Excavation Report

Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval Remains at Site 8, Beaulieu Chelmsford

Archaeological Excavation

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Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval Remains at Site 8, Zone E, Beaulieu, Chelmsford

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out within Zone E at Beaulieu, Chelmsford (TL 7291 1008). The fieldwork took place between the 19th July and 22nd September 2014.

Two separate areas totalling 0.337ha and 0.575ha (areas E1 and E2) encountered part of a Late Bronze Age open settlement, comprising up to seven four poster structures and other associated occupational features. One further area (E3) revealed a single undated feature.

The main excavation area (Site 8) and the three adjacent swale trenches (E4, E5, E6), which encompassed an area of 1.875ha, contained multi period remains. The earliest occupation on this site consisted of a small nucleated later Iron Age settlement, comprising a roundhouse, enclosure ditch, occupation features and two cremation burials.

A larger sub-rectangular enclosed settlement was subsequently established in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Internal settlement features included a roundhouse, midden deposits and associated pits and postholes. A small, enclosed cemetery was established at this time to the north-east of the enclosure.

In the Early Roman period the enclosure was remodelled and a new roundhouse was constructed in the eastern part of the enclosure. The western part of the enclosure contained a large number of pits and postholes, with evidence for spelt crop processing. This nucleated settlement went out of use in the 2nd century and the land was given over to small fields on a north-east to south-west alignment shortly afterwards.

The next phase of occupation dates to the 17th century when a series of thirty-six pits were laid out in rows east to west. These pits were filled with brick rubble and may be part of a formal garden or large temporary structure. A brick wall dating to this period lay in the north-western part of the site. The site then reverted to agricultural land with several field boundaries present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between the 19th July and 22nd September 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation at Beaulieu, Chelmsford: Site 8 (TL 7291 1008) (see fig. 1), in advance of construction of a new neighbourhood planned for North-East Chelmsford, known as Beaulieu. Chelmsford City Council has resolved to grant outline planning permission (ref: 09/01314/EIA) for a new neighbourhood at Beaulieu of up to 3,600 new homes and up to 62,300m² of mixed use development including new schools, leisure and community facilities, employment areas, new highways and associated ancillary development, including full details in respect of roundabout access from Essex Regiment Way and a priority junction from White Hart Lane.

1.1.2 These archaeological excavations were undertaken to mitigate construction impacts of an area of residential housing with associated access and infrastructure totalling 3.3 hectares.

1.1.3 This work was carried out in accordance with the Beaulieu Archaeological Investigation Strategy (URS 2013a), the Beaulieu Zone E Archaeological Mitigation Design (URS 2014) and an Archaeological Method Statement (Mortimer 2014).

1.1.4 This excavation is part of an ongoing archaeological project, across a phased development. The time-scale for this development is dependant on many factors and so cannot be accurately determined at the present time. The work presented in this Post-Excavation Assessment will eventually be incorporated into wider Analysis and Publication Reports.

1.1.5 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Beaulieu (the Site) is located approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford, Essex (centred on TL 7291 1008; figure 1). The Site encompasses an area of high ground surrounded on three sides by river valleys. To the west and south is the River Chelmer, and to the east is Boreham Brook. North of the Site the ground rises towards the village of Terling. From the southern part of the Site there are views south towards the Chelmer Valley and Danbury Hill.

1.2.2 The superficial geology consists of boulder clay of the Lowestoft Till formation underlain by London Clays. To the south of the area lay a mixture of head deposits and sand and gravels (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Neolithic

1.3.1 Essex has some of the earliest surviving evidence of settlement, mainly concentrated to the north-east along the River Crouch at Lawford and Lemarsh (Hedges, 1984). Evidence for possible domestic settlement within the vicinity of Beaulieu was recorded at Court Road, 1km to the north-west, in the form of several pits with Neolithic pottery within their fills (SMR 6142).

1.3.2 Bronze Age

1.3.3 Settlement continued to be concentrated along the river valleys of the Chelmer and Crouch, however during the Bronze Age the landscape was enclosed by field systems for the first time, such as those found at Great Wakering (Kemble, 2001). These enclosed field systems would have continued in use through into the early Iron Age. It has been suggested that these Bronze Age field systems form the basis for the modern landscape in the Chelmer Valley (Drury & Rodwell 1980).

1.3.4 Several crop-marks have been recorded by aerial photography to the south of Belstead Hall and interpreted as part of a Bronze Age settlement (SMR 16888), with further domestic dwellings excavated at Springfield Lyons, 2.5km to the south-west. Further occupation sites are attested to by the recovery of artefacts, such as at New Hall School, to the south-east and Pratt's Farm, to the north.

Iron Age

1.3.5 The settlement pattern during the Iron Age would have been of nucleated settlements within a larger farming landscape. Evidence of this, within the vicinity of the development area, was seen to the south of Belstead Hall (SMR 17438). This comprised a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches (Drury 1978).

1.3.6 The Later Iron Age witnessed an expansion of settlement onto the heavier clay soils and the continued occupation of the estuaries. These estuarine sites are seen to become more complex in nature over time, with higher population density and sustained occupation, such as has been found at Little Waltham (Drury 1980).

1.3.7 By the end of the Iron Age sites such as Gosbecks oppida show that portions of the population were highly structured and of high status. These sites would have relied on farming communities scattered around the environs to supply agricultural commodities. (Crummy 1997).

Roman

1.3.8 During the Roman period a small market town would have grown up around the Mansio, located 5km to the south-west at Moulsham Street. The area surrounding this would have formed an agricultural hinterland to supply produce to the town.

1.3.9 This agricultural landscape would have comprised of large farms and villa complexes, such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Lodge Dairy. Smaller domestic sites would also have formed part of the landscape. Evidence for these has been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu. Evidence for pottery making, associated with domestic use was also recorded.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.10 In the immediate post-Roman period, the Roman town at Chelmsford was abandoned and much of the surrounding landscape reverted to rough pasture or woodland (Hunter, 2003). No known remains of Anglo-Saxon date are recorded within the application site although this is more likely to reflect the relatively poor archaeological visibility of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites rather than a lack of activity during the period.

1.3.11 Two records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period are held by the EHER; both of which are documentary records for Late Saxon manors, Belestedam (Belstead Hall) is recorded in the Domesday survey of AD 1086 (Reaney 1935).

Medieval

1.3.12 The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London, to the north of the earlier Roman settlement at Moulsham. Throughout the medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Chelmsford in a landscape populated by scattered farmsteads and manors.

1.3.13 To the east lay the manor of New Hall on the site of the current New Hall School. It is first mentioned by name (as 'Nova Aula') in documents dating to AD1301 when the site formed part of the lands owned by the Canons of Waltham Abbey and was used as the summer residence of the Abbott. It was later transferred to the Regular Canons under Henry II (Burgess & Rance 1988).

1.3.14 The first deer park surrounding New Hall was created during the medieval period with the manor at its centre (Tuckwell 2006). Under Henry VII, New Hall was granted to Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond, who received a licence to crenellate (fortify) it in AD1481 (E41/420) and who, in all likelihood, rebuilt or remodelled the original medieval hall in the latest architectural style. The new structure came to the attention of Henry VIII who visited New Hall in 1510 and 1515, shortly before Ormond's death. Subsequently, the property passed to Thomas' daughter and thus into the Boleyn family through her husband Sir Thomas Boleyn, from whom Henry VIII acquired the hall in 1516, changing its name to the 'Palace of Beaulieu'. Shortly after 1518 he rebuilt the Ormond's medieval hall on a quadrangular plan with gatehouse in the south range, great hall in the east and chapel in the west ranges. Mary Tudor took residency at New Hall intermittently between 1532 and her ascendancy to the crown in 1553.

1.3.15 Evidence for a further moated manor is recorded at Belstead. This manor was occupied throughout the medieval period. By 1325 it was called Belestede, in 1354 it was recorded as Belestede Hall and by 1504 it was known as Belested Hall. The name is thought to derive from 'the site of the bell house' (Reaney 1935).

1.3.16 Analysis of aerial photographs and geophysical survey identified a number of features which, when investigated by trial trench evaluation, were found to comprise a possible enclosure ditch or moat. A cobbled surface (possibly representing a house platform or yard surface), pit and several further ditches were recorded within the enclosure. Pottery recovered from the features suggests an occupation date of the 12-13th century (ECC FAU 2009). Further investigation by OA East has confirmed that this is not a domestic site or precursor to the moated site at Belstead, but is an agricultural processing site (Site 7) with several large pits, a trackway and paddocks.

Post-medieval

1.3.17 The development of New Hall and its deer park dominated the landscape of the application site and the surrounding area until the park contracted in size and the fields were enclosed for agriculture in the early 18th century. As the deer park was reduced in size the former medieval manors or lodges developed into farms, creating an essentially agricultural landscape.

1.3.18 Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totalling some 1,500 acres. The EHER records that the enclosed area actually comprised four separate parks surrounding New Hall and its gardens. Within the Great or Old Park located to the north of New Hall. The remaining parks were known as the Red Deer Park located to east of New Hall, the Dukes Park (located further east beyond the study area; EHER 47226) and the New or Little Park situated to the south and west of New Hall. The application site is located within this latter area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Geophysical Surveys

1.3.19 Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential for important archaeological remains that may be buried within the Site. The magnetic susceptibility survey provided a rapid assessment of likely areas for previous settlement and industrial activity. The survey identified six areas of high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008). The magnetic susceptibility survey was followed by a detailed magnetometer survey of c.50% of the Beaulieu scheme. This survey provided a greater level of detail and identified individual features such as pits and ditches, field boundaries, buildings and structures, kilns or hearths and buried iron objects. The detailed magnetometer survey identified ten areas of high archaeological potential; six of medium potential and 19 of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008).

Trial trench Evaluation (2008)

1.3.20 A limited programme of targeted trial trench evaluation was undertaken between June and August 2008. The purpose of the trial trenching was to confirm the presence/absence and significance of archaeological remains at eight sites identified by an assessment of the combined results of the desk-based studies and non-intrusive surveys (Scott Wilson 2007).

1.3.21 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. This included a Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British settlement (the current Site 8); an Iron Age ditch (Site 5); medieval rural settlement possibly indicative of a precursor to Belstead Hall (Site 7); a possible medieval/early post-medieval warrener's lodge associated with the former deer park (Site 10); early post-medieval moated enclosure (Site 11); Tudor fishpond and associated earthwork damn (Site 2); a brick making site comprising two scove or clamp kilns of possible Tudor date (Site 3) and evidence for associated quarrying activity (Site 4).

Beaulieu Minerals trial trench evaluation

1.3.22 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in September/October 2011 to inform and support the planning application for the Beaulieu Minerals Extraction scheme. The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains to the north-west of New Hall School. These remains appear to represent a rural settlement and possible metalworking activity dating from the Late Bronze Age through to the end of the Roman period. Metal detecting of the plough soil revealed several Early Roman coins and fragments of Early Roman brooches within the main area of activity.

Beaulieu 1st Mitigation evaluation and excavations 2013

1.3.23 Recent archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed Essex Regiment Way roundabout, White Hart Lane junction and connecting access road identified four locations of significant archaeological remains (Stocks-Morgan, 2013).

1.3.24 Site 5, located within the footprint of the proposed Essex Regiments Way roundabout, identified part of a Middle Iron Age settlement comprised a single round-house, surviving only as the remains of an eaves-drip gully. Several small pits and postholes were identified outside the roundhouse and were likely to be associated with domestic activity contemporary with the building. This settlement was surrounded by a large oval enclosure.

1.3.25 In Area A1 a single east to west aligned field boundary ditch of possibly Late Iron Age date attests to a wider agricultural landscape of field systems. A second, probably medieval, ditch was encountered on a north-west to south-east alignment (Stocks-Morgan, 2013a).

1.3.26 Site 11 and Area D1 identified evidence of two High Medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures. Thought to be a medieval settlement associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan, 2013b).

Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations, 2014

1.3.27 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified on land to the south of Belstead Manor (Zone A Housing) (Stocks-Morgan 2014a).

1.3.28 A Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, was identified in Site 7; whilst an Early Iron Age open settlement comprising of ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, and medieval animal husbandry remains were present in the excavation area. Sparse domestic activity is suggested from the five Late Iron Age pits that were revealed in areas A3 and A4 along the side of a brook to the south of Zone A. In contrast, Area A2 revealed the presence of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure ditch and later medieval ditch (Stocks-Morgan 2015).

Beaulieu Housing Zones B and E Trial Trench Evaluation, 2014

1.3.29 An archaeological evaluation in 2014 revealed six discrete charcoal-rich Early Iron Age pits to the north and north-west of the development area (Stocks-Morgan 2014b). To the south-east of the development area Late Iron Age settlement was evident through the remains of an enclosure, two parallel ditches, small gullies, and a possible roundhouse. The large assemblage of pottery recovered from the Late Iron Age enclosure ditch indicated continuing occupation when taking into account the residual Early Iron Age finds that were also recovered. Late medieval activity – consisting of a brick platform/surface and two pits containing compacted brick rubble – concentrated in the south-east of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the illustrators were Gillian Greer and Charlotte Walton. Thanks are also extended to Mary Andrews, Alexandria Cameron, Nick Cox, Andy Greef, Jack Easen, Toby Knight, Adele Lord, Stephen Morgan, Diogo Silva, Daria Tsybaeva, Robin Webb and Jemima Wolverton who helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Alison Bennett and Richard Havis of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Harry Buchannan of Danbury Plant Hire.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment deals with the excavation carried out within residential housing Zone E which forms part of the larger phased Beaulieu development. Results of the 2b Haulage Road watching brief will be incorporated in to the results where relevant. Further assessments will be produced following any future work required on other parts of the development.

3 Aims and Methodology

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The main aim of the excavation was to preserve by record the archaeological remains present within the development area and to reconstruct the history and use of the site.

3.1.2 The current project will be incorporated within the wider archaeological investigations at Beaulieu. The research objectives that are applicable to this specific site are detailed below.

3.2 Regional Research Aims

There are a number of regional research objectives that have been identified by Historic England (Historic England, 1997) which provide a framework for investigation and can be applied to the Medieval evidence recovered at Beaulieu.

Iron Age (700BC to 43 AD)

- The need to identify suitable means of dating Iron Age sites chronologically through absolute dating, regional pottery sequences and datable pottery assemblages
- A focus on developing a greater understanding of the development of the agrarian economy; this should including the relationship with the use of the landscape such as trackways, enclosures, drove routes and fields
- A need for site specific excavation to focus on settlement remains
- A further priority is the transition between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age in the region
- There should be further focus on Iron Age settlement chronology and dynamics, social organisation and settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age
- The processes of social and economic change during the Late Iron Age including the adoption of the Aylesford/ Swarling culture and the development of tribal polities
- The Iron Age / Roman transition
- Further research is required to understand the distribution, density and dynamics of Iron Age settlements.

The Roman Period (AD 43-450)

- To characterise the consumption and production of food, with particular reference to crop processing activities and storage and the impact of the Iron Age / Roman transition.
- To identify agricultural production and ironworking, as a means to understand agricultural innovation and regimes used in the later Roman period

- To study the origins of relict field systems, understand how wooded the landscape was and what changes occurred at the end of the Roman period
- To characterise rural settlement sites, the form of farms and buildings and how far the size and shape of fields can evidence agricultural regimes
- To understand the continuity of Iron Age settlement into Roman and new settlement structure and land use following 2nd century Romanization.

The Medieval Period (AD 1066-1540)

- The study of medieval rural settlement diversity across East Anglia
- The characterisation of settlement forms, function, chronology, structure and the investigation rural settlement type and morphology.
- The understanding of agrarian regimes on the geology of the rural sites, through the use of environmental sampling
- The characterisation and chronology of medieval field systems and understanding how the size and shape of fields can be related to agricultural regimes.
- The study of the evolution of the medieval house and farmstead and agrarian economy.
- To understand the form that farms take and the type of building present and whether functions can be attributed to them.

3.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

3.3.1 A number of site specific research objectives were identified based on the results of the evaluation (URS, 2013)

3.3.2 The site specific aims for Site 8, Areas E4, E5 and E6 are:

- To investigate and record evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement activity
- Preserve by record the nature, extent and form of Iron Age settlement
- Preserve by record the nature, extent and form of Romano-British settlement
- To investigate the evidence for continuity of settlement between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods; and to investigate how the Iron Age and Romano-British settlements relate to the pattern of rural settlement in the wider area notably in relation to the Site 1 Boreham Airfield and the possible 'principia' at Bulls Lodge Farm Dairy
- To investigate how the late prehistoric / Iron Age settlement relates to the pattern of rural settlement in the wider Chelmsford and Chelmer Valley area and in relation to the sites 1, 2 and 7
- To investigate how the medieval settlement at Site 8 relates to the emerging deer park and estate of New Hall to the east

3.3.3 The site specific aims for Areas E1, E2, E3 are:

- To preserve by record the nature, extent, date and form of the dispersed Early Iron Age occupation activity recorded in trenches 13 and 48 and place it within the pattern of local and regional rural settlement
- To preserve by record the nature, extent, date and form of the possible Iron Age field systems

3.4 Methodology

3.4.1 The methodology used was carried out in accordance with the Beaulieu Archaeological Investigation Strategy (URS 2013a), the Beaulieu Site 8 and Areas E1-3 Mitigation Archaeological Mitigation Design (URS 2014) and an Archaeological Method Statement (Mortimer 2014).

3.4.2 Seven excavation areas were opened, *targeting multi-period remains recorded during previous evaluation works (OA East Report No. 1629).* The total area excavated is shown in table 1 below.

Excavation Area	Total area (sq m)
E1	316
E2	580
E3	360
E4	140
E5	310
E6	70
Site 8	18,814

Table 1: excavation area

3.4.3 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360º type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

3.4.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

3.4.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

3.4.6 A total of 145 bulk samples were taken, with 75 samples then selected for processing from deposits considered most appropriate for environmental sampling, while also considering feature type and period

3.4.7 Site conditions were generally good, however episodes of torrential rain did cause periodic flooding.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Provisional Site Phasing

4.1.1 For consistency with all previous and forthcoming reports features, where artefact or stratigraphic dating is available, will be attributed to the following phases:

Neolithic (3500 – 2000 BC)	Early Neolithic (3500 – 2900 BC) Middle Neolithic (2900-2500 BC) Later Neolithic (2500 – 2000 BC)
Bronze Age (2000 – 800 BC)	Early Bronze Age (2000 – 1500 BC) Middle Bronze Age (1500 – 1100 BC) Late Bronze Age (1100 – 800 BC)
Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)	Early Iron Age (800 – 350 BC) Middle Iron Age (350 – 100 BC) Late Iron Age (100 – 50BC) Late Iron Age/Early Roman (50BC – AD43)
Roman (AD 43 – 410)	Early Roman (AD 43 – 150) Roman (AD 150 – 410)
Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)	Early Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 650) Middle Anglo-Saxon (AD 650 – 850) Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850 – 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1650)	Early medieval (AD 1066 – 1200) High medieval (AD 1200 – 1450) Transitional (AD 1450 – 1650)
Post-medieval (AD 1650 – 1800)	
Modern (AD 1800 – present)	

Table 2: Chronology used in this report

4.2 The excavation record

4.2.1 A context list with provisional phasing (based on the site matrix combined with artefact spot-dating) of all the excavated contexts can be found in Appendix A; a breakdown of contexts by feature/deposit type is included in the relevant period/phase quantification tables.

4.2.2 All features described that have had more than one intervention are referred to by the lowest context number where appropriate. When describing pottery and finds recovered from excavated slots the date range is the same as for the period the feature is attributed to, unless otherwise stated.

4.2.3 Abbreviations used in text include:

LBA – Late Bronze Age

LrIA – Later Iron Age

LIA – Late Iron Age

ER – Early Roman

4.3 Late Bronze Age (c.1100-800BC)

4.3.1 The earliest phase of activity on site dates to the Late Bronze Age and comprises a number of small pits and postholes, some of which form four-post structures (see fig. 2). These remains formed all of the archaeological features seen in the two small excavation Areas (E1, E2) and were not seen during topsoil striping or excavation to continue further east into Site 8 and Area E3.

Area E1

4.3.2 The highest density of pits and postholes was within Area E1. Seventeen of the postholes represent the remains of five post built structures and are described below in Table 3. Four further pits and postholes (**1136**,**1159**,**1179**,**1181**) were identified within the excavation and are thought to be of the same phase. The largest single assemblage of pottery was recovered from pit **1159** (61 sherds) and posthole **1136** which contained two fragments of copper alloy.

Structure	Structure size (m)	cut no	Pottery: no of sherds / weight (g)
1141	1.9	1138	2/12 LBA pottery
		1140	1/11 LBA pottery
1150	2.1	1143	
		1145	
		1147	
		1149	2/5 LBA, 6/64 LrIA pottery
1157	2.2	1152	1/37 LBA, 2/1 LrIA pottery
		1154	3/27 LBA, 1/1 LrIA pottery, 1/9 oven furniture
		1156	1/4 LBA pottery
1168	2.4	1161	
		1163	1/5 LBA pottery
		1165	
		1167	
1170	1.5 E-W 2.2 N-S	1170	
		1172	
		1174	
		1176	

Table 3: four-post structures in area E1

4.3.3 All but two of the postholes were assessed for environmental evidence. Two (**1156**,**1170**) contained small amounts of wheat and barley grains and a third posthole contained fragmented oats (**1176**). The remaining postholes contained charcoal only.

Area E2

4.3.4 A possible four post structure (**2240**) was present on the western edge of the excavation area, comprising postholes (**1062**,**1064**,**1066**,**1073**). One of the postholes (**1064**) contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

4.3.5 A further four poster structure (**2234**) was encountered in the centre of the excavation area which measured 2.2m across.

4.3.6 Several other postholes (**1056**,**1058**,**1060**,**1069**,**1071**,**1075**) were present in the vicinity, however these cannot be ascribed to a particular structure and are classed as general settlement features. Four of these postholes (**1058**,**1060**,**1069**,**1071**) contained Late Bronze Age pottery totalling sixty-four sherds and posthole **1069** contained three fragments of wheat grains.

4.3.7 Of note was a fire pit (**1054**) which was circular in plan, with concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It had a lining of scorched red clay (1053), 0.05m thick. This was overlain by a 0.1m thick dark greyish brown, charcoal rich clay (1052) which contained four fragments of baked clay and occasional barley grains.

Area E3

4.3.8 In the centre of the excavation area was a small gully (**1051**) aligned east to west, measuring 0.25m wide. This gully had concave sides and a concave base and was 0.08m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish grey silty clay (1050) and is undated. Environmental sample obtained from the ditch during the evaluation produced a charred grain and a fragment of charred pea which do not aid interpretation or dating of the feature (Stocks-Morgan 2014b).

Site 8 and Areas E4, E5 and E6

4.4 Late Iron Age (c. 100-50BC)

4.4.1 The next phase of activity dates to the Late Iron Age when a small partially enclosed settlement was established in the north-east of site 8. The remains associated with this phase include a roundhouse structure with associated post holes and enclosure ditches, and one cremation burial (see fig. 3).

Roundhouse

4.4.2 A small ring-ditch (**1545**), 10.25m in diameter, was located within a partial enclosure in the northern part of the site. The ring ditch was originally dug in segments, with a possible entrance to the south-west. The gully varied in profile, but generally had steep sides and a concave base, measuring on average 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep.

4.4.3 The gully contained a total of 46 sherds of pottery with a date range of Later Iron Age to Early Roman and a further 20 fragments / 311g of oven furniture were recovered from its fills. The five samples taken from the ring gully proved sterile.

4.4.4 Three postholes (**1539**,**1573**,**1617**) lay within the roundhouse and may have been associated with the structure.

4.4.5 The roundhouse was partially enclosed by small ditches (**1618**,**1828**,**1837, 1844**). Ditch slot **1844** produced 27 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery weighing 135g and 250 sherds of Early Roman pottery fragments weighing 104g.

Cremation burial

4.4.6 A single cremation (**1441**) was present in the excavation area, although undated the typology suggests a Late Prehistoric date. The cremation (c. 150g) lay to the south of the roundhouse, in the eastern part of Site 8. The only material recovered from the cremations was 10g of oven furniture thought to be accidentally incorporated in to the fill of **1441**. The environmental samples recorded charcoal only which might be useful to establish the pyre material used.

4.4.7 Immediately next to the cremation **1441** was a sub-circular posthole which was similar in size to the adjacent cremation. It is suggested that this posthole (**1443**) formed a visible marker of the burial. Further research looking for parallels in cremation rites in Britain and on the continent will be conducted prior to publication. Two more postholes (**1398**, **1400**) of a similar size located next to each other were found in the south-western corner of excavation. Posthole **1398** was initially thought to be a cremation but may have formed part of a structure of which only two postholes have survived. Two postholes (**1400**, **1443**) contained a small assemblage of pottery dating to between 50BC to 50 AD. The environmental samples recorded charcoal only from these fills.

4.5 Late Iron Age / Early Roman (c. 50BC-AD43)

4.5.1 A sub-rectangular enclosure was established in the Latest Iron Age / Early Roman period that had its longest axis aligned north-east to south-west and encompassed an area of c. 0.75 ha which had possible entrances to the north and south. This enclosure (**1130**) had an internal subdivision, aligned north-west to south-east separating the enclosure into two distinct areas. The area to the north-east contained a roundhouse structure (**1614**) and the area to the south-west contained a number of occupation features (see fig, 3 for location).

Enclosure System

4.5.2 The earliest phase of enclosure (**1118**, **1121**,**1134**, **1446**) recorded on site only survives in parts as later activity has truncated the majority of the ditch. With a possible entrance suggested by the presence of a terminus (**1446**). This phase of the enclosure is not conclusively dated with just two small fragments of copper alloy recovered from the ditch fills.

4.5.3 The enclosure ditch was later recut on the same alignment. The maximum width of the ditch was 1.5m and maximum depth of 0.6m. The ditch profile was variable with individual interventions summarised in Table 4 (see fig. 6 for section). The fill sequence for the ditch was generally the same across most of the enclosure with a lower fill comprising a light blueish grey silty clay, associated with gradual deposition which occurred when the enclosure was in use. This was overlain by a mid-dark brownish grey silty clay, which contained the majority of the pottery and finds suggesting that this may represent a period of deliberate backfilling. Only one of the samples processed from the ditch (1685) contained charred plant remains, a single spelt glume base.

4.5.4 The finds were concentrated towards the north-eastern part of the enclosure ditch, which is consistent with that portion of the enclosure being used for domestic occupation.

Ditch Slot	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	pottery (no of sherds / g)	other finds
1124	1.91	0.39	stepped	6/33	
1130	1.45	0.38	Shallow V shape	3/45	
1132	2.61	0.45	Shallow V shape	83/749	1 unid. iron object
1194	1.72	0.4	Shallow V shape	2/25	
1214	1.4	0.5	U shape	45/118	12/132 oven furniture
1231	1.1	0.34	Rounded base V shape	306/2661	2/7 oven furniture
1241	>0.82	0.35	N/A	8/16	

Ditch Slot	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	pottery (no of sherds / g)	other finds
1244	1.3	0.4	Wide U-shape		
1274	N/a	0.3	N/a		
1455	1.2	0.51	Stepped, U-shape base	1/22 LBA, 197/3143	
1470	0.95	0.14	N/A		
1540	2.1	0.66	U shape	8/133, LIA, 18/246	44/855g oven furniture
1685	0.79	0.31	Rounded V- shape	561/4549	
1726	>1.2	1.1	Flat bottomed V-shape		
1949	1.1	0.4	Rounded base V shape	25/599	
1954	0.8	0.35	U-shape	39/550	
Total for enclosure				1293/12.734	

Table 4: Attributes of the Late Iron Age / Early Roman enclosure ditch (1124)

4.5.5 Dividing the enclosure into two halves was a north-west to south-east ditch (**1204**). This ditch had concave sides and a flattish base, measuring on average 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. Finds from this sub-division include 64g of oven furniture along with LIA/ER pottery.

Settlement

4.5.6 Within the north-eastern part of the enclosure lay a roundhouse (**1614**), which was 12.6m in diameter. This structure was quite badly truncated with the western half not surviving, however, to the south it survived to a depth of 0.3m and had two possible entranceways, one to the south-east and the second to the north-east.

4.5.7 The south-eastern entranceway comprised a short stretch of gully (**1671**) acting as a doorway, along with two small stakeholes (**1613**,**1674**). The north-eastern entranceway had a similar break in the gully (**1714**) also associated with two small postholes (**1712**,**1716**).

4.5.8 The gully had two fills, the lower fill (dark greenish grey, silty clay) was likely to have accumulated when the roundhouse was in use. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey, silty clay, possibly the result of deliberate backfilling.

4.5.9 The pottery assemblage was relatively small, with only 0.936kg of pottery collected, however this may be a reflection of the high level of truncation present. There is little evidence to suggest deliberate placement of finds except one slot to the north-east which held 0.358kg of pottery (38% of the structures assemblage). A fairly large assemblage of fired clay and oven furniture was recovered from the roundhouse, with one particular concentration (weight 1.633kg) from the southern part of the gully. The roundhouse also contained 137 fragments of animal bones distributed around the gully, with almost half of this assemblage identified as being cattle or large mammal.

4.5.10 One of the environmental samples taken (**1687**) contained numerous spelt wheat grains in addition to chaff fragments of glume bases, spikelet forks and awns, occasional charred seeds include bromes (*Bromus* sp.), pinks (*Caryophylaceae*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.).

4.5.11 Within the vicinity of the roundhouse there were several small postholes (**1712**,**1716**) which are thought to be contemporary and relate to domestic functions, possibly doorways or other shelter/fence structures near the entranceways.

Occupation Features

4.5.12 Immediately to the south of the subdivision, along the southern part of the enclosure ditch and beyond the enclosure to the east lay a series of pits some of which were intercutting suggesting continued use over a period of time. These pits have currently been grouped together in the Late Iron Age / Early Roman phase as the majority of those with firm dating lie within this phase, however, others may subsequently be re-phased. From preliminary results (see section B.7.2), the earlier and later pits within the sequence contained 1st century pottery sherds. The pits are listed below in Table 5.

4.5.13 Of note was pit **1300** which contained a series of charcoal rich fills and the surrounding natural was visibly heat scorched, suggesting it functioned as a fire pit, the lower fill (1299) of the pit contained charred grains of oats and barley.

Pit	diameter	depth	Profile	Pottery (no of sherds / weight g)
1101	0.16	0.1	U shape	1/6 LBA
1103	0.25	0.15	V Shape	
1105	0.2	0.1	U shape	
1107	0.52	0.07	shallow	4/31 LrIA, 25/225 of oven furniture
1211	1.1	0.19	U shape	15/50 pottery
1248	0.22	0.14	U shape	
1287	2.14	0.23	Wide U shape	3/18 pottery
1290	0.61	0.31	U shape	
1293	1.71	0.08	Wide U shape	
1300	0.55	0.42	Flat bottomed U shape	19/159 pottery
1302	0.6	0.16	U shape	
1326	0.42	0.06	Flat bottomed U shape	
1462	0.9	0.22	Flat bottomed U shape	
1847	0.8	0.3	U shape	41/617 ER
1849	0.65	0.2	U shape	190/2354 ER, 1 frag lava quern, 490g fired clay
1851	0.48	0.1	U shape	10/49 ER

Table 5: finds and environmental evidence from Late Iron Age / Early Roman occupation pits

4.5.14 In the south-western part of the enclosure was a small curvilinear gully (**1237**), with the enclosed space being c. 6.5m across. Ten sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill; it contained no environmental evidence to suggest a function.

Cremation Cemetery

4.5.15 Located in the north-east corner of the excavation area were five cremations burials. They lay within a small rectangular enclosure and appear to form a distinct cemetery

(see fig. 3). The enclosure measured 16m by 10m and was formed by a ditch (**1845**) which extended off the main enclosure, aligned north-east to south-west.

4.5.16 The pits containing the cremation burials were circular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base, measuring on average 1m in diameter. Cremated bone was recovered in concentrated areas suggesting they were were interred inside a container and the bone itself was likely to have been placed inside a wooden box or bag, which had subsequently decayed, with preliminary analysis suggesting that one individual was interred within each pit.

4.5.17 Accompanying some of these cremations were the remains of pottery vessels dating to the mid 1st century AD (Plates 5-6). The individual cremations attributes are shown in Table 6 below.

cremation	Human bone present (g)	no of vessels and typology	Enviro and other finds
1823	148	5 sherds of coarse sandy grey ware	Sparse charcoal, two small fragments of Copper alloy object
1831	58	0	Sparse charcoal and one indet grain
1833	87	0	Sparse charcoal
1838	674	1 greyware jar, 1 sandy greyware jar/bowl and a sherd of sandy greyware storage jar	Sparse charcoal
1925	299	1 greyware jar, 1 sandy greyware jar, 1 fine red are beaker and a Terra Nigra platter	Occ charcoal

Table 6: Attributes of cremation pits

4.6 Early Roman (AD 43-AD150)

4.6.1 In the Early Roman period the main enclosure was recut and expanded to encompass a larger area to the south-east, with the known area being 0.94 ha. The enclosure was again separated into two areas with the eastern side containing a roundhouse and middens and the western area several occupation-related pits (see fig. 4 for location).

Enclosure System

4.6.2 A period of remodelling was evident when the western arm of the Early Roman enclosure was extended southwards and the northern arm extended eastwards. The Late Iron Age south-eastern and eastern arms, and the internal division gradually went out of use (see fig 4) as they silted over and were truncated by the Early Roman enclosure arm (**1184**). The main ditch (**1184**) had a rounded based V-shaped profile for the majority of its circuit, the only exception was to the north-west of the enclosure where it was noticeably narrower and shallower. This is unlikely to be the result of truncation as there was little evidence for truncation in nearby features. It is therefore assumed to be deliberate. The dimensions and associated finds are shown in Table 7 below.

Ditch Slot	Width (m)	Depth (m)	pottery (no of sherds / g)	enviro	other finds
1184	2.4	0.56	65/472	52 frag animal bone	8/71 oven furniture
1228	1.39	0.51	19/98	94 frag animal bone	

1246	1.9	0.55			
1272	>1.4	>0.2			
1416	2.2	0.65	613/11472	Single wheat grain and occ vetches	3 / 212 CBM
1456	0.72	0.16	206/1910	Single barley, 45 frag animal bone	16/290 oven furniture
1466	1.95	0.75	100/843		
1656	2.2	0.75	55/365	4 frag animal bone	2.79kg puddingstone
1682	2	1.1	238/7152	Occ wheat and oats, 6 frag animal bone	0.40kg lava quern, whetstone, 50g oven furniture
1931	2.2	0.6	8/183		

Table 7: Attributes of the Early Roman 2 enclosure ditch (1184)

4.6.3 A further sub-division (**1425**) was established in the eastern half which blocked off the area around the dwellings. There was evidence of continual backfilling of midden material within this ditch with fills containing mainly mid 1st century to mid 2nd century pottery (see fig. 6 for section). Therefore the sub-dividing ditch was likely in use in early to mid 1st century AD.

Ditch Slot	**pottery (no of sherds / g)**	**other finds**
1425	221/4284	0.903kg millstone
1429	44/844	
1535	24/194	85g oven furniture

Table 8: Finds and environmental evidence from the Early Roman subdivision

Structure

4.6.4 The roundhouse (**1775**) comprised an eaves-drip gully enclosing an area 15.2m in diameter. No evidence of internal structures has been found. It had an entrance towards the south-east which was partially obscured by a later pit (**1818**). Evidence for recutting of the eaves-drip gully was present throughout which possibly represents regular clearing of the gully. The gully contained a mid greyish brown silty clay fill rich in domestic artefacts which may relate to the period when the roundhouse went out of use, and the gully was no longer cleaned out.

4.6.5 The total weight of pottery collected from the roundhouse was 7.887kg, with 404g being of a Late Iron Age form and the remainder Early Roman. There was a distinct concentration to the east (**1814**) and north-west (**1878**) which may represent deliberate placement/dumps near to entrances. Other finds include 1.599kg of oven furniture, a loom weight, a further five fragments of Early Roman ceramic building material in the northern part of the eaves drip gully and a small assemblage of animal bone, mostly from cattle and/or large mammal,

4.6.6 The south-east of the roundhouse acted as a focus for later activity with three large sub-circular pits dug into the ring-ditch (**1818**,**1820**,**1860**), one of which (pit **1820**) contained 34 sherds of Early Roman pottery.

