1	a		tibia		
846	43		Layer 851	Natural	0		10	12	Mammal	9			fragments		
846	43		Layer 851	Natural	0				SM - Hare	1	a		tibia		
891	48		Pit 890	MIA	2		74	3	Mammal	74			fragments	10	Black
931	53		Ditch 930	MIA	2	302	7	1	Mammal	7			fragments	7	white
2012	72		Pit 2011	MIA	2	2373	12	1	Mammal	12			fragments	12	white/grey
2025	71		Pit 2024	MIA	2	2367	12	9	Mammal	12			fragments		
2165	85		Pit 2064	MIA	2	2368	44	7	Mammal	37			fragments		
2165	85		Pit 2064	MIA	2	2368			Herpetofauna misc	4			fragments		
2165	85		Pit 2064	MIA	2	2368			Herpetofauna - Common Frog	3			tibio, fe, rad		
2172	86		Ditch 2070	MIA	2	2372	13	1	Mammal	12					
2172	86		Ditch 2070	MIA	2	2372			Rodent - Bank Vole	1			humerus		
2198	88		Pit 2197	MIA	2		156	92	Mammal	142					
2198	88		Pit 2197	MIA	2				Cattle	3	a		horncore frag, proximal ulna frag, vertebra		
2198	88		Pit 2197	MIA	2				Sheep/goat	10	j		fragments of metacarpal, radius, mandible, 5 isolated tooth frags		
2198	88		Pit 2197	MIA	2				Small mammal - Hare	1			femur		
2205	96		Pit 2204	MIA	2	2372	9	8	Mammal	7			fragments		
2205	96		Pit 2204	MIA	2	2372			Sheep/goat	2	a		axis and molar		
2206	95		Pit 2204	MIA	2	2372	35	5	Mammal	34			fragments		
2206	95		Pit 2204	MIA	2	2372			Herpetofauna - Common Frog	1			vert		
2257	91		Pit 2254	MIA	2	2372	104	5	Herpetofauna - Common Frog	11			vert, rad, tibio, fe, hu		
2257	91		Pit 2254	MIA	2	2372			Small mammal - ?Hare	1			humerus fragment		
2257	91		Pit 2254	MIA	2	2372			?Bird - ?Duck species?	1			humerus fragment		

Context	Sample No	Mesh	Type	Period	Phase	Group	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	burnt	B.Col
2257	91		Pit 2254	MIA	2	2372			Mammal	91			fragments		
2279	103		Pit 641	MIA	2	2372	37	4	Small mammal - Common Shrew	2			femur, tooth		
2279	103		Pit 641	MIA	2	2372			Herpetofauna - Common Toad	1			humerus fragment		
2279	103		Pit 641	MIA	2	2372			Sheep/goat	2			metacarpal frags		
2279	103		Pit 641	MIA	2	2372			Mammal	32			fragments		
2288	97		Oven/kiln	MIA	2	2372	3	1	Small mammal	1			?hare femur frag		
2321	98		Oven/kiln	MIA	2	2372	1	0	Mammal	1			single fragment		
2340	100		Pit 2339	MIA	2	2369	34	3	Mammal	33			fragments		
2340	100		Pit 2339	MIA	2	2369			Herpetofauna - Common Toad	1			tibia		

5. MNL 778 Measurements

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SC	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end	Comments
660	cattle	mt	f	204					44.1	46.8	22.6	21.2	23.4						
660	cattle	mt	f	195									22.1						
660	cattle	mc	f						55.4	56.7	25.4	27.5							
660	cattle	mc	f						55.6		28.3								
660	cattle	tal	f	58.3															
660	cattle	tal	f	60.8															
660	cattle	tal	f	55.6															
660	equid	tib	f	310	73.8	44.8							38.2						
349	pig/boar	tib	nf	43.2															neonatal
339	red deer	mt	f						41.2	44.1	21.3	20.6	20						
660	sheep	hc	n/a	200											35.9	57.3			

6. MNL 798 Measurements

Context	Species	Element	Side	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SC	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end	Comments
846	Cattle	mt		f	195					44.6	45.2	22.1	20	25.2	40.6					
955	Cattle	tib		f		52.1	36.8							31.2						
955	Cattle	mt		f	194															
955	Cattle	mc		f	180					50.1	51.8	24.3	23.2	26.9	50					
955	Cattle	mc		f	174					43.8	47.2	20.9	21.6	27.3						
2206	Cattle	tal		f	62.8															
2206	Cattle	pel		f														50.7		
2207	Cattle	hu		f	235			60.2	26.8					28.3						
2207	Cattle	mt		f	198					43.2	45.1	20.7	22.8	19.1						some twisting from traction
2221	Cattle	hc		f	125											40	55.6			
2221	Cattle	tal		f	60.8															
2231	Cattle	tib		f	300	52	36.6							32						
2240	Cattle	hc		f	71											25.4	37.6			
2240	Cattle	hc		f	65											26.7	40.2			
2261	Cattle	tal		f	57.2															
2342	Cattle	pel		f														42.5		
2359	Cattle	mc		f	165					41.6	50	22.4	24.1	26.2						
846	Equid	tib		f	280	58.2	41.6							32.5						
955	Equid	tib		f	290	61.5	41.6							36.8						
2221	Equid	fe		f	302															
2221	Equid	pel		f														49.2		
2262	Equid	mc	left	f	210					42.1	47.1			31.3	47.6					
2262	Equid	hu	left	f	260			69.2	34.2					33.1						
2262	Equid	rad	left	f	290	65.4								34.3						

Context	Species	Element	Side	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SC	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end	Comments
2262	Equid	pph	left	f	72.8															
2262	Equid	tib	left	f	305	71.2	41.8							36.4						
2262	Equid	scap	left	f															49.8	GLP=82.3
2262	Equid	hu	right	f	260			70.5	33.3					33.6						
2262	Equid	mc	right	f	215					43.2	46.5			30.1	47.9					
2262	Equid	rad	right	f	290	65.4								33.7						
2262	Equid	pph	right	f	71.9															
2262	Equid	scap	right	f															51.8	GLP = 81.2
2262	Equid	tib	right	f	298	69.8	43.5							35.6						
2262	Equid	fe	right	f	338	83.4	110							39.9						head = 49.7 diam
2262	Equid	mt	right	f	251					41.2	44.4			28.9	48					
2262	Equid	calc	right	f	99.7															
2278	Equid	tib		f	280	52.3	33.4							29.1						
2340	Equid	mc		f	200					38.1	40.8			28.1						
955	Sheep	hu		f	159			27.6	12.7					14.2						
2198	Sheep	hc		f	85											23	35			

7. MNL 798. Tooth record

Ctxt	Type	Period	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS
955	Channel		Equid	PM3	e	4
955	Channel		Equid	PM4	e	4
955	Channel		Equid	M1	e	4
955	Channel		Equid	M2	e	5
955	Channel		Equid	M3	e	4
2231	Pit	MIA	Cattle	Dp4	e	k
2231	Pit	MIA	Cattle	DM1	e	f
2231	Pit	MIA	Cattle	DM2	e	e
2231	Pit	MIA	Equid	M1	e	4
2231	Pit	MIA	Equid	M2	e	3 to 4
2231	Pit	MIA	Equid	M3	e	3 to 4
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM2	e	4
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM3	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM4	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM1	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM2	e	3 to 4
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM3	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM2	e	4
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM3	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LPM4	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM1	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM2	e	3 to 4
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	LM3	e	3
2262	Burial/Pit	MIA	Equid	Canine	e	2 to 3

APPENDIX 14: PLANT MACROFOSSILS CATALOGUES

Sample No. (Evaluation, MNL 778)	**7**	**2**	**9**	**25**	**1**	**3**	**11**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**22**	**28**
Context No.	**0488**	**0324**	**0502**	**0660**	**0326**	**0342**	**0507**	**0569**	**0603**	**0626**	**0645**	**0737**
Cut No.	**0487**	**0323**	**0501**	**0659**	**0325**		**0506**	**0568**	**0602**	**0625**	**0643**	**0736**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Quarry Pit**	**Ditch**	**SFB**	**Quarry Pit**	**Hollow**	**Pit**	**PH**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Hearth**	**PH**
Trench No.	**92**	**8**	**91**	**143**	**5**	**12**	**155**	**74**	**105**	**102**	**102**	**144**
Cereals and other food plants												
Triticum sp.		#			###						#	#
Hordeum sp.					#						#	
Cereal indent. (grains)		#		#	##					#		#
Fabeaceae					#							
Tree/shrub charred												
Corylus sp. Nutshell	#	#										
Weeds/other charred												
Brassicaceae					#							
Poaceae				#	#							
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x		xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x			x							x
Charcoal >10mm												x
Fibrous roots	xxx	#	xxx	xxx		xx	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx
Other remains												
Snail shells	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Amphibian/Small mammal bones				#	#							
Vitrified material (organic)	x		x	x		x	x	xx		x	x	x
Coal fragments	#		#			#				#		x
Ferrous spheriods												#
Modern cereal remains						x						
Remains from non floating residues												
Ferrous flakes/sheriod				#								#
Indent. cereal grains		#		#								##
Corylus sp. Nutshell		##										
Snails	#		#			x	#	#	#	#		
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (ml)	**50**	**50**	**10**	**100**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**100**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Sample No. (Excavation, MNL 798)	**43**	**48**	**72**	**100**	**42**	**47**	**88**	**91**	**92**	**40**	**41**	**74**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**58**	**63**
Context No.	**0846**	**0891**	**2012**	**2340**	**0821**	**0856**	**2198**	**2257**	**2207**	**0812**	**0816**	**2049**	**0917**	**0919**	**0921**	**0970**	**0988**
Cut No.	**0851**	**0890**	**2011**	**2339**	**0832**	**0855**	**2197**	**2254**	**2204**	**0811**	**0815**	**2048**	**0916**	**0918**	**0920**	**0969**	**0987**
Feature type	**Channel**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Grave**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**
Triticum sp.	#	#	#		#						#			#			
Hordeum sp.							#										
Cereal indent. (grains)	xx	x	x	#	x		x	#		x	xx		x	xx	x	xx	
Glume base indent.																	
Fabeaceae																#	
Heather stem frags	x																
Prunus/Crataegus sp.?															#		
Corylus sp. Nutshell														#			
Polygonaceae							#	#									
Poaceae			#			#	#						#	#		#	
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal 5-10mm		x			x												
Charcoal >10mm																	
Fibrous roots	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x			xx	xxx	xx		x			
Snail shells	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Amphibian/Small mammal bones							#	#			xx						
Animal bone fragments	#			x	x	x		#									
Coal fragments		#									#	#	x	#			
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**10**	**40**	**20**	**20**	**40**	**80**	**30**	**30**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**
Volume of flot (ml)	**10**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**30**	**5**	**10**	**5**	**10**	**20**	**50**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**15**	**5**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Sample No. (Excavation, MNL 798)	**86**	**44**	**65**	**71**	**78**	**85**	**96**	**97**	**98**
Context No.	**2172**	**0853**	**0986**	**2025**	**2150**	**2165**	**2206**	**2288**	**2321**
Cut No.	**2171**	**0852**	**0985**	**2024**	**2144**	**2113**	**2204**	**0643**	**2320**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Channel**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Oven**	**Pit**
Triticum sp.				#				#	#
Hordeum sp.						#			
Cereal indent. (grains)	x			x		xx	#	#	x
Glume base indent.					#				
Fabeaceae									
Heather stem frags						x			
Prunus/Crataegus sp.?									
Corylus sp. Nutshell			#					#	#
Polygonaceae			#						
Poaceae								#	
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	xxx	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal 5-10mm		xxx				x			
Charcoal >10mm		xx							
Fibrous roots	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	x
Snail shells	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	#					#	#	#	
Animal bone fragments				xx					
Coal fragments									
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**100**	**4**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**40**
Volume of flot (ml)	**5**	**300**	**15**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**5**	**10**	**15**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**60%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

APPENDIX 15: MOLLUSC DATA FROM CHANNEL 2157

Channel/Feature	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1
Context	2147	2149	2149	2148	2148	2150	2150	2158	2158	2151	947ii	947i	946	945	945	944	944	943	943	942	940	939	939
Monolithic sequence	79C	79C	79C	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Sample	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Depth (cm)	32-40	21-32	9-21	169-178	159-169	150-159	142-150	136-142	129-136	121-129	99-111	92-99	86-92	77-86	68-77	59-68	51-59	43-51	35-43	29-35	18-29	12-18	4-12
Wt (g)	630	889	913	832	1032	490	619	632	983	983	1278	684	724	903	924	1166	1185	645	703	576	1500	870	850
MOLLUSCA																							
Pomatias elegans (Müller)	+	1	12	-	-	4	3	+	3	3	2	5	13	11	4	2	3	+	1	+	1	2	+
Carychium cf. *minimum* Müller	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	-	5	6	-	1	1	4	3	1	2	3	10	16	21	10	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	4
Carychium spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	2	-	-	3	5	2	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Succinea putris (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	1
Succinea/Oxyloma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Cochlicopa cf. *lubrica* (Müller)	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Cochlicopa cf. *lubricella* (Porro)	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	-	-	4	-	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	5	6	-	-	+	7	2	4	2	4	6	4
Truncatellina cylindrica (Férussac)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo antivertigo (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	2	-
Vertigo cf. *moulinsiana* (Dupuy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo angustior Jeffreys	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	-	11	67	-	1	31	35	17	14	21	23	21	35	3	4	1	12	20	11	5	13	23	16
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	5	17	-	-	5	15	14	4	17	1	5	21	16	11	1	5	-	-	5	22	5	4
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia cf. *excentrica* Sterki	-	4	38	-	1	20	24	9	22	41	13	16	40	28	9	4	37	7	6	7	17	37	68
Vallonia excentica/pulchella	1	13	20	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	6	2	-	3	1	2	1	4	6	2
Vallonia spp.	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merdigera obscura (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	-	4	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	+	-	1	5	10	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	3
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vitrea crystallina (Müller)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitrea contracta (Westerlund)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	5	7
Aegopinella pura (Alder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limacidae	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	1
Euconulus cf. *fulvus* (Müller)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clausilia bidentata (Ström)	-	2	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	-	2	15	-	-	5	5	-	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	3	10
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	-	1	6	-	1	24	28	35	26	50	14	6	5	10	2	3	22	12	6	27	62	65	144
Helicigona lapicida (Linnaeus)	-	1	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cepaea spp.	-	1	4	-	-	+	-	+	1	+	+	1	1	+	+	1	-	+	-	+	-	-	1
Freshwater																							
Valvata cristata Müller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	35	1	-
Bithynia tentaculata (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	8	9	3	8	2	-
Bithynia tentaculata operculum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1]	-	-	[2]	[1]	-	-	-	-	[3]	[25]	[18]	[2]	[9]	[12]	[1]

Channel/Feature	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1	C3.1
Context	2147	2149	2149	2148	2148	2150	2150	2158	2158	2151	947ii	947i	946	945	945	944	944	943	943	942	940	939	939
Monolithic sequence	79C	79C	79C	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Sample	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Depth (cm)	32-40	21-32	9-21	169-178	159-169	150-159	142-150	136-142	129-136	121-129	99-111	92-99	86-92	77-86	68-77	59-68	51-59	43-51	35-43	29-35	18-29	12-18	4-12
Wt (g)	630	889	913	832	1032	490	619	632	983	983	1278	684	724	903	924	1166	1185	645	703	576	1500	870	850
Galba truncatula (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	3	-	4	1	-
Omphiscola glabra (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planorbis cf. *planorbis* (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	8	4	5	-	2
Planorbis cf. *carinatus* (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-	-
Anisus leucostoma/vortex	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	1	41	10	2	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	4	1	2
Anisus vortex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bathyomphalus contortus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyraulus albus (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyraulus crista (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hippeutis complanatus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	7	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	1	2	17	-	-
Planorbids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidium amnicum (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidium casertanum (Poli)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidum henslowanum (Sheppard)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxa	1	19	14	0	6	20	21	16	15	17	22	18	17	15	11	12	30	16	17	12	20	16	15
TOTAL	**1**	**63**	**213**	**0**	**8**	**139**	**158**	**103**	**90**	**220**	**111**	**86**	**170**	**135**	**57**	**20**	**193**	**84**	**63**	**65**	**217**	**166**	**271**
Freshwater	0	0	0	0	0	23	24	14	8	70	33	6	0	0	0	0	62	34	24	15	76	5	4
Grain																							

APPENDIX 16: RADIOCARBON DATES

Context	Sample	Feature	material	RC age BP	Lab code	68.3% prob	95.4% prob	BC/AD
0986	65	pit 0985	charred nutshell: Corylus	4193 ± 22	SUERC-100686 (GU58879)	2881 to 2705	2889 to 2675	calBC
0919	52	Hall 2008: posthole 0918	charred plant remains: Corylus and indet Fabaceae	660 ± 25	SUERC-100690 (GU58880)	1290 to 1385	1281 to 1392	calAD
2165	85	pit 2113	charred cereal grains: Hordeum vulgare	2184 ± 25	SUERC-100691 (GU58881)	352 to 177	361 to 164	calBC
2321	98	pit 2320	charred cereal grains: Triticum sp.	317 ± 22	SUERC-100692 (GU58882)	1521 to 1637	1495 to 1644	calAD
2288	97	oven 0641/0643	charred plant remains: indet cereal and Bromus sp. grains	2099 ± 25	SUERC-100693 (GU58883)	153 to 55	194 to 44	calBC
0860		burial 0828	human bone	2131 ± 24	SUERC-100694 (GU58884)	197 to 103	344 to 53	calBC
0857		burial 0855	human bone	2147 ± 20	SUERC-100695 (GU58885)	343 to 152	349 to 58	calBC
2262		pit 2230	Equus sp.	2068 ± 22	SUERC-100696 (GU58886)	106 to 1	162 to 5	calBC
0955		Channel 2157: cut 0851	Equus sp.	2101 ± 22	SUERC-100700 (GU58887)	154 to 55	176 to 46	calBC

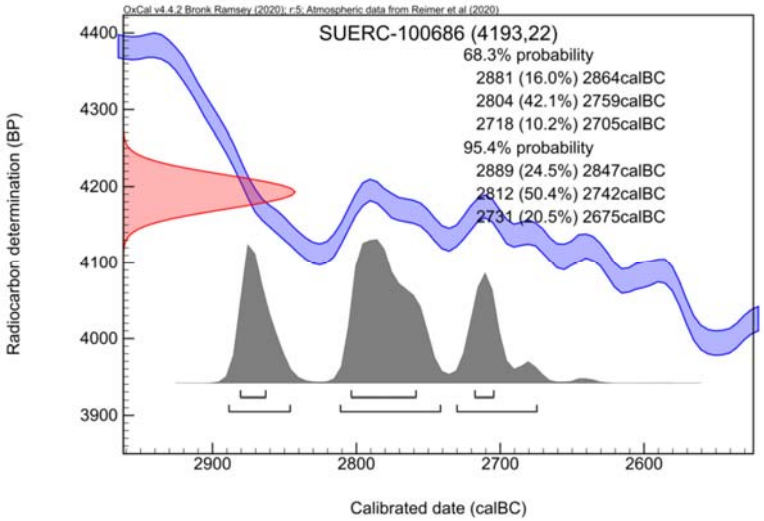
N.B. The ^{14}C ages are quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and require calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in
Dunbar *et al*. (2016), *Radiocarbon 58(1), 9–23.*

For any queries relating to the certificates, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100686 (GU58879)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	986
Sample Reference	65
Material	charred nutshell: *Corylus*
δ¹³C relative to VPDB	-26.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4193 ± 22

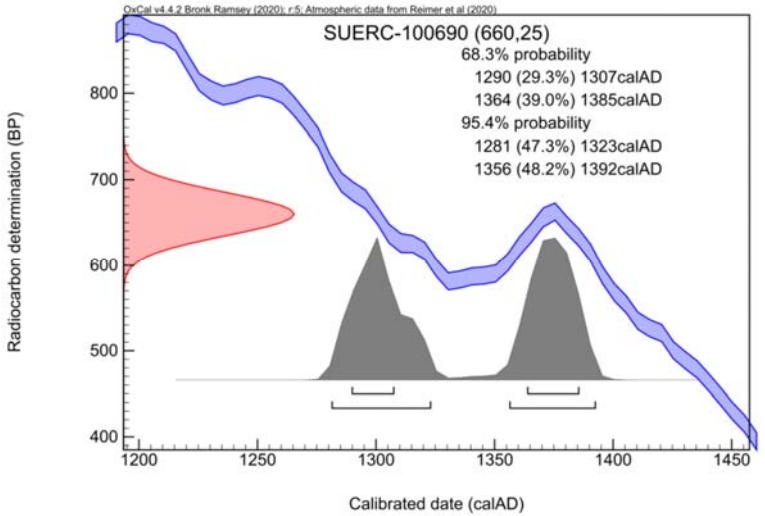


The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100690 (GU58880)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	919
Sample Reference	52
Material	charred plant remains: *Corylus* and indet Fabaceae
δ¹³C relative to VPDB	-23.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	660 ± 25



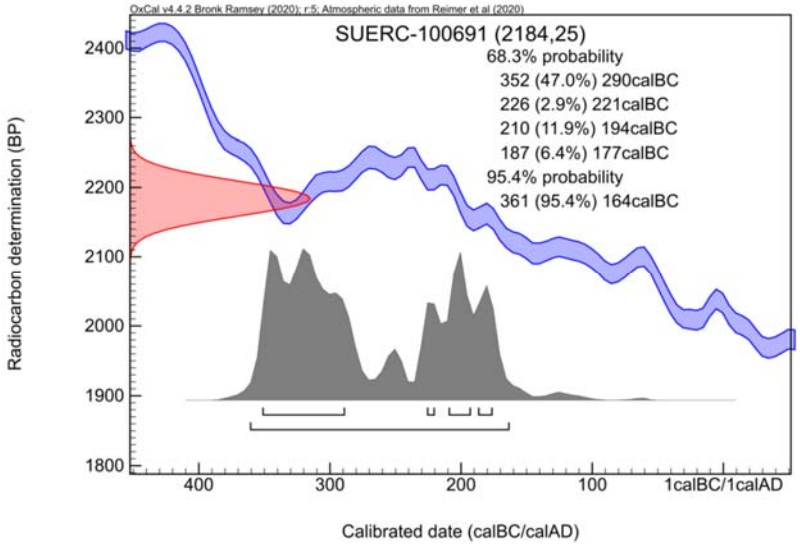
The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009), *Radiocarbon 51(1), 337–60*
† Reimer et al. (2020), *Radiocarbon 62(4), 725–57*

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100691 (GU58881)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	2165
Sample Reference	85
Material	charred cereal grains: *Hordeum vulgare*
δ¹³C relative to VPDB	-23.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2184 ± 25

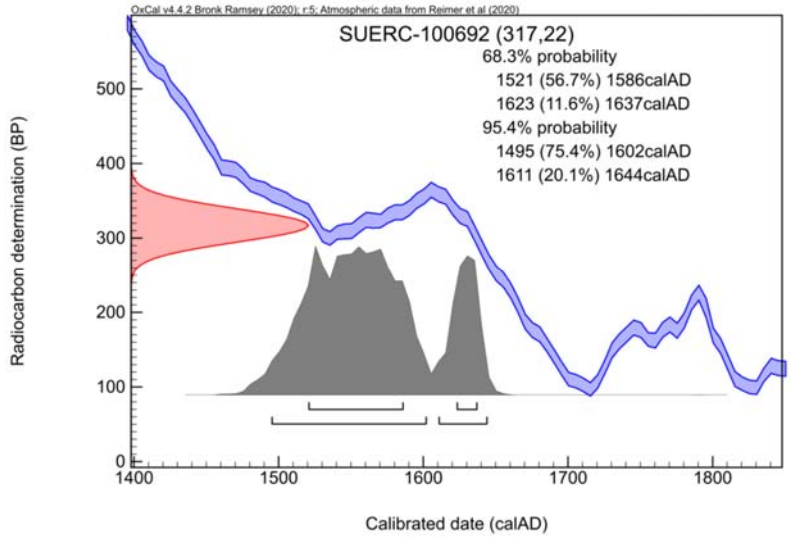


The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100692 (GU58882)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	2351
Sample Reference	98
Material	charred cereal grains: *Triticum* sp.
δ¹³C relative to VPDB	-25.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	317 ± 22



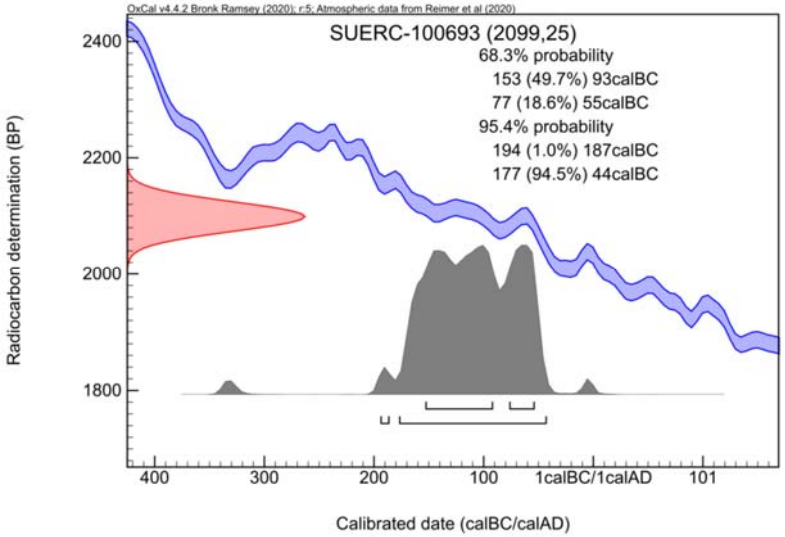
The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009), *Radiocarbon 51(1), 337–60*
† Reimer et al. (2020), *Radiocarbon 62(4), 725–57*

