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Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement and landscape: Excavation at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, CO13 0UJ: March-September 2022

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Cover photograph: Area 6 working shot – view north-west

1 Summary

Archaeological excavation took place on a c 11.82ha development site at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. Situated on the northern edge of Frinton-on-Sea and to the west of Walton-on-the-Naze, it was located within an area of cropmarks where an earlier archaeological evaluation had revealed both prehistoric and Roman remains. Excavations took place in seven areas totalling 1.57ha or 13% of the development site, with significant archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods revealed.

Prehistoric remains consist of a probable enclosure or field system located towards the centre and southern edge of the site which could be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. No structural evidence was confidently identified although there was a scatter of undated post-holes and two ovens, especially in Areas 3, 5 and 6 that could be associated with this activity. Finds were scarce, but pottery and loom weights attest to some short-term or temporary occupation. In the north-west corner of the development site, an Early or Middle Iron Age ring-ditch formed a significant feature in the landscape. The function of the ring-ditch is uncertain. It could be a barrow, an open area ritual/mortuary enclosure, a large drainage feature surrounding a roundhouse or a stock coral.

Also located within the north-west corner of the development site was a small rural Late Iron Age to Roman settlement. The earliest phase of the settlement, dating from the Late Iron Age to the late 2nd/early 3rd century, was defined by a large drainage channel to the south-east, with a rectangular enclosure, roundhouse, stock enclosure and field systems continuing to the north-west and beyond the edge of the site. Stock enclosures and cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains show that animals were being kept on site. Pottery was found in abundance and triangular loom weights attest to textile production. One grave dating from the later 2nd century was found in the centre of the area defined by the earlier ring-ditch.

Sometime around the later 2nd/early 3rd century, the layout of the settlement was abandoned and reorientated with another rectangular enclosure cutting across many of the earlier features. The enclosure was itself abandoned in the later 3rd century. Many of the finds assemblages parallel the earlier settlement, but include a small quantity of metal-working debris.

Unexpectedly, an Anglo-Saxon rectangular post-built structure was found along the southern edge of Area 6/the development site. Standing at 9.18m by 5.87m, a single sherd of 6th to 7th century pottery was recovered from the structure, with the remains of a globular jar of the same date found in a nearby pit. The structure was built using the post-in-trench construction method which is not common in Anglo-Saxon settlements and, where present, seems to have been used more in the Middle Saxon period and for larger buildings. It would seem unlikely that this building exists in isolation, and it is probably an outlier for a larger Anglo-Saxon settlement to the south.

The development site appears to have been largely unenclosed and undeveloped agricultural land throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, with some field boundary ditches appearing later in the post-medieval period. Early mapping of the area shows the development site divided into four fields. The only modern feature of note is a U-shaped trench dating to World War II that was located on the southern boundary of the development site. It is presumably associated with a spigot mortar emplacement known to have existed on the adjacent trackway.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report is for an archaeological excavation carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex from March to September 2022. The work was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey London Ltd, and took place in advance of the construction of a new housing estate including green infrastructure, parking facilities and other related infrastructure and services.

The *c* 11.82ha site comprises a sub-rectangular field to the south side of the B1034 (Kirby Road/Walton Road), west of Elmtree Avenue, east of a track leading to Turpin's Farm farmhouse (which is located to west of the south-west corner of the site), with the western urban fringe of Frinton-on-Sea to the lying to the east and to the south of the site.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was completed for the site in 2015 (WSP), with the only archaeological remains identified being post-medieval field boundaries and two World War II spigot mount installations at the southern and western edges of the field.

A planning application for residential development was submitted to Tendring District Council in 2016 and was determined on 1st March 2017. Condition 17 of the outline consent (16/00031/OUT) stated that a programme of archaeological trial-trenching should take place.

A *Written scheme of investigation for trial-trenching evaluation including procedures for mitigation if required* was prepared by RPS in 2021 in accordance with Part A of Condition 17. The evaluation was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust under RPS management in January 2022 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. A total of 88 trenches (30m long by 1.8m wide) were investigated to fulfil the minimum 4% trial trenching element (CAT Report 1770).

The evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains (see Archaeological Background for a summary). It highlighted seven areas of archaeological potential where further mitigation, in the form of archaeological excavation, would be required. Key findings included Bronze Age pits (Area 6), Bronze Age/Iron Age ditches, pits and post-holes, including a possible waterhole (Areas 3-6) and Late Iron Age and Roman foci including ditches and burnt features/ovens (Areas 1, 2 and 7). The document, an *Archaeological mitigation strategy – Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex (16/00031/OUT)* was prepared by RPS in 2022 detailing the seven proposed areas. It was agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) at Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS) that a WSI for the excavations was not necessary.

In addition to the documents mentioned above, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2016),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on:

- the *Written scheme of investigation* compiled by RPS (2021) which summarises the findings of the *Archaeological desk-based assessment* (DBA) (WSP 2015),
- CAT Report 1770 and the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive,
- and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway (https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/).

There is some evidence of activity in the vicinity during the Palaeolithic era, with numerous worked flints and lithic tools found around Stone Point, to the north of Walton. The area around Kirby Cross and Frinton-on-Sea seems to have been sparsely populated during the later prehistoric periods, with limited finds uncovered in the area. These finds included a Mesolithic microlith found at Kirby-le-Soken (to the west of the site) and a Neolithic handaxe found on the outskirts of Frinton-on-Sea, to the south-east (ASE 2020; WSP 2015). More extensive remains dating to the Late Bronze Age were identified during an evaluation carried out by Archaeology South East on land south of Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross in 2020, consisting of a field system and a possible posted structure, but no remains dating to the Late Iron Age were encountered, and it is possible that the site reverted to woodland following the Late Bronze Age (ASE 2020). The DBA (WSP 2015) refers to an Iron Age 'red hill' site associated with the coastal/riverine environment to the north west. Salt was extracted at such sites along the Essex coast by evaporation from sea water using clay pans over a heath or in an oven.

Finds dating to the Roman period from the area are scant. Silver Roman Republican denarii were found approximately 1km south-west of the site but the precise location is unknown. A 'red hill' site,

where salt was extracted from sea water through evaporation, existed some 2km to the west of the site and produced Iron Age and Roman pottery (VCH 1907, 150-151).

Frinton-on-Sea was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Frientuna' which may well translate as 'fenced-in' or 'enclosed' town or settlement, but the closest historic settlement at Kirby-le-Soken is not mentioned. A number of the hamlets and villages in the area do have their origins in the early medieval period, with the settlement names of Kirby-le-Soken, Kirby Cross and Thorpe-le-Soken of Danish derivation (Tendring Council 2008, 26) suggesting that these settlements formed towards the end of the Saxon period.

The Historic Environment Characterisation of the area (Tendring Council 2008) states that 'The medieval landscape of the Tendring peninsula is one of dispersed settlements, hamlets and individual farms, with focal points provided by church/hall complexes, greens and commons; linking the dispersed settlements was an extensive network of lanes'. Kirby Cross refers to a crossroads between two such lanes. Both Kirby-le-Soken and Thorpe-le-Soken grew into villages during the medieval period, but Kirby Cross remained a small hamlet focussed around the crossroads and surrounded by farmland. Evidence of medieval activity in the area is limited to historic buildings within the Sokens and individual findspots. Frinton-on-Sea remained a modest settlement of farms, cottages and church until the 1890s when the village was expanded.

The site itself remained mainly as undeveloped farmland of Turpin's Farm throughout the post-medieval period. The 1841 Tithe Map for Kirby-le-Soken shows that the site was formerly occupied by four fields and some of these former field boundaries remain visible on cropmarks. A number of Second World War-era defences lie in the vicinity. These include anti-tank emplacements, a former road barrier and a spigot mortar emplacement just beyond the northeastern corner of the site, and two further spigot mortar emplacements to the south and west (WSP 2015; EHER 21360).

Undated cropmarks of possible rectangular enclosures are located east of Turpin's Lane and to the south-west of the site (EHER 47763).

An archaeological evaluation (88 trial-trenches) was carried out on the development site in January 2022 revealing 156 archaeological features (CAT Report 1770) (see Fig 2). Artefactual remains were sparse though, with dating evidence recovered from only 37 of the features. Residual worked flints dated from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, with the earliest features including a Bronze Age pit or ditch and two Middle Bronze Age pits. Features dating to the Iron Age were recorded in the northwestern and southeastern corners of the development site and towards the centre, with features more generally dating to the prehistoric period also located towards the centre and along the southern edge of the site. A possible prehistoric oven identified among the features. Roman features were focussed in the northwestern corner of the development site. Where they could be dated the remaining features originated from the post-medieval or modern periods, likely the remains of agricultural activity.

4 Geology

The site slopes downhill from the south-east to the north-west, ranging from 22m AOD in the south-east to 15m AOD in the north-west. The British Geological Survey website shows that natural geology across site is Thames Group clay, silt and sand[1]. There were no superficial deposits over the majority of the site, but part of the extreme eastern and south-western areas of the site are mapped as outcrops of 'Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sand and gravel' of the Quaternary Period.

5 Aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of the excavations were outlined in the *Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex (16/00031/OUT)* prepared by RPS in 2022.

The regional research objectives were as follows:

- What is the nature of the Prehistoric and Roman remains?
- Do they constitute agricultural and/or settlement activity in this landscape?

[1] https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.177357862.240171269.1634647131-1258825413.1562075798.

- How does the character of these remains compare other evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation in the wider area?
- How did the site's location above the saltmarsh and close to the Coles Creek tributary stream of the Twizzle (itself a tributary of the Walton Channel further to the north-east) affect the siting and functions of the prehistoric and Roman sites?
- Is there any evidence for salt production, trade or consumption?
- If so, does it have Late Bronze Age origins?

Site specific aims of the excavations were to:

- Determine whether Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement-related features within the identified areas were part of a contemporary settlement or represent temporally distinct events, possibly as elements of a shifting settlement pattern;
- Facilitate identification of any roundhouses and any other ancillary structures such as granaries and to establish whether the domestic zones were enclosed or unenclosed;
- To provide finds and environmental assemblages that allow closer dating of the occupation/s and potentially provide samples for scientific dating;
- Establish whether the archaeological field-systems emerged in the Middle to Later Bronze Age and if so, how do the contribute to themes of permanent settlement and control of land by elites in the Bronze Age;
- Establish the locations and character of any associated burials; and
- To identify the economic basis of the settlement via the detailed analysis of animal bone and environmental samples.

6 Results

The following results are listed chronologically in accordance with the areas excavated on site. Overall the development area spanned 11.82ha. All seven excavations areas combined were 15,756m^2, meaning that around 13% of the development area was under archaeological investigation. Three hundred and forty-five features were excavated during the excavation, thirteen of which had also been excavated during the previous evaluation work (see Figs 3-4).

The areas were stripped by mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A layer of modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.13-0.36m thick), a layer of subsoil (L2, *c* 0.01-0.17m thick) and natural (L3, encountered at a depth of *c* 0.16-0.52m below current ground level) were recorded across the development area. There were several other layers recorded on site and they are mentioned below in their respective results sections.

All contexts, finds and sample numbers were a continuation of those used in the preceding evaluation (CAT Report 1770). Full contexts lists, with soil descriptions and dimensions, for both phases of work can be found in Appendix 1 (evaluation) and Appendix 2 (excavation).

6.1 Area 1 and Area 2 (Figs 5-9 & 20-25; Photographs 1-10)

Areas 1 and 2 (A1 and A2) were in the northwestern corner of the development site. Including a 1,019m^s extension, Area A1 measured *c* 3,861m^2 with Area A2 totalling *c* 491m^2. The excavation areas targetted contexts uncovered within evaluation trenches 7, 15, and 25 in a bid to greater understand the Roman occupation of the area. In total, 131 features were excavated in A1 and 19 in A2. Results from A1, more or less, correlate with those in A2, and both areas displayed the vestiges of a busy rural Roman landscape. Therefore the results from both areas have been discussed together in this section of the report.

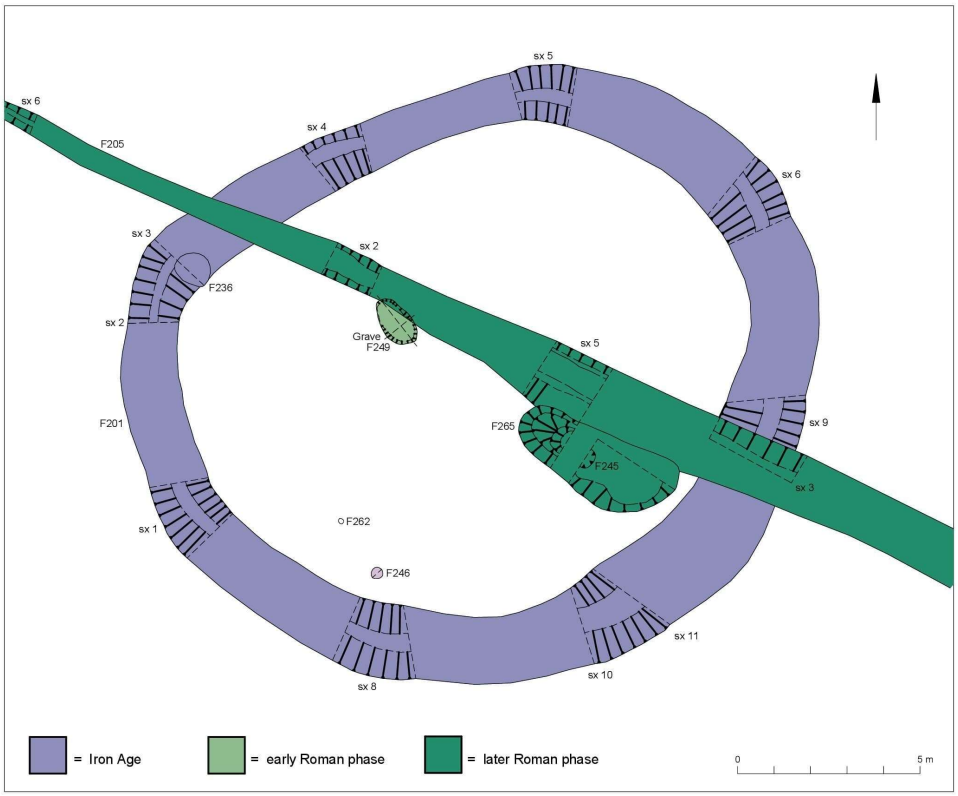
Photograph 1 Aerial view of Area 1 – view north-west. Photograph taken by and used with kind permission of Tim Dennis.

Photograph 2 Ring-ditch F201 before excavation – view north-west.

Photograph 3 Ring-ditch F201 sx8 – view west.

6.1.1 Early to Middle Iron Age

Ring-ditch F201 was *c* 51m in circumference and without a discernable entrance, covering an area of *c* 250m^2 (Plan 1). The ditch averaged 1.83m in width and 0.77m in depth, with a V-shaped profile, steep sides and a narrow concave base. The lower fill was a firm, moist, mid-grey silty-clay with infrequent stones, the mid fill a firm, dry mid yellowish-grey silty-clay with rare stone, and the upper fill a firm, dry mid grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Finds were recovered fairly consistently from seven of the eight excavated sections, with 136 sherds (1,134g) of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery coming from six (the prehistoric pottery from the seventh was not datable). Fragments of triangular loom weight (dating from the Middle Iron Age) came from five sections, small fragments of daub/baked clay from two, with animal bone from also from five. Eleven sherds (47g) of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery, including two pieces dating from the 2nd to 3rd century, were also recovered from four of the sections. Unfortunately the finds from each section were not separated by fill, so it can only be assumed that these fragments of later pottery came from the upper fill of the ditch. There were only two internal features which could be contemporary with the ring-ditch. To the south was post-hole F262 (0.16m x 0.13m and 0.03m deep) which produced 113g of prehistoric pottery. Undated post-hole F246 was also located nearby.



Plan 1 Ring-ditch F201.

Eight features to the north of the ring-ditch produced finds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Iron Age or prehistoric date which are either contemporary with, or likely to be contemporary with, the ring-ditch. Pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was recovered from ditch F289 (>21.27m long, *c* 1.55m wide and 0.28m deep), along with three pieces of worked flint that could be contemporary with the pottery. Pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age was included in the prehistoric assemblage from L-shaped ditches F252/F278 (10.46m long, *c* 0.92m wide and c 0.31m deep) and F229/F287 (15.3m long, 1.01m wide, *c* 0.17m deep), and from tree-throw F285. With fragments from a triangular loom weight also recovered from F229/F287. Pottery from ditch F279 (>21m long, *c* 1.18m wide, *c* 0.35m deep), and from pits F282, F288 and F291, could not be closer-dated than prehistoric. However, if two hard-hammered flint flakes recovered from F288 and dating to the Bronze Age, or possibly the Neolithic, are contemporary with the pottery, this would indicate an earlier date for the pit. Ditches

F284 and F292 both produced a fragment each of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, but this material is probably intrusive and the features are more likely to be of prehistoric date, with F292 also producing two fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery.

To the south-west of the ring-ditch were post-hole F232 and ditch F253, which only produced one sherd of prehistoric pottery each, along with a loom weight fragment from F253. However, as both of these features are located within Enclosure 1 (see below), they could actually be associated with the Late Iron Age to Roman phase of activity (see below). In Area 2, 12g of prehistoric pottery was also recovered from pit F167.

6.1.2 Late Iron Age to Roman

Most of the features dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman period were located within Areas 1 and 2. Although largely recovered from later-dated features, Late Iron Age grog-tempered and related wares, along with Romanising coarse wares, account for approximately 15% of the pottery assemblage, indicating that this there was a phase of Late Iron Age occupation of the site. Occupation then continued into the later Roman period, with the latest dateable vessel forms dating to the last quarter of the 3rd century AD.

The following section has been split into a Late Iron Age/early Roman phase and a later Roman phase based on the stratigraphy of the archaeology as well as the dating evidence.

Late Iron Age to earlier Roman phase (Late Iron Age into the 2nd century)

Enclosure 1 (E1)

Enclosure 1 was situated in the centre of A1. Evaluation trench 15 had successfully identified a small collection of pits and post-holes as part of a habitational area. The enclosure ditch had also been unknowingly revealed and misidentified as 'undatable pit F136'.

The overall footprint of E1 was 413m^2, *c* 32.8m by 14.6m. E1 exhibited a rectangular-shaped layout comprising of ditches F207, F208, F256, F263 and F264, with a central partition that separated a post-hole structure from an area of pitting.

Ditch F207 was the earliest feature of E1 and measured at least 13.44m in length, *c* 0.62m in width, *c* 0.21m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The feature produced a sizeable Roman pottery assemblage of 83 sherds weighing 802g. 84% of the Roman assemblage was specifically identified as locally-produced grey bowls (CAM 227, 218 and C1.1.2) dated to *c* AD 69-120.

Central partition ditch F263 was another early aspect of E1 and was on a north-west/south-east alignment. The feature measured at least 13.43m in length, *c* 1.3m in width, and 0.39m deep with gradual sides and a U-shaped profile. Twelve sherds (89g) of both Roman coarse and grey wares were salvaged from F263, as well as five fragments of baked clay (36g). A set of nine post-holes were excavated in the western parcel of E1 while in the eastern parcel twelve features, comprised of pits, post-holes and tree-throws, were also recorded.

Ditch F256 to the north of the western parcel was aligned north-east/south-west and measured at least 15m long, *c* 0.92m wide and 0.48m deep with sloped sides and a U-shaped profile. It followed the early Roman narrative for E1 by yielding one sherd of LIA 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware and one sherd of coarse grey ware, as well as seven Roman pottery fragments, all amounting to 66g. The western enclosure ditch was F259, situated on a north-west/ south-east alignment. The ditch measured at least 12.42m long, *c* 1.06m wide and 0.19m deep. Two fragments of baked clay (11g) were recovered from F259, as well as two residual sherds of prehistoric hand-made sand tempered ware (9g). Only a small section of the southern enclosure ditch, F264, was exposed. Aligned north-east/south-west it was U-shaped at 0.84m wide and *c* 0.5m deep, and produced early Roman pottery sherds.

Ditch F208 was a later addition to E1 and replaced ditch F207. The ditch bent at a 90° angle and re-established the northernmost extent of the enclosure whilst also expanding it further eastwards. F208 measured at least 29.05m in length, *c* 1.41m in width and *c* 0.39m in depth, with sloped sides and a U-shaped profile. A 99 strong pottery assemblage was retrieved from F208, 44 pottery sherds (351g) of which were dated to *c* AD 120-180/220. Sixteen imbrex roof tile fragments (198g) were also found in the feature, along with 28g of baked clay and 35 sherds of residual prehistoric pottery (165g).

Photograph 4 Aerial view of the roundhouse in Enclosure 1 – view north-west. Photograph taken by and used with kind permission of Tim Dennis.

Nine structural post-holes were excavated within the western parcel of the enclosure.[2] All of the post-holes were circular in plan with an average diameter of 0.5m, and of those post-holes two yielded Roman dating evidence. Post-hole F234 produced 23g of Roman pottery sherds. Two sherds of a storage jar (CAM 273) (90g) dating to *c* AD 43-200/300 and one sherd of pottery dating to *c* AD 110/125-300 (20g) were obtained from post-hole F237. The features were arranged in a circular plan forming a probable roundhouse of *c* 7m by 5m. Also located within the western parcel of E1 was Late Iron Age/early Roman pits F242 and F257, Roman post-hole F254 and undated post-holes F117 (from the evaluation) and F210.

Within the eastern parcel were ten features which included five post-holes,[3] six irregularly-shaped pits,[4] and a tree-throw.[5] The post-holes were all sub-circular in plan with approximate diameters of 0.43m. Most of these features were undated, but probably do relate to activity within the enclosure. Two of the features, post-hole F209 and pit F228, yielded Roman pottery fragments accumulatively weighing 27g.

Roman field system

Two ditches (F179/F204 and F172) to the north of E1 are probably part of a larger field system. Ditch F172 was located to the west of the Roman stock enclosure (see Enclosure 2 below) on a north-east/ south-west alignment. The feature measured at least 19.48m in length, *c* 0.9m in width, and *c* 1m in depth. Forty-six pottery fragments (550g) were obtained, dated to *c* AD 54-120.

[2] F211, F215, F219, F234, F237, F238, F239, F240 (numbered F118 in the evaluation) and F241.

[3] F209, F216, F218, F222 and F270.

[4] F221, F224, F228, F266, F268 and F269.

[5] F267.

Photograph 5 Ditch F199 sx1 – view north north-east.

Photograph 6 Ditch F158 sx2 with accumulation L11 and post-hole F203 – view west.

Curving boundary ditch F179/F204 was predominantly on a north-east/south-west alignment, which deviated towards its southernmost edge to the north-west. The feature extended across the majority of A1 and is truncated by a later Roman enclosure. The ditch respected the Iron Age ring-ditch as well as Enclosures E1 and, which shows that this ditch was likely a defining boundary for this Roman landscape.

Enclosure 2 (E2)
A later adaptation to Enclosure 1 had been implemented in the form of a circular stock enclosure (E2). It was incorporated around E1 and utilised the greater field boundary ditches.

E2 was located in the southwestern corner of A1. The circular enclosure covered an overall area of 363m^2 and was made up of ditches F177, F178, F180, F196, F202 and F233. The dimensions of the ditches averaged 1.16m in width and 0.32m in depth. Contextually, five of the six ditches could have been contemporary with one another, and it would seem F180 was a recut of ditch F196. It would seem that, aside from one further north and obscured by the limit of excavation, an entrance to the enclosure could have been between ditches F178 and F180. Internal ditches F183 and F195 are probably contemporary with the enclosure, even though they produced prehistoric and medieval dating evidence respectively.

A trackway heading south-eastward from E2 towards the drainage channel comprised of ditches F199, F200, and F158. The three ditches averaged 1.68m in width and 0.45m in depth. Ditch F158 had been identified during the evaluation in Trench 15.

Drainage channel
A Roman drainage channel was uncovered through the southern edges of both A1 and A2 leading downhill on a south-west to north-east alignment. The expanse of overburden concealed a series of Roman ditches that were originally cut into a geological scar. Stratigraphically, the earliest features within the drainage channel were the ditches cut into natural L3 with later ditches cut into the accumulation layers of overburden. At least three different episodes of ditch cutting were identified.

Photograph 7 Drainage ditches F185 sx2, F244 sx2 and F355 also showing accumulation layers L7 and L14 – view north.

Ditch F185/F190/F243 was on the westernmost edge of the drainage channel. The feature measured at least 101.07m in length, but only one full section was excavated across the ditch (F185 sx2) which measured 2.18m wide by 0.77m deep. A variety of pottery finds (532g) were dated from the beginning of the 1st through to the 3rd century. A Roman glass fragment, common from the 2nd to 3rd centuries, also came from the feature.

Parallel ditch F173/F244 was on the easternmost edge of the drainage channel. It measured at least 99.12m in length and, although but no complete section was excavated across the ditch, at its widest it was over 2.96m with a depth of 1m. Early Roman pottery fragments dated to *c* AD 43-120 weighing 87g in total. Ditch F173 was the first of the ditches to be revealed beneath L7. Ditch F355 had been cut into the top of this backfilled ditch at the northern end of Area A1. The full extend of ditch F355 could not be ascertained, but at 1.44m wide and 0.6m deep it was probably a recut of the earlier drainage ditch. Eleven sherds of early to mid Roman pottery fragments came from the feature (62g).

Ditches F186, F188, and F189 were also revealed within the drainage channel at the southern end of Area A2, and were aligned parallel to the other drainage ditches. They averaged a width of 0.75m and depth of 0.25m, and all exhibited sloped sides and concave bases.

Photograph 8 Drainage ditches F186, F188 and F189 in Area 2 after L7 had been removed – view north-east.

Sealing the drainage ditches was accumulation layer L7, which was extensively excavated throughout Areas 1 and 2 (totalling seven exploratory slots). This layer represented the last episode of overburden produced by the silted-up Roman drainage ditches. On average, it was 0.28m thick and was made up of a mid grey silt with infrequent scattered charcoal inclusions. Roman pottery (396g) from L7 was in abundance, and dated to *c* AD 275-300 which defines the latter stages of Roman occupancy of the site. The overall expanse of L7, across both Areas 1 and 2, was 856.73m^2. Other intermittent accumulation layers were observed, L5, L6, L8-L11 and L14, all sealed by L7. All seven layers represented episodic silting-up and re-cutting of drainage ditches throughout the Roman occupation of site. Pottery finds from these layers were similarly dated to that from L7.

Other early Roman ditches in A2, that were perpendicular to the drainage channel, included F107, F161, F163 and F191. All of the ditches were on a north-west/south-east alignment and generally exhibited a U-shaped profile with sloped sides. On average they measured at 1.05m in width and 0.56m in depth with all three yielding a range of Roman-dated pottery (622g in total).

Grave F249 (Fig 24)
Grave F249 was located in the centre of ring-ditch F201, showing that the earlier monument was still significant within the Roman landscape. Buried within were the flexed remains of an adult female within grave which measured 1.53m by 0.87m and had survived to a depth of *c* 0.25m. Grave goods included the remains of a Roman pot, dated to *c* AD 120-250/260, close to the head and a *sestertius* of Lucius Verus, struck in AD 162-163, from the hip area which could have been from a purse on their waistband. The presence of the coin means that the burial dates from the later 2nd century onwards. Unfortunately, due to the acidic nature of the soil, the skeletal remains were not in good condition and most of the information about the individual was obtained through dimensions of the surviving bones. Grave F249 was truncated by later Roman enclosure ditch F205.

Photograph 9 Grave F249 – view north-east.

Other features
Other features that are likely to belong to this phase of Late Iron Age to earlier Roman activity (by finds date or stratigraphy) include five ditches[6] and eight pits.[7] Two L-shaped ditches (F213 and F255) were situated between E1 and E2. It would seem that they were contemporary with one another given that they are positioned in the same alignment as well as being similar in size. F213 measured at 7.4m in length, *c* 0.52m in width, and 0.135m in depth, and F255 measuring at 9.4m in length, *c* 0.61m in width and 0.175m in depth. Ditch F225 may also be associated with this activity.

[6] F174, F197, F213, F225 and F255.
[7] F175, F192, F193, F194, F231, F235, F251 and F290.

Later Roman phase (2nd to 3rd century)

Enclosure 3 (E3)
The latest Roman archaeological contexts within Area 1 made up a rectangular enclosure comprised of ditches F140, F181, F205 and F217 with an entrance located in the westernmost corner. All of the ditches were understood to truncate other Roman archaeological contexts. Overall the enclosure was *c* 35m long and *c* 17m wide. On average the depths of the ditches were 0.37m, while finds from all four ditches dated to *c* AD 250-300. Ditch F217 yielded the largest assemblage of Roman pottery from site weighing 2.3kg. Ditch F181 was recorded as a recut of F140.

Other later Roman features
Other features that are likely to belong to this later phase of Roman activity (by finds date or stratigraphy) consist of eight pits.[8] Pits F170 and F223 in particular both produced pottery dating to *c* AD 275-425, and pits F245 and F265 cut one of the backfilled ditches of Enclosure 3.

Photograph 10 Ditch F205 of Enclosure 3 – view south-east.

Other Roman features
Ten other Roman features across Areas 1 and 2 cannot be attributed to an earlier or later Roman phase. They are eight pits[9] and two ditches.[10]

6.1.3 Medieval/post-medieval
Very small quantities of medieval pottery (15th-16th century) and medieval/post-medieval peg-tile were recovered as intrusive finds from features in Area 1, suggesting some form of low-level disturbance over the area.

[8] F128, F165, F166, F170, F214, F223, F245, F265.
[9] F171, F182, F184, F227, F247, F248, F277 and F283.
[10] F220 and F250.

6.1.4 Undated

Overall, across both Areas 1 and 2, eighteen features yielded no finds and were not linked to other archaeological contexts. The undated features included twelve pits,[11] two post-holes,[12] a ditch[13] and a tree-throw.[14]

6.2 Area 3 (Figs 10 & 25)

Area 3 (A3) was located to the south-west measured *c* 638m^2. The area targetted a series of post-holes and ditches previously identified during the evaluation, with the intent of further understanding the contexts and whether they represented an area of habitation. Forty features were excavated, the vast majority of which were undated.

Ditches F45 and F46 were both identified during the evaluation in Trench 59. They were on north-east to south-west alignments exhibiting sloped sides and narrow concave bases. On average the two ditches measured 0.51m in width and 0.19m in depth, with ditch F46 representing a re-cut of F45. The only find was a small sherd of prehistoric pottery (2g) from ditch F46. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from post-hole F310, with Roman pottery from pit F332. A few of the other undated features produced some small fragments of baked clay/daub. These undated features consisted of 25 post-holes,[15] six pits,[16] three tree-throws[17] and one geological feature.[18] The layout and purpose of the post-holes was not clear, though two possible fence lines could be identified on east/west alignments. The only undated feature of note was unurned cremation F338 (0.36m by 0.26m and 0.08m deep) which included both cremated human and animal bone.

6.3 Area 4 (Figs 11 & 25; Photograph 11)

Area 4 (A4) in the centre of the development site measured *c* 864m^2. A series of prehistoric pits had been excavated during the evaluation (T41), which included finds dating to the Middle Bronze Age (fragments of a bucket urn from F56) and Late Iron Age (F62 and F70). The aim of excavation Area 4 was to understand these features and their connections to any more uncovered contexts. Altogether thirteen features were excavated.

6.3.1 Prehistoric

Oven F297 (2.42m by *c* 0.58m and 0.19m deep) was located in the northeastern corner of A4 on an east/west alignment. It was dumbbell-shaped in plan with steep shallow sides and flatish base with a deeper chamber at it's western end. A small pottery assemblage of four sherds were dated as prehistoric (51g). Post-hole F300 on the oven's western end was excavated beneath a layer of *in situ* burning. Small assemblages of prehistoric pottery were also recovered from nearby pits F294 and F302.