Middens

4.6.7 Three hollows filled with finds-rich silt were located to the west of the roundhouse, these may represent middens that had utilised natural hollows or wider surface scatters surviving within these hollows. They were 50% excavated, using a regular grid pattern of 1.5m test pits.

4.6.8 The western midden (**1738**) measured 10m long and 8.5m wide. It was initially filled with a dark greyish black clayey silt, containing a high frequency of charcoal and degraded organic material (1747), max 0.15m thick. This may represent a buried surface/occupation layer and the finds assemblage was concentrated within it. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown silty clay (1748), max 0.15m thick (see fig. 6 for section).

4.6.9 The total pottery assemblage from **1738** was 7.228kg, other finds include 0.619kg of brick and tegula, 539g of oven furniture and 4.238kg of lava quern. Almost all of the pottery (93%) and all the lava quern was recovered from the northern half of the midden. Five unidentifiable iron objects were recovered for the midden deposits. Environmental samples contained a small assemblage of wheat grains and a pea/legume seed.

4.6.10 Midden deposit (**1696**) measured 9.5m long and 7.2m wide filled with a homogeneous deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay. A total assemblage of 10.075kg of pottery, 0.165kg of brick and tegula, 269g of oven furniture and 0.385kg of lava quern. Again the northern part of the midden produced the bulk of the finds materials - 71% of the pottery and all the lava quern. Environmental samples contained occasional indeterminate grains and glume bases.

4.6.11 Midden deposit (**1312**) measured 11m by 8m. This midden was slightly smaller and more irregular in shape but showed a sequence or periodic tipping rather than being filled by one large homogeneous layer. The basal fills of light brownish grey silty clay (1311) and mid yellowish brown silt (1309), 0.04m and 0.10m thick, were overlain with mid greyish brown clayey silt (1308), max 0.12m thick. This was followed by a tip of mid grey clayey silt (1307), max 0.17m thick, and the ifnal fill (1310) was a mid greysih brown clayey silt, 0.06m thick. Overall the total amount of pottery collected from it was 394 sherds (weight 3.480kg) and one fragment of millstone grit quernstone from the three interventions.

Occupation Features

4.6.12 Located at the southern end of the western arm of the main enclosure was a large pit, possibly a watering hole. The watering hole (**1374**) measured 5m in diameter and 1.4m deep. It had a primary fill of mottled grey clayey silt (1373) suggestive of standing water, 0.9m thick, which contained 17 sherds of pottery and one fragment of flat tile. This was overlain by a thin lens of charcoal rich dark grey silty clay (1372), 0.05m thick, and then a tertiary layer (1371) of light yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick, both of which contained no finds. No preserved environmental remains were present from the fills.

4.6.13 In the western part of the wider enclosure was a single four post structure (**2236**) (Table 9).

Structure	Overall structure size (m)	cut no	Potter (no of sherds / g)
2236	2.4	1382	25/243
		1384	2/7

		1386	0
		1388	0

Table 9: four post structure

4.6.14 In the surrounding area and to the north-east were pits and postholes, all were small, no larger than 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. These varied in shape, profile and fills but formed a distinct area of occupation. Table 10 shows the main attributes of the pits and the presence of finds within the fills. One is of note as clearly different. This pit (**1305**) was rectangular, with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 1.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep and was completely filled by charcoal (1306). The environmental remains included abundant spelt grains and occasional glume bases.

Pit	**diameter (m)**	**depth (m)**	**Profile**	**Pottery (no./g)**	**Other finds**	**Enviro**
1281	1	0.38	irregular	120/937	476g fired clay	Wheat, oats and barley
1303	0.6	0.13	concave	01/06/46	3 unid. iron	
1329	0.5	0.07	concave	04/01/16	tile	
1331	0.48	0.15	Rounded base V shape	-		
1333	0.3	0.17	U shaped	04/01/16	338g tegula	
1335	0.57	0.21	U shaped	-		
1337	0.4	0.08	concave	-		
1339	0.42	0.12	concave	03/01/16	1/7 oven furniture	
1341	0.75	0.08	Flat bottomed	-		
1344	0.28	0.06	concave	-		Charcoal rich
1346	0.25	0.4	U shaped	-		
1348	0.56	0.16	concave	-		
1350	0.56	0.09	irregular	-		
1354	2.44	0.12	Flat bottomed	23/152		
1356	0.3	0.14	U shape	8/93		
1358	0.65	0.18	Flat bottomed	-		
1360	0.4	0.08	concave	-		sparse charcoal
1362	0.6	0.05	Wide U shape	-		
1365	0.12	0.06	concave	-		
1367	0.3	0.1	U shaped	-		
1369	0.72	0.13	concave	-		
1376	0.36	0.14	U shaped	-		

Pit	diameter (m)	depth (m)	Profile	Pottery (no./g)	Other finds	Enviro
1378	0.24	0.14	U shaped	-		
1380	0.85	0.27	U shaped	-		
1389	0.17	0.06	sloped	06/01/16		
1391	0.52	0.13	concave	-		
1393	0.9	0.24	concave	5/476		
1395	0.43	0.21	U shaped	-		
1402	0.15	0.1	U shaped	-		
1431	0.42	0.11	U shaped	-		
1433	0.17	0.12	U shaped	-		
1435	0.68	0.2	irregular	20/03/16	51g tile	
1438	0.62	0.14	concave	-		
1440	0.8	0.26	concave	185/4220		Indet cereal
1449	0.6	0.1	concave		18 frags animal bone	Sparse charcoal
1645	0.52	0.17	U shaped	27/311		Sparse charcoal

Table 10: Finds and environmental evidence from Early Roman occupation pits

Trackway

4.6.15 Parallel to the western arm of the large enclosure was a series of narrow, shallow ditches (**1407**, **1648**, **1263**, **1250**, **1252**) which resemble droveways or trackways; they were on average 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep. Some of the ditches (**1250**, **1252**), aligned north-east to south-west, followed the line of the main enclosure; they were filled with mid reddish brown silty clay (1249, 1251). Other ditches (**1263**, **1648**, **1407**) have turned towards north-west, perpendicular to the first group, and contained mid orangey grey clay (1264, 1408, 1647). All ditches appear to respect the main enclosure suggesting that the trackway might be contemporary with it. The slight size of the ditches and their parallel alignment to each other about 7-9m apart defines them as possibly drainage gullies either side of the trackway. Two concentrations of pottery were found in these ditches implying deliberate dumping of material, the first occurred in ditch slot **1411** and contained 189 sherds (3.651kg) of early to mid 1st century pottery and 18g of oven furniture. The second concentration of pottery was to the west, in ditch slot **1648** and contained 395 sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery (weight 1.824kg). Two distinct concentrations of pottery suggest two possible phases for the trackway where north-east to south-west ditches (**1250**) pre-date the north-west to south-east ones (**1648**).

4.7 Roman (c. 150-410AD)

4.7.1 At some point in the 2nd century AD the main settlement went out of use and appears to have been deliberately levelled, presumably for the land to be used for agriculture. Small paddocks were created on a north-east to south-west alignment across the south-eastern part of the site (see fig. 4).

4.7.2 These ditches were on average 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep and contained large quantities of pottery suggestive of the paddocks continued use as part of the settlement area (see Table 11)

ditch	No of slots in ditch	pottery (no of sherds / g)	enviro
1099	7	2/13LBA, 240/2819	
1458	1		
1536	1	301/802	Single indet grain
1687	3	414/2160	Abundant spelt grain and chaff
1900	1	250/1285	

Table 11: finds and environmental evidence from Roman ditches

4.7.3 A cremation pit (**1471**) was found cut into the top of the backfilled enclosure ditch and contained only a small amount of calcined bone and charcoal, possibly pyre material. A single sherd of, possibly residual, burnished grey ware of mid 1st century date was recovered from its fill. The environmental samples from this feature contained wheat, oat and barley grains.

4.8 Transitional medieval (16th century)

4.8.1 There is no evidence for occupation or use of the site after the Roman period until the 16th century. The archaeological remains comprise two groups, the first being a series of pits/brick pads in the south-east corner of the excavation area, the second, to the north-west, the remains of a possible wall (see fig. 5).

Brick Pads/Pits

4.8.2 To the south-east of the excavation area, thirteen rows of pits (**2238**,**2239**) were encountered encompassing an area of 82m by 70m. These pits were on average 5.2m apart from one another, both east to west and north to south (see fig 5 for location). The rows alternate between large pits (max 1.5m in diameter) and small pits (max 0.7m in diameter).

4.8.3 The pits themselves fell into two groups, the first group (brick pads) had steep sides and a slightly concave base, these ranged in size between 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep to 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep. They had an initial fill of subsoil-derived material with a deliberate placement of CBM rubble laid down to fill the upper part of the pit (see fig. 6 for section). The second group, were generally smaller, on average 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep, and had a similar fill sequence (see fig 7 for section and plan of pits).

4.8.4 Other finds recovered form the brick pits/pads included 54 iron nails, shards of window and vessel glass and a small assemblage of animal bones with only three identifiable as large mammals.

4.8.5 A sample of the assemblage was retained from the brick pads with these comprising a mixture of brick and roof tile, no floor tile was present. A few of the pits contained fragments of oolithic limestone which were retrieved during the excavation. Depending on their dating these brick and worked stone fragments may have come from Henry VIII's Palace of Beaulieu or a subsequent phase of repair by Elizabeth I in 1561 or remodellling carried out by Earl of Sussex in 1573.

4.8.6 To the west lay a small sub-circular pit (**1187**), similar in shape and profile to those described above. It had a substantially different fill sequence with a charcoal rich lower fill (1186), overlain by a mid greyish brown silty clay (1185). The pit is on the same alignment as one of the rows associated with structure **2239**, though given its differing

characteristics it is likely to have a different function, albeit potentially contemporaneous date.

Linear Brick Feature

4.8.7 In the north-west of the excavation area was a trench (**1939**) aligned north to south. The trench had vertical sides and a flat base, which measured a minimum 5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an initial filling of mid greyish brown silty clay, which was overlain by a layer of brick rubble, 0.1m thick. It is likely given the similarity in the brick typology and the filling sequence that it is contemporary with pit groups **2238** and **2239**. This wall had been deliberately demolished with the brick rubble spread either side of the wall trench. This was overlain by a layer of brick rubble (1935) caused by the tipping over and levelling of the wall. Two complete bricks were taken as a sample assemblage from the wall base (1943/1944) and demolition rubble (1935).

4.9 Post-medieval (18th/19th century)

4.9.1 During the 18th/19th century the area was divided into rectangular fields (**1115**), measuring c. 47m by min. 81m (see fig. 5). The fields were separated by ditches, max 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. The northernmost ditch in the system (**1924**) had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a ceramic field drain laid in the centre.

4.9.2 Truncating the post-medieval field system was a small circular posthole (**1201**), though there were no obvious associated features so little can be said about its function at present.

4.10 Unphased features

4.10.1 Several pits were scattered across the excavation area which are currently undated (see fig. 5). In the south-eastern corner of the excavation area three small ditches (**1110**,**1112**,**1254**,**1260**) were encountered. They are on a different alignment and don't seem to have any spatial relationship with the enclosure. Ditch **1112** contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery weighing 5g which is likely to be residual, ditch **1110** contained 208g of oven furniture. Given their location, it is possible that they form part of a wider Late Iron Age / Early Roman settlement which extends between Site 8 and Site 9.

4.10.2 In the southern part of the excavation area lay a small circular pit (**1280**), measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had an initial fill of mid greyish orange silty clay (1278), 0.1m thick. which was overlain by a mid grey silty clay (1279), 0.1m thick.

4.10.3 To the west of the enclosure lay two postholes (**1256**,**1265**). Their position next to the possible droveways may indicate that they relate to the second phase of Roman activity on site.

4.10.4 Located in Area E4 were two pits (**1901**,**1903**) which did not contain any datable artefacts, however, given their proximity and similarity in profiles they are likely to be contemporary.

5 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Contexts will be ascribed to a phase dependant on the evidence found within them. The site plans and all relevant sections have been digitised in AutoCAD, finds will be drawn by hand. The quantification list of excavation records have been recorded in Table 12.

Type	Excavation
Context registers	28
Context numbers/sheets	984
Trench sheets	-
Plan registers	4
Section registers	7
Sample registers	29
small finds registers	1
Photo registers	24
Plans (1:20; 1:50)	156
Sections (1:10; 1:20)	187
Black and white films (36 exp)	4
Digital photographs	567

Table 12: Quantification of excavation records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

5.1.2 A large assemblage was recovered during the excavation. Pottery and CBM form the greatest components, with animal bone poorly represented due to preservation issues.

5.1.3 The bulk finds have been washed, bagged, marked (in accordance with Essex County Council guidelines) and quantified by material type onto an MS Office Access database to allow integration with the stratigraphic record. These overall totals are summarised in Table 13), which also includes some data obtained from the evaluation reports; more detailed quantification is presented in the finds appendices.

	Excavation Quantities	
Finds Category	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**
Pottery	107.638	10,301
CBM	13.431	352
Baked clay	9.9	580
Animal bone	3.89	624
HSR	1.421	-
Flint	0.067	68
Glass	0.145	16

	Excavation Quantities	
Finds Category	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**
Tobacco-pipe	0.013	2
lead	-	1
Copper alloy	-	4
Iron	-	65
Stone (worked)	56.430	43

Table 13: Quantification of finds.

5.1.4 Range and Variety

5.1.5 Features on the site consisted of pits, postholes, ditches, ring gullies and cremations. The features were of Late Bronze Age to post-medieval date with the greatest proportion belonging to Early Roman period. The table (14) below summarises the total number of each type of feature.

			Provisional Date					
Type	**Total**	**Late Bronze Age**	**Late Iron Age**	**Late Iron Age / Early Roman**	**Early Roman**	**Roman**	**Post-medieval**	**Undated**
Ditches	91		4	28	35	11	10	5
Postholes	82	40	5	10	24		1	5
Pits	76	3		9	19		38	7
Ring gullies	3		1	1	1			
Midden	2				2			
Cremations	7		1	5		1		

Table 14: Range and Variety of Features

Condition

5.1.6 Survival of the deposits was variable and there was some slight truncation due to ploughing. The overburden thickness was greatest in the northern part of the site.

5.2 Documentary Research

5.2.1 Research in documentary and cartographic evidence will be undertaken where appropriate to place the site into its wider context in order to

- find direct parallels for the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement;
- place the site within local/regional Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns;
- find a parallel or function for the early post-medieval brick pads.

5.3 Artefact Summaries

Copper Alloy objects

There were, in all, four small fragments of copper alloy, representing no more than three objects. They are in fair condition, with moderate surface corrosion. It is likely that they derive from pins of some kind, but the lack of diagnostic features makes it impossible to identify them further, or to supply dates beyond those of their context.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.1 Despite their relatively early dating, the few copper alloy finds have no potential to inform the site dating, or enhance the understanding of activity on the site.

Further work and recommendations

5.3.2 Archival catalogue entries should be completed. No illustration will be required.

TASK	No of Days	Person
Complete archive catalogue entries	0.25 day	CHD

Table 15: Task list for Copper Alloy objects

Ironwork

5.3.1 In all, 65 fragments of iron artefacts were recovered, probably representing c 54 objects. The overwhelming majority comprises hand-forged nails (c 83%) or featureless and unidentifiable fragments (c 17%).

Statement of Potential

5.3.2 The ironwork has only very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.

Further work and recommendations

5.3.3 The unidentifiable fragments within the assemblage should be x-rayed for final identification, and archival catalogue entries should be completed. A brief summary report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication. No illustration will be required.

TASK	No of Days	Person
X-ray	65 objects	Karen Barker 5 plates
Complete archive catalogue entries	0.5 day	CHD
Write summary report for inclusion in publication	0.5 day	CHD

Table 16: Task list for Iron objects

Lead

5.3.1 An undiagnostic thin strip of cast lead (Sf 104) came from early post-medieval pit **1524** (fill 1523).

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.2 The lead has no potential to inform the site dating, or enhance the understanding of activity on the site and requires no further work.

Worked Stone

5.3.3 A total of 43 pieces of stone were retained during the excavation. The vast majority of the worked stone are fragments of querns. Other worked stone include some likely hones, some structural stone (imported oolitic limestone) and a rubber (1679).

Statement of Potential

5.3.4 The worked stone assemblage has high potential to address both site level questions and wider regional and national research aims. Dressed limestone, hones and a rubber

will be fully analysed for the publication while this PXA provides a rapid assessment of the querns and millstones.

5.3.5 At a site level, the rapid assessment indicates the presence of up to seven millstone fragments as well as a large number of rotary querns. These indicate that grinding and milling played a significant role in the local economy. Whether this was the grinding of grain for flour, malt or the processing of other materials will be investigated once the plant remains and other finds categories have been analysed. But clearly the querns and millstones have high potential to help with the research aims:

"to characterise the consumption and production of food, with particular reference to crop processing activities" and "To identify agricultural production" (how many of the querns and mills can be related to food production? Were appropriate crops being grown nearby? Is there any other associated evidence, i.e. corn driers, mill buildings etc)

"Closer definition of when Romanised products were introduced into the material culture of the Iron Age settlement " (i.e the chronological relationship between 'native' puddingstone and Millstone Grit querns with imported lava querns).

5.3.6 At a regional and national level, both the querns and the millstones can make a crucial contribution. Currently the picture for intensive milling shows a significant dearth of millstones in this part of eastern England. Lava does not typically survive well in the soil conditions and the numbers and forms of the stones here will make an important addition to the data. On current phasing, a number of the millstones were recovered from contexts of earliest Roman date. If any of these turn out to be 1st century, they will be particularly significant for our understanding of the development of the mechanised mill, since very few examples have been securely dated to that century, and no structures. The querns will also add to a picture of material exploitation patterns in the region, especially the relationship between lava and Millstone Grit. Some features of individual querns may be able to contribute to our understanding of quern development in south-eastern England, for example, the imitation kerb on quern/millstone 126 (1848) and the elbow shaped handle socket on lava quern 140 (1308, unphased at the time of writing). Kerbs were first seen on imported lava querns and occasionally, as here, appear on 'native' stones in imitation.

Further work and recommendations

5.3.7 The stone objects will need to be recorded in detail and items illustrated. The contexts of recovery of the querns and millstones will need closer investigation though with the number found, it seems highly unlikely that they could all have been brought on to the site for secondary purposes. The quern and millstone data will need to be compared to other sites in and close to Chelmsford and discussed in a regional and national context. The report will concentrate on what the querns and millstones signify for the local economy, how they fit into the local picture of quern use in and around Chelmsford and what they add to the national picture, especially with regards to millstone manufacture / exploitation and mill development.

TASK	No of Days	Person
Recording Record all objects (1.5) Enter into database and add phasing and context information (0.5)	2	RS
Report writing		RS

Write descriptive text, prepare catalogue (1) Research local and regional comparative material (2) Write report (1.5)	4.5	
Additional tasks Prepare database for archive (0.5) Produce illustration briefs (0.25) Editing (0.25)	1	TS
Illustrations	2	GG
TOTAL	7.5 days (RS) 2 days (GG)	

Table 17: Task list for Worked Stone

Flint

5.3.1 The excavation resulted in the recovery of 3 struck flints, including one blade and an assemblage of unworked burnt fragments, totalling 0.538kg.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.2 The assemblage is in good condition, however, the small size of the asemblage suggests no potential for further study. This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended.

Prehistoric pottery

5.3.3 A total of 505 sherds weighing 4,454g were collected from 43 excavated contexts. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered.

Statement of Research Potential

5.3.4 The prehistoric pottery confirms activity at the site in the Later Bronze, although the small size and condition of the assemblage confirms that the area lay outside of the main focus of occupation during this period. The Later Bronze Age pot should eventually be considered alongside the contemporary pottery from other sites in the excavation area as well as being compared to the regional *comparandi* listed above.

5.3.5 The Later Iron Age pot is of interest being directly associated with roundhouses and associated features. This assemblage compares very well with the thoroughly published contemporary assemblage from nearby Little Waltham and should be further analysed in comparison to this material.

5.3.6 The Later Iron Age sherds should be considered during analysis alongside the contemporary wheel-made sherds from the ditch fills. It is likely that this combined assemblage represents the final prehistoric occupation of site 8 at a time when the ditch system was going out of use and becoming in-filled. To confirm this it would be of interest to further analyse the deposition patterns within the ditches.

Further Work

5.3.7 A full report is required including complete descriptions of the fabrics and forms present and discussion of these in a local and regional context. Full phasing should be incorporated into the pottery catalogue to allow analysis of deposition and site formation processes. Radiocarbon dating of adhering residues would contribute to a discussion of the site and assemblage chronology and place it within the framework of known dated sites from the region.

5.3.8 A maximum of twenty sherds need illustration and a full illustrated sherd catalogue is required.

Roman pottery

5.3.9 A total of 9291 sherds, weighing 103184g, of early Roman pottery were collected from 209 excavated contexts primarily from within ditches, pits and midden deposits (RB pot Table 28). The pottery represents a minimum of 888 fragmentary vessels, the majority of which were not complete or buried *in situ*, although several vessels were found associated with four early Roman cremation burials. Indeed, the sherds are generally small and poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of only *c.* 11g.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.10 This assemblage has a high potential to benefit from further analysis. It is a well excavated and recorded group of stratified early Roman pottery largely dating between AD45-80, with a small amount of material continuing to the mid- 2nd century AD.

5.3.11 Although the situation is slowly improving with recent publications such as the Roman pottery from Stansted (Going 2004), Great Chesterford (Martin 2011), Wixoe (Lyons forthcoming) and Heybridge (Biddulph et al 2015) - all of which build on the work of Going at Chelmsford (Going 1987) - the pottery assemblages of Essex remain generally under published.

5.3.12 This pottery, therefore, adds to the growing corpus of early Roman pottery recovered within the vicinity. Its analysis has the potential to contribute the project research aims, particularly to our understanding of the development of ceramic forms (the ceramic sequence) and the pattern of pottery supply within the locality. While the cremation cemetery, although small, will add to the growing corpus of funerary data within the region.

Tasks

TASK	No of Days	Person
Full catalogue of the pottery from selected features (to be chosen with the PO/PM)	5 days	AL
Integrate material from other sites excavated as part of this project	2 days	AL
Integrate the pottery catalogue with the site data and phase information	1 day	AL
Analysis. Compare this assemblage to other published material in the region.	5 days	AL
Write a phased publication report	5 days	AL
Select pottery for illustration and prepare the illustration catalogue	1 day	AL
Edit report and check illustrations	1 day	AL
TOTAL	**20 days**	

Table 18: Task list for Roman pottery

Glass

5.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of 16 shards of glass in poor condition, weighing approximately 0.145kg.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.2 The assemblage is in poor condition and is very fragmentary, comprising mainly of small window glass shards, and with the exception of the basal fragments from pit **1490** (17th century) has few recognisable or datable features. The window glass most likely dates to the 16th century or later.

5.3.3 This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended.

Fired Clay

5.3.4 A total of 580 fragments of fired clay weighing 9901g was recovered from the excavation. Just under a third (31% by weight) of this material was structural in form deriving from ovens, hearths or similar structures. The majority of the assemblage (65% by weight) consisted of portable oven/hearth furniture of which a limited number of diagnostic items were recovered indicative of Iron Age – Roman date.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.5 There is potential to characterise the structure and function of the fired clay. The presence of possible kiln material is significant and may indicate that early 'Belgic' type kilns were in use in the area.

5.3.6 It is recommended that the fired clay should be fully recorded and a report produced. This should include a description of fabrics and forms of the fired clay, and an analysis in relation to their contexts in the case of material found in burnt features, small pits and hollows, to establish any additional information on the construction and function of the structures and the fired clay. A small selection of pieces should also be illustrated.

Task	Suggested Personnel	Time
Recording the fired clay	CP	2 days
Prepare report of fired clay	CP	3 days
Illustration of selected portable furniture– total: 4-5 items.	Drawing office	1 day
TOTAL		6 (days)

Table 19: Task list for Fired Clay

Tobacco Pipe

5.3.7 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe with two fragments of clay pipe recovered weighing a total of 0.013kg.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.3.8 The assemblage is in good condition, however, the small number of clay tobacco pipe fragments offer little potential for further study. This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended.

5.4 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal remains

5.4.1 One probable later prehistoric cremation burial and six Roman cremation burials were recovered from site. Each cremation contained the remains of one individual and the total assemble weighed 1.421

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.4.2 *It is recommended that cremation **1441** be sent for carbon dating in order to determine whether it is of later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. All cremated deposits ought to*

*be further examined and separated into skeletal elements present i.e skull, upper limb, lower limb, axial in order to identify preference for any particular element during the burial rite. In total these cremations have low potential for providing further information upon demography and paleopathology as, with the exception of cremation **1838** the quantities of identifiable bone remaining are too low for identification of sex, age or pathologies. They do however possess a moderate potential for providing information as regards funerary rites and pyre technology and further analysis should focus on these aspects.*

Faunal Remains

5.4.3 The total faunal assemblage for site 8 included 624 fragments of from 51 contexts. This assemblage comprised the remains of cattle and sheep / goat, however, two thirds of the assemblage was identifiable to species due to their preservation condition.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.4.4 The faunal assemblage recovered at site 8 of Beaulieu are of limited potential to provide new insights into human-animal interactions at the site and surrounding areas. This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended

Environmental Remains

5.4.5 During the excavation 145 bulk samples were taken and 75 were selected for processing for an initial appraisal. Preservation of plant remains from archaeological deposits at Beaulieu are generally poor with limited species density and diversity, however, three samples of later Roman date show evidence of spelt wheat processing.

Statement of Potential: further work and recommendations

5.4.6 The most abundant assemblages are present in Sample 337, fill 1688 of ditch **1688** and Samples 212 (1306) and 244 (1304) from pit **1305.** Both features date to the later period of occupation in the early Roman period and have produced assemblages are similar in content and represent the processing of spelt wheat. All three samples are recommended for further study as they have the potential to address regional research objectives identified by English Heritage (English Heritage, 1997) which provide a framework for investigation:

- To characterise the consumption and production of food, with particular reference to crop processing activities and storage and the impact of the Iron Age / Roman transition.
- To understand the continuity of Iron Age settlement into Roman and new settlement structure and land use following 2nd Century Romanization

Timescales

5.4.7 Processing of four additional buckets, sorting of macrobotanical remains and report = 3 days

6 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

6.1 Storage and Curation

6.1.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Essex County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code and county HER code SPBP14. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. ECC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

6.1.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 The results from all phases of the project will form a site of regional significance, therefore publication in the East Anglian Archaeology monograph series appears appropriate. However, given the location of the site, the Oxford Archaeology monograph series is a viable alternative. Once the publication outlet is confirmed (following discussions with relevant parties), a preliminary synopsis will be prepared.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The discussion concentrates on features that are dated and can be grouped. It is presented as an overall chronological format to help set the findings into context within their wider landscape setting.

7.2 Late Bronze Age

7.2.1 The earliest phase of activity recorded on site were a series of four-post structures, usually interpreted as granaries (**1141**,**1150**,**1157**,**1168**,**1177**) and concentrated in areas E1 and E2.

7.2.2 Several other postholes (**1058**,**1060**,**1069**,**1071**,**1075**) were present within these areas, some of which look as though they could represent one side of a four-post structure (a 'two-post' structure).

7.2.3 These remains are similar in date and form to the settlement remains found to the west in Site 7 and likely to be part of the same wide, open settlement. If taken together this settlement is covering an extensive area, of at least 5ha, and is situated on a ridge of high ground at c 50m AOD. The settlement was not obviously present in site 8 where the ground slopes down below 50m AOD and no archaeological interventions have occurred at present to the west. It does however suggest that settlement may have been limited to this high ground.

7.3 Late Iron Age

7.3.1 The first phase of settlement in the Iron Age comprises a small nucleated settlement. The archaeological remains associated with this include a roundhouse (**1575**) and associated postholes(**1539**,**1573**,**1613**) within the remains of a heavily truncated small enclosure (**1618**).

7.3.2 A single cremation burial (**1441**) was present to the south. This cremation is not conclusively dated to the Late Iron Age, however, it is possibly characteristic of a later prehistoric date. Immediately next to the cremation pit was a small posthole (**1443**) tentatively interpreted as a burial marker.

7.4 Late Iron Age / Early Roman

7.4.1 The earliest parts of the main enclosure (**1118**) date to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, however, its overall form is unclear due to later truncation. A recut (**1121**) was evident, this is however, on the same alignment as the original form suggesting a cleaning event to maintain the enclosure.

7.4.2 The enclosure was sub-rectangular in shape and encompassed an area of *c*. 0.75ha. It was sub-dived into two areas by a small gully with a domestic living space seen to the north-east comprising one roundhouse (**1614**) and the area to the north-west contained sparse occupation features.

7.4.3 To the north-east of the enclosure a small cemetery was established which comprised a sub-rectangular enclosure (**1841**), measuring 16m by 10m containing the remains of five individuals (**1823**,**1831**,**1833**,**1838**,**1925**). Pottery vessels were buried with the individuals as grave goods, a practice common in Essex at this time, with the quantity and type of grave goods suggesting these were moderately wealthy individuals.

7.5 Early Roman

7.5.1 The enclosure ditch (**1184**) was remodelled in a similar position and alignment as before suggesting continuity between the two phases. The main changes in form were the reorientation of the sub-division (**1425**), becoming north to south, and a change in orientation of the south-eastern part of the enclosure ditch creating a more distinct area in the eastern part of the enclosure.

7.5.2 The eastern side of the enclosure was the domestic space with one roundhouse (**1775**) present. To the west of the subdivision there were 35 pits and postholes. The functions of these features are currently unclear but their location separate to the dwellings suggests a more industrial purpose.

7.5.3 At the western 'entrance' to the domestic area were three possible middens (**1312**,**1696**,**1738**) (or perhaps the remains of one larger one). They were infilling natural hollows and may represent surviving remnants of the occupation surface within the area. The pottery and finds assemblage were concentrated to the northern and eastern side of these deposits suggesting that they represent refuse dumped from the roundhouse rather than the potential industrial area to the west.

7.5.4 The enclosure may have been in use for around 150 years. The earliest datable find from this phase dates to the 1st century BC and the major remodelling associated with the Early Roman version dates to mid 1st century AD. Occupation appears to have ceased in the Late 1st century / early 2nd century.

7.5.5 To the west of the enclosure a series of ditches were present, spaced between 2m and 8m apart. These look like they formed droveways (**1250**,**1252**) for leading livestock between the enclosure and the outer fields to the north-east and north-west. However, the actual gaps between the ditches are very narrow, and the ditches themselves are thin and shallow and they would have required large, spiky hedges to channel livestock. Other possible functions for these features need to be sought.

7.5.6 The remodelling of the enclosure coincided with a shift in settlement focus and/or an expansion of non-domestic activity. A far larger number of functional/industrial pits were present in the later phase, and with a separation of these from the domestic dwelling. At present the environmental remains suggest that spelt wheat was being processed on site and a large assemblage of quern stones was recovered from the midden-like deposits. The quern stones form a regionally significant assemblage due both to their number and their early date - they are among the earliest examples of mechanised millstones in Essex.

7.6 Roman

7.6.1 Occupation ceased early in the 2nd century with the settlement features backfilled and a series of small fields (**1099**,**1900**) laid out on a north-east to south-west alignment. This change in land use may have been related to the establishment of a possible estate centre at the Bulls Lodge Dairy site as the development of a formal, Romanised estate may have led to the settlement being abandoned or deliberately cleared with these paddocks forming part of the livestock management system. They contained quite large pottery assemblages.

7.6.2 The pottery assemblage for the site does show some evidence for 3rd century activity within the area, however, these are occasional pottery sherds and may occur through later middening of the area.

7.7 Post-medieval

7.7.1 In the south-eastern corner of the excavation were thirteen rows of pits on an east to west grid. These pits were spaced on average 5.6m apart and encompassed an area of 65m (east to west) and 120m (north to south).

7.7.2 They were filled with brick rubble and other finds of approximate Tudor date (16th century) which may represent 17th/18th century use of Tudor building material during the development of a pleasure garden or associated short lived structures.

7.7.3 The pits / brick pads do not show any evidence for compaction and the size of the area they encompass suggest they are unlikely to be the foundations for a single structure. Given their location near to the palace buildings they could have formed part of a formal garden, with the pits acting as plinths for garden features such as statues. Another potential function might be tree planting pits, perhaps orchard trees, with the brick rubble acting as an aid to drainage in the heavy clay soils.