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100693 (GU58883)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	2288
Sample Reference	97
Material	charred plant remains : indet cereal and *Bromus* sp. grains
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2099 ± 25

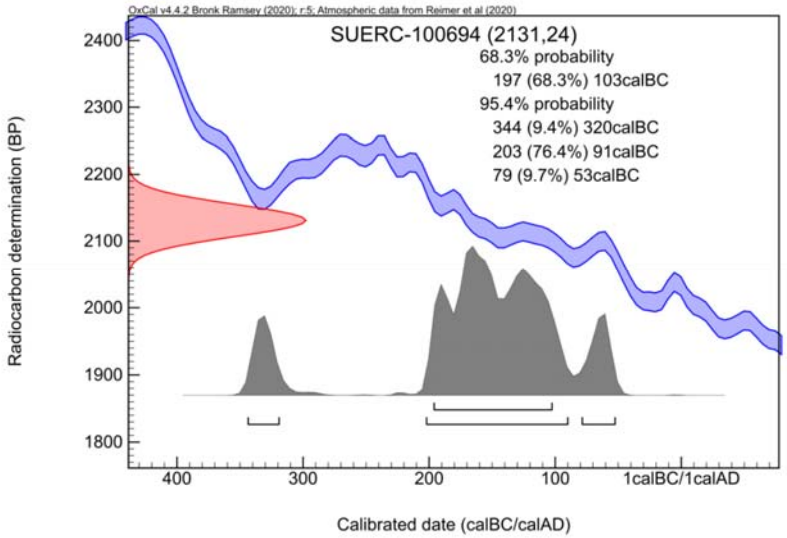


The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100694 (GU58884)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	SK 0860
Sample Reference	SK 0860
Material	human bone: Human right humerus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.5 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2131 ± 24



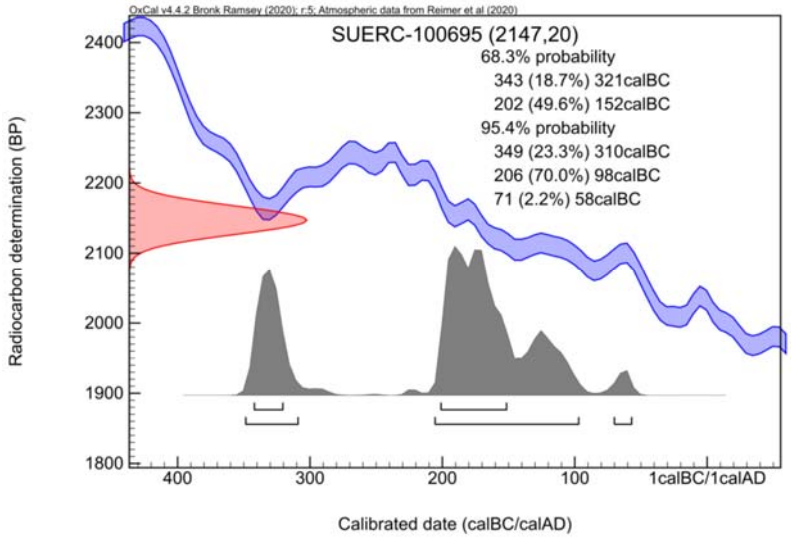
The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009), *Radiocarbon 51(1), 337–60*
† Reimer et al. (2020), *Radiocarbon 62(4), 725–57*

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100695 (GU58885)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	SK 0857
Sample Reference	SK 0857
Material	human bone:Human left tibia
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	10.0 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2147 ± 20

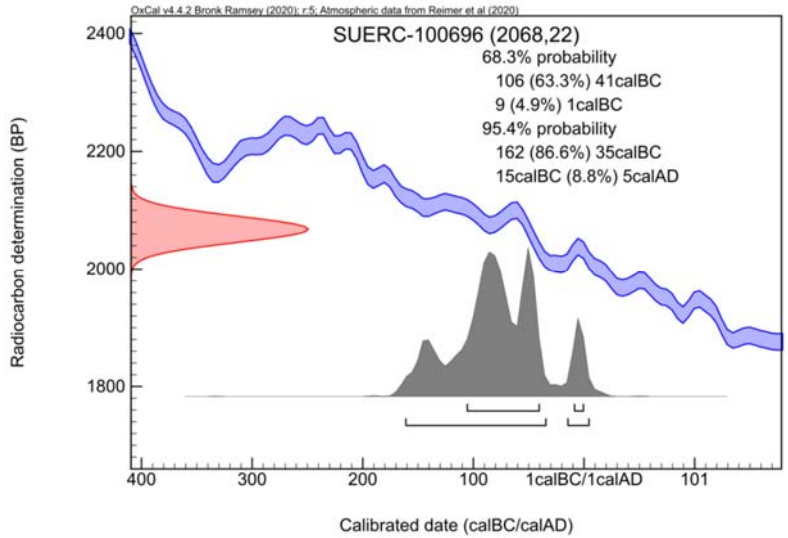


The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100696 (GU58886)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	2262
Material	animal bone: *Equus* sp. mandible
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.4 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	2068 ± 22



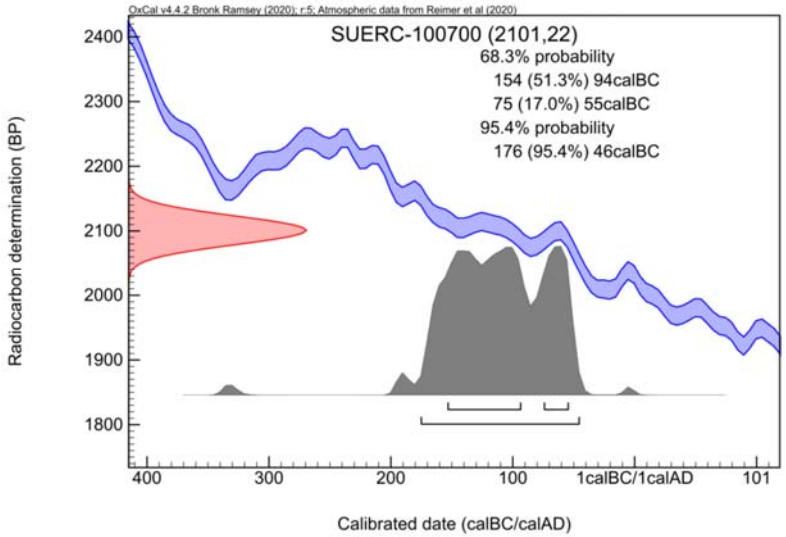
The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009), *Radiocarbon 51(1), 337–60*
† Reimer et al. (2020), *Radiocarbon 62(4), 725–57*

Laboratory Code	SUERC-100700 (GU58887)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	MNL 798
Context Reference	955
Material	animal bone: *Equus* sp. mandible
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2101 ± 22



The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009), *Radiocarbon 51(1), 337–60*
† Reimer et al. (2020), *Radiocarbon 62(4), 725–57*

APPENDIX 17: OASIS

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Excavation at Mildenhall Hub, Mildenhall
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-511714
Short description	Archaeological investigations by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) and Cotswold Archaeology (CA) from 2016 to 2019 of a 26ha site southwest of Mildenhall recorded principal phases of late prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon occupation. A single high-status Anglo-Saxon burial (Grave 0404) of the mid 7th century AD was also found with grave goods, including a hanging bowl, spear and shield. Isotope analysis of the male skeleton has suggested that the deceased was of local birth. Broadly contemporary buildings include small post-built 'halls' and sunken-featured buildings (SFBs). The prehistoric occupation is dated by pottery and radiocarbon determinations to the Middle Iron Age (400 BC–100 BC). The evidence of settlement comprised over 120 pits in around a dozen pit clusters, as well as ditches that represent the remains of farming enclosures. Two pits contained adult human burials, another had a complete horse, and one provided a sheltered hollow for an oven. The enclosure ditches of the Iron Age settlement were located to take advantage of a large natural feature in the south of the site, a mired palaeochannel that had once been a tributary of the River Lark. Combined macrofossil plant, pollen, diatom and mollusc evidence, together with a geoarchaeological study of the channel's formation and silting-up processes, have allowed for the reconstruction of the farmed environment from the prehistoric to medieval periods. In addition, finds of coins, other artefacts, and animal and human remains within the channel fills suggest the possibility that further ritual activity was centred on this marshy 'wet' feature in the later Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) and Early Roman period (AD 43–200).
Project dates	27th September 2016 to 21st September 2018, and May 2019
Project type	Evaluation (MNL 778) and Excavation (MNL 798)
Previous work	Evaluation (MNL 778): suffolka1-263962 Excavation (MNL 798): suffolka1-320254
Future work	No
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site location	Mildenhall Hub/Mildenhall/West Suffolk/Suffolk
Study area (m^2/ha)	26ha (evaluation)/1.76ha (excavation)
Site co-ordinates	570370, 274710
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	SCCAS
Project design (WSI) originator	SACIC
Project Manager	Chris Fern/Jo Caruth
Project Supervisor	Rob Brooks
MONUMENT TYPE (FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types)	Palaeochannel - EARLY PREHISTORIC Animal Burial; Building; Burial; Ditched Enclosure; Grain Storage Pit; Rubbish Pit; Kiln - MIDDLE IRON AGE Burial; Grave; Grubenhaus - EARLY MEDIEVAL
SIGNIFICANT FINDS (FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus)	Pot - IRON AGE Animal Remains; Brooch; Butchered Animal Remains; Needle - MIDDLE IRON AGE Coin - LATE IRON AGE Cruciform Brooch; Grave Goods; Hanging Bowl; Small Long Brooch - EARLY MEDIEVAL

	Animal Brooch; Bow Brooch; Coin; Horse Trappings; Penannular Brooch; Pot - ROMAN Annular Brooch; Pot - MEDIEVAL Pot - POST MEDIEVAL	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	Yes (SCCAS). See App. 18	Pottery, CBM, human bone, animal bone, lithics, Registered Artefacts
Paper	Yes (SCCAS)	Site registers, context records and site drawings
Digital	Yes (Needham Market)	Database, digital photos, text, CAD and illustration files
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Fern, C. 2022, *Mildenhall Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation*, Cotswold Archaeology typescript report **SU0143_1**		

APPENDIX 18: ARCHIVE (PHYSICAL) QUANTIFICATION

Class	Sub div	No	Quantity	Location	Shelf
Archive	suffolk		3	Suffolk	ZE2/6, ZE2/5, ZE2/P2
MNL_778 Animal bone (0108-0649)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/4/4
MNL_778 Animal bone (0660-0741)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/4/4
MNL_778 Bone/glass RA's/non-metal RA's	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778 CBM	suff		1	Suffolk	E/4/1
MNL_778 CBM and HA stone (0108-0664)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/1
MNL_778 CuA RA1064 and RA1075	stewart	1	1	Suffolk	
MNL_778 Fe RA1006-1073	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778 Fe RA1065 and RA1070	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778 Fired clay (0331-0660)	suff		1	Suffolk	SB
MNL_778 Human remains SK0406 1/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/1
MNL_778 Human remains SK0406 2/2	suff			Suffolk	
MNL_778 Metal Ras 1067, 1068, 1069	suff		1	Suffolk	small store
MNL_778 Metalwork RA's 1002-1650	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778 Mixed finds	suff		1	Suffolk	E/4/1
MNL_778/MNL_798 Fe RA's 1104-1601	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778/MNL_798 IA and Roman coins	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778/MNL_798 Metal bulk Fe- discard?	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778/MNL_798 metalwork for illustration	stewart		1		
MNL_778/MNL_798 Pb RA's	stewart		1	Suffolk	I/1/1
MNL_778/MNL_798 SF 1065 + SF 1070 - Shield Boss	stewart	3	1	Li Sou	324
MNL_778/MNL_798 TEMP BOX	stewart	2	1	Li Sou	324
MNL_798 Animal Bone (0800-0891)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal Bone (0846)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal Bone (0901-2033)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal Bone (0955) 1/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/4
MNL_798 Animal Bone (0955) 2/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/4
MNL_798 Animal bone (2035-2127)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal bone (2129-2185)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal bone (2191-2205)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal Bone (2206-2221)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/2
MNL_798 Animal bone (2225-2240)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal bone (2241-2270)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 Animal bone (2262)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/3
MNL_798 Animal Bone (2262) 1/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
MNL_798 Animal Bone (2262) 2/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
MNL_798 Animal bone (2278-2359)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/2
MNL_798 CBM (0643)	suff		1	Suffolk	SB
MNL_798 CBM (0643)	suff		1	Suffolk	SB

Class	Sub div	No	Quantity	Location	Shelf
MNL_798 CBM (0643) 1/2	suff		1	Suffolk	SB
MNL_798 CBM (0643) 2/2	suff		1	Suffolk	SB
MNL_798 Enviro			1	Suff	E/6/1
MNL_798 finds for illustration	stewart	2	1	fs	324
MNL_798 HA stone (0807-2073)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
MNL_798 HA stone (2076-2257)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
MNL_798 HA stone (2260-2357)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
MNL_798 Human Remains (0816-2163)	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/4
MNL_798 Human Remains (0857) 1/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/4
MNL_798 Human Remains (0857) 2/2	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/4
MNL_798 Mixed finds	suff		1	Suffolk	E/6/1
Pottery (0800-2358) - Inc. Illustrated	suff		1	Suffolk	E/5/2
		Total:	52		

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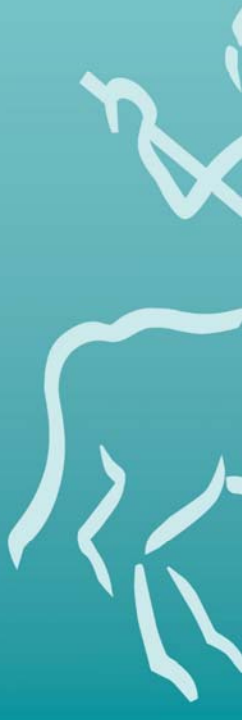

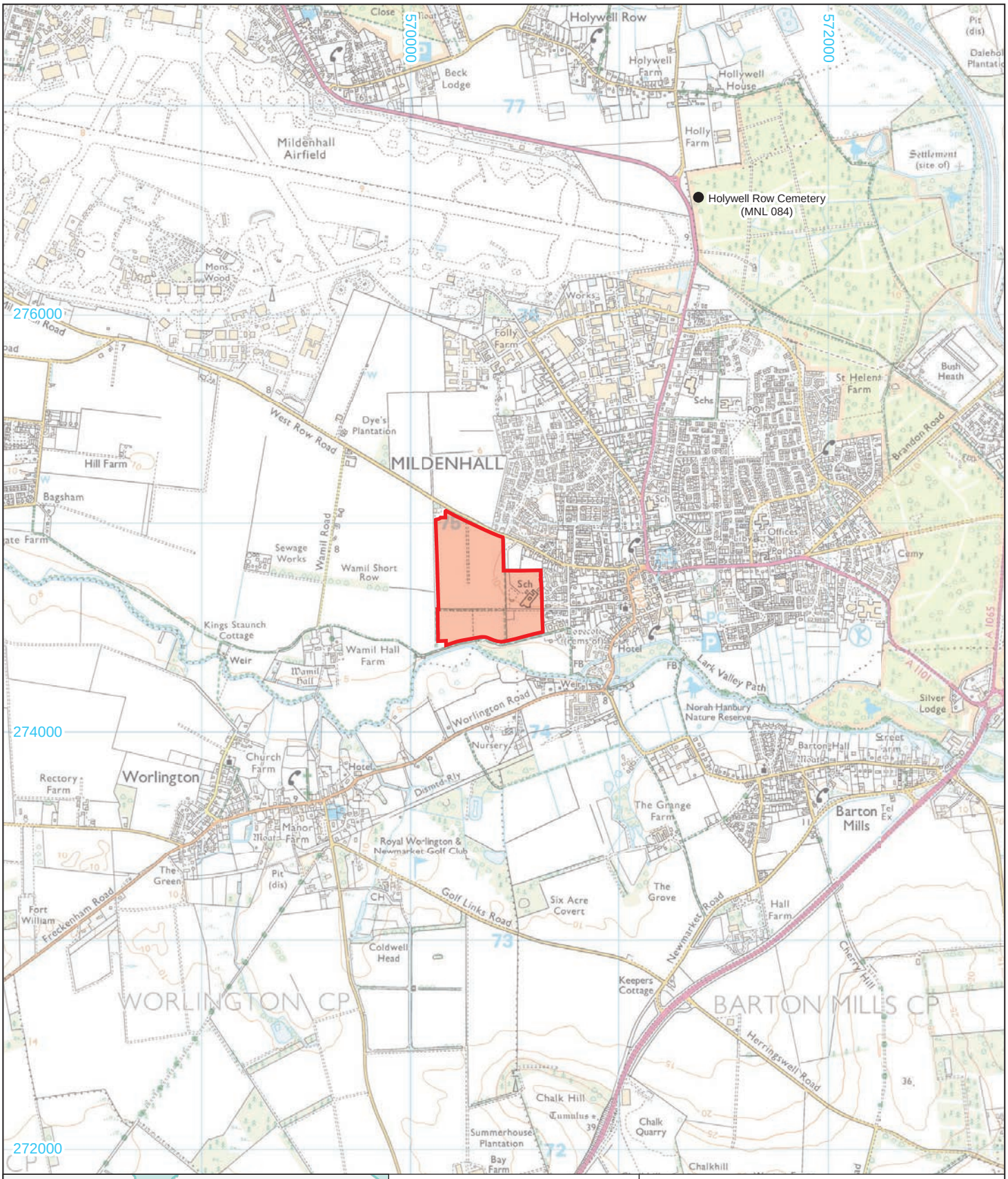

N

Site boundary

Selected other site

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

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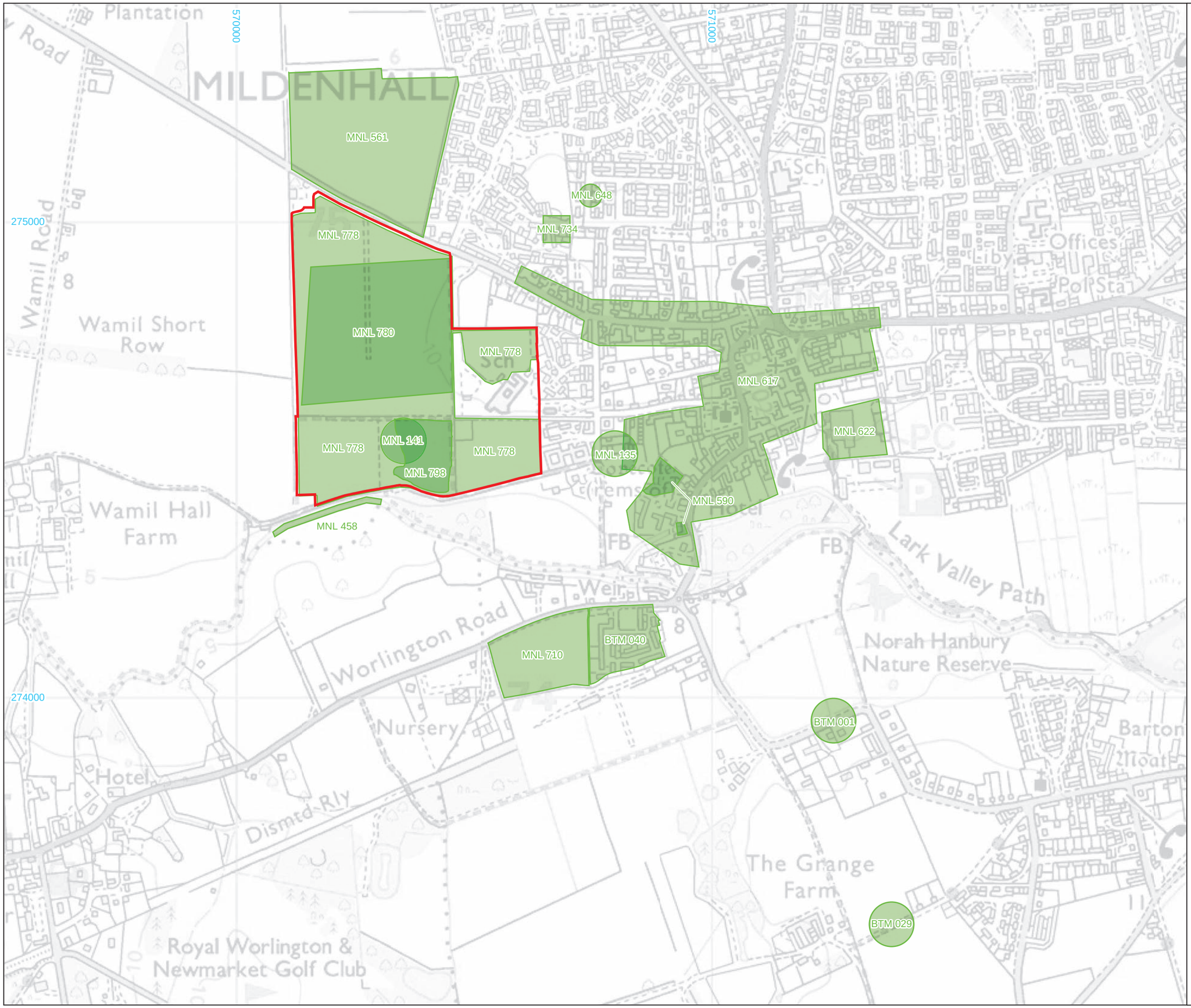
PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	1
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



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PROJECT TITLE

76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site with surrounding select HER entries

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:7500**	

570000
570200
570400
402600
275000
274800
274600
274400
N
Oxford Close
Comet Way
Charles Melrose Close
Granville Gardens
West Row Road
Bridewell Close
Wamil Way
Wamil Walk
Riverside Close
North Field
South Field
School Playing Field, North
School Playing Field, South
Riverside Middle School
T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50 T51 T52 T53 T54 T55 T56 T57 T58 T59 T60 T61 T62 T63 T64 T65 T66 T67 T68 T69 T70 T71 T72 T73 T74 T75 T76 T77 T78 T79 T80 T81 T82 T83 T84 T85 T86 T87 T88 T89 T90 T91 T92 T93 T94 T95 T96 T97 T98 T99 T100 T101 T102 T103 T104 T105 T106 T107 T108 T109 T110 T111 T112 T113 T114 T115 T116 T117 T118 T119 T120 T121 T122 T123 T124 T125 T126 T127 T128 T129 T130 T131 T132 T133 T134 T135 T136 T137 T138 T139 T140 T141 T142 T143 T144 T145 T146 T147 T148 T149 T150 T151 T152 T153 T154 T155 T156 T201 T202 T203 T204
pit 0340
pit 0323
pit 0315
pit 0325
ditch 0346
ditch 0317
ditch 0319
ditch 0348
BA to IA buried soil 0352
trackway 0360
trackway 0387
trackway 0321
trackway 0369
(Figure 30)
BA to IA buried soil 0368
grave 0404
(Figure 29)
(Figures 5, 7, 8, 26)
ditch 0501
pit 0493
pit 0495
pit 0503
pit 0489
pit 0487
posthole cluster
pit 0559
pit 0602
(Figure 25)
SFB 0537
(Figure 28)
Hall 2008
(Figure 27)
SFB 0876
(Figure 28)
pit 0665
SFB 0659
(Figure 28)
Hall 0782
(Figure 27)
?hall
ditch 0687
pit 0734
pit 2480
pit 2482
0 1:500 10m
0 1:2500 100m
Site boundary
Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)
Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
Excavation area (SACIC 2018)
Watching brief area (CA 2019)
Identified feature (all phases of investigation)

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PROJECT TITLE
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site with the excavation area, previous evaluation trenches and watching brief area

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2500, 1:500**	

570000
570200
570400
402600
275000
274800
274600
274400
T8
T6
T5
T15
T26
T16
T10
T27
T11
T4
T74
T92
T94
T91
T107
T105
T115
T143
T144
T132
T129
T130
T138
North Field
South Field
School Playing Field, North
School Playing Field, South
Riverside Middle School
Oxford Close
Comet Way
Charles Melrose Close
Granville Gardens
West Row Road
Bridewell Close
Wamil Way
Riverside Close
Wamil Walk

Site boundary
Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)
Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
Excavation area (SACIC 2018)
Watching brief area (CA 2019)
Identified feature (all phases of investigation)

Geophysical surey results (SACIC 2016)

2
nT
-2

0 1:2500 100m

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PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Geophysics results overlaid by evaluation and excavation results