6.3.2 Post-medieval

Ditch F299, in the south-western corner of A4, was on a north-west/south-east alignment. The feature was at least 5.5m in length and measured 1.31m wide and 0.49m deep whilst exhibiting an unevenly V-shaped profile with gently-sloped sides and a concave base. A fragment of post-medieval peg-tile was found in F299 (38g). The ditch does not feature on any OS maps and so pre-dates the late 1800s. Fragments of peg-tile (9g) were also recovered from pit F303.

6.3.3 Undated

Ditch F293 was on a north-east/south-west alignment in the north-western corner of A4 measuring at least 18.08m in length, *c* 0.63m wide, and *c* 0.207m deep. The feature exhibited sloped sides and a narrow concave base with a V-shaped profile. Six other features excavated in A4 did not yield any dating evidence, they were pits F295, F301 and F304, post-hole F298, tree-throw F306 and geological

[11] F160, F164, F176, F187, F198, F206, F226, F236, F260, F261, F280 and F281.

[12] F203 and F258.

[13] F296.

[14] F286.

[15] F307, F308, F309, F312, F313, F314, F315, F316, F317, F318, F319, F320, F321, F322, F323, F324, F325, F326, F327, F328, F329, F330, F333, F336 and F346.

[16] F331, F334, F335, F337, F340 and F344.

[17] F311, F339 and F342.

[18] F345.

feature F305. Of note is pit F304 which contained the largest assemblage of heated flint from the site (2,153 pieces at 10.36kg) as well as a substantial quantity of baked clay.

Photograph 11 Oven F297 – view south-east.

6.4 Area 5 (Figs 12-14 & 26; Photographs 12-13)

Area 5 was located towards the central southern edge of the development site and measured *c* 233m^2. The excavation targetted prehistoric contexts including large pits, post-holes and ditches as well as another possible oven. There were twenty-eight features excavated in A5.

6.4.1 Bronze Age and other prehistoric features

Ditch F444 was the earliest ditch within Area 5, cut by ditches F28 and F493. The meandering linear was on a north-east/south-west alignment with steep sides with a V-shaped profile. Ditch F28 was also slightly meandering, but was largely aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, before turning 90° to the north and being cut by ditch F475. Ditch F444 was *c* 0.42m wide by *c* 0.15m deep with F28 *c* 0.76m wide by 0.16m deep. Finds were rare with only two sherds of prehistoric pottery (5g) from F444 and 5 sherds (11g) from F28.

Ditch F475 was located on a north-east/south-west alignment through the centre of Area 5, and F64 from the evaluation is probably slump within the ditch. It was at least 50.16m in length and on average 2.67m in width and 0.92m deep across four interventions. The ditch exhibited steeply sloped sides and a flatish base with a U-shaped profile. Thirty-one sherds (99g) of probable Bronze Age pottery were recovered from F64, along another four sherds of prehistoric pottery (24g) from F475. There were also two intrusive sherds of medieval pottery (19g).

Photograph 12 Ditch F475 sx1 – view south-west.

Ditch F493 was a shallow and wide ditch on a north-west/south-east alignment at the southern end of, at at a right-angle to, ditch F475. The feature measured at least 21.9m in length, *c* 2.24m, and 0.182m deep with seventeen sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 45g. This ditch is probably contemporary with Bronze Age ditch F475.

Pit F447 (0.6m diameter and 0.1m deep) was located in the south-western corner of A6 and was truncated by ditch F493. No finds were recovered from pit F447 though stratigraphically it must be earlier than ditch F493.

A collection of three pits were located in the centre of A5, two of which cut into ditch F475 and one adjacent. Pits F450, F451, and F452 were all circular in plan and varied in size. Nine prehistoric pottery fragments were recovered from F451 (79g) and F452 (5g) as well as daub from F451 and both baked clay and daub from F452.

6.4.2 Medieval/post-medieval

Ditch F436 on the eastern edge of A5 was on a north/south alignment. It continued to the south into Area 6 and was recorded for a total distance of over 92.7m, averaging 1.53m in width and 0.38m in depth. Medieval pottery and peg-tile was recovered from the feature.

Ditch F449 was a north-west/south-east aligned ditch at the southernmost edge of A5. F449 measured at least 10.94m in length, 1.65m in width and 0.43m in depth. The feature had sloped sides and a narrow concave base with a V-shaped profile. A fragment of post-medieval peg tile was recovered from the ditch (7g), though three sherds of residual prehistoric pottery were also found in the feature (9g).

6.4.3 Undated

In the north-eastern corner of Area 4 was oven F75, which was situated on an east/west alignment. F75 measured approximately 1.98m by 1.99m and 0.21m deep. Daub fragments were recovered from what remained of the feature and charcoal flecking was noted as specific concentrations. It was part-excavated during the evaluation. However, wet weather conditions during the evaluation had not preserved F75 at all well for the continued excavation. The overall shape of the feature in plan was

largely indeterminable given its condition, with the flue being the only identifiable characteristic of the oven surviving. The chamber of the oven had been completely destroyed. It would seem that with layers L1 and L2 being so shallow in this area of the site, F75 would have likely succumbed to destruction from modern ploughing. Despite the recovery of 5.3kg of baked clay from F75, no dating evidence was found in the feature. Post-hole F496 was excavated within oven F75, and presumably part of the destroyed oven's main infrastructure towards the centre of the feature. The feature measured at *c* 0.13m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Adjacent to kiln F75 was post-hole F495 (0.43m by 0.33m and *c* 0.46m deep) and may well have been a structural component of the kiln. Ten fragments of daub were recovered from the feature (298g).

Photograph 13 Oven F75 – view west.

Post-hole F442 (0.255m in diameter and 0.05m deep) was located to the south of kiln F75 and was part of the cluster of post-holes labelled F76-F82 from the evaluation.

Amongst the other features which were undated were nine post-holes[19], a stake hole[20], and four pits[21]. All fourteen features were all of varying dimensions and sizes and scattered across A5.

6.5 Area 6 (Figs 12, 15-18 & 27-30; Photographs 14-17)

Area 6 (A6) covered 7106m^2 in total and was the largest of the seven areas on site. One hundred and thirty-one features were excavated in A6, of which four had already been excavated during the evaluation. The features included prehistoric pits and enclosure ditches, Iron Age pits and ditches, the remains of an Anglo-Saxon beam slot structure, and the remnants of a World War 2 spigot mount placement.

6.5.1 Prehistoric

Along the eastern edge of the area, ditch F9 had been part-excavated during the evaluation with pottery dated as prehistoric (50g). A further three sections were excavated to try and ascertain a more

[19] F440, F443, F455, F456, F457, F458, F479, F484 and F488.
[20] F494.
[21] F441, F448, F453, and F454.

specific date. However, the feature did not yield any more diagnostic sherds. It was aligned east/west and totalled 14.67m in length, with an average width of 1.36m and a depth of 0.47m. Adjacent ditch F341 was on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and measured at least 85m in length, *c* 0.64m in width and *c* 0.22m in depth. Ten excavated sections revealed only two prehistoric sherds (17g).

On the western side of the area, on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment were ditches F417, F13/F411 and F408. Totalling approximately 44m long, the ditches averaged 0.36m wide and 0.11m deep, with a very small assemblage of prehistoric pottery coming from F13/F411 and F417. This alignment of ditches continues to the west, where it is likely to be contemporary with prehistoric ditches from Areas 3 and 5 forming a large enclosure. On Area 6 and at 90° to these prehistoric ditches, are undated ditches F409 and F410 and, together with ditch F402, they may be associated with the prehistoric ditches. Similarly, undated ditches F379 and F382, also on a west-north-west to east-south-east and north/south alignment may be contemporary. Two pits also produced finds of prehistoric date, F386 and F389.

Photograph 14 Pit F19 – view south-west.

6.5.2 Middle and Late Bronze Age

Pit F6, excavated in the evaluation, produced a considerable assemblage of 50 sherds of prehistoric pottery, including several from a Middle Bronze Age 'Deverel-Rimbury' bucket urn. Pit F19, which had been partially excavated during the evaluation, was now fully excavated revealing a series of charcoal rich layers which probably represented episodic waste disposal. The feature was sub-circular in plan with sharp under-cutting sides, a U-shaped profile and a flat base. Finds from the feature included Late Bronze Age pottery sherds as well as an intact saddle quern.

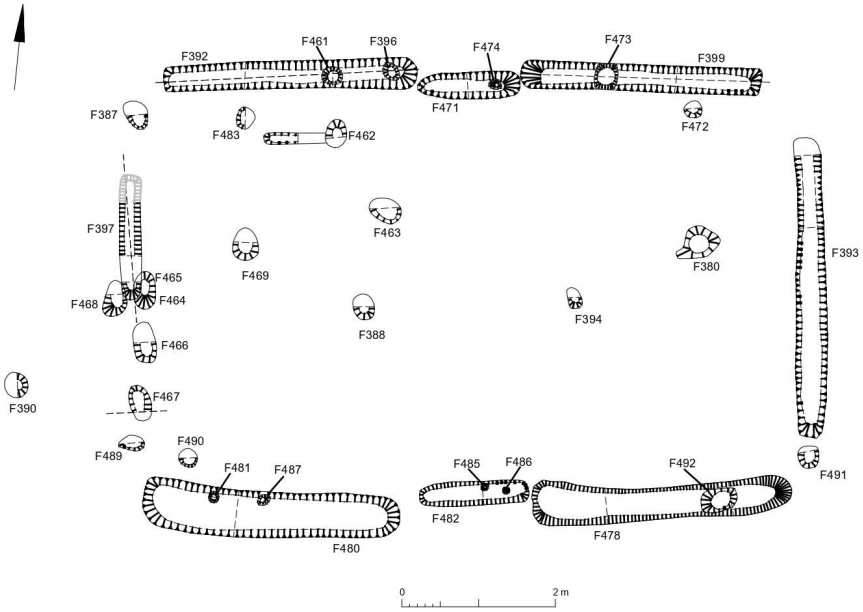
6.5.3 Late Iron Age

There is a small cluster of three Late Iron Age features in Area 6. Feature F35 from the evaluation has now been identified as a pit (1.75m by 0.56m and 0.74m deep). It had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and concave base, and the pottery assemblage included Late Iron Age sherds. Adjacent ditch F353 was a curvilinear feature predominantly on an east/west alignment. The feature measured 16.42m in length, *c* 1.36m in width and *c* 0.3m in depth. The pottery assemblage of 33 sherds included those dated to the Late Iron Age. Ditch F420 was located at the terminal end of ditch F353 on the

same east/west alignment. The feature continued beneath the limit of excavation and measured at least 3.57m in length, *c* 0.95m in width and *c* 0.38m in depth. Despite no finds being recovered from the feature, F420 exhibits the same profile and composition as F353 and looks to be a continuation of the same ditch alignment.

6.5.4 Anglo-Saxon

Structure 1 (S1)
The remnants of a rectangular beam slot structure, henceforth labelled 'S1', were located on the southernmost edge of Area 6. The overall size of S1 was 51.9m^2, measuring *c* 9.18m long by *c* 5.87m wide. On an east/west alignment, it was made up of eight beam slots which averaged 0.17m in depth and 0.36m in width. The structure was formed by three beam slots per long length with single beam slots at both ends, and a number of associated post-holes.



Plan 2 Structure 'S1'.

Northern beam slots and associated features
The northern length of S1 comprised of two long beam slots (F392 and F399) either side of a shorter, central beam slot (F471), all aligned east/west. Beam slots F392 and F399 were 3.3m and 3.14m long respectively and averaged 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep. Post-holes F396 and F461 and F396 were excavated within the eastern half of beam slot F392, with post-hole F473 off-centre in beam slot F399. The three post-holes averaged 0.28m by 0.25m and 0.26m in depth.

Central beam slot F471 was 1.33m long, *c* 0.34m wide and *c* 0.13m deep, and was set into the structure by *c* 0.17m. Post-hole F474 at the eastern end of F471 was 0.17m by 0.13m and 0.21m in depth. Beam slot F471 represents a central entranceway, for likely a framed door which was probably hinged by post-hole F474.

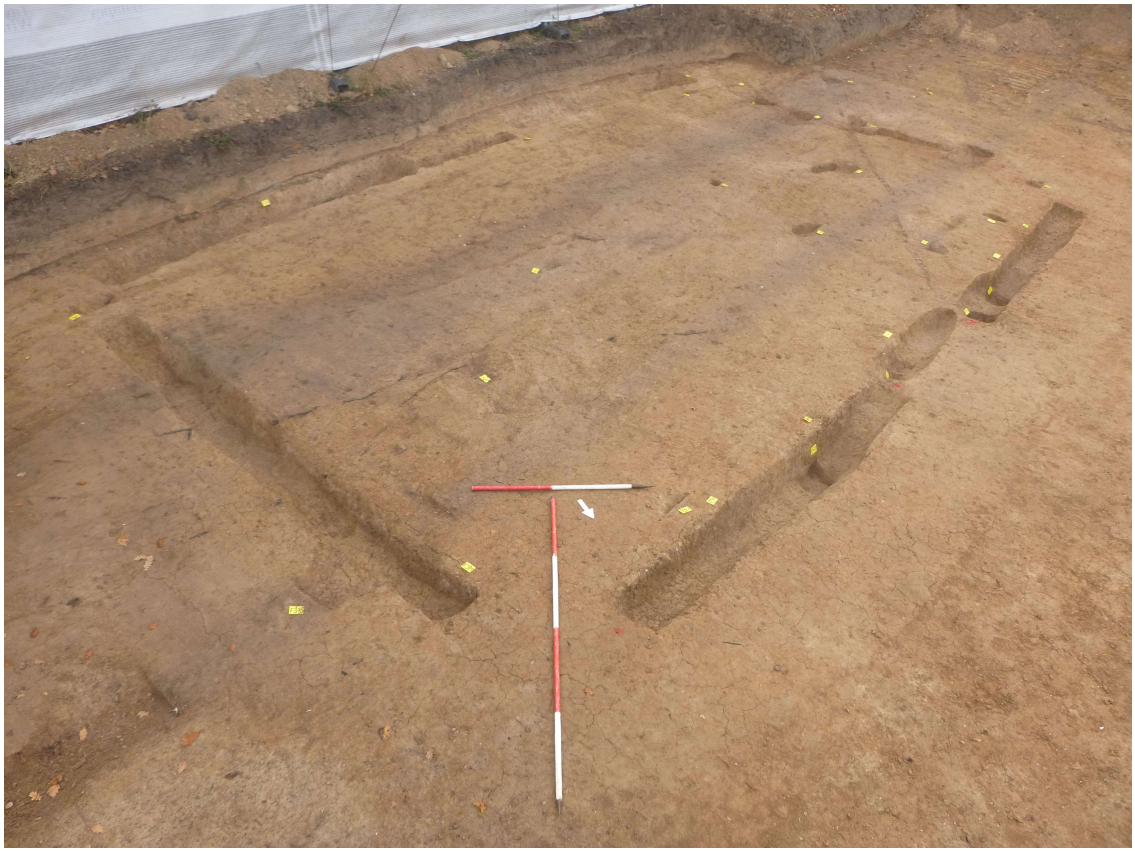
Southern beam slots and associated features
The southern beam slots were almost a mirror image of the northern, with two large beam slots (F480 and F478) either side of a shorter, central beam slot (F482). Beam slots F480 and F478 were 3.35m and 3.4m in length, and averaged 0.52m wide by 0.19m deep. Small post-holes F481 and F487 were excavated within beam slot F480. On average, they were 0.16m by 0.13m and 0.09m in depth. Post-

hole F492 (0.47m by 0.29m and 0.27m deep) was excavated towards the eastern end of beam slot F478.

Central beam slot F482 was inset by *c* 0.3m. It measured 1.44m in length, *c* 0.3m in width and *c* 0.19m in depth, and represented another framed doorway with post-holes (F485 and F486) at the eastern end. The post-holes averaged 0.1m by 0.09m and 0.14m deep. It is clear there would have been two central and opposing entrances on the long sides of the structure.

Eastern beam slot
Eastern beam slot F393 on a north/south alignment measured 3.89m long, *c* 0.36m wide and *c* 0.21m deep. An early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd was recovered from the feature weighing 5g.

Western beam slot
Western beam slot F397 was the shorter of the two ends and was combined with a series of post-holes to the south in order to complete the end of the structure. The beam slot was 1.28m in length, *c* 0.27m in width and *c* 0.07m in depth. Associated post-holes were F464/F465, F466, F467, F468, F489 and F490.



Photograph 15 Structure 1 – view south-west.

Associated features
Post-holes F387 and F491 are located in the corners between the northern and western beams, and the eastern and southern beams respectively. Post-hole F489 between the southern beam and the western beam/post-holes may also be a corner post-hole.

Internally there are a series of post-holes. Slightly off-centre are east/west post-holes F388 and F394, set 3m from the northern beam slot and 2.6m from the southern beam slot. They are positioned 2.7m from the western and eastern beam slots, and are 2.7m apart. It seems likely that they would have supported the gable roof. To the north are post-holes F462, F472 and F483 all positioned slightly irregularly along the inside of the northern beam slots. Post-holes F463 and F469 are also located in the north-west corner of the structure, with post-hole F490 in the far south-east corner.

Pit F380 at the eastern end of S1 and was sub-circular in plan with a narrow protrusion angling westwards. A dense charcoal fill was excavated and sampled but proved to contain little of environmental interest. Due to the nature of the fill, as well as its location within the structure, it could be a hearth. The slight protrusion could well have been caused by raking out and maintaining the pit.

Anglo-Saxon features outside of S1
Post-hole F390 was located just outside of the structure and is presumably related to it, and 6.5m north-west was sub-circular pit F395. Diagnostic jar sherds from the pit dated to the 6th to 7th centuries. Immediately adjacent to the pit were three pits of similar size and shape to F395, these were pits F20/F414/F431, F398 and F433. Dating evidence for all three was scarce with only four small sherds of Roman pottery recovered in total. However, finds from storage pit F433 are of particular interest as it included a discrete deposit of animal bone. Four articulated feet of a single adult cow were found next to a rack of six ribs. The animal remains look to have been gathered, bundled together and stored. Multiple bones from a pig's front feet were found higher in the pit before the cattle bone was encountered near the base and these may also be associated with this group. The proximity of this feature to the Anglo-Saxon structure could be significant.

Photograph 16 Pit F433 with cow ribs and legs – view south south-west.

6.5.5 Medieval and post-medieval

Pit F434 (0.77m in diameter and 0.15m deep) was located in the western parcel of A6 approximately 27m to the north-west of S1. Early medieval pottery was recovered from F434 dating the feature to *c* AD 1000-1225 weighing 179g.

Ditch F360 was located on an east-south-east/west-north-west alignment through the centre of Area 6. The feature measured at least 102.18m in length, *c* 1.44m in width, and *c* 0.28m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. Two peg-tile fragments (60g) and an iron nail were both retrieved. The ditch was not present on any ordnance survey maps and was truncated by modern field boundary ditch F365, so must pre-date 1880 but still be part of a post-medieval landscape.

Also pre-dating the 1880 map and associated with F360 was ditch F436 on a slightly curving north/south alignment. The ditch measured at least 92.66m in length, *c* 1.53m in width, and *c* 0.38m in

depth, with finds including a metal button, animal bone, post-medieval pottery, peg-tile and unfrogged brick. This ditch continues to the north-west as F436 in Area 5 and F299 in Area 4. East/west ditch F356 at the northern edge of Area 6 is probably also associated with ditches F360 and F436, and this early medieval field system.

Also producing fragments of post-medieval peg-tile were pit F374 (20g) and post-hole F354 (21g).

6.5.6 Modern

Modern north/south field boundary ditch F365 is present on early ordnance survey maps of the area (see Map 1 in the Discussion) and was identified in trenches 43 and 21 of the evaluation and in Area 7 to the north (see section 6.7.3). Copper strips, frogged brick, post-medieval pottery and a brass gas key were all recovered from the feature though not retained. Features F378 and F381 were excavated but later identified as tractor wheel ruts.

6.5.7 Second World War

Aerial photography from 1948 shows what is thought to be a spigot mortar emplacement on the north side of the trackway along the southern edge of the site, *c* 100 yards (c 91m) from the road to the east (EHER 21360). The EHER also states that a site visit in 2010 revealed no trace of the emplacement. Similarly, no trace of the emplacement was found in Area 6, but what was found was a U-shaped trench, *c* 0.7m wide and 0.66m deep. Two sections through the trench revealed the remains of sandbags at the base of the trench, with the edges buttressed by corrugated iron sheeting with wooden braces. Finds included a bullet case, CBM fragments, corrugated iron, concrete fragments and iron nails. Seashells in the sandy fill of the trench show that sandbags were being filled from the local beach. The trench is undoubtedly associated with the spigot mortar emplacement, with the sandbags originally placed around the top of the trench and pushed in when it was backfilled. It can only be assumed that the eastern arm of the trench continues to the south and leads to the emplacement.

6.5.8 Undated features

Two undated cremations (F347 and F351) were excavated to the north of ditch F356, with a third undated cremation (F376) 86m to the south. They were all unurned cremations in small, shallow pits (averaging 0.4m by 0.35m and 0.15m deep), with small amounts of cremated human bone and animal bone present. There was no dating evidence from any of these features.

C-shaped ditch F400 enclosed an area of 9.89m2, was 7.38m long, *c* 0.71m wide and *c* 0.13m deep, and had two post-holes (F401 and F403) to the left and right of the entrance. They averaged 0.27m in diameter and 0.10m in depth.

The rest of the undated features from A6 consist of 18 pits[22], 30 post-holes[23], two stake holes[24], two ditches[25] and three tree-throws[26]. A single fragment of Roman brick/tile was found in post-hole F424.

[22] F343, F350, F352, F359, F377, F412, F413, F427, F429, F430, F432, F435, F437, F438, F445, F446, F476 and F477.

[23] F357, F358, F361, F362, F363, F364, F366, F367, F368, F369, F370, F371, F373, F375, F384, F385, F404, F405, F406, F415, F416, F418, F419, F421, F422, F423, F425, F426, F428 and F439.

[24] F348 and F349.

[25] F21 and F459.

[26] F372 and F460.

Photograph 17 World War II trench F470 – view south-west.

Photograph 18 Area 7 working shot – view north-west.

6.6 Area 7 (Figs 19 & 31)

Area 7 was located on the northern edge of the development site and measured *c* 464m2. The excavation targetted two possible prehistoric contexts from the evaluation with the intention of gathering dating evidence whilst also exposing any surrounding contexts. Six features were excavated.

6.6.1 Prehistoric

Pits F273 and F275 both produced small assemblages of prehistoric pottery (8g and 45g respectively), as did silt spread F276 (2g). A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery (11g) was also recovered from pit F272.

6.6.2 Modern

The modern field boundary ditch on the eastern side of A7 was not given a feature number, but it is recorded continuing to the south passing through evaluation trenches T21 and T43 and into excavation Area 6 (F365). Early 20th-century finds were found in the feature but not retained.

6.6.3 Undated

Excavation confirmed that undated features F86 and F193 from the evaluation were pits and not ditches. Feature F271/F274 was geological in origin.

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (Figs 32-37; Appendix 3-4)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

7.1.1 Introduction

The excavation uncovered 3,311 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 42.6kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is low at 13g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented, notably the pottery which has a MSW of just 10g. There were rim sherds from 22.35 vessels (EVE) (Table 1). Pottery accounts for approximately 74% of this material by sherd count and 57% of the sherd weight (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	2,457	74.2%	24,434	57.3%	10	22.35
CBM	854	25.8%	18,226	42.7%	21	-
All	***3,311***		***42,660***		***13***	***22.35***

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Pottery and CBM were recovered from 148 features and seven layers (Table 2). The majority of contexts contained very little of either with 20 or fewer sherds, although a small number of contexts produced more substantial assemblages. Four contexts produced assemblages with 100 or more sherds, and the largest assemblage at 295 sherds weighing 2.6kg came from ditch F217 (Table 2). The next largest assemblage was 191 sherds weighing 5.3kg from oven F75, followed by pit F128 at 155 sherds weighing 425g (Table 2). Other assemblages of note came from ring-ditch F201 (159 sherds at 1.3kg) and ditch F264 (123, 1.9kg) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F9	Ditch	1	2	2
F19	Pit	88	810	9
F28	Ditch	9	21	2
F35	Pit	46	587	13
F46	Ditch	1	2	2
F75	Oven	191	5,305	28
F107	Ditch	10	76	8
F128	Pit	155	425	3
F140	Ditch	42	352	8
F158	Ditch	31	614	20
F162	Ditch	1	5	5
F163	Ditch	36	385	11
F165	Pit	15	186	12
F166	Pit	1	4	4
F167	Pit	2	12	6
F168	Pit	3	10	3
F169	Pit	7	103	15
F170	Pit	9	102	11
F171	Pit	1	11	11
F172	Ditch	46	500	11
F173	Ditch	4	87	22
F174	Ditch	6	218	36
F175	Pit	3	55	18
F177	Ditch	36	370	10
F178	Ditch	7	91	13
F179	Ditch	71	834	12

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F180	Ditch	36	626	17
F182	Pit	16	52	3
F183	Ditch	1	17	17
F184	Pit	2	48	24
F185	Ditch	4	20	5
F188	Ditch	8	120	15
F190	Ditch	1	5	5
F191	Ditch	22	125	6
F192	Pit	2	24	12
F193	Pit	11	50	5
F194	Pit	2	14	7
F195	Ditch	1	15	15
F196	Ditch	56	681	12
F197	Ditch	42	672	16
F199	Ditch	41	1,947	47
F201	Ring-ditch	159	1,327	8
F202	Ditch	82	993	12
F204	Ditch	23	146	6
F205	Ditch	72	368	5
F207	Ditch	83	822	10
F208	Ditch	99	745	8
F209	Post-hole	3	16	5
F211	Post-hole	3	10	3
F213	Ditch/gully	50	1,029	21
F214	Pit	1	15	15
F217	Ditch	295	2,629	9
F219	Post-hole	1	8	8
F220	Ditch	3	9	3
F221	Tree-throw	1	5	5
F223	Pit	15	47	3
F225	Ditch	78	346	4
F227	Pit	7	142	20
F228	Pit	4	89	22
F229	Ditch	27	200	7
F231	Pit	4	29	7
F232	Post-hole	1	16	16
F233	Ditch	8	67	8
F234	Post-hole	7	37	5
F235	Pit	1	5	5
F237	Post-hole	20	165	8
F238	Post-hole	1	5	5
F239	Post-hole	4	8	2
F242	Pit	1	1	1
F243	Ditch	17	570	33
F245	Pit	12	351	29
F247	Pit	4	3	1
F248	Pit	3	11	4
F249	Grave	57	848	15
F250	Ditch	30	234	8
F252	Ditch	75	920	12

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F253	Ditch	3	34	11
F254	Post-hole	2	15	8
F255	Ditch/gully	47	274	6
F256	Ditch	7	66	9
F257	Pit	20	95	5
F259	Ditch	4	17	4
F262	Post-hole	15	113	8
F263	Ditch	17	125	7
F264	Ditch	123	1,911	15
F266	Pit	29	545	19
F268	Pit	8	163	20
F269	Pit	3	42	14
F272	Pit	1	11	11
F273	Pit	3	8	3
F275	Pit	12	45	4
F276	Spread	3	2	1
F277	Pit	2	12	6
F278	Ditch	13	75	6
F279	Ditch	22	99	5
F282	Pit	4	21	5
F283	Pit	3	14	5
F284	Ditch	1	4	4
F285	Tree-throw	96	300	3
F287	Ditch	11	109	10
F288	Pit	1	8	8
F289	Ditch	51	265	5
F290	Pit	29	564	19
F291	Pit	2	5	3
F292	Ditch	4	95	24
F294	Pit	6	16	3
F297	Oven	4	51	13
F299	Ditch	1	38	38
F302	Pit	5	60	12
F303	Pit	2	18	9
F304	Pit	38	637	17
F307	Post-hole	1	2	2
F308	Post-hole	1	3	3
F310	Post-hole	12	80	7
F317	Post-hole	3	4	1
F332	Pit	4	20	5
F341	Ditch	2	17	9
F353	Ditch	34	177	5
F354	Post-hole	1	21	21
F355	Ditch	12	62	5
F356	Ditch	1	1	1
F360	Ditch	6	113	19
F365	Ditch	1	1,185	1185
F374	Pit	1	20	20
F377	Pit	16	46	3
F386	Pit	8	10	1

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F389	Pit	9	13	1
F392	Beam slot	3	11	4
F393	Beam slot	1	5	5
F395	Pit	40	1,346	34
F396	Post-hole	2	2	1
F398	Pit	1	48	48
F399	Beam slot	2	12	6
F414	Pit	6	51	9
F417	Ditch	1	2	2
F424	Post-hole	1	5	5
F433	Pit	19	141	7
F434	Pit	3	179	60
F436	Ditch	7	277	40
F444	Ditch	3	6	2
F449	Ditch	5	18	4
F451	Pit	9	79	9
F452	Pit	7	52	7
F463	Post-hole	1	68	68
F470	WW2 trench	5	253	51
F475	Ditch	10	55	6
F478	Beam slot	2	3	2
F492	Post-hole	1	1	1
F493	Ditch	17	45	3
F495	Post-hole	10	298	30
L2	Subsoil	7	1,413	202
L6	Accumulation	11	166	15
L7	Accumulation	16	515	32
L8	Accumulation	51	1,165	23
L11	Accumulation	11	640	58
L12	Accumulation	2	23	12
L14	Accumulation	8	161	20
?	?	27	191	7
	Total	***3,311***	***42,660***	***13***

Table 2 Combined quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

6.1.2 Prehistoric pottery

There was a good-sized assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery at 1,121 sherds weighing 8.8kg with an EVE of 3.31 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is very low at 8g and this material is heavily fragmented. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 97 features and two layers, although the majority contained very small-sized assemblages with 10 or fewer sherds (Table 4). A substantial proportion of the handmade pottery is residual and comes from features which also contained material of later date. A small number of features contained discrete assemblages of prehistoric pottery, although many of these also produced small quantities of intrusive Late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman pottery (Table 4). The largest assemblage came from ring-ditch F201 at 136 sherds weighing 1,134g with an EVE of 0.42, followed by tree-throw F285 at 94 sherds with a weight of 295g and EVE of 0.20. Other notable assemblages of prehistoric pottery came from pit F19 (78, 777g, EVE:0.57), ditch F252 (71, 877g, EVE of 0.33), ditch F202 (67, 856g, EVE:0.27) and ditch F179 (55, 636g, EVE:0.59) (Table 4).