7.7.4 Later on in the post-medieval period the land was turned over to farming with field ditches dug on a regular east-west and north-south grid. The deer park associated with the palace building was gradually contracted as the occupants became less wealthy and the function of the grounds would have shifted from deer park and ornamental garden to more economically productive farmland.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1050	E3	1051		fill	gully	0.25	0.08	unphased
1051	E3			cut	gully	0.25	0.08	unphased
1052	E2	1054		fill	pit	0.2	0.07	late bronze age
1053	E2	1054		fill	pit	0.2	0.05	late bronze age
1054	E2			cut	pit	0.2	0.12	late bronze age
1055	E2	1056		fill	posthole	0.58	0.18	late bronze age
1056	E2			cut	posthole	0.58	0.18	late bronze age
1057	E2	1058		fill	posthole	0.44	0.13	late bronze age
1058	E2			cut	posthole	0.44	0.13	late bronze age
1059	E2	1060		fill	posthole	0.28	0.1	late bronze age
1060	E2			cut	posthole	0.28	0.1	late bronze age
1061	E2	1062		fill	posthole	0.52	0.18	late bronze age
1062	E2		2240	cut	posthole	0.52	0.18	late bronze age
1063	E2	1064		fill	posthole	0.6	0.16	late bronze age
1064	E2		2240	cut	posthole	0.6	0.16	late bronze age
1065	E2	1066		fill	posthole	0.2	0.07	late bronze age
1066	E2		2240	cut	posthole	0.2	0.07	late bronze age
1067	E2	1069		fill	posthole	0.43	0.13	late bronze age
1068	E2	1069		fill	posthole	0.43	0.2	late bronze age
1069	E2			cut	posthole	0.43	0.2	late bronze age
1070	E2	1071		fill	posthole	0.25	0.1	late bronze age
1071	E2			cut	posthole	0.25	0.16	late bronze age
1072	E2	1073		fill	posthole	0.37	0.09	late bronze age
1073	E2		2240	cut	posthole	0.37	0.09	late bronze age
1074	E2	1075		fill	posthole	0.52	0.07	late bronze age
1075	E2			cut	posthole	0.52	0.07	late bronze age
1076	E2	1077		fill	posthole	0.14	0.05	late bronze age
1077	E2			cut	posthole	0.14	0.05	late bronze age
1078	E2	1079		fill	posthole	0.21	0.12	late bronze age
1079	E2			cut	posthole	0.21	0.12	late bronze age
1080	E2	1081		fill	posthole	0.2	0.08	late bronze age
1081	E2			cut	posthole	0.2	0.08	late bronze age
1082	E2	1083		fill	posthole	0.15	0.07	late bronze age
1083	E2			cut	posthole	0.15	0.07	late bronze age
1084	E2	1085		fill	posthole	0.24	0.05	late bronze age
1085	E2		2234	cut	posthole	0.24	0.05	late bronze age
1086	E2	1087		fill	posthole	0.26	0.1	late bronze age
1087	E2		2234	cut	posthole	0.26	0.1	late bronze age
1088	E2	1089		fill	posthole	0.12	0.08	late bronze age

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1089	E2			cut	posthole	0.12	0.08	late bronze age
1090	E2	1091		fill	posthole	0.18	0.16	late bronze age
1091	E2		2234	cut	posthole	0.18	0.16	late bronze age
1092	E2	1093		fill	posthole	0.4	0.36	late bronze age
1093	E2		2234	cut	posthole	0.4	0.36	late bronze age
1094	E2	1095		fill	posthole	0.23	0.14	late bronze age
1095	E2			cut	posthole	0.23	0.14	late bronze age
1096	E2	1097		fill	posthole	0.3	0.07	late bronze age
1097	E2			cut	posthole	0.3	0.07	late bronze age
1098	8	1099		fill	ditch	0.68	0.13	Roman
1099	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.68	0.13	Roman
1100	8	1101		fill	posthole	0.16	0.1	LIA / ER
1101	8			cut	posthole	0.16	0.1	LIA / ER
1102	8	1103		fill	posthole	0.25	0.15	LIA / ER
1103	8			cut	posthole	0.25	0.15	LIA / ER
1104	8	1105		fill	posthole	0.2	0.1	LIA / ER
1105	8			cut	posthole	0.2	0.1	LIA / ER
1106	8	1107		fill	beamslot	0.52	0.07	LIA / ER
1107	8			cut	beamslot	0.52	0.07	LIA / ER
1108	8	1110		fill	ditch	1.5	0.3	unphased
1109	8	1110		fill	ditch	1	0.1	unphased
1110	8		1110	cut	ditch	1.4	0.4	unphased
1111	8	1112		fill	ditch	0.7	0.1	unphased
1112	8			cut	ditch	0.7	0.1	unphased
1113	8	1115		fill	ditch	1.72	0.46	post-medieval
1114	8	1115		fill	ditch	1.72	0.12	post-medieval
1115	8		1115	cut	ditch	1.72	0.49	post-medieval
1116	8	1118		fill	ditch	0.89	0.2	Late Iron Age
1117	8	1118		fill	ditch	0.58	0.12	Late Iron Age
1118	8			cut	ditch	0.89	0.32	Late Iron Age
1119	8	1121		fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	LIA / ER
1120	8	1121		fill	ditch	0.56	0.04	LIA / ER
1121	8			cut	ditch	0.56	0.14	LIA / ER
1122	8	1124		fill	ditch	1.91	0.21	LIA / ER
1123	8	1124		fill	ditch	1.7	0.18	LIA / ER
1124	8			cut	ditch	1.91	0.39	LIA / ER
1125	8	1127		fill	ditch	1.2	0.3	unphased
1126	8	1127		fill	ditch	1	0.15	unphased
1127	8		1110	cut	ditch	1.2	0.4	unphased
1128	8	1130		fill	ditch	1.24	0.22	LIA / ER
1129	8	1130		fill	ditch	0.96	0.16	LIA / ER

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1130	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.24	0.38	LIA / ER
1131	8	1132		fill	ditch	2.61	0.45	LIA / ER
1132	8		1124	cut	ditch	2.61	0.45	LIA / ER
1133	8	1134		fill	ditch	0.76	0.34	LIA / ER
1134	8			cut	ditch	0.76	0.34	LIA / ER
1135	E1	1136		fill	pit	1.15	0.22	late bronze age
1136	E1			cut	pit	1.15	0.22	late bronze age
1137	E1	1138		fill	posthole	0.25	0.1	late bronze age
1138	E1		1141	cut	posthole	0.25	0.1	late bronze age
1139	E1	1140		fill	posthole	0.21	0.1	late bronze age
1140	E1		1141	cut	posthole	0.21	0.1	late bronze age
1141	E1			group	structure	-	-	late bronze age
1142	E1	1143		fill	posthole	0.23	0.19	late bronze age
1143	e1		1150	cut	posthole	0.23	0.19	late bronze age
1144	E1	1145		fill	posthole	0.18	0.15	late bronze age
1145	E1		1150	cut	posthole	0.18	0.15	late bronze age
1146	E1	1147		fill	posthole	0.2	0.1	late bronze age
1147	E1		1150	cut	posthole	0.2	0.1	late bronze age
1148	E1	1149		fill	posthole	0.22	0.14	late bronze age
1149	E1		1150	cut	posthole	0.22	0.14	late bronze age
1150	E1			group	structure	-	-	late bronze age
1151	E1	1152		fill	posthole	0.39	0.13	late bronze age
1152	E1		1157	cut	posthole	0.39	0.13	late bronze age
1153	E1	1154		fill	posthole	0.42	0.2	late bronze age
1154	E1		1157	cut	posthole	0.42	0.2	late bronze age
1155	E1	1156		fill	posthole	0.42	0.25	late bronze age
1156	E1		1157	cut	posthole	0.42	0.25	late bronze age
1157	E1			group	structure	-	-	late bronze age
1158	E1	1159		fill	pit	0.58	0.19	late bronze age
1159	E1			cut	pit	0.58	0.19	late bronze age
1160	E1	1161		fill	posthole	0.16	0.05	late bronze age
1161	E1		1168	cut	posthole	0.16	0.05	late bronze age
1162	E1	1163		fill	posthole	0.2	0.07	late bronze age
1163	E1		1168	cut	posthole	0.2	0.07	late bronze age
1164	E1	1165		fill	posthole	0.27	0.13	late bronze age
1165	E1		1168	cut	posthole	0.27	0.13	late bronze age
1166	E1	1167		fill	posthole	0.26	0.16	late bronze age
1167	E1		1168	cut	posthole	0.26	0.16	late bronze age
1168	E1			group	structure	-	-	late bronze age
1169	E1	1170		fill	posthole	0.38	0.22	late bronze age
1170	E1		1177	cut	posthole	0.38	0.22	late bronze age

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1171	E1	1172		fill	posthole	0.43	0.11	late bronze age
1172	E1		1177	cut	posthole	0.43	0.11	late bronze age
1173	E1	1174		fill	posthole	0.37	0.1	late bronze age
1174	E1		1177	cut	posthole	0.37	0.1	late bronze age
1175	E1	1176		fill	posthole	0.28	0.24	late bronze age
1176	E1		1177	cut	posthole	0.28	0.24	late bronze age
1177	E1			group	structure	-	-	late bronze age
1178	E1	1179		fill	posthole	0.29	0.08	late bronze age
1179	E1			cut	posthole	0.29	0.08	late bronze age
1180	E1	1181		fill	posthole	0.37	0.12	late bronze age
1181	E1			cut	posthole	0.37	0.12	late bronze age
1182	8	1184		fill	ditch	0.4	0.18	Early Roman
1183	8	1184		fill	ditch	1.34	0.28	early roman
1184	8		1184	cut	ditch	2.4	0.56	early roman
1185	8	1187		fill	pit	1.7	0.3	Early post-med
1186	8	1187		fill	pit	1.7	0.1	Early post-med
1187	8			cut	pit	1.7	0.4	Early post-med
1188	8	1189		fill	ditch	1	0.18	post-medieval
1189	8		1115	cut	ditch	1	0.18	post-medieval
1190	8	1191		fill	ditch	0.59	0.18	post-medieval
1191	8		1115	cut	ditch	0.59	0.18	post-medieval
1192	8	1194		fill	ditch	1.72	0.24	LIA / ER
1193	8	1194		fill	ditch	0.86	0.16	LIA / ER
1194	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.72	0.4	LIA / ER
1195	8	1196		fill	ditch	0.93	0.32	Roman
1196	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.93	0.32	Roman
1197	8	1184		fill	ditch	1.1	0.2	early roman
1198	8	1199		fill	ditch	0.67	0.12	Roman
1199	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.67	0.12	Roman
1200	8	1201		fill	posthole	0.89	0.1	post-medieval
1201	8			cut	posthole	0.89	0.1	post-medieval
1202	8	1204		fill	ditch	1.54	0.09	LIA / ER
1203	8	1204		fill	ditch	1.48	0.2	LIA / ER
1204	8		1204	cut	ditch	1.54	0.24	LIA / ER
1205	8			void				void
1206	8			void				void
1207	8			void				void
1208	8			void				void
1209	8	1211		fill	pit	1.1	0.07	LIA / ER
1210	8	1211		fill	pit	1.1	0.19	LIA / ER
1211	8			cut	pit	1.1	0.19	LIA / ER

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1212	8	1214		fill	ditch	1.45	0.35	LIA / ER
1213	8	1214		fill	ditch	1.2	0.2	LIA / ER
1214	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.4	0.5	LIA / ER
1215	8	1216		fill	ditch	1.2	0.24	Roman
1216	8		1099	cut	ditch	1.2	0.24	Roman
1217	8	1219		fill	ditch	0.91	0.19	post-medieval
1218	8	1219		fill	ditch	0.72	0.09	post-medieval
1219	8			cut	ditch	0.91	0.29	post-medieval
1220	8	1222		fill	ditch	1.11	0.21	post-medieval
1221	8	1222		fill	ditch	0.67	0.12	post-medieval
1222	8		1115	cut	ditch	1.11	0.3	post-medieval
1223	8	1224		fill	ditch	1.07	0.32	post-medieval
1224	8		1115	cut	ditch	1.07	0.32	post-medieval
1225	8	1228		fill	ditch	1.12	0.19	early roman
1226	8	1228		fill	ditch	1.39	0.2	early roman
1227	8	1228		fill	ditch	0.38	0.13	early roman
1228	8		1184	cut	ditch	1.39	0.51	early roman
1229	8			cut	field drain	0.18	0.18	modern
1230	8	1229		fill	field drain	0.18	0.18	modern
1231	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.1	0.34	LIA / ER
1232	8	1231		fill	ditch	1.1	0.24	LIA / ER
1233	8	1231		fill	ditch	1.9	0.1	LIA / ER
1234	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.34	LIA / ER
1235	8	1234		fill	gully	1	0.34	LIA / ER
1236	8	1237		fill	ditch	0.58	0.13	early roman
1237	8			cut	ditch	0.58	0.13	early roman
1238	8	1239		fill	ditch	0.45	0.13	early roman
1239	8		1237	cut	gully	0.45	0.13	early roman
1240	8	1241		fill	ditch	0.82	0.35	LIA / ER
1241	8		1124	cut	ditch	0.82	0.35	LIA / ER
1242	8		1300	cut	pit	-	-	LIA / ER
1243	8	1244		fill	ditch	1.3	0.4	LIA / ER
1244	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.3	0.4	LIA / ER
1245	8	1246		fill	ditch	1.9	0.45	early roman
1246	8		1184	cut	ditch	1.9	0.45	early roman
1247	8	1248		fill	posthole	0.5	0.15	LIA / ER
1248	8			cut	posthole	0.5	0.15	LIA / ER
1249	8	1250		fill	ditch	1.2	0.1	early roman
1250	8		1250	cut	ditch	1.2	0.1	early roman
1251	8	1252		fill	ditch	0.74	0.14	early roman
1252	8			cut	ditch	0.74	0.14	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1253	8	1254		fill	ditch	0.28	0.16	early roman
1254	8		1252	cut	ditch	0.38	0.16	early roman
1255	8	1256		fill	posthole	0.18	0.16	unphased
1256	8			cut	posthole	0.18	0.16	unphased
1257	8		1263	cut	ditch	0.84	0.31	early roman
1258	8	1257		fill	ditch	0.84	0.31	early roman
1259	8	1260		fill	ditch	1.4	0.4	unphased
1260	8			cut	ditch	1.4	0.4	unphased
1261	8		1263	cut	ditch	0.82	0.14	early roman
1262	8	1261		fill	ditch	0.82	0.14	early roman
1263	8		1263	cut	ditch	0.5	0.24	early roman
1264	8	1263		fill	ditch	0.5	0.24	early roman
1265	8			cut	posthole	0.13	0.15	unphased
1266	8	1265		fill	posthole	0.13	0.15	unphased
1267	8		1263	cut	ditch	1.2	0.32	early roman
1268	8	1267		fill	ditch	1.2	0.32	early roman
1269	8		1263	cut	ditch	1.18	0.15	early roman
1270	8	1269		fill	ditch	1.18	0.15	early roman
1271	8	1272		fill	ditch	1.4	0.2	early roman
1272	8		1184	cut	ditch	1.4	0.2	early roman
1273	8	1274		fill	ditch	1.2	0.3	LIA / ER
1274	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.2	0.3	LIA / ER
1275	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.7	0.42	Roman
1276	8	1275		fill	ditch	0.6	0.25	Roman
1277	8	1275		fill	ditch	0.3	0.1	Roman
1278	8	1280	1280	fill	posthole	0.45	0.1	unphased
1279	8	1280	1280	fill	posthole	0.45	0.2	unphased
1280	8			cut	posthole	0.45	0.2	unphased
1281	8		2237	cut	posthole	1.06	0.38	early roman
1282	8	1281		fill	posthole	0.94	0.3	early roman
1283	8	1281		fill	posthole	0.35	0.08	early roman
1284	8	1287		fill	pit	1.95	0.2	LIA / ER
1285	8	1287		fill	pit	0.91	0.06	LIA / ER
1286	8	1287		fill	pit	1.66	0.11	LIA / ER
1287	8			cut	pit	2.14	0.23	LIA / ER
1288	8	1290		fill	pit	0.61	0.19	LIA / ER
1289	8	1290		fill	pit	0.61	0.3	LIA / ER
1290	8			cut	pit	0.61	0.3	LIA / ER
1291	8	1293		fill	pit	1.71	0.06	LIA / ER
1292	8	1293		fill	pit	1.71	0.06	LIA / ER
1293	8			cut	pit	1.71	0.08	LIA / ER

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1294	8	1300		fill	pit	0.46	0.09	LIA / ER
1295	8	1300		fill	pit	0.55	0.08	LIA / ER
1296	8	1300		fill	pit	0.28	0.08	LIA / ER
1297	8	1300		fill	pit	0.08	0.16	LIA / ER
1298	8	1300		fill	pit	0.31	0.16	LIA / ER
1299	8	1300		fill	pit	0.34	0.05	LIA / ER
1300	8			cut	pit	0.55	0.42	LIA / ER
1301	8	1302		fill	pit/gully	>0.6	0.16	LIA / ER
1302	8			cut	pit/gully	>0.6	0.16	LIA / ER
1303	8			cut	posthole	0.6	0.13	early roman
1304	8	1303		fill	posthole	0.6	0.13	early roman
1305	8			cut	pit	0.68	0.16	early roman
1306	8	1305		fill	pit	0.68	0.16	early roman
1307	8	1312		fill	midden	1.35	0.17	early roman
1308	8	1312		fill	midden	2	0.12	early roman
1309	8	1312		fill	midden	3.5	0.1	early roman
1310	8	1312		fill	midden	0.4	0.06	early roman
1311	8	1312		fill	midden	0.42	0.04	early roman
1312	8			cut	midden	6.5	0.2	early roman
1313	8	1319		fill	midden	3	0.08	early roman
1314	8	1319		fill	midden	2.4	0.14	early roman
1315	8	1319		fill	midden	0.7	0.16	early roman
1316	8	1319		fill	midden	0.3	0.06	early roman
1317	8	1319		fill	midden	2	0.08	early roman
1318	8	1319		fill	midden	1.24	0.12	early roman
1319	8		1312	cut	midden	6.5	0.2	early roman
1320	8	1324		fill	midden	1.75	0.24	early roman
1321	8	1324		fill	midden	1.4	0.08	early roman
1322	8	1324		fill	midden	0.57	0.05	early roman
1323	8	1324		fill	midden	4	0.08	early roman
1324	8		1312	cut	midden	6.5	0.2	early roman
1325	8	1326		fill	pit	0.42	0.06	LIA / ER
1326	8			cut	pit	0.42	0.06	LIA / ER
1327	8			void				void
1328	8			void				void
1329	8			cut	posthole	0.5	0.07	early roman
1330	8	1329		fill	posthole	0.5	0.07	early roman
1331	8			cut	posthole	0.48	0.15	early roman
1332	8	1331		fill	posthole	0.48	0.15	early roman
1333	8			cut	posthole	0.3	0.17	early roman
1334	8	1333		fill	posthole	0.3	0.17	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1335	8			cut	posthole	0.57	0.21	early roman
1336	8	1335		fill	posthole	0.57	0.21	early roman
1337	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.4	0.08	early roman
1338	8	1337		fill	posthole	0.4	0.08	early roman
1339	8			cut	posthole	0.42	0.12	early roman
1340	8	1339		fill	posthole	0.42	0.12	early roman
1341	8			cut	posthole	0.74	0.08	early roman
1342	8	1341		fill	posthole	0.74	0.08	early roman
1343	8	1344		fill	posthole	0.28	0.06	early roman
1344	8			cut	posthole	0.28	0.06	early roman
1345	8	1346		fill	posthole	0.16	0.4	early roman
1346	8			cut	posthole	0.16	0.4	early roman
1347	8	1348		fill	pit	0.56	0.16	early roman
1348	8			cut	pit	0.56	0.16	early roman
1349	8	1350		fill	pit	0.56	0.09	early roman
1350	8			cut	pit	0.56	0.09	early roman
1351	8	1352		fill	ditch	0.4	0.11	LIA / ER
1352	8		1204	cut	ditch	0.4	0.11	LIA / ER
1353	8	1354		fill	natural	2.44	0.12	
1354	8			cut	natural	2.44	0.12	
1355	8	1356		fill	posthole	0.3	0.14	early roman
1356	8			cut	posthole	0.3	0.14	early roman
1357	8	1358		fill	ditch	0.65	0.18	LIA / ER
1358	8		1204	cut	ditch	0.65	0.18	LIA / ER
1359	8	1360		fill	pit	0.4	0.08	early roman
1360	8			cut	pit	0.4	0.08	early roman
1361	8	1362		fill	pit	0.6	0.05	early roman
1362	8			cut	pit	0.6	0.05	early roman
1363	8		1204	cut	ditch	0.55	0.24	LIA / ER
1364	8	1363		fill	ditch	0.55	0.24	LIA / ER
1365	8			cut	posthole	0.12	0.06	early roman
1366	8	1365		fill	posthole	0.12	0.06	early roman
1367	8			cut	posthole	0.29	0.1	early roman
1368	8	1367		fill	posthole	0.29	0.1	early roman
1369	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.72	0.13	early roman
1370	8	1369		fill	posthole	0.72	0.13	early roman
1371	8	1374		fill	watering hole	4.9	0.3	early roman
1372	8	1374		fill	watering hole	0.6	0.05	early roman
1373	8	1374		fill	watering	4.7	0.9	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
					hole			
1374	8			cut	watering hole	4.9	1.2	early roman
1375	8	1376		fill	posthole	0.36	0.14	early roman
1376	8			cut	posthole	0.36	0.14	early roman
1377	8	1378		fill	posthole	0.24	0.14	early roman
1378	8			cut	posthole	0.24	0.14	early roman
1379	8	1380		fill	pit	0.85	0.27	early roman
1380	8			cut	pit	0.85	0.27	early roman
1381	8	1382		fill	pit	0.84	0.32	early roman
1382	8		2236	cut	pit	0.84	0.32	early roman
1383	8	1384		fill	pit	0.72	0.3	early roman
1384	8		2236	cut	pit	0.72	0.3	early roman
1385	8	1386		fill	pit	0.58	0.2	early roman
1386	8		2236	cut	pit	0.58	0.2	early roman
1387	8	1388		fill	pit	0.55	0.19	early roman
1388	8		2236	cut	pit	0.55	0.19	early roman
1389	8			cut	posthole	0.17	0.06	early roman
1390	8	1389		fill	posthole	0.17	0.06	early roman
1391	8			cut	posthole	0.52	0.13	early roman
1392	8	1391		fill	posthole	0.52	0.13	early roman
1393	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.9	0.24	early roman
1394	8	1393		fill	posthole	0.9	0.24	early roman
1395	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.43	0.21	early roman
1396	8	1395		fill	posthole	0.43	0.21	early roman
1397	8	1398		fill	pit	0.3	0.09	Late Iron Age
1398	8			cut	pit	0.3	0.09	Late Iron Age
1399	8	1400		fill	posthole	0.44	0.16	Late Iron Age
1400	8			cut	posthole	0.44	0.16	Late Iron Age
1401	8	1402		fill	posthole	0.15	0.1	early roman
1402	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.15	0.1	early roman
1403	8		1250	cut	ditch	0.58	0.16	early roman
1404	8	1403		fill	ditch	0.58	0.16	early roman
1405	8		1250	cut	ditch	0.54	0.16	early roman
1406	8	1405		fill	ditch	0.54	0.16	early roman
1407	8			cut	ditch	0.38	0.12	early roman
1408	8	1407		fill	ditch	0.38	0.12	early roman
1409	8		1263	cut	ditch	1.08	0.44	early roman
1410	8	1409		fill	ditch	1.08	0.44	early roman
1411	8		1252	cut	ditch	0.55	0.17	early roman
1412	8	1411		fill	ditch	0.55	0.17	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1413	8	1411		fill	ditch	0.27	0.1	early roman
1414	8	1416		fill	ditch	2	0.55	early roman
1415	8	1416		fill	ditch	2	0.4	early roman
1416	8		1184	cut	ditch	2	0.65	early roman
1417	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.26	0.08	early roman
1418	8	1417		fill	posthole	0.26	0.08	early roman
1419	8	1425		fill	ditch	0.96	0.1	early roman
1420	8	1425		fill	ditch	3.71	0.21	early roman
1421	8	1425		fill	ditch	4.62	0.18	early roman
1422	8	1425		fill	ditch	4.41	0.21	early roman
1423	8	1425		fill	ditch	2.32	0.2	early roman
1424	8	1425		fill	ditch	0.74	0.08	early roman
1425	8			cut	ditch	5.06	0.93	early roman
1426	8	1429		fill	ditch	1.38	0.14	early roman
1427	8	1429		fill	ditch	1.2	0.09	early roman
1428	8	1429		fill	ditch	1.04	0.17	early roman
1429	8		1425	cut	ditch	1.38	0.38	early roman
1430	8	1431		fill	pit	0.42	0.11	early roman
1431	8			cut	pit	0.42	0.11	early roman
1432	8	1433		fill	posthole	0.17	0.12	early roman
1433	8		2237	cut	posthole	0.17	0.12	early roman
1434	8	1435		fill	pit	0.68	0.2	early roman
1435	8			cut	pit	0.68	0.2	early roman
1436	8	1438		fill	pit	0.62	0.06	early roman
1437	8	1438		fill	pit	0.5	0.06	early roman
1438	8			cut	pit	0.62	0.14	early roman
1439	8	1440		fill	pit	0.8	0.16	early roman
1440	8			cut	pit	0.8	0.26	early roman
1441	8			cut	cremation	0.4	0.15	Late Iron Age
1442	8	1441		fill	cremation	0.4	0.1	Late Iron Age
1443	8			cut	posthole	0.6	0.09	Late Iron Age
1444	8	1443		fill	posthole	0.6	0.09	Late Iron Age
1445	8	1441		fill	cremation	0.4	0.05	Late Iron Age
1446	8			cut	ditch	1.5	0.6	LIA / ER
1447	8	1446		fill	ditch	1	0.1	LIA / ER
1448	8	1446		fill	ditch	1.5	0.4	LIA / ER
1449	8			cut	pit	0.6	0.1	early roman
1450	8	1449		fill	pit	0.6	0.1	early roman
1451	8	1440		fill	pit	0.54	0.1	early roman
1452	void							
1453	void							

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1454	8	1455		fill	ditch	1.2	0.51	LIA / ER
1455	8		1124	cut	ditch	1.2	0.51	LIA / ER
1456	8		1184	cut	ditch	0.72	0.16	LIA / ER
1457	8	1456		fill	ditch	0.72	0.16	early roman
1458	8		1099	cut	gully	0.24	0.15	Roman
1459	8	1458		fill	gully	0.24	0.15	Roman
1460	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.4	0.12	Roman
1461	8	1460		fill	gully	0.4	0.12	Roman
1462	8			cut	pit	0.9	0.22	unphased
1463	8	1462		fill	pit	0.9	0.22	unphased
1464	8		1252	cut	ditch	1.04	0.26	early roman
1465	8	1464		fill	ditch	1.04	0.26	early roman
1466	8		1184	cut	ditch	1.95	0.75	early roman
1467	8	1466		fill	ditch	1	0.3	early roman
1468	8	1466		fill	ditch	1.95	0.5	early roman
1469	8	1470		fill	ditch	0.95	0.14	LIA / ER
1470	8		1124	cut	ditch	0.95	0.14	LIA / ER
1471	8			cut	cremation	0.4	0.12	Roman
1472	8	1471		fill	cremation	0.4	0.12	Roman
1473	8	1474		fill	pit	1.25	-	early post-med
1474	8		2239	cut	pit	1.25	-	early post-med
1475	8	1476		fill	pit	1.26	-	early post-med
1476	8		2239	cut	pit	1.26	-	early post-med
1477	8	1478		fill	pit	0.93	-	early post-med
1478	8		2239	cut	pit	0.93	-	early post-med
1479	8	1480		fill	pit	1.21	-	early post-med
1480	8		2239	cut	pit	1.21	-	early post-med
1481	8	1482		fill	pit	1.09	-	early post-med
1482	8		2239	cut	pit	1.09	-	early post-med
1483	8	1484		fill	pit	1.25	0.22	early post-med
1484	8		2239	cut	pit	1.25	0.22	early post-med
1485	8	1484		fill	pit	2.16	-	early post-med
1486	8		2239	cut	pit	2.16	-	early post-med
1487	8	1486		fill	pit	1.4		early post-med
1488	8		2239	cut	pit	1.4		early post-med
1489	8	1490		fill	pit	0.88	0.24	early post-med
1490	8		2239	cut	pit	0.88	0.24	early post-med
1491	8	1488		fill	pit	1.14	-	early post-med
1492	8		2239	cut	pit	1.14	-	early post-med
1493	8	1494		fill	pit	0.3	0.08	early post-med
1494	8		2239	cut	pit	0.47	0.18	early post-med

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1495	8	1490		fill	pit	1.4	-	early post-med
1496	8		2239	cut	pit	1.4	-	early post-med
1497	8	1492		fill	pit	0.9	0.2	early post-med
1498	8		2239	cut	pit	0.9	0.2	early post-med
1499	8	1494		fill	pit	1.7	-	early post-med
1500	8		2239	cut	pit	1.7	-	early post-med
1501	8	1502		fill	pit	1.6	-	early post-med
1502	8		2239	cut	pit	1.6	-	early post-med
1503	8	1504		fill	pit	0.92	0.19	early post-med
1504	8		2239	cut	pit	0.92	0.19	early post-med
1505	8	1506		fill	pit	0.98	-	early post-med
1506	8		2239	cut	pit	0.98	-	early post-med
1507	8	1508		fill	pit	1.5	0.35	early post-med
1508	8		2238	cut	pit	1.5	0.35	early post-med
1509	8	1510		fill	pit	1.48	-	early post-med
1510	8		2238	cut	pit	1.48	-	early post-med
1511	8	1512		fill	pit	1.7	-	early post-med
1512	8		2238	cut	pit	1.7	-	early post-med
1513	8	1514		fill	pit	1.5	0.3	early post-med
1514	8		2238	cut	pit	1.5	0.3	early post-med
1515	8	1516		fill	pit	1.13	0.16	early post-med
1516	8		2238	cut	pit	1.13	0.16	early post-med
1517	8	void						
1518	8	void						
1519	8	1520		fill	pit	1.23		early post-med
1520	8		2238	cut	pit	1.23		early post-med
1521	8	1520		fill	pit	1	0.16	early post-med
1522	8		2238	cut	pit	1	0.16	early post-med
1523	8	1524		fill	pit	1.43	-	early post-med
1524	8		2238	cut	pit	1.43	-	early post-med
1525	8	1526		fill	pit	1.9	-	early post-med
1526	8		2238	cut	pit	1.9	-	early post-med
1527	8	1535		fill	ditch	0.94	0.16	early roman
1528	8	1535		fill	ditch	0.91	0.04	early roman
1529	8	1535		fill	ditch	0.88	0.14	early roman
1530	8	1535		fill	ditch	1.48	0.24	early roman
1531	8	1535		fill	ditch	0.65	0.2	early roman
1532	8	1535		fill	ditch	1.02	0.09	early roman
1533	8	1535		fill	ditch	1.3	0.31	early roman
1534	8	1535		fill	ditch	1.19	0.34	early roman
1535	8		1425	cut	ditch	1.9	0.96	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1536	8			cut	gully	0.4	0.1	Roman
1537	8	1536		fill	gully	0.4	0.1	Roman
1538	8	1539		fill	posthole	1.1	0.27	Late Iron Age
1539	8			cut	posthole	1.1	0.27	Late Iron Age
1540	8		1124	cut	ditch	2.1	0.66	LIA / ER
1541	8	1540		fill	ditch	2.1	0.66	LIA / ER
1542	8	1540		fill	ditch	1.3	0.24	LIA / ER
1543	8		1115	cut	ditch	0.4	0.22	post-medieval
1544	8	1543		fill	ditch	0.4	0.22	post-medieval
1545	8			structure	roundhouse	10.25		Late Iron Age
1546	8	1547		fill	gully	0.52	0.22	Late Iron Age
1547	8		1545	cut	gully	0.52	0.34	Late Iron Age
1548	8	1549		fill	gully	0.54	0.31	Late Iron Age
1549	8		1545	cut	gully	0.54	0.32	Late Iron Age
1550	8	1551		fill	gully	0.4	0.21	Late Iron Age
1551	8		1545	cut	gully	0.4	0.21	Late Iron Age
1552	8			VOID				void
1553	8			VOID				void
1554	8	1555		fill	gully	0.28	0.15	Late Iron Age
1555	8		1545	cut	gully	0.28	0.15	Late Iron Age
1556	8	1557		fill	gully	0.26	0.06	Late Iron Age
1557	8		1545	cut	gully	0.26	0.06	Late Iron Age
1558	8	1559		fill	gully	0.47	0.16	Late Iron Age
1559	8		1545	cut	gully	0.47	0.16	Late Iron Age
1560	8	1561		fill	gully	0.37	0.24	Late Iron Age
1561	8		1545	cut	gully	0.37	0.24	Late Iron Age
1562	8	1563		fill	gully	0.38	0.07	Late Iron Age
1563	8		1545	cut	gully	0.38	0.07	Late Iron Age
1564	8	1565		fill	gully	0.33	0.08	Late Iron Age
1565	8		1545	cut	gully	0.33	0.08	Late Iron Age
1566	8	1567		fill	gully	0.34	0.21	Late Iron Age
1567	8		1545	cut	gully	0.34	0.21	Late Iron Age
1568	8	1569		fill	gully	0.7	0.26	Late Iron Age
1569	8		1545	cut	gully	0.7	0.26	Late Iron Age
1570	8	1571		fill	gully	0.54	0.2	Late Iron Age
1571	8		1545	cut	gully	0.54	0.2	Late Iron Age
1572	8	1573		fill	posthole	0.1	0.33	Late Iron Age
1573	8			cut	posthole	0.1	0.33	Late Iron Age
1574	8	1575		fill	gully	0.36	0.16	Late Iron Age
1575	8		1545	cut	gully	0.36	0.16	Late Iron Age
1576	8	1577		fill	gully	0.47	0.21	Late Iron Age

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1577	8		1545	cut	gully	0.47	0.21	Late Iron Age
1578	8	1579		fill	gully	0.47	0.25	Late Iron Age
1579	8		1545	cut	gully	0.47	0.3	Late Iron Age
1580	8	1581		fill	gully	0.32	0.2	Late Iron Age
1581	8		1545	cut	gully	0.32	0.2	Late Iron Age
1582	8	1583		fill	gully	0.62	0.23	Late Iron Age
1583	8		1545	cut	gully	0.62	0.23	Late Iron Age
1584	8	1547		fill	gully	0.5	0.12	LIA / ER
1585	8	1587		fill	gully	0.2	0.07	LIA / ER
1586	8	1587		fill	gully	0.15	0.05	LIA / ER
1587	8		1614	cut	gully	0.2	0.12	LIA / ER
1588	8	1590		fill	gully	0.38	0.15	LIA / ER
1589	8	1590		fill	gully	0.35	0.06	LIA / ER
1590	8		1614	cut	gully	0.38	0.21	LIA / ER
1591	8	1593		fill	gully	0.4	0.18	LIA / ER
1592	8	1593		fill	gully	0.2	0.12	LIA / ER
1593	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.3	LIA / ER
1594	8	1596		fill	gully	0.4	0.1	LIA / ER
1595	8	1596		fill	gully	0.35	0.1	LIA / ER
1596	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.2	LIA / ER
1597	8	1599		fill	gully	0.4	0.17	LIA / ER
1598	8	1599		fill	gully	0.3	0.14	LIA / ER
1599	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.31	LIA / ER
1600	8	1602		fill	gully	0.4	0.17	LIA / ER
1601	8	1602		fill	gully	0.35	0.19	LIA / ER
1602	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.36	LIA / ER
1603	8	1605		fill	gully	0.42	0.28	LIA / ER
1604	8	1605		fill	gully	0.23	0.05	LIA / ER
1605	8		1614	cut	gully	0.92	0.33	LIA / ER
1606	8	1608		fill	gully	0.27	0.1	LIA / ER
1607	8	1608		fill	gully	0.34	0.31	LIA / ER
1608	8		1614	cut	gully	0.34	0.31	LIA / ER
1609	8	1611		fill	gully	0.42	0.2	LIA / ER
1610	8	1611		fill	gully	0.31	0.17	LIA / ER
1611	8		1614	cut	gully	0.42	0.38	LIA / ER
1612	8	1613		fill	posthole	0.5	0.35	LIA / ER
1613	8			cut	posthole	0.5	0.35	LIA / ER
1614	8	1614			structure	12.6	0.4	LIA / ER
1615	8	1579		fill	gully	0.47	0.05	LIA / ER
1616	8	1617		fill	posthole	0.28	0.07	Late Iron Age
1617	8			cut	posthole	0.28	0.07	Late Iron Age

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1618	8			cut	ditch	0.4	0.13	Late Iron Age
1619	8	1618		fill	ditch	0.4	0.13	Late Iron Age
1620	8		2238	cut	pit	0.74	0.13	early post-med
1621	8	1620		fill	pit	0.74	0.13	early post-med
1622	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.38	LIA / ER
1623	8	1622		fill	gully	0.3	0.2	LIA / ER
1624	8	1622		fill	gully	0.45	0.2	LIA / ER
1625	8		1545	fill	gully	0.62	0.23	Late Iron Age
1626	8		1545	fill	gully	0.32	0.2	Late Iron Age
1627	8		1545	fill	gully	0.47	0.25	Late Iron Age
1628	8		1545	fill	gully	0.47	0.21	Late Iron Age
1629	8		1545	fill	gully	0.36	0.16	Late Iron Age
1630	8		1545	fill	gully	0.54	0.2	Late Iron Age
1631	8		1545	fill	gully	0.7	0.26	Late Iron Age
1632	8		1545	fill	gully	0.33	0.08	Late Iron Age
1633	8		1545	fill	gully	0.37	0.24	Late Iron Age
1634	8		1545	fill	gully	0.47	0.16	Late Iron Age
1635	8		1545	fill	gully	0.28	0.15	Late Iron Age
1636	8		1545	fill	gully	0.4	0.21	Late Iron Age
1637	8		1545	fill	gully	0.52	0.22	Late Iron Age
1638	8		1545	fill	gully	0.5	0.12	Late Iron Age
1639	8		1614	cut	gully	0.38	0.3	LIA / ER
1640	8	1639		fill	gully	0.35	0.15	LIA / ER
1641	8	1639		fill	gully	0.38	0.15	LIA / ER
1642	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.32	LIA / ER
1643	8	1642		fill	gully	0.35	0.15	LIA / ER
1644	8	1642		fill	gully	0.4	0.17	LIA / ER
1645	8			cut	pit	0.52	0.17	early roman
1646	8	1645		fill	pit	0.52	0.17	early roman
1647	8	1648		fill	gully	0.56	0.12	early roman
1648	8		1263	cut	ditch	0.56	0.12	early roman
1649	8	1650		fill	ditch	0.48	0.07	early roman
1650	8		1263	cut	ditch	0.48	0.07	early roman
1651	8		1939	cut	ditch	1.6	0.35	unphased
1652	8	1651		fill	ditch	1.6	0.35	unphased
1653	8			layer	brick rubble	2.5	-	unphased
1654	8	1656		fill	ditch	1.72	0.39	early roman
1655	8	1656		fill	ditch	1.72	0.37	early roman
1656	8		1184	cut	ditch	1.72	0.76	early roman
1657	8		1614	cut	gully	0.17	0.14	LIA / ER
1658	8	1657		fill	gully	0.17	0.05	LIA / ER