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2500**	

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PROJECT TITLE

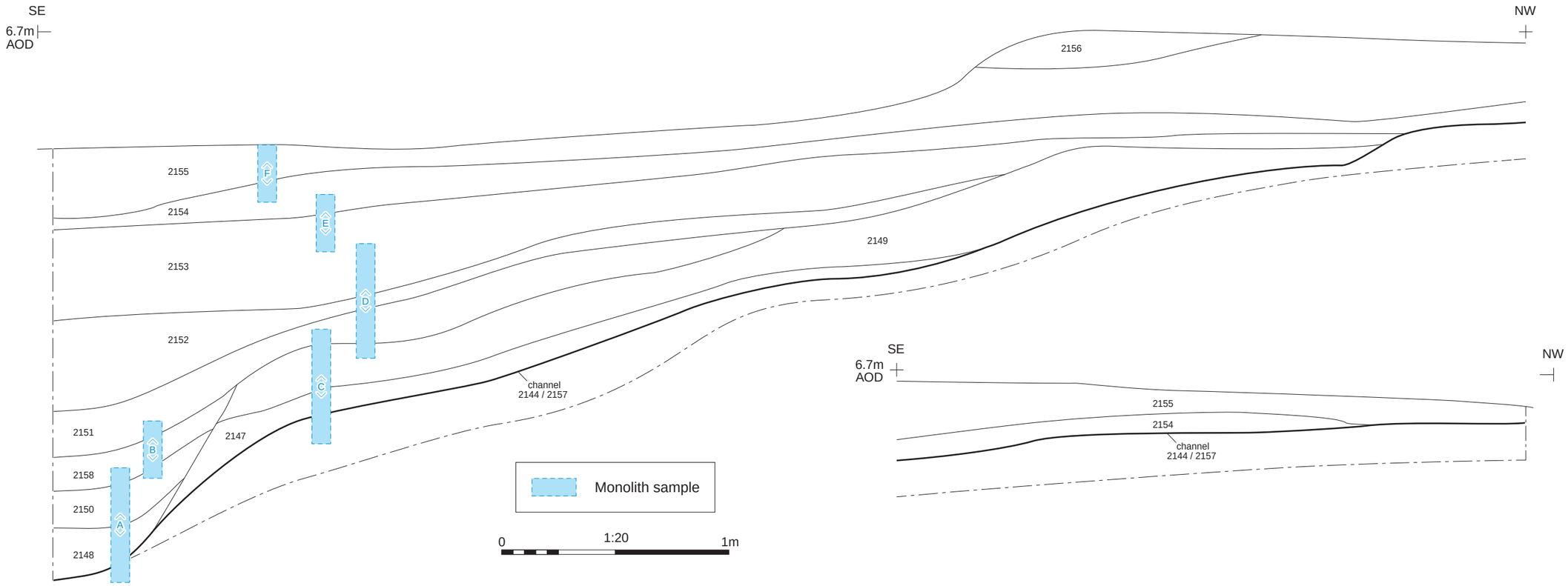
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation area showing Phase 0 and undated features

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

Section AA



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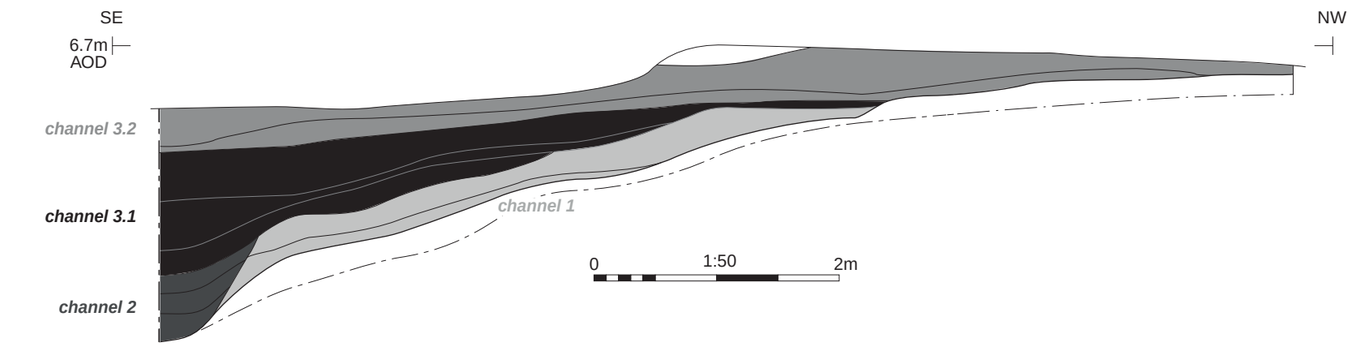

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FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157: section AA

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20, 1:50**	

N

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)
- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
- Excavation area (SACIC 2018)
- Phase 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age (excavated / unexcavated)
- Other phase

0 1:750 25m

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Excavation area showing Phase 1 features

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

570300

570400

402500

274600

274500

Pit Group E
(Figure 15)

Ditch 2a

Pit Group B
(Figure 12)

Pit Group A
(Figure 11)

2093

Pit Group C
(Figure 13)

Pit Group F
(Figure 16)

Ditch 1a

Pit Group I
(Figure 20)

Pit Group D
(Figure 14)

Ditch 2b

Ditch 1b

Pit Group H
(Figure 18, 27)

Pit Group G
(Figure 17)

Ditch 4a

Pit Group M
(Figure 24)

Ditch 4b

Ditch 3

Ditch 4c

Pit Group J
(Figure 20)

Pit Group K
(Figure 22)

Pit Group L
(Figure 23)

Wamil Walk

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)

Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)

Excavation area (SACIC 2018)

Phase 2: Iron Age (excavated / unexcavated)

Other phase

Section location

0 1:750 25m

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Excavation area showing Phase 2 features

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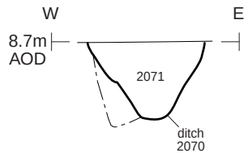
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

Ditch 1a (2040)

Section BB



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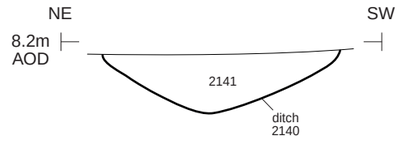

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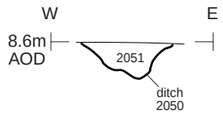

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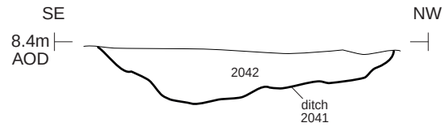
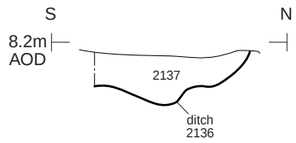


Ditch 1b (2169)

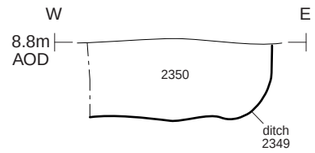
Section FF



Section GG

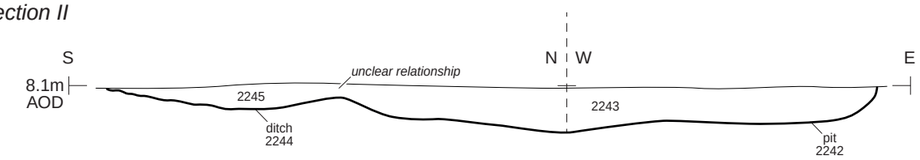
Ditch 2a (2351)

Section HH



Ditch 2b (2364)

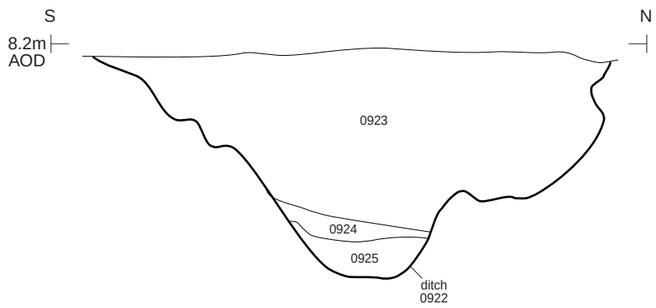
Section II



Ditch 3 (0902)

Section JJ

Section KK



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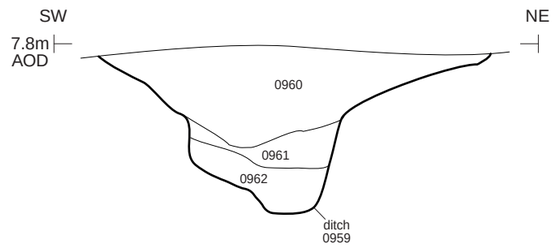
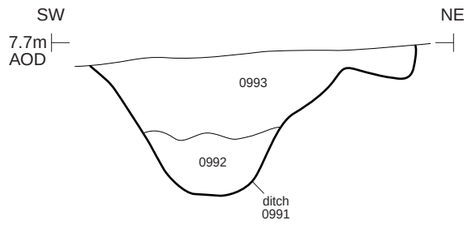


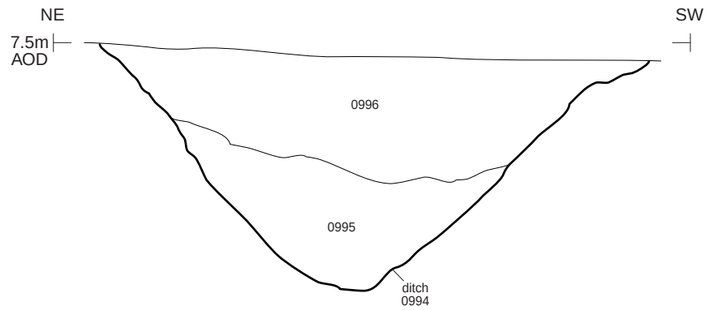
Ditch 4a (2360)

Section MM



Ditch 4b (2361)

Section NN



0 1:20 1m

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Phase 2, Ditches 1a-4b: sections

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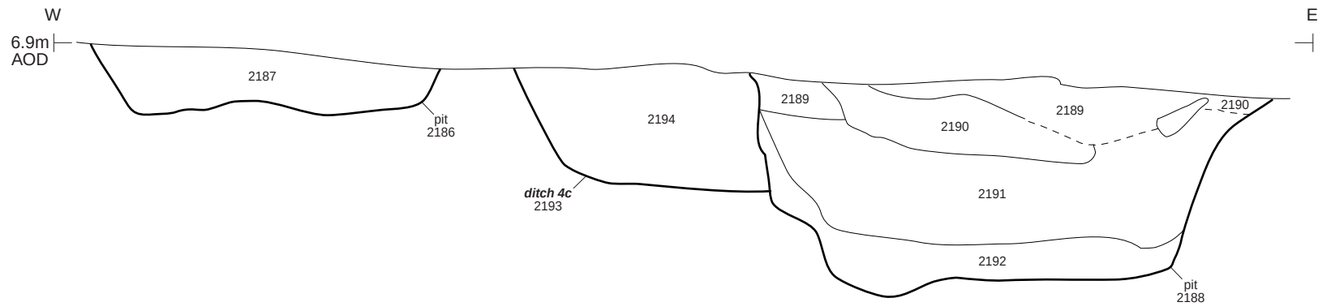
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Ditch 4c (2362), pits 2186 and 2188

Section OO



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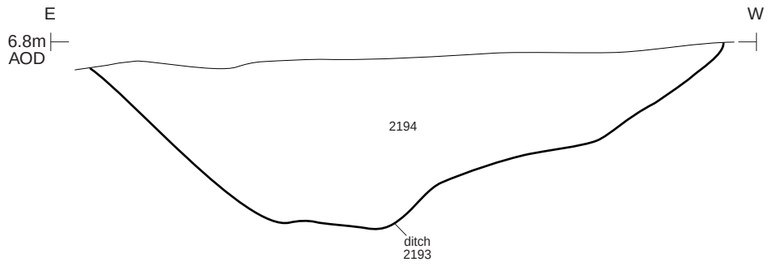

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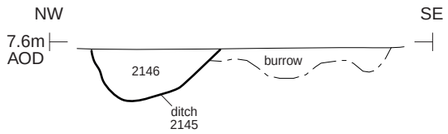

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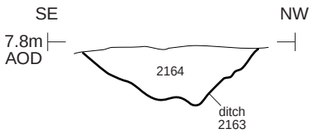

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Phase 2, Ditch 4c and associated pits: sections

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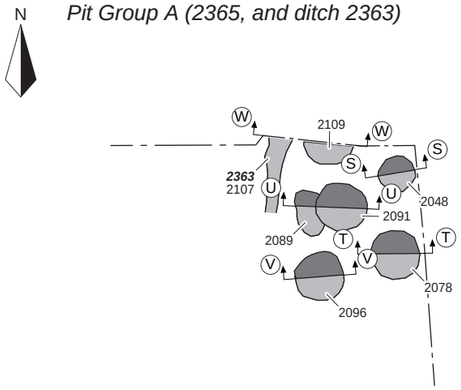
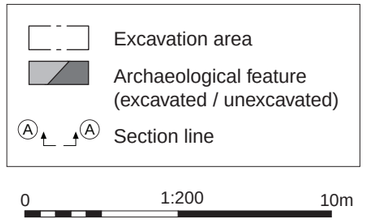
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Pit Group A (2365, and ditch 2363)





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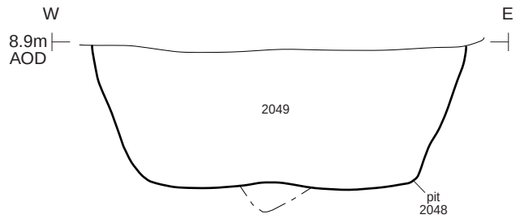

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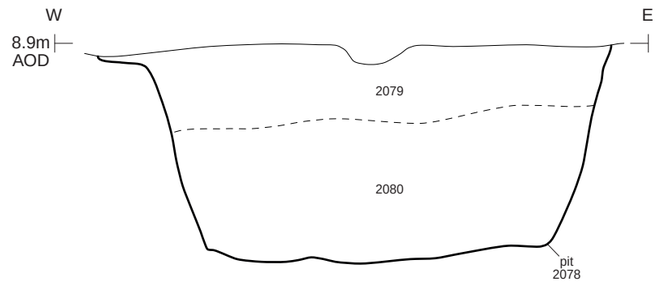

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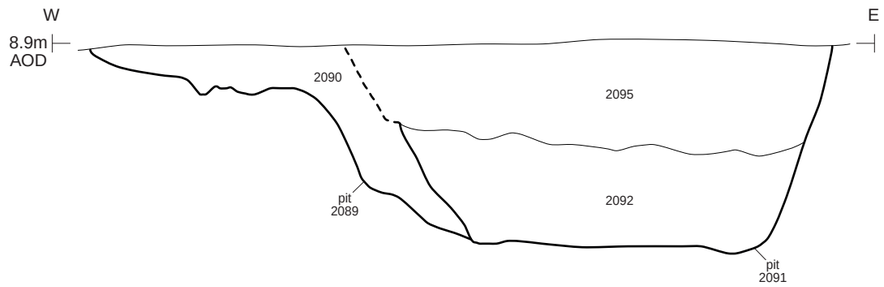

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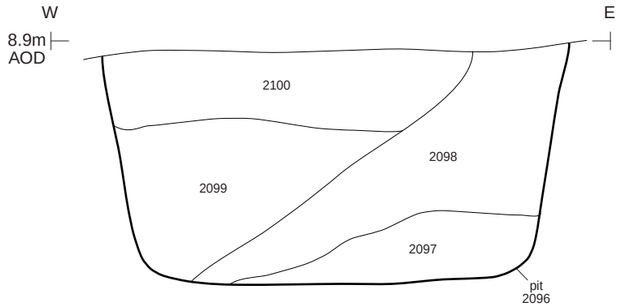

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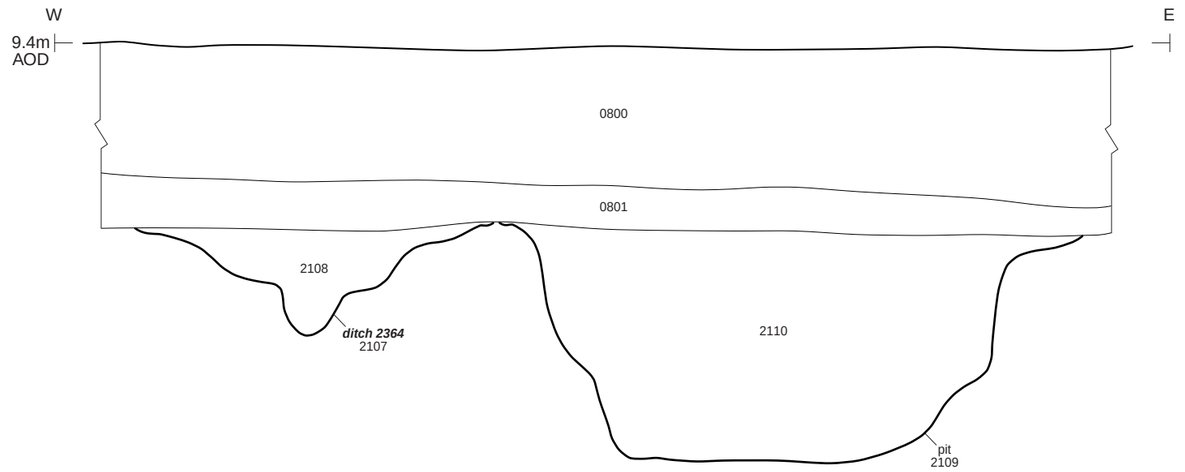

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Phase 2, Pit Group A: plan and sections

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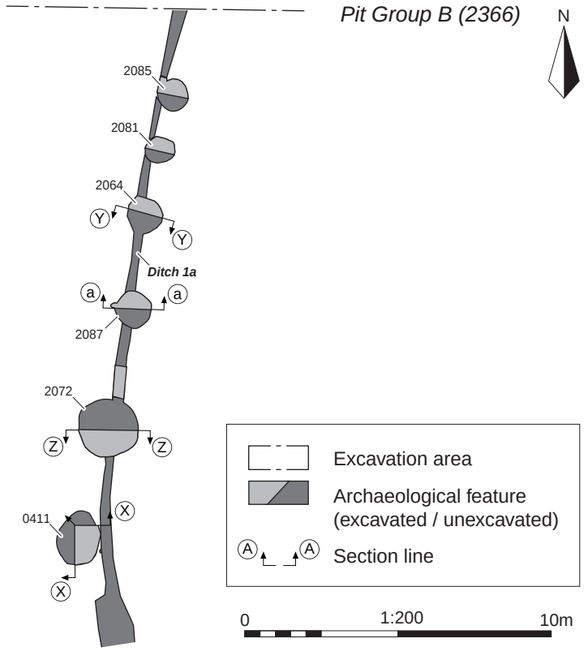
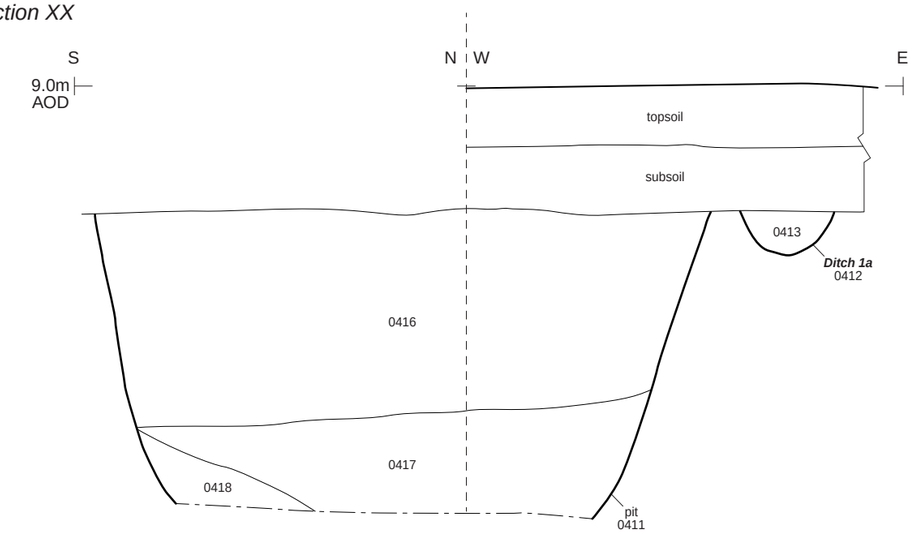
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group B (2366)



Section XX



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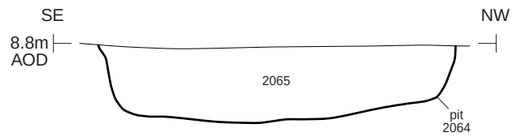
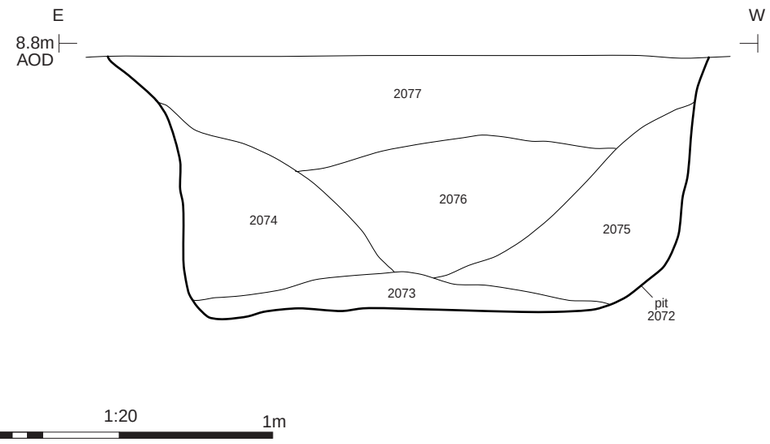


Section aa

Section ZZ



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Phase 2, Pit Group B: plan and sections

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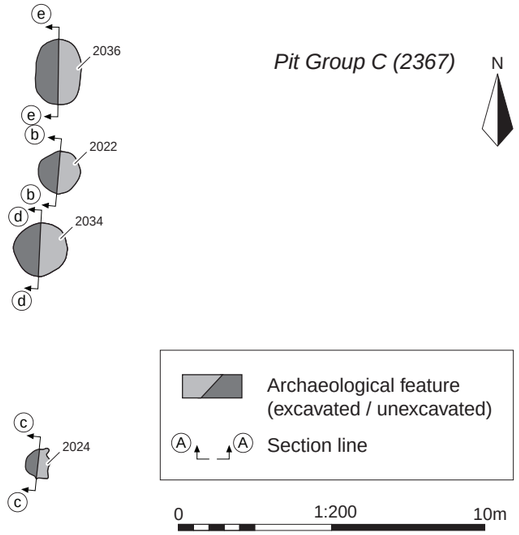
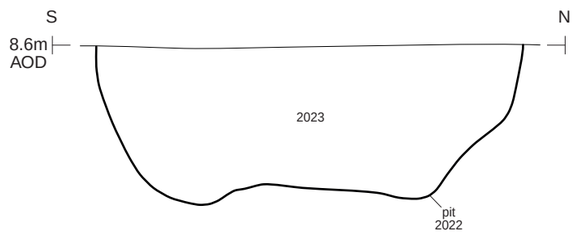
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Pit Group C (2367)

N

Section bb



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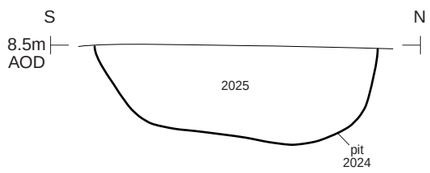

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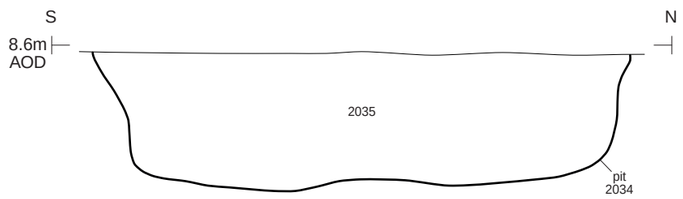

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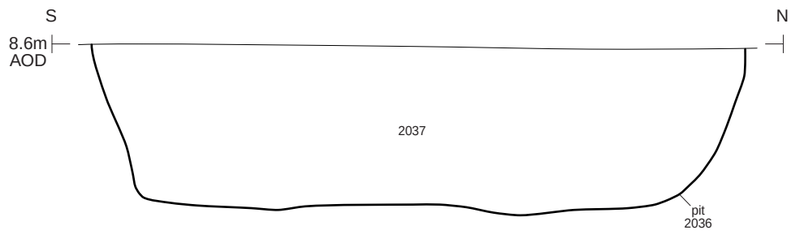

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Phase 2, Pit Group C: plan and sections

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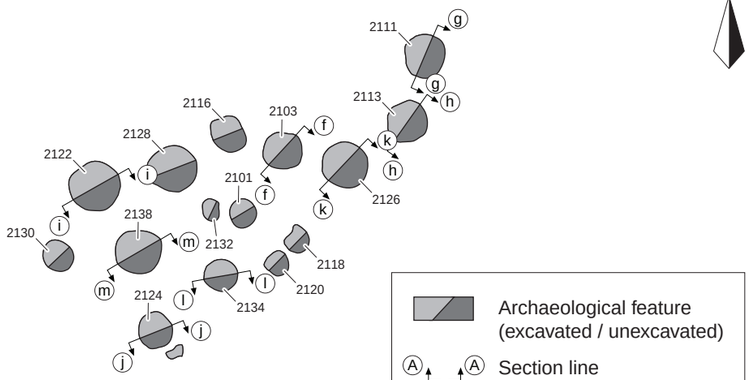
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group D (2368)



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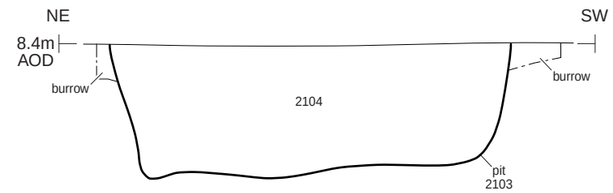

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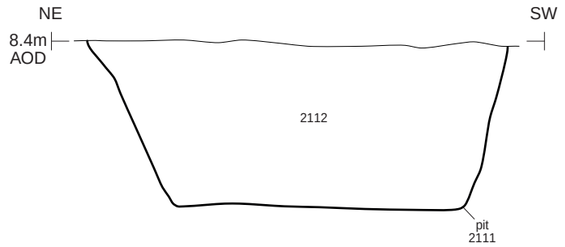