As can be seen in Table 3, the handmade pottery was tempered with a variety of materials (flint, sand, grog, organics, shell, mica, and rock fragments?). Sand-tempered (fabric HMS) and flint-tempered wares (fabric HMF) together account for 82% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count, 79% of the weight and 87% of the EVE. There is also a small quantity of grog-tempered pottery (fabric HMG) with 63 sherds with a weight of 525g and EVE of 0.04 (Table 3).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	271	1,569	6	0.68
HMFG	Handmade flint & grog-tempered	12	200	17	0.00
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	16	165	10	0.00
HMFSG	Handmade flint, sand & grog-tempered	2	17	9	0.00
HMFRF	Handmade flint & rock fragments	11	102	9	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	63	525	8	0.04
HMGF	Handmade grog & flint-tempered	15	78	5	0.00
HMGS	Handmade grog & sand-tempered	8	67	8	0.00
HMGSF	Handmade grog, sand & flint-tempered	1	29	29	0.03
HMO	Handmade organic-tempered	1	83	83	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	647	5,408	8	2.20
HMSF	Handmade sand & flint-tempered	19	205	11	0.03
HMSG	Handmade sand & grog-tempered	8	47	6	0.08
HMSM	Handmade sand & mica-tempered	4	27	7	0.00
HMSO	Handmade sand & organic tempered	9	167	19	0.19
HMSSH	Handmade sand & shell-tempered	3	20	7	0.00
HMSH	Handmade shell-tempered	7	67	10	0.00
HMSMO	Handmade sand, mica & organic-tempered	1	18	18	0.06
HMT	Handmade temperless	2	12	6	0.00
HM CRUMBS	Handmade unidentifiable crumbs	21	19	1	0.00
	Total	***1,121***	***8,825***	***8***	***3.31***

Table 3 Summary of the prehistoric pottery by fabric type.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F19	Pit	78	777	10	0.57
F28	Ditch	5	11	2	0.00
F35	Pit	18	252	14	0.00
F46	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F107	Ditch	3	22	7	0.00
F128	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F140	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F158	Ditch	5	32	6	0.00
F162	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F163	Ditch	7	65	9	0.00
F167	Pit	2	12	6	0.00
F168	Pit	1	8	8	0.00
F169	Pit	4	89	22	0.06
F172	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F174	Ditch	4	126	32	0.00
F175	Pit	2	42	21	0.00
F177	Ditch	3	56	19	0.00
F178	Ditch	2	20	10	0.00
F179	Ditch	55	636	12	0.59
F180	Ditch	5	135	27	0.00
F182	Pit	11	34	3	0.03
F183	Ditch	1	17	17	0.00
F185	Ditch	1	10	10	0.00
F188	Ditch	7	53	8	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F191	Ditch	2	20	10	0.00
F192	Pit	1	20	20	0.11
F193	Pit	2	15	8	0.09
F196	Ditch	44	492	11	0.22
F197	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F199	Ditch	1	16	16	0.00
F201	Ring-ditch	136	1,134	8	0.42
F202	Ditch	67	856	13	0.27
F204	Ditch	12	63	5	0.00
F205	Ditch	14	51	4	0.02
F208	Ditch	35	165	5	0.08
F211	Post-hole	3	10	3	0.00
F217	Ditch	20	74	4	0.00
F219	Post-hole	1	8	8	0.00
F223	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F225	Ditch	3	36	12	0.00
F227	Pit	2	17	9	0.00
F228	Pit	2	9	5	0.00
F229	Ditch	24	179	7	0.05
F231	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F232	Post-hole	1	16	16	0.00
F233	Ditch	3	11	4	0.00
F234	Post-hole	2	7	4	0.00
F237	Post-hole	1	5	5	0.00
F239	Post-hole	3	4	1	0.00
F242	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F243	Ditch	5	43	9	0.00
F247	Pit	2	2	1	0.00
F248	Pit	2	10	5	0.00
F250	Ditch	21	170	8	0.00
F252	Ditch	71	877	12	0.33
F253	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F255	Ditch/gully	11	89	8	0.08
F257	Pit	13	76	6	0.00
F259	Ditch	2	6	3	0.00
F262	Post-hole	15	113	8	0.00
F264	Ditch	15	139	9	0.00
F266	Pit	2	11	6	0.00
F268	Pit	4	54	14	0.00
F273	Pit	3	8	3	0.00
F275	Pit	12	45	4	0.00
F276	Spread	3	2	1	0.00
F278	Ditch	12	72	6	0.00
F279	Ditch	21	93	4	0.00
F282	Pit	4	21	5	0.00
F283	Pit	2	11	6	0.02
F285	Tree-throw	94	295	3	0.20
F287	Ditch	8	69	9	0.00
F288	Pit	1	8	8	0.00
F289	Ditch	43	159	4	0.08

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F290	Pit	2	5	3	0.00
F291	Pit	2	5	3	0.00
F292	Ditch	2	4	2	0.00
F294	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F297	Oven	4	51	13	0.00
F302	Pit	5	60	12	0.00
F310	Post-hole	12	80	7	0.00
F332	Pit	3	9	3	0.00
F341	Ditch	2	17	9	0.00
F353	Ditch	22	129	6	0.00
F386	Pit	8	10	1	0.00
F389	Pit	9	13	1	0.00
F392	Beam slot	3	11	4	0.00
F395	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F414	Pit	3	24	8	0.00
F417	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F433	Pit	9	66	7	0.00
F444	Ditch	2	5	3	0.00
F449	Ditch	3	9	3	0.02
F451	Pit	2	17	9	0.00
F452	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F475	Ditch	4	24	6	0.03
F492	Post-hole	1	1	1	0.00
F493	Ditch	16	31	2	0.00
L2	Subsoil	5	12	2	0.00
L8	Accumulation/Colluvium	2	21	11	0.00
U/S	Unstratified	27	191	7	0.04
	Total	***1,121***	***8,825***	***8***	***3.31***

Table 4 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific contexts.

The prehistoric pottery ranges in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. The earliest identifiable sherds came from pit F302 and consist of grog-tempered sherds (fabric HMG) decorated with a cordon with finger-tip impressions from a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn. It should also be remembered that middle Bronze Age bucket urns were recovered from pits F6 and F56 of the evaluation, with possible Bronze Age sherds also recovered from F64 (CAT Report 177).

Pit F19 produced a good-sized assemblage of prehistoric pottery at 78 sherds weighing 777g with an EVE of 0.57 (Table 5). Most of the material was tempered with flint (fabric HMF), with a smaller quantity tempered with sand (fabric HMS) and with flint and rock fragments (fabric HMFRF) (Table 5). The flint-tempered pottery includes a variety of jars: shouldered jars with an upright rim, jars with flat-topped rims, and jars similar to the types A (jar with round body, short upright or flared rim) (**Fig. 32.1-2**), D (jar with round or slightly angular shoulder with out-tuned rim) and E (jar slack shouldered with upright or slightly out turned rim) from the Late Bronze Age assemblage at Springfield Lyons, Essex (Brown 2013). Some of this material has been decorated with finger-tip impression along the shoulder (**Fig 32.1**), on the top of the rim (cabled-rim), while one sherd has a possible red haematite coating. In fabric HMGSF, there was a type A jar with a cabled rim. The vessel forms and the limited decoration, which is restricted to fingernail and fingertip impressions, suggests that this assemblages dates to the Late Bronze Age.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	48	514	11	0.54
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	1	21	21	0.00
HMFRF	Handmade flint & rock fragments	10	92	9	0.00
HMGS	Handmade grog & sand-tempered	1	4	4	0.00
HMGSF	Handmade grog, sand & flint-tempered	1	29	29	0.03
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	16	88	0.06	0.00
HMSF	Handmade sand & flint-tempered	1	29	29	0.00
	Total	***78***	***777***	***10***	***0.57***

Table 5 Summary of the prehistoric pottery from fire-pit F19 listed by fabric type.

Ring-ditch F201 produced the largest assemblage of prehistoric pottery from the excavation at 136 sherds weighing 1,134g with an EVE of 0.42, although the material is very fragmented and the mean sherd weight is just 7g (Table 6). Handmade pottery tempered with fine sand (fabric HMS), and often with black smoothed/burnished or wiped surfaces, account for the majority of the material (Table 6). Vessel forms in fabric HMS include a shoulder jar with vertical rim (EVE:0.09) (**Fig. 32. 6**), a weakly shoulder jar with a vertical flat-topped slightly cabled rim (EVE: 0.08) (**Fig. 32. 5**) and wide shouldered jar with a slight bead rim (EVE:0.03) (**Fig. 33. 7**). In fabric HMS there is also a base with a slight footring from a fineware bowl. In fabric HMSO there a flat-topped jar with a cabled rim (EVE:0.02) possibly of Late Bronze Age date. The bias towards sand-tempered fabrics and the plain or sparsely decorated vessels suggests a date during the Iron Age, possibly the Early Iron Age although a number of Middle Iron Age forms are also present.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	8	62	8	0.00
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	1	12	13	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	118	977	8	0.37
HMSF	Handmade sand & flint-tempered	2	10	5	0.03
HMSO	Handmade sand & organic tempered	6	65	11	0.00
HMSSH	Handmade sand & shell-tempered	1	7	7	0.00
	Total	***136***	***1,134***	***8***	***0.42***

Table 6 Summary of the prehistoric pottery from ring-ditch F201 listed by fabric type.

Ditch F202 produced a modest-sized assemblage of mostly sand-tempered handmade pottery at 67 sherds weighing 856g with an EVE of 0.27. This was found alongside a small quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. Vessel forms consist of jars with bead rims and high shoulders (EVE:0.08), jars with a concave shoulder and vertical rim (EVE:0.05) (**Fig. 33.9**) and jars with a vertical rim with a high angular shoulder (EVE:0.07) (**Fig. 33.8**). These vessels are similar to the Little Waltham Middle Iron Age jars of types F2, F4, and F8 (Drury 1978, 54-55 figs. 37-38).

Ditch F252 produced 71 sherds weighing 877g with an EVE of 0.33 (Table 7). Most of the handmade pottery from this feature is sand-tempered (Table 7) and the only vessel is a shouldered jar (**Fig. 33.10**) which resembles the F2 or F10B type jars from Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 54-55 figs 37-38), which suggests a Middle Iron Age date for this assemblage.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	1	9	9	0.00
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	1	11	11	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	69	857	12	0.33
	Total	***71***	***877***	***12***	***0.33***

Table 7 Summary of the prehistoric pottery from ditch F252 listed by fabric type.

Ditch F179 produced a modest-sized assemblage of prehistoric pottery, although there was also a small quantity of Late Iron Age-early Roman and Roman pottery which could be intrusive and from Roman ditch F180 which cuts it. The prehistoric pottery consists of 55 sherds weighing 636g with an EVE of 0.59. The majority of this material was sand-tempered (fabric HMS) (Table 8) and includes a handmade pierced lid in fabric HMS (EVE:0.48) (**Fig. 32.4**). There was also a possible Middle Iron Age shouldered jar (EVE:0.11) (**Fig. 32.3**).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	4	36	9	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	50	593	12	0.59
HMSH	Handmade shell-tempered	1	7	7	0.00
	Total	***55***	***636***	***12***	***0.59***

Table 8 Summary of the prehistoric pottery from ditch F179 listed by fabric type.

Other prehistoric pottery of note include:

- from pit F283, a flat-toped jar with a cabled rim (EVE:0.03) in a flint-tempered fabric of possible Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date,
- from pit F192, a Cam 264? (EVE:0.06) in fabric HMS, although it could be wheel-finished, of Middle or Late Iron Age date (**Fig. 34.12**),
- from ditch F196, an Iron Age wide high-shouldered jar (EVE:0.17) with an everted rim in fabric HMSO (**Fig. 34.13**), and
- from ditch F208, a possible Middle Iron Age shouldered jar (**Fig. 34.14**).

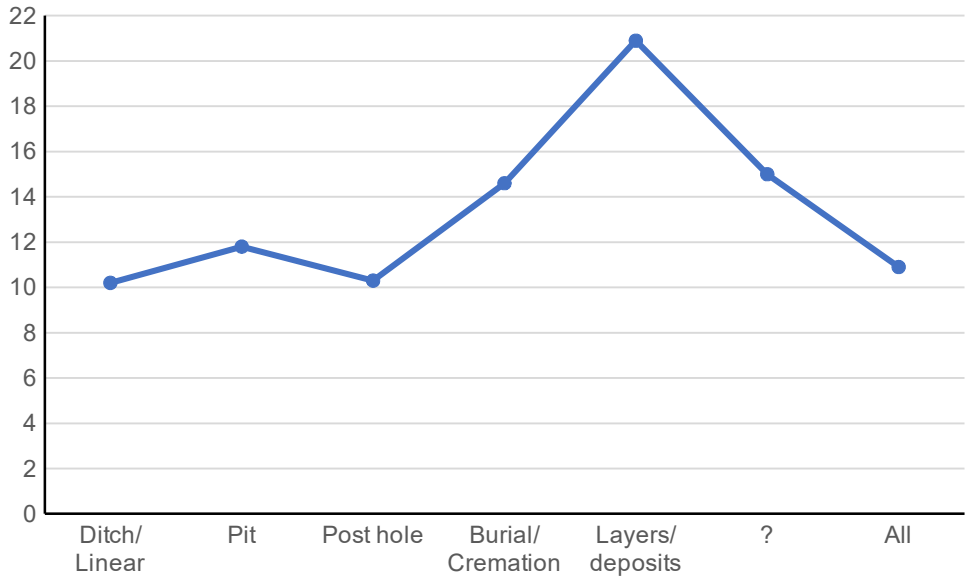
7.1.3 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998). The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics are those used to study the material from the Stanway (Benfield 2007) and Colchester Institute (Loughton forthcoming) assemblages (Table 9). The Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided into the following groups:

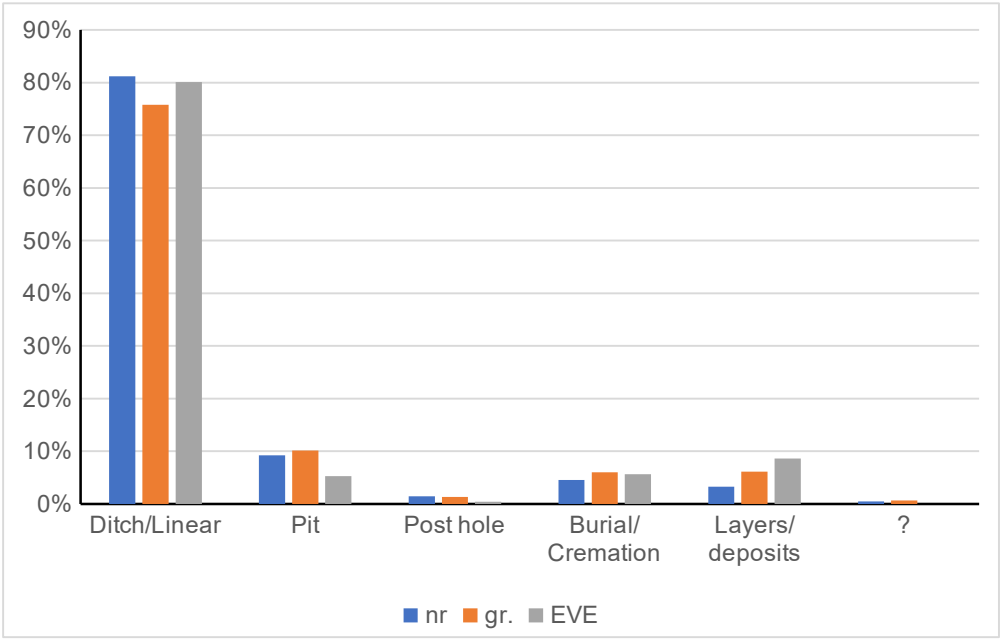
- RCW 1: Black surface ware, typically thin-walled, micaceous, with very smooth burnished surfaces.
- RCW 2: Pimply ware (sand and grog) often with a black outer surface.
- RCW 4: Thin-walled similar to FSW/EGW, orange to red surfaces, some voids, pimply.

Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR* **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a large assemblage of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery at 1,288 sherds with a weight of 14kg and EVE of 17.95 (Tables 10-11). The mean sherd weight is 11g and the pottery is heavily fragmented, and this goes for the pottery recovered from the main depositional contexts (ditches, pits, post-holes) for which the mean sherd weights are all similar ranging between 10-12g (Graph 1). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from 78 features and six layers, most of which produced assemblages with 19 or fewer sherds (Table 12). There were, however, a small number of features with more substantial assemblages. The largest assemblage from ditch F217 totals 248 sherds weighing 2.3kg with an EVE of 4.08 from ditch F217. This is followed by ditch F264 with 101 sherds weighing 1.58kg with an EVE of 2.20 (Table 12). Other noteworthy assemblages came from ditch F207 (77 sherds at 802g, EVE:1.43) and ditch F225 (75, 310g, EVE:0.46) (Table 12). The distribution of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery by the depositional context shows that the majority of the material by sherd count, weight and EVE was recovered from ditches while only a small proportion came from other types of context (Graph 2).

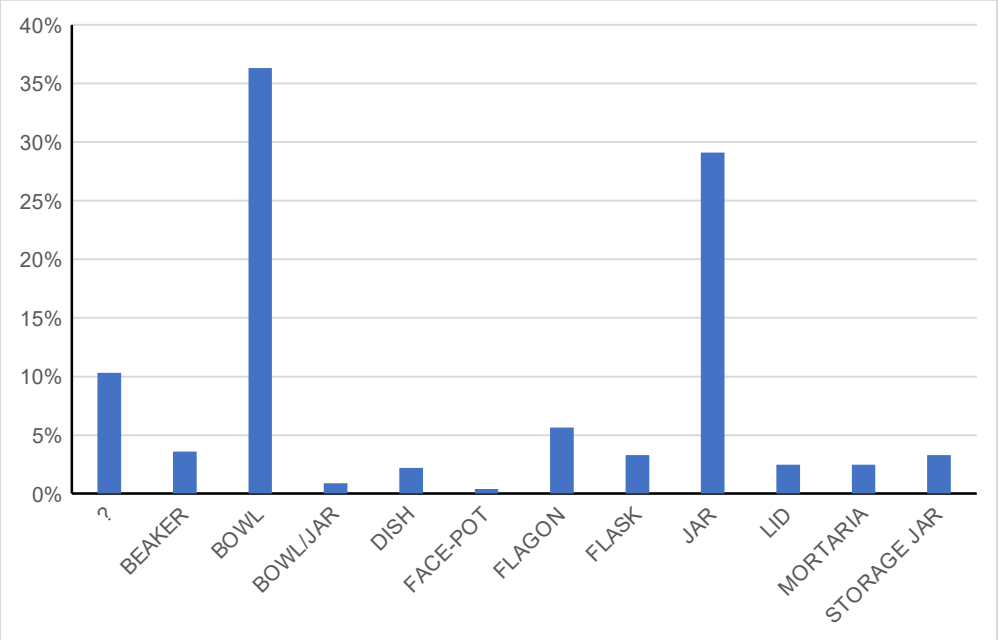


Graph 1 Mean sherd weight for the main depositional contexts.



Graph 2 Percentage of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery via sherd count, weight, and EVE from the main depositional contexts.

The pottery assemblage is unusually dominated by bowls (36%) followed by jars (29%) (Graph 3). A wide range of other vessels types, such as beakers, storage jars, dishes, lids and mortaria are found in low percentages. Flagons, which are typically never common in Roman pottery assemblages, are slightly better represented in the assemblage, accounting for 6% of the EVE, although this is slightly misleading as the figure comes from just one complete flagon rim.



Graph 3 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	AD 43-110
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	Roman
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	Roman
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	AD 225/250-425
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DJ/GX	Coarse oxidised and related wares with grey core	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	AD 43-225
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	AD 43-160
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	AD 110/125-400
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GTW GREY (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey with black grog	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired with patchy grey surfaces	Roman
GX/DJ	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, with oxidised core	Roman
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	Roman

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	AD 43-425
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ (M)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares, micaceous	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BG)	Romanising Coarse ware with black grog	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware 2 (Pimply, black surface)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
REP	Italian Republican amphorae (Dr.1, Dr.2-4, CAM 176)	150 BC-AD 150
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	AD 43-400
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WB	Grey slipped wares	Roman
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	Roman
XX	Unidentified	Roman?

Table 9 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	7	63	9	0.07
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	4	163	41	0.00
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	2	10	5	0.03
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	10	45	5	0.23
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	18	107	6	0.41
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	1	4	4	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	1	4	4	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	4	17	4	0.05
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	18	102	6	1.00
DJ (S)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (sandier)	37	321	9	0.96
DJ/GX	Coarse oxidised and related wares with grey core	3	9	3	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	8	14	2	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	2	9	5	0.05
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	3	6	2	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	2	4	2	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	11	69	6	0.10
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	11	173	16	0.31
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	86	1,221	14	1.75
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	3	15	5	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	40	468	12	0.08
GTW BG	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	7	63	9	0.00
GTW GREY	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey	1	3	3	0.00
GTW GREY BG	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey with black grog	1	7	7	0.00

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
GTW OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	11	130	12	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	517	3,924	8	4.17
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	45	462	10	0.93
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (sandier)	24	236	10	0.00
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired with patchy grey surfaces	154	1,671	11	2.99
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	4	4	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	13	953	73	0.05
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	1	25	25	0.00
HZ (M)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	1	68	68	0.00
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	16	757	47	0.13
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	40	814	20	2.26
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	10	110	11	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	38	120	3	0.12
RCW (BG)	Romanising Coarse ware with black grog	26	202	8	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	16	171	11	0.39
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware 2 (Pimply, black surface)	43	911	21	0.95
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	6	24	4	0.08
REP	Italian Republican amphorae (Dr.1, Dr.2-4, CAM 176)	1	5	5	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	4	41	10	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	2	16	8	0.04
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	5	281	56	0.44
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	25	270	11	0.32
WB	Grey slipped wares	3	11	4	0.00
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	6	23	4	0.04
	Total	***1,288***	***14,036***	***11***	***17.95***

Table 10 Summary of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery listed by fabric type.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.03**
	DRAG 18	0.03
BACG	**All**	**0.07**
	DRAG 31	0.07
BSW 1	**All**	**0.23**
	?	0.11
	CAM 227	0.12
BSW 2	**All**	**0.41**
	?	0.15
	CAM 109	0.08
	CAM 227	0.18
CZ	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 406	0.05
DJ	**All**	**1.00**
	CAM 151	1.00
DJ (S)	**All**	**0.96**

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
	?	0.36
	CAM 207/296	0.60
EA	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 537	0.05
FSW/EGW	**All**	**0.10**
	?	0.10
GA	**All**	**0.31**
	CAM 39A	0.06
	CAM 304	0.11
	CAM 305A	0.14
GB	**All**	**1.75**
	CAM 37A/38A	0.26
	CAM 37B/38B	0.19
	CAM 39B	0.03
	CAM 40B	0.04
	CAM 278	1.23
GTW	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 220	0.03
	LID	0.05
GX	**All**	**4.17**
	?	1.08
	CAM 218	0.22
	CAM 243-244/246	0.03
	CAM 268	2.31
	CAM 287-290	0.07
	CAM 299	0.23
	CAM 307	0.03
	CAM 508	0.06
	CAM 513	0.14
GX (BG)	**All**	**0.93**
	CAM 119	0.21
	CAM 218	0.57
	CAM 221	0.15
GX/47	**All**	**2.99**
	?	0.47
	BOWL	0.07
	C1.1.2	0.64
	CAM 218	0.75
	CAM 221	0.81
	CAM 243-244/246	0.05
	CAM 268	0.07
	CAM 307	0.13
HZ	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 273	0.05
HZ OX	**All**	**0.13**
	CAM 270B	0.11
	CAM 273	0.02
KX	**All**	**2.26**
	?	0.09
	CAM 37A/38A	0.06

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
	CAM 37B/38B	0.46
	CAM 39B	0.16
	CAM 278	0.30
	CAM 305B	1.19
RCW	**All**	**0.12**
	?	0.12
RCW 1	**All**	**0.39**
	CAM 102	0.08
	CAM 221	0.05
	CAM 270B	0.26
RCW 2	**All**	**0.95**
	?	0.13
	CAM 266	0.66
	CAM 270B	0.16
RCW 4	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 218	0.08
SW	**All**	**0.04**
	?	0.04
TZ (I)	**All**	**0.44**
	CAM 498	0.44
WA	**All**	**0.32**
	CAM 37A/38A	0.08
	CAM 46/311	0.05
	CAM 507	0.19
WMF	**All**	**0.04**
	?	0.04
Total		**17.95**

Table 11 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F19	Pit	7	17	2	0.08
F107	Ditch	6	52	9	0.09
F128	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F140	Ditch	40	326	8	0.25
F158	Ditch	17	214	13	0.33
F163	Ditch	23	277	12	0.00
F165	Pit	15	186	12	0.00
F166	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F169	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F170	Pit	6	94	16	0.03
F171	Pit	1	11	11	0.00
F172	Ditch	45	495	11	0.22
F173	Ditch	4	87	22	0.07
F174	Ditch	1	82	82	0.00
F175	Pit	1	13	13	0.00
F177	Ditch	25	199	8	0.18
F178	Ditch	5	71	14	0.00
F179	Ditch	9	69	8	0.15
F180	Ditch	13	371	29	0.40
F182	Pit	4	15	4	0.18

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F184	Pit	2	48	24	0.06
F185	Ditch	2	8	4	0.05
F190	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F191	Ditch	19	80	4	0.14
F192	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F193	Pit	9	35	4	0.12
F194	Pit	2	14	7	0.00
F196	Ditch	3	10	3	0.00
F197	Ditch	33	465	14	0.71
F199	Ditch	31	349	11	0.49
F201	Ring-ditch	11	47	5	0.16
F202	Ditch	10	95	10	0.14
F204	Ditch	10	78	8	0.21
F205	Ditch	51	289	6	0.71
F207	Ditch	77	802	10	1.43
F208	Ditch	44	351	8	0.63
F209	Post-hole	3	16	5	0.06
F213	Ditch/gully	35	287	8	0.33
F214	Pit	1	15	15	0.00
F217	Ditch	248	2,338	9	4.08
F220	Ditch	3	9	3	0.00
F221	Tree-throw	1	5	5	0.00
F223	Pit	7	33	5	0.05
F225	Ditch	75	310	4	0.46
F227	Pit	5	125	25	0.00
F228	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F231	Pit	2	16	8	0.05
F233	Ditch	3	26	9	0.00
F234	Post-hole	4	23	6	0.00
F235	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F237	Post-hole	9	131	15	0.02
F243	Ditch	12	519	43	0.26
F245	Pit	9	311	35	0.00
F247	Pit	2	1	1	0.00
F248	Cremation	1	1	1	0.00
F249	Grave	57	848	15	1.00
F250	Ditch	2	33	17	0.00
F254	Post-hole	2	15	8	0.00
F255	Ditch/gully	31	142	5	0.21
F256	Ditch	7	66	9	0.00
F257	Pit	6	11	2	0.00
F263	Ditch	12	89	7	0.08
F264	Ditch	103	1,582	15	2.20
F266	Pit	22	143	7	0.21
F268	Pit	3	106	35	0.14
F269	Pit	3	42	14	0.00
F272	Pit	1	11	11	0.00
F277	Pit	1	8	8	0.04
F283	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
F290	Pit	3	58	19	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F332	Pit	1	11	11	0.00
F353	Ditch	11	37	3	0.00
F355	Ditch	11	62	5	0.04
F356	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F360	Ditch	1	19	19	0.00
F398	Pit	1	48	48	0.00
F399	Beam slot	1	11	11	0.00
F414	Pit	1	22	22	0.00
F433	Pit	1	10	10	0.00
F463	Post-hole	1	68	68	0.00
L6	Accumulation	2	39	20	0.00
L7	Accumulation	10	395	40	1.13
L8	Accumulation/Colluvium	28	418	15	0.41
L11	Ditch overburden	9	230	26	0.26
L12	Natural layer	1	5	5	0.00
L14	Ditch overburden	4	61	15	0.00
	Total	***1,288***	***14,036***	***11***	***17.95***

Table 12 Quantities of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from specific contexts.

Assemblage as a whole

The pottery ranges in date from the Late Iron Age to the later Roman period, although pottery dating to the 3rd century AD is less common and the latest dateable vessel forms date to the last quarter of the 3rd century AD. The bulk of the Roman pottery dates from the early Roman period until the early/mid-3rd century AD.

There is a small assemblage of Late Iron Age grog-tempered and related wares (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW GREY, GTW GREY BG, GTW OX) at 60 sherds with a weight of 671g and EVE of 0.08 (Table 10). This represents 4.7% of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 4.8% by weight and 0.4% of the EVE. Vessels are limited to the Cam 220 bowl (EVE:0.03) and ceramic lids (EVE:0.05). Most of this material is residual and was recovered from Roman contexts.

There is a larger assemblage of Romanising coarse wares (fabrics RCW, RCW BG, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4) dating to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period, at 129 sherds with a weight of 1,428g and EVE of 1.54 (Table 10). This material represents 10.0% of the sherd count, 10.2.% of the sherd weight and 8.6% of the EVE. Vessel forms include rare examples of the Cam 102 beaker (EVE:0.08), Cam 218 bowl (EVE:0.08) and Cam 221 bowl (EVE:0.05), while most of the EVE is taken up by examples of the Cam 266 jar (EVE:0.66) and the Cam 270B storage jar (EVE:0.42) (Table 11).

Roman grey ware pottery (fabric GX) and related fabrics (GX BG, GX S, GX/47) account for a considerable proportion of the whole assemblage at 57% of the total sherd count, 45% of the weight and 45% of the EVE (Table 10). Early Roman forms dating from the conquest till the early 2nd century AD, such as the Cam 218 bowl, Cam 221 bowl, Cam 227 bowl, Cam 243-244/246 bowl and C11.2 bowl, account for 41% of the grey ware EVE (3.22) (Table 11). The Cam 268 jar, dating to AD 125/150-280/325, is well-represented with an EVE of 2.31 (Table 11). Other noteworthy vessels include a Cam 287-290 facepot (EVE:0.07) which came from ditch F140. The latest dateable vessels in fabric GX include rare examples of the Cam 307 bowl/jar (EVE:0.16) from ditch F158 and L-shaped ditch F213 which dates from AD 180/220 onwards. Other noteworthy vessels include a large part (EVE:0.64) of a C1.1.2 bowl (Going 1987, 16 38 fig. 2) (**Fig. 34.18**) in fabric GX/47 which came from ditch F207.

Black-burnished pottery (fabrics GA, GB) and related wares (fabric KX) also account for a sizeable proportion of the assemblage at 137 sherds with a weight of 2,118g and EVE of 4.32 (Table 10). This represents 10.6% of the sherd count, 15.1% of the weight and 24.1% of the EVE. BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (fabric GA) is uncommon and limited to examples of the Cam 39A dish (EVE:0.06), Cam 304 bowl (EVE:0.11) and Cam 305A bowl (EVE:0.14) (Table 11). The Cam 305A bowl came from pit F170 and is one of the latest-dated vessels in the assemblage dating from AD 275 until the end of the Roman period. Sherds of BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (fabric GB) are

more common with examples of the Cam 37A/38A bowl (EVE:0.26), Cam 37B/38B bowl (EVE:0.19), Cam 39b dish (EVE:0.03), Cam 40B dish (EVE:0.04) and the Cam 278 jar (EVE:1.23), including a complete albeit broken example which came from grave F249 (Table 11) (**Fig. 36.33**). Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (fabric KX) are dominated by examples of the latest black-burnished form the Cam 305B bowl (EVE:1.19) (Table 11), dating to AD 275-300. The later Cam 37B/38B bowl, dating to AD 180-275, is more common (EVE:0.46) than the earlier (AD 120-180/220) Cam 37A/38A bowl (EVE:0.06). Finally, there are also examples of the Cam 39B dish (EVE:0.16) and the Cam 278 jar (EVE:0.30).

Other noteworthy vessels in coarse oxidised and related wares (fabrics DJ, DJ S) include an early Roman (AD 43-69) Cam 151 flagon (EVE:1.00) from accumulation layer L7, and a Cam 207/296 flask (EVE:0.60), dating to AD 43-180/220, from ditch F197 (**Fig. 34.17**).

Fineware pottery
Fineware pottery is limited to occasional sherds of Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ), fine oxidised wares (DZ), and Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) (Table 10). Together these four fabrics total 15 sherds weighing 44g with an EVE of 0.10, which is only 1.2% of the total sherd count, 0.3% of the weight and 0.6% of the EVE. The only vessels forms are of the Cam 406 beaker (EVE:0.05), dating to AD 180-250, in fabric CZ and a Nene valley Cam 537 beaker (EVE:0.05) dating to AD 275-400 (Table 11).

Storage vessels
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares (fabric HZ) and related wares (fabrics HZ BSW, HZ OX, HZ M) (Table 10) account for 2.4% of the sherd count, 12.8% of the weight and 1.0% of the EVE. There are examples of the Cam 270B (EVE:0.11) from ditch F264 and the Cam 273 (EVE:0.07) from post-hole F237 and accumulation/colluvium layer L8.