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1659	8	1657		fill	gully	0.17	0.09	LIA / ER
1660	8		1614	cut	gully	0.38	0.37	LIA / ER
1661	8	1660		fill	gully	0.25	0.185	LIA / ER
1662	8	1660		fill	gully	0.38	0.185	LIA / ER
1663	8		1614	cut	gully	0.33	0.23	LIA / ER
1664	8	1663		fill	gully	0.33	0.12	LIA / ER
1665	8	1663		fill	gully	0.33	0.11	LIA / ER
1666	8		1614	cut	gully	0.25	0.17	LIA / ER
1667	8	1666		fill	gully	0.25	0.17	LIA / ER
1668	8		1614	cut	gully	0.4	0.4	LIA / ER
1669	8	1668		fill	gully	0.25	0.15	LIA / ER
1670	8	1668		fill	gully	0.4	0.25	LIA / ER
1671	8		1614	cut	gully	0.45	0.22	LIA / ER
1672	8	1671		fill	gully	0.38	0.1	LIA / ER
1673	8	1671		fill	gully	0.45	0.1	LIA / ER
1674	8			cut	stake hole	0.17	0.12	LIA / ER
1675	8	1674		fill	stake hole	0.17	0.12	LIA / ER
1676	8		1614	cut	gully	0.3	0.13	LIA / ER
1677	8	1676		fill	gully	0.3	0.03	LIA / ER
1678	8	1676		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	LIA / ER
1679	8	1682		fill	ditch	1.7	0.65	early roman
1680	8	1682		fill	ditch	1.9	0.8	early roman
1681	8	1682		fill	ditch	1.2	1.1	early roman
1682	8		1184	cut	ditch	2	1.1	early roman
1683	8	1685		fill	ditch	0.49	0.14	LIA / ER
1684	8	1685		fill	ditch	0.79	0.31	LIA / ER
1685	8		1124	cut	ditch	0.79	0.31	LIA / ER
1686	8	1685		fill	fill of pot 111	-	-	LIA / ER
1687	8			cut	ditch	0.36	0.22	Roman
1688	8	1687		fill	ditch	0.36	0.22	Roman
1689	8		1614	cut	pit	1.24	0.14	LIA / ER
1690	8	1689		fill	pit	1.24	0.14	LIA / ER
1691	8		1614	cut	gully	0.25	0.22	LIA / ER
1692	8	1691		fill	gully	0.2	0.07	LIA / ER
1693	8	1691		fill	gully	0.15	0.05	LIA / ER
1694	8		1687	cut	ditch	0.62	0.3	Roman
1695	8	1694		fill	ditch	0.62	0.3	Roman
1696	8			master	midden	9		early roman
1697	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1698	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1699	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1700	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1701	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1702	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1703	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.18	early roman
1704	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1705	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1706	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1707	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1708	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1709	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1710	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1711	8		1696	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1712	8			cut	posthole	0.4	0.2	LIA / ER
1713	8	1712		fill	posthole	0.4	0.2	LIA / ER
1714	8	1714	1614	cut	gully	0.24	0.1	LIA / ER
1715	8	1714		fill	gully	0.24	0.1	LIA / ER
1716	8			cut	posthole	0.16	0.1	LIA / ER
1717	8	1716		fill	posthole	0.16	0.1	LIA / ER
1718	8		1614	cut	gully	0.25	0.15	LIA / ER
1719	8	1718		fill	gully	0.25	0.15	LIA / ER
1720	8		1614	cut	gully	0.26	0.18	LIA / ER
1721	8	1720		fill	gully	0.26	0.18	LIA / ER
1722	8	1700		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1723	8	1700		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1724	8	1682		fill	ditch	0.2	0.6	LIA / ER
1725	8	1726		fill	ditch	0.8	1.1	LIA / ER
1726	8		1124	cut	ditch	0.8	1.1	LIA / ER
1727	8	1705		fill	midden	1.5	0.08	early roman
1728	8	1705		fill	midden	1.5	0.12	early roman
1729	8	1704		fill	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1730	8	1704		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1731	8		1204	cut	ditch	1.25	0.49	LIA / ER
1732	8	1731		fill	ditch	0.58	0.49	LIA / ER
1733	8	1731		fill	ditch	1.25	0.36	LIA / ER
1734	8	1696		fill	midden	1.5	0.12	early roman
1735	8	1696		fill	midden	1.5	0.16	early roman
1736	8	1706		fill	midden	1.5	0.08	early roman
1737	8	1706		fill	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1738	8		1738	Master	midden	9	0.2	early roman
1739	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1740	8		1738	cut	midden	1.45	0.1	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1741	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1742	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1743	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1744	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1745	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1746	8		1738	cut	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1747	8	1741		fill	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1748	8	1741		fill	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1749	8	1740		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1750	8	1702		fill	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1751	8	1703	1696	fill	midden	1.5	0.09	early roman
1752	8	1703	1696	fill	midden	1.5	0.09	early roman
1753	8	1699		fill	midden	1.5	0.04	early roman
1754	8	1699		fill	midden	1.5	0.07	early roman
1755	8	1701		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1756	8	1701		fill	midden	1.5	0.07	early roman
1757	8	1709		fill	midden	1.5	0.2	early roman
1758	8	1698		fill	midden	1.5	0.04	early roman
1759	8	1698		fill	midden	1.5	0.7	early roman
1760	8	1703		fill	midden	1.5	0.09	early roman
1761	8	1703		fill	midden	1.5	0.09	early roman
1762	8	1739		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1763	8	1742		fill	midden	1.5	0.01	early roman
1764	8	1742		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1765	8	1746		fill	midden	1.5	0.15	early roman
1766	8	1746		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1767	8	1738		fill	midden	1.5	0.19	early roman
1768	8	1708		fill	midden	1.5	0.08	early roman
1769	8	1708		fill	midden	1.5	0.22	early roman
1770	8	1710		fill	midden	1.5	0.3	early roman
1771	8	1697		fill	midden	1.5	0.05	early roman
1772	8	1697		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1773	8	1745		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1774	8	1745		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1775	8		1775	master	roundhouse			early roman
1776	8	1743		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1777	8	1743		fill	midden	1.5	0.1	early roman
1778	8		1775	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	early roman
1779	8	1778		fill	gully	0.6	0.2	early roman
1780	8		1775	cut	gully	0.7	0.3	early roman
1781	8	1780		fill	gully	0.7	0.15	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1782	8		1775	cut	gully	0.7	0.3	early roman
1783	8	1782		fill	gully	0.7	0.15	early roman
1784	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.35	early roman
1785	8	1784		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
1786	8		1775	cut	gully	0.9	0.25	early roman
1787	8	1786		fill	gully	0.9	0.15	early roman
1788	8		1775	cut	gully	0.9	0.4	early roman
1789	8	1788		fill	gully	0.9	0.12	early roman
1790	8		1775	cut	gully	1.1	0.45	early roman
1791	8	1790		fill	gully	1.1	0.25	early roman
1792	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.3	early roman
1793	8	1792		fill	gully	1	0.2	early roman
1794	8	4	1775	cut	gully	1.2	0.4	early roman
1795	8	1794		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
1796	8		1775	cut	gully	0.75	0.22	early roman
1797	8	1796		fill	gully	0.75	0.1	early roman
1798	8		1775	cut	gully	1.2	0.45	early roman
1799	8	1798		fill	gully	1.2	0.15	early roman
1800	8		1775	cut	gully	1.1	0.4	early roman
1801	8	1800		fill	gully	1.1	0.15	early roman
1802	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.45	early roman
1803	8	1802		fill	gully	1	0.15	early roman
1804	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.4	early roman
1805	8	1804		fill	gully	0.8	0.2	early roman
1806	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.44	early roman
1807	8	1806		fill	gully	0.8	0.2	early roman
1808	8		1775	cut	gully	1.3	0.4	early roman
1809	8	1808		fill	gully	1.3	0.15	early roman
1810	8		2238	cut	pit	0.7	0.1	early post-med
1811	8	1810		fill	pit	0.7	0.1	early post-med
1812	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.4	early roman
1813	8	1812		fill	gully	1	0.4	early roman
1814	8		1775	cut	gully	1.2	0.5	early roman
1815	8	1814		fill	gully	1.2	0.3	early roman
1816	8		1775	cut	gully	1.6	0.5	early roman
1817	8	1816		fill	gully	1.6	0.5	early roman
1818	8			cut	gully	1	0.4	early roman
1819	8	1818		fill	gully	1	0.4	early roman
1820	8		1775	finds		-	-	early roman
1821	8			cut	pit	1.2	0.4	early roman
1822	8	1821		fill	pit	1.2	0.4	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1823	8			cut	cremation	0.46	0.07	LIA / ER
1824	8	1823		fill	cremation	0.15	0.07	LIA / ER
1825	8	1823		fill	cremation	0.15	0.7	LIA / ER
1827	8	1828		fill	ditch	0.4	0.19	Late Iron Age
1828	8			cut	ditch	0.4	0.19	Late Iron Age
1829	8	1830		fill	ditch	0.42	0.11	Late Iron Age
1830	8			cut	ditch	0.42	0.11	Late Iron Age
1831	8			cut	cremation	0.22	0.02	LIA / ER
1832	8	1831		fill	cremation	0.22	0.02	LIA / ER
1833	8			cut	cremation	0.23	0.06	LIA / ER
1834	8	1833		fill	cremation	0.23	0.06	LIA / ER
1835	8	1837		fill	ditch	0.81	0.31	LIA / ER
1836	8	1837		fill	ditch	0.53	0.09	LIA / ER
1837	8		1828	cut	ditch	0.81	0.39	LIA / ER
1838	8			cut	cremation	0.32	0.07	LIA / ER
1839	8	1838		fill	cremation	0.32	0.07	LIA / ER
1840	8	1838		fill	cremation	0.32	0.05	LIA / ER
1841	8		1845	cut	ditch	0.47	0.15	LIA / ER
1842	8	1841		fill	ditch	0.47	0.15	LIA / ER
1843	8	1844		fill	ditch	0.49	0.18	Late Iron Age
1844	8		1828	cut	ditch	0.49	0.18	Late Iron Age
1845	8			cut	ditch	1	0.4	LIA / ER
1846	8	1845		fill	ditch	1	0.4	LIA / ER
1847	8			cut	pit	0.8	0.3	LIA / ER
1848	8	1847		fill	pit	0.8	0.3	LIA / ER
1849	8			cut	pit	0.65	0.2	LIA / ER
1850	8	1849		fill	pit	0.65	0.2	LIA / ER
1851	8			cut	pit	0.48	0.1	LIA / ER
1852	8	1851		fill	pit	0.48	0.1	LIA / ER
1853	8	1855		fill	ditch	2	0.55	early roman
1854	8	1855		fill	ditch	2	0.4	early roman
1855	8		1416	cut	ditch	2	0.65	early roman
1856	8		1775	cut	gully	1.4	0.35	early roman
1857	8	1856		fill	gully	1.4	0.15	early roman
1858	8	1856		fill	gully	1.4	0.2	early roman
1859	8	1856		fill	gully	1.4	0.1	early roman
1860	8			cut	pit	1.1	0.55	early roman
1861	8	1860		fill	pit	1.1	0.55	early roman
1862	8		1775	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	early roman
1863	8	1862		fill	gully	0.6	0.2	early roman
1864	8		1775	cut	gully	0.7	0.3	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1865	8	1864		fill	gully	0.7	0.15	early roman
1866	8		1775	cut	gully	0.7	0.3	early roman
1867	8	1866		fill	gully	1	0.15	early roman
1868	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.35	early roman
1869	8	1868		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
1870	8		1775	cut	gully	0.9	0.25	early roman
1871	8	1870		fill	gully	0.9	0.15	early roman
1872	8		1775	cut	gully	0.9	0.4	early roman
1873	8	1872		fill	gully	0.9	0.12	early roman
1874	8		1775	cut	gully	1.1	0.45	early roman
1875	8	1874		fill	gully	1.1	0.25	early roman
1876	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.3	early roman
1877	8	1876		fill	gully	1	0.2	early roman
1878	8		1775	cut	gully	1.2	0.4	early roman
1879	8	1878		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
1880	8		1775	cut	gully	0.75	0.22	early roman
1881	8	1880		fill	gully	0.75	0.1	early roman
1882	8		1775	cut	gully	1.2	0.45	early roman
1883	8	1882		fill	gully	1.2	0.15	early roman
1884	8		1775	cut	gully	1.1	0.4	early roman
1885	8	1884		fill	gully	1.1	0.15	early roman
1886	8		1775	cut	gully	1	0.45	early roman
1887	8	1886		fill	gully	1	0.15	early roman
1888	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.4	early roman
1889	8	1888		fill	gully	0.8	0.2	early roman
1890	8		1775	cut	gully	0.8	0.44	early roman
1891	8	1890		fill	gully	0.8	0.2	early roman
1892	8		1775	cut	gully	1.3	0.4	early roman
1893	8	1892		fill	gully	1.3	0.15	early roman
1894	8		1775	cut	ditch	1	0.4	early roman
1895	8	1894		fill	ditch	1	0.4	
1896	8		1416	finds	ditch	-	-	
1897	8	1898		fill	ditch	1	0.5	post-medieval
1898	8		1115	cut	ditch	1	0.5	post-medieval
1899	8	1900		fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	Roman
1900	8			cut	ditch	0.8	0.1	Roman
1901	E4			cut	pit	0.91	0.25	unphased
1902	E4	1901		fill	pit	0.91	0.25	unphased
1903	E4			cut	pit	0.55	0.26	unphased
1904	E4	1903		fill	pit	0.55	0.26	unphased
1905	E5	1906		fill	pit	0.75	-	early post-med

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1906	E5			cut	pit	0.75	-	early post-med
1907	E5	1908	2238	fill	pit	1.75	-	early post-med
1908	E5			cut	pit	1.75	-	early post-med
1909	E5	1910	2238	fill	pit	0.8	-	early post-med
1910	E5			cut	pit	0.8	-	early post-med
1911	E5	1912	2238	fill	pit	1.07	0.32	early post-med
1912	E5			cut	pit	1.07	0.32	early post-med
1913	E5	1912	2238	fill	pit	0.62	-	early post-med
1914	E5			cut	pit	0.62	-	early post-med
1915	E5	1916	2238	fill	pit	1.1	0.18	early post-med
1916	E5			cut	pit	1.1	0.18	early post-med
1917	E5	1918		fill	pit	1.6	-	early post-med
1918	E6		2238	cut	pit	1.6	-	early post-med
1919	E6	1920		fill	pit	1.9	-	early post-med
1920	E6		2238	cut	pit	1.9	-	early post-med
1921	E4			cut	pit	0.85	0.3	unphased
1922	E4	1921		fill	pit	0.85	0.3	unphased
1923	8	1924		fill	ditch	1.4	0.55	Post-medieval
1924	8		1115	cut	ditch	1.4	0.55	Post-medieval
1925	8			cut	cremation	0.6	0.15	early roman
1926	8	1925		fill	cremation	0.6	0.15	early roman
1927	8	1494		fill	brick pad	0.47	0.18	early post-med
1928	8	1931		fill	ditch	2.2	0.2	early roman
1929	8	1931		fill	ditch	2	0.4	early roman
1930	8	1931		fill	ditch	0.4	0.05	early roman
1931	8		1184	cut	ditch	2.2	0.6	early roman
1932	8	1933		fill	ditch	0.95	0.1	Roman
1933	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.95	0.1	Roman
1934	8	1516		fill	brick pad	0.13	0.16	early post-med
1935	8			layer	demolition	2.5	0.1	early post-med
1936	8			layer	levelling	2.5	0.05	early post-med
1937	8	1939		fill	wall trench	0.5	0.1	early post-med
1938	8	1939		structure	wall	0.5	0.1	early post-med
1939	8			cut	wall trench	0.5	0.1	early post-med
1940	8	1941		fill	ditch	1	-	Post-medieval
1941	8			cut	ditch	1	-	Post-medieval
1942	8	1944		fill	wall trench	0.45	0.12	early post-med
1943	8	1944		structure	wall	0.45	0.12	early post-med
1944	8		1939	cut	wall trench	0.45	0.12	early post-med
1945	8		2238	cut	pit	1.2	0.2	early post-med
1946	8	1945		fill	pit	1.2	0.2	early post-med

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1947	8			cut	pit	0.7	0.1	early roman
1948	8	1947		fill	pit	0.7	0.1	early roman
1949	8			cut	ditch	1.1	0.4	LIA / ER
1950	8	1949		fill	ditch	1.1	0.4	LIA / ER
1951	8			VOID				void
1952	8			VOID				void
1953	8			VOID				void
1954	8		1124	cut	ditch	0.8	0.5	LIA / ER
1955	8	1954		fill	ditch	0.8	0.5	LIA / ER
1956	8		1099	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3	Roman
1957	8	1956		fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	Roman
1958	8		1775	cut	ditch	0.5	0.35	early roman
1959	8	1958		fill	ditch	0.5	0.35	early roman
1960	8	1925		fill	pottery vessel	-	-	early roman
1961	8	1925		fill	pottery vessel	-	-	early roman
1962	8	1925		fill	pottery vessel	-	-	early roman
1963	8	1925		fill	pottery vessel	-	-	early roman
1964	8	1778		fill	gully	0.2	0.05	early roman
1965	8	1780		fill	gully	0.4	0.05	early roman
1966	8	1782		fill	gully	0.2	0.05	early roman
1967	8	1784		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1968	8	1786		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1969	8	1788		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1970	8	1790		fill	gully	0.4	0.12	early roman
1971	8	1792		fill	gully	0.4	0.05	early roman
1972	8	1794		fill	gully	0.6	0.1	early roman
1973	8	1796		fill	gully	0.3	0.04	early roman
1974	8	1798		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1975	8	1800		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1976	8	1802		fill	gully	0.5	0.08	early roman
1977	8	1804		fill	gully	0.4	0.15	early roman
1978	8	1806		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1979	8	1808		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1980	8	1862		fill	gully	0.4	0.05	early roman
1981	8	1864		fill	gully	0.4	0.05	early roman
1982	8	1866		fill	gully	0.3	0.05	early roman
1983	8	1868		fill	gully	0.4	0.1	early roman
1984	8	1870		fill	gully	0.4	0.1	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1985	8	1872		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1986	8	1874		fill	gully	0.4	0.12	early roman
1987	8	1876		fill	gully	0.4	0.05	early roman
1988	8	1878		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1989	8	1880		fill	gully	0.3	0.04	early roman
1990	8	1882		fill	gully	0.6	0.1	early roman
1991	8	1884		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1992	8	1886		fill	gully	0.4	0.08	early roman
1993	8	1888		fill	gully	0.3	0.15	early roman
1994	8	1890		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	early roman
1995	8	1892		fill	gully	0.5	0.1	early roman
1996	8	1894		fill	gully	0.4	0.1	early roman
1997	8	1778		fill	gully	0.6	0.1	early roman
1998	8	1780		fill	gully	0.7	0.1	early roman
1999	8	1782		fill	gully	0.7	0.1	early roman
2200	8	1784		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2201	8	1786		fill	gully	0.9	0.1	early roman
2202	8	1788		fill	gully	0.9	0.1	early roman
2203	8	1790		fill	gully	1.1	0.1	early roman
2204	8	1792		fill	gully	1	0.1	early roman
2205	8	1794		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
2206	8	1796		fill	gully	0.75	0.1	early roman
2207	8	1798		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
2208	8	1800		fill	gully	1.1	0.1	early roman
2209	8	1802		fill	gully	1	0.1	early roman
2210	8	1804		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2211	8	1806		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2212	8	1808		fill	gully	1.3	0.1	early roman
2213	8	1862		fill	gully	0.6	0.1	early roman
2214	8	1864		fill	gully	0.7	0.1	early roman
2215	8	1866		fill	gully	0.7	0.1	early roman
2216	8	1868		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2217	8	1870		fill	gully	0.9	0.1	early roman
2218	8	1872		fill	gully	0.9	0.1	early roman
2219	8	1874		fill	gully	1.1	0.1	early roman
2220	8	1876		fill	gully	1	0.1	early roman
2221	8	1878		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
2222	8	1880		fill	gully	0.75	0.1	early roman
2223	8	1882		fill	gully	1.2	0.1	early roman
2224	8	1884		fill	gully	1.1	0.1	early roman
2225	8	1886		fill	gully	1	0.1	early roman

Context	Trench	Cut	Group No	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
2226	8	1888		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2227	8	1890		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2228	8	1892		fill	gully	1.3	0.1	early roman
2229	8	1894		fill	gully	1.4	0.1	early roman
2230	8	1812		fill	gully	1.4	0.1	early roman
2231	8	1812		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2232	8	1814		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2233	8	1814		fill	gully	0.8	0.1	early roman
2234	E2			group	Four poster		-	late bronze age
2235								void
2236	8			group	granary		-	early roman
2237	8			group	fence		-	early roman
2238	8			group	building		-	early post-med
2239	8			group	building		-	early post-med
2240	E2			group	Four poster			late bronze age

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Copper Alloy objects

By Chris Howard-Davis

Methodology

B.1.1 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Quantification

B.1.1 There were, in all, four small fragments of copper alloy, representing no more than three objects. They are in fair condition, with moderate surface corrosion. Their distribution between sites and contexts is shown below in Table 20.

Context	Sf	No frags
1135	101	2
1824	121	2
Total		4

Table 20: distribution of the copper alloy objects by site and context

Date range and evaluation:

B.1.1 The group is small and functionally undiagnostic. The fragments from Site 8 (Sf 101 from Late Bronze Age pit 1136 (fill 1135), and Sf 121 from early Roman cremation 1823 (fill 1824)) are all small fragments of round-sectioned rod, the largest only 17mm in length. It is likely that they derive from pins of some kind, but the obvious lack of diagnostic features makes it impossible to identify them further, or to supply dates beyond those of their context.

B.2 Ironwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

Methodology

B.2.1 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Quantification

B.2.2 In all, 65 fragments of iron artefacts were recovered, probably representing *c* 54 objects. The overwhelming majority comprises hand-forged nails (*c* 83%) or featureless and unidentifiable fragments (*c* 17%). Overall the ironwork is in poor condition, with appreciable corrosion products on all objects, but, in most cases, the objects could be

identified with moderate confidence, and thus have not yet been subject to x-ray. Their distribution is shown below in Table 21.

Context	Phase	Nail	Blade	Other	Total
1131	LIA			1	1
1304	ER			3	3
1776	ER			5	5
1473	EPM	1			1
1481	EPM	48			48
1483	EPM			1	1
1489	EPM	5			5
1846	unphased			2	2
Total		54	0	11	65

Table 21: distribution of the iron objects by site and context

B.2.3 The ironwork is very restricted in range, and the dating of individual objects is effectively impossible, except to suggest that much of the group is of relatively recent date. It dominated by nails, almost all, where it could be discerned, hand forged. Nails are not particularly easy to date, with hand-forged nails being produced at all periods from the Roman period to the present day, but it should be noted that all of the nails are from medieval or early post-medieval contexts.

B.2.4 Ironwork from Site 8 does not include many particularly identifiable objects apart from nails. It seems likely that the two objects comprising Sf 120, from early Roman midden fill 1776, are contemporary with their context, one is a fragment of riveted sheet metal, perhaps from a large vessel, the other part of a crescentic blade with a shaft or tang to one side, possibly a reaping hook of Roman date (see for instance Manning 1985, item F43), but insufficient survives for confidence. Sf 142 from early Roman posthole 1303 (fill 1304) is not identifiable, and could be of recent agricultural origin, like Sf 105 from early post-medieval pit 1484 (fill 1483), with both probably deriving from ploughs or harrows.

B.2.5 A fragment of square-sectioned bar (Sf 100) came from late Iron Age ditch 1132 (fill 1131), and a spike or wedge (Sf 125) came from unphased context 1846, which also produced a spherical object *c* 24mm in diameter, which has been identified as artillery shot, perhaps dating as early as the seventeenth century (Civil War?), but possibly much more recent.

B.3 Lead

By Chris Howard-Davis

Methodology

B.3.1 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Quantification

B.3.2 There was a single item of lead (Sf 104) from early post-medieval pit 1524 (fill 1523) on Site 8.

Date range and evaluation:

B.3.3 The lead object (Sf 104) cannot be identified with any certainty, being a thin cast lead strip with evenly-spaced sub-cylindrical studs on one side. Its most likely use is probably to be used to mend or join a separate object, now lost. Its date cannot be determined.

B.4 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

B.4.1 A total of 43 pieces of stone were retained during the excavation.

Methodology

B.4.2 A rapid assessment of the stone was carried out in order to ascertain the range of artefacts and materials present and to determine the level of future works required. No recording was carried out.

Description

B.4.3 The vast majority of the worked stone are fragments of querns. They include fragments of lava, Millstone Grit (1308, 1679, 1848, 1776) and Hertfordshire Puddingstone (1654). The quern fragments include kerbed examples of lava as well as one fragment of Millstone Grit with an imitation kerb (1848). One of the lava querns also has a typical elbow-shaped handle socket (1308). A grinding stone/saddle quern was found in context 1774. Seven fragments of quern may actually be from mechanically operated millstones (lava from contexts 1217, 1419, 1768 and Millstone Grit/sandstone from 1308, 1767, 1776 and 1848) but this will only be determined when the stones are measured and compared with millstone identifying criteria as laid out by Shaffrey (2015).

B.4.4 Other worked stone include some likely hones, some structural stone (imported oolitic limestone) and a rubber (1679). The small piece of oolitic limestone was certainly imported, whilst the hones suggest that tools were being maintained.

Statement of Potential

B.4.5 The worked stone assemblage has high potential to address both site level questions and wider regional and national research aims. At a site level, the rapid assessment indicates the presence of up to seven millstone fragments as well as a large number of rotary querns. These indicate that grinding and milling played a significant role in the local economy. Whether this was the grinding of grain for flour, malt or the processing of other materials, will be investigated once the plant remains and other finds categories have been analysed. But clearly the querns and millstones have high potential to help with the research aims:

B.4.6 *"to characterise the consumption and production of food, with particular reference to crop processing activities" and "To identify agricultural production"* (how many of the querns and mills can be related to food production? Were appropriate crops being grown nearby? Is there any other associated evidence, i.e. corn driers, mill buildings etc)

B.4.7 *"Closer definition of when Romanised products were introduced into the material culture of the Iron Age settlement "* (i.e the chronological relationship between 'native' puddingstone and Millstone Grit querns with imported lava querns).

B.4.8 At a regional and national level, both the querns and the millstones can make a crucial contribution. Currently the picture for intensive milling shows a significant dearth of millstones in this part of eastern England. Lava does not typically survive well in the soil conditions and the numbers and forms of the stones here will make an important addition to the data. On current phasing, a number of the millstones were recovered from contexts of earliest Roman date. If any of these turn out to be 1st century, they will be particularly significant for our understanding of the development of the mechanised mill, since very few examples have been securely dated to that century, and no structures. The querns will also add to a picture of material exploitation patterns in the region, especially the relationship between lava and Millstone Grit. Some features of individual querns may be able to contribute to our understanding of quern development in south-eastern England, for example, the imitation kerb on quern/millstone 126 (1848) and the elbow shaped handle socket on lava quern 140 (1308, unphased at the time of writing). Kerbs were first seen on imported lava querns and occasionally, as here, appear on 'native' stones in imitation.

B.5 Flint

The Assemblage

B.5.1 The excavation resulted in the recovery of 3 struck flints, including one blade and an assemblage of unworked burnt fragments, totalling 0.538kg.

Context	Cut	Feature	Blade	Flake	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
819				1		
1067	1069	posthole			4	24
1135	1136	posthole			54	464
1238	1239	gully			2	22
1448	1446	gully	1			
1588	1590	gully		1		
1636	1551	gully			1	24
1640	1639	gully		1		
1764	1742	midden			1	4
total			1	3	64	538

Table 22: flint from Site 8

B.6 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A total of 505 sherds weighing 4,454g were collected from 43 excavated contexts. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 9g.

Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
Later Bronze Age 1100-800BC	163	1158
Later Iron Age 350-50BC	196	2160
Late Iron Age 50BC-C1AD	144	1128
Not closely datable	2	8
Total	505	4454

Table 23: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by spotdate

B.6.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Late Bronze Age 1100-800BC

B.6.1 The Late Bronze Age assemblage comprises 163 sherds of pottery weighing 1,158g (Table 24). The assemblage is characterised by the extensive use of flint-tempered fabrics which form 94% of the total assemblage by weight, the remainder of the sherds being sandy with sparse flint inclusions. Five flint-tempered fabrics were identified defined by varying quantities, size and sorting of the flint inclusions. One sherd also contained organic material, perhaps shell, alongside the flint.

B.6.2 Few diagnostic sherds were present, most being small, abraded body sherds. Rims from two vessels were recovered, one a tripartite jar, similar to examples from Lofts Farm (Brown 1988, fig.7, 78) and one possible ellipsoid jar comparable to vessels from Mucking (Evans *et al*. 2016, fig.3.4, 6). No decorated sherds are present. Two base sherds were found, one simple from a substantial storage jar and one pinched out example.

B.6.3 The majority of the Late Bronze Age pottery, forming 70% of the total assemblage by weight, came from pits with especially large assemblages coming from pit **1159**, which contained 61 sherds and pit **1071** (38 sherds). Fourteen percent came from postholes and a further 7% from tree throws, in particular tree throw **1069** which contained 22 sherds. The remainder of the Late Bronze Age assemblage was mostly found as residual single sherds within later ditches and roundhouse construction features (Table 24).

Spotdate	Feature	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
Late Bronze Age	1054	Pit	1052	1	37
	1058	Post hole	1057	3	20
	1060	Post hole	1059	1	5
	1064	Post hole	1063	1	12
	1069	Tree throw	1067	22	80
	1071	Pit	1070	38	156
	1085	Post hole	1084	1	3
	1095	Post hole	1095	7	51
	1097	Post hole	1096	1	2
	1099	Ditch	1098	2	13
	1101	Post hole	1100	1	6
	1112	Ditch	1111	1	5
	1132	Ditch	1131	1	7
	1138	Post hole	1138	2	12
	1140	Post hole	1139	1	11
	1149	Post hole	1148	2	5
	1154	Post hole	1153	3	27
	1159	Pit	1158	61	614

	1163	Post hole	1162	1	5
	1455	Ditch	1454	1	22
	1547	Beam slot	1584	4	28
	1563	Beam slot	1562	1	2
	1599	Roundhouse ditch	1598	1	4
	1602	Roundhouse ditch	1600	1	8
	1802	Ditch	1803	1	3
	1804	Ditch	1805	1	5
	1886	Ditch	1887	1	5
	1925	Cremation	1926	1	2
	1944	Wall trench	1957	1	8
Total				163	1158

Table 24: Quantity and weight of Later Bronze Age sherds by feature

B.6.4 The pottery is similar in both form and fabric to the substantial pottery assemblage found during excavation in Area 7. However whilst the assemblage found previously was substantial suggesting a settlement foci, the Late Bronze Age pottery found here is much less numerous comprising small, highly fragmented sherds which are mostly dispersed through later features, suggesting that it derives from activity on the fringes of occupation.

B.6.5 Large Late Bronze Age assemblages dating to *c*.1100 to 800BC have been found elsewhere in Essex at sites such as Mucking (Bond 1988, Brudenell 2016) and Lofts Farm (Brown 1988). The pottery from these sites would provide useful *comparandi* for the present assemblage.

Later Iron Age 350-50BC

B.6.1 The Later Iron Age pottery is characterised by sinuous vessel forms in sandy fabrics. A total of 196 sherds weighing 2,160g were collected from 20 features, mostly round house gully sections.

B.6.2 A little less than 98% of the Later Iron Age sherds are made of sandy fabrics. Six fabrics were identified, all with dense sandy clay matrices, with common rounded grains and vegetable inclusions, some with added sub-rounded quartz or fine flint. The remaining 2% of the sherds contain fossil shell. The fabric composition compares well with fabrics found in the Periods II and III pottery from Little Waltham which dates to the mid 3rd to mid 1st centuries BC (Drury 1978, 58).

B.6.3 Rims are present from ten vessels of which eight are identifiable to form (Table 25). The rims suggest a range of jar and bowl forms which again compare well with those recovered from mid 3rd to mid 1st century hut circles at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, fig.s 37 and 38). Form D, a sinuous everted rim jar is most common with three examples. This form is equivalent to form F11 from Little Waltham which was found in quantity in period II hut groups B and C dating to the mid 3rd to late 2nd centuries BC (Drury 1978). All other forms found are typical of those present at Little Waltham with the exception of form Q cordoned bowl which is equivalent to Thompson's form B1-1 found in the mid to late 1st century BC (1982).

Spotdate	Form (JD Hill)	Little Waltham form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
Later Iron Age	A	F4	6	77	1
	D	F11	8	197	3
	F	F12	4	359	2
	Q	Thompson B1-1	1	10	1
	T	F17	1	23	1

Total	20	666	8

Table 25: Quantity and weight of Later Iron Age pottery by form

B.6.4 Over 88% of the Later Iron Age pottery came from the fills of roundhouse ditches. Further sherds came from beam slots and gullies also associated with roundhouses with less than 8% coming from other ditches. The average sherd weight for the Later Iron Age sherds is 11g, indicating that although the pottery was fragmented when placed in the roundhouse ditches and other associated features it had subsequently been subject to far less reworking than the smaller and more abraded Later Bronze Age sherds.

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
1107	Beamslot	1106	3	28
1132	Ditch	1131	1	1
1156	Post Hole	1155	1	4
1522	Pit/ Brick Pad	1525	1	10
1547	Gully	1638	11	33
1583	Gully	1625	2	16
1593	Round House Ditch	1591	18	141
1599	Roundhouse Ditch	1597	14	193
1602	Roundhouse Ditch	1600	105	1044
1608	Roundhouse Ditch	1606	4	74
1611	Roundhouse Ditch	1609	2	15
		1610	3	50
1622	Roundhouse Ditch	1623	4	356
1639	Roundhouse Ditch	1640	3	13
		1641	3	16
1788	Ditch	1789	3	27
1802	Ditch	1803	6	21
1804	Ditch	1805	1	3
1806	Ditch	1807	5	73
1812	Ditch	1812	6	42
Total			196	2160

Table 26: Quantity and weight of Later Iron Age pottery by feature

B.6.5 The assemblage compares extremely well to the pottery found at nearby Little Waltham. At both sites sandy fabrics and sinuous forms predominate and at both sites the bulk of the sherds came from occupation deposits associated with roundhouses. It is likely therefore that the activity at site 8 is broadly contemporary with phase II and III occupation at Little Waltham, spanning the late 3rd to mid 1st centuries BC.

Late Iron Age Late 1st Century BC to mid 1st Century AD

B.6.1 All 144 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery came from ditch fills and have a small average sherd weight of 7g. The handmade sherds are probably contemporary with the wheelmade Late Iron Age to early Roman assemblage also recovered from ditches at the site and discussed below by Alice Lyons.

B.6.2 The sherds are found in a range of fabrics. The majority of these contain crushed pottery or grog which form 50% of the assemblage. Sandy fabrics form a further 39% and 11% are shell tempered. Shell-temper is absent from Little Waltham but is found widely on contemporary sites in south Essex (Timby *et al*., 2007, fig.2.40).

B.6.3 Rims are present from seven vessels including three barrel-shaped jars (Thompson 1982 form B5-4), two rounded jars (form C1-2), a bead rim jar (form C1-1) and a carinated cup (form B3-1). All forms are widely found at the contemporary settlement sites in the region such as that excavated at 'East of Little Dunmow' along the line of the A120. Here occupation ended at around AD70/80 (Timby et. al. 2007, 76), a date which

appears broadly similar to the end date suggested by pottery evidence for activity at site 8 (A. Lyons pers comm.).

B.6.4 The sherds were recovered from a series of ditch fills (Table 27), a context of deposition identical to that of the contemporary wheel-made sherds. This suggests that the ditches at site 8 were probably being in-filled in the early Roman period.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
1023	Ditch	1021	86	491
		1022	32	266
1540	Ditch	1541	8	133
1788	Ditch	1789	2	95
1804	Ditch	1805	1	47
1812	Ditch	1812	15	96
Total			144	1128

Table 27: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by feature

B.7 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 9291 sherds, weighing 103184g, of early Roman pottery were collected from 209 excavated contexts primarily from within ditches, pits and midden deposits (table 28). The pottery represents a minimum of 888 fragmentary vessels, the majority of which were not complete or buried *in situ*, although several vessels were found associated with four early Roman cremation burials. Indeed, the sherds are generally small and poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of only *c.* 11g.

Feature type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	5199	60485	58.63
Pit	1093	16247	15.76
Midden deposits	660	10928	10.59
Ring ditch	385	4264	4.14
Hollow	394	3480	3.37
Post hole	226	2935	2.84
Gully	702	2666	2.58
Cremation	329	882	0.85
Round house	135	507	0.49
Natural	60	335	0.32
Wall trench	15	148	0.14
Brick pad and brick pad pit	46	105	0.10
Beam slot	34	84	0.08
Levelling	7	49	0.05
Demolition	3	31	0.03
Topsoil	1	25	0.02
Brick dump	2	13	0.01
Total	9291	103184	100

Table 28. Quantity and weight of pottery by feature type, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Methodology

B.7.1 The Roman pottery was assessed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). The fabrics and form descriptions used within this report reference local publications such as Chelmsford (Going 1987) and Heybridge (Biddulph *et al* 2015), supported with references to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998), also Tyers (2006).