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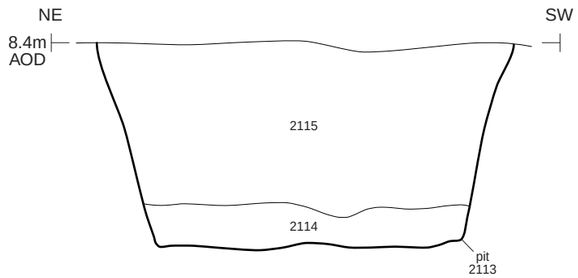
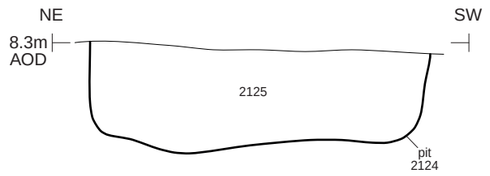
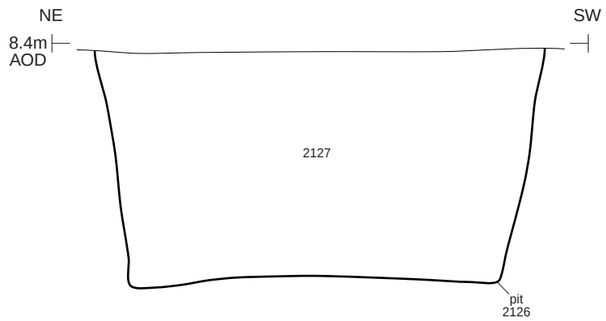


Section ii

Section jj



Section kk



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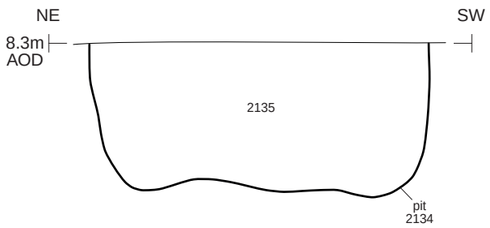

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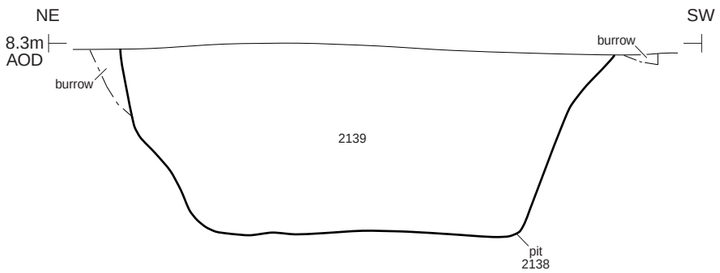

0 1:20 1m

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Phase 2, Pit Group D: plan and sections

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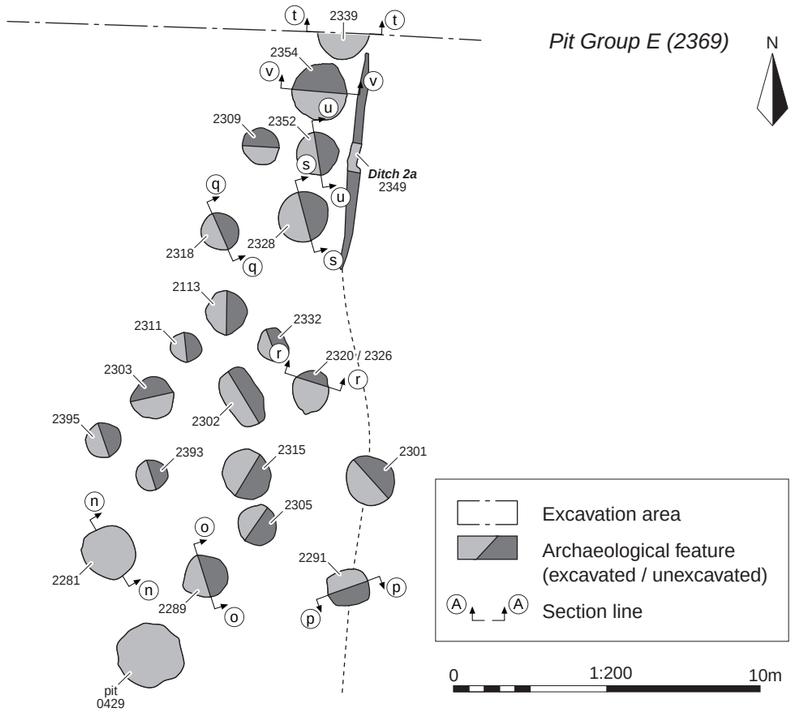
Pit Group E (2369)



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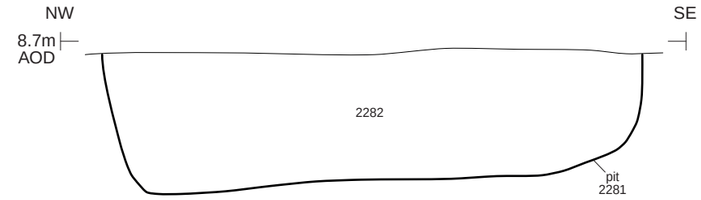

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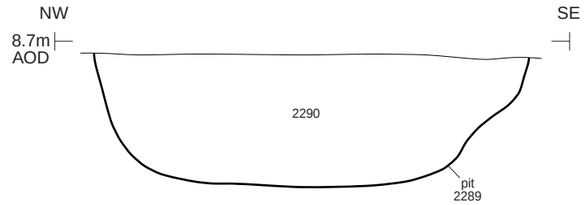

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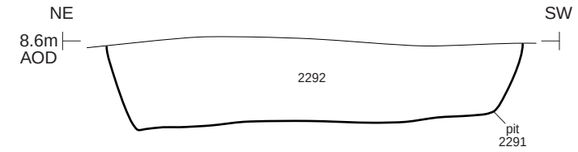

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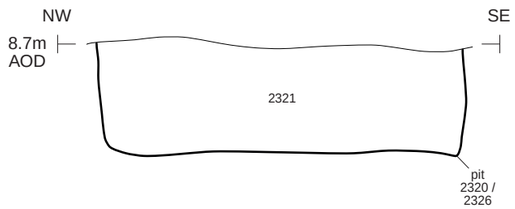

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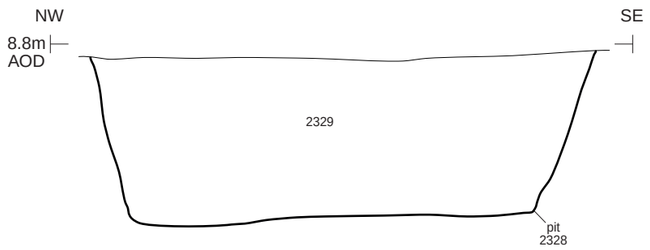

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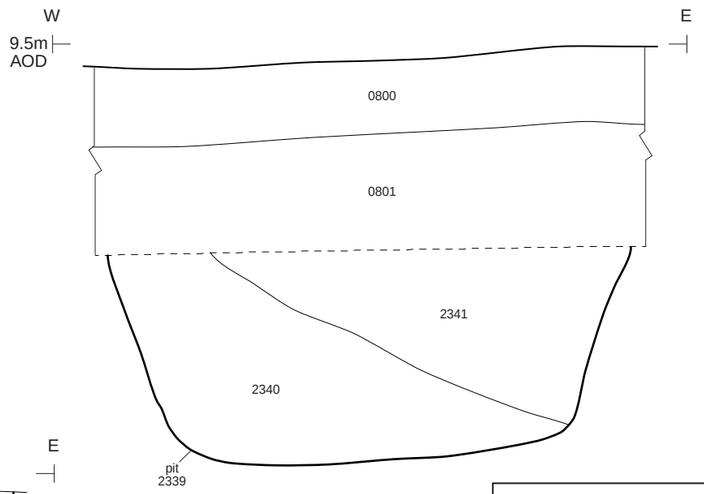

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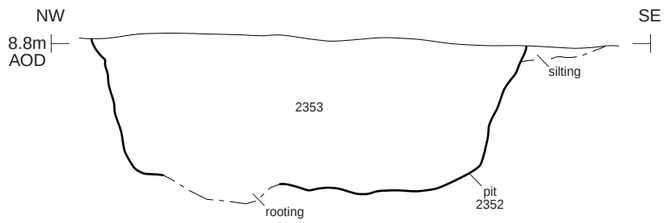

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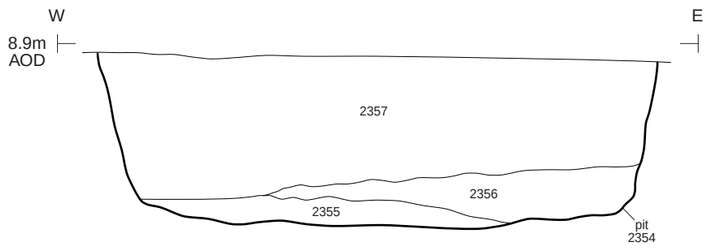

0 1:20 1m

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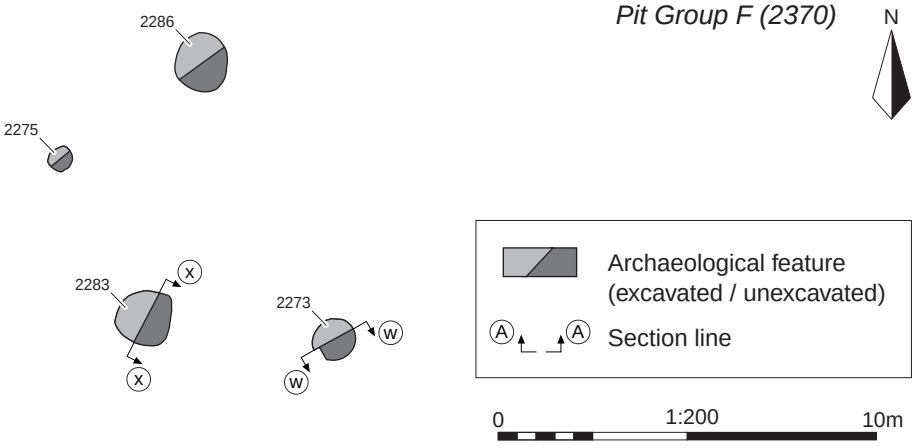
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group E: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	



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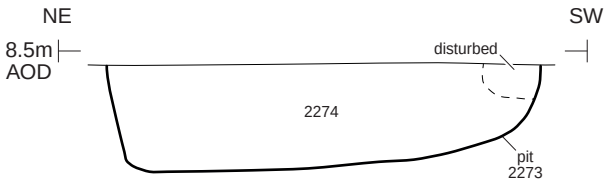

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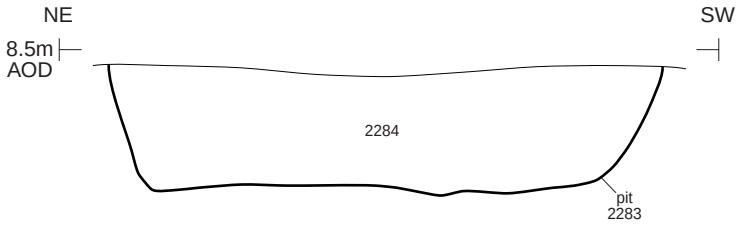

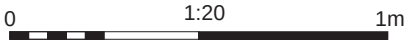

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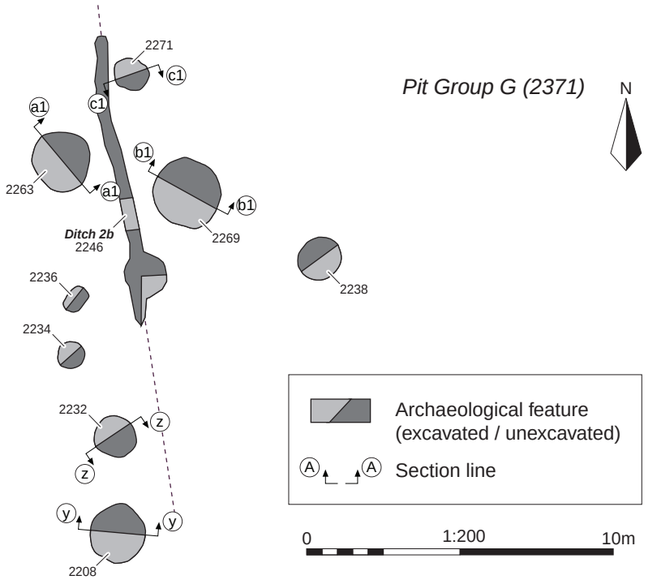
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group F: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group G (2371)



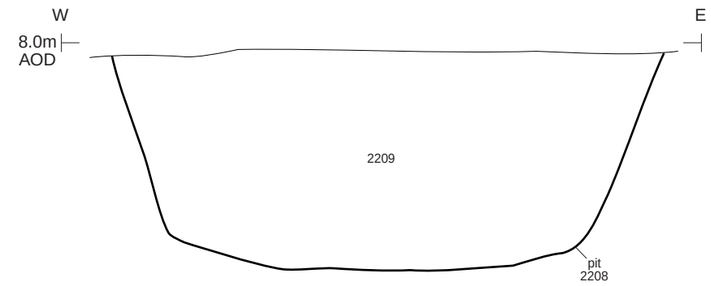
N

Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

A A Section line

0 1:200 10m

Section yy



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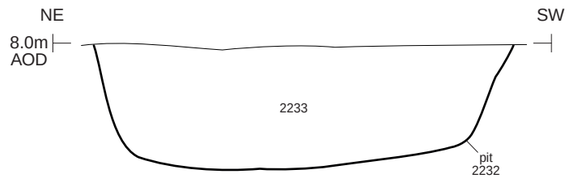

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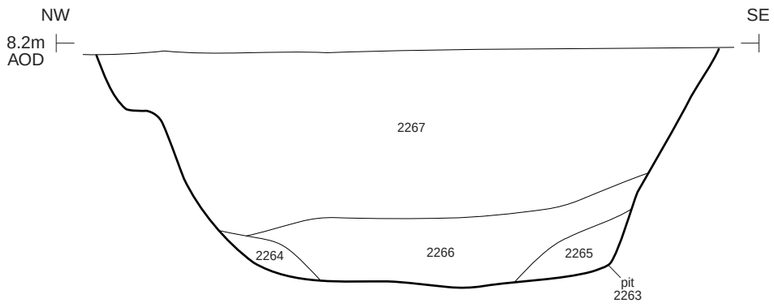

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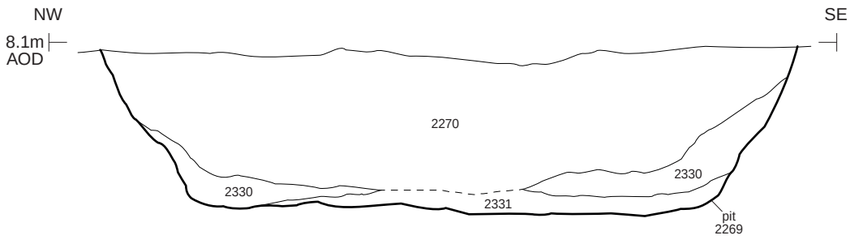

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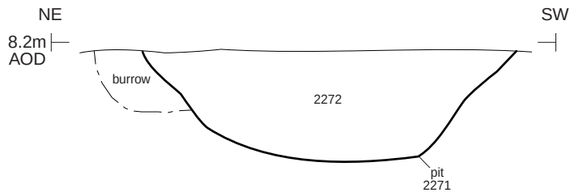

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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group G: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	17
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

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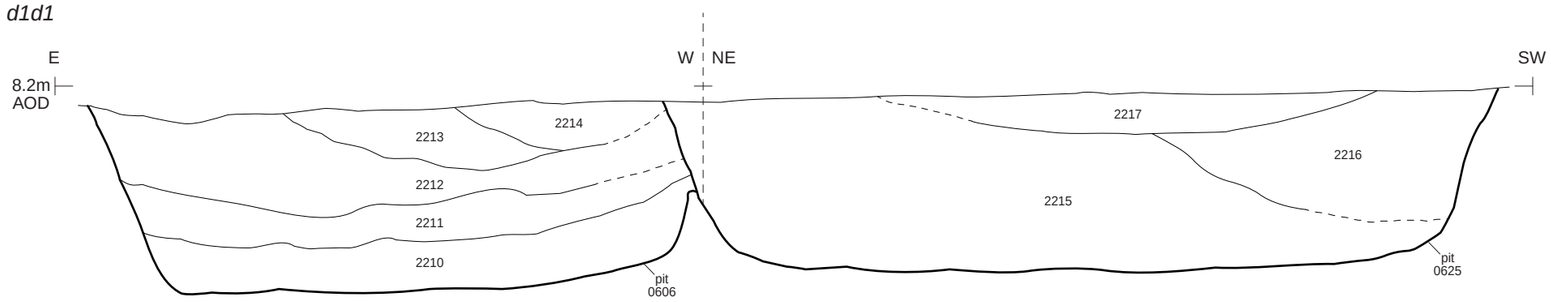

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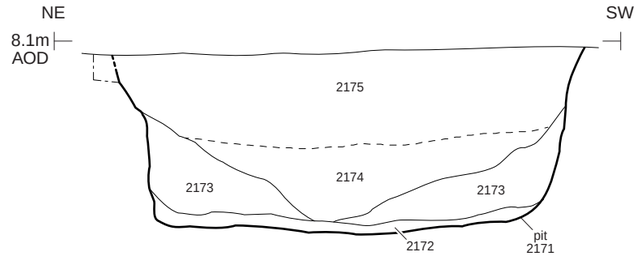

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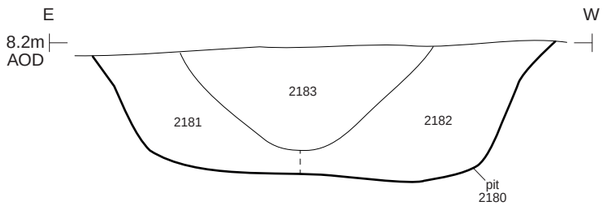

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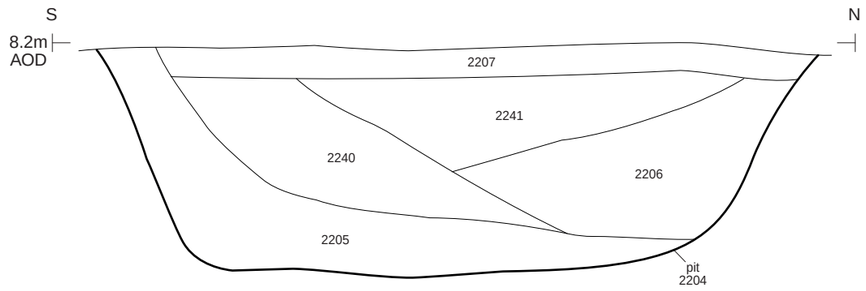

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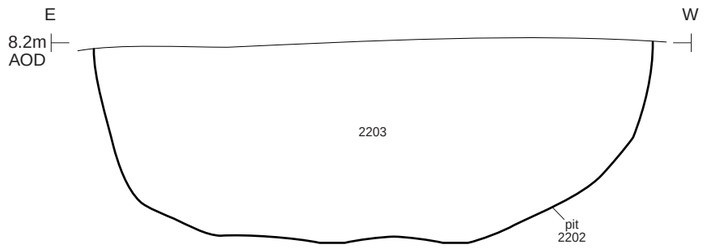
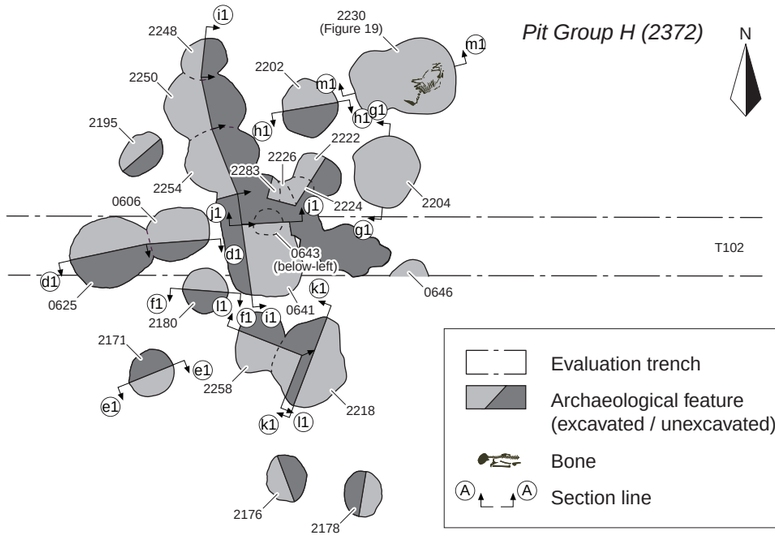


Pit Group H (2372)



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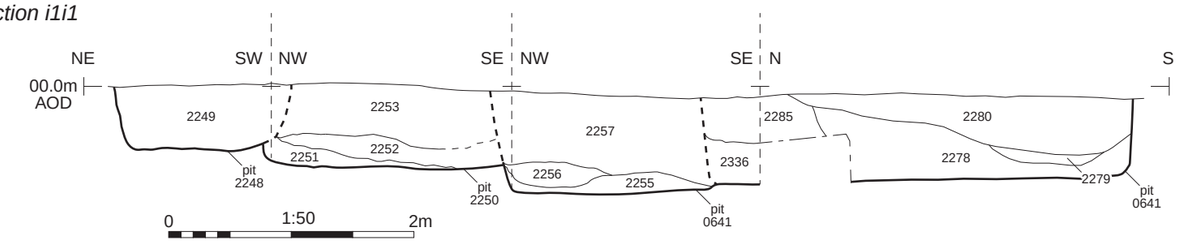

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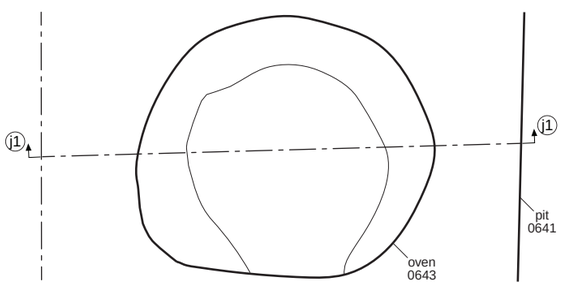

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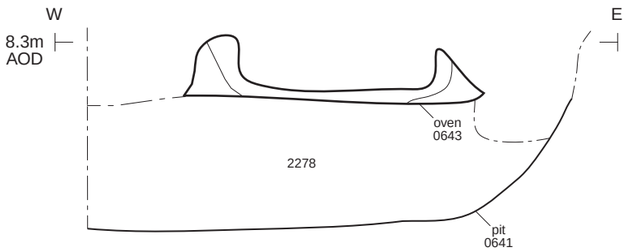

0 1:20 1m

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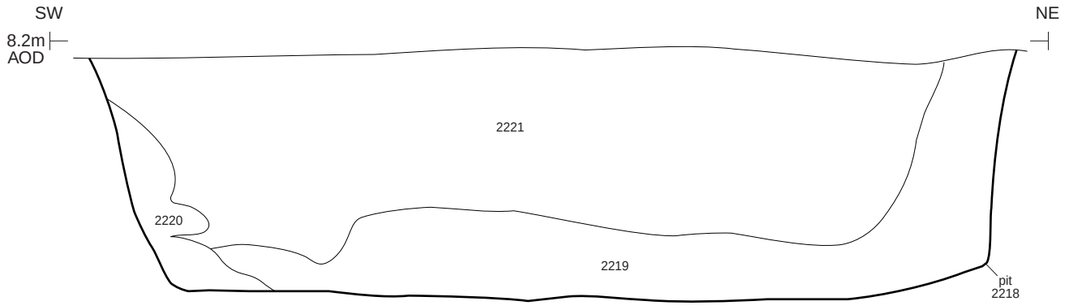
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group H: plans and sections

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	18
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:50, 1:20	

Section k1k1



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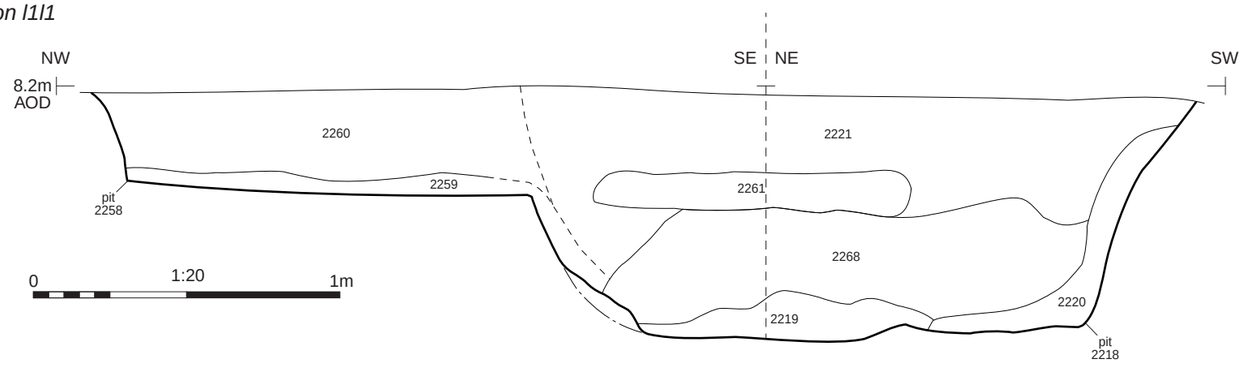