Specialist wares
Amphorae – Sherds of Mediterranean amphorae are uncommon and mostly from the Spanish Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora totalling four sherds (163g) from ditch F217, pit F227 and ditch F250. Ditch F197 produced a sherd (5g) from the western Italian Dressel 2-4 amphora which held wine.
Samian – Samian is rare and limited to nine sherds of plain southern (La Graufesenque) and central Gaul (Lezoux) samian with a weight of 73g and EVE of 0.10 (Table 10). The samian only accounts for 0.7% of the Late Iron Age-Roman sherd count, 0.5% of the weight and 0.6% of the EVE. The only vessels represented in the assemblage are examples of the Drag. 18 (EVE:0.03) dish and the Drag 31 (EVE:0.07) dish (Table 11). Decorated samian and later east Gaulish material which appeared around the mid-2nd century AD is absent. Most of the samian has been affected by the soil conditions with the resulting loss of most of the slipped surface. Samian is often only found in very small quantities on rural sites in southern Britain (Brindle 2017, 284 fig. 7.2).
Mortaria – Mortaria were limited to possible imported examples of the Cam 498 (EVE:0.44), dating to AD 160/180-220, from ditches F180 (**Fig. 34.15-16**) and F217 (**Fig 35.20**).

Overall, the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage is dominated by cooking vessels while finer local and imported tablewares and other specialist wares are uncommon.

Modified sherds
A sherd of greyware pottery (fabric GX) from L-shaped ditch F213 has a deep linear groove cut on the exterior surface (**Fig. 34.19**).

Assemblages from individual contexts

Ditch F217
This feature produced the largest assemblage of Roman pottery from the excavation at 248 sherds weighing 2.3 kg with an EVE of 4.08 (Table 13). It is worth noting the absence of any pottery dating to the Late Iron Age and the Late Iron Age-early Roman period in this assemblage. Local grey wares (fabric GX) and related fabrics (fabrics GX S, GX/47) account for the majority of the assemblage at 77% of the sherd count, 66% of the sherd weight and 52% of the EVE (Table 13). Grey ware vessels mostly consist of examples of the Cam 268 jar (EVE:1.36) (**Fig. 35.28-29)**, the Cam 299 bowl (**Fig. 35.30**) which appeared during the early/mid-2nd century AD, and the early Roman Cam 218 bowl

(EVE:0.08) (Table 14). Black-burnished (fabrics GA, GB) and related wares (fabric KX) also account for a considerable proportion of the assemblage and 38% of the EVE (Table 13). Bowls consisting of examples of the Cam 37A/38A, Cam 37B/38B, Cam 304 and Cam 305B (**Fig. 35.21-23, 25-27**) account for the majority of the black-burnished vessels alongside occasional examples of the Cam 278 jar (**Fig. 35.24**) (Table 14). There is a large part of a Cam 37B/38B in fabric KX. The Cam 37B/38B, Cam 304 and Cam 305B indicate that most of the black-burnished pottery dates to the mid-later 3rd century AD. Fine wares and colour-coated pottery are rare except for a Cam 537 beaker (EVE:0.05) in fabric EA (Nene Valley colour-coated wares) (**Fig. 35.31**) which dates to AD 275-400. Other vessels of note included an early Roman, and presumably residual, Cam 227 bowl (EVE:0.08) in fabric BSW 2 and a sherd from a central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian Drag.27 cup which dates to AD 110-160. There is a complete lower portion of a bowl in fabric GX/47, the base is possibly holed and the outside of the vessel is burnt (**Fig. 36.32**). Finally, there is a possible imported (fabric TZ I) Cam 498 mortarium (EVE:0.11) dating to AD 160/180-220 (**Fig. 35.20**). The assemblage from ditch F217 can be dated to *c* AD 250-300 and shows a bias toward cooking vessels notably in black-burnished fabrics, and especially towards jars and bowls (Graph 4).

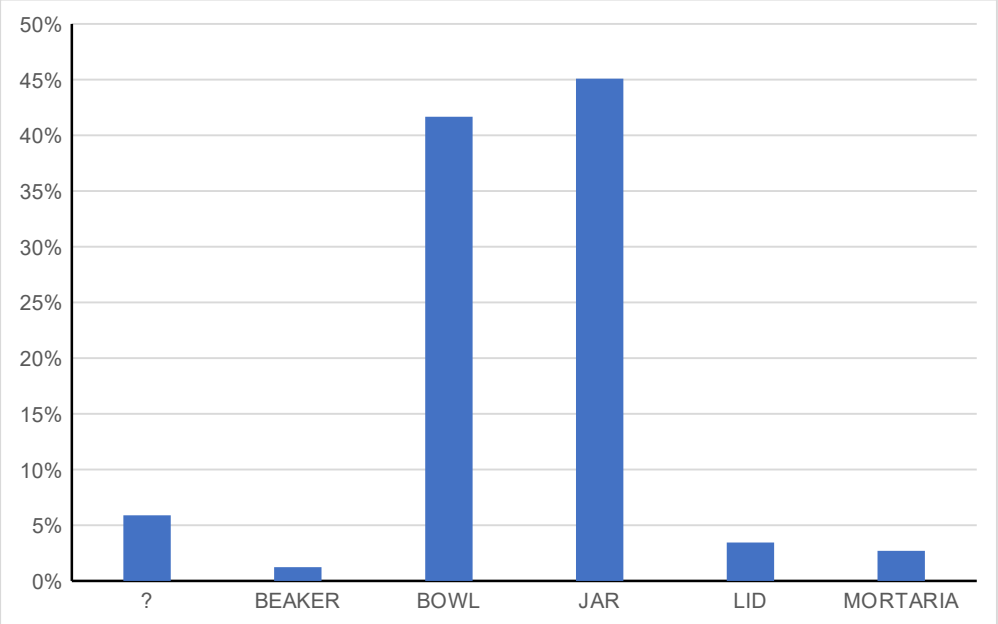
Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	3	8	3	0.00
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	2	26	13	0.00
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	2	5	3	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	2	9	5	0.08
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	6	3	0.00
DJ (S)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (sandier)	2	8	4	0.16
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	6	6	0.05
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	20	20	0.11
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	18	179	10	0.52
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	179	1,395	8	2.12
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (sandier)	4	5	1	0.00
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired with patchy grey surfaces	7	144	21	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	2	32	16	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	14	365	26	0.93
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	1	69	69	0.11
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	5	50	10	0.00
WB	Grey slipped wares	3	11	4	0.00
	Total	***248***	***2,338***	***9***	***4.08***

Table 13 Summary of the Roman pottery from ditch F217 listed by fabric type.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BSW 2	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 227	0.08
DJ (S)	**All**	**0.16**
	?	0.16
EA	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 537	0.05
GA	**All**	**0.11**
	CAM 304	0.11
GB	**All**	**0.52**
	CAM 37A/38A	0.20
	CAM 37B/38B	0.19
	CAM 278	0.13
GX	**All**	**2.12**

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
	?	0.31
	CAM 218	0.08
	CAM 268	1.36
	CAM 299	0.23
	CAM 513	0.14
KX	**All**	**0.93**
	CAM 37A/38A	0.06
	CAM 37B/38B	0.42
	CAM 278	0.12
	CAM 305B	0.33
TZ (I)	**All**	**0.11**
	CAM 498	0.11
Total		**4.08**

Table 14 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F217.



Graph 4 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for the Roman pottery from ditch F217.

Ditch F264

This ditch produced 101 sherds of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery weighing 1.58kg with an EVE of 2.25 (Table 15). A sizeable proportion of the assemblage consists of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and related fabrics, and Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery fabrics. Early vessels, dating from the conquest till the end of the 1st or early 2nd century AD, are well represented with examples of the Cam 218 bowl (**Fig. 36.34-35**), Cam 221 bowl and Cam 266 jar (**Fig. 36.36**) in fabrics GX (BG), RCW 1 and RCW 2 (Table 16). In fabric HZ OX there is a Cam 270B storage jar (**Fig. 36.37**) which dates from the Late Iron Age until *c* AD 200/300. There are however, rare later sherds dating to the 2nd century AD, including two sherds of BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (fabric GA) and a Cam 406 beaker (EVE:0.20) in fabric CZ (Colchester and other red colour-coated ware) which dates to AD 180-250. This assemblage either dates to the early Roman period (AD 43-120) with rare sherds of later intrusive pottery, or to the late 2nd century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.05
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	2	28	14	0.00
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	3	15	5	0.00

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	4	36	9	0.00
GTW BG	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	1	4	4	0.00
GTW OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	2	30	15	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	5	24	5	0.05
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	8	160	20	0.72
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired with patchy grey surfaces	3	12	4	0.26
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	4	153	38	0.11
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	9	96	11	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	10	33	3	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	14	157	11	0.31
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware 2 (Pimply, black surface)	36	820	23	0.75
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	1	20	20	0.00
	Total	***103***	***1,590***	***15***	***2.25***

Table 15 Summary of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from ditch F264 listed by fabric type.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
CZ	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 406	0.05
GX	**All**	**0.05**
	?	0.05
GX (BG)	**All**	**0.72**
	CAM 218	0.57
	CAM 221	0.15
GX/47	**All**	**0.26**
	?	0.26
HZ OX	**All**	**0.11**
	CAM 270B	0.11
RCW 1	**All**	**0.31**
	CAM 221	0.05
	CAM 270B	0.26
RCW 2	**All**	**0.75**
	?	0.13
	CAM 266	0.46
	CAM 270B	0.16
Total		**2.25**

Table 16 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F264.

7.1.4 Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 17). There was a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery at 47 sherds with a weight of just over 1.5kg and EVE of 1.09 (Table 18). This represents 1.9% of the total pottery assemblage by sherd count, 6.4% by sherd weight and 4.9% of the EVE. This material was recovered from seven contexts although most of this material came from pit F395 (Table 19).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F1	Saxon vegetable-tempered	Early-mid Anglo-Saxon
F1C	Saxon vegetable & sand-tempered ware	Early-mid Anglo-Saxon
F13S	Early Medieval sandy wares shell dusted	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F21	Colchester-type ware	*c* 1200-1550

Table 17 The post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Saxon vegetable-tempered	38	1,336	35	1.00
F1C	Saxon vegetable & sand-tempered ware	1	5	5	0.00
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	4	189	47	0.06
F13S	Early Medieval sandy wares shell dusted	1	10	10	0.00
F13/EMWFL	Early Medieval sandy wares with flint/ Early Medieval ware flinty	1	9	9	0.00
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	1	5	5	0.00
F21	Colchester-type ware	1	15	15	0.03
	Total	***47***	***1,572***	***35***	***1.09***

Table 18 Summary of the post-Roman pottery listed by fabric type.

Pit F395 produced a large part (mostly from the upper vessel) of an early-mid Anglo-Saxon vegetable(chaff)-tempered with some occasional shell(?) and sand (fabric F1) globular jar (EVE:1.00), with a vertical slightly everted rim and a flat-rounded base (**Fig. 37.38**). The outer surface is slightly burnished and dark brown-grey coloured, while the interior surface is lighter brown and the core is black. Similar globular jars are known from the Mucking Anglo-Saxon settlement, including examples in grass-tempered fabrics which date from the 5th century AD becoming increasingly common in the 6th and 7th centuries (Hamerow 1993, 31 fig. 17, 39 fig. 24, 40, fig. 105.10, fig. 112.8, fig. 139.2, fig. 164.18). At Colchester, Anglo-Saxon vegetable-tempered wares (fabric 1) continue in use to the 8th century (Cotter 2000, 24-25). Globular jars in organic-tempered fabrics were recovered from some of the early Anglo-Saxon cremations at Springfiled Lyons (Tyler & Major 2005). A large globular jar in fabric F1, resembling the Turpin Farm vessel, was recovered from the Saxon hut 2 (group 2) on Culver Street which is dated to the 7th century (Cotter 2000, 310-311 fig. 207.4). A 6th to 7th century date for the Turpin Farm vessel is likely. A vegetable- and sand-tempered (fabric F1C) Anglo-Saxon sherd was also recovered from beam slot F393.

Rare sherds of early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13, F13S, F13T, F13/EMWFL), dating to AD 1000-1225, were recovered from ring-ditch F201, pit F434, ditch F436 and ditch F475. A wide cooking pot (or cauldron?) with an everted rim (EVE:0.06) in fabric F13(?) (**Fig. 37.39**) came from pit F434. Finally, a sherd of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) from a cooking pot with a lid-seated rim (EVE:0.03), dating to the 15th-16th century (Cotter 2000, fig. 90 nos. 118-119), came from the from ditch F195. It is worth noting the lack of any post-medieval and modern pottery in the assemblage.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F195	Ditch	1	15	15	0.03
F201	Ring-ditch	1	13	13	0.00
F393	Beam slot	1	5	5	0.00
F395	Pit	38	1,336	35	1.00
F434	Pit	3	179	60	0.06
F436	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F475	Ditch	2	19	10	0.00
	Total	***47***	***1,572***	***33***	***1.09***

Table 19 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.

7.1.5 List of illustrated pottery

Late Bronze Age
Fig 32.1 F19 (311) jar
Fig 32.2 F19 <54> fill B jar
Middle Iron Age
Fig 32.3 F179 Sx3 (36) jar
Fig 32.4 F179 Sx3 (35) lid
Fig 34.5 F192 (49) jar
Fig 32.6 F201 Sx1 (77) jar
Fig 32.7 F201 Sx9 (168) jar
Fig 33.8 F201 (173) jar
Fig 33.9 F202 (69) jar
Fig 33.10 F202 (69) jar
Fig 33.11 F252 (186) jar
Iron Age
Fig 34.12 F169 (11) jar
Fig 34.13 F196 (53) jar
Fig 34.14 F208 (176) jar
Late Iron Age-Roman
Fig 34.15 F180 Sx1 (31) CAM 498 mortarium
Fig 34.16 F180 Sx2 (37) CAM 498 mortarium
Fig 34.17 F197 (90) CAM 207/296 flask
Fig 34.18 F207 Sx1 (93) Chelmsford type C1.1.2 bowl
Fig 34.19 F213 Sx2 (108) sherd of greyware with exterior cut line
Fig 35.20 F217 Sx1 (114) CAM 498 mortarium
Fig 35.21 F217 Sx3 (132) 37A/38A bowl
Fig 35.22 F217 Sx3 (123) 37B/38B bowl
Fig 35.23 F217 Sx2 (132) 37B/38B bowl
Fig 35.24 F217 Sx2 (122) CAM 299 bowl
Fig 35.25 F217 Sx2 (122) CAM 304 bowl
Fig 35.26 F217 Sx1 (114) CAM 305B bowl
Fig 35.27 F217 Sx3 (132) CAM 305b bowl
Fig 35.28 F217 Sx2 (123) CAM 268 jar
Fig 35.29 F217 Sx2 (123) CAM 268 jar (including photographs of sooting on rim)
Fig 35.30 F217 Sx2 (122) CAM 278 jar
Fig 35.31 F217 Sx2 (122) CAM 537 beaker
Fig 36.32 F217 (134) greyware base with burning and an unusual hole
Fig 36.33 F249 (177) CAM 278 jar
Fig 36.34 F264 (202) CAM 218 bowl
Fig 36.35 F264 (201) CAM 221 bowl
Fig 36.36 F264 (201) CAM 226 jar
Fig 36.37 F264 (201) CAM 270B storage jar
Anglo-Saxon
Fig 37.38 F395 (299) globular jar
Medieval
Fig 37.39 F434 (333) cooking pot/cauldron

7.1.6 Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 854 fragments of CBM weighing *c* 18.2kg with a mean sherd weight of only 21g (Table 20). CBM was recovered from 91 features and seven layers (Table 21). The majority of contexts produced very little in the way of CBM with 10 or fewer sherds while only two features, oven F75 and pit F128, produced more substantial assemblages (Table 21). CBM consists of a variety of Roman, medieval and post-medieval/ modern material, although undated baked clay accounts for a significant proportion of the CBM assemblage (Table 20).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	21	3,238	154
RI	Roman imbrex	3	94	31
RT	Roman tegulae	7	823	118
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	61	579	9
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	18	605	34
BR	Brick	8	2,523	315
MOD TILE	Modern roof tile	1	125	125
Cement		1	104	104
Undated				
	Unid. CBM	2	54	27
	Baked clay	702	9,604	14
	Briquetage	13	106	8
	Daub	16	258	16
	Slate	1	113	113
	Total	***854***	***18,226***	***21***

Table 20 Ceramic building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F9	Ditch	1	2	2
F19	Pit	3	16	5
F28	Ditch	4	10	3
F35	Pit	28	335	12
F75	Oven	191	5,305	28
F107	Ditch	1	2	2
F128	Pit	153	416	3
F140	Ditch	1	22	22
F158	Ditch	9	368	41
F163	Ditch	6	43	7
F168	Pit	2	2	1
F169	Pit	2	8	4
F170	Pit	2	7	4
F174	Ditch	1	10	10
F177	Ditch	8	115	14
F179	Ditch	7	129	18
F180	Ditch	18	120	7
F182	Pit	1	3	3
F185	Ditch	1	2	2
F188	Ditch	1	67	67
F191	Ditch	1	25	25
F196	Ditch	9	179	20
F197	Ditch	8	206	26
F199	Ditch	9	1,582	176
F201	Ring-ditch	12	133	11
F202	Ditch	5	42	8
F204	Ditch	1	5	5
F205	Ditch	7	28	4
F207	Ditch	6	20	3

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F208	Ditch	20	229	11
F213	Ditch/gully	15	742	49
F217	Ditch	27	217	8
F223	Pit	7	12	2
F228	Pit	1	78	78
F229	Ditch	3	21	7
F231	Pit	1	9	9
F233	Ditch	2	30	15
F234	Post-hole	1	7	7
F237	Post-hole	10	29	3
F238	Post-hole	1	5	5
F239	Post-hole	1	4	4
F243	Ditch	1	8	8
F245	Pit	3	40	13
F250	Ditch	7	31	4
F252	Ditch	4	43	11
F253	Ditch	2	29	15
F255	Ditch/gully	5	43	9
F257	Pit	1	8	8
F259	Ditch	2	11	6
F263	Ditch	3	32	11
F264	Ditch	7	189	27
F266	Pit	5	391	78
F268	Pit	1	3	3
F277	Pit	1	4	4
F278	Ditch	1	3	3
F279	Ditch	1	6	6
F284	Ditch	1	4	4
F285	Tree-throw	2	5	3
F287	Ditch	3	40	13
F289	Ditch	8	106	13
F290	Pit	24	501	21
F292	Ditch	2	91	46
F294	Pit	5	11	2
F299	Ditch	1	38	38
F303	Pit	2	18	9
F304	Pit	38	637	17
F307	Post-hole	1	2	2
F308	Post-hole	1	3	3
F317	Post-hole	3	4	1
F353	Ditch	1	11	11
F354	Post-hole	1	21	21
F360	Ditch	5	94	19
F365	Ditch	1	1,185	1185
F374	Pit	1	20	20
F377	Pit	16	46	3
F395	Pit	1	4	4
F396	Post-hole	2	2	1
F399	Beam slot	1	1	1
F414	Pit	2	5	3

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F424	Post-hole	1	5	5
F433	Pit	8	63	8
F436	Ditch	6	272	45
F444	Ditch	1	1	1
F449	Ditch	2	9	5
F451	Pit	7	62	9
F452	Pit	6	47	8
F470	WW2 trench	5	253	51
F475	Ditch	4	12	3
F478	Beam slot	2	3	2
F493	Ditch	1	14	14
F495	Post-hole	10	298	30
L2	Subsoil	2	1,401	701
L6	Accumulation	9	127	14
L7	Accumulation	6	120	20
L8	Accumulation/Colluvium	22	732	33
L11	Ditch overburden	2	410	205
L12	Natural layer	1	18	18
L14	Ditch overburden	4	100	25
	Total	**854**	**18,226**	**21**

Table 21 Quantities of CBM from specific contexts.

Baked clay was recovered from 80 contexts although most produced 10 or fewer sherds while oven F75 (191 pieces at 5,305g) and pit F128 (153 pieces at 416g) produced more substantial assemblages (Table 22). Small quantities of daub were recovered from ditches F185, F199, F208 and F243, ring-ditch F201, and pits F433, F451 and F452. A small quantity of briquetage was recovered from accumulation/colluvium layer L8.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F9	Ditch	1	2	2
F19	Pit	3	16	5
F28	Ditch	4	10	3
F35	Pit	28	335	12
F75	Oven	191	5,305	28
F107	Ditch	1	2	2
F128	Pit	153	416	3
F140	Ditch	1	22	22
F158	Ditch	3	157	52
F163	Ditch	6	43	7
F168	Pit	2	2	1
F169	Pit	2	8	4
F170	Pit	2	7	4
F174	Ditch	1	10	10
F177	Ditch	7	113	16
F179	Ditch	6	109	18
F180	Ditch	17	115	7
F182	Pit	1	3	3
F185	Ditch	1	2	2
F191	Ditch	1	25	25
F196	Ditch	9	179	20
F197	Ditch	2	21	11

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F199	Ditch	2	21	11
F201	Ring-ditch	10	110	11
F202	Ditch	5	42	8
F205	Ditch	6	15	3
F207	Ditch	6	20	3
F208	Ditch	3	28	9
F213	Ditch/gully	1	12	12
F217	Ditch	9	47	5
F223	Pit	6	6	1
F229	Ditch	3	21	7
F231	Pit	1	9	9
F233	Ditch	2	30	15
F234	Post-hole	1	7	7
F237	Post-hole	10	29	3
F238	Post-hole	1	5	5
F239	Post-hole	1	4	4
F245	Pit	3	40	13
F250	Ditch	7	31	4
F252	Ditch	4	43	11
F253	Ditch	2	29	15
F255	Ditch/gully	5	43	9
F257	Pit	1	8	8
F259	Ditch	2	11	6
F263	Ditch	5	36	7
F264	Ditch	6	68	11
F266	Pit	1	2	2
F268	Pit	1	3	3
F277	Pit	1	4	4
F278	Ditch	1	3	3
F279	Ditch	1	6	6
F285	Tree-throw	2	5	3
F287	Ditch	3	40	13
F289	Ditch	8	106	13
F290	Pit	24	501	21
F294	Pit	5	11	2
F304	Pit	38	637	17
F307	Post-hole	1	2	2
F308	Post-hole	1	3	3
F317	Post-hole	3	4	1
F353	Ditch	1	11	11
F360	Ditch	1	1	1
F377	Pit	16	46	3
F395	Pit	1	4	4
F396	Post-hole	2	2	1
F399	Beam slot	1	1	1
F414	Pit	2	5	3
F433	Pit	6	49	8
F436	Ditch	1	3	3
F444	Ditch	1	1	1
F449	Ditch	1	2	2

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F451	Pit	4	22	6
F475	Ditch	4	12	3
F493	Ditch	1	14	14
F495	Post-hole	10	298	30
L6	Accumulation	6	30	5
L7	Accumulation	4	59	15
L8	Accumulation/Colluvium	4	77	19
L12	Natural layer	1	18	18
L14	Ditch overburden	1	5	5
	Total	**702**	**9,604**	**14**

Table 22 Quantities of baked clay from specific contexts.

Roman CBM

There was a small assemblage of Roman CBM, including pieces of brick, tile and imbrex, at 92 fragments weighing 4,734g. This material was recovered from 18 features and five layers, although only three features (ditch F208, ditch/gully F213, ditch F217) produced noteworthy-sized assemblages (Table 23).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F158	Ditch	6	211	35
F177	Ditch	1	2	2
F179	Ditch	1	20	20
F180	Ditch	1	5	5
F188	Ditch	1	67	67
F197	Ditch	2	55	28
F199	Ditch	6	1,438	240
F204	Ditch	1	5	5
F205	Ditch	1	13	13
F208	Ditch	16	198	12
F213	Ditch/gully	14	730	52
F217	Ditch	18	170	9
F223	Pit	1	6	6
F228	Pit	1	78	78
F264	Ditch	1	121	121
F266	Pit	4	389	97
F303	Pit	1	9	9
F424	Post-hole	1	5	5
L6	Accumulation	3	97	32
L7	Accumulation	2	61	31
L8	Accumulation/Colluvium	5	549	110
L11	Ditch overburden	2	410	205
L14	Ditch overburden	3	95	32
	Total	***92***	***4,734***	***51***

Table 23 Quantities of Roman CBM from specific contexts.

Post-Roman CBM

There was a small assemblage of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile totalling 18 pieces at 605g which was recovered from 11 features, although most contexts only produced one to two sherds (Table 24). There were eight pieces of post-Roman brick (2,523kg) from five features and one layer (Table 25), with examples of frogged bricks, dating from the around the mid-19th century AD onwards, from ditch F365 and subsoil L2.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F197	Ditch	2	76	38
F284	Ditch	1	4	4
F292	Ditch	2	91	46
F299	Ditch	1	38	38
F303	Pit	1	9	9
F354	Post-hole	1	21	21
F360	Ditch	2	60	30
F374	Pit	1	20	20
F436	Ditch	5	269	54
F449	Ditch	1	7	7
F470	WW2 trench	1	10	10
	Total	***18***	***605***	***34***

Table 24 Quantities of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from specific features.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F360	Ditch	2	33	17
F365	Ditch	1	1,185	1185
F470	WW2 trench	2	14	7
F478	Beam slot	2	3	2
L2	Subsoil	1	1,288	1288
	Total	***8***	***2,523***	***315***

Table 25 Quantities of post-Roman brick specific contexts.

7.1.7 Ceramic dating table

Table 26 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable pottery and CBM. The prehistoric pottery indicates continuous activity ranging from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. Roman activity ranges from the Claudian period until the end of the 3rd century AD, while the rarity or absence of most late Roman wares suggests that the site was abandoned by the early 4th century AD. Post-Roman activity is limited to some early Anglo-Saxon and medieval features. There is very little in the way of post-medieval and modern activity except for a small quantity of CBM.

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F19	HMF (jar types A, D, E, jar flat-topped rim, shouldered jar, shouldered jar with upright rim), HMFRF, HMFS, HMGS, HMGSF (jar A), HMS, HMSF	DZ, GX, RCW 1 (CAM 102), WMF	-	-	Late Bronze Age
F28	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F35	HMF, HMFG, HMGS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F46	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F107	HMF, HMS	DJ, GX, GX/47, WA (CAM 507)	-	-	Roman
F128	HMF	CSOW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F140	HMS	BASG, BSW 1, BSW 2, DJ (S), GX (CAM 268, CAM 287-290, CAM 307), GX/47, KX (CAM 305B)	-	-	Roman, AD 275-300
F158	HMS	CH, GA (CAM 39A), GB, GX, KX (CAM 305B), WA	-	RB, RT	Roman, AD 275-300
F162	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F163	HMF, HMS, HMSF	DJ, GTW, GX (BG), RCW (BG), WA	-	-	Roman
F165	-	GX (BG)	-	-	Roman
F166	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F167	HMS, HMSO	-	-	-	Prehistoric

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F168	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F169	HMS, HMSO (shouldered jar)	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F170	-	GTW OX, GX, GX/47, GA (CAM 305A)	-	-	Roman, AD 275-425
F171	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F172	HMSF	BSW 2 (CAM 227), DZ, GX, GX (S), GX/47 (CAM 243-244/46)	-	-	Roman, AD 54-120
F173	-	GTW, GTW OX, GX, GX/47 (CAM 218)	-	-	Roman, AD 43-120
F174	HMS	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age- Roman
F175	HMF	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F177	HMS	BSW 2 (CAM 109), FSW/EGW, GTW, GTW, OX, GX, HZ OX, SW, WA (CAM 507)	-	RBT	Roman, AD 43/49-90
F178	HMF, HMS	GTW, GTW OX, ROW	-	RBT	Late Iron Age
F179	HMF, HMS (lid, shouldered jar), HMSH	DZ, GTW (lid), GX, KX (CAM 305B), RCW 4, ROW	-	-	Roman, AD 275-300
F180	HMS	DJ, GB, GX, GX/47, TZ (I) (CAM 498), HZ, HZ OX	-	RBT	Roman, AD 160/180-220
F182	HMF, HMS	GX, RCW	-	-	Roman
F183	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F184	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F185	HMS	GTW, BG, GX	-	-	LIA-Roman
F188	HMF, HMS	-	-	RB	Roman?
F190	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F191	HMGS	GX (CAM 218)	-	-	Roman, AD 43-120
F192	HMS (CAM 264?)	DJ	-	-	Early Roman
F193	HMS (jar)	FSOW, GTW, GX, RCW, RCW 4 (CAM 218), SW	-	-	Early Roman
F194	-	RCW, RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F195	-	-	F21 (cooking pot lid seated rim)	-	Medieval, 15th-16th century
F196	HMF, HMS, HMSF, HMSO (shouldered jar), HMSSH, HMSH, HMSF, HMT	GX, GX/47	-	-	Prehistoric?
F197	HMF	DJ (S) (CAM 207/296), GA (CAM 305A), GX, HZ, HZ OX, REP (DR2-4)	-	RT, PT (intrusive?)	Roman, AD 275-300
F199	HMF	BACG, BSW 2, DJ, GB, GTW BG, GX (CAM 268), GX/47, HZ (BSW), KX (CAM 39B, CAM 305B)	-	RB	Roman, AD 275-300
F201	HMF, HMFS, HMS (shouldered jar, shouldered jar with flat-topped rim), HMSF, HMSO, HMSSH	GX, GX (BG) (jar), KX (37B/38B), RCW, RCW (BG), SW	F13	RT	Iron Age (early?)
F202	HMF, HMO, HMS (jar upright rim, jar everted rim, jar bead rim)	GTW BG, GX, HZ, RCW 4	-	-	Late Iron Age- Roman
F204	HMF, HMFS, HMS, HMSF	BSW 1, DJ, GX, GX/47, WMF	-	RBT	Roman?
F205	HMF, HMS, HMSM	CZ, DJ, GX, GX/47 (CAM 221), WA	-	RBT	Roman, early 2nd century
F207	-	BSW 1 (CAM 227), GTW, BG, GX, GX (S), GX/47 (CAM 218, C1.1.2), WA	-	-	Roman, AD 69-120
F208	HMFS, HMS, HMSH, HMSG (shouldered jar)	DJ (S), GB (CAM 37A/38A, CAM 278), GTW, GX, GX (BG), GX	-	RI	Roman, AD 120-180/220

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
		(S), GX/47, RCW 2 (CAM 266), WA			
F209	-	GX (CAM 508)	-	-	Roman
F211	HMS		-	-	Middle Iron Age
F213	-	BASG (DRAG 18), BACG, GA, GX, GX/47, KX (CAM 39B), RCW, WA	-	RB	Roman, AD 180/220-240
F214	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F217	HMF, HMS, HMSF, HMSG	BACG (DRAG 27), BAET (DR20), BSW 1, BSW 2 (CAM 227), DJ, DJ (S), EA (CAM 537), GA (CAM 304), GB (CAM 37A/38B, CAM 37B/38B, CAM 278), GX (CAM 218, CAM 268, CAM 299, CAM 513), GX (S), GX/47 (CAM 227), HZ OX, KX (CAM 37A/38A, CAM 37B/38B, CAM 278, CAM 305B), TZ (I) (CAM 498), WA, WB	-	RBT	Roman, AD 275-300
F219	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F220	-	DJ/GX	-	-	Roman
F221	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F223	HMS	CZ, DJ, GX, KX (CAM 305B), WA	-	-	Roman, AD 275-300
F225	HMF	GX (CAM 268), HD	-	-	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F227	HMF, HMS	BAET (DR20), GX	-	-	Roman
F228	HMF, HMS	GX	-	RB	Roman
F229	HMF, HMS, HMSM	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F231	HMS	WA (CAM 46/311)	-	-	Roman, AD 43-120/150
F232	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F233	HMS	GTW, GTW OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F234	HMF, HMS	BSW 2, GX	-	-	Roman
F235	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F237	HMF	GB, GTW GREY, GX, GX/47, HZ OX (CAM 273), RCW	-	-	Roman, AD 110/125-300
F239	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F242	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F243	HMS	BACG (DRAG 31), DJ (S), GTW, GX, GX/47 (CAM 221), HZ, KX (CAM 305B)	-	-	Roman, AD 275-300
F245	-	GX, GX/47, HZ, MVW, ROW	-	-	Roman
F247	HMF	DZ	-	-	Roman
F248	HMS	GX	-	-	Roman
F249	-	GB (CAM 278), GX/47	-	-	Roman, AD 120-250/260
F250	HMF, HMS, HMSF	BAET (DR20), RCW	-	-	Roman
F252	HMF, HMFS, HMS (shouldered jar)	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age
F253	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F254	-	GX/47	-	-	Roman
F255	HMS (CAM 229/264B), HMSM	FSW/EGW, GTW, GX, GX (BG) (CAM 119), RCW, RCW 4, WA	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F256	-	GTW GREY BG, GX (BG), WA	-	-	Roman
F257	HMF, HMS	RCW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F259	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F262	HMF, HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F263	-	BSW 2, GX	-	-	Roman

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F264	HMF, HMG, HMS	CZ (CAM 406), GA, GBW, GTW, GTW (OX), GX, GX (BG) (CAM 218, CAM 221), GX/47 (beaker), HZ OX (CAM 270B), MVW, RCW, RCW 1 (CAM 218, CAM 221, CAM 270B), RCW 2 (CAM 266, CAM 270B), ROW	-	RT	Early Roman AD 43-120
F266	HMS	DJ, DJ (S), GA, GTW (CAM 220), GX (CAM 268), GX/47 (CAM 268), KX (CAM 278), RCW	-	RT	Roman, AD 125/150-250/260
F268	HMS	GX/47 (CAM 218), RCW, RCW 2	-	-	Early Roman
F269	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F272	-	GTW OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F273	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F275	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F276	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F277	-	WMF	-	-	Roman?
F278	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F279	HMF, HMS, HMSF, HMSO	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F282	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F283	HMF (jar flat-topped)	GX	-	-	Roman
F284	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F285	HMF, HMFRF, HMG, HMS, HMSF, HMT	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F287	HMF, HMFS, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F288	HMSG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F289	HMF, HMG, HMS (jar flat-topped rim), HMSF, HMSSH	-	-	-	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age?
F290	HMS	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F291	HMFS, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F292	HMS	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F294	HMGF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F297	HMGF, HMSG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F299	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F302	HMG (bucket urn)	-	-	-	Middle Bronze Age
F303	-	-	-	RI, PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F310	HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F332	HMF, HMS	GX/47	-	-	Roman
F341	HMF, HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F353	HMF	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F354	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F355	-	HZ, GX, GB (CAM 40B)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F356	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F360	-	DJ	-	BR, PT	Modern, 19th-20th century
F365	-	-	-	BR (frogged)	Modern, 19th-20th century
F374	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F386	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F389	HMGF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F392	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F393	-	-	F1	-	Anglo-Saxon,

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
					6th-7th centuries?
F395	HMFS	-	F1 (globular jar)	-	Anglo-Saxon, 6th-7th centuries?
F398	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F399	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F414	HMF, HMS	RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F417	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F424	-	-	-	RBT	Roman
F433	HMF, HMFSG, HMS	BACG, GX	-	-	Roman, AD 110-220
F434	-	-	F13 (cooking pot everted rim)	-	Medieval, 1000-1225
F436	-	-	F13T	PT	Medieval
F444	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F449	HMF, HMG, HMS	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval?
F451	HMFS, HMSF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F452	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F463	-	HZ (M)	-	-	Late Iron Age- Roman
F470	-		-	PT, BR, cement, modern tile	Modern
F475	HMF, HMFS, HMS	-	F13S, F13/EMWF	-	Prehistoric with intrusive Medieval (AD 1000-1225)
F478	-	-	-	BR	Post-medieval/modern
F492	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F493	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
L2	HMF	-	-	Slate, BR (frogged)	Modern
L6	-	GTW, HZ OX	-	RB	Roman
L7	-	DJ (CAM 151), GB (CAM 39B), GTW, GX, HZ, KX (CAM 305B)	-	RT	Roman, AD 275-300
L8	HMS	DJ, EA, FJ, FSW/EGW, GB, GTW, GTW BG, GX, GX/47, HZ (CAM 273), KX (CAM 305B), RCW 2	-	RB, briquetage	Roman, AD 275-300
L11	-	HZ OX, GX (CAM 243-244/246, CAM 268), KX (CAM 305B), WA (CAM 37A/38A)	-	RB, RI	Roman, AD 275-300
L12	-	GX	-	-	Roman?
L14	-	GA, GX, HZ	-	RB	Roman, AD 110/125-400

Table 26 Approximate ceramic dates for the individual features and layers.