B.7.2 The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Broad fabrics forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

B.7.3 OA East curates the pottery and archive

The pottery

B.7.1 A total of 15 broad fabric families were identified (table 29). The majority are locally produced utilitarian coarse wares, although some specialist wares were imported from the wider Roman Empire and a number of fine wares – both imported and domestic – were also recorded.

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (catalogue)	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware Biddulph et al, 2015	GRS	Beaker, bowl, dish, jar. Storage jar, lid	4698	36771	35.63
Grey ware with common grog inclusions Biddulph et al, 2015 &Seeley 2004, 177	GROG	Beaker, bowl, jar, storage jar, platter, wine strainer	2914	32836	31.83
Coarse ware tempered with common grog and organic material Biddulph et al, 2015	GROGC	Storage jar	896	28238	27.37
Sandy red ware Biddulph et al, 2015	RED	Beaker, bowl, dish, flagon, jar	320	3084	2.99
Sandy oxidised ware Biddulph et al, 2015	UWW	Beaker, bowl, flagon, jar, storage jar, mortaria	310	727	0.70
Spanish amphora Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85	BAT AM	Amphora	12	541	0.52
Verulamium white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 154	VRW	Flagon, jar, mortaria	49	293	0.28
Terra Nigra Tomber and Dore 1998, 15-16	GAB TN 1	Platter	21	236	0.23
Samian, south Gaulish Tomber and Dore	SGSW	Bowl, cup, dish	25	145	0.14

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (catalogue)	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
1998, 28-29					
Sandy coarse ware	SCW	Bowl, jar, storage jar	7	71	0.07
Nene Valley colour coat Tomber and Dore 1998, 118	LNVCC	Dish	1	60	0.06
Samian, central Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-33	CGSW	Cup, dish	5	65	0.06
Fine grey ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 74	GW(FINE)	Beaker	27	49	0.05
Italian amphora Tomber and Dore 1998, 97	ITA AM 1	Amphora	1	50	0.05
Shell tempered ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 115	STW	Jar	5	18	0.02
Total			9291	103184	100.00

Table 29: The Pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarsewares

Reduced Wares

B.7.2 Within this assemblage the largest fabric family are the Sandy grey ware fabrics (GRS). Although all the pottery within this group uses sand as the major tempering agent, there are several variations which reflect the early Roman date of their production. Such as, the common occurrence of fine grog, also occasional sparse flint, in the clay fabric which were then fired using a range of techniques resulting in a variety of final textures, colours and finishes. Going (1987, p .9, fabric 45) describes these as 'Romanizing grey wares'. Indeed, it has been noted on other sites within Essex that sand does not completely replace grog as the predominant tempering agent until c. AD80 (Biddulph *et al* 2015). GRS was used to manufacture a limited range of vessels most of which are globular jars, some of which have simple cordons on their shoulder (Thompson 1982, type B3).

B.7.3 Wares using grog as their primary tempering agent are still common, however, and include a range of finely produced bowls, one of which was designed as a wine strainer. Also commonly found in this fabric are wheel made wide mouthed cordoned jars, some of which have oxidised surfaces and are a direct descendant from Iron Age forebears (Thompson 1982; Going 2004, 139-165).

B.7.4 Also frequently seen within this assemblage are a class of handmade grog tempered storage jars, produced with large rolled rims and often decoration with finger-nail incised impressions on the shoulder (GROGC). The majority of these vessels are grey (reduced) although a small number are cream (oxidised) in colour. These vessels are long-lived in the ceramic record, surviving the transition between the late Iron Age and early Roman eras.

B.7.5 Several other reduced wares are present, but only in very small quantities. These include miscellaneous sandy coarse ware bowl, jar and storage jar pieces (SCW). Also jars made from clay with fossilised shell present as a natural component (STW).

Oxidised wares

B.7.6 Paler oxidised or white fabrics (UWW), probably from the same range of relatively local sources as the GRS vessels were also produced in a limited range of vessels. Specifically, however, this fabric was used to produce ring-necked flagons, a single mortarium was also recorded (see below).

B.7.7 Found in small numbers are the distinctive gritty white ware sherds of Verulamium-type (VRW). The industry at St. Albums was active between the mid-1st and 2nd centuries AD and produced a conservative range of flagons, jars and mortaria.

B.7.8 A variety of early Roman Sandy red fabrics were also recorded (RED). Some were fairly fine Butt beakers the majority, however, were coarse jar and storage jar types.

Fine Wares

B.7.9 South Gaulish samian (SGSW) forms the largest group of fine table wares within this assemblage, but even so only 25 fragments were recovered. The material is dated to the mid/late 1st century AD and is found in a limited range of bowls, cups and dishes. Only five fragments of central Gaulish samian were found (CGSW), in the form or a cup and dish, probably imported during the early 2nd century AD (AD120+).

B.7.10 An imported fine ware Terra Nigra platter (part of cremation 1925 – see below) was recorded (GAB TN 1). Platters such as these were high status items, although known to have been one of the latest Gallo-Belgic imports as they have been found in deposits dated as late as AD85 (Biddulph 2015).

B.7.11 Also found were domestically produced fine grey wares beaker fragments (GW(FINE)). The majority of this material is of a type known colloquially as ‘London ware’ which was manufactured at several centres including West Stow and Wattisfield in Suffolk, the Nene Valley near Peterborough, also London (Tyers 1996, 170-171). This fabric was used to make good quality table wares often copying samian ware forms.

B.7.12 Only a single fragment of Nene Valley colour coated dish (LNVCC) was found, which again reflects the early Roman character of this assemblage as this industry is not thought to have been founded until the mid- 2nd century AD (Perrin 1999).

Specialist wares

Amphora

B.7.13 *A*mphora is a specialist vessel used for transporting luxury goods around the Roman Empire (Tyers 1996, 85-105). Within this assemblage two types were recognised. Southern Spanish globular olive oil amphora is the most common (BAT AM). Also found was a single piece from an Italian wine amphora (ITA AM 1). Both are probably contemporary and were imported during the period spanning 1BC-AD1.

Mortaria

B.7.14 Only two fragmentary and incomplete mortaria, or mixing bowls (Tyers 1996, 117-135), were found within this assemblage. Neither had a diagnostic form or makers stamp apparent. One was of Verulamium type (VRW; Tyers 1996, 132-134), the other an unsourced white ware (UWW). Both could be broadly dated to between the mid- 1st and mid- 2nd centuries AD.

The main assemblage

B.7.1 A total of 175 cut features which contained Romano-British pottery were excavated as part of the archaeological intervention at Beaulieu Site 8. Of these only ten features contained over 1kg of Roman pottery, the majority of which were ditches (Table 30).

Cut	Feature type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
854	ditch	333	1550	1.50
1231	ditch	306	2661	2.58
1324	hollow	301	2650	2.57
1411	ditch	189	3651	3.54
1416	ditch	613	11472	11.12
1417	post hole	60	1040	1.01
1425	ditch	221	4284	4.15
1440	pit	185	4220	4.09
1455	ditch	197	3143	3.05
1456	ditch	206	1910	1.85

Table 30. List of features containing over 1kg of pottery, listed in context order

B.7.2 Ditch 1416 stands out as containing a particularly large assemblage of early Roman pottery (over 11kg) the majority of which dates to the mid- 1st century AD, although some later material such as the CGSW dish dated to AD120+ is also present. It primarily contains locally produced utilitarian coarse ware jar and storage jars typical of the time and location.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel forms	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GROG	Beaker, bowl, jar, storage jar	251	4750
Sandy grey ware tempered with a fine grog	GRS(FINE GROG)	Jar	257	3657
Coarse ware tempered with common grog and organic material	GROGC	Storage jar	32	1869
Sandy grey ware	GRS	Bowl, jar, storage jar	**68**	**976**
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	1	167
Sandy oxidised ware	UWW	Bowl, jar	3	33
Samian, central Gaulish	CGSW (LEZOUX)	Dish	1	20
Total			613	11472

Table 31. Ditch 1416, the pottery

The cremation assemblage

B.7.1 Four early Roman cremations were recorded all of which dated from the mid-1st century AD and may have been contemporary.

Cremation 1471

B.7.2 This cremation contained a single pottery fragment (34g) from a grog tempered grey ware beaker, with burnished oxidised surfaces. The beaker was small with an everted rim.

Cremation 1823

B.7.3 This cremation contained 5 small fragments (26g) from an undiagnostic coarse sandy grey ware jar.

Cremation 1838

B.7.4 This cremation contained three partial and fragmentary poorly preserved vessels. The most complete is a grey ware jar, that is tempered with both grog and organic material and has been poorly fired giving a sandwiched effect to the body of the vessel (28 sherds, weighing 118g). Also found was a sandy grey ware jar or bowl tempered with fine grog (5 sherds, weighing 30g) and a single piece of a sandy grey ware storage jar (9g).

Cremation 1925

B.7.5 This was the best preserved of the cremations as it contained the remains of four accessory vessels, although these are extremely fragmentary. They consist of a grey ware jar, tempered with fine grog, and finished with a black slip (SF129: 20 sherds, weighing 116g). A sandy grey ware very fragmentary jar (SF 130: 107 sherds, weighing 220g). A fine red ware beaker (SF127: 140 sherds, weighing 92g) and a Terra Nigra platter (SF128: 21 sherds, weighing 236g).

The pottery catalogue

B.7.1 KEY: B = base, Beak = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, E=early, Flag= flagon, L=late M=mid, Mort= mortaria, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

B.7.2 For full fabric names see Table 32.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
690	690	pit	GROG	U	SJAR	1	11	C1
819		topsoil	GROG	U	JAR	1	25	M/LC1
855	854	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	5	3	MC1-E/MC2
855	854	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	60	387	M/LC1
855	854	ditch	GROG	RU	BEAK	44	70	M/LC1
856	854	ditch	GROG	UD	JAR	35	104	MC1-E/MC2
856	854	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	10	120	M/LC1
857	854	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR/SJAR	165	786	M/LC1
857	854	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	5	36	MC1
857	854	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	6	38	M/LC1-E/MC2
857	854	ditch	UWW(FINE)	RU	BEAK	3	6	M/LC1
861	0	brick dump?	GRS(BLUE)	UB	JAR	2	13	M/LC1-C2
863	862	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	55	MC1-EC2
863	862	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	19	MC1-EC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
863	862	ditch	GRS(SAND W)	UD	JAR	3	10	M/LC1-E/MC2
868	867	post hole	GROG	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-E.MC2
900	902	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	4	15	MC1-MC2
900	902	ditch	NVCC	UB	DISH	1	60	C3-C4
900	902	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	1	3	LC1-C4
901	902	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	25	M/LC1
901	902	ditch	GROG	UD	JAR	2	7	MC1-E/MC2
903	905	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	3	30	E/MC1
903	905	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	5	90	E/MC1
903	905	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	28	163	E/MC1
903	905	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RUB	JAR	32	247	M/LC1
903	905	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR	10	39	MC1
903	905	ditch	GROGC	UB	SJAR	11	184	C1
903	905	ditch	UWW	D	FLAG	1	4	MC1-C2
904	905	ditch	GROG	U	JAR.BOWL	2	32	MC1
906	907	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	BEAK	11	9	LC1-C2
906	907	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	6	40	E/MC2
1012	1013	ditch	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	1	5	NCD
1014	1015	ditch	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	1	3	M/LC1-E/MC2
1024	1025	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	U	JAR/BEAK	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
1063	1064	post hole	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	14	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
1065	1066	post hole	GRS(FLINT)	RU	JAR/BOWL	3	20	E/MC1
1108	1110	ditch	GROG	D	SJAR	1	27	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1108	1110	ditch	GROG	RUB	BOWL	9	108	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1108	1110	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	6	15	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1108	1110	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	R	BOWL	1	32	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1109	1110	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	14	55	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1109	1110	ditch	GRS	UB	JAR/BOWL	9	89	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1111	1112	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)		JAR/BOWL	9	33	M/LC1-E/MC2
1122	1124	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	6	M/LC1-E/MC2
1122	1124	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	5	27	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1126	1127	ditch	GRS(GROG	U	JAR/BOW	2	6	C1BC-

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
			&FLINT)		L			ADE/MC1
1128	1130	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	15	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1128	1130	ditch	GROG	D	SJAR	1	30	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1131	1132	ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	98	C1BC-ADC3
1131	1132	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	4	30	C1
1131	1132	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	4	37	M/LC1-E/MC2
1131	1132	ditch	GROG	D	SJAR	2	83	LC1BC-ADC1
1131	1132	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	13	149	MC1-E/MC2
1131	1132	ditch	GROGC	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-E/MC2
1131	1132	ditch	GRS	R	JAR	1	27	MC1-E/MC2
1131	1132	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RUB	JAR	56	297	MC1-E/MC2
1131	1132	ditch	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR	1	24	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1135	1136	pit	GROG	RUD	BOWL	5	39	E/MC1
1135	1136	pit	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR	6	64	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1135	1136	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	10	66	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1148	1149	post hole	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR	6	64	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1151	1152	post hole	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR	2	1	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1164	1165	post hole	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
1182	1184	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	23	198	C1
1182	1184	ditch	GROGC	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C1
1182	1184	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	9	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1182	1184	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	22	C1
1183	1184	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	32	198	C1
1183	1184	ditch	GRS(Q)	R	JAR	1	38	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1185	1187	pit	GROG	UB	JAR	6	57	C1
1188	1189	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	53	C1
1192	1194	ditch	GROG	UD	JAR/BOWL	2	25	MC1-E/MC2
1195	1196	ditch	GROG	UD	JAR/SJAR	4	40	C1
1198	1199	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	3	11	MC1-E/MC2
1198	1199	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	1	14	C1
1198	1199	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BEAK	1	1	C1
1198	1199	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	6	C1
1202	1204	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	3	8	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1202	1204	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	2	8	C1
1202	1204	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	2	16	C1
1202	1204	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	22	C1
1202	1204	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	8	MC1-E/MC2
1209	1211	pit	GROG	R	BOWL	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
1209	1211	pit	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	4	10	MC1-E/MC2
1209	1211	pit	GROG	U	BOWL	3	17	C1
1209	1211	pit	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
1209	1211	pit	RED	U	JAR/BOWL	6	28	C1
1212	1214	ditch	GROG	UD	JAR	5	23	MC1
1212	1214	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	7	C1
1213	1214	ditch	GROG	RU	BOWL	2	29	C1
1213	1214	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	1	19	C1
1213	1214	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	M/LC1-E/MC2
1213	1214	ditch	GRS(GROG)	RU	JAR/BOWL	4	39	MC1-E/MC2
1215	1216	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	2	18	MC1-E/MC2
1217	1219	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BEAK	1	4	M/LC1
1223	1224	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	4	7	C1
1225	1228	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR/BOWL	12	64	C1
1226	1228	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	9	C1
1227	1228	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	17	M/LC1-E/MC2
1227	1228	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	4	8	C1
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	1	30	MC1
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	1	35	MC1
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	1	40	MC1
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	110	680	M/LC1-EC2
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	2	36	M/LC1
1232	1231	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	48	472	E/MC1
1232	1231	ditch	GROGC	UD	SJAR	18	179	C1BC-ADC1
1232	1231	ditch	GRS	R	DISH	1	14	LC1-MC2
1232	1231	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RUB	JAR	35	329	M/LC1-E/MC2
1232	1231	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RUDB	JAR/BOWL	49	341	MC1-EC2
1232	1231	ditch	GRS(SAND	UB	JAR	31	471	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
			W)					
1232	1231	ditch	UWW(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	5	C1
1233	1231	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	8	29	MC1
1236	1237	gully	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	3	26	MC1
1236	1237	gully	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	13	C1
1240	1241	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	8	16	MC1
1253	1254	ditch	GRS	RU	MJAR	2	28	M/LC1-E/MC2
1258	1257	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	14	C1
1258	1257	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	19	165	MC1
1258	1257	ditch	GRS	UB	JAR	10	91	M/LC1-MC2
1258	1257	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	4	315	C1
1258	1257	ditch	RED	UB	BEAK	3	6	M/LC1
1268	1267	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	47	C1
1268	1267	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BEAK	3	7	MC1-E/MC2
1277	1275	ditch	GROG	D	BOWL	15	69	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1277	1275	ditch	GROGC	UB	JAR	8	291	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1277	1275	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	7	43	MC1+
1277	1275	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	6	129	C1
1282	1281	post hole	GROG	RU	JAR	78	382	MC1
1282	1281	post hole	GROG	U	SJAR	2	79	C1
1282	1281	post hole	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	3	84	C1
1282	1281	post hole	GRS	RU	WJAR	5	124	MC1
1282	1281	post hole	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	16	183	MC1
1282	1281	post hole	GRS(GROG)	RU	JAR	11	64	MC1
1282	1281	post hole	RED	U	JAR/BOWL	5	21	C1
1284	1287	pit	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	3	18	C1
1294	1300	pit	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	12	50	MC1
1294	1300	pit	GRS(GROG)	RB	JAR/BOWL	2	10	C1
1294	1300	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	3	64	C1
1294	1300	pit	UWW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	35	C1
1304	1303	post hole	GRS	UB	JAR	2	18	MC1-
1304	1303	post hole	GROGC	RU	SJAR	4	228	C1
1306	1305	pit	GRS(BLUE)	RU	BEAK	11	27	M/LC1-E/MC1
1306	1305	pit	GRS(SAND	U	JAR	7	17	MC1+

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
			W)					
1306	1305	pit	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	4	98	C1
1307	1312	hollow	GRS(BLUE)	UD	JAR	11	16	LC1-C2
1307	1312	hollow	GRS(BLUE)	R	NJAR	1	35	LC1-C2
1307	1312	hollow	GRS(Q)	R	MJAR	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
1307	1312	hollow	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR	17	95	MC1
1307	1312	hollow	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	9	25	MC1-E/MC2
1307	1312	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	13	360	C1
1308	1312	hollow	GRS	U	JAR	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
1308	1312	hollow	GRS(FINE)	UB	BEAK	2	4	MC1
1308	1312	hollow	GROGC	RU	SJAR	2	19	C1
1314	1319	hollow	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	9	6	M/LC1
1314	1319	hollow	CGSW	B	DISH	1	10	M/LC1
1314	1319	hollow	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	5	10	MC1-E/MC2
1314	1319	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	3	24	C1
1314	1319	hollow	VRW	U	JAR	6	11	MC1-MC2
1315	1319	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	3	49	C1
1316	1319	hollow	CGSW	B	DISH	2	6	M/LC1
1316	1319	hollow	GRS	R	JAR	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1316	1319	hollow	RED	U	DISH	1	3	M/LC1
1318	1319	hollow	CGSW	B	DISH	1	6	M/LC1
1318	1319	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	4	118	C1
1320	1324	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	22	C1
1320	1324	hollow	GRS(BLUE)	UB	JAR	21	166	M/LC1-C2
1320	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR	6	49	M/LC1-E/MC2
1320	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	13	MC1-EC2
1320	1324	hollow	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	2	6	M/LC1-E/MC2
1320	1324	hollow	GROGC	UB	SJAR	3	111	C1
1320	1324	hollow	RED	U	JAR	2	17	M/LC1
1320	1324	hollow	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	6	36	C1-E/MC2
1321	1324	hollow	GW(FINE)	RU	BEAK	3	4	LC1-E/MC2
1321	1324	hollow	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	18	MC1
1321	1324	hollow	CGSW	B	DISH/CUP	1	1	M/LC1
1321	1324	hollow	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	49	354	LC1-C2
1321	1324	hollow	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	26	61	MC1-E/MC2
1321	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	12	52	MC1-C2
1321	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	UD	JAR/BOWL	5	7	MC1+

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1321	1324	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	62	1044	C1
1321	1324	hollow	GRS(BSRW)	U	JAR/BOWL	32	88	MC1-E/MC2
1322	1324	hollow	GW	R	BEAK	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1322	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	10	MC1-E/MC2
1322	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	UD	JAR/BOWL	7	27	C1
1322	1324	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	10	162	C1
1323	1324	hollow	GROG	U	JAR	5	22	MC1+
1323	1324	hollow	CGSW	UB	DISH	2	14	M/LC1
1323	1324	hollow	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	4	8	M/LC1-E/MC2
1323	1324	hollow	GRS(BSRW)	RU	JAR	10	54	M/LC1-E/MC2
1323	1324	hollow	GRS(FINE)	U	BEAK	2	1	M/LC1
1323	1324	hollow	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	BEAK	2	4	MC1+
1323	1324	hollow	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	12	34	M/LC1
1323	1324	hollow	GROGC	U	SJAR	10	257	C1
1323	1324	hollow	GRS	U	BOWL	1	3	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1327	1328	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	9	22	MC1-E/MC2
1327	1328	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	6	40	MC1
1327	1328	ditch	GROG	D	JAR	4	46	M/LC1
1327	1328	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	26	44	E/MC1
1327	1328	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR/BEAK	27	47	M/LC1-E/MC2
1327	1328	ditch	RED	U	JAR/BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
1330	1329	post hole	GROG	GW(GROG&ORG)		1	4	C1
1334	1333	post hole	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	4	C1
1340	1339	post hole	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR	1	3	MC1
1353	1354	natural	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	21	106	E/MC1
1353	1354	natural	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	13	57	E/MC1
1353	1354	natural	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	23	152	MC1
1355	1356	post hole	GROG	UD	JAR/BOWL	6	43	M/LC1-E/MC2
1355	1356	post hole	GROG	R	BEAK	2	50	M/LC1
1364	1363	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	76	C1
1373	1374	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	1	21	C1
1373	1374	ditch	GRS	R	DISH	3	46	E/MC2
1373	1374	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	UDB	JAR/BEAK	6	36	LC1-MC2
1373	1374	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	15	C1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1373	1374	ditch	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	18	C1
1373	1374	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	4	27	MC1-MC2
1373	1374	ditch	VRW	R	JAR	1	8	MC1-MC2
1381	1382	pit	GROG	D	JAR	4	53	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1381	1382	pit	GROG	RU	JAR/BOWL	19	102	MC1
1381	1382	pit	GROGC	U	JAR	1	8	C1
1381	1382	pit	GRS(Q)	B	PURN	1	80	E/MC1
1383	1384	pit	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	7	C1
1390	1389	post hole	GRS	R	JAR	1	6	M/LC1-E/MC2
1394	1393	post hole	GROG	R	SJAR	2	390	MC1
1394	1393	post hole	GRS	U	JAR	1	2	MC1-E/MC2
1394	1393	post hole	GROGC	R	SJAR	2	84	C1
1399	1400	post hole	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1408	1407	ditch	GROG	U	? POT/DAUB	1	7	C1
1408	1407	ditch	UWW(FLINT)	U	FLAG	1	13	MC1-C3
1412	1411	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	12	154	M/LC1-E/MC2
1412	1411	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BEAK	13	25	M/LC1-E/MC2
1412	1411	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	12	77	C1
1412	1411	ditch	GROG	RD	JAR/BOWL	1	14	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
1412	1411	ditch	GROGC	RU	JAR	8	37	M/LC1-E/MC2
1412	1411	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	D	JAR	5	21	M/LC1-E/MC2
1412	1411	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR/CPOT	9	141	M/LC1-E/MC2
1413	1411	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	6	79	MC1-MC2
1413	1411	ditch	GROGC	U	JAR	1	9	C1
1413	1411	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	R	JAR	1	4	MC1-E/MC2
1413	1411	ditch	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR	29	241	MC1-MC2
1413	1411	ditch	RED	R	JAR	1	2119	MLC1-MC2
1413	1411	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RUD	JAR	91	730	E/MC2
1414	1416	ditch	BAT AM	H	AMPH	1	167	C1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	1	12	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	60	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	D	SJAR	1	32	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	2	34	E/MC2
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	45	820	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	RUD	BEAKER	10	75	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	MJAR	1	39	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	WJAR/BOWL	2	81	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	46	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	2	40	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	41	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	44	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	3	45	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	2	140	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	4	197	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	1	223	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	116	1695	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	3	46	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	CGSW (LEZOUX)	R	DISH	1	20	AD120+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	R	WJAR	2	43	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	R	NJAR	2	111	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	R	JAR/SJAR	2	121	M/LC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	R	WJAR	1	32	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	R	WJAR	8	74	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	R	WJAR	4	160	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	1	29	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	UDB	JAR	256	3628	MC1+
1414	1416	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	R	JAR	1	72	MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GROGC	UB	SJAR	32	1869	C1
1414	1416	ditch	UWW	UD	BOWL	2	9	M/LC1-E/MC2
1414	1416	ditch	UWW	U	JAR	1	24	MC1-C2
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	U	BOWL	3	26	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	UD	BOWL	5	81	E/MC1
1414	1416	ditch	GRS	U	BOWL	24	165	E/MC1
1415	1416	ditch	GROG	UD	BEAK	11	90	M/LC1
1415	1416	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	19	494	MC1-EC2
1415	1416	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	15	121	MC1-EC2
1415	1416	ditch	GROG	RU	MJAR	9	375	MC1
1415	1416	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	16	91	M/LC1-MC2
1418	1417	post hole	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	7	71	C1
1418	1417	post hole	GROG	RU	BOWL	7	95	E/MC1
1418	1417	post hole	GROG	RU	JAR	22	395	M/LC1
1418	1417	post hole	GRS	UD	JAR	16	150	MC1-E/MC2
1418	1417	post hole	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	7	182	M/LC1-EC2

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1418	1417	post hole	GROGC	B	SJAR	1	147	C1
1419	1425	ditch	BAT AM	FT	AMPH	1	97	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
1419	1425	ditch	GROG	FT	SJAR	1	104	E/MC1
1419	1425	ditch	GROG	RU	WJAR	26	133	MC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	5	160	LC1BC-ADC1
1419	1425	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	18	232	C1
1419	1425	ditch	CGSW	RU	BOWL	2	5	M/LC1
1419	1425	ditch	GRS	R	JAR	1	34	C1BC-ADE/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RUDB	JAR	18	285	LC1-C2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	2	15	LC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	UB	JAR	4	101	MC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RUB	JAR	26	178	M/LC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	5	109	MC1-
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(FINE)	R	BEAK	1	4	LC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(Q)	R	DISH	1	21	E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	MJAR	35	338	M/LC1-C2
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(Q)	R	DISH	1	33	E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	GROGC	RUB	JAR/SJAR	11	613	C1
1419	1425	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	33	1491	C1
1419	1425	ditch	UWW	R	BOWL	1	16	E/MC1
1419	1425	ditch	UWW	B	JAR	1	22	MC1-E/MC2
1419	1425	ditch	UWW(FLINT)	U	JAR	5	83	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1419	1425	ditch	RED	R	BOWL	6	15	C1
1419	1425	ditch	RED	R	WAJR	5	18	MC1
1419	1425	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	UD	JAR	2	62	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1419	1425	ditch	VRW	U	JAR	4	89	MC1-MC2
1419	1425	ditch	VRW	U	FLAG	6	26	MC1-MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	2	32	C1
1426	1429	ditch	GROGC	U	JAR	1	16	C1
1426	1429	ditch	CGSW	R	CUP	1	4	M/LC1
1426	1429	ditch	GRS	R	DISH	3	38	MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RUB	MJAR	23	346	LC1-E/MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RU	MJAR	2	24	M/LC1-MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	1	11	M/LC1-MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	2	17	M/LC1-E/MC2
1426	1429	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	182	C1
1426	1429	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	119	C1
1426	1429	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	BOWL	5	55	LC1BC-

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
								ADE/MC1
1434	1435	natural	GROG	RU	BOWL	3	20	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	RU	JAR	12	237	MC1-EC2
1439	1440	pit	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	1	17	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	B	JAR	5	117	MC1+
1439	1440	pit	GROG	B	JAR	1	127	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	26	141	MC1+
1439	1440	pit	GROG	D	WINE STRAINER	2	210	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	D	WINE STRAINER	9	258	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	RD	JAR	23	855	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	D	JAR	3	88	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	UB	JAR	35	358	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GROG	RU	JAR	11	142	MC1
1439	1440	pit	GRS(BSRW)	RU	JAR	5	102	M/LC1-E/MC2
1439	1440	pit	GRS(BSRW)	B	JAR	5	128	MC1+
1439	1440	pit	GRS(BSRW)	UB	JAR	24	188	M/LC1-E/MC2
1439	1440	pit	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	18	904	M/LC1
1439	1440	pit	GRS(SANDW)	R	JAR	3	96	M/LC1-E/MC2
1439	1440	pit	GROGC	R	SJAR	2	252	C1
1444	1443	post hole	GRS(FINE FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	7	16	E/MC1
1454	1455	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	10	357	MC1-E/MC2
1454	1455	ditch	GROG	RU	BOWL	55	462	C1
1454	1455	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	5	38	C1
1454	1455	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	54	508	M/LC1
1454	1455	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR	56	311	MC1-E/MC2
1454	1455	ditch	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	13	1447	C1
1454	1455	ditch	RED	RU	BEAK	4	20	M/LC1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	21	283	MC1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	7	32	C1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	85	478	M/LC1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	1	24	E/MC1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	RU	CARINATED BOWL	14	143	AD30-50
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	RU	BOWL	17	295	E/MC1

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1457	1456	ditch	GROG	RUD	WJAR	17	118	E/MC1
1457	1456	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	3	220	E/MC1
1457	1456	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	BEAK	8	42	M/LC1
1457	1456	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	UB	JAR	14	71	M/LC1
1457	1456	ditch	GRS(SAND W)	RUD	JAR	19	204	MC1
1465	1464	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	7	47	MC1+
1465	1464	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BEAK	2	1	M/LC1
1465	1464	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	RU	WJAR	4	37	M/LC1
1465	1464	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	4	59	C1
1465	1464	ditch	RED	RU	JAR/BOWL	22	89	MC1+
1465	1464	ditch	VRW	R	MORT	1	51	MC1-MC2
1467	1466	ditch	GW	RU	BOWL	23	152	MC1+
1467	1466	ditch	GROG	RU	BOWL	17	163	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1467	1466	ditch	GRS	RU	WJAR	42	264	MC1+
1467	1466	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR/BOWL	16	230	M/LC1
1467	1466	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	94	E/MC1
1472	1471	cremation	GROG	R	BEAK	1	34	MC1+
1473	1474	brick pad	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	M/LC1
1473	1474	brick pad	GRS	U	BOWL	1	5	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1513	1514	brick pad	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C1-C2
1515	1516	brick pad	GRS(BLUE)	RU	BEAK	1	4	LC1-C2
1519	1520	brick pad	GRS	U	SJAR/CBM	1	8	M/LC1-C2
1525	1526	brick pad	GRS	U	BOWL	1	11	?IA
1527	1535	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	4	22	MC1+
1527	1535	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	3	21	MC1-EC2
1527	1535	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	R	DISH	2	26	M/LC1
1527	1535	ditch	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	1	8	MC1+
1527	1535	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	5	C1
1527	1535	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	5	65	C1
1527	1535	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR	5	15	C1-E/MC2
1527	1535	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	3	32	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1537	1536	gully	BAT AM	U	AMPH	5	54	LC1BC-ADC3
1537	1536	gully	GRS	RU	MJAR	62	233	M/LC1
1537	1536	gully	GRS	D	WJAR	1	13	M/LC1
1537	1536	gully	GRS(BSRW)	RUB	JAR	196	334	M/LC1

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1537	1536	gully	RED	UHB	JAR	15	91	MC1-C2
1537	1536	gully	RED	RUB	JAR	14	59	MC1-EC2
1537	1536	gully	GRS(ORG)	RU	BOWL	8	18	E/MC1
1541	1540	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR/BOWL	8	133	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1542	1540	ditch	GROG	U	BOWL	1	3	C1
1542	1540	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	2	24	MC1+
1542	1540	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR/BOWL	3	22	M/LC1
1542	1540	ditch	SCW	U	JAR	1	33	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1542	1540	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	2	5	MC1-E/MC2
1542	1540	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	26	C1
1546	1547	beamslot	GRS(FLINT)	U	BOWL	5	19	C1BC-E/MC1
1548	1549	beamslot	GRS(FLINT)	B	JAR	1	12	M/LC1
1548	1549	beamslot	GRS(FLINT)	U	BOWL	1	12	C1BC-E/MC1
1560	1561	beamslot	GRS	UB	JAR/BOWL	27	41	C1
1594	1596	round house	GROG	U	SJAR	1	8	C1
1594	1596	round house	GRS(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	10	C1
1594	1596	round house	GRS(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR/BOWL	9	67	C1
1594	1596	round house	GRS(FLINT)	U	SJAR	3	26	C1
1621	1620	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	1	20	C1
1644	1642	round house	GROG	U	JAR	2	22	C1
1644	1642	round house	GRS(SANDW)	RUB	JAR/BEAK	90	181	MC1
1644	1642	round house	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	65	C1
1646	1645	pit	GROG	RU	JAR	17	80	M/LC1-EC2
1646	1645	pit	GROG	R	PLAT	1	23	M/LC1
1646	1645	pit	GROGC	UB	SJAR	9	208	C1
1647	1648	gully	GROG	RUB	JAR	157	715	M/LC1
1647	1648	gully	GRS(BSRW)	RUB	JAR	136	585	MC1
1647	1648	gully	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	41	156	M/LC1
1647	1648	gully	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	6	40	M/LC1
1647	1648	gully	RED	P	DISH	42	294	M/LC1
1647	1648	gully	VRW	U	JAR/FLAG	13	34	MC1-MC2
1649	1650	gully	RED	U	JAR/BEAK	1	1	MC1-MC2
1653	1654	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	R	DISH	1	15	MC2+
1653	1654	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	7	36	M/LC1-MC2
1653	1654	ditch	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	1	13	MC1-E/MC2

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1653	1654	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	17	C1
1654	1656	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	5	54	E/MC1
1654	1656	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	7	30	MC1-E/MC2
1654	1656	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	30	78	MC1
1654	1656	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	34	C1
1654	1656	ditch	VRW	U	JAR/FLAG	2	1	MC1-MC2
1655	1656	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	29	C1
1655	1656	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	6	63	E/MC1
1655	1656	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	UB	JAR	1	36	E/MC1
1655	1656	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	40	E/MC1
1658	1657	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOQL	2	7	C1
1662	1660	round house	GROG	U	JAR	1	8	C1
1662	1660	round house	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR/BOWL	14	85	E/MC1
1670	1668	round house	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	E/MC1
1670	1668	round house	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BEAK	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
1672	1671	round house	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	8	E/MC1
1673	1671	round house	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	8	22	E/MC1
1677	1676	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	5	5	E/MC1
1679	1682	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	6	238	C1
1679	1682	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	204	E/MC1
1679	1682	ditch	CGSW	RU	DISH	2	13	M/LC1
1679	1682	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	11	352	M/LC1
1679	1682	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	9	119	MC1-E/MC2
1679	1682	ditch	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	16	514	C1
1680	1682	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	6	147	C1
1680	1682	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	135	MC1-E/MC2
1680	1682	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	UB	JAR	4	161	MC1-E/MC2
1680	1682	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RUD	JAR	11	189	M/LC1-E/MC2
1680	1682	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	B	JAR	1	45	M/LC1
1680	1682	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	UB	JAR	13	179	C1
1680	1682	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	30	C1
1681	1682	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	28	761	E/MC1
1681	1682	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	20	1077	M/LC1
1681	1682	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	16	MC1
1681	1682	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	21	E/MC1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1681	1682	ditch	GROGC	RU	MJAR	5	84	MC1
1681	1682	ditch	GRS	RUB	JAR	20	682	M/LC1
1681	1682	ditch	GRS(GROG)	UB	JAR	72	1126	MC1
1681	1682	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	9	1059	C1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	D	SJAR	2	70	C1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	47	112	MC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	RU	MJAR	4	28	MC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	147	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	RU	WJAR	3	25	M/LC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	RU	WJAR	3	144	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	RU	MJAR	27	100	M/LC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	R	JAR	1	45	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	R	BOWL	1	45	AD30-50
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	43	163	MC1
1683	1685	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	62	532	M/LC1
1683	1685	ditch	GRS	UD	JAR	12	22	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	5	146	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RU	SJAR	21	233	MC1
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	U	JAR	58	819	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	9	62	MC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RU	JAR	52	128	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	R	JAR	1	31	M/LC1
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RUB	JAR	26	177	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	JAR	36	198	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RUB	JAR	60	471	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(GROG)	R	JAR	6	56	M/LC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(GROG)	RU	JAR	8	84	MC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	2	37	MC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	UB	JAR	7	77	MC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	WJAR	2	39	M/LC1-E/MC2
1683	1685	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	38	47	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	10	421	C1
1683	1685	ditch	RED	U	JAR/BOWL	3	10	MC1+
1683	1685	ditch	VRW	U	JAR/FLAG	4	7	MC1-MC2
1684	1685	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	6	70	C1
1688	1687	ditch	GROG	R	JAE/BOWL	1	1	MC1+