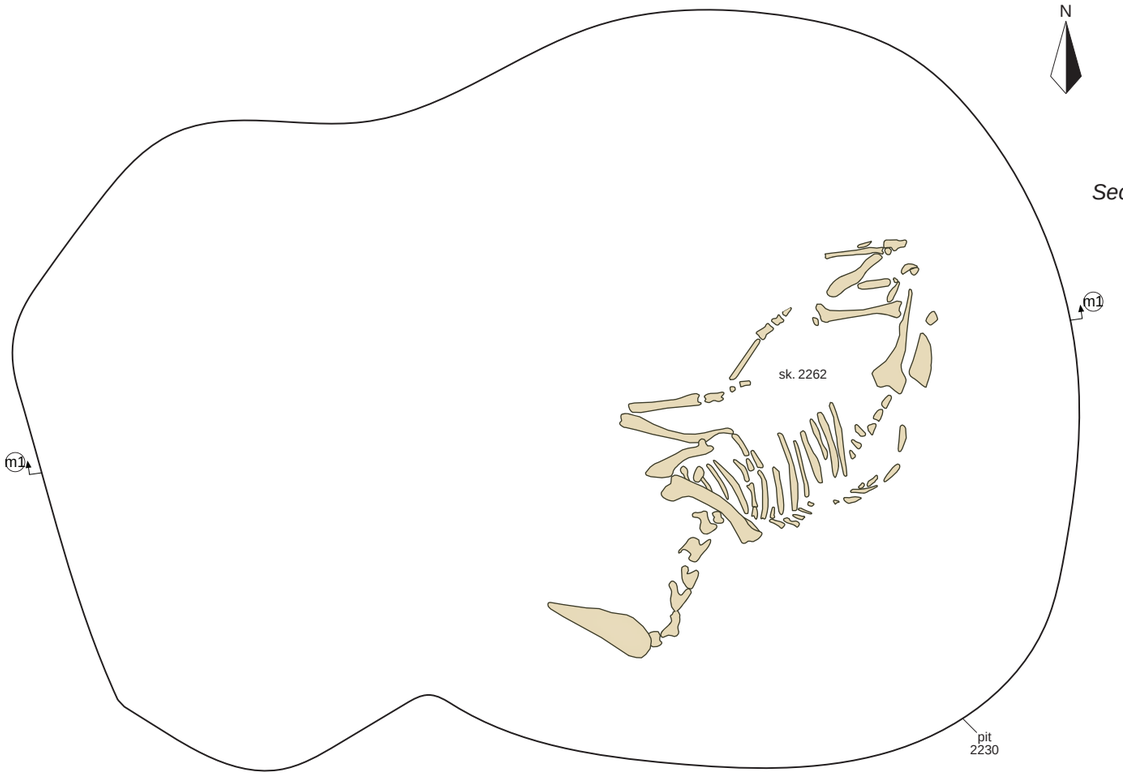

Section m1m1

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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group H (continued): plan and sections

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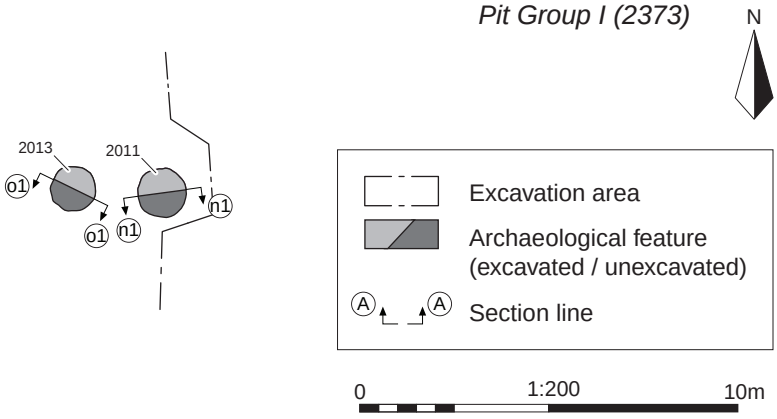
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



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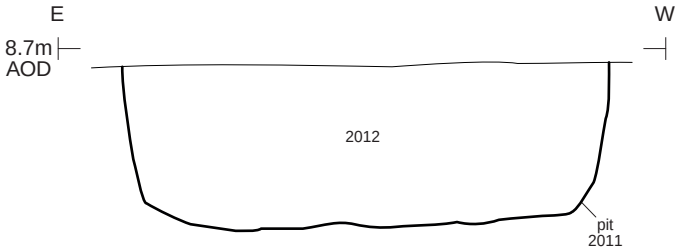

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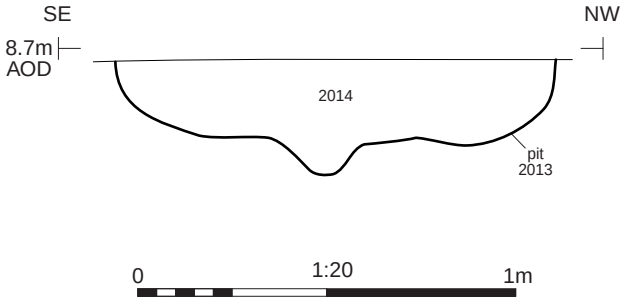

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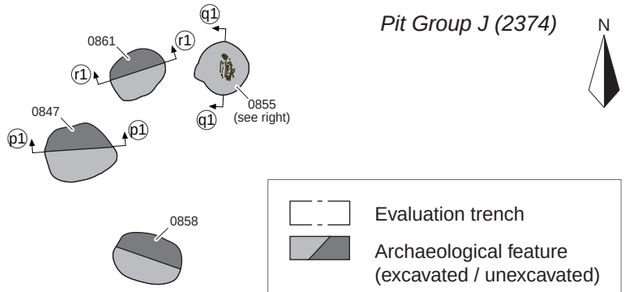
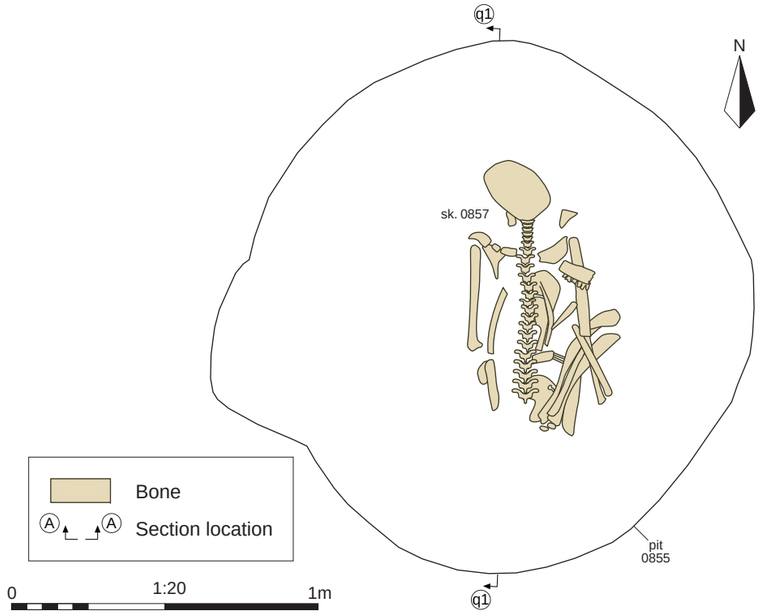
Phase 2, Pit Group I: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group J (2374)





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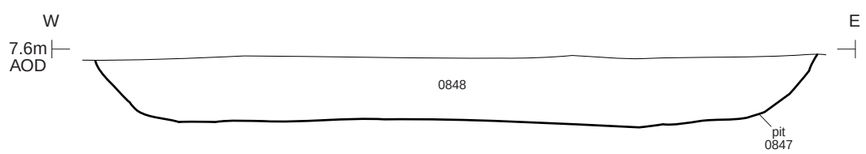
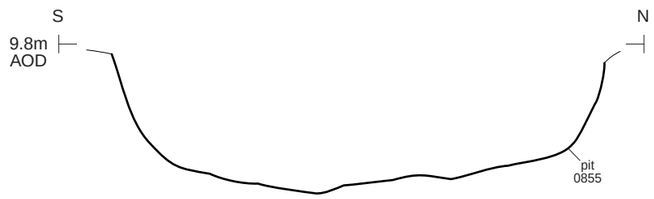


Section q1q1



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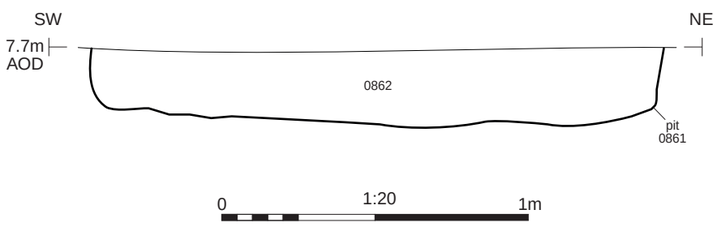

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Phase 2, Pit Group J: plans and sections

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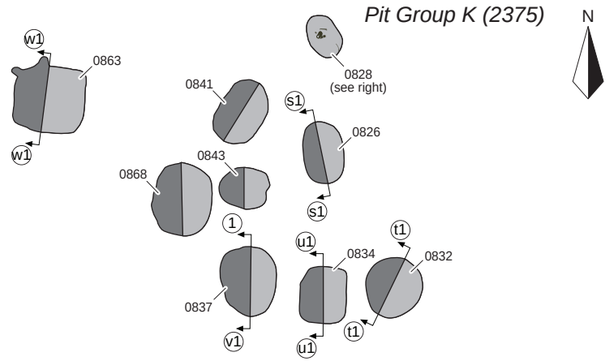
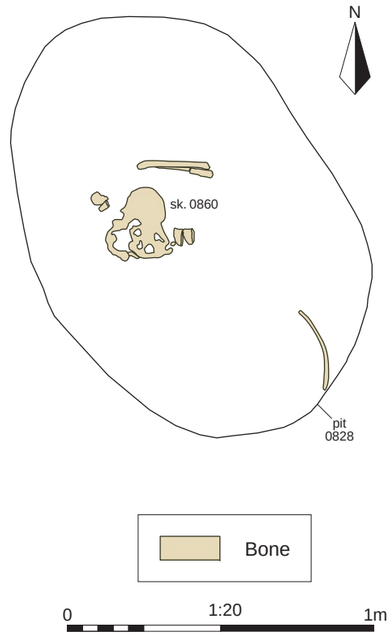
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group K (2375)





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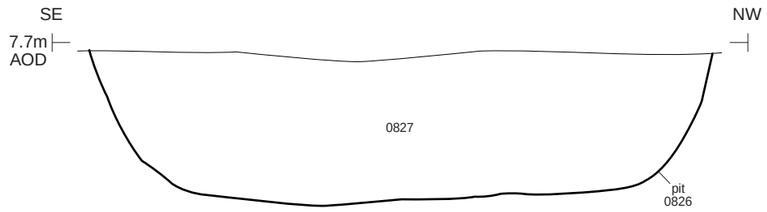

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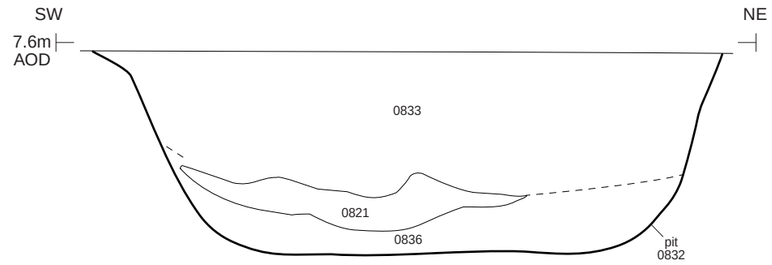

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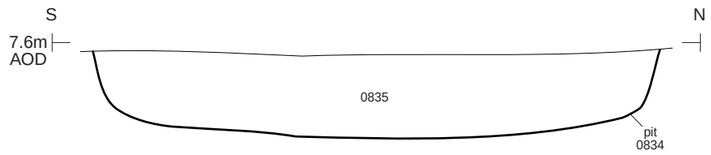
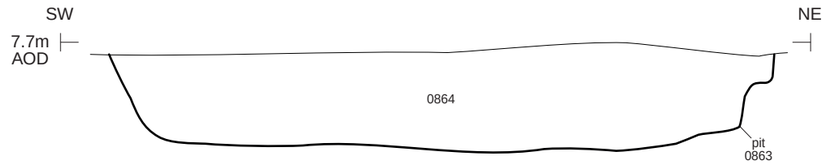
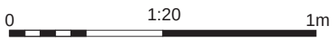


Section v1v1

Section w1w1





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Phase 2, Pit Group K: plans and sections

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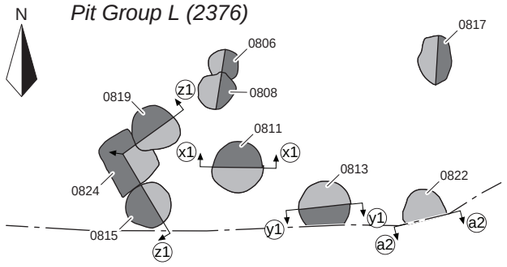
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Pit Group L (2376)



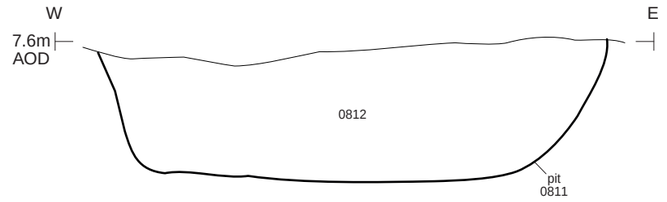
Excavation area

Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

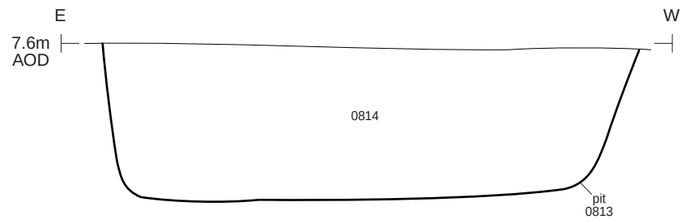
A A Section line

0 1:200 10m

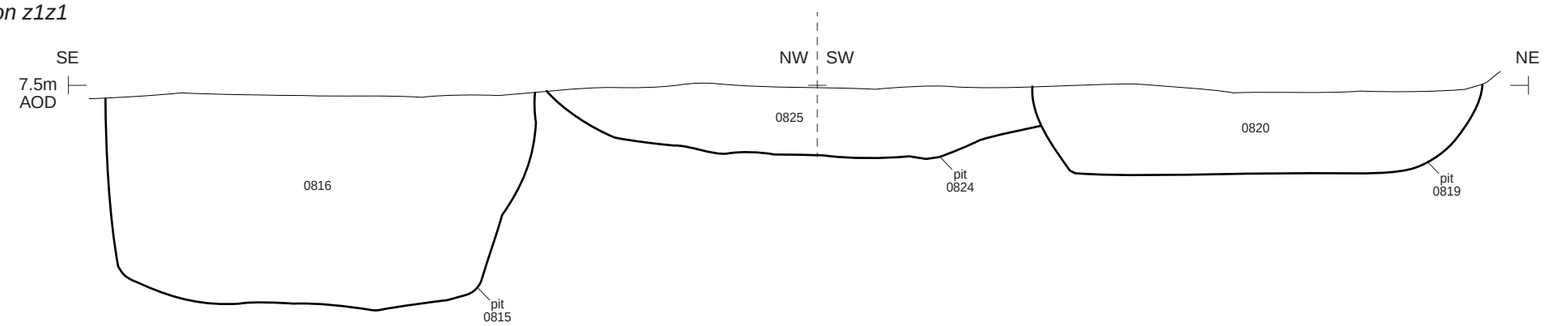
Section x1x1



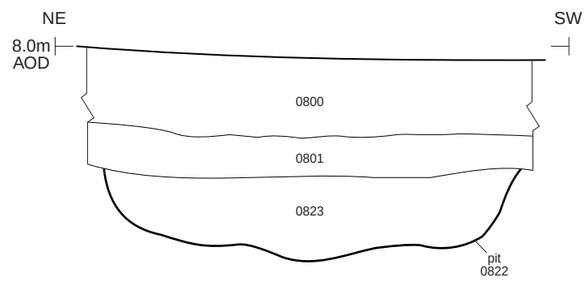
Section y1y1



Section z1z1



Section a2a2



0 1:20 1m

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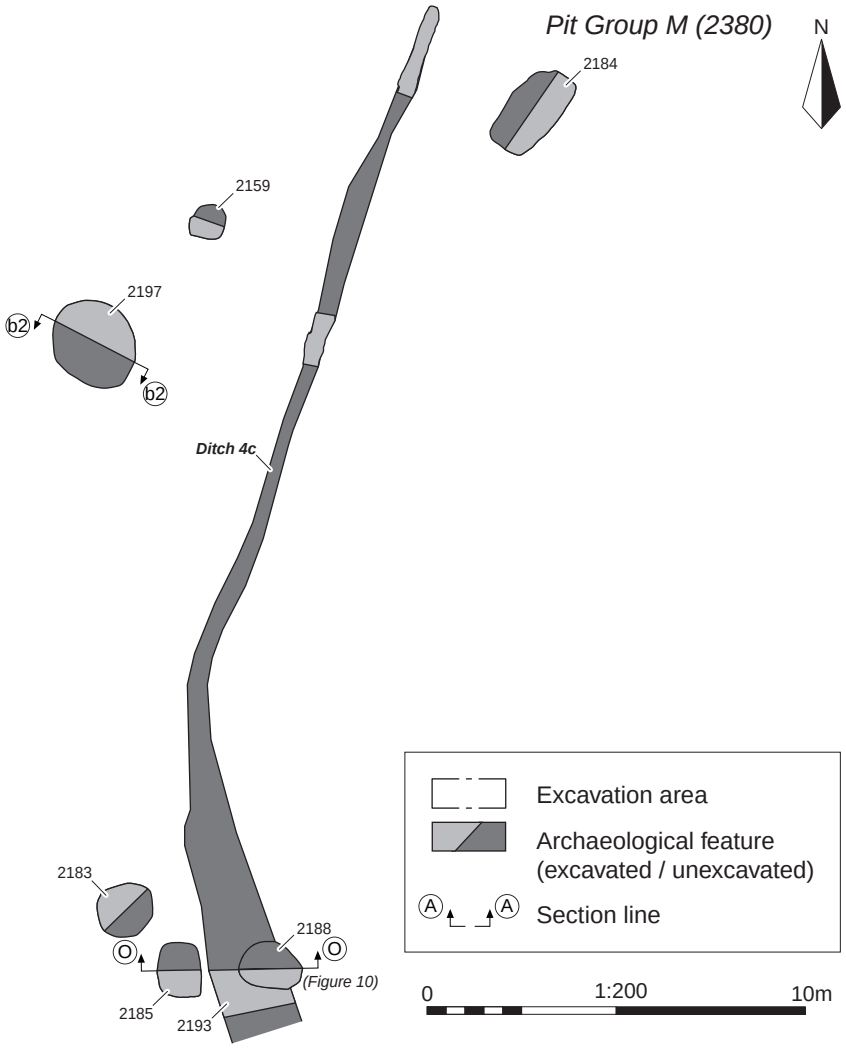
PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group L: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	23
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



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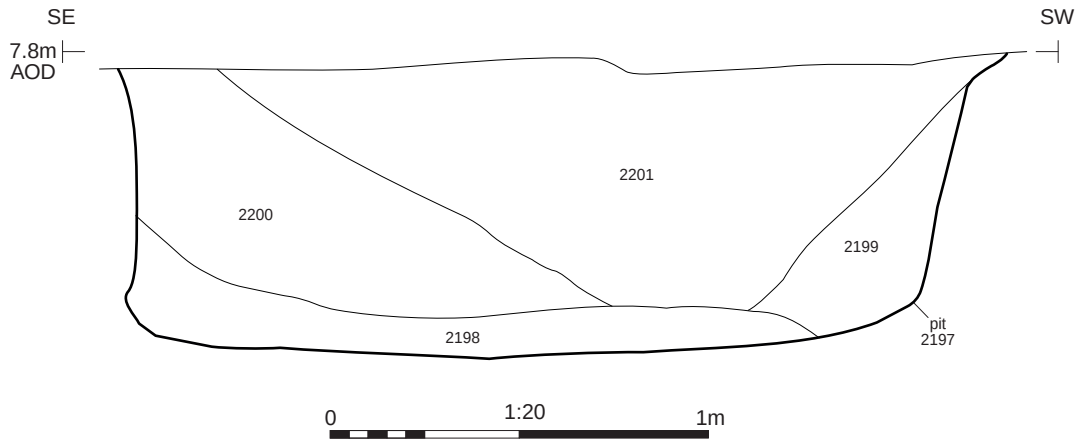

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PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

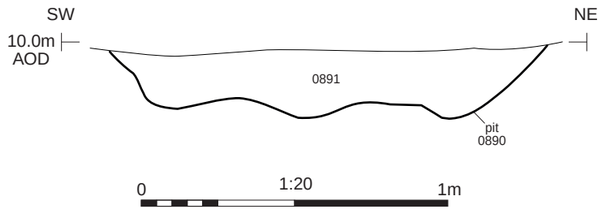
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2, Pit Group M: plan and section

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**24**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200, 1:20**	

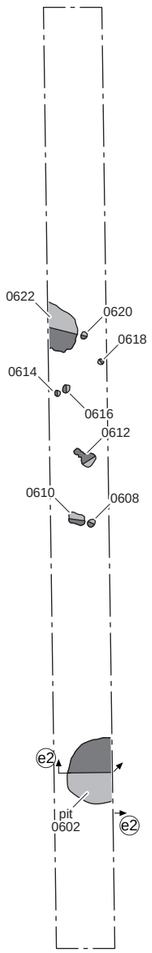
Excavtion area

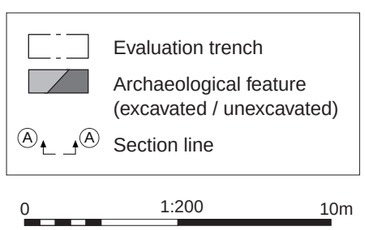
Section c2c2



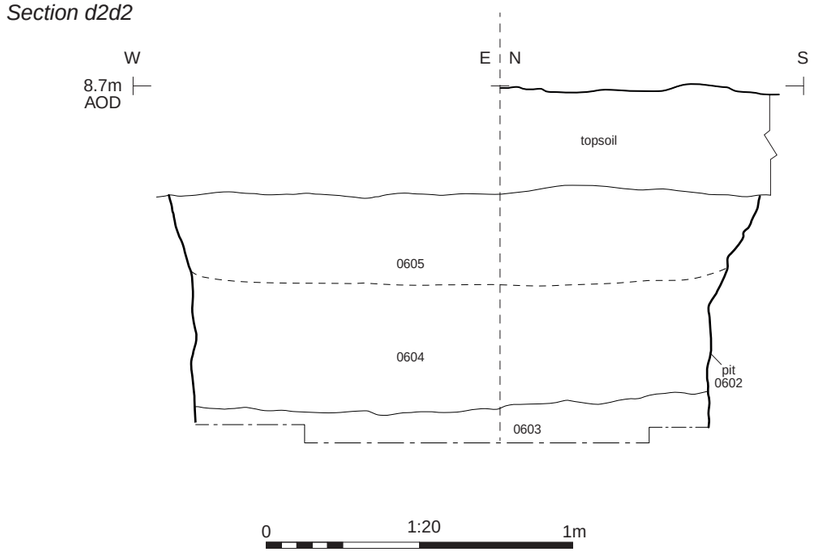
Evaluation trench

Trench 105





Section d2d2



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PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Undated and isolated pits: sections

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**25**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100, 1:20**	

570300

570400

402500

274600

274500

Hall 2008
(Figure 27)

SFB 0876
(Figure 28)

Wamil Walk

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)

Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)

Excavation area (SACIC 2018)

Phase 4: Early Anglo-Saxon (excavated / unexcavated)

Other phase

A A Section location

0 1:750 25m

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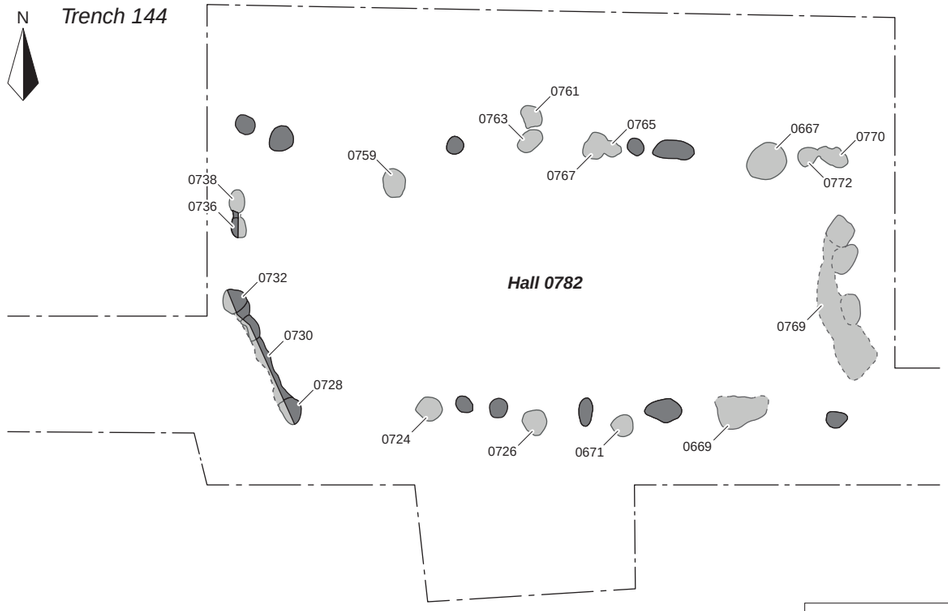
PROJECT TITLE