7.1.8 Recommendations for further work

This report represents the full recording and analysis of pottery and CBM from the excavations, therefore no further work is required. A synthesis of this report should be presented in the publication.

7.2 Small finds (Figs 38-40; Appendix 5)

by Laura Pooley

There were 71 numbered small finds from the excavations, including those of copper-alloy, lead, iron, fired clay and stone. A full catalogue of all of the small finds is provided in Appendix 5.

7.2.1 Metal

The excavation produced six Roman copper-alloy coins, all in a very poor condition. From grave F249 was a sestertius of Lucius Verus, minted in AD 162-163 (SF5). All five of the remaining coins were unstratified finds from spoil heaps, and included four illegible *sestertii* (SF6, SF10, SF14 and SF15) and an *as* of Claudius minted in AD 51-54 (SF7). Also included amongst the unstratified metal-detected finds were a small decorated lead weight/bead (SF13), a moulded copper-alloy strip (SF9) and eight small fragments of lead (SF8, SF11, SF12, SF32-SF35, SF71). Another two fragments of lead came from L7 (SF16, SF17).

A small fragment of copper-alloy wire (SF22) came from pit F268. Unidentifiable fragments of iron came from ditch F158 sx2 (SF18), pit F264 (SF20), ditch F265 (SF21) and pit F377 (SF23), with a fragment of post-medieval/modern iron horseshoe recovered from the surface of F204 (SF19) and a post-Roman iron nail from the surface of ditch F436 (SF24).

Fig 38.1 SF13, U/S (64). Perforated lead weight or bead, biconical, 11.5mm high, 12.7mm diameter, two circumferential grooves define the centre of the object which is decorated with a zig-zag line, central hole is 3.1mm diameter, 7.1g.

7.2.2 Ceramics

One hundred and sixty-eight fragments of loom weight were recovered. The earliest are fragments of Middle Bronze Age cylindrical loom weight. Two fragments (and *c* 11 very small fragments) of cylindrical weight came from ring-ditch F201 sx9 (SF48). An incomplete cylindrical weight was unstratified (SF26). It was roughly oval in cross-section with a central perforation.

Fig 38.2 SF26, U/S (282). Incomplete cylindrical loom weight, roughly oval in cross-section 92.4mm by 79.5mm, with an incomplete height of 71.5mm and a central perforation (*c* 15mm diameter), 480.3g. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with grey interior.

Fig 38.3a-b SF48, F201 sx9 (167). Fragments of cylindrical loom weight(s) in a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, reddish/orangey-brown throughout.
a) Fragment with small section of curved edge surviving, 39.1mm high, 75.7mm wide, 44.7mm thick, 114.9g.
b) Two joining fragments (glued together) with small section of curved edge and one flat face surviving, 41.2mm high, 77.3mm wide, 42.8mm thick, 103.6g.

Seventy-nine fragments of baked clay (3,633.6g) could be identified as coming from triangular loom weights, or are fragments associated with pieces of triangular loom weight (SF25, SF29, SF40, SF41, SF44-SF47, SF49, SF52, SF54, SF57, SF60, SF62, SF64-SF68). All of the weights were in a sandy fabric with small grit inclusions. They were very fragmented with no complete thickness surviving on any of the pieces, and several were also quite abraded. Fifteen were corner fragments, nine included a partial perforated hole, and four included the remains of two perforated diagonal holes. Originating in the Middle Iron Age, the triangular form continued in use into the early Roman period (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43).

Fig 38.4 SF45, F201 sx6 (153). Two joining fragments (glued together) from a triangular loom weight, corner fragment with the remains of two diagonal perforated holes. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pale orangey-brown and grey surfaces with orangey-red, reddish-brown and greyish-black interior. 97.4mm long, 60.5mm wide, 45.3mm thick, 197.7g.

Fig 38.5 SF46, F201 sx5 (155). Fragment from the corner of a triangular loom weight with partial perforated hole surviving. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pinkish-orange and grey-black surfaces and interiors. 75.1mm long, 54.2mm wide, 31.2mm thick, 134.1g.

Fig 38.6 SF47, F201 sx6 (157). Three joining fragments (glued together) from a triangular loom weight. Includes a large part of one face with small sections of all three edges and the remains of two diagonal perforated holes. The holes are positioned in such a way that on one edge they would be virtually side-by-side. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey/brown and grey-brown surfaces with a dark grey-brown interior. 115.6mm long, 93.2mm wide, 40.2mm thick, 390.2g.

Fig 38.7 SF64, F287 sx2 (242). Two joining fragments (glued together) from a triangular loom weight with a small part of one edge and the remains of two diagonal perforations surviving. 108.4mm long, 65.8mm wide, 71.6mm thick, 312.7g.

The vast majority of the loom weight fragments were recovered from ditches, with pit F231 and ditch/pit F250 being the only exceptions. Ring-ditch F201 produced the most fragments at 40 pieces weighing 1,730.3g and included both cylindrical and triangular weights. Thirty fragments (898.8g) were also recovered from accumulation/colluvium layer L8. All of the loom weights came from the north-west corner of the site, predominantly from Area 1, but included two contexts from Area 2 (L8 and F163).

Small find no.	Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Notable features
Cylindrical loom weights					
SF26	U/S	282	1	480.3	Incomplete but with full cross-section (oval, 92.4mm by 79.5mm), height incomplete.
SF48	F201 sx9	167	2 16	218.5 61.8	Curved edge; curved edge with flat face. Fragments (11 of which appear to be in the same fabric as the cylindrical weights).
Triangular loom weights					
SF25	F243	162	1 1	53.5 23.8	Corner fragment. Probable loom weight fragment.
SF29	F202	69	2	117.7	Partial perforation on each fragment.
SF40	F177 sx1	28	2	49.3	Corner fragment; corner fragment with partial perforation.
SF41	F177 sx2	100	1	268.3	Large part of one flat face
SF44	F201 sx4	152	1	158.4	Corner with partial perforation.
SF45	F201 sx6	153	1 6	197.6 73.6	Corner fragment with two partial diagonal perforations. Probable loom weight fragments.
SF46	F201 sx5	155	1	134.1	Corner with partial perforation.
SF47	F201 sx6	157	1 7	390.2 49.3	Corner fragment with two partial diagonal perforations. Loom weight fragments (all in same fabric as the large piece).
SF49	F201	173	1 4	166.7 280.1	Corner with partial perforation. Probable loom weight fragments.
SF52	F205 sx2	163	1	74.0	Corner fragment.
SF54	F208	176	5	77.9	Corner fragment.
SF57	F244	208	1	23.4	Corner fragment.
SF60	F256 sx2	197	1 2	116.6 19.9	Corner fragment. Loom weight fragments (all in same fabric as the large piece).
SF62	F263	199	1	42.1	Corner fragment.
SF64	F287 sx2	242	1 7	312.7 57.3	Fragment with two partial diagonal perforations Loom weight fragments (all in same fabric as the large piece).
SF65	L8	21	2	193.8	Corner with partial perforation; partial perforation.
SF66	L8	22	1 1 1 24	167.3 47.3 39.0 243.1	Corner fragment with partial perforation. Corner fragment of partial perforation. Partial perforation Probable loom weight fragments.
SF67	L8	23	1	208.3	Fragment
SF68	L12	82	1	48.2	Corner fragment
Probable loom weight fragments					
SF30	F202 sx1-2		36	688.0	(could possibly be fragments of clay block)
SF39	F163 sx1		1	21.1	-
SF42	F179		2	21.6	-
SF43	F196		2	71.7	-
SF51	F204 sx4		1	30.7	-
SF55	F231		1	8.4	-
SF56	F233 sx1		2	29.8	-
SF58	F250 sx3		22	183.3	-

Small find no.	Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Notable features
SF59	F253		1	25.1	-
SF61	F259		1	45.1	-
SF63	F264		1	18.3	-

Table 27 Summary of the loom weights by type and context.

The remains of two incomplete, rectangular, baked clay blocks/bricks also came from ditches F158 and F202 sx1-2 (SF27, SF28). The blocks did not show any indication of a taper or a perforation that might suggest they are pyramidal loom weights. Smaller fragments of clay block also came from F202 sx4 (SF50) and F205 sx3 (SF53).

Fig 39.8 SF27, F202 (69). Incomplete baked clay block with a right-angled corner and parts of two flat edges and two flat surfaces surviving. Hard, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey light-brown in colour. 155.9mm long, 88.9mm wide, 73.8mm thick, 1269g.

Fig 39.9 SF28, F202 (69). Incomplete baked clay block with right-angled corner and parts of two flat edges and two flat surfaces surviving. Hard, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey light-brown in colour on surface, grey internally. 91.7mm long, 62.7mm wide, 60.1mm thick, 278.9g.

7.2.3 Stone (stone types identified by Gabrielle Smith)

From Area 6 on the southern edge of the site, pit F19 produced a sizeable assemblage of prehistoric pottery, including fragments dated to the Late Bronze Age. Also within the pit was a large stone with flat surface that had probably been used as a saddle quern (SF31), although it showed no signs of wear. Fragments of worked quartz arenite came from post-holes F222 (SF69) and F237 (SF70), probably used as packing material. The fragment from F222 (SF69) had two deep grooves cut into the surface with very shallow (worn) grooves also visible, and fragments from F237 (SF70) had flat surfaces. They may all be fragments of quernstone. Very small and abraded fragments of lava quernstone were also recovered from ditch F217 (SF37) and spread F276 (SF38).

Fig 40.10 SF31, F19 (304). Large stone with completely flat oval-shaped surface, possibly used as a saddle quern but surface shows no sign of wear. 355mm long, 248mm wide, 120mm high, 17kg. Light grey crystalline (calcite) limestone, likely sourced from Lower Greensands (Kentish ragstone). Calcite crystals fine- to medium-sized.

7.2.4 Recommendations for further work

This report represents the full recording and analysis of the small finds from the excavations, therefore no further work is required. A summary of this report should be presented in the publication.

7.3 Human remains (Appendix 6)

by Megan Beale

7.3.1 Introduction

A single inhumation (grave F249) was recorded in Area 1. It was located near to the centre of ring-ditch F201, and was cut by a north-west/south-east aligned ditch (F205) on its east side. The individual was buried in a south-east to north-west orientation in a semi-flexed position, lying on their right side. Their right leg was out straight, and their left leg was bent to a 90 degree angle. Both arms were bent up to their chest. A copper-alloy coin was recovered from the pelvis area and a complete jar had been placed just above the shoulder. The grave goods date the inhumation from the mid-2nd century AD onwards.

Cremated remains were retrieved from four contexts (F338, F347, F351, F376). One was in Area 3, and three were in Area 6. All were unurned and less than 30cm deep. No finds – including pyre and grave goods – were recovered from these four contexts. None were clearly truncated by features or modern disturbances. All four were excavated in 5-10cm spits on site.

7.3.2 Methodology

The methodologies for this report follow guidelines from CIfA (Mitchell & Brickley 2018). Full samples (100%) of the cremations were taken on site, and wet processed post-excavation. The resulting cremated remains (cremains) were then manually sieved into the following size groups: 10mm+, 7-

10mm, 5-7mm, 3-5mm, <3mm. All fragments were weighed by size group, and all fragments above 3mm were also counted. Fragments were then sorted within their size groups by the following colour changes: white, white-grey, black/brown, unburnt (buff). Identifiable skeletal fragments were also noted, weighed and counted. If possible, estimations of age, sex, stature and pathologies were then carried out.

Due to the poor preservation of the remains from the inhumation, initial estimations and measurements were carried out on site by the Project Osteologist. Each skeletal element present was recorded, and given a completeness to the nearest 5% (see Table 28). The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was then calculated using any duplicates of the most common element (e.g. two right humerii = two individuals).

Group	Group name	Elements in group
1	Skull and mandible	All elements of the skull and mandible
2	Vertebrae and ribs	Cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, ribs
3	Pelvis girdle	Left and right os coxae, sacrum
4	Pectoral girdle	Left and right scapulae, clavicles, and sternum
5	Right arm	Right humerus, radius and ulna
6	Left arm	Left humerus, radius and ulna
7	Right leg	Right femur, tibia, fibula and patella
8	Left leg	Left femur, tibia, fibula and patella
9	Hands and wrists	All carpals, metacarpals and hand phalanges
10	Feet and ankles	All tarsals, metatarsals and foot phalanges

Table 28 Skeletal element groups used to determine skeletal completeness.

Condition of unburnt bone was scored from one to five (one being very poor, five being very good). Table 29 shows the summary of the grading.

Grade	Description
1	Very poor condition; extensive wear of bone cortex and heavy fragmentation
2	Poor condition; extensive wear of bone cortex and some fragmentation
3	Average condition; slight wear of bone cortex with minimal fragmentation
4	Good condition; slight wear of bone cortex or minimal fragmentation
5	Very good condition; no wear of bone cortex or fragmentation

Table 29 Scoring system used to grade condition of bone.

Estimations of age, sex, stature, pathologies and ethnicity were carried out where possible.

Estimations of age for inhumations and cremations were carried out using a combination of Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994), Brothwell (1981), Lovejoy (1985), and Schaefer *et al* (2009).

Sex estimations were determined using Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994), Bass (2005), Falys *et al* (2005), and Milner & Bolsden (2012). Stature was estimated using a combination of formulae by Pearson (1899), Trotter & Gleser (1958), and Dupertius & Hadden (1951). The average was calculated from all results, as well as a minimum and maximum taken. Where sex could not be estimated, both male and female formulae were used.

Pathologies were determined macroscopically, then confirmed using Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994), Roberts & Manchester (2010) and Waldron (2020). Clinical texts and other palaeopathological texts were also used where relevant, and will be referenced as such. Non-metric traits were noted as per Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994).

A small sample of soil was taken from the lower fill of the skeleton to determine the pH value of the soil. This can assist in determining any correlation between bone survival and soil pH. Previous studies have shown the lower the soil pH – therefore the higher the acidity – results in poor bone survival (Mays 1998, 17; Gordon & Buikstra 1981). Soil pH was tested using a combination of soil pH test strips and a Hanna HI-98103 pH tester. Soil was mixed at a ratio of 1:5 with distilled water, and tested after 60 seconds.

7.3.3 Inhumation results from grave F249 (for a plan see Fig 24)

Minimum number of individuals (MNI)
The MNI is one individual.

Completeness and preservation
The individual is approximately 35% complete. The bone has been graded with a score of 1. The preservation is poor; upon lifting, the bone crumbled.

Estimation of age
The general size of the grave and individual indicates an adult. Limited epiphyseal fusion was also noted as belonging to an individual over the age of 18 years old. No further information could be gathered due to the poor condition of the bone.

Stature
Due to the poor condition of the bone, the upper and lower limbs were measured *in situ*. The individual was also measured *in situ* to estimate stature. The *in situ* measurement of the entire individual was 145-155cm (4'9"-5'1"). Estimations using formulae (see Appendix 6) resulted in an average stature of 153.51cm (5'0"), with a min/max range of 138.64-166.24cm (4'6½"-5'5"). The average height for females in modern Britain is 161.7cm (5'3½") (NHS Digital 2022). Not enough data has been collected for the average height of females in Roman Britain to compare with this individual.

Pathologies
No pathologies could be seen in the remaining skeletal remains.

Ethnicity
Ethnicity could not be estimated for this individual.

Soil pH
Soil pH can affect the preservation of human bone and other organic matter. Bone is more likely to survive better in neutral or slightly alkaline soils (6.5-7.5 pH). The soil from this grave measured between 4.5-5.5 pH, making the soil in F249 acidic. This may have had a major impact on the preservation of the buried individual (Gordon & Buikstra 1981). The fill of this feature was described as a 'silty-clay', which is the same as the underlying natural. Typically silt and clay soils tend to be more alkaline (7-8 pH). According to the UK Soil Observatory, the topsoil for the surrounding area of this site has a pH of 6.5-7.2 pH (UKSO 2023). The resulting pH from F249 may be indicative of other factors affecting the area, or the direct vicinity of the feature.

7.3.4 Cremation results

Quantification and preservation
The average adult cremation from the modern period weighs 1650g (McKinley 2000). The cremains from all four of the Turpin's Farm contexts are well below this average (Table 30). No contexts had fragments larger than 10mm (see Appendix 6: cremation size groups). It is clear these cremations do not represent the complete skeleton of the individuals. It is possible these cremations represent a "token" deposition with the rest of the remains distributed elsewhere (McKinley 1997). As all four were unurned, it is also likely they were also disturbed in the soil. This includes – but is not limited to – animals, insects, taphonomic changes and soil movement.

Context	Weight (g)	Fragment count
F338	17.83	87
F347	114.13	1754
F351	3.78	106
F376	87.29	1380

Table 30 A summary of the cremation weights and fragment counts.

Due to the small quantity of bone recovered, identifying specific skeletal elements was difficult. High fragmentation also made identification almost impossible. Mainly long bone and skull fragments were identified.

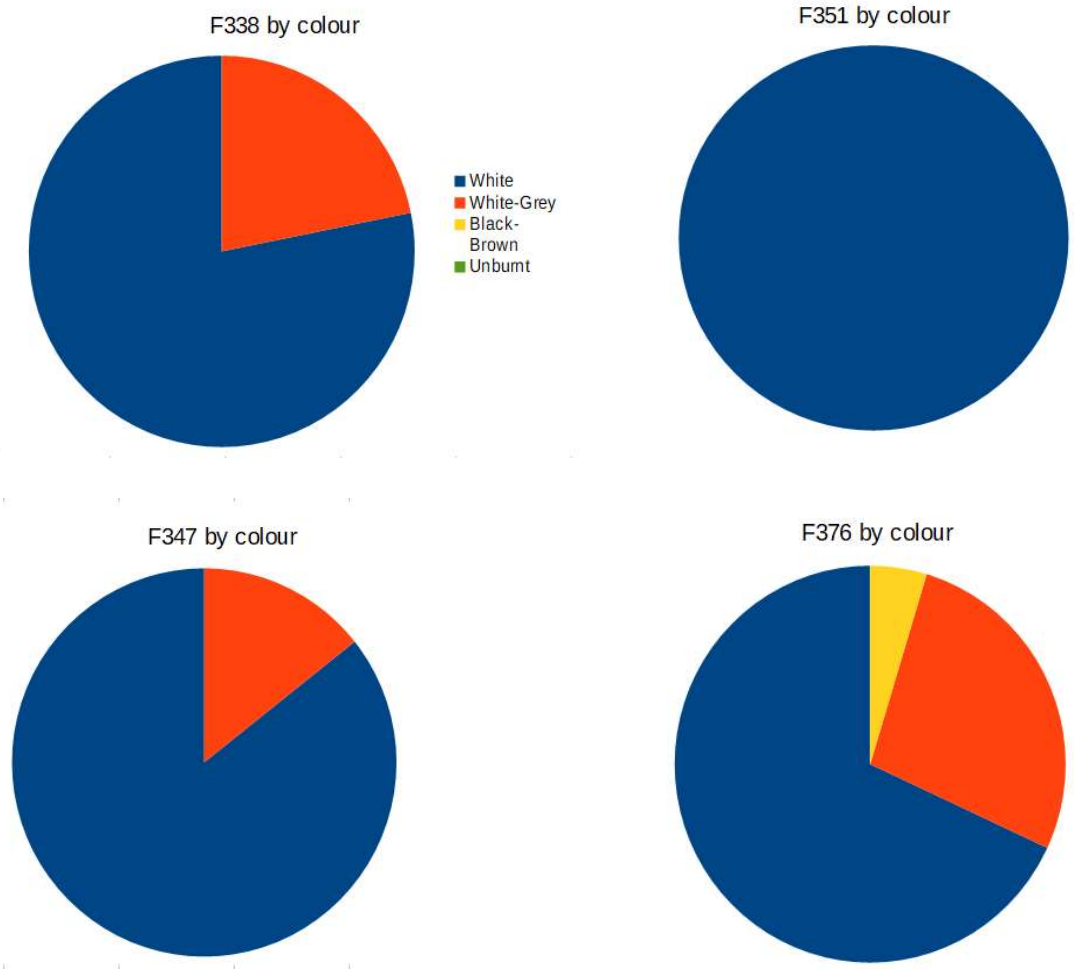
Context	Skull		Teeth		Long bones		Unidentifiable	
F338	2	0.87g	0	0	6	2.77g	87	17.83g
F347	5	1.78g	1	0.28g	1	0.45g	1747	89.56g
F351	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	3.71g
F376	7	1.58g	0	0	11	2.g	1362	72.55g

Table 31 A summary of the cremated skeletal elements identified.

Heat-related changes

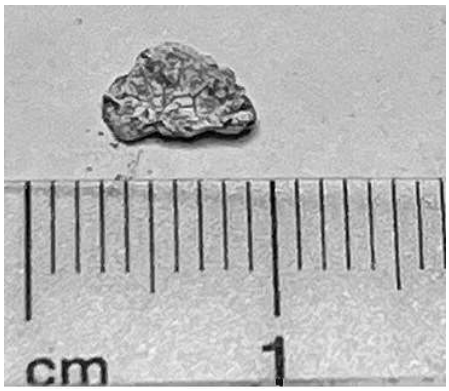
The heat source used to cremate human remains can reach temperatures of up to 1000°C, and normally burns for at least 1-3 hours to complete the cremation process (McKinley 2015, 182-183). Completely white bone fragments indicate completely oxidised bone, whereas black or brown bone means charring only.

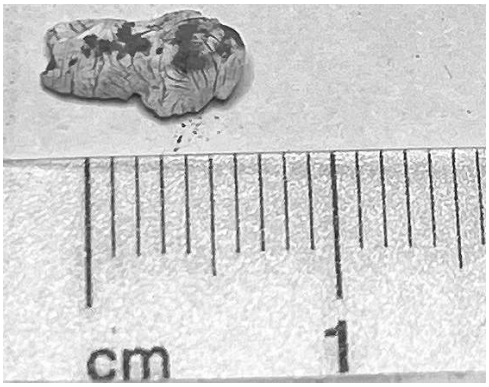
Charts 1-4 show there were no unburnt fragments, with very little black/brown fragments. The majority were made up of white fragments. This implies the remains were burnt to a temperature of at least 650°C (Devlin & Herrmann 2015, 121) for a significant amount of time. The white-grey and black-brown fragments may have been areas of the body that were not exposed to heat for as long a period of time than other areas. Full details on weight and fragment count can be seen in Appendix 6 (cremation colour groups).



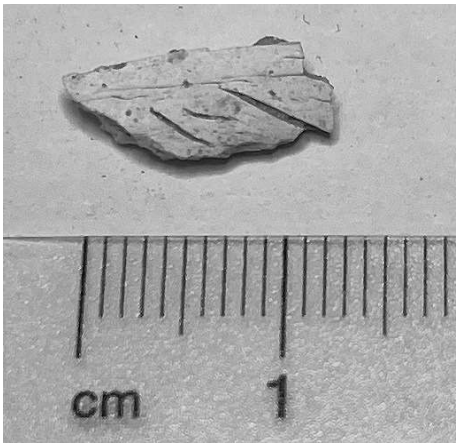
Charts 1-4 Pie charts showing colour of cremated bone from F338, F351, F347 and F376.

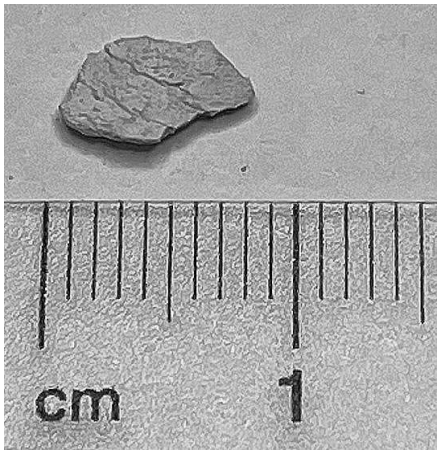
Dehydration of human bone during cremation – especially green bone – causes various types of cracks, fissures, warping and shrinkage. As per classifications outlined by Symes et al (2015, 46-47), there are seven fracture types associated with cremated human bone: longitudinal, step, transverse, patina, splintering and delamination, burn line fractures, and curved transverse.
The high fragmentation throughout meant searching for fractures were challenging. However, examples of patina, curved transverse, transverse and possible longitudinal fractures were noted throughout the four cremations (see photographs below).





Photographs 19-20 Patina fracture (left) and curved transverse (right).





Photographs 21-22 Transverse fracture (left) and possible longitudinal fracture (right).

Patina fractures are superficial and normally found on flat postcranial areas of bone, or areas with thin soft tissue. Curved transverse fractures can be found on shallow depressions in bones (fossae), and are most commonly seen in femurs. Transverse fractures are fairly common and generally affect long bones. Longitudinal fractures are the most common, and follow the grain of the bone. Transverse and longitudinal fractures were mostly seen across all four cremations.

All of the cremations were too fragmented to allow estimates of age, sex, stature, pathologies or ethnicity.

Recommendations for further work for the publication
A sample of cremated human bone from two of the cremations (one from Area 3 and on from Area 6) should be sent for radiocarbon dating to obtain a date for the burials.

7.4 Animal bone (Appendix 7)

by Alec Wade

7.4.1 Introduction

Features of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date excavated at Turpin's Farm produced an animal bone assemblage of 1677 hand-collected pieces (weighing 7.4kg) and approximately 774 very small fragments from environmental sampling of selected features (119g). All the hand-collected bone was disarticulated, except for material from storage pit F433 in Area 6 that contained a discrete animal bone group (ABG1). The main part of this report concentrates on the hand-collected animal bone assemblage while the material from the environmental samples and ABG1 is assessed separately at the end of the results section.

7.4.2 Methodology

The main assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*). Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data. These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short. The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. A catalogue of the recovered hand-collected assemblage is present in Appendix 7, listed by period and context number.

The **minimum number of individuals** value (MNI) is calculated from the most numerous skeletal and dental POSACs with reference to the epiphysial fusion state of any joints etc. It is calculated from the aggregate totals derived from each main site period or phase and is presented here as a further means of gauging the relative numerical value of a species within the recovered material. Unusual or significant deposits of animal bone such as articulated remains are recorded as a discreet **animal bone group** (ABG). One ABG was recorded during the excavation (F433, of Roman date). Where possible, tooth and mandible wear-stage are recorded for sheep/goat, pig and cow mandibles with present dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982). Although some POSACs were complete enough to provide mensurable data (as described by Davis 1992) they were generally too few to contribute to any meaningful analysis.

Variations from Davis's methodology

POSACs

(1) Additionally, each skeletal part that meets the criteria for a POSAC is given a percentage value based upon its estimated completeness with 100% representing a complete example of its type. For example, a femur rated 100% represents an entire intact femur, not just the complete distal lateral condyle that qualifies it as a POSAC. An exception to this is the ischium where a rating of 100% represents the complete acetabulum and not a complete pelvis consisting of ischium, pubis, and ilium.

(2) Butchery marks have been, where possible, described using the catalogue presented by Binford (1981).

Tooth wear stages

(1) These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig. In the original methodology sheep/goats are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Payne (1987).

Species notes

Taxon – In the absence of other diagnostic information all Equid species have been recorded as Equus caballus (horse). Similarly, Sus domesticus (domestic pig) has been used to identify all Suidae species unless there is clear diagnostic evidence otherwise.

Fragmentation of single bones – Where a recovered single bone has fragmented into multiple pieces due to environmental conditions or during retrieval this has been counted as one piece.