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1695	1694	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	JAR	163	874	C1
1719	1718	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	6	C1
1719	1718	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C1
1722	1700	pit	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C1
1722	1700	pit	CGSW	U	BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
1722	1700	pit	GRS(Q)	RUB	JAR	112	399	MC1-E/MC2
1722	1700	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	10	357	C1
1723	1700	pit	CGSW	U	BOWL	1	5	M/LC1
1723	1700	pit	GRS	RU	JAR	7	59	MC1/LC1
1723	1700	pit	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	7	254	C1
1727	1705	midden	GROG	U	JAR	5	16	C1
1727	1705	midden	GROGC	UB	JAR/BOWL	2	8	MC1
1727	1705	midden	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
1727	1705	midden	GROGC	RU	SJAR	15	672	C1
1727	1705	midden	UWW	UB	JAR/FLAG	9	72	MC1-MC2
1729	1704	midden	GROG	U	JAR	1	3	MC1
1729	1704	midden	CGSW	R	BOWL	1	3	M/LC1
1729	1704	midden	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	3	12	C1
1729	1704	midden	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	1	63	C1
1733	1731	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	9	MC1+
1733	1731	ditch	UWW	U	JAR	3	5	MC1+
1734	1696	midden	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	4	23	MC1
1737	1706	midden	GRS	RUB	JAR/BEAK	3	17	M/LC1-MC2
1737	1706	midden	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	BEAK	3	10	MC1-EC2
1737	1706	midden	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-E/MC2
1737	1706	midden	UWW	UB	BEAK	2	3	M/LC1
1737	1706	midden	UWW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1+
1747	1741	pit	GRS	U	JAR	2	3	M/LC1
1747	1741	pit	GRS	U	JAR	3	8	MC1-MC2
1747	1741	pit	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	12	MC1+
1747	1741	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	16	293	C1
1749	1740	pit	GRS(BLUE)	R	JAR	7	58	LC1-C2
1749	1740	pit	GROGC	RU	SJAR	3	43	C1
1749	1740	pit	UWW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1+
1750	1702	midden	GRS	RUB	JAR	25	108	MC1-E/MC2
1750	1702	midden	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	2	MC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1750	1702	midden	GROGC	RUDB	SJAR	94	2498	C1
1750	1702	midden	UWW	RSU	MORT	5	136	MC1-MC2
1750	1702	midden	VRW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-MC2
1753	1699	midden	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	12	M/LC1
1753	1699	midden	GRS	B	JAR	1	17	MC1-E/MC2
1753	1699	midden	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1
1753	1699	midden	GROGC	RUDB	JAR/SJAR	12	142	C1
1755	1701	midden	GROG	RU	MJAR	7	69	MC1+
1755	1701	midden	GRS	RUB	JAR	21	69	M/LC1
1755	1701	midden	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	67	2186	C1
1757	1709	midden	GRS(BLUE)	RU	JAR	3	8	M/LC1-MC2
1757	1709	midden	GROGC	RU	SJAR	11	282	C1
1759	1698	midden	GRS	RU	MJAR	8	40	M/LC1-MC2
1759	1698	midden	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR/BEAK	2	4	M/LC1-E/MC2
1759	1698	midden	GROGC	U	SJAR	11	149	C1
1761	1703	midden	GROG	U	JAR	8	50	MC1+
1761	1703	midden	CGSW (LEZOUX)	R	CUP	1	7	AD120+
1761	1703	midden	CGSW (LEZOUX)	R	DISH	3	38	AD120+
1761	1703	midden	GRS	R	DISH	1	15	MC2+
1761	1703	midden	GRS	R	DISH	1	21	LC1-MC2
1761	1703	midden	GRS	R	DISH	1	29	MC2+
1761	1703	midden	GRS	R	JAR	1	36	LC1-MC2
1761	1703	midden	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/SJAR	1	32	MC1+
1761	1703	midden	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	8	50	MC1-E/MC2
1761	1703	midden	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR/BEAK	8	29	MC1-E/MC2
1761	1703	midden	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	12	733	C1
1761	1703	midden	UWW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	16	MC1-EC2
1761	1703	midden	RED	R	FLAG	1	10	LC1-MC2
1762	1739	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	3	MC1+
1762	1739	pit	GROGC	UD	SJAR	12	72	C1
1763	1742	pit	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL	5	16	MC1+
1764	1742	pit	GROG	U	JAR	1	4	M/LC1
1764	1742	pit	GRS	R	JAR	1	15	MC1-C2
1764	1742	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
1764	1742	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1+
1764	1742	pit	GRS(Q)	R	LID	1	5	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1764	1742	pit	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR	1	5	MC1+
1764	1742	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	21	436	C1
1765	1746	pit	GROG	U	JAR	4	56	MC1+
1765	1746	pit	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	19	56	M/LC1-E/MC2
1765	1746	pit	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	31	655	C1
1767	1738	midden	GROG	U	JAR	3	56	MC1+
1767	1738	midden	GRS	R	MJAR	1	22	M/LC1-E/MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS	U	JAR	4	55	MC1-C2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(BS)	R	MJAR	1	9	M/LC1-E/MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(BS)	R	MJAR	1	46	MC1-MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(FINE)	R	JAR	2	17	M/LC1-E/MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(OX SURFACES)	UB	JAR/BOWL	2	22	MC1+
1767	1738	midden	GRS(Q)	R	JAR	2	20	M/LC1-MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	30	142	MC1-E/MC2
1767	1738	midden	GRS(SAND W)	RU	JAR/BEAK	1	4	MC1-E/MC2
1767	1738	midden	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	64	1507	C1
1767	1738	midden	RED	RU	JAR/BOWL	8	33	MC1-E/MC2
1768	1708	midden	GRS	UB	JAR	4	47	M/LC1-E/MC2
1768	1708	midden	GRS(BSRW)	RU	MJAR	10	89	MC1-E/MC2
1768	1708	midden	GRS(FLINT)	B	JAR	1	95	MC1+
1768	1708	midden	GRS(OX SURFACES)	B	JAR	1	36	MC1+
1768	1708	midden	GRS(SAND W)	UB	JAR	4	55	MC1-E/MC2
1768	1708	midden	GRS(SAND W)	U	JAR/BEAK	3	7	MC1+
1768	1708	midden	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	32	C1
1768	1708	midden	VRW	H	FLAG	1	48	MC1-MC2
1770	1710	midden	GRS(Q)	R	JAR/BEAK	1	6	M/LC1-E/MC2
1770	1710	midden	GRS(Q)	R	JAR	2	27	MC1-MC2
1770	1710	midden	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	5	33	MC1-MC2
1770	1710	midden	GRS(SAND W)	RUB	JAR	20	174	MC1+
1770	1710	midden	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	6	219	C1
1770	1710	midden	UWW	RUH	FLAG	8	50	LC1-C2
1770	1710	midden	RED	RU	BEAK	5	9	MC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GW	U	BEAK	6	11	M/LC1
1771	1697	midden	GROG	U	JAR	17	87	MC1+
1771	1697	midden	GRS	R	JAR	1	4	M/LC1-

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
								E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS	R	LID	1	6	MC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS	RU	JAR	11	62	M/LC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS(BS)	R	JAR	1	12	LC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	2	12	M/LC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR	2	14	MC1
1771	1697	midden	GRS(SANDW)	R	JAR	1	4	M/LC1-E/MC2
1771	1697	midden	GRS(SANDW)	R	JAR	1	7	MC1+
1771	1697	midden	GRS(SANDW)	UB	JAR	50	115	MC1+
1771	1697	midden	RED	UB	BOWL	2	17	MC1-E/MC2
1773	1745	pit	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	1	MC1-MC2
1773	1745	pit	GROG	RUB	MJAR	19	427	MC1-C2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	25	LC1-C4
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BLUE)	RD	DISH	2	19	MC2-C3
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	2	32	LC1-C2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	3	34	MC1-C2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR/SJAR	2	69	MC1-C2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(BSRW)	U	JAR	9	127	MC1-C2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	WJAR	1	9	MC1-E/MC2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	R	WJAR	1	10	MC1-E/MC2
1773	1745	pit	GRS(Q)	RUD	WJAR	4	31	MC1-C4
1773	1745	pit	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	51	1968	C1-C2
1776	1743	pit	GROG	RUB	MJAR	5	141	MC1-C2
1776	1743	pit	GRS	R	BOWL	1	10	LC1-E/MC2
1776	1743	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR/BOWL	1	16	MC1-E/MC2
1776	1743	pit	GRS(Q)	RUB	MJAR	11	123	LC1-E/MC2
1776	1743	pit	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	15	488	C1-C2
1776	1743	pit	UWW	UB	JAR/BOWL	3	13	MC1-MC2
1779	1778	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR	2	14	MC1
1785	1784	ring ditch	GROG	RU	JAR/BOWL	7	30	MC1-E/MC2
1785	1784	ring ditch	GRS	R	BOWL	1	9	MC1
1785	1784	ring ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	4	186	C1-E/MC2
1787	1786	ring ditch	GROG	D	BOWL	1	3	MC1
1787	1786	ring ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
1787	1786	ring ditch	UWW(FLINT)	R	SJAR	1	44	MC1-E/MC2
1791	1790	ring ditch	GROG	UB	SJAR	2	79	E/MC1

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1791	1790	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C1-C2
1791	1790	ring ditch	CGSW	U	DISH/BOWL	1	3	MC1
1791	1790	ring ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	7	21	M/LC1
1791	1790	ring ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	6	43	C1-C2
1793	1794	ring ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	1	49	M/LC1
1793	1794	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	9	MC1-E/MC2
1795	1794	ring ditch	GROG	U	BOWL	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1795	1794	ring ditch	GRS	D	BOWL	1	18	MC1
1795	1794	ring ditch	GRS	UB	JAR/BOWL	10	51	M/LC1
1795	1796	ring ditch	GROGC	UB	SJAR	11	188	C1-E/MC2
1795	1800	ring ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	WJAR	5	21	E/MC1
1797	1800	ring ditch	GRS	U	JAR	6	68	MC1-EC2
1799	1802	ring ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	2	82	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
1799	1802	ring ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	6	16	MC1-E/MC2
1799	1800	ring ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	12	35	M/LC1
1799	1800	ring ditch	GROGC	UD	SJAR	10	274	C1-E/MC2
1799	1800	ring ditch	UWW	U	FLAG	1	12	MC1-C2
1801	1802	ring ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	27	C1BC-C3
1801	1802	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR	5	77	MC1-E/MC2
1801	1802	ring ditch	GRS	RUD	WJAR	10	43	MC1-EC2
1801	1802	ring ditch	UWW	R	BOWL	1	4	MC1-C2
1801	1802	ring ditch	GRS(FLINT)	UB	JAR/BOWL	5	49	C1
1803	1802	ring ditch	GROG	UD	JAR/BOWL	3	21	C1
1803	1806	ring ditch	GRS	U	BEAK	1	4	MC1-MC2
1803	1808	ring ditch	GRS	RU	WJAR	10	35	MC1-E/MC2
1803	1808	ring ditch	GRS(FINE)	U	BEAK	3	11	MC1-E/MC2
1803	1808	ring ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	R	LID	2	20	MC1-E/MC2
1803	1812	ring ditch	GROGC	UB	SJAR	20	411	C1-C2
1803	1812	ring ditch	RED	U	BOWL	5	19	MC1-E/MC2
1809	1812	ring ditch	GRS(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1
1809	1814	ring ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	2	25	C1-E/MC2
1809	1814	ring ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	9	27	C1
1813	1814	ring ditch	GW(FLINT)	U	BOWL	2	18	LBA-EIA
1813	1814	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	1	43	C1
1813	1814	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	8	45	MC1+
1813	1814	ring ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOW	35	221	C1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
					L			
1814	1814	ring ditch	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1-E/MC2
1814	1814	ring ditch	GW(FLINT)	U	BOWL	3	43	LBA-EIA
1814	1814	ring ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	R	BOWL	1	20	M/LC1-E/MC2
1814	1814	ring ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	R	WJAR	1	32	M/LC1-E/MC2
1814	1816	ring ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	4	81	M/LC1-E/MC2
1814	1816	ring ditch	GRS	RU	JAR/BOWL	15	48	C1
1815	1816	ring ditch	GROG	RUD	JAR/BOWL	24	220	C1
1815	1816	ring ditch	ITA AM 1	U	AMPH	1	50	C1
1815	1816	ring ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR/BOWL	26	328	M/LC1-E/MC2
1815	1816	ring ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	RU	WJAR	6	107	M/LC1
1815	1816	ring ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RUB	BOWL	9	65	E/MC1
1817	1818	pit	GROG	R	BOWL/CUP	1	31	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1817	1818	pit	GROG	RU	BOWL	6	143	C1
1817	1818	pit	GROG	D	SJAR	5	245	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1817	1818	pit	GROG	RU	BOWL	8	70	C1
1817	1818	pit	GROG	DB	BOWL	10	158	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1817	1818	pit	GRS(FINE GROG)	B	PURN	1	108	E/MC1
1817	1818	pit	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	24	281	MC1
1819	1818	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	5	31	C1
1819	1818	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	5	44	C1
1819	1775	ring ditch	GROG	DB	BOWL	1	4	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1819	1775	ring ditch	OW(ORG)	U	JAR	1	5	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1819	1775	ring ditch	CGSW	U	BOWL	2	1	M/LC1
1819	1821	pit	GRS	UB	JAR	2	4	M/LC1-E/MC2
1819	1821	pit	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	JAR	6	41	M/LC1
1819	1821	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	4	C1
1819	1823	cremation	GRS	U	JAR	5	26	MC1
1820	1837	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	5	15	M/LC1-E.MC2
1820	1837	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	2	11	C1
1820	1837	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	8	185	C1
1822	1838	cremation	GROG	UB	JAR	28	118	C1

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1822	1838	cremation	GRS(FINE GROG)	UB	JAR/BOWL	5	30	MC1
1822	1838	cremation	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR	1	9	C1
1824	1844	ditch	UWW(FINE)	UB	FLAG	250	108	MC1-MC2
1835	1845	ditch	SCW	U	BOWL	1	8	LBA-EIA
1835	1845	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	M/LC1-E/MC2
1835	1845	ditch	GRS	U	BOWL	14	24	C1
1839	1845	ditch	GROG	P	PLATTER	27	160	M/LC1
1839	1845	ditch	GRS	U	JAR/BEAK	5	7	M/LC1-E/MC2
1839	1845	ditch	GRS(FINE)	UB	BEAK	17	25	M/LC1
1843	1845	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	JAR/BOWL	27	135	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
1846	1845	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	29	246	C1
1846	1845	ditch	GROG	R	MJAR	2	13	MC1
1846	1845	ditch	CGSW	RU	DISH	2	5	M/LC1
1846	1845	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR/BEAK	2	8	M/LC1-C2
1846	1845	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	U	JAR/BOWL	46	185	MC1-MC2
1846	1845	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	1	916	LC1-C2
1846	1847	pit	GRS(BSRW)	U	BEAK	9	9	MC1-MC2
1846	1847	pit	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	27	85	M/LC1-E/MC2
1846	1847	pit	GRS(Q)	RU	WJAR	9	69	M/LC1-E/MC2
1846	1847	pit	GRS(Q)	R	BOWL	2	20	MC1-MC2
1846	1847	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	8	153	C1
1846	1847	pit	UWW(FINE)	U	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C2
1846	1849	pit	RED	RU	BEAK	2	14	M/LC1-E/MC2
1848	1849	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	3	22	C1
1848	1849	pit	GROG	UB	SJAR	20	478	C1
1848	1849	pit	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR/BEAK	6	13	M/LC1-MC2
1848	1849	pit	GRS(BSRW)	R	JAR	2	29	M/LC1-E/MC2
1848	1849	pit	GRS(FLINT)	UB	JAR	6	64	MC1-E/MC2
1848	1849	pit	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR	4	11	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GW	R	LID	1	3	MC1-MC2
1850	1849	pit	GW(FINE)	RUD	BEAK	6	11	M/LC1
1850	1849	pit	GROG	RU	MJAR	3	18	M/LC1
1850	1849	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	6	52	C1
1850	1849	pit	GROG	U	JAR/SJAR	1	32	C1
1850	1849	pit	GROG	RUDB	SJAR	24	841	C1
1850	1849	pit	GROGC	U	SJAR	2	18	C1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1850	1849	pit	CGSW	U	BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
1850	1849	pit	GRS	R	JAR/BOWL	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS	R	DISH	1	10	MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS	U	JAR/BOWL	31	145	MC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS	R	JAR	1	718	MC1-MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS	RUD	DISH	21	121	MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS	U	JAR	4	14	MC1-C2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(BLUE)	R	JAR	1	2	LC1-C2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR/BEAK	6	13	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(BSRW)	UB	JAR	45	130	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	R	SJAR	1	29	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	13	MC1-E/MC2
1850	1851	pit	GRS(Q)	R	JAR/BOWL	1	5	MC1-MC2
1850	1851	pit	GRS(Q)	RU	DISH	3	6	MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(Q)	R	MJAR	1	10	LC1-E/MC2
1850	1849	pit	GRS(Q)	R	JAR	1	13	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1851	pit	GRS(Q)	RU	MJAR	9	66	M/LC1-E/MC2
1850	1855	ditch	GRS(Q)	R	MJAR	1	16	LC1-MC2
1850	1855	ditch	GRS(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	22	MC1-E/MC2
1850	1855	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	R	MJAR	1	6	LC1-MC2
1850	1855	ditch	RED	RU	JAR	11	34	MC1-MC2
1852	1851	pit	GRS(Q)	R	JAR	1	11	M/LC1
1852	1851	pit	GRS(Q)	U	JAR	8	23	MC1-C2
1852	1851	pit	GRS(SANDW)	R	JAR	1	5	MC1-MC2
1854	1855	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	4	60	C1
1854	1855	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	2	38	M/LC1
1854	1855	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	23	106	M/LC1-E/MC2
1854	1855	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	16	400	MC1-E/MC2
1854	1855	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR	3	13	MC1-MC2
1870	1870	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
1870	1870	ditch	GROGC	RU	SJAR	4	148	C1
1873	1872	ditch	GROG	RUD	JAR/BOWL	9	42	C1BC-EADE/MC1
1873	1872	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	3	27	E/MC1
1873	1872	ditch	GRS(GROG)	U	JAR	4	15	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1873	1872	ditch	GROGC	RUB	SJAR	3	76	C1
1875	1874	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	12	143	MC1
1875	1874	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	1	4	MC1
1875	1874	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	B	SJAR	1	38	C1
1875	1874	ditch	RED	U	FLAG	1	7	MC1-MC2
1879	1878	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	27	1220	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1879	1878	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR/BOWL	11	45	MC1
1879	1878	ditch	GROGC	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1879	1878	ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-EC2
1879	1878	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	32	C1
1879	1878	ditch	RED	U	JAR	2	5	MC1-E/MC2
1881	1880	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	3	63	E/MC1
1881	1880	ditch	GRS(GROG &FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	7	22	E/MC1
1883	1882	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	6	178	C1
1883	1882	ditch	GRS	U	JAR	1	3	LC1-C2
1883	1882	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR/BEAK	3	49	E/MC2
1883	1882	ditch	RED	U	JAR	3	7	LC1-E/MC2
1883	1882	ditch	GRS	U	BOWL	1	11	C1
1885	1884	ditch	GROG	RU	SJAR	9	166	C1
1885	1884	ditch	SCW	U	SJAR	1	13	C1
1885	1884	ditch	GRS	RU	JAR	8	118	LC1-C2
1885	1884	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	9	MC1+
1885	1884	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1+
1885	1884	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RUB	JAR/BEAK	7	86	E/MC2
1887	1886	ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	16	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
1887	1886	ditch	GW(FINE)	UB	BEAK	7	26	M/LC1
1887	1886	ditch	GROG	RU	MJAR	2	11	MC1
1887	1886	ditch	SCW	U	BOWL	1	5	PRE
1887	1886	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	MJAR	11	122	MC1-E/MC2
1887	1886	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR/BOWL	33	208	M/LC1
1887	1886	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	24	443	C1
1887	1886	ditch	UWW	U	SJAR	1	17	C1-C3
1887	1886	ditch	RED	U	JAR	4	13	M/LC1
1889	1888	ditch	GROG	D	BOWL	1	8	C1
1889	1888	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	R	MJAR	1	6	MC1+
1889	1888	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1+

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1891	1890	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	1	7	M/LC1-C2
1891	1890	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	RU	BOWL	5	48	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1893	1892	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	1	12	MC1
1893	1892	ditch	RED	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1
1893	1892	ditch	GRS(FLINT)	U	BOWL	6	34	C1BC-ADE/MC1
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS	R	JAR	1	55	MC1+
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS	RU	MJAR	7	98	MC1+
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS(BSRW)	UD	JAR	5	14	MC1
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS(FINE GROG)	RU	MJAR	44	463	MC1+
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	MJAR	4	42	MC1+
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	SJAR	2	90	MC1+
1896	1814	ring ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	MJAR	2	127	MC1+
1899	1900	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	5	49	C1
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	1	9	M/LC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(BSRW)	RU	JAR	28	54	M/LC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(Q)	UB	JAR	42	359	M/LC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(Q)	RUB	JAR	12	55	MC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(Q)	RUB	JAR	109	651	M/LC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	RU	JAR/BEAK	36	62	M/LC1-E/MC2
1899	1900	ditch	RED	U	JAR/BOWL	2	13	C1
1899	1900	ditch	STW	RU	JAR	5	18	M/LC1
1899	1900	ditch	VRW	U	JAR/FLAG	10	15	MC1-C2
1914	1914	brick pad	GRS(BSRW)	UB	JAR/BOWL	33	46	MC1-E/MC2
1914	1914	brick pad	GRS(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL	7	14	E/MC1
1926	1925	cremation	GROG	RUB	JAR	20	116	MC1+
1926	1925	cremation	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-MC2
1926	1925	cremation	GRS(SANDW)	RUDB	JAR	107	220	MC1+
1926	1925	cremation	RED	UB	BEAK	140	92	MC1-E/MC2
1926	1925	cremation	GAB TN 1	P	PLATT	21	236	MC1+
1930	1931	ditch	GROG	U	JAR/BOWL	2	21	M/LC1
1930	1931	ditch	GROG	B	JAR	1	44	C1
1930	1931	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	5	128	C1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1932	1933	ditch	CGSW	P	DISH	1	31	M/LC1
1932	1933	ditch	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	5	58	MC1-E/MC2
1932	1933	ditch	GROGC	B	SJAR	1	44	C1
1935	0	demolition	GRS(BLUE)	RU	MJAR	3	31	LC1-MC2
1936	0	levelling	CGSW	D	BOWL	2	17	M/LC1
1936	0	levelling	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	3	16	M/LC1-MC2
1936	0	levelling	RED	RU	JAR	2	16	MC1-E/MC2
1942	1944	wall trench	CGSW	U	BOWL	1	19	C2
1942	1944	wall trench	GRS(BLUE)	R	DISH	1	25	MC2+
1942	1944	wall trench	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	6	34	LC1-C2
1942	1944	wall trench	GRS(Q)	RU	JAR	4	11	M/LC1-C2
1942	1944	wall trench	GROGC	U	SJAR	3	59	C1
1950	1949	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	5	97	M/LC1
1950	1949	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	5	79	E/MC1
1950	1949	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	U	JAR	1	5	LC1-MC2
1950	1949	ditch	GROGC	RUD	SJAR	6	315	C1
1950	1949	ditch	UWW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	8	M/LC1
1953	1949	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	2	11	MC1-E/MC2
1953	1949	ditch	GROG	RU	WJAR	4	29	MC1-E/MC2
1953	1949	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	55	C1
1955	1954	ditch	GW	RU	MJAR	3	109	MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	5	38	M/LC1-EC2
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	R	WJAR	2	53	E/MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	10	96	MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	1	24	E/MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	RU	MJAR	9	90	MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	3	29	E/MC1
1955	1954	ditch	GRS(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	55	C1
1955	1954	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	1	53	C1
1955	1954	ditch	UWW	U	FLAG	1	3	M/LC1
1957	1956	ditch	GAUL WW	R	BEAK	1	5	M/LC1
1957	1956	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	2	32	MC1
1957	1956	ditch	GROG	U	SJAR	5	88	C1
1957	1956	ditch	GROG	RU	JAR	36	310	MC1-E/MC2
1957	1956	ditch	GROG	RUB	JAR	60	688	M/LC1
1957	1956	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	60	364	M/LC1-E/MC2
1957	1956	ditch	GRS(OX SURFACES)	RU	SJAR	5	111	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric Family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
1957	1956	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	8	273	C1
1959	1958	ditch	GROG	U	JAR	8	33	M/C1
1959	1958	ditch	GROG	UB	JAR	7	69	MC1
1959	1958	ditch	GRS(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	19	133	M/LC1-E/MC2
1959	1958	ditch	GROGC	U	SJAR	8	281	C1

Table 32: Roman pottery catalogue

B.8 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.8.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of 16 shards of glass in poor condition, weighing approximately 0.145kg.

Methodology

B.8.1 The glass was scanned and catalogued (see Table 33) and weighed as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was found, for this information see the results section and Appendix A.

Assemblage

B.8.2 Shards of vessel glass and fragments of window glass were recovered from pits and a single ditch, however the majority of the glass was recovered from features described as pits/brick pads. From **1480** single body shards of a dark olive green natural black glass bottle and also of a pale olive green bottle were recovered. Basal shards from a natural black glass bottle were found in **1490** and are likely to be 17th century in date, while **1510** contained only window glass shards, two of which are fragments of diamond quarries.

B.8.3 Pit/brick pad **1514** produced five small shards of window glass, one of which is a fragment of a diamond quarry, while another exhibits marks suggesting it was once set in a leaded window. Further single shards of blue-green tinted window glass were recovered from ditches 1**689** and **1890**, with the latter fragment showing signs of having been part of a leaded window, however, given their small size they are likely to be intrusive.

Potential, further work and recommendations

B.8.1 The assemblage is in poor condition and is very fragmentary, comprising mainly of small window glass shards, and with the exception of the basal fragments from pit **1490** (17th century) has few recognisable or datable features. The window glass most likely dates to the 16th century or later.

B.8.2 This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended.

Glass catalogue

Context	Cut	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date	Phase
1479	1480	Vessel-bottle	1	0.010	Body shard from a dark olive green-	Date	Early

Context	Cut	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date	Phase
					natural black glass bottle. The surfaces and edges of the shard are heavily patinated and iridescent, with some loss of surface. The state of the glass suggests it is of some age.	uncertain possibly 17th-18th century	post-medieval
		Vessel-bottle	1	0.004	Single body shard from a pale olive green glass bottle with lightly iridescent surfaces.	Date uncertain	
1489	1490	Vessel-bottle	3	0.107	Three basal shards from a natural black glass wine bottle. Part of the heel, kick and traces of the pontil mark survive. The surfaces are heavily patinated and slightly iridescent. There are old and recent breaks present; the recent breaks reveal the glass to be in good condition below the heavily patinated slightly iridescent surface. The small size of the base and shallow kick look similar to those illustrated by Van Den Bossche (Van Den Bossche 2001, fig 2, p30) alongside the condition of the glass suggest it is part of a 17th century bottle.	17th century	Early post-medieval
1509	1510	Window	1	0.003	Clear slightly blue-green tinted glass. A partial quarry diamond shaped(?), heavily patinated and flaking off. The breaks are all old and there is no evidence of grozing. The glass is less than 1.5mm thick and the condition of the glass is very poor.	Not closely datable but possibly late 16th-17th century	Early post-medieval
		Window	1	0.002	Clear slightly green tinted glass. A partial diamond shaped quarry heavily patinated much of which is flaking off. The breaks are all old and there is a roughness to the original worked edges which might indicate grozing. The glass is 1.5mm thick and the condition of the glass is very poor.		
		Window	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of clear slightly greenish tinted glass, the glass is lightly iridescent and there has been some surface loss. The breaks are all old and it is unclear if the shard has been grozed. The glass is less than 1.5mm thick and the condition of the glass is very poor.		
1513	1514	Window	1	0.001	Shard from a pale greenish tinted roughly triangular sherd of window	Not closely datable but	Early post-

Context	Cut	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date	Phase
					glass, originally part of a diamond quarry, less than 1.5mm thick with lightly iridised surface, some of which is flaking off. All of the breaks are old with no evidence of grozing. There are possible lines paralleling the two long straight edges of the glass, which may mark the position of the original lead into which the glass was set.	possibly late 16th-17th century	medieval
		?Window	1	0.002	Irregular shard of pale blue-greenish tinted window glass approximately 2.5mm thick with a lightly iridised surface, some of which is flaking off. All of the breaks are old. One slightly curved edge shows what might be grozing however it is unclear and this may just be post-dispositional damage. The glass is slightly curved so it is possible it could be a fragment from a vessel.		
		Window	1	0.001	Small roughly triangular shard of glass covered in highly iridescent patination. Originally clear, slightly green tinted glass approximately 2.7mm thick with some evidence of surface loss. All breaks are old and there is no evidence of grozing.		
		Window	1	<0.001	Irregular shard of glass approximately 1mm thick, clear almost colourless glass lightly patinated and iridescent.		
		Window	1	<0.001	Irregular fragment of glass which is opaque heavily patinated slightly iridescent and suffering from surface loss. Its poor condition indicates it is potash or forest glass and may be earlier than the majority of the glass recovered although it is still not closely datable.	Not closely datable	
1525	1526	Vessel-bottle	1	0.009	Relatively thick shard (5-6mm) of opaque, natural black glass, the surface of which is heavily patinated and slightly iridised along the edges.	Not closely datable but possibly 17th century or later	Early post-medieval
1690	1689 ditch	Window	1	0.002	Irregular shard of clear, pale blue-green tinted window glass approximately 1.5mm thick with a lightly iridised surface, much of which is flaking off. All of the breaks are old there no indication of grozing.	Not closely datable but possibly late 16th-17th century	Early Roman

Context	Cut	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date	Phase
1891	1890 ditch	Window	1	0.002	Irregular shard of pale blue-green tinted window glass approximately 1.8mm thick lightly iridised surface, some of which is flaking off. All of the breaks are old. One slightly curved edge shows what might be grozing however it is unclear and this may just be post-dispositional damage. There are possible lines paralleling the straight edges of the glass, which may mark the position of the original lead into which the glass was almost certainly set.	Not closely datable but possibly late 16th-17th century	Early Roman
Total			16	0.145			

Table 33 Glass catalogue

B.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.9.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.006kg, was recovered from pit/brick pad **1510**. The stem is plain, having no marks or decoration and is therefore not closely datable, other than to say it is post-1580. Pit fill 1525 produced a partial bowl with surviving heel from a pipe with a relatively upright bowl, suggesting a post-1680 date and conforming most closely to a pipe illustrated by Crummy, which she describes as a type 9. The dating range of *circa* 1700-40 equates it to an Oswald type 10 (Crummy 1988, p51 fig 56 no2792; Oswald 1975, p37 fig 3 No.10).

B.9.2 The presence of the clay tobacco pipe fragments may indicate casual losses post-1580, although taken alongside the glass assemblage discussed elsewhere (see results section) their presence supports a post-16th century date for the material recovered.

Potential, further work and recommendations

B.9.1 The assemblage is in good condition, however, the small number of clay tobacco pipe fragments offer little potential for further study. This catalogue should act as a full record for the assemblage and no further work is recommended.

B.10 Ceramic Building Material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.10.1 This area produced a mix of Roman and post-Roman ceramic building material (Table 35). A total of 352 fragments (13431g) was recovered from variety of features and deposits. The overall condition of the material was poor, with an exceptionally low mean fragment weight (MFW) of 38g and much of the material was moderately to heavily abraded.

Methodology

B.10.1 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, forms of

flanges, cutaways and vents, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). The terminology follows Brodribb (1987); coding for markings, tegula flanges, etc. follows that established by OA for the recording of CBM and tegula cutaway types follow Warry (2006). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.

The Roman Tile

B.10.1 The Roman tile amounted to 24 fragments weighing 1287g. It was very fragmentary with a MFW of 54g and few complete dimensions even for thickness. In general the Roman tile was poorly preserved and most was moderately to highly abraded. Several pieces were burnt or heat discoloured.

B.10.2 One tegula measured 19mm thick, and some plain flat fragments, probably central sections of tegula, were 20-25mm thick. Two tegulae flanges of rectangular form (type A) were present measuring 27-32 and 37mm wide, but height was incomplete. No definite markings were present though part of a possible signature forming an X was present on one plain fragment.

B.10.3 A plain fragment of flue tile was 16mm thick and a number of brick fragments measured 39mm or more thick.

B.10.4 Most of the tile was made in an orange or pinkish brown fine micaceous clay fabric containing small clay pellets (fabric B). Almost all remaining pieces were made in a fine sandy fabric (Cf), orange or pinkish orange in colour.

B.10.5 The tile was found in a ditch, posthole, tree root hollow and midden deposits, the latter accounting for most of the more poorly preserved material. The quantities and condition indicate the tile was obtained probably for reuse in ovens or hearths or other minor structures and is not indicative of masonry structures in the immediate vicinity of the site. All came from features or deposits assigned to phase 10, the earliest Roman, apart from a few unphased contexts. The small quantities of tile are unsurprising at this period as sources of tile for reuse were inevitably less common compared to later periods when refurbishment and alterations of higher status buildings were more likely to be undertaken.

Medieval and Post-medieval

B.10.1 The post-Roman assemblage comprised flat roof tile and brick, which was very fragmentary and broken with an exceptionally low MFW of 37g. Abrasion was variable, though almost two thirds were heavily abraded. In spite of this thickness was measureable for much of the material and complete widths survived for a small number of bricks.

Roof Tile

B.10.2 The roof tile (60 fragments, 2302g) comprised flat fragments, of which only a small number retained peg holes. It is likely the roof tile all derived from peg tiles as no evidence of nibs was present. The roof tile was made in medium-coarse sandy (fabric C) and fine sandy (fabric D) fabrics fired to red orange and brown, sometimes with a grey core, with only one example in fabric B. The roof tile ranged from 10-17mm thick with the majority tending to fall in the upper half of this range. Peg holes were mainly cylindrical in form, punched from the top and measured 12-15mm diameter centred 24-27mm from the top edge and 44-60mm from the side edge. One was blind leaving a thin septum across the base and creating a slightly raised roundel on the base surface. There was also one diamond peg hole 10 mm wide and one sub-square 14 by 13mm tapering slightly to the base. The distance to the edge suggests the tiles normally had two peg holes. A few pieces had fragments of white lime mortar attached. Precise dates

are difficult to assign, but the general finish and characteristics of the roof tile suggests it was broadly of later medieval to early post-medieval date. A high proportion of the roof tile was found in the brick-filled foundation pits and clearly derive from the demolition debris of a building.

Brick

B.10.3 Brick accounted for a large proportion of the assemblage (257 fragments, 9640g), but much of this was very broken and fragmentary often with no surfaces surviving and no dimensions measurable. Much of the material was found in foundation pits (1494, 1504, 1516, 1620) filled with broken brick rubble that had clearly been collected and recycled from elsewhere. Two more complete bricks were recovered from a wall base (1943/1944) and the demolition rubble (1935) probably from the wall. The bricks ranged from 50-61mm thick and three measured 110mm wide and one 114mm. No complete lengths were present: the maximum surviving length was 125mm. The brick was all made in the same fabric (GG): this was orange-red fine sandy clay containing moderate red iron oxide and small angular flint grits both 1-5mm in size, plus rare coarser flint and quartzite pebble/gravel up to 15mm. Most pieces were quite soft and powdery, but some were harder and better fired and a few were vitrified. The general character and finish of the bricks suggests a late medieval – early post-medieval date for the brick, which is consistent with the possible association of the site with Henry VIII. The variable quality of the bricks suggests they were fired in a brick clamp, probably erected somewhere on the estate for which they were produced.

Miscellaneous

B.10.4 Small fragments of bedding mortar were found in one of the Tudor brick pits, which had probably flaked off one of the bricks. Part of a cylindrical field drain 70mm diameter of mid-19th to 20th century date was found in a levelling deposit (1313) in hollow 1319.