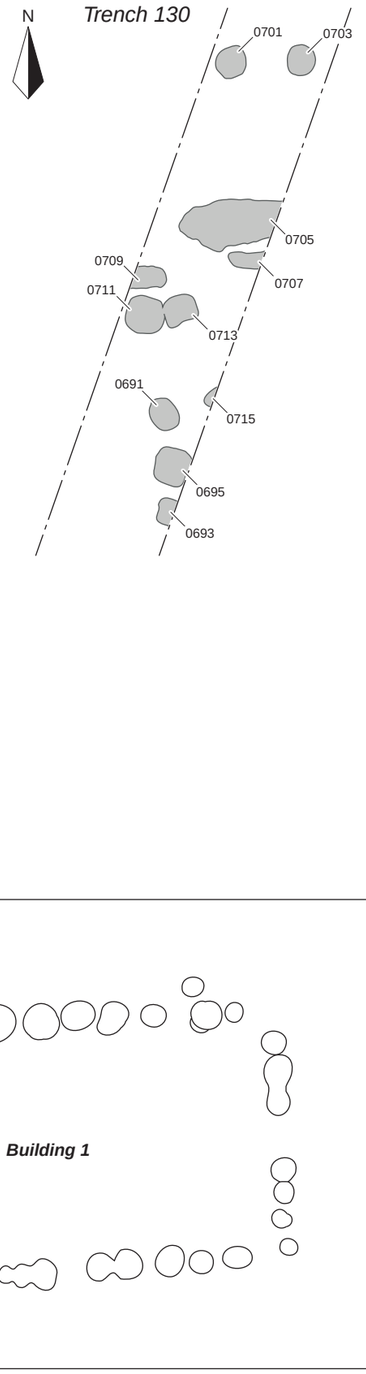
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

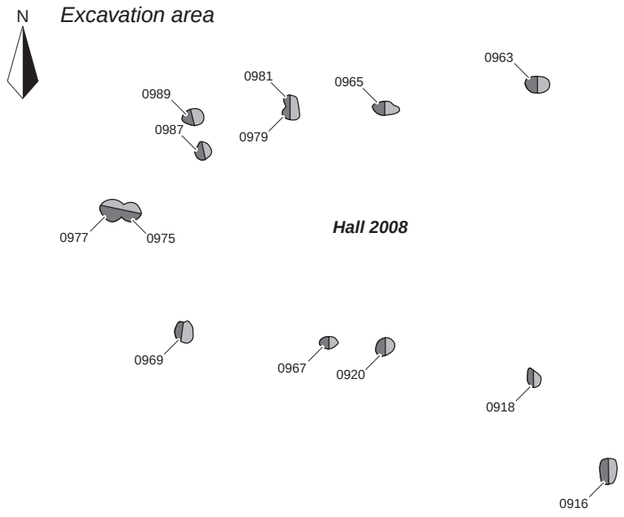
FIGURE TITLE

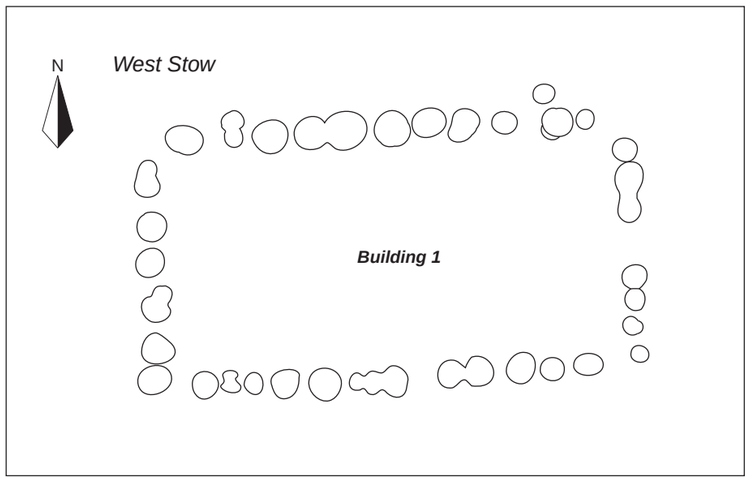
Excavation area showing Phase 4 features

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	









Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

0 1:100 5m

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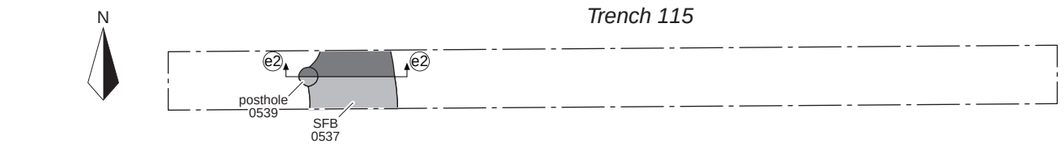
PROJECT TITLE

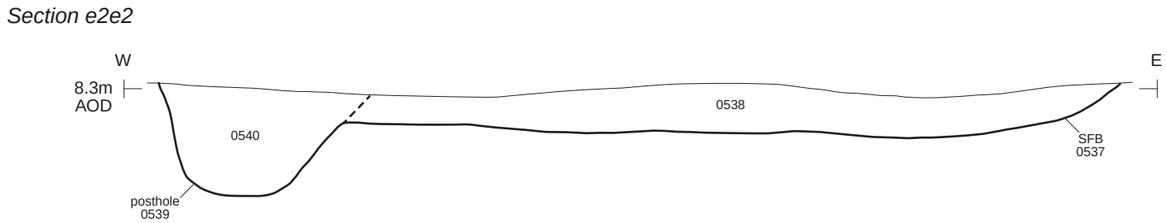
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

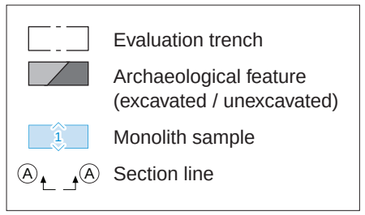
FIGURE TITLE

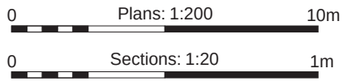
Posthole halls (0782, 2008 and Trench 130), with comparison from West Stow (redrawn after West 1985)

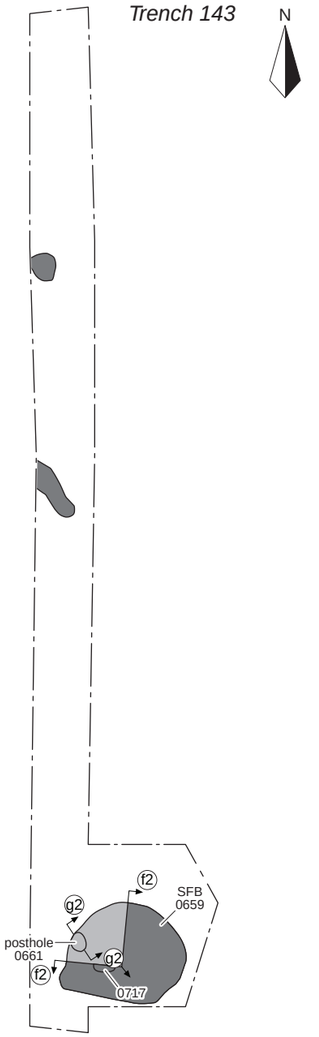
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	27
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:100	

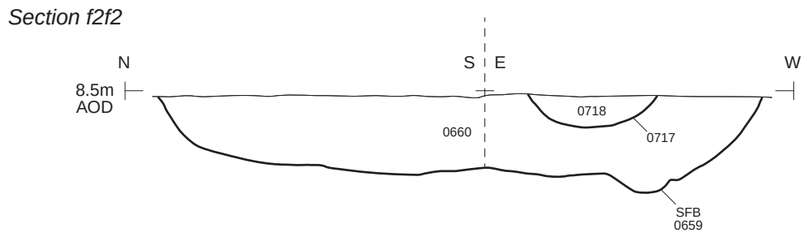


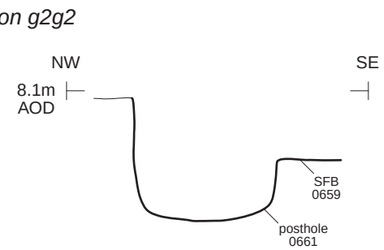


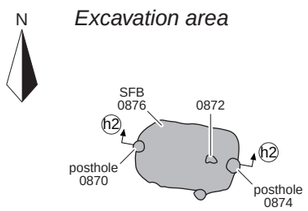


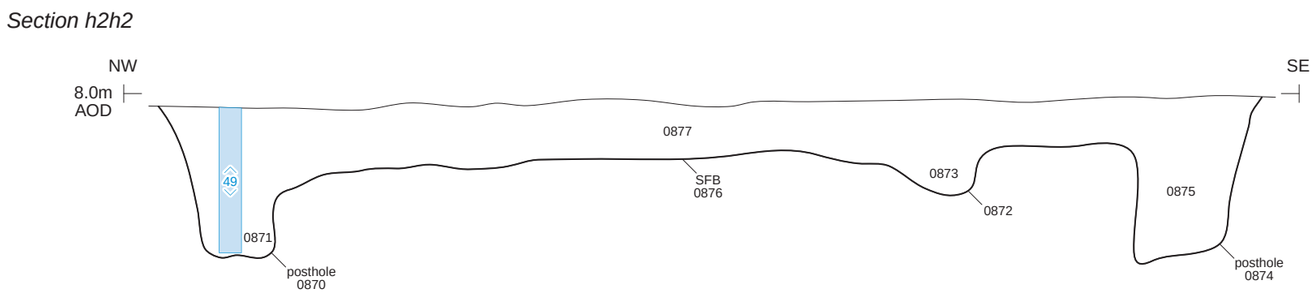












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PROJECT TITLE

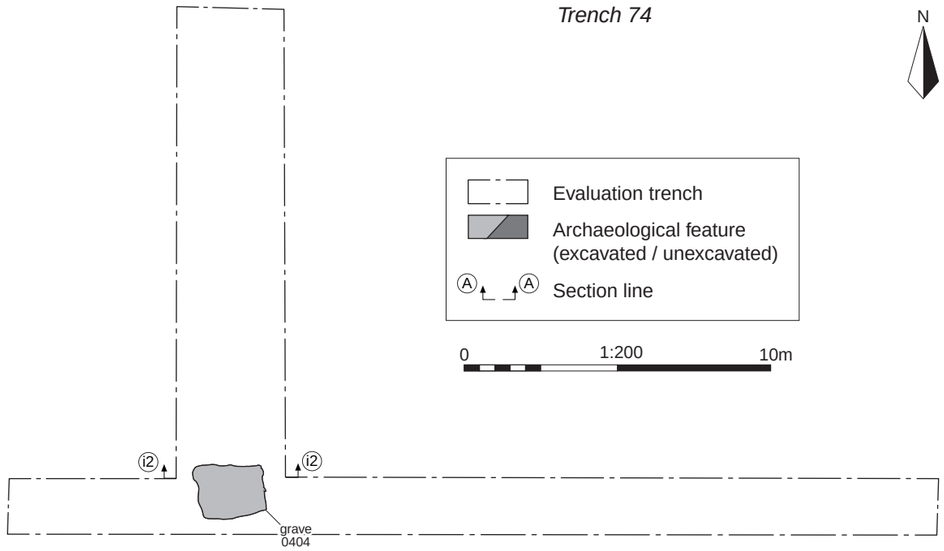
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

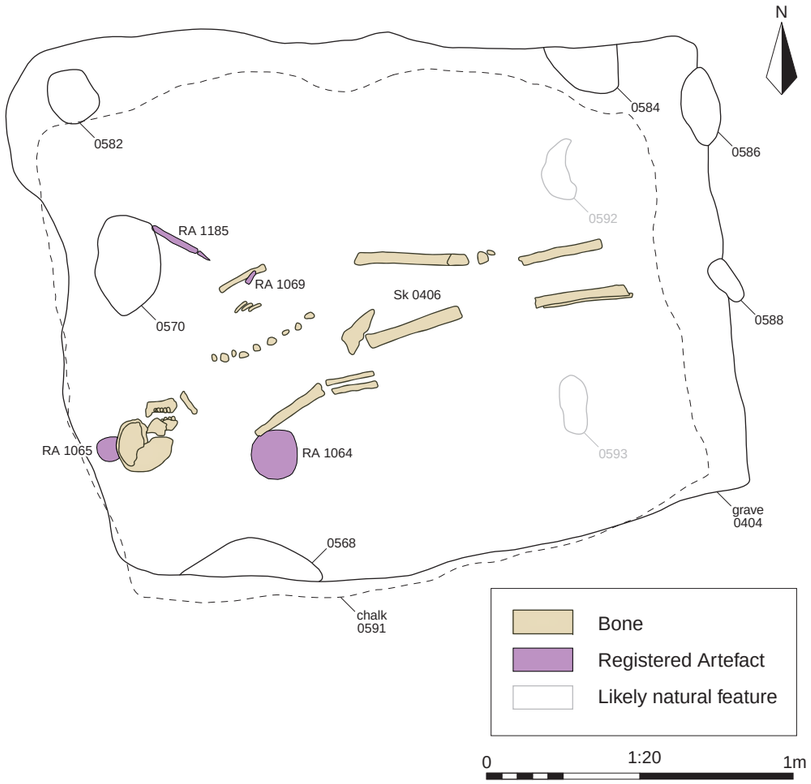
FIGURE TITLE

SFBs 0537, 0659 and 0876: plans and sections

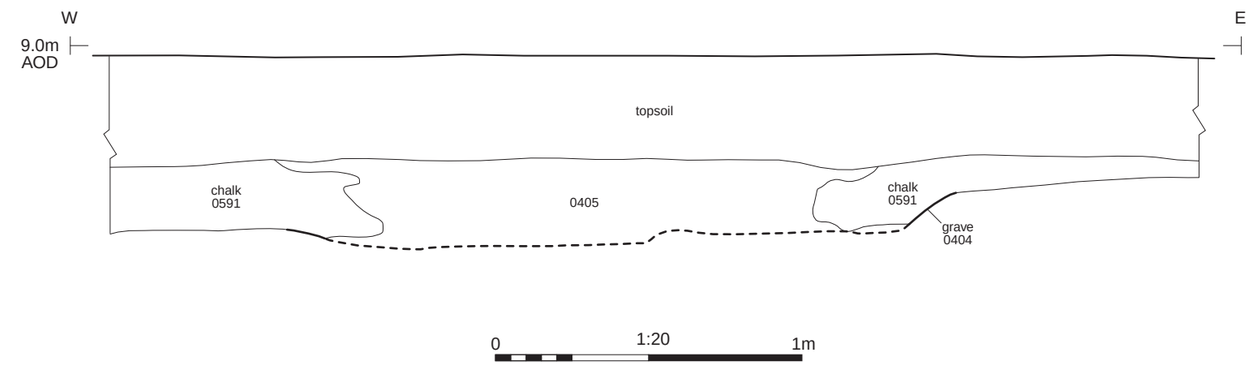
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	28
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Trench 74





Section i2i2



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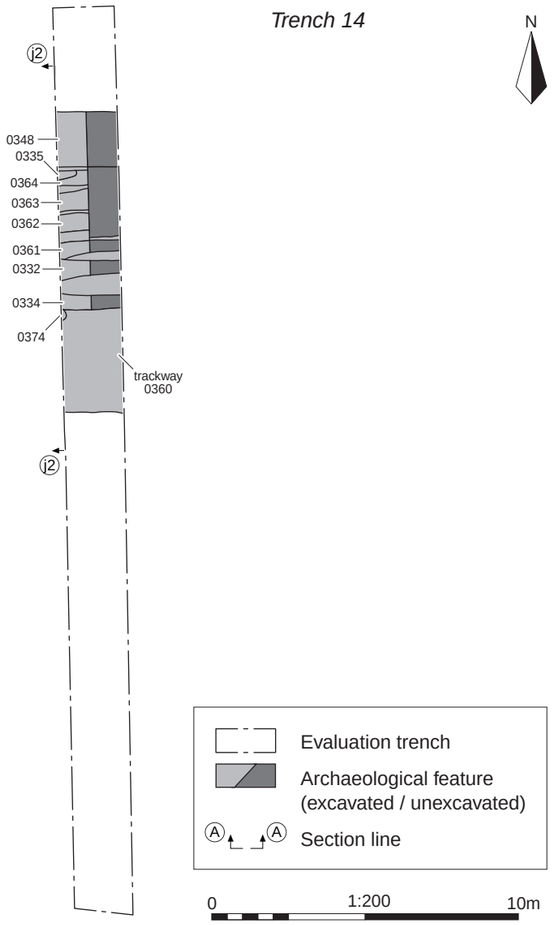
PROJECT TITLE
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Grave 0404: plans and section

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/12/2021	29
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Trench 14



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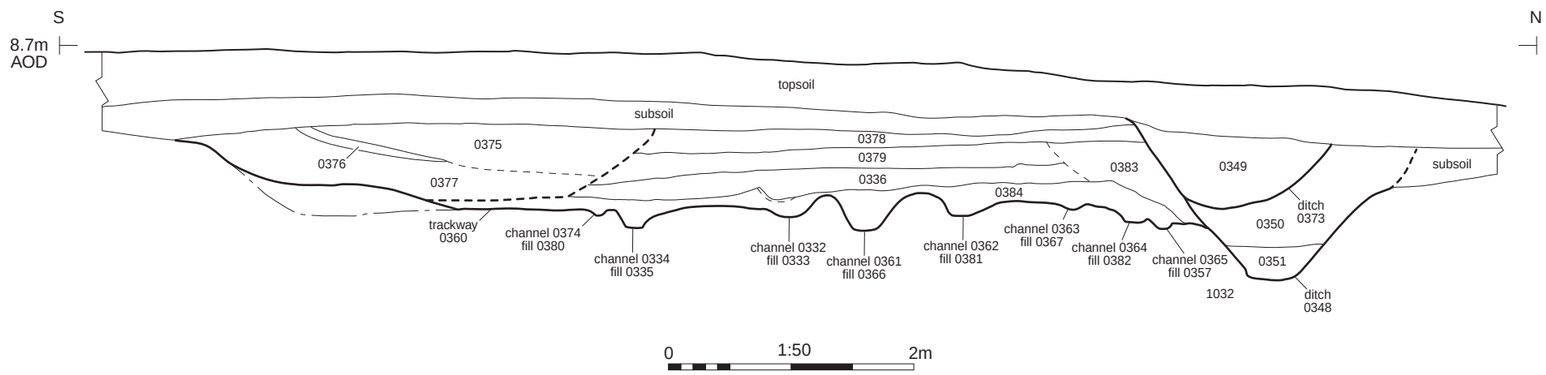

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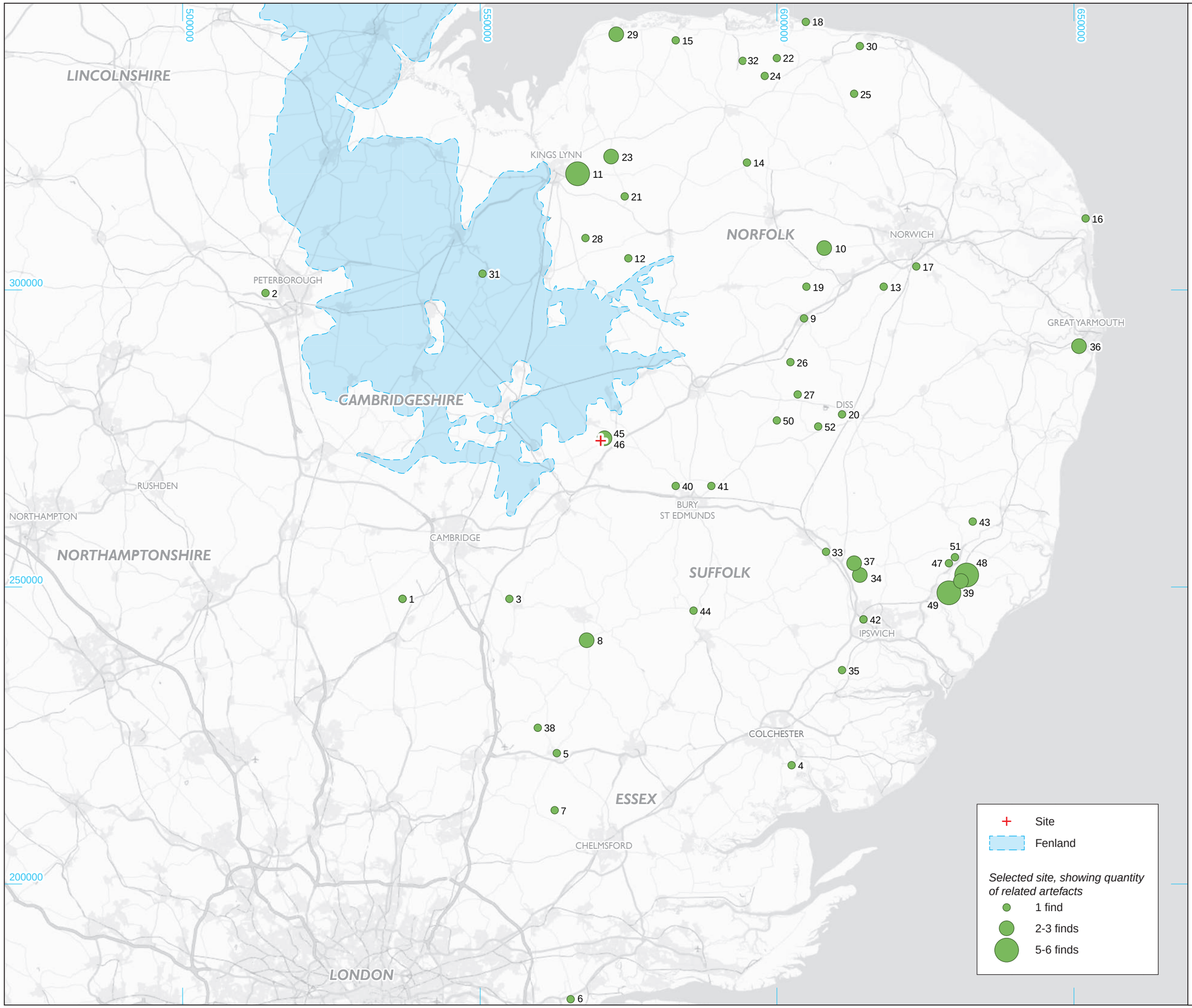
PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 5, Trackway 0360: plan and section

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**30**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100, 1:50**	



N

Site num. (finds quant.)	Place / parish name	Catalogue num.
1 (2)	Barrington 1	C10
	Barrington 2	C11
2	Castor	C12
3	Hildersham	C13
4	Fingringhoe	
5	Great Dunmow	C17
6	Orsett	C18
7	Good Easter	
8 (2)	Steeple Bumpstead	SF-6EAF56
		SF-6F42D3
9	Attleborough	
10 (3)	Barnham Broom	NMS-09D7C7
11 (5)	Bawsey	C61–5
12	Beachamwell	NMS-58F021
13	Bracon Ash	NMS-2A0ED3
14	Brisley	NMS-57DBBC
15	Burnham Market	
16	Caister on Sea	
17	Caistor St Edmund	NMS-DFAC75
18	Cley next Sea	NMS-A364F3
19	Deopham	NMS-450EF2
20	Diss	
21	East Walton	NMS-7CBB46
22	Field Dalling	C66
23 (2)	Grimston	NMS-7214B7
		NMS-1D1191
24	Hindringham	C67
25	Little Barningham	NMS-F8E362
26	Quidenham	NMS2080
27	North Lopham	NMS-111480
28	Shouldham	NMS-891032
29 (2)	Thornham	C68
30	Upper Sheringham	NMS-X0013X
31	Upwell	
32	Wighton	C69
33	Badley Bridge	C78
34 (3)	Barham	C79
	Barham	C80
35	Bentley	SF-CF4DA4
36 (2)	Carlton Colville	SF-A5AAD7
		SF-A42672
37 (2)	Coddenham	C82
	Coddenham 2	C83
38	Elmswell	
39(2)	Eyke	C84
	Eyke 2	SF-C74ECE
40	Fornham All Saints	
41	Great Barton	C85
42 (2)	Ipswich, Hadleigh Road Ipswich,	C86, SF9336
43	Great Glemham	SF-30C065
44	Long Melford	SF-A941F7
45 (2)	Mildenhall	C87
46	Mildenhall Hub	
47	Pettistree	SF-B846D6
48 (5)	Rendlesham	
49 (6)	Sutton Hoo M1, 1	C88
	Sutton Hoo M1, 2	C89
	Sutton Hoo M1, 3	C90
	Sutton Hoo M6, 7	
	SH Tranmer House	
50	Thelnetham	SF-D916D1
51	Wickham Market	NMS1561
52	Wortham	SF-E693D4