7.4.3 Results

Distribution of the assemblage by feature type
Prehistoric contexts produced 337 pieces of hand-collected animal bone. The earliest deposits were of Late Bronze Age date with some Early, Middle and Late Iron Age activity. Feature types included pits (F19, F167, F242), ditches (F229, F278, F287, F289, F475) and a ring-ditch (F201).

The earliest part of the Roman period also spans some Late Iron Age deposits and extends as late as the late 3rd/early 4th century AD. Features of Roman and Late Iron Age date produced the largest part of the assemblage (975 pieces or 73%) from an accumulation layer (L8), a possible natural layer (L12), ditch overburden (L11), post-hole (F254), pits (F175, F182, F208, F227, F235, F266, F283), ditches (F107, F158, F163, F172, F173, F174, F177, F179, F191, F196, F197, F199, F202, F204, F205, F217, F243, F250, F256, F259, F264) and gullies (F213, F255).

One medieval features, ditch F436, was dated from AD 1000-1225 and produced 17 pieces of animal bone.

Overall, the assemblage was in a fragmented state with the surface condition of the bone generally being discoloured and poor.

Photograph 23 Animal bone from Late Iron Age/Roman ditch F174 sx2 (finds number 26). One POSAC is present, a cattle distal humerus (centre of picture). The other pieces are all non-countable specimens but include a fragment of a cattle molar (middle top of picture).

Table 32 shows the distribution of the assemblage by number of pieces amongst the dated periods and by general feature type (not including ABG1). Most of the recovered material (by number of pieces) from the prehistoric period was from Early Iron Age ring-ditch F201. In the Roman period ditches and accumulation layer L8 were by far the most prolific though much of the material from the L8 consisted of very small undiagnostic fragments (many less than 10mm in size).

NISP	Period				
Feature type	**Prehistoric**	**Roman**	**Medieval**	**Undated**	**Grand Total**
Ditch	67	385	17	69	538
Accumulation		525			525
Ring ditch	173				173
Pit	97	31			128
Post-hole		8		5	13
Ditch overburden		10			10
Ditch/gully		6			6
Natural layer		5			5
Grand Total	***337***	***975***	***17***	***74***	***1403***

Table 32 Distribution of the assemblage by number of pieces amongst the dated periods and by general feature type (not including ABG1).

POSACs and NCS
In total 53 POSACs were identified amongst the hand-collected assemblage and 1350 NCS.

Species
The 53 POSACs represented four domestic species, including cattle (40 POSACs), sheep or goat (11), pig (one) and dog (one). One additional species was identified amongst the NCS material from the prehistoric period, the wild species of Roe deer (one fragmented antler in ditch F475). There was also a positive identification of sheep amongst the Roman assemblage (ditch F202) in the form of a cut horn core. The determination between sheep or goat is not always possible due to the similarities between the two species. Table 33 shows the distribution of the POSACs and NCS material by species and date.

Period	Taxon	NCS	POSAC	Grand Total
Prehistoric	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	78	2	80
	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	4	5	9
	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	1
	Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	1	-	1
	Medium sized mammal	8	-	8
	Large sized mammal	105	-	105
	Small sized mammal	6	-	6
	Unidentified	127	-	133
Prehistoric Total		***330***	***7***	***337***
Roman	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	54	35	89
	Canis familiaris (dog)	-	1	1
	Equus caballus (horse)	8	-	8
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	17	6	23
	Ovis aries (sheep)	1	-	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	5	6
	Large sized mammal	176	-	176
	Medium sized mammal	43	-	43
	Small sized mammal	1	-	1
	Unidentified	627	-	627
Roman Total		***928***	***47***	***975***
Medieval				
	Large sized mammal	5	-	5
	Unidentified	12	-	18
Medieval Total		***17***	***-***	***17***

Period	Taxon	NCS	POSAC	Grand Total
Undated	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	10	3	13
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	-	3
	Large sized mammal	18	-	18
	Unidentified	40	-	40
Undated Total		***71***	***3***	***74***
Grand Total		***1361***	***64***	***1425***

Table 33 Distribution of the POSACs and NCS material by species and date.

Anatomical parts

Table 34 presents a breakdown of the 53 recorded POSACs by skeletal part, taxon and date. No POSACs were recorded amongst the animal bone from the medieval contexts.

Taxon	Anatomical area	Skeletal part	Prehistoric	Roman	Undated	Grand Total
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Head	Mandible	1	2	-	3
		Single mandibular tooth: I	-	1	-	1
		Single mandibular tooth: P3	-	1	-	1
		Single mandibular tooth: dp4	-	1	-	1
		Single mandibular tooth: M1	-	3	-	3
		Single mandibular tooth: M2	-	2	-	2
		Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	5	-	6
	Shoulder	Scapula – coracoid	-	1	-	1
		Scapula – coracoid?	-	1	-	1
	Legs	Humerus (distal) F	-	1	-	1
		Radius (distal) F	-	1	1	2
		Femur (distal) F	-	1	-	1
		Tibia (distal) F	-	4	-	4
		Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	-	1	1	2
	Feet	Astragalus	-	3	-	3
		Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	-	1	-	1
		Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	-	1	-	1
		Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	-	1	-	1
		Metacarpal (distal) F	-	1	-	1
		Metatarsal (distal) F	-	1	-	1
		First phalanx (proximal) F	-	2	1	3
Bos taurus (domestic cattle) total			***2***	***35***	***3***	***40***
Canis familiaris (dog)	Head	Single mandibular tooth: M1	-	1	-	1
Canis familiaris (dog) total			-	***1***	***-***	***1***
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Head	Mandible	1	2	-	3
		Single mandibular tooth: dp4	-	1	-	1
		Single mandibular tooth: P4	1	-	-	1
		Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	1	-	2
		Single mandibular tooth: M2	2	-	-	2
		Single mandibular tooth: M3	-	1	-	1
	Legs	Humerus (distal) F	-	1	-	1
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) total			***5***	***6***	***-***	***11***
Sus domesticus	Legs	Tibia (distal) F	-	1	-	1

Taxon	Anatomical area	Skeletal part	Prehistoric	Roman	Undated	Grand Total
(domestic pig)						
Sus domesticus (domestic pig) total			***-***	***1***	***-***	***1***
Grand Total (all species)			***7***	***43***	***3***	***53***

Table 34 POSACs by skeletal part, taxon and date.

The overall distribution numbers for each POSAC were very low. When combined, isolated single teeth accounted for 22 of the POSACs (41.5% of the total). Teeth are amongst the most durable parts of the skeleton and will often survive when less dense bones have been lost. This high proportion of teeth may suggest that environmental conditions on site were not particularly favourable to bone preservation. After teeth, the highest count for any one type of POSAC is for distal cattle tibias in the Roman period where it is four. These robust joints are also amongst the densest and most durable skeletal parts.

Minimum number of individuals (MNI)
The minimum number of individual animals represented by the assemblage is one for each species, except for cattle in the Roman period where it is three (based upon the presence of five third molars).

Cut marks (butchery and working), dog gnawing, burning and pathology

Cut marks (butchery and working)
Multiple chop marks associated with butchery were noted on two of the cattle POSACs from the Roman period. These were a first phalanx from accumulation layer L8 and a mandible from ditch F158. Two cattle bones from Roman ditch F202, a scapula fragment and an astragalus, also showed signs of deliberate breakage.

Taxon	Period	Context	Feature type	Skeletal part	Cut type
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Roman	L8	Accumulation	First phalanx (proximal) F	Multiple chop marks
		F158	Ditch	Mandible	Multiple chop marks
		F202	Ditch	Scapula - coracoid?	Split or broken deliberately
				Astragalus	Split or broken deliberately

Table 35 POSACs with cut or chop marks.

Photograph 24 Horn core of a sheep from Roman ditch F202 that has been cut off at the base.

Evidence of bone working was present amongst the NCS material from Roman ditch F202 where a sheep horncore had been cut off at the base to remove it from the attached skull. The cuts were made from at least three different angles around the circumference of the horn core before the piece was eventually snapped off. It is presumed a sharp blade was utilised for this task as there was a paucity of clear serration marks noted across the plane of the cut to indicate the use of a saw-like implement. There were no indications of further working having taken place other than a rather indistinct chop mark midway along the outside curve of the horn core.

Dog and rodent gnawing

Fourteen of the POSACs had been gnawed by dogs and one gnawed by a rodent. Dog gnawed animal bone is usually a good indication of residuality amongst the finds from a feature as prior to the bone's collection and eventual deposition within the fill (and its subsequent burying) the material must have been in an area where scavenging dogs had easy access to it. Only one gnawed bone (one POSACs) derived from a prehistoric feature (ring-ditch F201), the rest came from the Roman ditches, accumulation layer and pit F235.

Period	Taxon	Context	Feature type	Skeletal part	Degree of gnawing (dog gnawing unless noted otherwise)
Prehistoric	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	F201	Ring ditch	Mandible	Heavy
Roman	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	L8	Accumulation	Mandible	Moderate
				Tibia (distal) F	Superficial
				First phalanx (proximal) F	Superficial
		F174	Ditch	Metatarsal (distal) F	Rodent gnawed
		F179	Ditch	Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	Superficial
		F196	Ditch	Tibia (distal) F	Heavy
		F202	Ditch	Metacarpal (distal) F	Superficial
				Astragalus	Superficial
		F243	Ditch	Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	Moderate
				Astragalus	Superficial
		F235	Pit	Radius (distal) F	Moderate
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	F202	Ditch	Humerus (distal) F	Superficial
Undated	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	F185	Ditch	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	Moderate
				First phalanx (proximal) F	Moderate

Table 36 Dog and rodent gnawed POSACs.

Pathology

One POSAC showed evidence of an infection. This was a sheep or goat mandible from Early Iron Age ring-ditch F201 with a mild inflammation on the buccal side of the mandible at the position of the P4 (tooth absent).

Taxon	Period	Feature type	Context	Skeletal part	Pathology
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Prehistoric	Ring-ditch	F201	Mandible	Infection and inflammation

Table 37 POSACs displaying pathology.

This may be the result of gingivitis caused by the accumulation of food debris below the gum line surrounding the tooth and leading to infection and mandibular inflammation, a condition not uncommon in sheep.

Photograph 25-26 Sheep or goat mandible from prehistoric ring-ditch F201 showing mild inflammation around the buccal side of the P4 tooth socket.

Sexing and age data

None of the POSACs provided any data regarding the specific sex of the individual animal. Table 38 shows the age data derived from the POSACs based upon epiphysial fusion of the leg and foot bones (Schmid 1972). The Roman cattle POSACs recorded suggest mature animals older than 1.5-2 years with two indicating individuals older than 3.5-4 years.

Taxon	Anatomical area	Skeletal part	Age determination	Roman	Undated
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Legs	Tibia (distal) F	2 – 2.5 yrs. +	4	
		Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	Less than 2 – 2.5 yrs.	1	1
		Radius (distal) F	3.5 – 4 yrs. +	1	1
		Femur (distal) F	3.5 – 4 yrs. +	1	
		Humerus (distal) F	1.5 yrs. +	1	
	Feet and ankles	First phalanx (proximal) F	1.5 – 2 yrs. +	2	1
		Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Less than 2 – 2.5 yrs. +	1	
		Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	Less than 2 – 2.5 yrs. +	1	
		Metacarpal (distal) F	2 – 2.5 yrs. +	1	
		Metatarsal (distal) F	2 – 2.5 yrs. +	1	
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Legs	Humerus (distal) F	0.25 yrs. +	1	
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Legs	Tibia (distal) F	2 yrs. +	1	

Table 38 State of epiphysial fusion of the leg and foot POSACs.

Mensurable data

Nine cattle, sheep/goat and pig POSACs (from all dated periods) were complete enough for measurements to be taken. The data is presented in Appendix 7.

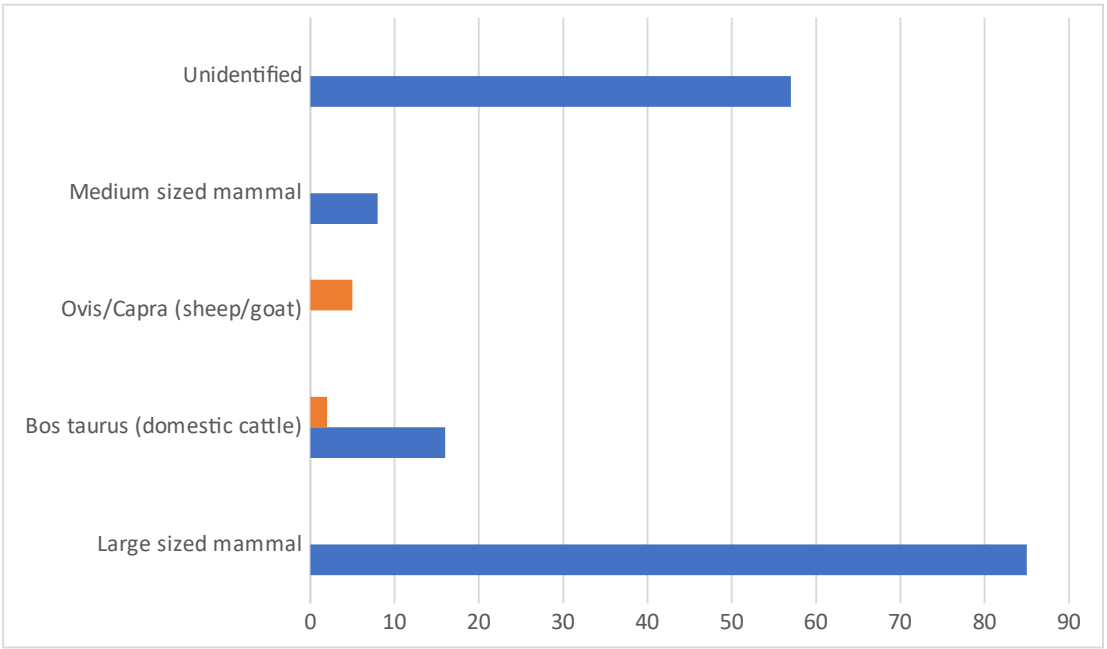
Tooth and mandible wear stages (TWS and MWS)
Eight sheep and goat teeth from the prehistoric and Roman periods were available for TWS recording and three mandibles for MWS calculation. The data is presented in Appendix 7.

7.4.4 Summaries of the dated periods

The following period summaries are specific to the analysis of the main hand-collected animal bone assemblage described in the previous section. The bone recovered from the environmental samples is described in a later section.

Prehistoric
Over 97% of the prehistoric assemblage (323 pieces) were NCS fragments and 7 were POSACs (see methodology). Cattle were the most numerous species identified by number of pieces (78), followed by sheep or goat (9), horse (one) and Roe deer (one). The 7 POSACs included two cattle and five sheep or goat. These all derived from just one feature located in Area 1, ring-ditch F201. Parts of a badly fragmented Roe deer antler were present in ditch F475 (Area 5). The burr was present showing that the antler had originally been shed and collected. There were no indications that the antler had been worked.

The ring-ditch produced 173 pieces of hand-collected animal bone. Graph 5 shows a breakdown of the features assemblage by species and number of pieces. The most numerous pieces (85) were fragments of otherwise undiagnostic large-sized mammal bone. These were most likely to be of cattle, though the category also includes horse and the larger deer species. Sheep/goat and cattle were the only species positively identified and both species were represented by POSACs. No sheep or goat NCS fragments were identified, but the small amount of medium-sized mammal bone also recovered is very likely to be of these species. In total there were seven POSACs identified. Five of these were single teeth (four sheep/goat and one cattle) and two mandible fragments (one each of sheep/goat and cattle). The fact that sheep or goat bone was only identifiable from dental fragments and the low quantity of medium-sized mammal bone present would suggest that environmental conditions have not been conducive to bone survival and the smaller species are under-represented in the assemblage. The remaining sheep/goat POSAC was a mandible fragment possibly affected by periodontal disease.



Graph 5 Ring-ditch F201, breakdown of assemblage by species and number of pieces.

Roman
Roman contexts produced by far the largest part of the assemblage from the excavation amounting to 975 hand-collected bone fragments. This total does not include ABG1 from pit F433 which is of uncertain date and analysed in the following section of this report. Over half of the pieces (525) derived from accumulation layer L8 in Area 2. However, much of this material was comprised of very

small undiagnostic fragments of less than 10mm in size. Ditches produced another 390 pieces with various other feature types including pits, post-holes, gullies and an accumulation layer yielding minor amounts.

Five species were identified amongst the Roman animal bone assemblage including cattle (89 pieces), sheep or goat (23), pig (6), sheep (one), horse (eight) and dog (one). Amongst these, 43 POSACs were recorded representing all the species identified above except for horse. Table 39 shows the POSAC distribution by feature. All the deposits were in excavation Area 1 except for L8 (Area 2).

Feature type	Context	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Canis familiaris (dog)	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Grand Total
Accumulation	L8 (Area 2)	5	-	-	1	6
Accumulation total		***5***	***-***	***-***	***1***	***6***
Ditch	F158	3	-	-	-	3
	F174	2	-	-	-	2
	F177	8	-	2	-	10
	F179	4	-	-	-	4
	F196	2	1	-	-	3
	F197	1	-	-	-	1
	F202	5	-	1	-	6
	F217	-	-	1	-	1
	F243	4	-	-	-	4
	F264	-	-	2	-	2
Ditch total		***29***	***1***	***6***	***-***	***36***
Pit	F235	1	-	-	-	1
Pit total		***1***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***1***
Grand total		***35***	***1***	***6***	***1***	***43***

Table 39 POSAC distribution by feature for the Roman period.

Most of the Roman POSACs were from cattle (35) followed sheep/goat (six), pig (one) and dog (one). The minimum number of individuals represented by the Roman cattle POSACs is three.

Signs of butchery were present on two of the cattle POSACs. A first phalanx from accumulation layer L8 and a mandible from ditch F158 both displayed multiple chop marks. Neither of these POSACs are from high meat bearing parts of the animal's body and the marks most likely derive from the primary dismembering of the carcass. Two cattle bones from Roman ditch F202, a scapula fragment and an astragalus, also showed signs of deliberate breakage, presumably for marrow extraction. Amongst the NCS material from the same feature was the horn core of a sheep that had been cut off at the base, possibly for further bone working that for whatever reason was later abandoned.

Based on the state of the epiphysial fusion of the leg and foot bones the cattle POSACs were from mature animals older than 1.5-2 years with two indicating individuals older than 3.5-4 years (see 'Sexing and ageing data' above).

Ten cattle and one sheep/goat POSACs had been either dog- or rodent-gnawed. As has been mentioned previously, gnawed bone is a good indication of residuality within the finds from a context as prior to its final deposition and sealing within the fill of a feature it had to be collected from an area where scavenging animals had easy access to it. Most of the pieces were from ditches F174, F179, F196, F202, F235, F243 and pit F158 in excavation Area 1, but three pieces from accumulation layer L8 in area 2 were also affected.

Medieval

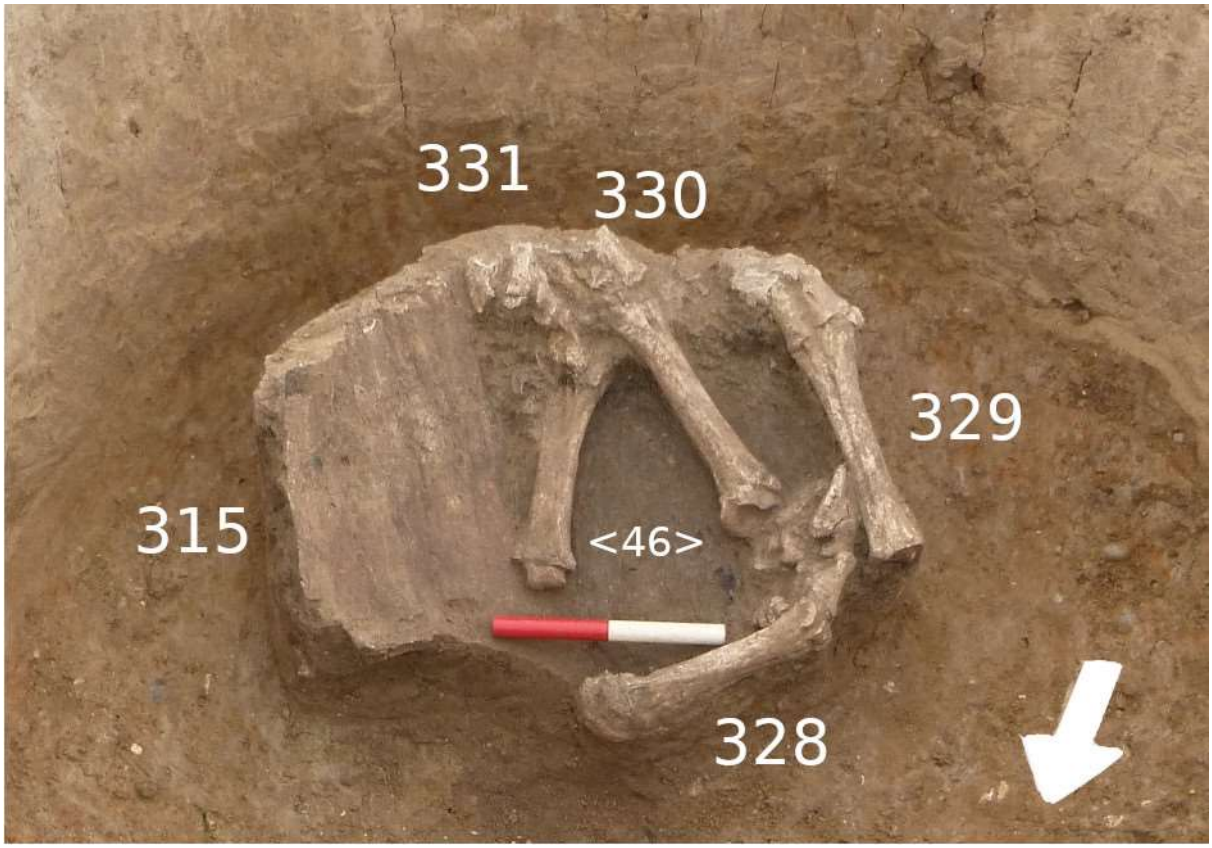
Seventeen pieces of animal bone were recovered medieval ditch F436. This material consisted of undiagnostic fragments of large-sized mammal bones such as cattle and horse and other unidentifiable pieces.

7.4.5 ABG1 in Pit F433 (AD 110-220) in excavation Area 6

Pit F433 was a large, circular, steep-sided and flat-bottomed feature with a diameter of 1.6-1.7m, identified as a storage pit. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery dating to AD 110-220 but was also adjacent to the Anglo-Saxon structure, so the date of the deposit is uncertain. It contained ABG1, comprising of the four articulated feet of a single cow sitting next to a rack of six ribs. These formed a discrete group and may originally have been wrapped or bound in fabric. Based upon the epiphysial fusion of the various metapodials and phalanges the animal was mature with an age greater than 2-2.5 yrs. Multiple bones from a pig's front feet (POSAC of 11) were found higher in the pit before the cattle bone was encountered near the base. The elements suggest that these may also have been articulated when deposited in the feature and are also part of this group. The presence of proximal pig first phalanges that are both fused (1-2 years old +) and unfused (less than 1-2 years old) provides an MNI value of two for this species.

Environmental sample <47> from this feature (see following section and Appendix 7) produced a small quantity of fish bone and a single chicken phalange as well as bone from wild species including various microfauna (possibly vole/shrew/mouse etc) and frog bone. The presence of these wild species supports the idea that this is a storage pit and not an offering or other votive activity as it suggests the feature was accessible, though perhaps in a neglected state, for some time.

Full details and measurable data for ABG1 are provided in Appendix 7.



Photograph 27 The four cattle feet placed next to the rack of ribs (ABG 1 in pit F433). The labels indicate the relevant finds numbers and the location of environmental sample <46>. Sample number <47> was taken from the fill remaining below the cattle bone deposit and produced 43 small bone fragments including fish, domestic fowl, frog and various microfauna bones. (315 = rack of six ribs, 328 = front left foot, 329 = rear right foot; 330 = rear left foot; 331 = front right foot).

7.4.6 Animal bone from the environmental samples

Environmental samples from seven prehistoric, Roman and undated features produced over 770 bone fragments weighing a total of 119g (see Appendix 7 for details). Late Bronze Age pit F19 produced 94 fragments of bone (sample nos. <42>, <54>, <55> and <56>), a minor amount of which showed varying degrees of burning ranging from black/grey to white. Although most of the pieces were

unidentifiable, small fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and pig tooth were present. Middle Iron Age ditch F252 (<16>) produced four more fragments of cattle teeth.

Forty-one pieces of calcinated bone (weighing 5g) were recovered from sample <3> of Roman pit F248. Only a single fragment was identifiable, the unfused distal epiphysial condyle of a sheep or goat's metapodial. The sample from Roman or Anglo-Saxon storage pit F433 (<47>) yielded 43 small bone fragments (1g) and included a variety of small species including fish (indeterminate species, comprising five small vertebrae fragments and possible intermuscular bones), domestic fowl (one phalange), frog (a radius fragment?) and various microfauna bones (possibly vole/shrew/mouse etc).

Samples from three undated cremations, F338 (<30>), F347 (<25>, <33>) and F351 (<35>), all produced calcinated bone (592 pieces weighing 75g) that was not identifiable to species level but included skull and diaphysis fragments. No human bone was positively identified amongst this material, and it is most likely to be of small- or medium-sized mammals such as sheep or goats.

7.4.7 Conclusion

The animal bone assemblage amounted to 1425 pieces of disarticulated hand-collected bone and nearly 800 small pieces from environmental samples. In addition, there were another 252 pieces of articulated cattle bone (ABG1) recovered from storage pit F433 in excavation Area 6.

The disarticulated animal bone included the domestic species of cattle, sheep or goat, pig and horse from both the prehistoric and Roman deposits. Cattle bone was the most numerous, but the overall amounts of identifiable bone were very low. The condition of the bone was also poor and very fragmented with over 95% of the assemblage (1,361 pieces) being non-countable specimens (see Methodology). Of the remaining 5% (identified as POSACs, see Methodology), a high proportion were isolated single teeth, suggesting that environmental conditions on site were not favourable to bone preservation. Teeth are amongst the most durable parts of the skeleton and will often survive when less dense bones have been lost. The assemblage will have been further modified by the hand collection of fragments which will have favoured the remains of the larger species such as cattle. Dog (a single tooth) was also present in the Roman deposits and the wild species of Roe deer was identified from a shed antler amongst the prehistoric material.

None of the features encountered produced large concentrations of animal bone waste. In the Roman period, accumulation layer L8 (excavation Area 2) produced more disarticulated material than any other deposit but much of this consisted of very small undiagnostic fragments. Excluding the accumulation layer, most of the bone waste was recovered from ditches (including the Early Iron Age ring-ditch F201). As the primary function of these features is dependent upon them remaining largely uncluttered (at least during their useful life), most of the material recovered from these, which includes bone gnawed by scavenging dogs, can be regarded as residual material from nearby settlement activity rather than deliberate waste disposal.

Most of the POSACs from Early Iron Age ring-ditch F201 were sheep or goat and cattle tooth fragments. Also present was a sheep or goat mandible fragment that displayed a mild inflammation possibly caused by gingivitis, a periodontal disease not uncommon in sheep. There were few examples of worked or butchered bone. In the Roman assemblage, cut marks from butchery were present on two cattle POSACs, one from accumulation layer L8 (Area 2) and the other from pit F158 (Area1). Neither bone is from high meat-bearing parts of the animal's body and the marks most likely derive from the primary dismembering of the carcass. Two cattle POSACs from ditch F202 (area 1) showed indications of deliberate breakage, possibly for marrow extraction although these were not typical skeletal parts for this activity. Cut marks were also noted on other NCS cattle bone from this feature. The horn core of a sheep was also recovered from this ditch that had been cut off at the base and was probably intended for further working before being abandoned.

Pit F433 (Area 6) was a clear exception to the above comments regarding the residual nature of much of the bone waste. This feature has been identified as a storage pit of either Roman or Anglo-Saxon date. It contained a discrete deposit of animal bone comprising of the four articulated feet of a single adult cow sitting next to a rack of six ribs. Multiple bones from a pig's front feet were found higher in the pit before the cattle bone was encountered near the base and these may also be associated with this group. An environmental sample from below the deposit (environmental sample <47>) produced a small quantity of fish bone and a single chicken phalange as well as bone from indigenous wild

species including various microfauna (possibly vole/shrew/ mouse etc) and frog bone. The intrusive presence of these species suggests the feature was accessible for a period, although perhaps in an abandoned and neglected state.

7.4.8 Recommendations for further work for the publication

A sample of animal bone from pit F433 should be sent for radiocarbon dating to determine if it is contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon structure. Otherwise, this report represents the full recording and analysis of the animal bone from the excavations and no further work is required. A summary should be presented in the publication.

7.5 Flints

by Adam Wightman

Introduction

Thirty-four worked flints were recovered during the archaeological investigations. Of this total, twenty-nine were recovered during the excavation phase and five during the evaluation phase (CAT Report 1770, 27). Where the worked flints retained some cortex on their surfaces, the cortex is crazed or water-worn suggesting that the flint would have been largely sourced from local secondary gravels. The flint raw material in the assemblage is either grey (mostly dark grey or mottled) or brown (ranging from light to dark) with some grey/brown examples.

In what follows, the character of the flint assemblages from prehistoric features, undated features and from Roman or later contexts (including unstratified pieces), will be described and discussed in turn. A broader discussion will follow on from this. All of the worked flints have been tabulated and described in a catalogue included in the site archive.

Context	Finds no.	Flint type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F18	7	retouched flake	95	hard	no	short length of neat, semi-abrupt retouch, proximal, dorsal
F28	338	flake	10			
F34	12	bladelet	0	soft	no	
F46 sx5	267	retouched flake	5	hard	?yes	semi-abrupt retouch, left lateral, ventral
		retouched flake	10	hard	no	abrupt retouch, left lateral, ventral
F147	50	flake	90	hard	no	
F149	51	side scraper	0	hard	no	long, straight edge of neat semi-abrupt retouch
F196 sx2	174	natural piece	15			
F199	74	flake	5	hard	?no	use-wear/edge-damage
F201 sx1	75	flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F201 sx4	153	flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F201 sx9	167	flake	0	hard	no	
F217 sx3	133	flake	15	hard	no	
F220 sx1	118	flake	0	?soft		use-wear/edge-damage
F243	162	flake	5	?soft	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F252	[16]	retouched flake	0	soft	yes	abrupt retouch, left lateral, dorsal
F264 sx1	201	flake	5	hard	no	
F284	237	flake	95	hard	no	
F288	249	retouched flake	65	?hard	no	long flake with semi-abrupt retouch, left lateral, ventral
		flake (?retouched)		?soft	no	
F289	241	?core fragment	80	hard		
		?core fragment	50	hard		
F289 sx2	248	flake	10		no	

F297	254	flake	5	hard	no	
F302 sx2	261	flake	25			
F306 (surface find)	262	flake	0	hard	no	
F341 sx9	288	retouched flake	30	hard	?no	abrupt retouch on platform of a long flake (to form a ?scraper)
F360	277	retouched flake	40	hard	no	probable abrupt retouch on both lateral edges, dorsal
F392 sx1	294	retouched flake	0	soft	yes	abrupt retouch, left lateral, ventral
F414	305	flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F436 sx3	358	flake	5	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F449	337	flake	0	hard	no	
U/S	30	retouched flake	5	hard	no	abrupt retouch at distal end (ventral face) forming a notch
U/S	269	flake	0	hard	no	

Table 40 Worked flints listed by context.

Prehistoric features
Four worked flints were recovered from three features which are broadly dated to the prehistoric period on the basis that prehistoric pottery sherds (which are not closely datable) were recovered from their fills. These features are pit F288 (two worked flints), ditch F341 and oven F297. All four worked flints from these contexts are hard-hammer-struck flakes with no evidence for preparation of the platform prior to the detachment of the flakes from the core. The flake from pit F288 has some potential retouch on a break and the long flake from oven F297 has some retouch on the platform that may have been used for scraping. All of these pieces are likely to date to the Bronze Age or potentially the Neolithic.