	No. of Frag	**Wt (g)**
Roman: total	23	1260
Tegula	2	423
Brick RB	10	374
Flue	1	80
Flat tile	10	383
Post-Roman: total	404	18427
Brick	282	14164
Roof: peg	55	1901
Roof: flat	50	2022
Field drain	2	143
Indeterminate	13	195
Bedding mortar	2	2
Grand Total	427	19687

Table 34: Summary quantification of CBM forms

Discussion

B.10.1 A significant quantity of the post-Roman CBM was found in a series of pits filled with both brick and roof tile, all of which was broken small fragments. Material was sampled from six of c.30 pits identified. Both the brick and roof tile within the pits are of similar date, probably late 15th-16th century. The site lies close to New Hall School, which was the Palace of Beaulieu owned by Henry VIII. This was the first of Henry's building projects prior to Nonsuch and the remodelling of Hampton Court. The general character of the brick is similar to that found in Henrician structures at Hampton Court Palace and

is consistent with such an association. The character and date of the brick and rooftile suggests it was obtained as the result of the demolition of structures, constructed no earlier than the 15th century. The absence of roof furniture and flooring may indicate these were ancillary buildings. The character of the CBM within the pits does not provided any firm indication for the form of structure supported by these foundation pits, but as the rubble was unmortared it suggests a firm surface was required, possibly for a short lifespan, as opposed to the need for any long term structural support bearing any great weight.

Context	No of frags	weight (g)	Fabric	Type	Notes	Context Date
1223	1	83		Roof: flat		Post-medieval
1313	2	143		Field drain:		
1314	3	27	pinkish brown fine micaceous with clay pellets	Indet		
1321	1	14		Indet		
1323	1	31		Indet		
1334	1	338		Tegula		Earliest Roman
1373	1	41		Flat tile		
1414	1	169		Flat tile		Earliest Roman
1414	1	28		Indet		Earliest Roman
1414	1	15	chalk grit	Indet	Small area of smooth concave surface - pos base angle of flange.	Earliest Roman
1434	1	51		Indet	Amorphous. Possibly a brick fragment or alternatively fired clay	Earliest Roman
1489	1	88	orange, fine sandy	Roof: peg	Blind peghole cylindrical 13mm dia punched from the top leaving	Post-medieval
1489	1	95	orange	Roof: flat		Post-M medieval
1489	3	205	orange with grey core	Roof: flat		Post-medieval
1493	125	1385	occasionally dk red, but most orange red; soft fine sandy clay with grog/clay pellets and small ang flint grits both mostly 1-5mm	Brick	skim of white lime mortar attached to a few of the bricks - on a base and a side surface.	Post-medieval
1493	1	32	orange	Roof: flat	white lime mortar on edge	Post-medieval
1493	2	2	white sandy lime mortar containing high density of well sorted fine-medium brown and clear quartz and some dark minerals.	Bedding	small fragments of bedding mortar probably flaked of one of the brick fragments.	Post-medieval
1497	1	24	Blue-black OF	Roof: flat		
1503	2	203	orange, fine sandy	Roof: peg	Small area of peghole, circular set 24/44mm from top/side edges.	Post-medieval
1503	1	240	red	Brick		Post-medieval

Context	No of frags	weight (g)	Fabric	Type	Notes	Context Date
1515	75	1266	orange-red fine sandy clay containing moderate red fe ox grit and small ang flint grit both 1-5mm,	Brick	2 pieces with cream lime mortar on base	Post-medieval
1515	31	650	orange, red; some with grey core	Roof: peg	3 fragments with evidence of pegholes: circular - 13mm dia c'd 27/52mm from top/side edges; diamond - 10mm wide, c'd 24mm from top edge; circular at diagonal 12mm dia.	Post-medieval
1515	1	36	dk red with orange and grey core; smooth silty soapy clay with grog/clay pellets	Roof: flat		Post-medieval
1519	1	54	greyish brown	Roof: flat		
1521	1	31	red with grey-black core	Roof: flat		Post-medieval
1541	6	140		Brick		Later Iron Age
1621	1	219	brownish red	Brick	heavily fired and one large flint grit heavily calcined and crazed.	Post-medieval
1652	2	53	orange	Roof: flat		
1652	2	134	red; pale orange w grey core	Roof: flat		
1652	11	113	orange-red	Brick	amorphous	
1658	4	4	orange-red	Indet		
1669	2	109	orange	Roof: peg	Sub-square/sub-circular peg hole 14x13 - 11x13mm c'd 31mm from side edge.	
1669	1	245	orange	Brick	partial grey salt glaze on top, base and part of end.	
1669	1	11	orange	Brick	amorphous	
1690	9	57	orange, red	Brick	amorphous	
1690	2	168	red with black exterior	Brick		
1690	1	25	light pinkish brown with cream streaks	Indet	amorphous - looks like mudstone nodule	
1690	1	4	pinkish brown with pale orange core	Roof: flat	amorphous - looks like mudstone nodule	
1713	1	7	red	Brick		Later Iron Age
1727	1	85	orange	Tegula		Earliest Roman
1749	2	62	orange brown	Flat tile	These have look of disc or plaque rather than tile proper. It appears to have a slightly curved edge - could perhaps be a circular brick, but character more in keeping with FC disc.	Earliest Roman
1755	1	80	pinkish orange	Flue	This appears to be the plain side of a box flue tile	Earliest Roman
1765	2	110	orange; occ small flint grit	Brick RB		Earliest Roman
1767	3	71	orange brown	Brick RB		Earliest Roman
1773	4	161	orange brown	Brick RB	broken, mostly amorphous	Earliest Roman

Context	No of frags	weight (g)	Fabric	Type	Notes	Context Date
1773	1	32	orange red	Brick RB	slight lip along lower arris	Earliest Roman
1811	5	197	orange; 1x dk grey core	Roof: flat		Earliest Roman
1817	1	46	orange with thin dk grey core	Roof: flat		Earliest Roman
1817	4	29	red	Brick	amorphous	Earliest Roman
1820	7	18	orange	Brick	amorphous	
1897	2	175	red	Brick		
1935	1	114	orange	Roof: flat	neat finish	
1935	5	3080	orange; red; fine sandy clay containing low-mod scatter of ang flint grit 1-6mm	Brick	Bricks all of same type, hand made, stock moulded, with rounded arrises and corners; all uniform in standard of finish.	
1943	4	2432	orange, brown	Brick	Same brick type as (1935) only better fired / overfired with two with extensive vitrified surfaces, over the whole of th top surface	
1946	1	74		Roof: peg	Upper surface fired dark greyish brown	
1946	1	70	red, hard dense clay with sparse-mod density of scattered med-coarse quartz sand	Roof: flat		
1946	2	55	red and orange, freq coarse quartz and, flint grit and qtzite pebble 17mm	Brick		

Table 35: Ceramic building material catalogue

B.11 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.11.1 A total of 580 fragments of fired clay weighing 9901g was recovered from a range of features predominantly ditches but also gullies, including those enclosing roundhouses, pits, beam slots and a burnt pit. The assemblage is summarised in Table 37 by context. Just under a third (31% by weight) of this material was structural in form deriving from ovens, hearths or similar structures. The majority of the assemblage (65% by weight) consisted of portable oven/hearth furniture of which a limited number of diagnostic items were recovered indicative of Iron Age – Roman date. Much of the assemblage cannot be dated on intrinsic features (other than between the Neolithic to Medieval periods when fired clay was utilised), but is reliant for phasing on associated dateable finds. Where phasing is available the material was found in features of Iron Age – early Roman date predominantly in phase 9 (36%) and phase 10 (40%) with minimal amounts in phases 7 & 8 (3%), whilst 22% was unphased.

B.11.2 The fired clay was recovered by hand excavation. No *in situ* clay structures were found though some burnt features were encountered, but these do not appear to have contained any *in situ* fired clay structure. The assemblage has been rapidly scanned and a preliminary brief record made on an Excel spreadsheet, which includes quantity

by count and weight, a preliminary assessment of form/function, and additional brief notes in some cases. Fabric, dimensions, condition, organic or other impressions (other than a passing note on presence) and a general description has not been made at this stage. Fabrics were not identified at this stage though the character of the fabrics was noted at a very superficial level during the assessment. The dominant fabric type appeared to be a sandy clay containing plentiful quartz sand. Additional varieties included fine sandy micaceous, flint gritted, and inclusions of grog/clay pellets.

Form and Function

B.11.1 The fired clay has been identified as a combination of structural elements from ovens, hearths or kilns (342, 3072g; 0% wt) and portable oven furniture (179, 6442g; 0% by wt) (Table 1). The remainder has been classified as Indeterminate (39, 387g), where no surfaces survive. The identification of fired clay is very subjective if an attempt is made to take it any further than 'structural fired clay'. Much of the material identified simply as oven or oven structure has only a single moulded surface and it has not been possible to go beyond these very generalised categories. In some cases surface finish, such as finger marks or exceptionally well finished smooth surfaces and degree of firing have allowed identification as wall or floor. A number of pieces with wattle impressions (ctx 1092, 1106, 1182) are likely to derive from the upper walls or superstructure of an oven or kiln. A group of fired clay from a Late Iron Age ditch 1596 (context 1594) included several pieces of structural material with very heavy firing associated with a similarly heavily fired triangular perforated brick which may have derived from a demolished kiln rather than a domestic oven. A thin rough flat slab from an unphased hollow (1324, ctx 1322) may have formed an oven/kiln cover or dome plate. No vitrified material indicative of industrial processes such as metalworking or smithing was encountered though any present may have been categorised as slag.

B.11.2 Portable oven or hearth furniture was dominated by triangular perforated bricks, which were probably used as pedestals, or possibly kerbs or floors. These ranged in thickness from 45-c.95mm suggesting a wide range of sizes were present. Less common items were a subrectangular block pedestal or 'Belgic brick', a firebar and hand-moulded disc. A wedge shaped piece was similar in form and colour to briquetage props, but a relationship to saltworking is unlikely and its distinctive colouring may be related to other factors, such as the geological source of the clay used.

Potential and Recommendations

B.11.3 There is potential to characterise the structure and function of the fired clay. The presence of possible kiln material is significant and may indicate that early 'Belgic' type kilns were in use in the area.

B.11.4 It is recommended that the fired clay should be fully recorded and a report produced. This should include a description of fabrics and forms of the fired clay, and an analysis in relation to their contexts in the case of material found in burnt features, small pits and hollows, to establish any additional information on the construction and function of the structures and the fired clay. A small selection of pieces should also be illustrated.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Type	Phase
1052	4	44	Oven structure: lining	EIA
1092	2	10	Oven structure: wall	EIA
1106	25	225	Oven structure: wall	Unphased
1109	31	208	Oven structure & ?superstructure	LIA
1111	1	4	Oven structure	ER

1135	5	8	Oven structure	EIA
1153	1	9	Oven structure	EIA
1182	2	12	Oven structure	ER
1183	6	59	Indeterminate	ER
1212	4	35	Oven furniture: TPB?	LIA
1213	8	97	Oven	LIA
1232	2	7	Oven structure	LIA
1282	12	476	Oven / Hearth floor	ER
1307	5	18	Indeterminate	Unphased
1318	8	38	Indeterminate	Unphased
1321	6	62	Indeterminate	Unphased
1322	1	45	Oven structure: dome plate	Unphased
1340	1	17	Oven structure	ER
1353	1	8	Oven structure	Unphased
1364	6	20	Oven structure	LIA
1413	1	18	Oven structure	Roman
1442	1	10	Oven structure	LIA
1454	2	4	Indeterminate	LIA
1457	16	290	Oven Furniture: TBP	ER
1513	2	8	Indeterminate	Unphased
1527	5	85	Oven structure	ER
1542	44	855	Oven furniture: TBP	LIA
1550	1	4	Indeterminate	ER
1578	2	23	Indeterminate	ER
1591	12	740	Oven Furniture: TBP	LIA
1594	3	1633	Oven/?kiln wall/floor, Oven/?kiln furniture: TBP	LIA
1597	7	20	Oven structure?	LIA
1600	20	115	Indeterminate	LIA
1603	2	18	Indeterminate	LIA
1609	2	8	Oven	LIA
1623	1	5	Oven	LIA
1630	1	8	Indeterminate	Unphased
1638	1	3	Indeterminate	Unphased
1640	4	230	Oven Furniture	Unphased
1641	8	26	Oven	Unphased
1644	4	90	Oven Furniture	Unphased
1646	8	55	Oven	ER
1655	4	28	Oven	ER
1661	9	200	Oven Furniture: TBP	Unphased (spot date IA-ER)
1673	10	270	Oven Furniture: TBP	Unphased (spot date IA-ER)
1681	2	150	Oven Furniture?: wedge	Unphased
1722	1	10	Indeterminate	ER

1737	1	14	Indeterminate	ER
1753	8	52	Oven	ER
1761	8	142	Oven	ER
1764	20	75	Oven	ER
1767	50	235	Oven	ER
1771	8	75	Oven	ER
1776	14	173	Oven; Oven furniture	ER
1779	8	115	Oven Furniture: TBP	ER
1787	1	2	Indeterminate	ER
1791	2	16	Indeterminate	ER
1795	2	4	Indeterminate	ER
1799	1	42	Oven furniture: disc	ER
1801	3	29	Oven	ER
1807	10	72	Oven	ER
1814	30	505	Oven furniture: TPB	ER
1815	7	72	Oven Furniture	ER
1816	14	160	Oven Furniture: TPB?	ER
1817	2	90	Oven Furniture: TBP	Unphased (spot date IA-ER)
1819	1	29	Oven Furniture: TBP	Unphased (spot date IA-ER)
1850	50	490	Oven	Unphased
1871	1	16	Oven structure	ER
1873	10	368	Oven structure & furniture: TBP, pedestal; Indeterminate	ER
1881	2	11	Oven	ER
1885	10	90	Oven	ER
1887	1	599	Oven furniture: TBP	ER
1889	2	11	Oven	ER
1891	7	28	Oven	ER
1893	2	8	Oven	ER
1957	1	70	Oven furniture	Unphased
Total	580	9901	MFW: 18g	

Table 36: Quantification of fired clay by context (abbr: TPB: triangular perforated brick)

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 One probable later prehistoric cremation burial and six Roman cremation burials were recovered from site 8 at Beaulieu. All of the burials were recovered from pits with a very small amount of calcined bone being recovered from an Iron Age Roundhouse Gully and Iron Age ditch. The later prehistoric burial was undated.

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation and processing of the cremations were carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; BABAO 2010). The cremations were excavated in 5cm spits on site. All samples were then passed through flotation using a 2mm mesh. The bone was separated into four different fraction sizes when dry using a 10mm 5mm and 2mm sieve. Bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated and examined by the osteologist. Bone from the <2mm fraction was not examined due to its small size but the residue was retained for the permanent record.

C.1.3 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004, Mays 2002). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. The human bone identified was assessed in order to determine the amount of information that could be extracted during a full analysis. The assessment looked at the potential to provide information on fragment size, fragment weight and colour. Potential to provide information related to demography (minimum number of individuals or MNI, age and sex), paleopathology and funerary rite were also recorded.

Results

C.1.4 Results are presented in Table 36. As the cremation pits often had more than one deposit cremation burials are referred to by cut number. Each cremation burial represents a single adult individual.

C.1.5 The colour of the bone was almost entirely an oxidised white. Colour reflects the degree of heat used during cremation with bone that was exposed to the highest temperatures having a buff white appearance (Holck, 2008 110-115). Here the majority of the bone was a buff white. This implies that the pyre was heated to temperatures of 645-940 degrees celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). All of the cremated bone displayed a mixture of transverse and curved transverse fractures and longitudinal fractures. Fractures like this are the result of bone heating then cracking as soft tissues and muscles shrink (Schmid 20, 43). These can be used as evidence that the bodies were cremated while there was still flesh and fat attached to the bone as opposed to the bones being defleshed before being placed on the pyre (McKinley 1994a).

C.1.6 The total bone weights are presented below. The highest percentage of bone was in the >10mm fraction and therefore identifiable allowing more information to be extracted. Studies have shown that the processes of excavation and the post-excavation processes bone often goes through before it reaches the osteologist can have a substantial effect on fragment size (McKinley 1994b, 341-2). The highest fragment size observed in these cremations was 30mm. It is possible that the bones were crushed

during removal from the pyre however given that all remains were buried unurned the possibility of disturbance and damage caused during excavation is high.

C.1.7 The bone weights recovered were on average low with the most complete cremation deposit weighing just 674g. Studies within modern crematoriums have shown that the average weight of a complete human body generally lies between 1600 to 3000g (McKinley 1989). The cremation weights present imply that perhaps only a representative sample of the body was required for burial which would not be unusual in particular for the prehistoric burial. There appears to be a preference for the skull and limb bones – possibly these were the easiest bones to collect from the pyre.

Cut	Deposit	Sample	>10mm frags	Weight (g)	10-4mm frags	Weight (g)	4-2mm frags	Weight (g)
1441	1442	240	skull, long bone	15	skull, long bone, unid	133	-	-
	1445	241	-	-	Unid	1	Unid	1
1471	1472	247	skull, long bone	2	skull, long bone	2	Unid	1
1823	1824	358	skull, long bone	83	Skull, unid long bone	53	unid	9
	1825	359	-	-	Unid	3	-	-
1831	1838	360	Skull, long bone	44	Long bone, unid	6	unid	8
1833	1834	361	Skull, long bone	69	Long bone, unid	2	unid	16
1838	1839	364	Skull, lower limb, upper limb	480	Long bone, unid	83	unid	90
	1840	363	Skull,long bone	18	-	-	unid	3
1925	1926	128	Skull,long bone	47	Skull,long bone	79	unid	119
	1926	129	Skull,long bone	3	Skull,long bone	5		
	1926	367	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1926	368	Skull,long bone		Skull,long bone	4	-	-
	1926	369	Skull,long bone	8	Skull,long bone	34	-	-

Table 36: The cremated remains

*Cremation **1441***

C.1.8 Cremation **1441** represents the possible prehistoric cremation. It was recovered from a small pit (1440) approx 0.4m in diameter and 0.15m deep. The total weight of this cremation was only 150g and the identifiable fragments seemed to primarily represent skull and limb bones. The largest fragment size was approx 30mm and there low potential for analysing sex, age or pathology.

*Cremation **1471***

C.1.9 Cremation **1471** represents a possible Romano-British cremation. The cremated bone weighed only 5g in total and was recovered from a small pit 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep. A small amount of charcoal was recovered with the calcined bone and it is possible that this represents pyre material rather than a cremation burial. There is no potential for further analysis.

*Cremation **1823***

C.1.10 Cremation **1823** was recovered from a pit measuring 0.46m in diameter and 0.007m deep. The cremated remains weighed 148g in total. There is limited potential for further analysis to identify sex age or pathology.

*Cremation **1831***

C.1.11 Cremation **1831** was recovered from a pit. The cremated bone weighed 58g and there is limited to no potential for investigated age, sex and pathology.

*Cremation **1833***

C.1.12 Cremation **1833** weighed 0.87g and was recovered from a pit measuring 0.23m in diameter and 0.36m deep. There is again very limited potential for age, sex or pathology to be identified.

*Cremation **1838***

C.1.13 Cremation **1838** contained the largest weight of bone at 674g. The cremation pit was 0.32m in diameter by 0.07m wide and was cut into Iron Age ditch 1841. A much higher proportion of these remains were >10mm with the largest fragment measuring 46mm. As such this cremation has the highest potential for providing information on the age, sex or pathologies of the individual.

*Cremation **1925***

C.1.14 Cremation **1925** was recovered from a pit measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It had a total bone weight of 299g. This cremation has some limited potential for determining a more detailed age at death or recording sex and pathologies present.

Discussion

C.1.15 This assemblage provides a good example of the progression from later prehistoric to Romano-British cremation burials. While only two of the cremations possess a good potential for providing information on the demography and paleopathology of the existing populations a comparison of this site to other similar prehistoric burials such as those at the nearby Chelmsford effluent site and Romano-British burials such as those at Clay Farm in Cambridgeshire and the recently excavated site of Radwinter in Essex should allow for further investigation of the funerary rites followed.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.2.1 The faunal assemblage recovered, both through hand collection and water flotation, at site 8 of Beaulieu derives from contexts attributed to four chronological periods, Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Early Roman and Early post-Medieval. Moreover, a small number of faunal remains derived from contexts that could not be safely attributed to a specific chronological range and were thus recorded as ‘unstratified/unphased’. The

largest sample is that deriving from Early Roman contexts followed by that from Early post-Medieval contexts, while Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age contexts yielded only traces of faunal material. These sub-divisions of an already small assemblage result in even smaller chronological samples. Nevertheless, cultural and technological differences, as well as chronological gaps between these periods dictate that faunal samples are studied on a period-by-period basis. The main aim of this assessment is to evaluate the quantity and state of preservation of faunal remains for each for each of the four periods represented in the assemblage. In addition, the potential of each sample to shed light into human-animal interactions for any of the periods represented at Site 8 of Beaulieu is also assessed and commented upon in cases where sample sizes allow it.

Methodology

C.2.2 The faunal material has been processed at the facilities of Oxford Archaeology East in Bar Hill. During data recording, obvious new breaks were refitted in an effort to improve the identification rate in this highly fragmented faunal assemblage. Identification of anatomical element and species (or more general taxonomic category) was attempted on every specimen with the aid of published osteological atlases for mammals (*e.g.* Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972). The distinction between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains mainly based on Boessneck *et al.* (1964) and mandibular cheek teeth based on Halstead *et al.* (2002) and Payne (1985). The most generic level of identification used was a three-size scheme; large (*e.g.* cattle, equids, red deer), medium (*e.g.* sheep/goat, pig) and small (*e.g.* cat or smaller) mammal.

C.2.3 Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was estimated based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of postcranial anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep and goats, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull & Payne (1982) for pig. The identification of equids (i.e. horse, donkey or mule) was based on criteria from several authors summarised in Johnstone (2004: 165, table 4.1). Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Fragmentation, taphonomy and butchery were recorded as described in Halstead (2011). Biometric measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976). The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) using a simplified version (see caption of table 41) of Brickley & McKinley's scheme for human remains (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

C.2.4 All identifiable specimens contributed to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which is the main quantification unit for species frequencies. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated based on the most abundant anatomical element, taking into account the side of the body. Beyond NISP, specific anatomical elements were also recorded in terms of Minimum Anatomical Units (MinAU) and Maximum Anatomical Units (MaxAU) (Halstead 2011). The units systematically recorded with this method were: horncore/antler bases; mandible/loose cheek teeth; atlas; axis; scapula; proximal and distal halves of humerus, radius, femur, tibia, metapodia (only III and IV in pigs); proximal half of ulna; pelvis; astragalus; calcaneum and phalanges 1-3 (excluding lateral phalanges of pigs). These anatomical elements have been selected for their durability and identifiability. MinAU and MaxAU are more suitable units to explore age-

at-death, fragmentation of long bones, butchery marks, taphonomy, as well as acting as a check on NISP.

Results

Taxonomic Composition

C.2.1 As mentioned in the introduction, the faunal samples were studied on the basis of their chronological affinity (see Table 40 for all raw data).

C.2.2 The Late Bronze Age sample derived from a single context (1135) and consisted of four fragments of a sheep/goat tibia and a rib of a medium-sized mammal. Furthermore, four bone fragments were recovered from the residues (combined >2 mm fractions) of bulk samples collected from context 1052, although they could not be identified as human or animal remains. Interestingly, all late bronze age remains were calcined, which could be related to the presence of cremation burials in the area.

C.2.3 The Late Iron Age sample also derived from a single context (1448) and included only one identifiable specimen representing a loose maxillary cattle permanent molar (i.e. subadult or adult animal). Twelve fragments from the same sample remained unidentified due to extensive fragmentation and poor preservation condition, although it was clear that they generally represented highly fragmented cattle teeth.

C.2.4 The Early Roman assemblage is the largest chronological sub-sample recovered at site 8. The poor preservation condition and high degree of fragmentation is reflected in the higher numbers of unidentified (N= 251) than identified (N= 138) specimens in the hand-collected sample. The situation is quite similar concerning the sample recovered from the residues (combined >2 mm fractions) of bulk samples processed by water flotation (84 unidentified vs 51 identified). Species frequencies within the identified fractions of the samples are presented in Table 37 The sample is dominated by cattle, with a presence of sheep/goat (more likely sheep), horse and pig. In addition to specimens attributable to species, ninety-three remains were assigned to more general categories such as ‘large mammal’, ‘medium mammal’ and ‘small mammal’. The proportions of these categories in the flotation sample raise the question whether the remains of large animals like cattle have been less affected by poor preservation than those of smaller animals such as sheep/goat and pig. Moreover, the flotation sample produced two specimen of a small rodent. The presence of gnawing marks on at least one specimen also raises the possibility that dogs were also present at the site, assuming that the gnawing agent is not another species (e.g. pig, fox or human).

Taxon	Early Roman (hand-collected)				Early Roman (flotation)
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	%MNI	NISP
Cattle	38	85	3	43	
Sheep/goat	2	5	1	14	1
Pig	2	5	2	29	
Horse	2	5	1	14	
Rodent	0	0	0	0	2
Total	44	100	7	100	3
Large mammal	42				1
Medium mammal	6				41
Small mammal	0				3

Table 37: Taxonomic composition of the Early Roman faunal sample. The sample includes a cattle loose mandibular cheek tooth, which could only be assigned generally to the Roman, instead of the Early Roman, period.

C.2.5 The second largest sample recovered at site 8 is of Early post-Medieval chronology. The

degree of identifiability in this sample was similarly low (34 unidentified vs 25 identified) as for that of the Early Roman period. The sample is dominated by the remains of cattle and large mammal in general. As in the case of the Early Roman sample, the dominance of cattle, although reliable in broad terms, may have been accentuated due to a higher rate of destruction of remains of smaller animals with less robust bones and teeth.

Early post-Medieval (hand-collected)	
Taxon	NISP
Cattle	4
Large mammal	19
Medium mammal	2

Table 38: Taxonomic composition of the Early post-Medieval faunal sample

C.2.6 In addition to the faunal remains attributable to specific chronological periods, a small number derived from contexts that were not amenable to precise chronological attribution. These remains include fifty-five unidentified and four identified faunal remains (two cattle, one 'large mammal' and one sheep/goat).

Mortality

C.2.1 Age-at-death has been determined through two complementary lines of evidence, epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption and wear. The analysis yielded only cattle remains of Early Roman chronology. In total, six MinAU from postcranial elements were amenable to this analysis (Table 40). The small sample size and possible preservation biases against younger animals do not allow for elaborate interpretation of the result, besides raising the possibility of a relatively 'young' age-at-death for cattle during the Early Roman period.

Early Roman	Fused		Fusing/unfused	
Cattle	MinAU	MinAU%	MinAU	MinAU%
7-10 months	0	N/A	0	N/A
18 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
24-36 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
36-48 months	0	0.0%	2	100.0%

Table 39: Mortality for cattle (Early Roman period) based on epiphyseal fusion data.

C.2.2 Mortality data based on dental eruption and wear mainly involve cattle of Early Roman chronology. More specifically, only four mandibular MinAU could be assigned to one or two age intervals. One was aged 18-30 months, two 30-60 months, one in the 'young adult' or 'adult' categories and another one in the 'adult' or 'old adult' categories. Given the small sample sizes involved, this result is broadly compatible with that of the epiphyseal fusion data (Table 39). In addition to cattle, two pig mandibular third molars were both aged in the 2-3 years interval.

Male:Female Ratios

C.2.1 *None of the recorded faunal remains could be attributed to a male or female animal.*

Preservation conditions

C.2.1 Before proceeding to the interpretation of the zooarchaeological analyses presented above, it is important to assess the preservation condition of the material. The overall condition of the material is poor (see last column of Table 41), mainly due to extensive erosion of bone surfaces. Comparisons between different animal species (or more general taxonomic categories) suggest that size is the main factor in the extent of erosion. The remains of larger animals (*i.e.* cattle and 'large mammals') are less likely to be destroyed than those of medium-sized mammals such as sheep/goat and pig.

Based on this result, it can be reasonably assumed that also within each taxonomic group, the remains of younger animals suffered more extensive damage than those of fully mature animals. This result should be taken into account in the interpretation of taxonomic composition and mortality profiles. Consequently, it cannot be safely assumed that smaller animals (*e.g.* small mammals, birds, fish and reptiles) were entirely absent from site 8 at Beaulieu due to the possibility that their remains were completely destroyed due to a hostile deposition environment (sandy acidic soil). These factors can also explain the near-absence of the smaller anatomical elements such as the astragalus, calcaneus and the phalanges.

Taphonomy and butchery

C.2.1 The poor preservation condition of all the samples has erased most gnawing, burning and butchery marks. The few remaining specimens with indications of gnawing or burning are too few to be considered in any meaningful analysis.

Discussion

C.2.2 The faunal samples recovered at site 8 of Beaulieu are of limited potential to provide new insights into human-animal interactions at the site and surrounding areas. Even the largest sub-sample, that of the Early Roman period, is of small size and poor preservation condition. This condition introduces inevitable biases that are difficult to disentangle in order to paint a representative picture of the main animal-related activities carried out by the site's inhabitants. Despite the high probability of an underestimation of the numbers of sheep/goat, pig and smaller animals due to a higher rate of destruction by diagenetic processes, the dominance of cattle in the Early Roman assemblage can be considered as broadly reliable, as other Early Roman assemblages from Essex (e.g. Johnstone and Albarella 2002; Luff 1999) and further afield suggest. The extent of this dominance cannot be precisely defined, which in turn does not allow detailed insights into more complex economic and cultural issues, such as the animal husbandry system at the site and the cultural affinity of the site's inhabitants. The relatively high percentages of pig and sheep/goat remains at several Romano-British and Roman industrial sites in Essex suggest that site 8 at Beaulieu did not belong to these types of sites, although this cannot be reliably confirmed given the extent of preservation biases (Mainland 2004). It is thus more likely that the site represents either a Roman farm or similar agricultural site.

C.2.3 In conclusion, unless areas with significantly better conditions for the preservation of faunal material are located and excavated, the overall potential of the assemblage to shed light into previously unknown aspects of human-animal interactions in the area during the Early Roman period. Concerning the other periods represented at the site, this potential is even lower due to the smaller volumes of material involved.

Context	Category	Type	Cut	Phase	Collection	Element	Fragments	Taxon	Erosion
1052	Fill	Pit	1054	5	flotation	Long bone	4	Human/animal	4
1126	Fill	Ditch	1127	6	hand	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate	5
1135	Fill	Pit	1136	5	hand	Rib	1	Medium mammal	4
1135	Fill	Pit	1136	5	hand	Tibia	4	Sheep/Goat	4
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Loose mandibular row	1	Cattle	3
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Indeterminate	14	Indeterminate	4

1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Indeterminate	33	Indeterminate	4
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Skull fragment	1	Large mammal	3
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4
1183	Fill	Ditch	1184	2	hand	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Mandible	4	Cattle	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Loose mandibular tooth	1	Cattle	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Indeterminate	74	Indeterminate	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Indeterminate	12	Indeterminate	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1227	Fill	Ditch	1228	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1308	Fill	Midden	1312	2	hand	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate	4
1448	Fill	Ditch	1446	4	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	4
1448	Fill	Ditch	1446	4	hand	Indeterminate	12	Indeterminate	4
1450	Fill	Pit	1449	2	flotation	Indeterminate	17	Indeterminate	4
1450	Fill	Pit	1449	2	flotation	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1457	Fill	Ditch	1456	2	flotation	Indeterminate	29	Indeterminate	4
1457	Fill	Ditch	1456	2	flotation	Long bone	6	Medium mammal	4
1457	Fill	Ditch	1456	2	flotation	Flat/cubic bone	8	Medium mammal	4
1457	Fill	Ditch	1456	2	flotation	Rib	1	Medium mammal	4
1457	Fill	Ditch	1456	2	flotation	1st phalanx	1	Sheep/Goat	4
1493	Fill	Pit	1494	1	hand	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4
1493	Fill	Pit	1494	1	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1513	Fill	Pit	1514	1	hand	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	5
1513	Fill	Pit	1514	1	hand	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	5
1513	Fill	Pit	1514	1	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	5
1513	Fill	Pit	1514	1	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	5
1523	Fill	Pit	1524	1	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	4
1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	4

1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	4
1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	4
1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4
1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Long bone	16	Large mammal	4
1527	Fill	Ditch	1535	1	hand	Indeterminate	32	Indeterminate	4
1537	Cut	Gully	1536	3	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	4
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Loose mandibular row	1	Cattle	3
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	3rd phalanx	1	Cattle	3
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Indeterminate	9	Indeterminate	3
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Indeterminate	5	Indeterminate	5
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	4
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1594	Fill	Gully	1596	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	5
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Scapula	1	Cattle	3
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Mandible condyle	1	Cattle	4
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Humerus	1	Cattle	3
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Humerus	1	Cattle	3
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	4
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	3
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	4
1597	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Mandible	1	Large mammal	4
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	3
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	hand	Calcaneus	1	Cattle	4
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Indeterminate	16	Indeterminate	3
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Humerus	1	Rodent	3
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Radius	1	Rodent	3
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Rib	1	Small mammal	4
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Rib	1	Small mammal	4
1598	Fill	Gully	1599	2	flotation	Rib	1	Small mammal	4
1600	Fill	Gully	1602	2	hand	Loose maxillary row	1	Cattle	3

1600	Fill	Gully	1602	2	flotation	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	3
1600	Fill	Gully	1602	2	flotation	Rib	1	Medium mammal	3
1600	Fill	Gully	1602	2	flotation	Flat/cubic bone	19	Medium mammal	4
1601	Fill	Gully	1602	2	hand	Scapula	1	Cattle	3
1601	Fill	Gully	1602	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Sheep/Goat	4
1626	Fill	Gully	1545	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	5
1640	Fill	Gully	1639	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	4
1641	Fill	Gully	1639	2	hand	Indeterminate	14	Indeterminate	4
1641	Fill	Gully	1639	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
1641	Fill	Gully	1639	2	hand	Long bone	3	Large mammal	4
1643	Fill	Gully	1642	2	hand	Skull fragment	1	Sheep/Goat	3
1644	Fill	Gully	1642	2	hand	Indeterminate	33	Indeterminate	4
1644	Fill	Gully	1642	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	9	Large mammal	4
1647	Fill	Gully	1648	2	flotation	Indeterminate	20	Indeterminate	4
1649	Fill	Ditch	1650	2	hand	Indeterminate	7	Indeterminate	4
1655	Fill	Ditch	1656	2	hand	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate	4
1655	Fill	Ditch	1656	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	5
1672	Fill	Gully	1671	2	hand	Maxilla	1	Cattle	4
1673	Fill	Gully	1671	2	hand	Loose maxillary row	1	Cattle	4
1673	Fill	Gully	1671	2	hand	Indeterminate	5	Indeterminate	4
1673	Fill	Gully	1671	2	hand	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate	4
1673	Fill	Gully	1671	2	hand	Skull fragment	3	Large mammal	4
1679	Fill	Ditch	1682	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	5
1679	Fill	Ditch	1682	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	5
1681	Fill	Ditch	1682	2	flotation	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	4
1681	Fill	Ditch	1682	2	flotation	Flat/cubic bone	4	Medium mammal	4
1681	Fill	Ditch	1682	2	flotation	Flat/cubic bone	1	Medium mammal	4

1715	Fill	Gully	1714	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	4
1785	Fill	Gully	1784	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Metatarsus	6	Cattle	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	1st phalanx	1	Cattle	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Indeterminate	27	Indeterminate	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	3
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Flat/cubic bone	12	Large mammal	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4
1791	Cut	Gully	1790	2	hand	Long bone	6	Medium mammal	4
1795	Fill	Gully	1794	2	hand	Loose mandibular tooth	1	Cattle	1
1795	Fill	Gully	1794	2	hand	Loose maxillary row	1	Horse	3
1795	Fill	Gully	1794	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Horse	3
1795	Fill	Gully	1794	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	4
1795	Fill	Gully	1794	2	hand	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	2
1803	Fill	Gully	1802	2	hand	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate	4
1812	Cut	Gully	1812	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	4
1813	Fill	Gully	1812	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	3
1813	Fill	Gully	1812	2	hand	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	5
1814	Cut	Gully	1814	2	hand	Loose mandibular tooth	1	Cattle	2
1814	Cut	Gully	1814	2	hand	Loose mandibular tooth	1	Pig	2
1815	Fill	Gully	1814	2	hand	Loose mandibular row	1	Cattle	3
1816	Cut	Gully	1816	2	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	4
1875	Fill	Gully	1874	2	hand	Femur	1	Cattle	4
1875	Fill	Gully	1874	2	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	3
1891	Fill	Gully	1890	2	hand	Astragalus	1	Cattle	4

1957	Fill	Ditch	1956	3	hand	Loose mandibular tooth	1	Cattle	4
unstrat				6	hand	Loose maxillary tooth	1	Cattle	3
unstrat				6	hand	Loose mandibular row	1	Cattle	3
unstrat				6	hand	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	4
unstrat				6	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3
unstrat				6	hand	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate	4
unstrat				6	hand	Indeterminate	46	Indeterminate	4

Table 40: Raw data concerning anatomical element and species from all contexts in chronological order. Phases: 1= Early post-Medieval, 2= Early Roman, 3= Roman, 4= Late Iron Age, 5= Late Bronze Age, 6= unphased material. Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion, 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology). Flotation includes the combined fractions 2-10 mm

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 During the excavation 145 bulk samples were taken and 75 were selected for processing for an initial appraisal. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.3.2 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 41-46. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

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

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Late Bronze Age

C.3.1 Late Bronze Age activity was found in areas E1 and E2. Samples were taken from the post holes of five post-built structures. Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation but it generally confined to sparse charcoal fragments. Two charred wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were recovered from post hole **1156** (Structure **1157**) and charcoal was also present in this feature and also in post hole **1154**. Structure **1177** produced the most number of charred remains in the post holes sampled. Fragmented oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were noted in addition to occasional grains of wheat and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The structures have been interpreted as granaries which would have been used to store cereals off the ground out of reach of animals/pest. The cereals recovered from the post holes may have originated from these structures but is important to note that the grains have been burnt prior to deposition which could occur if the granary had been burnt or, alternatively, the grains have been burnt elsewhere and have accumulated in the post holes by some other means. It is interesting to note that the oats are fragmented which may suggest that they are burnt fodder waste.