Site

Fenland

Selected site, showing quantity of related artefacts

1 find

2-3 finds

5-6 finds

0 1:600k 30km

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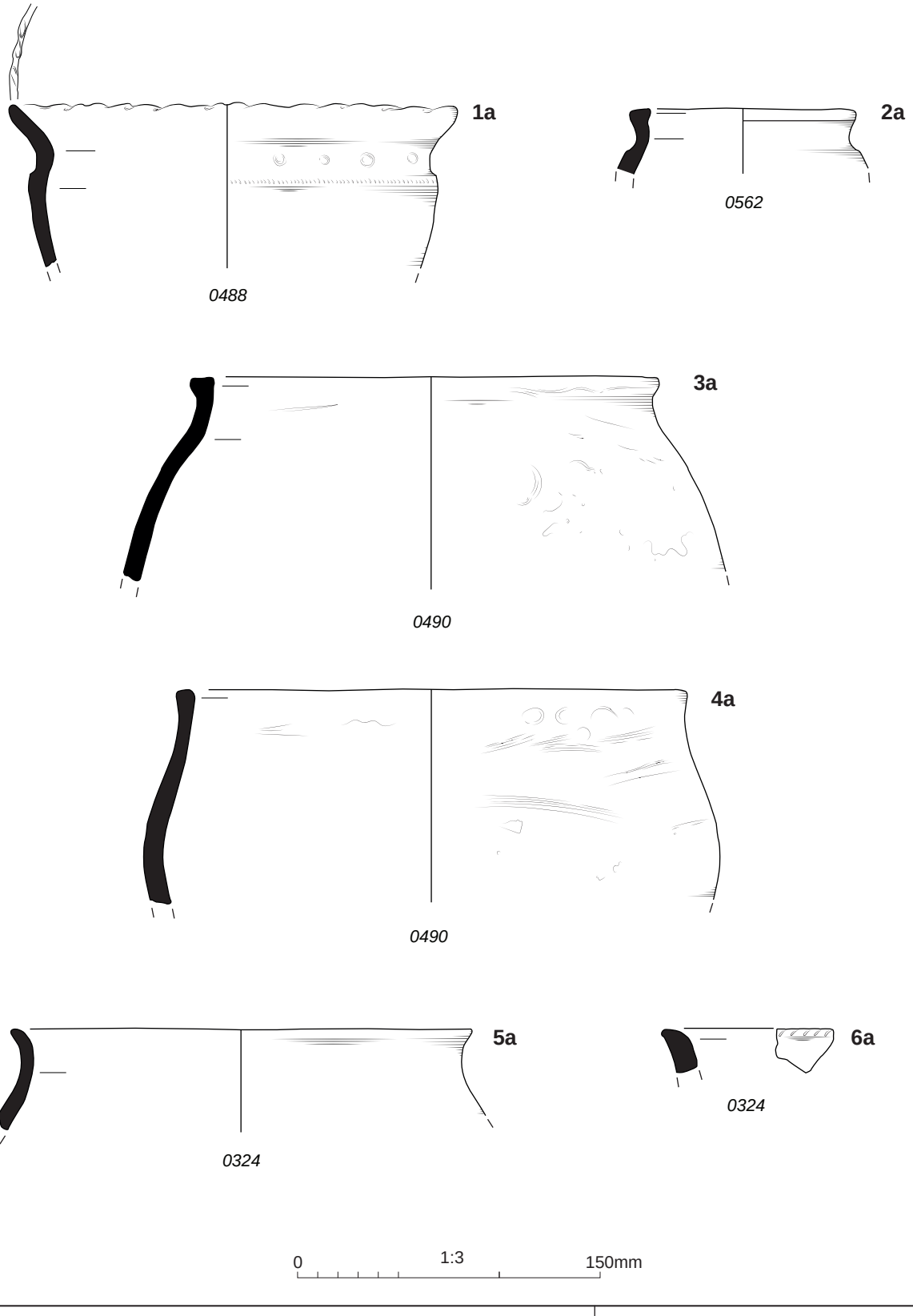
PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Hanging bowls and related fittings from East Anglia

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/02/2022**	**31**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:600,000**	



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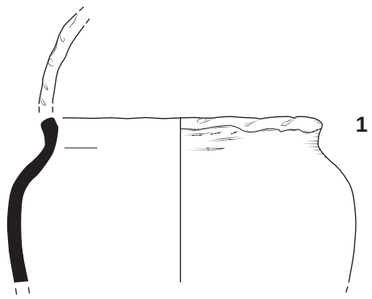
PROJECT TITLE

Mildenhall Hub, Suffolk (Site code MNL778)

FIGURE TITLE

Iron Age pottery from the evaluation

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/04/2022	32
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A4	1:3	



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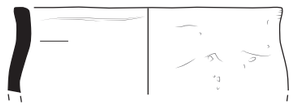

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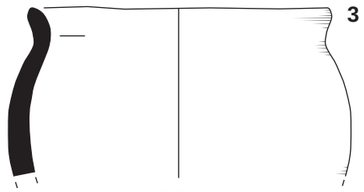

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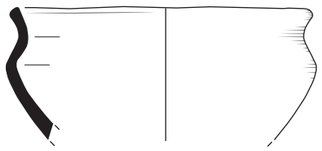

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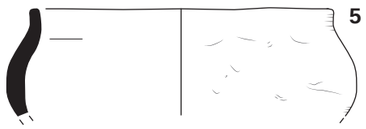
2143



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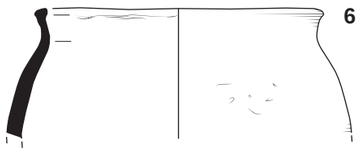
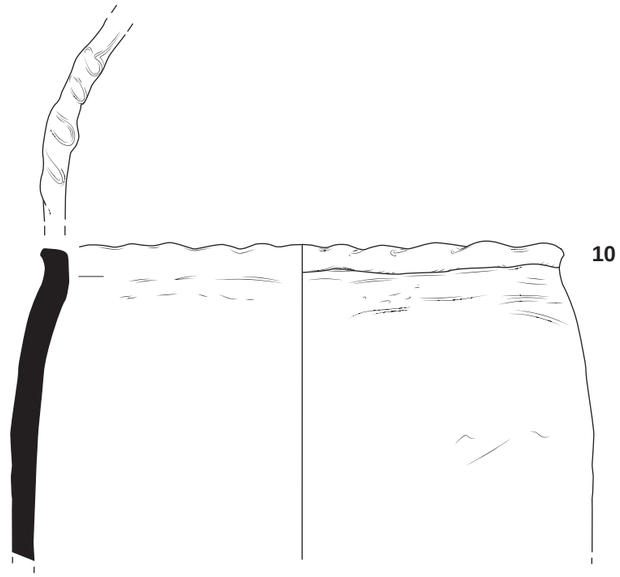


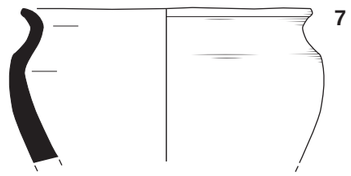
6

2141



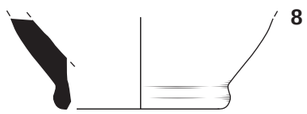
10

2340 (2321)



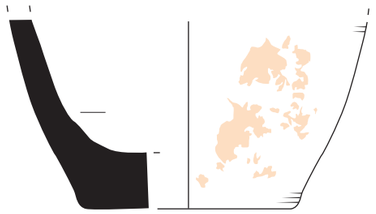
7

2314



8

2340

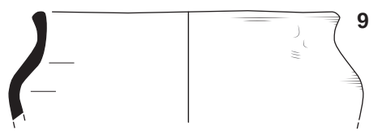


11

0862

Coating

Joining sherds with coating from vessel 11 (0862), scale 1:2



9

2340

0 1:3 (all illustrations) 150mm

0 1:2 (photograph) 100mm

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric pottery from the excavation

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/04/2022	33
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:3, 1:2	

1

RA 1463 (2:1)

2

RA 1498 (1:1)

3

RA 1466 (1:1)

4

RA 1468 (1:1)

0 1:1 50mm

0 2:1 25mm

RA 1567 (1:1)

5

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PROJECT TITLE

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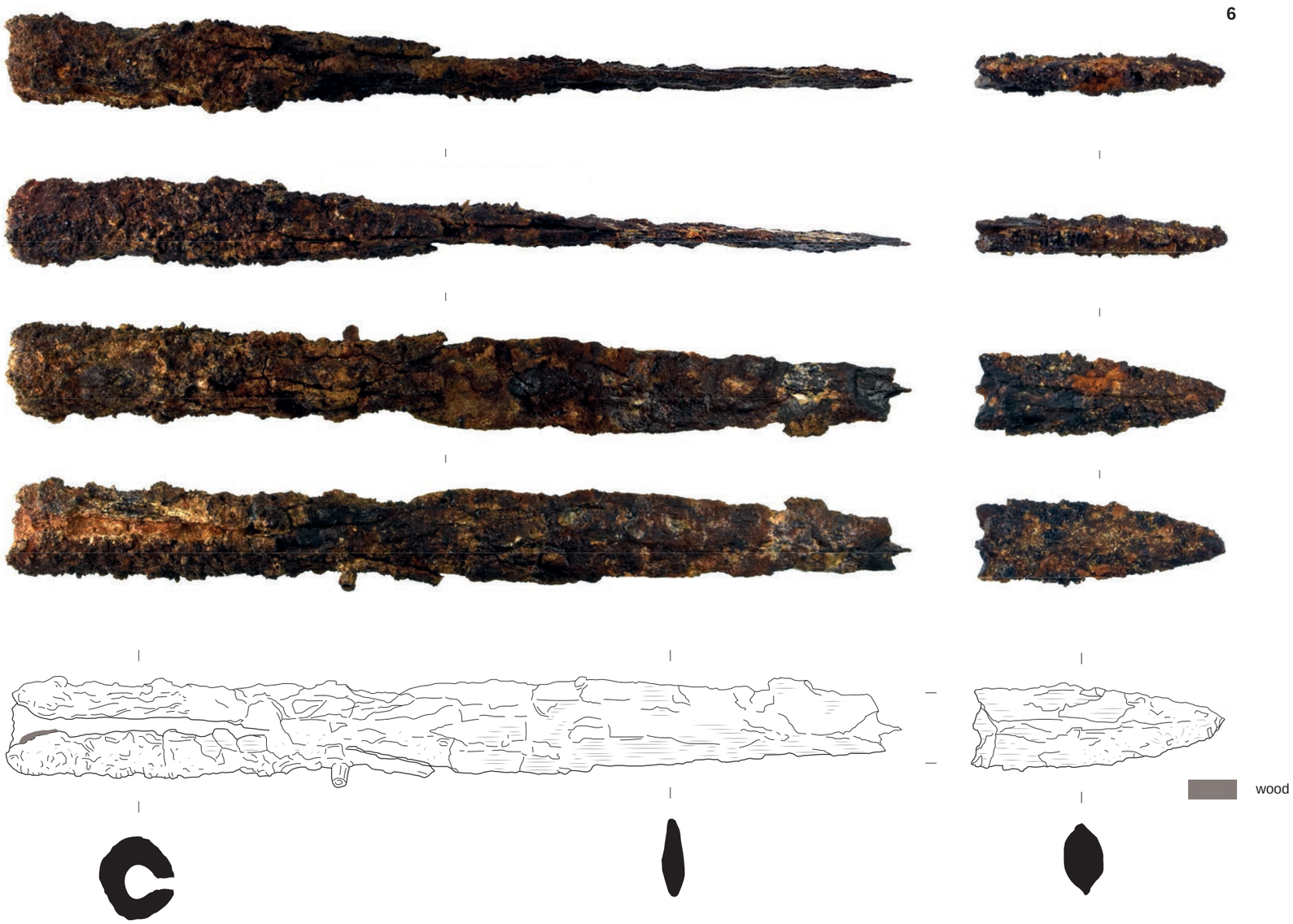
FIGURE TITLE

Finds from Channel 2157 and pit 0832

DRAWN BY	RW, LS	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/12/2021	34
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A4	1:1, 2:1	



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PROJECT TITLE
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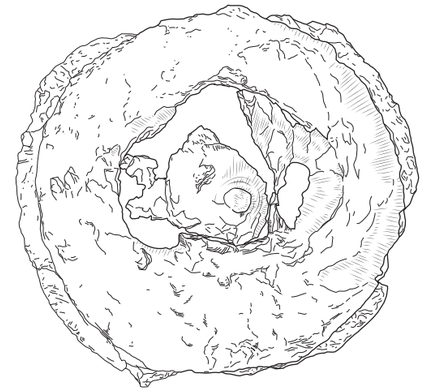
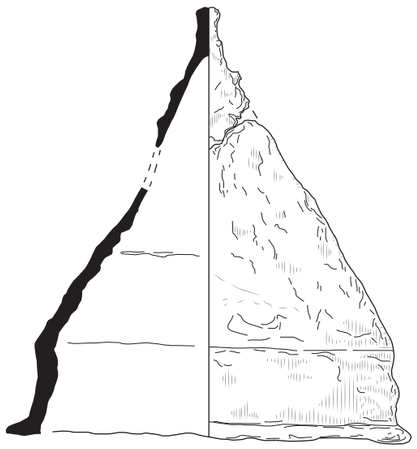
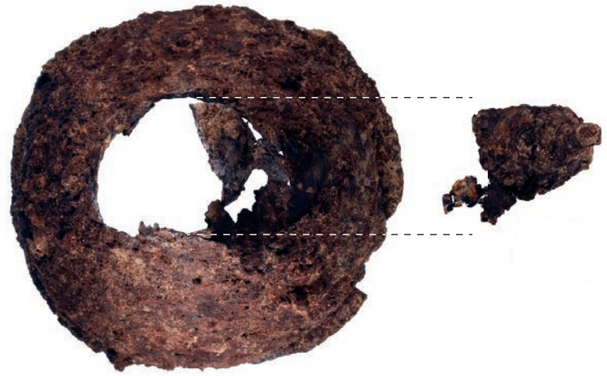
FIGURE TITLE
Spearhead from Early Anglo-Saxon grave 0404

DRAWN BY	RW, LS	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/12/2021	35
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:1	



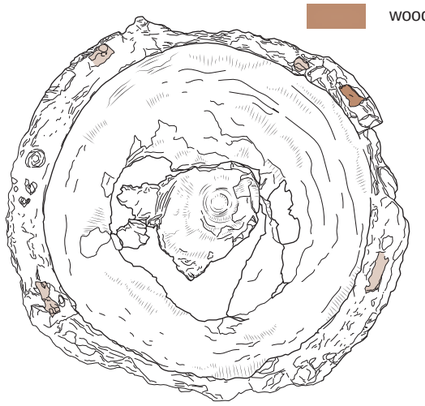




7

leather

wood/leather



RAs 1065 and 1070 (1:2)

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PROJECT TITLE

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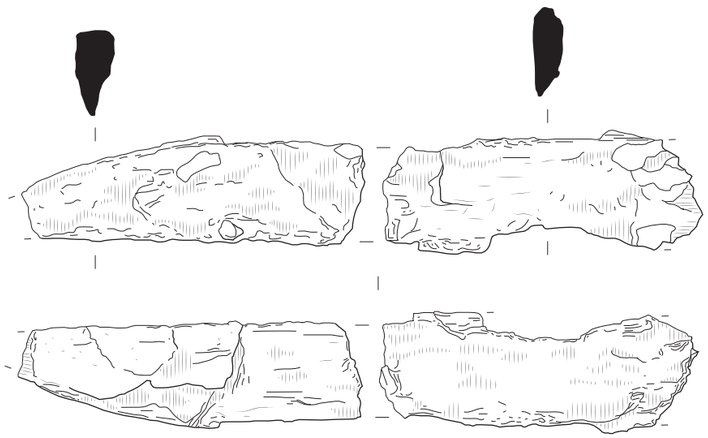
FIGURE TITLE

Shield boss from Early Anglo-Saxon grave 0404

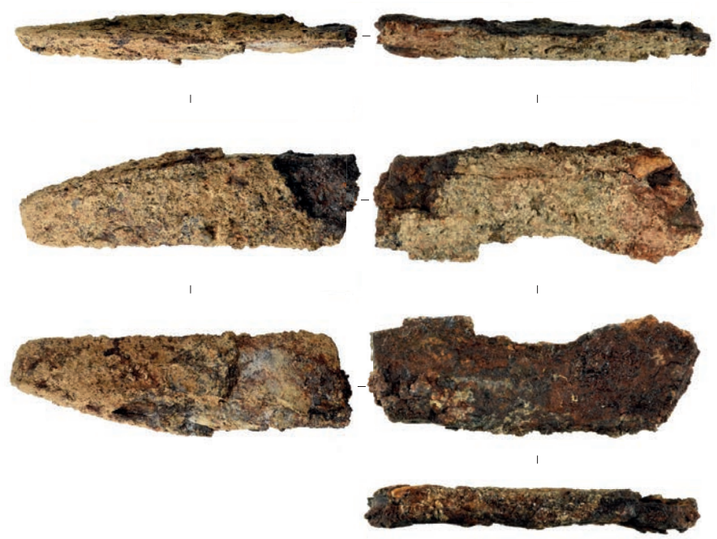
DRAWN BY	**RW, LS**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/12/2021**	**36**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2**	

RA 1068 (1:1)

RA 1067 (1:1)



RA 1069 (1:1)



RA 1186 (1:1)

0 1:1 50mm

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PROJECT TITLE
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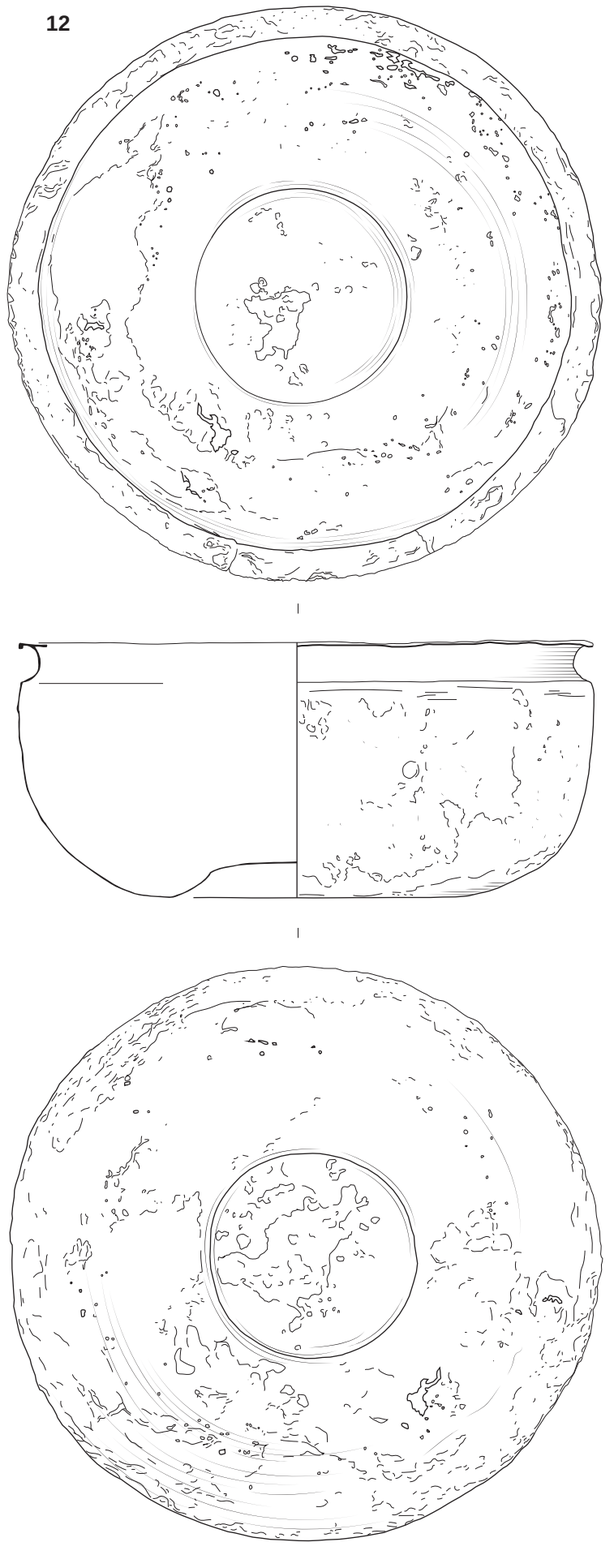
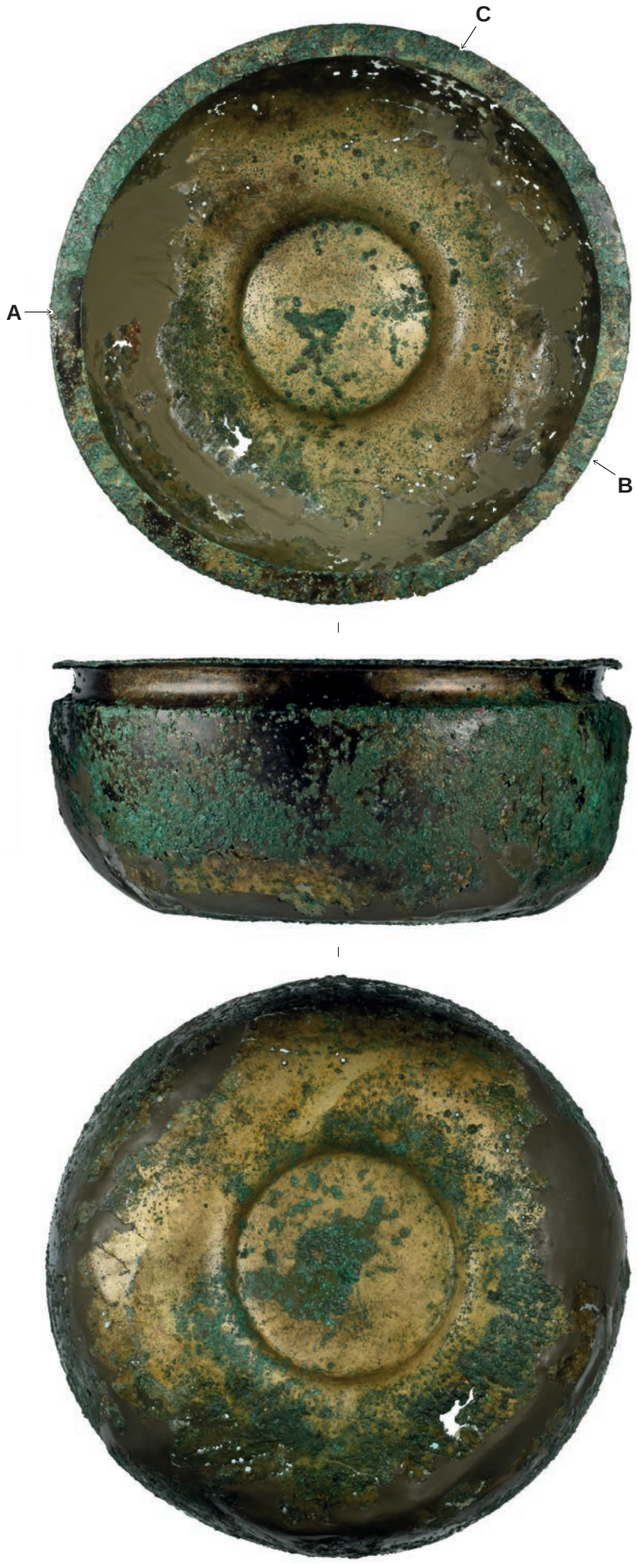
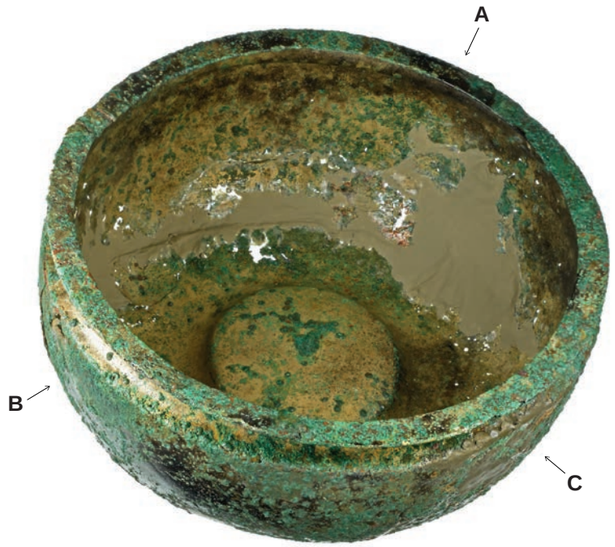
FIGURE TITLE
Shield grip and knife from Early Anglo-Saxon grave 0404

DRAWN BY	RW, LS	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/12/2021	37
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:1	





RA 1064 (1:2)



A–C represent the approximate locations of possible attachment points for mounts. Scale approximately 1:2.