Pit F302 produced Middle Bronze Age pottery and contained an unmodified secondary flake which could be contemporary with the pottery. Ditch F289, which produced Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, also contained one of the largest assemblages of worked flints from any feature on the site (only three pieces). Two are likely to be flake core fragments and one is a secondary flake. Once again, all three pieces could potentially be contemporary with the pottery. Only three worked flints were recovered from the eight large, deep sections excavated through ring-ditch F201. The flints are short and squat hard-hammer flakes which are most likely to date to the Bronze Age or Late Neolithic. All three exhibit evidence of use-wear/edge-damage which could indicate that they were subject to post-depositional damage before becoming incorporated in the fill of the ring-ditch. A small, thin, soft-hammer-struck ?flake with a small area of retouch was recovered from ditch F252 which has been dated to the Middle Iron Age based on the pottery recovered from its fill. This finely-made piece could be the proximal end of a retouched blade and is most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic so is residual in this context.

Undated features
Worked flints were recovered from the fills of pit F18, gully F34, and ditches F28 and F46, from which no other dateable material was recovered. A single flint was also recovered from the surface of probable natural/geological feature F306. The only blade in the whole assemblage was recovered from gully F34. The soft-hammer-struck blade is very small and thin and is either a small Early Neolithic blade or Mesolithic bladelet. The other worked flints recovered from undated features are flakes. The flake from pit F18 is retouched, as are both flakes from ditch F46. However, none of the retouched pieces are typologically diagnostic and, although it is possible that the single flints recovered from these undated features could be contemporary with the fills from which they were recovered, the possibility that they are residual cannot be ruled out.

Worked flints from contexts dated to the Roman period or later
Thirteen worked flints were residual in 13 contexts dating from the Late Iron Age/Roman to post-medieval/modern periods. It is worth reiterating that worked flints in the undated and prehistoric features described above could also be residual considering they were also found in such low quantities in these contexts. Only two worked flints were recovered from the topsoil and/or the interface between the natural geology and the overlying soil after machine stripping had taken place (labelled as unstratified (U/S)).

With the exception of a retouched natural piece from ditch F196, all of the residual and unstratified worked flints are flakes. Two of the flakes may have been detached form their parent cores with a soft-hammer, the rest were all detached using a hard hammer. Only one flake exhibited any evidence of preparation of the platform prior to detachment from the core (the flake from F392). As you would expect from an assemblage of residual worked flints, lots of the pieces had post-depositional breaks and edge-damage. Four of the flakes were retouched (F392, F360, F149 and U/S) and include a side scraper (F149) and a retouched notch (U/S). Once again, none of the retouched pieces are typologically diagnostic, although the scraper is most likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Discussion
The worked flint assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric activity on this area of high ground overlooking Hamford Water. However, due to the absence of any typologically diagnostic pieces in the assemblage, it is difficult to determine what specific activities took place and when during the prehistoric period this activity occurred.

Blades are commonly found in worked flint assemblages from the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Only one blade was recovered on site. Assemblages from these periods also generally contain a higher incidence of soft hammer use and preparation of the striking platform prior to detaching a flake/blade from the core. Once again, evidence of the use of both of these knapping techniques is of a very low frequency in this assemblage. In general, the flake assemblage is dominated by short, relatively-thick hard-hammer flakes of the type more commonly found in Late Neolithic or Bronze Age assemblages. Therefore, the overall characteristics of the assemblage would suggest that the prehistoric activity represented by these pieces is most likely to have occurred during these periods. Although Bronze Age pottery has also been recovered from some features at the site, it is hard to be confident that the worked flints recovered from these features (or the features dated broadly as prehistoric) are actually contemporary with the fills from which they were recovered. Worked flints are particularly durable and resistant to post-depositional processes, which combined with the high number of residual pieces in Roman or later contexts and the very low number of worked flints recovered from each context, could suggest that the majority of the flints are actually residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

The low incidence of retouched pieces also makes it difficult to infer what types of activities may have been taking place on the site in the prehistoric period. The small numbers of cores, core fragments or waste pieces could be taken to indicate that little actual knapping took place in the areas investigated. Moreover, the relatively-low number of worked flints overall suggests limited activity and is not suggestive of habitation in the close vicinity of the areas investigated.

Recommendations for further work for the publication
No further work or analysis is required.

7.6 Miscellaneous finds
by Laura Pooley

Glass
One fragment of Roman vessel glass came from ditch F243 (finds no. 162). The fragment (1.2g) is pale blue with a fire-rounded rim. This type of rim was used in vessels in the 1st to 4th centuries, but was particularly common from the mid 2nd to the mid 3rd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 22).

Clay tobacco pipe
One fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe came from ditch F365 sx2 (finds no. 290). The fragment (0.7g) was from the stem of a pipe. It was recorded and discarded.

Metal-working debris
Fourteen fragments of metal-working debris came from ditches F205, F217 and F382, pits F214 and F223, and post-hole F357. Four of the six features are dated to the Roman period (F205, F214, F217, F223) with the other two undated (F382 and F357).

Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Description
F205 sx2	163	3	42.9	Fragments
F214	112	1	147.4	Fragment
F217 sx2	122	4	134.6	Fragment
F223	125	3	53.0	Fragments, covered in clay but weight and not being magnetic would suggest metal-working debris
F357	275	2	410.6	Two fragments, joining
F382	345	1	5.3	Fragment

Table 41 Metal-working debris listed by context.

Heat-altered (burnt) flint and stone

In total, 2,218 pieces of burnt flint (11.53kg) were recovered from 22 contexts. The vast majority (2,153 pieces at 10.36kg) came from just one feature, pit F304, with most of the rest producing a background scatter of between one and four pieces, with 15 fragments recovered each from pit F19 and ditch F35 sx2. The flint was generally small to very small irregular broken pieces, with larger pieces recovered from F304 only. It was cracked and crazed from the heat, and burnt various shades of white (calcified), grey, pink and red. Only 12 fragments of burnt sandstone/quartzite were recovered from five contexts. In general, the small quantity of burnt flint/stone recovered from most contexts would suggest that they represent a background scatter of material from activity in the surrounding area. The exception to this is undated pit F304 which may represent the remains of a camp fire or hearth, as too might Late Bronze Age pit F19 and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit F35 (which includes another 13 burnt flints recovered during the evaluation). All of the heat-altered (burnt) flint and stone has been recorded in the table below and discarded.

Context	Finds or <sample> no.	No.	Weight (g)	Description
Flint				
F19 Fill A	<42>	3	12.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey and pink
F19	302	15	255.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F28	342	3	34.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F35 sx2	285	15	308.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F46 sx5	267	4	9.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and pink
F75	352	2	24.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and dark grey
F175	25	1	41.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F205 sx1	80	1	38.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt red
F228 sx2	121	1	3.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and pink
F253	210	1	32.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt white
F264 sx1	201	1	15.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
	202	1	19.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F285	235	1	6.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt white
F289 sx2	248	1	28.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey and pink
F304	<23>	827	4,432	25% sample (upper fill) – rare complete pebbles, some medium-sized pieces, mostly small and very small, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
	<24>	1,326	5,934	75% sample (mid-lower fill) – rare complete pebbles, some medium-sized pieces, mostly small and very small, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F308	274	1	47.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F341 sx5	278	4	67.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F360	332	2	17.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, pink and red
F395	299	1	6.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F398	300	2	3.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey
F417 sx3	308	2	72.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, pink and red
F444	357	1	22.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey and pink

F449	337	1	92.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt red
L8	21	1	18.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of pink and red
Sandstone/quartzite				
F19 Fill B	<54>	3	31.9	Cracked fragments, slight pinkish tinge
F19	302	1	292.5	Cracked fragment of pebble, possibly slightly heat-affected
F201 sx1	75	1	372.7	Pebble, burnt slightly light to dark grey
	173	2	133.6	Cracked fragments of sandstone pebble, burnt a pinky-grey
F202	69	1	119.6	Cracked fragment of pebble, burnt red outside, grey inside
F250	181	1	162.8	Cracked fragment of pebble, burnt light to dark grey
F360	332	3	10.3	Small fragments of quartzite, burnt a pinkish-buff

Table 42 Heat-altered (burnt) flint and stone listed by context.

Shell
Shell was rare with only 17 pieces recovered from three Roman contexts. There was a single fragment of oyster shell from ditch F158, fourteen fragments of oyster shell and a whelk shell from ditch F217, and a fragment of oyster shell from L12. All of the shell has been recorded in the table below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
F158 Fill A	72	1	26.5	Oyster shell (right valve)
F217	123	2	36.0	Oyster shells (left valves)
	124	12 1	268.2 11.4	Oyster shells (eight left valves, four right) Incomplete whelk shell
L12	82	1	28.4	Oyster shell (left valve)

Table 43 Shell listed by context.

Clinker/coke
A single piece of clinker/coke (2.2g) came from F221 (finds no. 119). It has been discarded.

Unworked stone
Eight fragments of degraded septaria were recovered from four features. They have been recorded in the table below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Quantity	Weight (g)
F179 sx2	33	3	82.2
F201 sx1	75	2	177.0
F201 sx6	159	1	38.4
F229 sx1	131	1	61.4
F360	332	1	159.2

Table 44 Fragments of degraded septaria listed by context.

Recommendations for further work for the publication
No further work or analysis is required on any of this material.

7.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist, July 2023

Introduction and method statement
Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated areas, and a total of 48 were submitted for assessment. The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 45-48. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout, but are not listed in the tables.

Results
Cereals, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present within 24 of the assemblages studied, mostly at a low to moderate density. Preservation is variable; some grains and seeds are well preserved, but others are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of very high temperature combustion.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with one possible oat (*Avena* sp.). Wheat is predominant throughout. Many of the wheat grains are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*), and glume bases of both varieties are also recorded. A partial spelt spikelet, with one grain still tightly encased within the glumes, is noted within the assemblage from Roman pit F248 (sample 13).

Seeds of dry land herbs are mostly scarce, occurring at a low to moderate density within only 14 of the samples. Taxa noted include orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa*/ *lapathifolia*), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single possible sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet is noted within the assemblage from Late Iron Age pit F290 (sample 19), and the same assemblage also includes a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) type fruit stone. Middle Iron Age ditch F252 (sample 16) includes a single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, with larger fragments >10mm in size occurring within many of the pit and oven assemblages and in samples from associated spreads and deposits. It is noted that the material within the assemblages from undated pit F352 (samples 36 and 36a) has a distinct flaked appearance, which may be indicative of very high temperature burning. Other plant macrofossils are scarce, but occasional pieces of charred root/stem are recorded along with indeterminate buds, thorns and tuber fragments.

The black porous and tarry residues, which are noted within many of the assemblages, are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic materials (possibly including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Similarly, the rare fragments of vitreous material are probably derived from the burning of straw or grass. Other remains occur infrequently, but do include fragments of bone, some of which are burnt/calcined (most notably within the cremation deposits), pellets of burnt or fired clay and splinters of heat shattered stone. What appears to be mineralised faecal material is noted within the assemblage from Roman or Anglo-Saxon pit F433 (sample 45), but it is currently unclear whether this is from human or animal ordure. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust' <2mm in size) are noted within a number of assemblages, but it is thought most likely that all may be modern contaminants. Occasional shells of terrestrial molluscs are also noted (not tabulated) but, as all are very well preserved, it is thought that these are also modern in origin and probably introduced via the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits.

Discussion
For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by period and (where appropriate) feature type.

Prehistoric features (Table 45)
Twelve samples are from eight features of prehistoric date. The upper fill (A and B) of Late Bronze Age pit F19 (samples 42 and 54) contained possible cereal processing detritus, although both of these assemblages were primarily composed of charcoal/charred wood. Interestingly, the lower fill (C and D) (samples 55 and 56) contained high densities of bone, possibly suggesting that the feature may have been used for the cooking and/or processing of meat. The assemblage from Middle Iron Age ditch F252 (sample 16) and prehistoric oven F297 (samples 21 and 22) is small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and sparse, containing only a low density of cereal grains and chaff, very little charcoal. Material from Early Iron Age ring-ditch F201 and prehistoric ditch F475 was entirely composed of relatively comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments.

Late Iron Age and Roman features (Table 46)
Sixteen samples were taken from 11 features (nine pits and two ditches) and a layer. The assemblage from pit F247 (sample 12) is moderately large (0.3 litres in volume), and although it largely consists of charcoal/charred wood, there is also a high density of spelt glume bases. Such material could be derived from parching waste, where glumed wheats were gently heated to release the grains from the chaff. However, it is equally likely that the remains could be indicative of the use of cereal processing waste as tinder, kindling or fuel. Similar but smaller quantities of material may also be present within

pits F290 (samples 19 and 20), F128 (sample 15), F223 (sample 7), F248 (sample 13) and F433 (samples 44, 45 and 47), and post-hole F211 (sample 5).

Anglo-Saxon features (Table 47)
The assemblages from Anglo-Saxon features are small and very limited in composition, almost entirely composed of relatively-comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments. It would appear most likely that the few remains recorded are derived from a very low density of scattered refuse of unknown origin.

Undated features (Table 48)
Seventeen samples are from 13 undated features. The assemblages from pits F304 (samples 23 and 24), F352 (samples 36 and 36a) and F377 (sample 39) are large, but almost entirely composed of relatively comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments. The other assemblages are all small, limited and appear to be of very little merit, although it is noted that small pieces of burnt bone are present within post-hole F362 (sample 37), pit F343 (sample 32) and three of the four cremations – F338 (samples 30 & 31), F347 (samples 25 & 33) and F351 (sample 35).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work
In summary, with very few exceptions, the assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. However, the following points may be of note:

1. Although there is probably some agricultural detritus within the assemblages, it is suggested that there is insufficient to indicate that farming was a key factor to those working on or using the site during either the Iron Age or Roman periods. It is possibly more likely that small quantities of processing waste were being imported to the site for use as tinder, kindling or fuel. It is equally possible that much of the material may be derived from wind-blown detritus from areas beyond the limits of the excavation.

2. Domestic detritus (for example cereals and other food plants, bone, fish bone or eggshell) is all but absent from the assemblages. The archaeological evidence suggests that the site was primarily 'industrial' during the prehistoric period, with perhaps more in terms of occupation during the Roman period, but evidence for the latter is scarce at best. That there are cremations may suggest that there was some settled population within the vicinity but, other than that the area appears to have been marginal. It is possible that activities were occurring on site which could only be undertaken within such a liminal coastal setting, but if so, no evidence survives within the plant macrofossil record.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (ie 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any synthesis of data from the site.

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
Ph = post-hole Crem = cremation
LBA = Late Bronze Age EIA = Early Iron Age MIA = Middle Iron Age Pre = prehistoric LIA = Late Iron Age
Rom = Roman AS = Anglo-Saxon

Table 45 Environmental remains from prehistoric features

Sample No.	**42**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**9**	**16**	**21**	**22**	**51**
Feature No.	**F19**	**F19**	**F19**	**F19**	**F201**	**F252**	**F297**	**F297**	**F475**
Feature type	**Pit Fill A**	**Pit Fill B**	**Pit Fill C**	**Pit Fill D**	**Ring-ditch**	**Ditch**	**Oven**	**Oven**	**Ditch**
Date	**LBA**	**LBA**	**LBA**	**LBA**	**EIA/MIA**	**MIA**	**Preh**	**Preh**	**Preh**
Cereals									
Hordeum sp. (grains)		xcf					x		
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xcf				x	x	x	
(spikelet bases)						x		x	
(rachis internodes)									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)						x	x		
(spikelet fragment)									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xx	x	x		x	x	x	
Dry land herbs									
Atriplex sp.								x	
Bromus sp.	xfg	x					x		
Rumex sp.	x					x			
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia						xx	x	x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
Corylus avellana L.						x			
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	x	x	xx			x	x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	x	x	xxxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >10mm	xx	xx	x				xx	x	
Charred root/stem						x	x	x	

Indet. seeds	x					x	x	xcf	
Indet. thorn (Prunus sp. type)							x		
Indet. tuber								xcf	
Other remains									
Black porous material		x	x				x	x	
Black tarry material	x						x		
Bone		x	xxx	xxx xb		x xb			
Burnt/fired clay						x			
Burnt stone							x	x	
Mineralised soil concretions				xxxx			xxxx		
Small coal fragments				x			x	x	
Vitreous material						x			
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**30**	**40**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 46 Environmental remains from Late Iron Age and Roman features

Sample No.	**10**	**19**	**20**	**43**	**15**	**17**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**12**	**13**	**18**	**44**	**45**	**47**	**3**
Feature No.	**F242**	**F290**	**F290**	**F414**	**F128**	**F128**	**F166**	**F211**	**F217**	**F223**	**F247**	**F248**	**F263**	**F433**	**F433**	**F433**	**L6**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**?Pit**	**?Pit**	**Pit**	**Ph**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Layer**
Descriptor	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA/ER**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom/ AS**	**Rom/ AS**	**Rom/ AS**	**Rom**
Cereals																	
Avena sp. (grains)									xcf								
Hordeum sp. (grains)				x				xcffg			xcf			xcf	xcf		
Triticum sp. (grains)		x	x		x			x	x	x	x	xx			x		
(spikelet bases)					x					x	x						
(rachis internodes)								x			x						
T. dicoccum Schubl (glume bases)		x															
T. spelta L. (glume bases)					x			x	x	x	xxx	x					
(spikelet fragment)												x					
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xcffg	x		x			xfg		x	xfg	x			x	x	
(detached embryos)					x												

(detached sprouts)											x						
Dry land herbs																	
Amaranthaceae indet. (Chenopodium type)															x		
Atriplex sp.																	
Bromus sp.					xcf			xx	x	x	x	x					
Galoepsis sp.					x												
Small Fabaceae indet.			xcf														
Large Poaceae indet.									x			x					
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia												x			x		
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua)												x					
Wetland plants																	
Carex sp.		xcf															
Tree/shrub macrofossils																	
Prunus spinosa L.		xcf															
Other plant macrofossils																	
Charcoal <2mm	x	x					x	x	x	x	xxx	x			xx		xx
Charcoal >2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xx		xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x		x	x	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x	x	x	x				xx	x	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx
Charred root/stem			x		xx			x				x				x	
Indet. bud																	
Indet. seeds		x			x												
Indet. thorn (Prunus sp. type)																	
Indet. tuber																	
Other remains																	
Black porous material		x	x	x	x							x			x		x
Bone	x	x xb			x				x						x		
Burnt/fired clay		x	x		x									x			
Mineralised arthropod remains															x		
Mineralised faecal material															xxx		
Mineralised soil concretions		xxx			xxx								xxx				

Small coal frags.		x			x			x			x	x					
Vitreous material												x					
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**40**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 47 Environmental remains from Anglo-Saxon features

Sample No.	**40**	**41**	**50**
Feature No.	**F380**	**F395**	**F492**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Post-hole**
Cereals			
Triticum sp. (grain)		x	
Dry land herbs			
Rumex sp.	x		
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx		x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x		x
Charred root/stem		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**40**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.5**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 48 Environmental remains from undated features

Sample No.	**11**	**23**	**24**	**26**	**28**	**32**	**34**	**36a**	**36**	**37**	**39**	**49**	**53**	**30**	**31**	**25**	**33**	**35**	**38**
Feature No.	**F246**	**F304**	**F304**	**F308**	**F324**	**F343**	**F350**	**F352**	**F352**	**F362**	**F377**	**F484**	**F75**	**F338**	**F338**	**F347**	**F347**	**F351**	**F376**
Feature type	**Ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ph**	**Ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ph**	**Pit**	**Ph**	**Oven**	**Crem**	**Crem**	**Crem**	**Crem**	**Crem**	**Crem**
Cereals																			
Cereal indet. (grains)						xcffg			xcffg										
Triticum sp. (spikelet bases)	x																		
Other plant macrofossils																			
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx		x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxxx	xxxx		x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx		xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	
Charcoal >5mm	x	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx	x	x	xxxx	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm		xx	xx	x			x		xx	x	x	xx	xx			x	x	x	
Charred root/stem						x	x								x	x			
Indet. bud									x										
Indet. seeds							x												
Other remains																			
Black porous material						x	x				x					x			
Black tarry material																x			
Bone						xb				xb				xxb	xxb	xxxb	xxxb	xxb	
Burnt/fired clay							x				x								
Burnt stone		x	x																
Mineralised soil concretions							xxx											xxx	
Small coal frags.			x				x		x			x	x			x			
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**20**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.4**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

8 Discussion

A variety of interesting and intriguing archaeological contexts were revealed at Turpin's Farm. The evaluation work had succeeded in uncovering a range of archaeological features the length and breadth of site (CAT Report 1770). However, the amount of archaeology encountered within the excavation areas was greater than anticipated. Prehistoric contexts were particularly prevalent, while the extensive Roman occupation was localised in the north-western corner. Aside from a handful of medieval features and post-medieval field boundaries, the remains of an Anglo-Saxon structure was the only period, later than Roman, represented with any substance.

8.1 Prehistoric

The evaluation trenches revealed a multitude of features from prehistory that were, by and large, the rationale behind five of the seven areas of the mitigation strategy for excavation. Areas 3 through 7 were designed to target specific prehistoric features recorded during the evaluation works and, while largely focused on the Roman archaeology, Areas 1 and 2 did also reveal prehistoric contexts.

A very small collection of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic was recovered, and no Neolithic pottery found, suggesting limited activity on the development site in these periods. Bronze Age flint was similarly scarce with Bronze Age pottery limited to just 43 sherds (346g) dating to the Middle Bronze Age, 14 (393g) to the Late Bronze Age and 13 (206g) to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with another 31 sherds (99g) of ?Bronze Age pottery. Three pits dated to the Middle Bronze Age (F56 and F302 in Area 4 and F6 in Area 6), with the pottery largely consisting of sherds of bucket urns. An incomplete Middle Bronze Age cylindrical loom weight was also found unstratified in Area 6 (south of F34 in T77). One pit dates to the Late Bronze Age (F19 also in Area 6). The pottery from F19 consisted of a variety of jars but other finds included a whole saddle quern, evidence of possible cereal processing detritus from environmental samples and some animal bone, suggesting that people were living, keeping animals and processing food on the development site in the Late Bronze Age. A lack of wear on the saddle quern might suggest that this occupation was relatively short-lived, perhaps seasonal, and it may have been discarded because it was too heavy to transport from the site. Remains dating to the Late Bronze Age have recently been identified 2.7km to the south-west of the development site during an evaluation on land south of Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross. Remains included a field system and a possible posted structure (ASE 2020).

Possible Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from ditch F64/F475 in Area 5 and a series of, what appears to be, associated prehistoric ditches to the south of the development site could prove interesting. Ditches F46 (and F45) in Area 3, ditches F28, F64/F475, F444 and F493 in Area 5 and ditches F9, F13/F411, F21, F341, F402, F408, F409, F410 and F417 in Area 6 (possibly also including undated ditches F379 and F382) are all on a north-north-east/south-south-west to west-north-west/ east-south-east alignment. Together these ditches could form a rectilinear enclosure or field system spanning the three areas (see Fig 41). Some caution is needed however. Very few of these ditches were found in the evaluation trenches between the three areas, and a postulated section of joining ditch was not traced in Area 5, so some of the projected alignments may be in doubt. If the prehistoric ditches do form part of an enclosure/field system, then the pits and post-holes in Area 3 may also be associated. However, only two of these features produced any dating evidence, one prehistoric and one Roman. So, although a structure or fence line may have existed in Area 3, it is impossible to be certain of either date or function. There is similarly no evidence that this enclosure/field system continued northwards to include the prehistoric remains in Areas 4 or 7. The six prehistoric features in Area 4 did include Middle Bronze Age pits F56 and F302 and the remains of an oven, but there was no other evidence for settlement/occupation in this area. The remains in Area 7 appeared to be relatively-isolated pits.

The date of this postulated enclosure/field system is difficult to determine, and the disparity in size between the smaller ditches and two much larger ditches in Area 5 (F64/F475 and F493) may indicate different phases. Possible Bronze Age pottery was recovered from ditch F64/F475 during the evaluation. Late Bronze Age pit F19 was located between ditches F408, F409 and F410 in Area 6, but this could just be coincidence. However, along with presence of Middle Bronze Age pits F56 and F302 in Area 4 and the discovery Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in later-dated pit F35 in Area 6, the Middle to Late Bronze Age activity does seem to be concentrated within the central and southern areas of the site, and is the most likely date for the undated prehistoric remains. The scarcity of finds may suggest that occupation of the site was either short-lived or on a temporary basis. The enclosure

of the landscape may suggest that animals were being kept on site, with loom weights revealing activities like textile production.

In Area A, finds from the backfill of the ring-ditch in Area A included 136 sherds of Iron Age pottery, in Early and Middle Iron Age forms, represented by jars and bowls. The ring-ditch is respected by Roman Enclosure 1 and a Roman grave was placed in within centre of it, showing that the feature had a presence within the landscape for a considerable period of time. Therefore, the inclusion of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (and even a piece of medieval pottery) among the prehistoric pottery assemblage is not surprising. Fragments of cylindrical loom weight from the ring-ditch date to the Middle Bronze Age, but they were found alongside fragments of triangular loom weight dating from the Middle Iron Age through to the early Roman period. This wide variety of dating evidence does make it uncertain whether some or all of the animal bone was deposited within the ditch in the Iron Age or belongs to later activity. That the ring-ditch was effectively cut in half in the later Roman period by Enclosure 3 would certainly suggest that the monument was no longer considered to be important by this time.

The original purpose of the ring-ditch is not clear. It could be a barrow, but examples of Early to Middle Iron Age round barrows are scarce. No cremations were found associated with the Turpin's Farm ring-ditch and the fact that the enclosure is not circular is uncommon for prehistoric barrows generally. Another possibility is that the feature represents an open area ritual/mortuary enclosure rather than a barrow. The addition of the Roman grave could certainly be coincidental, but was perhaps a Roman interpretation of the former Iron Age use. It should be noted that if a barrow, the grave would have been cut through the mound, unless the mound had already been levelled. The same observation relates to the later Roman ditch cutting through the centre of the ring-ditch, this may also imply there was never a burial mound.

Alternatively, at many Midlands and East Anglian sites, relatively large ring-ditches surrounded roundhouses which may better explain the presence of Iron Age pottery, loom weights and animal bone within the ditch. For example at the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) site in Northamptonshire, *c* 240 roundhouses of a village-sized community were defined by ring-gullies or more substantial ring-ditches of similar scale to Turpin's Farm (Masefield *et al* 2016). These were designed to drain roundhouses built in areas of clay prone to flooding, but also to define the living space from the surrounding pasture to ensure separation from livestock. The houses themselves usually left no remains, apart from occasional porch post holes or very rarely internal foundation gullies. However, these ring-gullies/-ditches are normally very circular which similarly to the barrow hypothesis, leaves some doubt as to this interpretation here. Small ditched stock corals at DIRFT were more irregular and some of the more substantial ones (for which the possibility of use as bull pens was cited) also closely resemble the Turpin's Farm example, in that they too had no obvious entrance and would therefore have had a bridge across the deep ditch. The function of the Turpin's Farm ring-ditch remains uncertain but it is notable that further small-scale features (pits and ditches) to its north side produced similar Iron Age dating evidence, which perhaps suggests a small scale area of habitation and stock management. A substantial assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery from Roman ditch F202 to the south-west of the ring-ditch may also imply the truncation of further Iron Age features to the south of Area A.

Returning to the research objectives and aims outlined in Section 5, we can summarise as follows:

- The prehistoric remains on the development site consist of a probable enclosure or field system located towards the centre and southern edge of the site which could be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. No structural evidence was confidently identified although there was a scatter of undated post-holes and two ovens, especially in Areas 3, 5 and 6 that could be associated with this activity.
- Finds from the enclosure or field system were scarce. Pottery and loom weights attest to some occupation of the site but this was probably low-level and on a temporary or seasonal basis. This could suggest that the site was largely agricultural, possibly utilising good grazing on the edge of the salt marsh.
- It is possible that the Late Bronze Age activity on this site is associated with a field system and possible posted structure found during excavations 2.7km to the south-west (ASE 2020).
- In the north-west corner of the development site was an Early to Middle Iron Age ring-ditch likely associated with a small number of ditches and pits further to the north of a similar date. The function of the ring-ditch is uncertain, it could be a barrow, an open area ritual/mortuary

enclosure, a large drainage feature surrounding a roundhouse or a stock coral. The addition of a Roman grave into the centre of the ring-ditch could be evidence for a continued funerary use, but the finds and associated features may imply habitation and/or stock management.

- Animal bone from prehistoric features included some cattle, sheep/goat, horse and roe deer, although most of these came from the Iron Age ring-ditch. Environmental remains were rare with evidence for cereal processing detritus recovered from only three features (Late Bronze Age pit F19, Middle Iron Age ditch F252, and prehistoric oven F297).
- There is no evidence for salt production, trade or consumption in the prehistoric period.

8.2 Late Iron Age to Roman

Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman archaeology was focussed in the northwestern corner of the development site (Areas 1 and 2) and comprised a rural settlement with enclosures and field systems. One of the most dominant features of this landscape was a large geological channel, aligned from the south-west downhill to the north-east, which was utilised by the settlers as a drainage channel with several phases of ditch cutting apparent. The natural geology of sandy-clay soils meant groundwater retention on site was an ever-present challenge for modern archaeologists, and this dominant drainage feature would imply it was a serious issue for the LIA/Roman settlers too. The channel is visible on LIDAR mapping[27], and virtually all of the LIA/Roman features and finds were located to the north-west of this channel, highlighting it as a major Roman boundary feature.

There were two phases of settlement in this north-west corner. The Late Iron Age to early Roman phase is represented by a rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) aligned along the drainage channel, a circular stock enclosure (Enclosure 2) and a wider field system. The rectangular enclosure had been divided into two, one side containing a roundhouse, and the other empty aside from a series of indeterminate pits, post-holes and tree-throws. This could have been another stock enclosure or used for other activities like growing food. Roman pottery was recovered from all of the enclosure ditches in various quantities, the largest from ditches F207, F208 and F264, which included bowls, jars and beakers. Fragments of loom weight (of triangular form where identifiable) were found in five of the six ditches and animal bone in four of the six, all indicative of animal husbandry and textile production. Interestingly, fragments of Roman imbrex, tegula and brick came from two ditches and two pits (on both sides of the enclosure). A total of 92 fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from across the site, with 98% concentrated in Areas 1-2 to the north-west of the drainage channel. It is interesting to note that much of this material came from just three adjacent ditches, F208 (Enclosure 1), L-shaped ditch F213, and F217 (Enclosure 2). There is not enough evidence for a substantial building built of Roman CBM on the development site, but a certain amount of brick/tile does appear to have been used or maybe reused in this area. The exact purpose of the L-shaped ditches to the north of Enclosure 1 is uncertain. L-shaped ditch F213 appears to be the earlier of the two, replaced by F255. Located between Enclosure 1 and field boundary ditch F179/F204, they could represent further structures or perhaps stock enclosures.

Circular Enclosure 2 has the appearance of a stock enclosure, but produced a similar collection of finds to Enclosure 1. Pottery was recovered from all of the ditches, fragments of loom weight (triangular where identifiable) from four of the five, animal bone from two, and fragments of Roman CBM and clay blocks also from two. At some point a trackway leading from the enclosure to the drainage channel had been blocked up. It is uncertain if this trackway led to a convenient watering place for animals or if there was some type of crossing here where animals could be led to graze in fields to the south-east. Ditches to either side of the trackway appear to have drained into the drainage channel, probably keeping the stock enclosure relatively dry. Other ditches to the south in Area 2 also appeared to drain into the channel, probably forming part of a wider Roman field system to the north-west of the development site. Together with the drainage channel to the south-east, ditch F179/F204 to the north of Enclosures 1 and 2 appears to define the boundary of the LIA/early Roman settlement from the wider Roman landscape. As with all the other major Roman ditches, this ditch too produced Roman pottery, fragments of loom weight and animal bone.