C.3.2 The single pit in Area E1 (**1159**) contains sparse charcoal only.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Structure	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Pottery
191	1137	1138	post hole	1141	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	#
192	1139	1140	post hole	1141	1	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	#
193	1142	1143	post hole	1150	4	20	0	0	0	+++	+	fine charcoal	#
194	1144	1145	post hole	1150	2	1	0	0	0	++	0	sparse charcoal only	0
196	1141	1152	post hole	1157	6	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	0
187	1153	1154	post hole	1157	8	50	0	0	0	+++	++	moderate charcoal	##
197	1155	1156	post hole	1157	10	40	#	0	0	+++	0	two wheat grains	#
198	1160	1161	post hole	1168	2	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	0
199	1162	1163	post hole	1168	2	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	0
188	1164	1165	post hole	1168	8	20	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only	##

200	1166	1167	post hole	1168	4	5	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only	0
203	1175	1176	post hole	1177	4	1	#	0	#	+++	++	fragmented oats	0
189	1169	1170	post hole	1177	10	60	#	0	0	+++	+++	single wheat and barley grains, charcoal rich	0
201	1171	1172	post hole	1177	2	5	#	0	0	++	++	sparse charcoal only	0
202	1173	1174	post hole	1177	4	2	#	0	#	+++	++	oats and barley	0
190	1158	1159	pit		18	5	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	##

Table 41: Environmental samples from E1

C.3.3 The Late Bronze Age activity extended into Area E2. Samples taken from post holes **1091**, **1095** and **1097** contain sparse charcoal only as does pit **1075**. Pits **1071** and **1054** contain occasional barley and wheat grains. Fill 1067 of tree bole **1069** contains three charred wheat grains. Such paucity of preserved remains is not uncommon in features of this date and probably reflects the care taken to conserve such a precious commodity.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Pottery
171	1052	1054	pit	54	120	##	0	0	Occasional barley grains	0
173	1067	1069	tree bole	10	15	#	++	+	three fragments of wheat grains	##
174	1070	1071	pit	10	30	#	++	++	single indet grain	###
175	1074	1075	pit	10	1	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only	0
178	1090	1091	post hole	2	1	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	#
176	1094	1095	post hole	6	10	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only	#
177	1096	1097	post hole	2	15	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only	#

Table 42: Environmental samples from E2

C.3.4 A single sample taken from fill 1050 of gully **1051** in area E3 contains sparse charcoal only

Late Iron Age

C.3.1 Cremations **1398** and **1441** contain insignificant volumes of charcoal indicating that the bones had been carefully picked out of the pyre prior to burial. Post holes **1440** and **1443** are thought to be associated with the burials also contain only sparse charcoal flecks. Fill 1397 of pit **1398** contains occasional charcoal fragments as evidence of burning. (If this is associated with the cremation then it may be pyre material)

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
231	1397	1398	pit	20	0	+++	+	moderate charcoal
232	1399	1400	post hole	10	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
239	1444	1443	post hole	1	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
240	1442	1441	Cremation/HSR	60	0	+++	++	charcoal only
241	1445	1441	Cremation/HSR	1	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only

Table 43: Environmental samples from Late Iron Age features

Late Iron Age / Early Roman

C.3.1 Preservation of plant remains is very poor. Only one of the five samples taken from ditch fills contain preserved remains; four charred grains, probably wheat, are present in fill 1594 of ditch **1596** (roundhouse **1614**). None of the other samples from this ring gully contain preserved remains other than occasional charcoal fragments. Five samples taken from the ring ditch of roundhouse **1545** proved sterile, as is often typical for these deposits.

C.3.2 Oven **1300** did not contain any significant remains that can be associated with its function. Fill 1299 contains single grains of oat and barley and a degraded glume base and fill 1294 contains sparse charcoal only.

C.3.3 Several of the samples taken from this phase of activity were from cremation burials **1823**, **1831**, **1833**, **1838** and **1925** located in an enclosed cemetery. Charcoal volumes were insignificant. A single charred grain was recovered from fill 1832 of cremation **1831**.

Sample no.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
207	1243	1244	Ditch	10	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
209	1284	1287	Pit	20	#	+++	+++	Single grain
210	1294	1300	Fire pit	30	0	++	0	Sparse charcoal only
211	1299	1300	Fire pit	5	#	+++	+	Oat, barley, indet glume base
246	1454	1455	Ditch	10	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
321	1587	1590	Ditch	1	0	0	0	No preservation
322	1591	1593	Ditch	20	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only

323	1594	1596	Ditch	75	#	+++	+++	Charcoal rich, occ grain
324	1597	1599	Ditch	1	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
325	1598	1599	Ditch	2	0	++	++	Sparse charcoal only
327	1603	1605	Ditch	2	0	++	++	Sparse charcoal only
330	1612	1613	Ditch	1	0	++	+	Sparse charcoal only
335	1683	1685	Ditch	1	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
336	1686	1685	Inside of pot	10	0	++	+	Sparse charcoal only
339	1600		Inside of pot	20	#	++	+	Single spelt glume base
358	1824	1823	Cremation	10	0	0	0	+
359	1825	1823	Cremation	15	0	0	0	+
360	1832	1831	Cremation	1	#	0	0	+
361	1834?	1833	Cremation	1	0	0	0	+
363	1840	1838	Cremation	1	0	0	0	+
364	1839	1838	Cremation	1	0	0	0	+
362	1842	1841	Ditch	1	0	0		+
367	1926	1925	Cremation pit	15	0	0	0	++
368	1926	1925	Cremation pit	30	0	0	0	+++
369	1926	1925	Cremation pit	1	0	0	0	0
370	9960	1925	Cremation vessel	1	0	0	0	0
371	1961	1925	Cremation vessel	1	0	0	0	0
372	1962	1925	Cremation vessel	1	0	0	0	0
373	1963	1925	Cremation vessel	1	0	0	0	0

Table 44: Environmental samples from Early Roman deposits

Early Roman

C.3.1 Two samples were taken from enclosure ditch **1184**; fill 1457 of slot **1456** to the north of the site produced a charred barley grain and a spelt (*T.spelta*) glume base whereas fill 1680 of slot **1682** contains charcoal only. Ditch **1416** (early Roman enclosure ditch **1184**) had a slightly more productive fill 1414 which contains vetch (*Vicia* sp.) seeds and a single wheat grain. Samples taken from roundhouse gully **1775** were unproductive. The associated middens had three samples from each of the two areas: Samples taken from the first midden **1738** each contain a single charred grain and fill 1767 also has a fragment of charred pea (*Pisum* sp.). The second midden **1696** contains equally sparse quantities of charred grain in addition to occasional spelt glume bases. Neither assemblage can be considered significant in terms of preserved plant remains. The two lower fills of contemporary watering hole **1374** were sampled.

Charcoal is abundant in fill 1372 (flot volume of 300ml) but only present as sparse flakes in fill 1372.

C.3.2 Samples were taken from a cluster in the western part of the site); pit **1645** was unproductive and produced sparse charcoal only. Pit **1305** varied from the other pits in that it was rectangular, with vertical sides and a flat base. Samples from fills 1304 and 1306 produced a large assemblage of charred grain mixed with spelt chaff and occasional weed seeds. A similar assemblage was recovered from fill 1688 of ditch **1687** (which cut roundhouse **1614**) and contains numerous spelt wheat grains in addition to chaff fragments of glume bases, spikelet forks and awns. Occasional charred seeds include bromes (*Bromus* sp.), pinks (Caryophylaceae) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Post hole **1281** was also in the area of occupation and contains occasional grains of wheat, barley and oats indicating that there is preservation of plant remains in this area Fill 1471 of pit **1472** truncating enclosure ditch 1446 contains five charred grains (wheat, barley and oats).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
208	1282	1281	Post hole	100	##	0	#	++	++	Mixed cereals – oat, wheat and barley
212	1306	1305	Burnt pit	680	####	#	0	++++	+	Large flot, charcoal rich, abundant spelt grains with occasional glume bases.
244	1304	1305	Pit	800	###	#		++++	+++	Spelt grain, single glume base
218	1321	1324	Midden	30	0	#	0	+	0	2 x wheat, small legume
227	1343	1344	Post hole	70	0	0	0	++++	+++	Charcoal rich
226	1359	1360	Pit	40	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
228	1372	1374	Watering hole	300	0	0	0	++++	+++	Charcoal rich
229	1373	1374	Watering hole	2	0	0	0	0	0	
230	1396	1395	Post hole	35	0	0	0	++++	+++	Charcoal rich
233	1413	1411	Ditch	3	0	0	#	+	0	Single dock seed
238	1414	1416	Ditch	40	#	0	0	+++	++	Single wheat grain, occasional vetches
366	1896	1416	Ditch	5	0	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
235	1432	1433	Post hole	5	0	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
236	1437	1438	Pit	30	0	0	0	+++	+++	Charcoal rich
237	1439	1440	Pit	2	#	0	0	+	0	Indet cereal
243	1439	1440	Pit	1	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
242	1450	1449	Pit	2	0	0		+	0	Sparse charcoal only
245	1457	1456	Ditch	15	0	#	0	+	0	Single barley grain, single glume base
306	1558	1559	Ring ditch	1	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
308	1560	1561	Ring ditch	2	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
312	1568	1569	Ring ditch	10	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
314	1574	1575	Ring ditch	1	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
316	1578	1579	Ring ditch	1	#	0	0	+	0	Single indet grain
334	1646	1645	Burnt pit	1	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
333	1647	1648	Ditch	1	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
340	1680	1682	Ditch	5	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
341	1681	1682	Ditch	10	##	0	0	+	+	Occasional wheat and oats
337	1688	1687	Ditch	60	###	####	0	+++	+	Abundant spelt grain and chaff

338	1695	1694	Ditch	5	0	0	0	+	0	0
345	1759	1698	Midden	5	#	0	0	++	+	Single indet grain
342	1722	1700	Midden	1	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
346	1761	1703	Midden	20	#	0	0	++	+	Occasional grain and glume bases
343	1747	1738	Midden	1	#	0	0	+	0	Single indet grain
344	1749	1738	Midden	2	#	0	0	+	0	Single indet grain
347	1767	1744	Midden	10	#	0	0	++	+	Single indet grain and pea fragment
349	1783	1782	Ring ditch	5	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
352	1795	1794	Ring ditch	10	0	0	0	++	+	Charcoal only
355	1807	1806	Ring ditch	10	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
356	1813	1812	Ring ditch	10	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only

Table 45: Environmental samples from Early Roman (mid to late 1st century) deposits

Late Roman

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
247	1472	1471	cremation	5	#	++	++	two each of wheat and oats plus one barley grain
249	1536	1537	Ditch	180	#	0	0	+++

Table 46: Environmental samples from Later Roman deposits

Discussion

C.3.1 Preservation of plant remains from archaeological deposits at Beaulieu are generally poor with limited species density and diversity. The samples from Site 8 have shown that this area is typical of the trend with low archaeobotanical potential. The features that would have been expected to be most productive are the middens and occupation pits. Roundhouse gullies rarely contain preserved plant remains but internal pits and post holes can contain charred remains that accumulate over the lifetime of the structure. Watering holes have the potential to contain seeds and pollen of plants that were growing in the local environment. Waterhole **1374** has not remained wet precluding preservation of organic remains but it is possible that pollen has been preserved. The presence of a charcoal lens is indicative of the deposition of burnt waste but the lack of any grain or seeds precludes further interpretation of this event.

C.3.2 The most abundant assemblages are present in Sample 337, fill 1688 of ditch **1688** and Samples 212 (1306) and 244 (1304) from pit **1305.** Both features date to the later period of occupation in the early Roman period. The assemblages are similar in content and represent the processing of spelt wheat. All three samples are recommended for further study and the remaining soil should be processed immediately.

C.3.3 Processing of four additional buckets, sorting of macrobotanical remains and report = 3 days

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-244178		
Project Name	excavation at site 8, Beaulieu, Chelmsford		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	19-07-2014	Finish	22-09-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPBP14	Planning App. No.	09/01314/EIA
HER No.	SPBP14	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-181898

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ring ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
midden	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	quern	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	chelmsford	land of White Hart Lane, CHelmsford CM2 6TD	
Parish	springfield		
HER	SPBP14		
Study Area	1.1ha	National Grid Reference	TL 7291 1008

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Richard Havis (ECC HER)
Project Design Originator	Iain Williamson (URS)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer (OA EAst)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
chelmsford Museum	chelmsford Museum	chelmsford Museum
SPBP14	SPBP14	SPBP14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☒ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☒ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

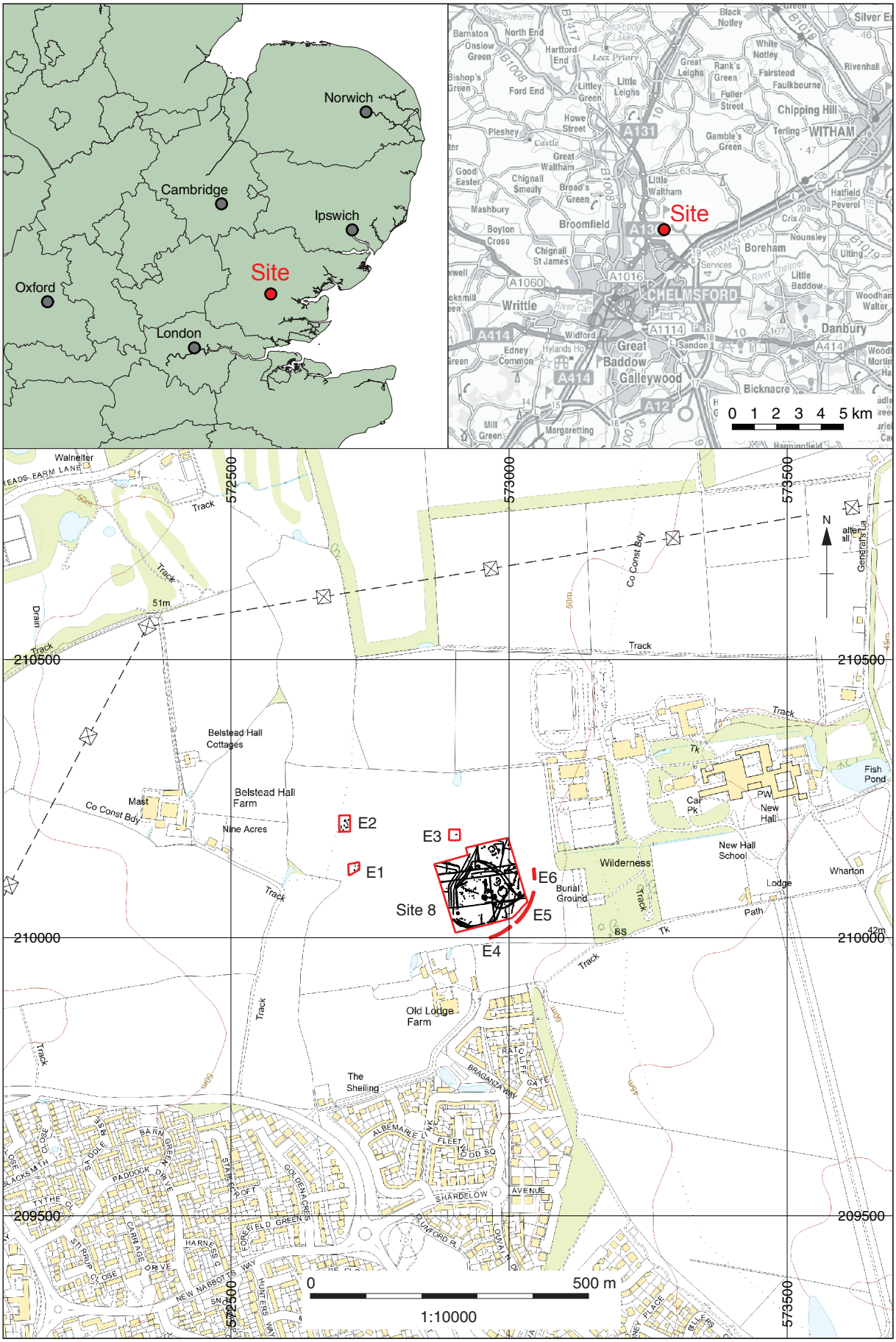

Figure 1: Site location

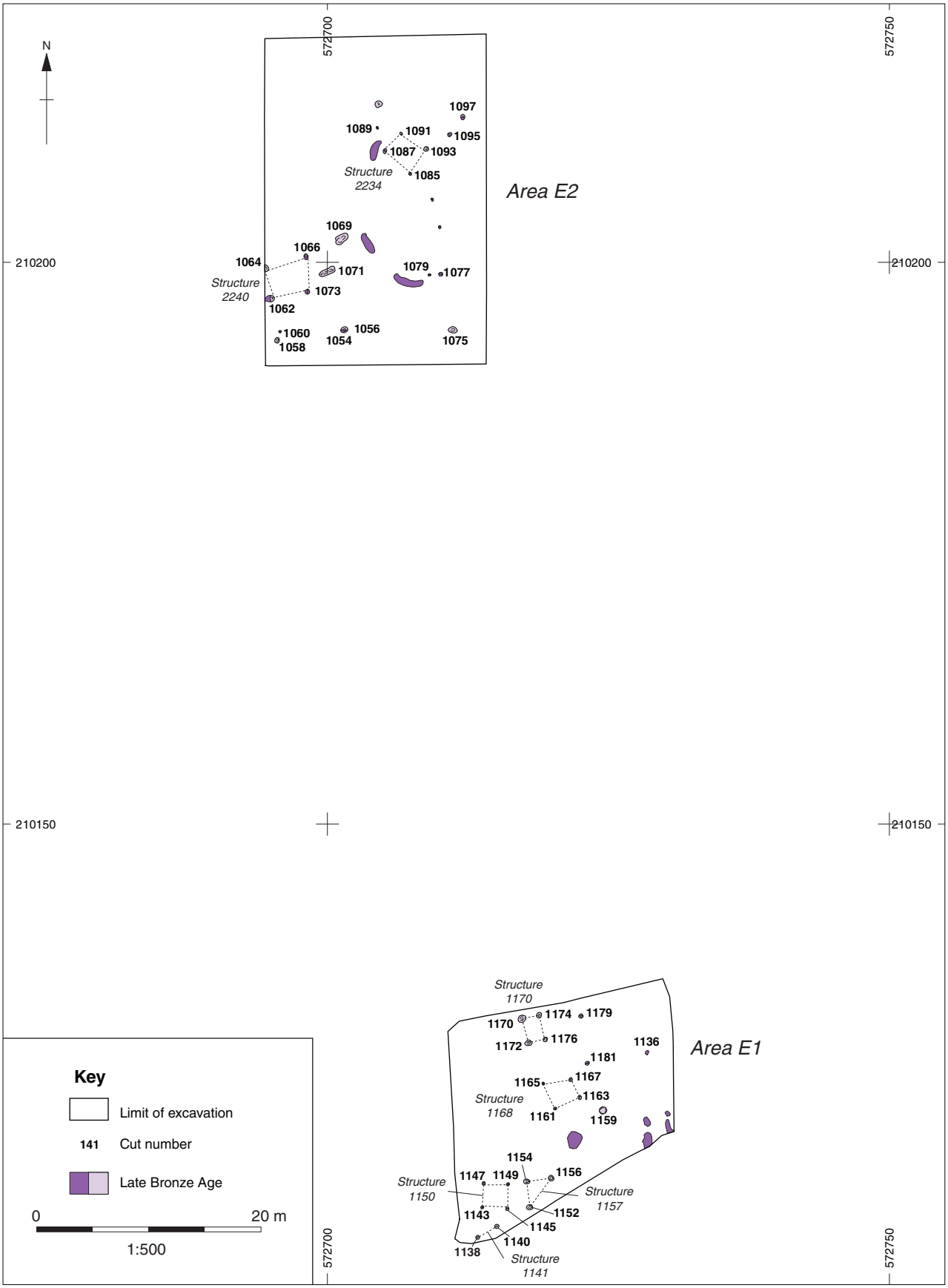

Figure 2: Late Bronze Age features

Figure 3: Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman features

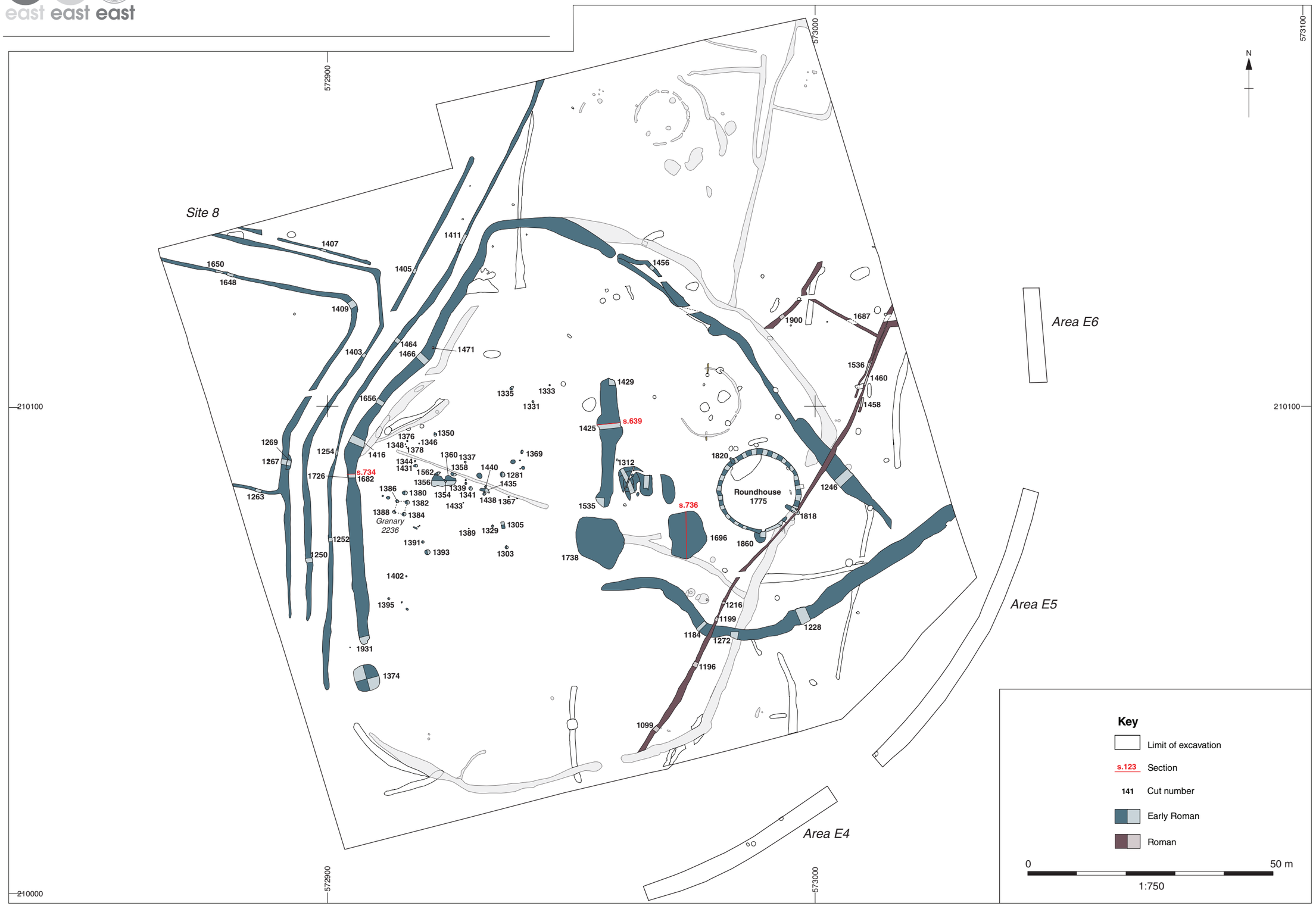

Figure 4: Early Roman and Roman features

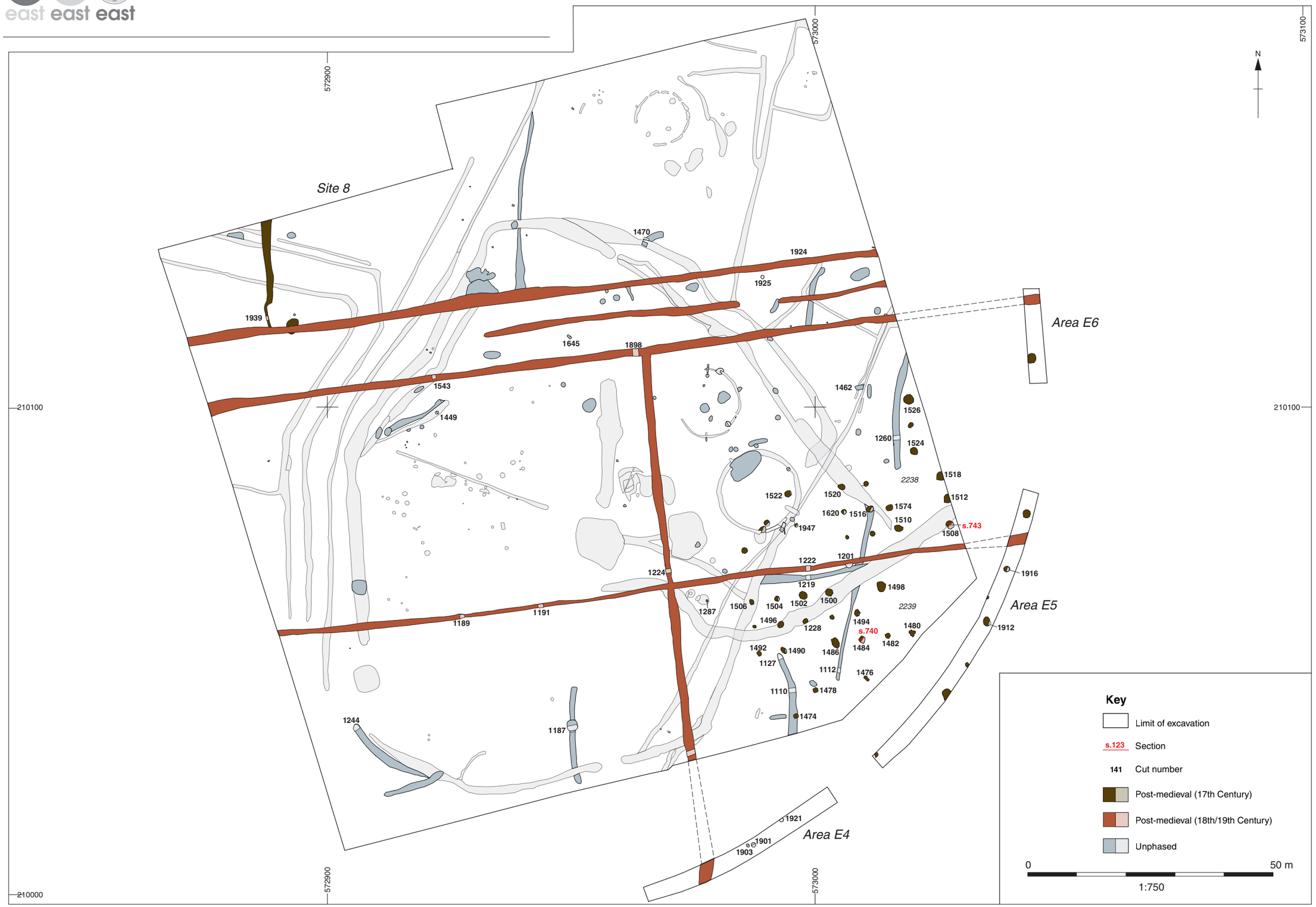

Figure 5: Early Post-medieval, later post-medieval and Unphased features

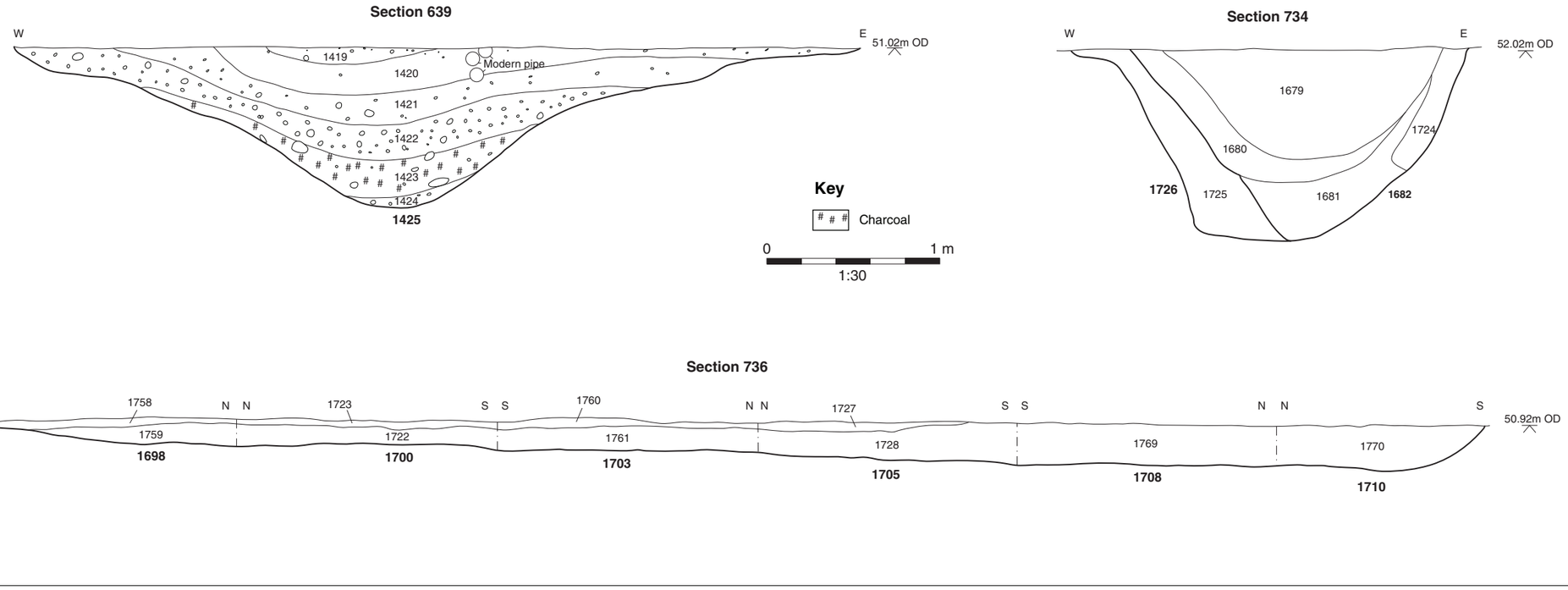

Figure 6: Selected sections

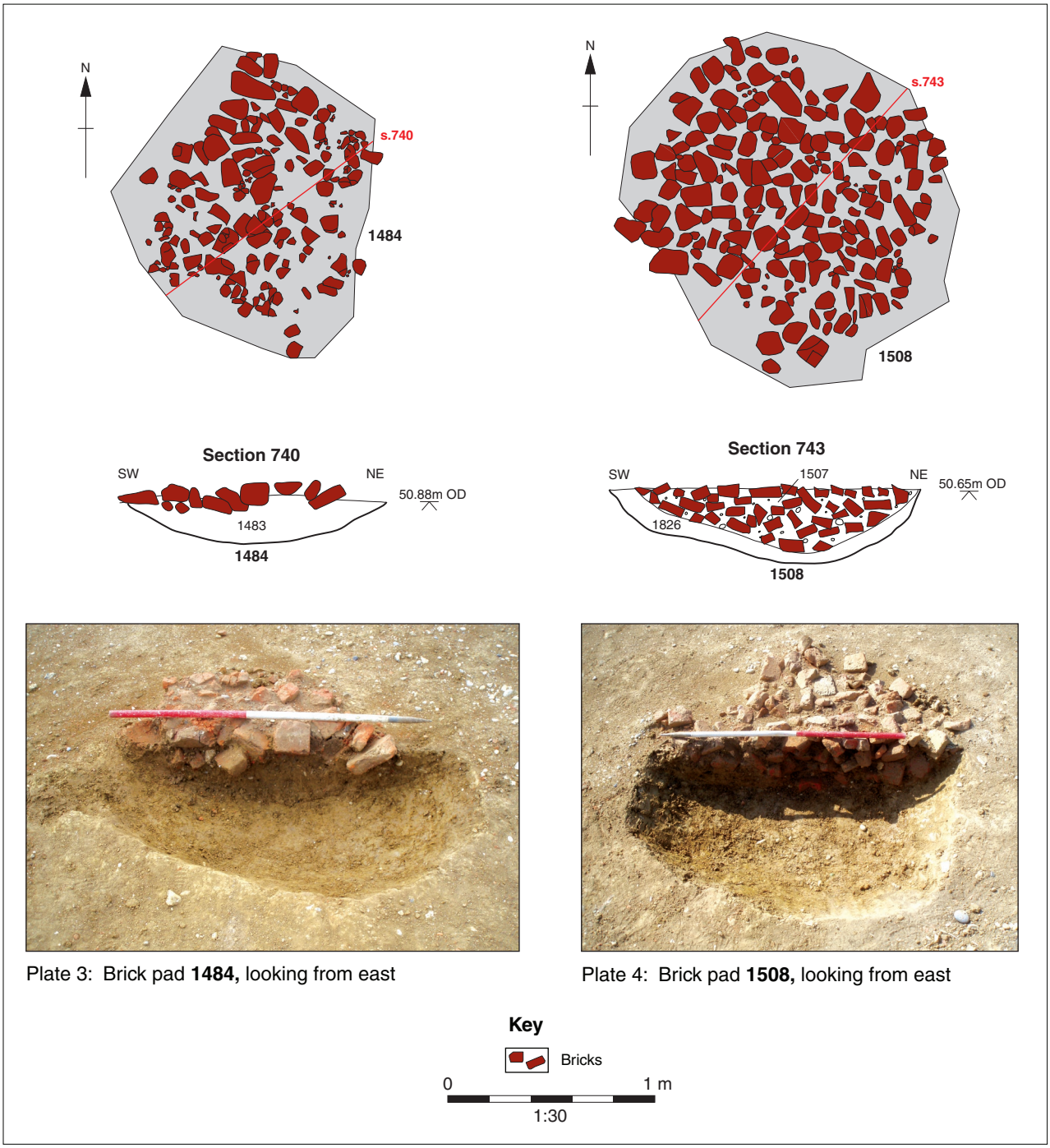

Plate 3: Brick pad **1484,** looking from east

Plate 4: Brick pad **1508,** looking from east

Figure 7: Early post-medieval brick pads

Plate 1: Ditch **1456**, looking from south-east

Plate 2: Pit **1305,** looking from north

Plate 5: Cremation **1925**

Plate 6: Cremation **1925,** fully excavated

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