0 1:2 100mm

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FIGURE TITLE
Hanging bowl from Early Anglo-Saxon grave 0404

DRAWN BY	RW, LS	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/12/2021	38
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:2	

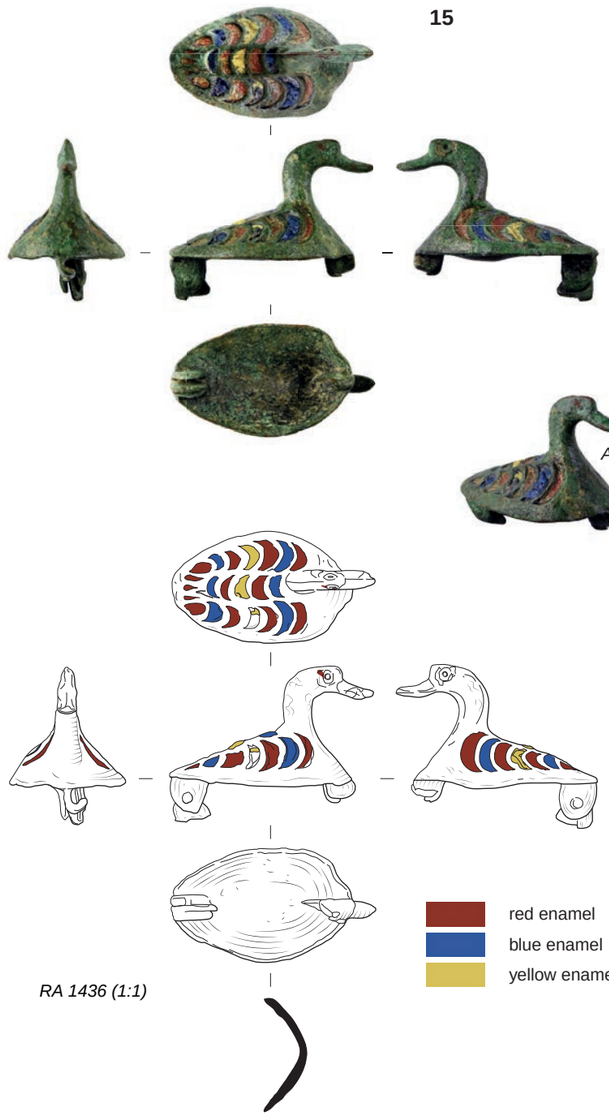
13

RA 1181 (2:1)

14

RA 1561 (1:1)

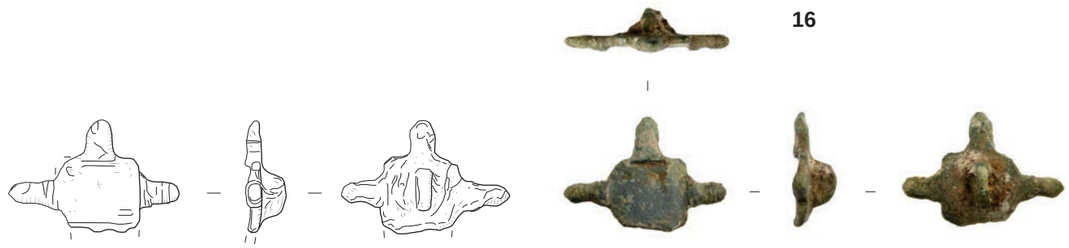
15



Approximately 1:1

RA 1436 (1:1)

16



RA 1429 (1:1)

17

RA 1184 (1:1)

18

RA 1521 (1:1)

19

RA 1074 (2:1)

0 1:1 50mm

0 2:1 25mm

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Select unstratified finds

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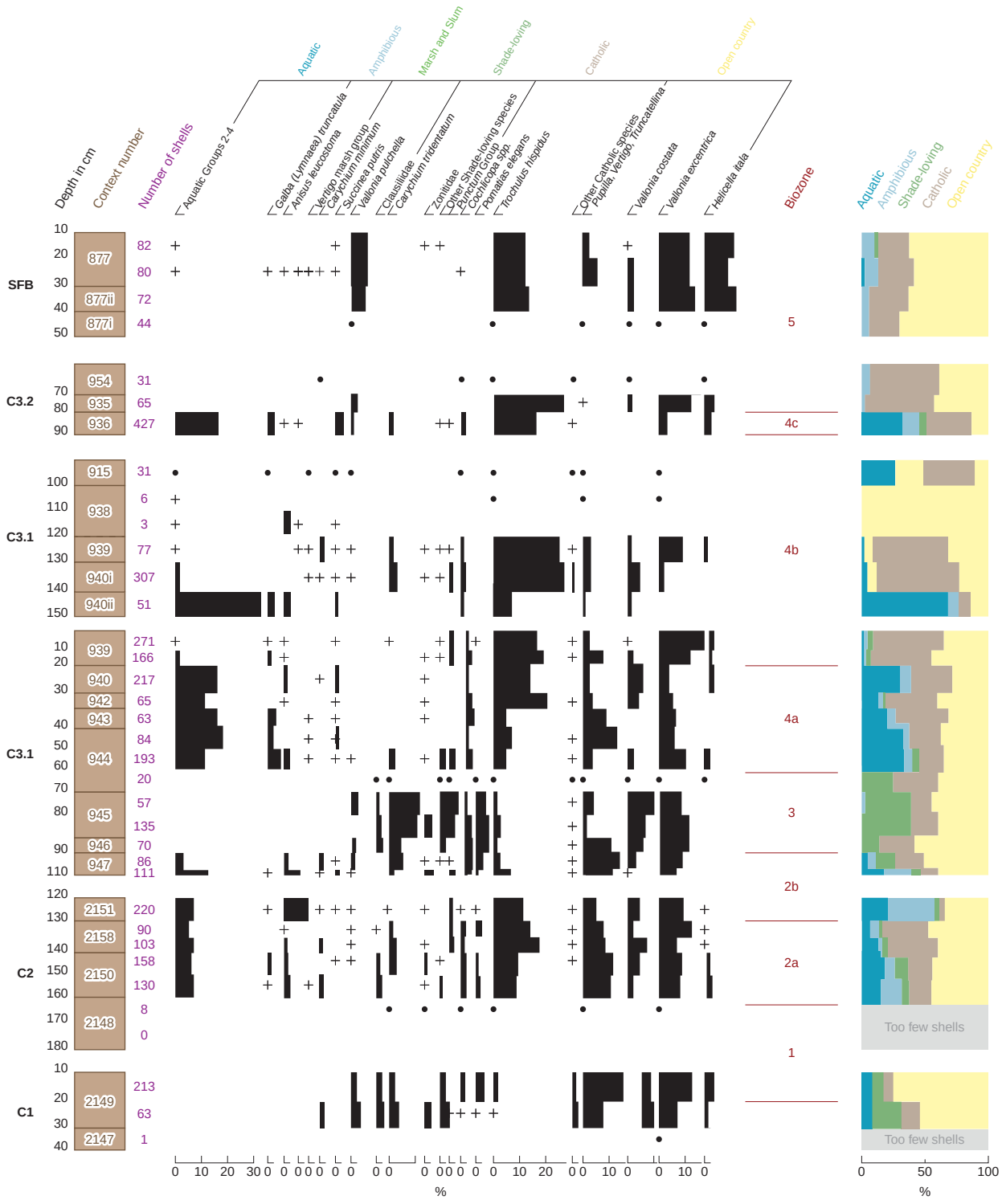
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/12/2021	39
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A3	1:1, 2:1	



+ >1.5%

• Present in sample with <50 shells

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PROJECT TITLE

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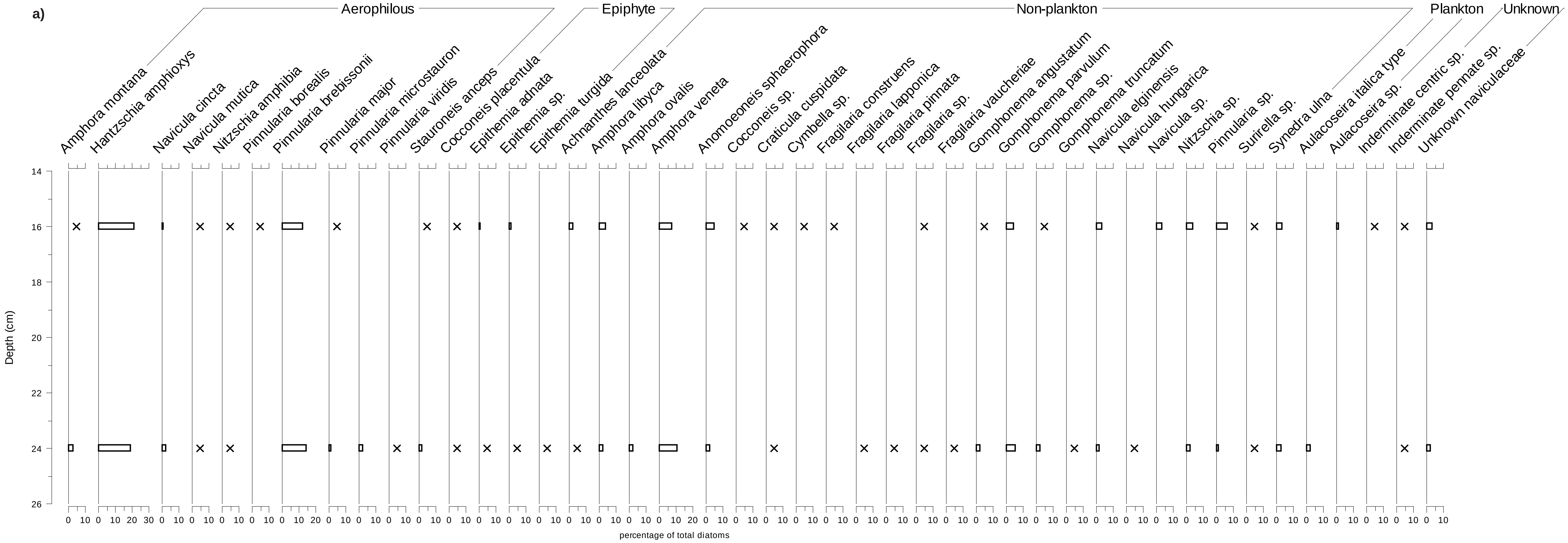
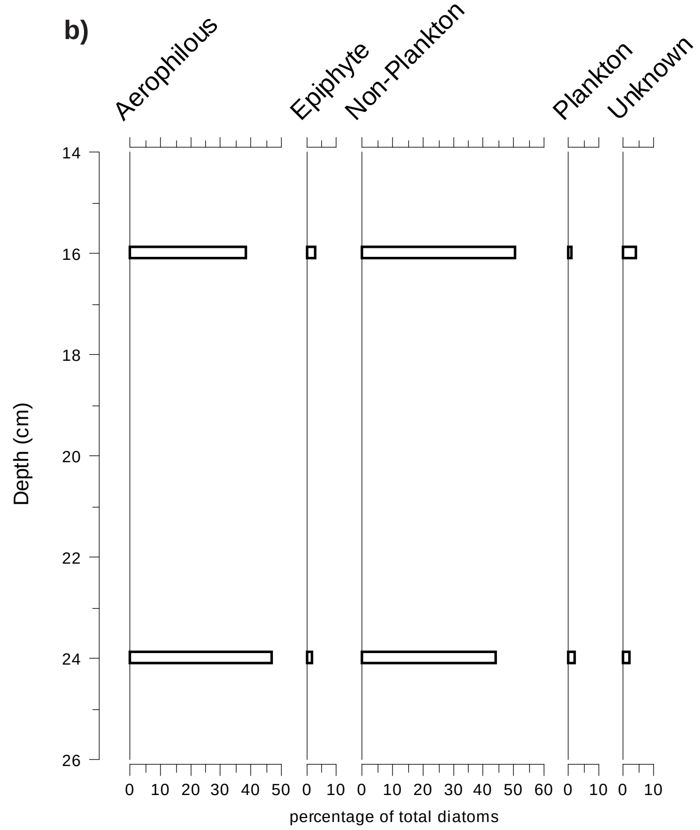
FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157 composite mollusc histogram

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/03/2022	40
APPROVED BY	CF	SCALE@A4	NA	





Drawn and provided by: Nigel Cameron

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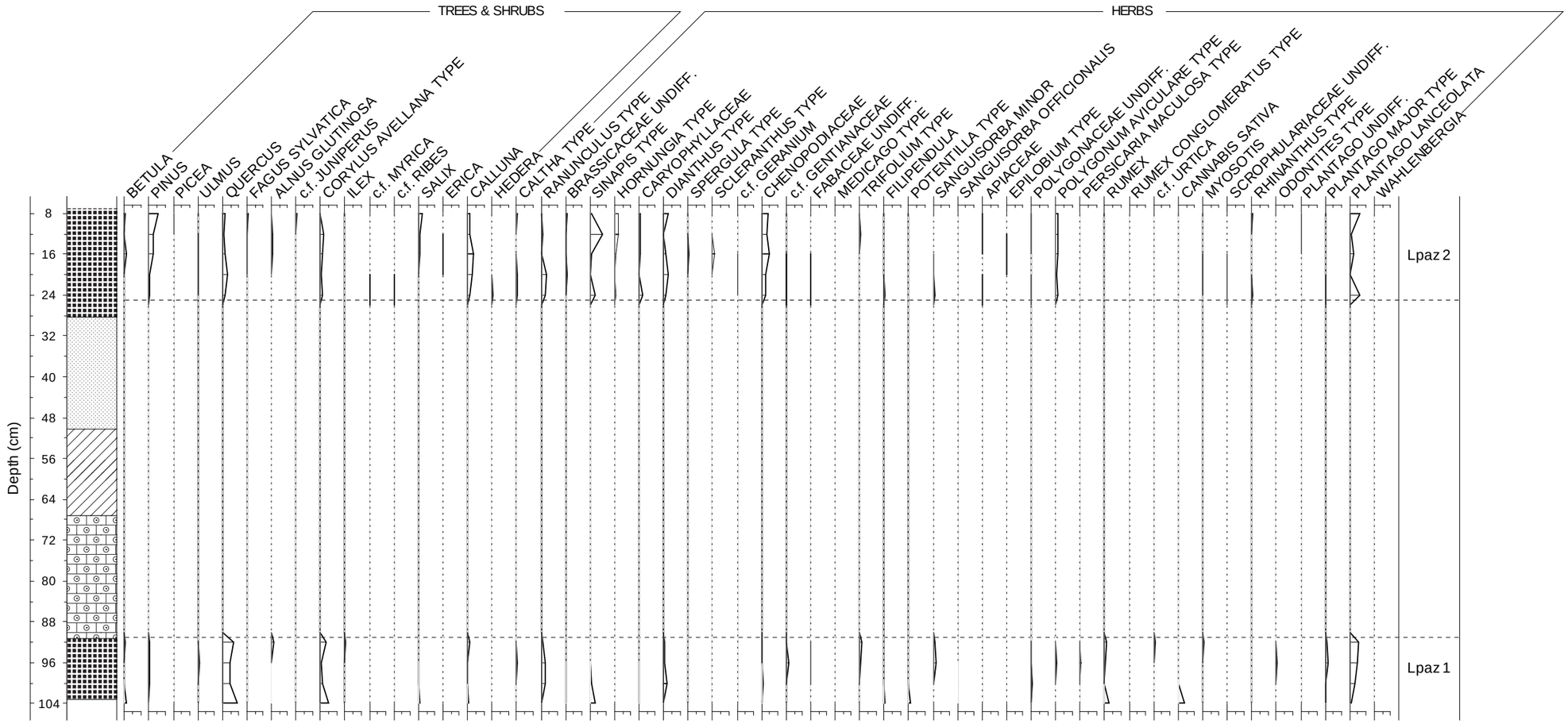
PROJECT TITLE
Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Diatom results (contexts 0939 and 0940, monoliths 54A-D): a) Diatom percentage histogram for Channel 3.1; b) Diatom summary diagram showing percentages of the diatom groups

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/03/2022**	**41**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Silty clay
Humic silt
Silt
Humic silt/sand

Drawn and provided by: C.T. Langdon and R.G. Scaife, 2021

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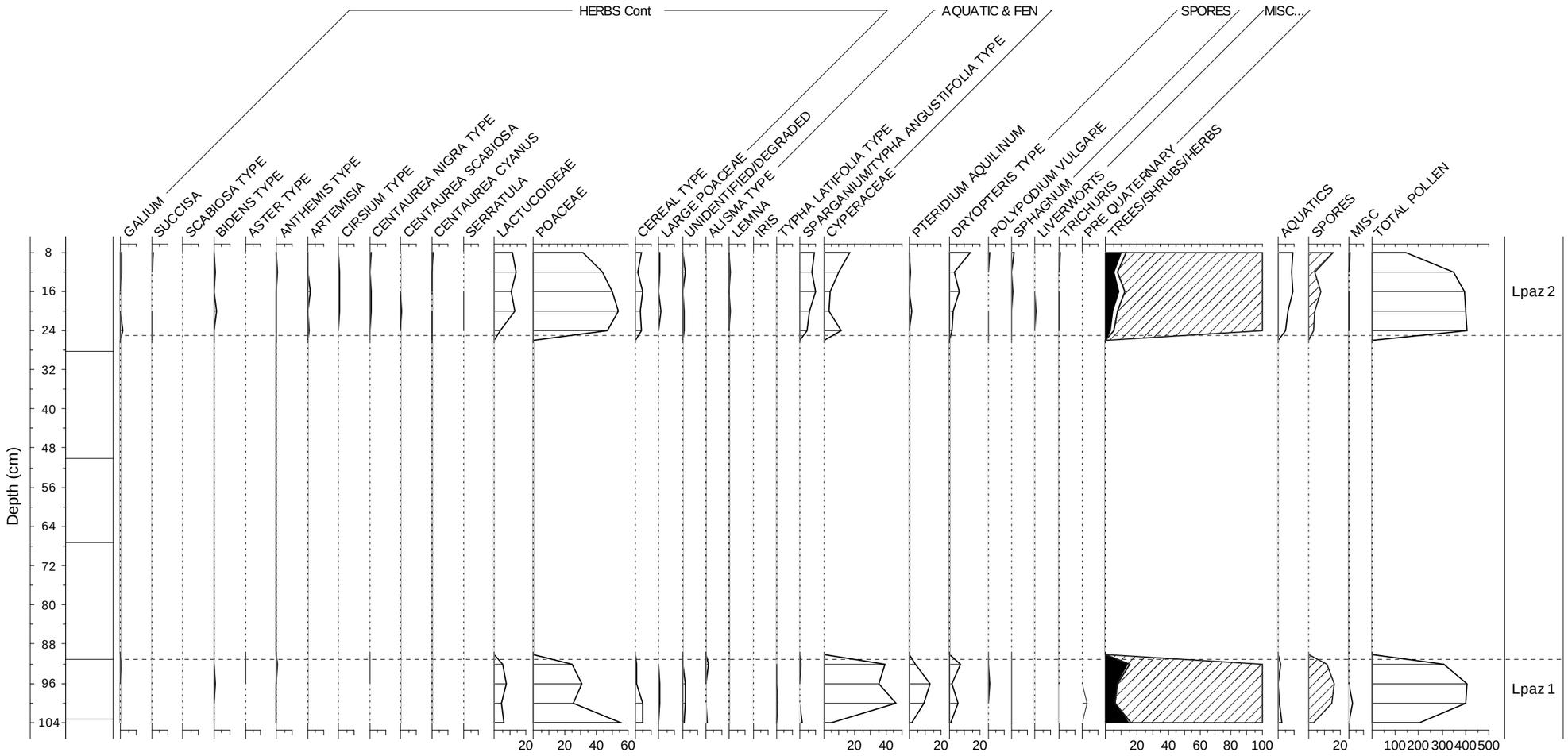
FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157 pollen histogram for phase 3.1, monolith 54B–D

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/03/2022**	**42**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Silt

Drawn and provided by: C.T. Langdon and R.G. Scaife, 2021

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FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157 pollen histogram for phase 3.1, monolith 54B–D continued

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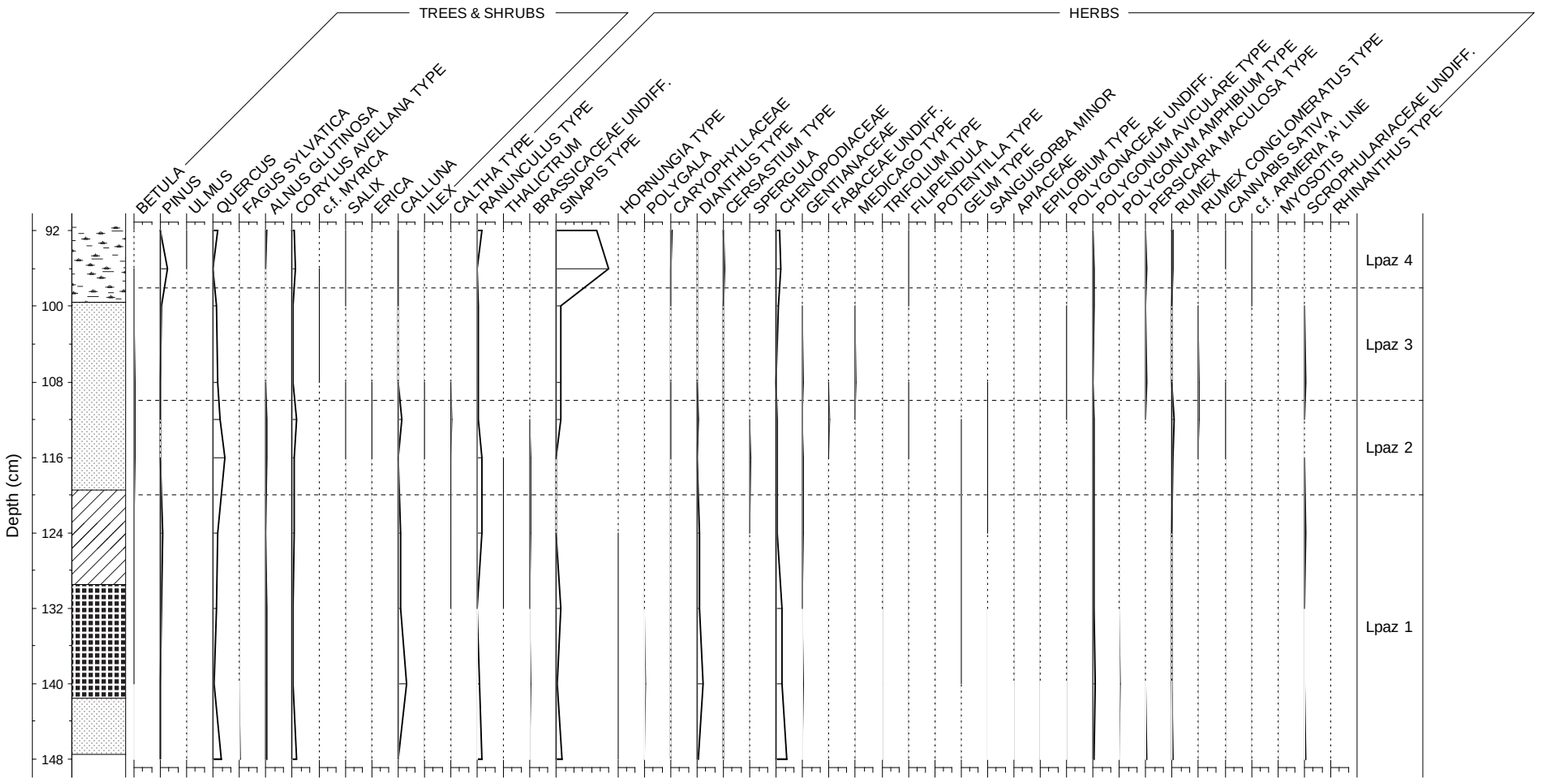
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/03/2022**	**43**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Peat
Silty clay
Humic silt
Silt

Drawn and provided by: C.T. Langdon and R.G. Scaife, 2021

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FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157 pollen histogram for phase 3.1, monolith 54E–F

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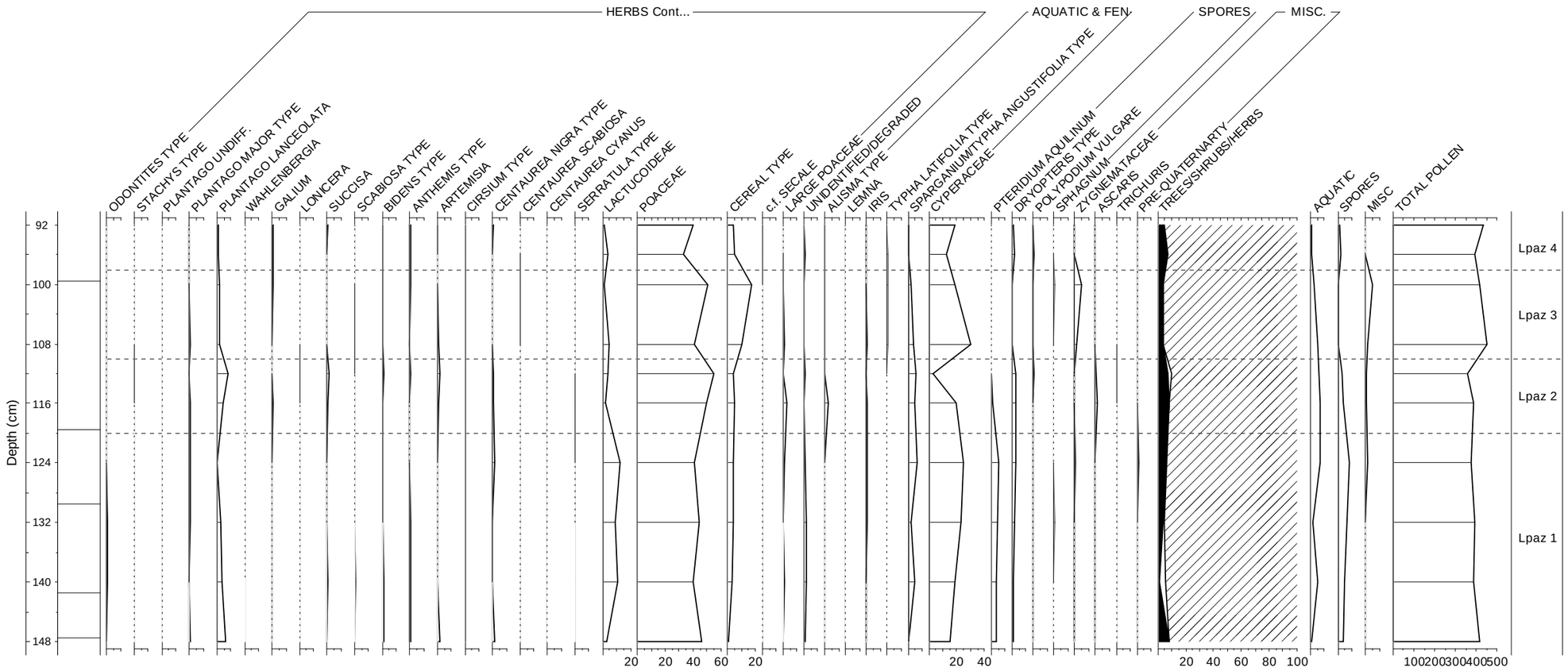
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/03/2022**	**44**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Silt

Drawn and provided by: C.T. Langdon and R.G. Scaife, 2021

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Channel 2157 pollen histogram for phase 3.1, monolith 54E–F continued

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0143**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/03/2022**	**45**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

570300

570400

402500

274600

274500

Pit Group E
(Figure 15)

Ditch 2a

Pit Group B
(Figure 12)

Pit Group A
(Figure 11)

Pit Group F
(Figure 16)

Pit Group C
(Figure 13)

Ditch 1a

Pit Group I
(Figure 20)

Pit Group D
(Figure 14)

Ditch 2b

Ditch 1b

Pit Group H
(Figure 18, 27)

Pit Group G
(Figure 17)

Ditch 4a

Pit Group M
(Figure 24)

Ditch 4b

Ditch 3

Ditch 4c

Pit Group J
(Figure 20)

Pit Group K
(Figure 22)

Pit Group L
(Figure 23)

Wamil Walk

N

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2016)
- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
- Excavation area (SACIC 2018)
- Phase 2: Iron Age
- Other phase
- Oven
- Horse burial
- ‘Placed’ animal skull
- Possible ‘placed’ animal skull
- Human burial
- Human bone fragment
- Bear bone
- Status object

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Distribution of ‘special’ deposits in Phase 2 (Iron Age) at the site

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/12/2021**	**46**
APPROVED BY	**CF**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	