Dating the earlier phase is problematic. The only dating evidence recovered from any of the post-holes associated with the roundhouse was a pottery sherd dated to AD 110/125-300, but this could date from the demolition/dereliction of the roundhouse and not its construction. Two of the ditches of Enclosure 1 (F207 and F264) produced pottery dating up to AD 120 indicating the ditches were

[27] https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map?ref=TM23711968

backfilled by this date. In contrast, pottery from ditch F208 dated from AD 120-180/220. However, ditches F207 and F264 could well have gone out of use earlier than the rest of the enclosure (F207 replaced by F208 and F264 by any of the other drainage channels), so the dating may well work. The presence of Late Iron Age pottery forms would certainly suggest that the settlement was in existence before the Roman invasion, modified in the later 1st/early 2nd century, and went out of use by the later 2nd/early 3rd century. Similar dating evidence was recovered from Enclosure 2.

It has already been mentioned above, how all of the earlier features respected the Iron Age ring-ditch to the north-east of Enclosure 1. That this monument was important in the landscape cannot be in doubt with the insertion of a Roman burial into the centre. The flexed remains of an adult female were buried with a jar and coin of Lucius Verus which was struck in AD 162-163. Dating from the later 2nd century onwards (ie after AD 162-163), the burial appears to date to the latest phases of the earlier Roman occupation. It was the only Roman inhumation on the site.

By the later Roman period the ring-ditch, Enclosure 1 and boundary ditch F179/F204 were cut by another rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 3). Although impossible to determine for certain, it does seem as though the enclosure was still orientated with the drainage channel. A large quantity of pottery was recovered from the ditches, suggesting the enclosure had been backfilled by the late 3rd century (AD 275-300). Based on the dating from Enclosures 1-2, Enclosure 3 probably dates from the later 2nd/early 3rd century. Other finds include a fragment of loom weight and some animal bone, but also small fragments of metal-working debris and a few oyster shells. In fact, three of the later Roman features yielded metal-working debris. As a whole, these discoveries imply a major shift in the settlement pattern and division of the landscape, but the finds show that people were still living on the site (possibly further to the north-west) with similar activities taking place, albeit with the addition of some metal-working.

To the south-east of the drainage channel Roman features and finds were rare, and have for the most part been dated based on tiny scraps of Roman pottery that are probably residual in later-dated features. Pit F433 with its deposit of animal bone is more difficult to determine. Sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from two adjacent pits, and together they could represent some Roman activity which is focussed further to the south. However, it could also be argued that the proximity of the pit to the Anglo-Saxon structure makes it possible that this storage pit is actually of Anglo-Saxon date.

The research objectives and aims outlined in Section 5 can be summarise as follows:

- Within the north-west corner of the development site was a small rural Late Iron Age to Roman settlement. The earliest phase of the settlement, dating from the early 1st century to the late 2nd/early 3rd century, was defined by a large drainage channel to the south-east, with a rectangular enclosure, roundhouse and stock enclosure present on the site, with field systems continuing to the north-west and beyond the edge of the development site. There was very little environmental evidence for agriculture, but the stock enclosures and presence of cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains show that animals were being kept on site, and possibly grazed on the salt marsh to the north. Pottery was found in abundance and triangular loom weights attest to textile production. There was one grave dating from the later 2nd century, found within the centre of the earlier Iron Age ring-ditch.
- Sometime around the later 2nd/early 3rd century, the layout of the settlement was abandoned and reorientated with another rectangular enclosure cutting across many of the earlier features. The enclosure was itself abandoned in the later 3rd century. Many of the finds assemblages parallel the earlier settlement, but include a small quantity of metal-working debris.
- A few fragments of briquetage were recovered from silting over the drainage channel, probably from small-scale consumption, but there is no evidence for salt production.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon archaeology was localised entirely within Area 6 along the southern edge of development site. The features comprised of a beam slot and post-hole structure along with two nearby pits. Although the number of Anglo-Saxon features was less than other periods, they were no less significant.

Standing at 9.18m by 5.87m, the structure consisted of eight short lengths of beam slot/foundation trench, a small number of irregularly spaced post-holes along those beam slots, and opposing entrances located centrally along the long walls. Two internal, and slightly off-centre, post-holes probably supported the gable roof, with most of the other internal post-holes concentrated to the north-west corner of the structure with a hearth along the eastern edge. Finds from the structure were exceptionally rare, comprising only a few small sherds of residual prehistoric and Roman pottery, a single sherd of 6th-7th century Anglo-Saxon pottery and 3g of baked clay. The remains of a globular jar recovered from a pit *c* 7m to the north-west also dated to the 6th-7th century. A lack of datable finds makes it difficult to associate any of the adjacent features with the Anglo-Saxon structure, and a lack of finds in general mean that it is impossible to determine what activities were being carried out here.

This post-built structure is typically described in the literature as a post-in-trench (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2009, 101) or post-in-slot (Tyler & Major 2005, 127) building, and represents a different form of construction method to the earthfast post-hole buildings. The use of this building technique various across settlements. Of the 90 post-built structures at West Hestlerton in Yorkshire only three used the post-in-trench construction (Powlesland 1998), and there were none from the large settlements at West Stow, Suffolk or Mucking, Essex (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2009, 107). More, however, are known from sites like Chalton and Cowdrey's Down in Hampshire (Welch 1992, 14-21). At settlements in Suffolk and Essex there was one post-in-trench building at Bloormoor Hill (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2009, 109-112, Building 42), three at Springfield Lyons (Tyler & Major 2005, 128-139, Buildings 2, 18 & 20), and an unspecified number at Bonhunt Farm, Wicken Bonhunt (Wade 1980, 96). In general, the post-in-trench construction method is of a later date than the post-hole buildings, appearing to increase in the 6th to 7th centuries and become dominant in the 8th and 9th centuries (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2009, 107; Tyler & Major 2005, 193; Welch 1992, 14-21). They are also generally larger then the post-hole buildings (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2009, 107; Tyler & Major 2005, 193). Opposing entrances located centrally along the long walls are a common feature of Anglo-Saxon rectangular buildings, although the inset entrance trenches of the Turpin's Farm structures are unusual.

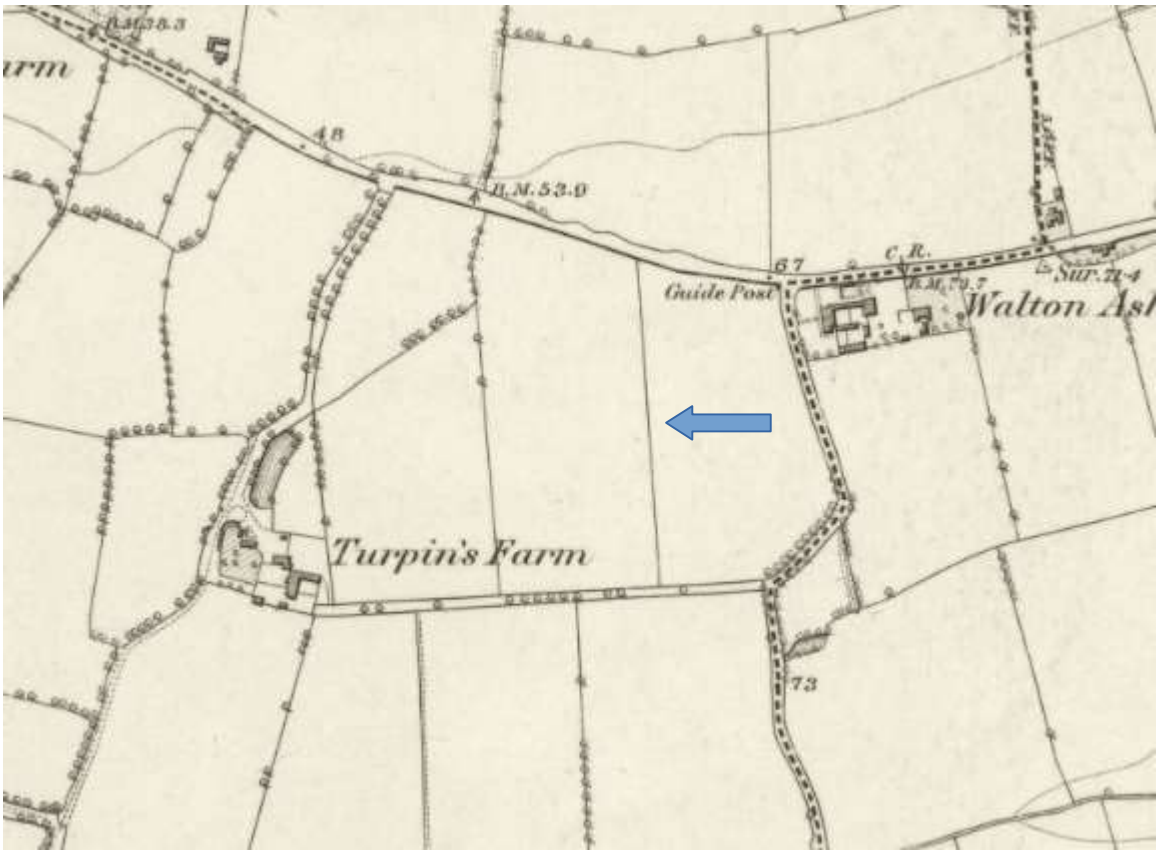
Anglo-Saxon post-built structures have been interpreted as playing a central role in Anglo-Saxon settlements, sometimes forming a nucleus (hall) around which clusters of sunken featured buildings (SFBs, also known as grubenhaus) would be constructed, possibly indicating family groups or individual farmsteads, as at West Stow and Mucking (Clark 1993; Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2007; Tipper 2004, 37). At West Heslerton though, there was a clear distinction spatially between the SFBs and the halls, with different 'zones' of activity identified within the settlement (Powlesland 1998). At Turpin's Farm there was no trace of any other post-built structures or SFBs in Area 6 or the wider development site. However, as the structure was located on the southern edge of Area 6 it could represent an outlier to a larger settlement focussed further to the south. Based on finds dating, it is a 6th- to 7th-century settlement. The presence of a post-in-trench building could suggest that it dates to the Middle Saxon period of the 8th and 9th centuries, but there is no corroborative evidence for this. Given the large modern housing estate to the south of the development site, the best chance of identifying further Anglo-Saxon structures would be if any building works are planned for the playing fields at Hamford Primary Academy immediately to the south of the post-built structure.

As is overwhelmingly the case throughout the country, the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Turpin's Farm is located in close proximity to earlier ritual and/or occupation sites (of both prehistoric and Roman date). Whether this is because of a conscious decision on the part of the Anglo-Saxon settlers to establish themselves in places of previous significance, or simply due to them valuing the same factors in settlement location as previous inhabitants, is unclear (CAT Report 1097). Two sites recently excavated by CAT in the Tendring Peninsula also follow this settlement pattern. The first is a series of excavations carried out at Brightlingsea Quarry, 16.5km to the south-east. Excavated there were Middle Bronze Age barrows (including those excavated in the early 1990s to the west of the site), a Roman field system (probably associated with a settlement to the south-east) and an Anglo-Saxon settlement of ten (possibly 13) SFBs and four post-hole buildings (CAT Report 1097). Second are discoveries on land to the west of Low Road, Dovercourt approximately 8.6km to the north. This included a Middle Bronze Age barrow, Roman co-axial field system with large rectangular enclosure (representing a largely agricultural landscape and cereal processing 'zone' probably associated with a nearby villa), and a small Anglo-Saxon settlement consisting of a single SFB and one post-hole building (CAT Report 1509). The identification of just one post-built building at Turpin's Farm makes it difficult to compare this settlement to others locally. This building could be part of a large Anglo-Saxon

settlement similar to West Stow (West 1985), Mucking (Clark 1993) and Bloodmoor Hill (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2007), or a smaller settlement such as that at Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996) and Brightlingsea Quarry (CAT Report 1097).

8.4 Medieval, post-medieval and modern

There were virtually no remains dating to the medieval period aside from few sherds of pottery from pit F434 (11th-13th century) and ditch F195 (15th-16th century), and some medieval/post-medieval peg-tile/CBM from a small number of other features. These features and finds were relatively isolated across the landscape indicating that the development site was probably undeveloped farmland. This continued into the post-medieval period but some land divisions become apparent. The most obvious of these are ditches F360, F436 and F356 in Area 6, ditches F436 and F449 in Area 5 and ditch F299 in Area 4 (see Fig 41). None of these ditches are present on early mapping of the area (the Tithe Map or OS maps) so must date to before the early 19th century. Field boundary ditch F365 in Area 6 is on both the Tithe Map and OS map (see Map 1), although neither of the other two boundary ditches to the west were identified in the evaluation trenches (see Fig 41). The only modern feature of note is the World War II U-shaped trench that was probably associated with a spigot mortar emplacement recorded on the trackway to the south of the development site.



Map 1 6-inch OS map of 1880, with field boundary ditch F365 marked by the blue arrow.

8.5 Undated

Many of the features across the development site did not produce finds or, if they did, those finds were not datable. These undated features, for the most part, were made up of small pits and post-holes, but did include a few ditches. Only four undated features require further discussion. They are cremation burials F338, F347, F351 and F376. All four were unurned cremations which produced fragments of identifiable cremated human and animal bone. Burials F347 and F351 were positioned only 2.9m from each other on the northern edge of Area 6, with F376 86m away on the southern edge of the area. Burial F338 was on the southern edge of Area 3. As discussed above, the undated features to the north of F338 in Area 3 could be associated with the prehistoric enclosure, in which case F338 may too be of prehistoric date. Similarly, the burials in Area 6 are located close to prehistoric features.

8.6 Recommendations for the publication

It is recommended that a synthesis of this report be published in article form in Transactions of The Essex Society for Archaeology and History. This will include information on the possible Bronze Age enclosure/field system, the Iron Age ring-ditch, the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, and the Anglo-Saxon building.

Additional recommendations for the publication are that several samples be sent for radiocarbon dating. They are:

- A fragment of cremated human bone from two of the four undated cremations (one from the cremation Area 3 and another from one of the cremations in Area 6).
- A fragment of animal bone from pit F433 to determine if it is associated with the Anglo-Saxon structure.
- Charcoal fragments from Bronze Age ditch F64 (sample 12) of the evaluation (CAT Report 1770) could be sent for identification to determine if any are suitable for radiocarbon dating. If so, a sample could be sent to narrow-down a date within the Bronze Age for the ditch.

9 References

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 500-1066
Early Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 410-650
Middle Anglo-Saxon	period from 650-850
Late Anglo-Saxon	period from 850-1066
Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA, period from *c* 2500 – 1500 BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA, period from *c* 1500 – 1000 BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA, period from *c* 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
cremains	cremated remains
early Prehistoric	period from *c* 500,000 to 4,000 BC (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
flexed	a burial position of the deceased individual, the individual is typically lying on their side with their knees slightly bent, the arms can be in any position
grave goods	items placed in a grave; in a cremation context, they will not have been burnt with the individual
green bone	"fresh" bone with soft tissue, i.e. not dry
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Early Iron Age	EIA, period from *c* 700 – 400 BC

Middle Iron Age	MIA, period from *c* 400 – 100 BC
Late Iron Age	LIA, period from *c* 100 BC to the Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
late Prehistoric	period from *c* 4,000 BC to AD 43 (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)
long bones	referring to all arm and leg bones
Mesolithic	period from *c* 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from *c* 4000 – 2500 BC
Early/Middle Neolithic	period from *c* 4000 – 2900 BC
Late Neolithic	period from *c* 2900 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main)
pathology	the study of the origin, nature and course of diseases
prehistoric	pre-Roman
postcranial	referring to the skeleton, excluding the skull
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
pyre goods	items placed on the deceased individual prior to the cremation, they will be burnt with the individual
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature(s) or layer(s)
unurned	a cremation that has been deposited into a pit in the ground, not contained in an urn; unurned burials may have been deposited in a cloth or material bag, or poured straight into the pit; the remains will have been cremated elsewhere
urned	a cremation that has been deposited into a pit in the ground, contained in a pot or similar vessel; the remains will have been cremated elsewhere
WSI	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of Archive

Finds

11 museum boxes

Paper record

CAT Report 1897

Original site record (section drawings, plans, x-ray plate)

Digital record

CAT Report 1897

RPS Mitigation Strategy

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will presently be deposited at Colchester Museum under the code TWTF22 (finds and paperwork) and with the Archaeology Data Service (digital files).

Distribution list:
Rob Masefield, RPS
Taylor Wimpey London Ltd.
Teresa O'Connor, ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor.
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council.

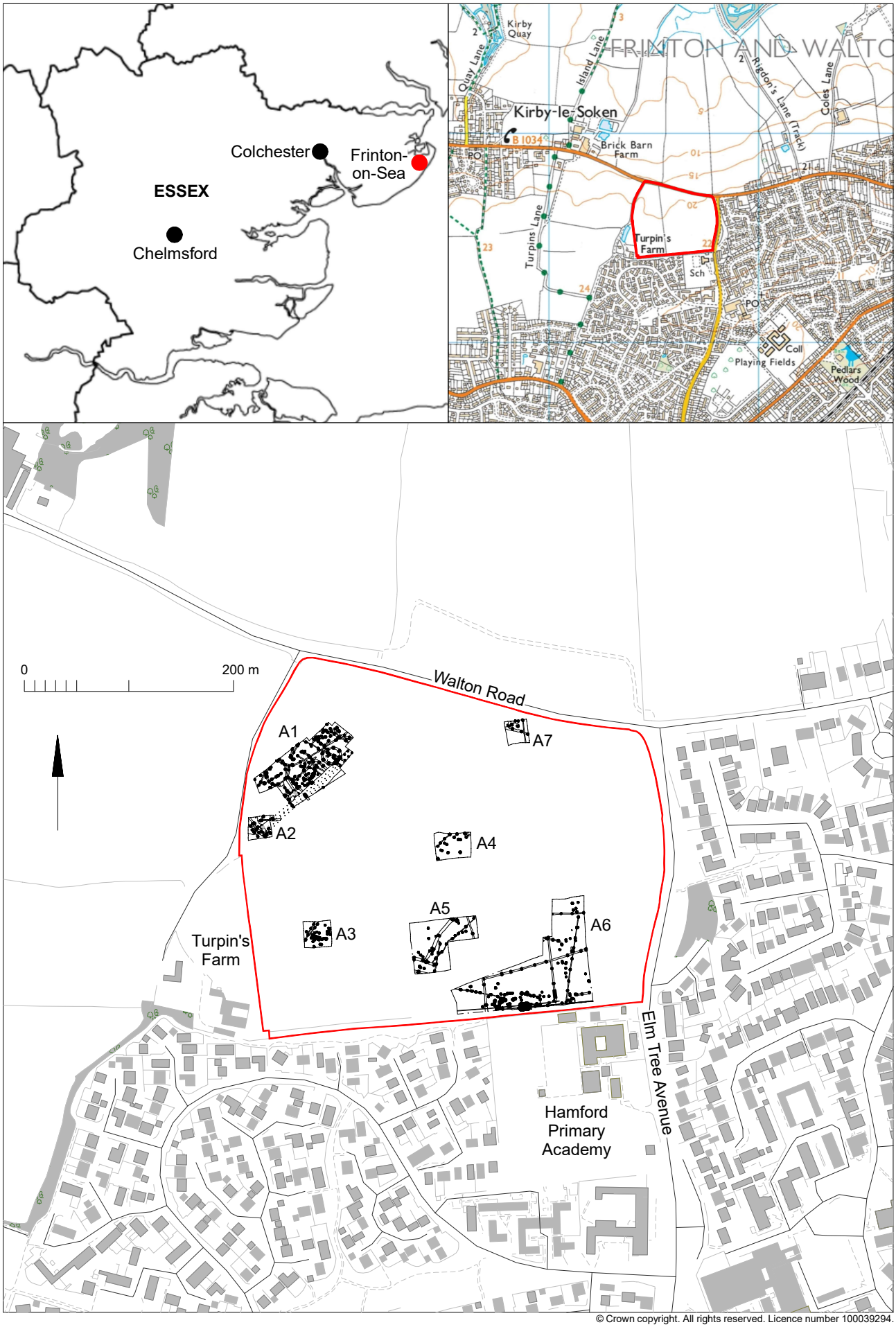


Fig 1 Site location.

Fig 2 Evaluation results.

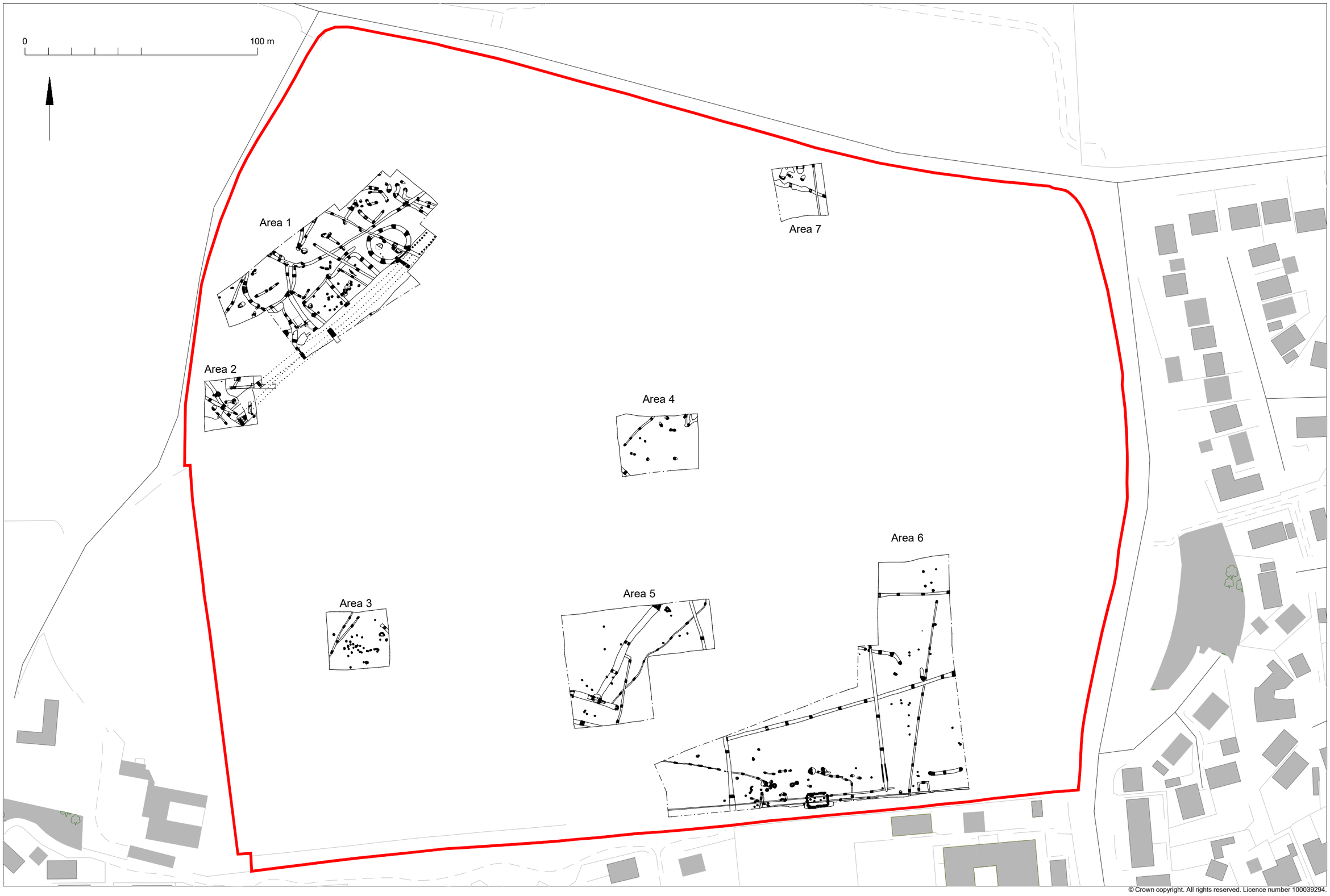


Fig 3 Summary of the excavation results.

Fig 4 Summary of the excavation results shown in relation to the evaluation.

Fig 5 Areas 1 & 2: results.

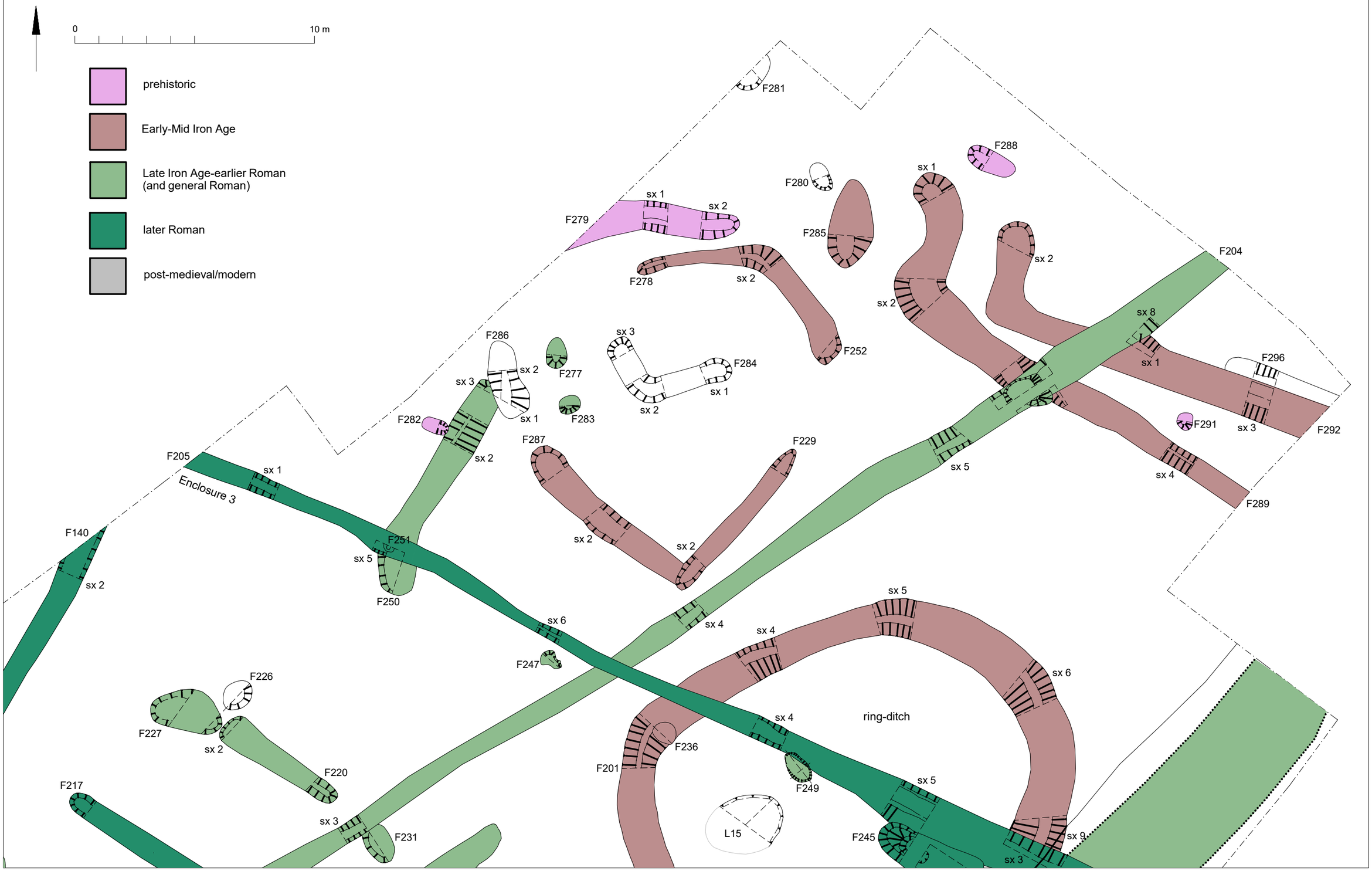


Fig 6 Area 1: close-up plan 1.

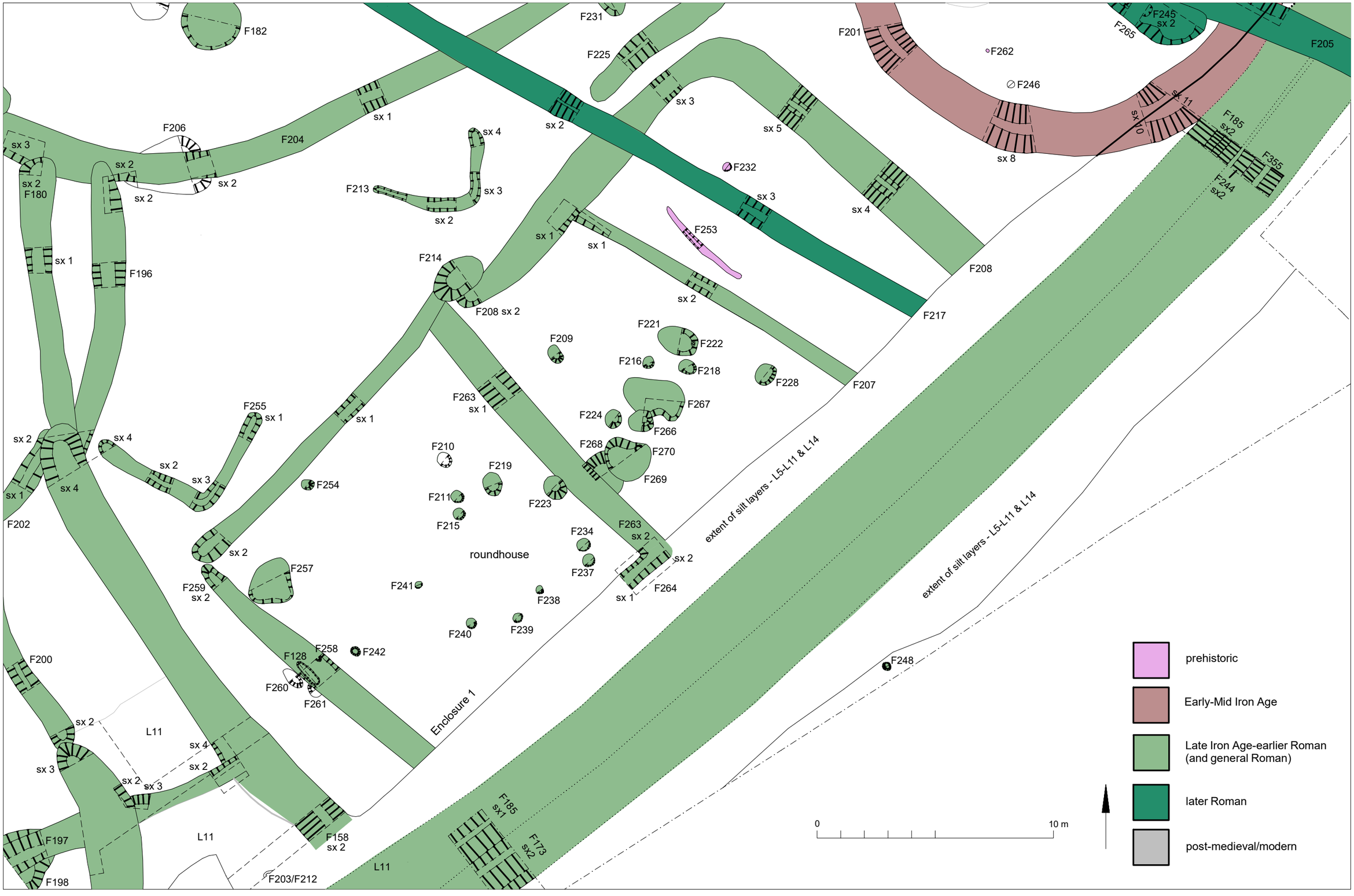


Fig 7 Area 1: close-up plan 2.

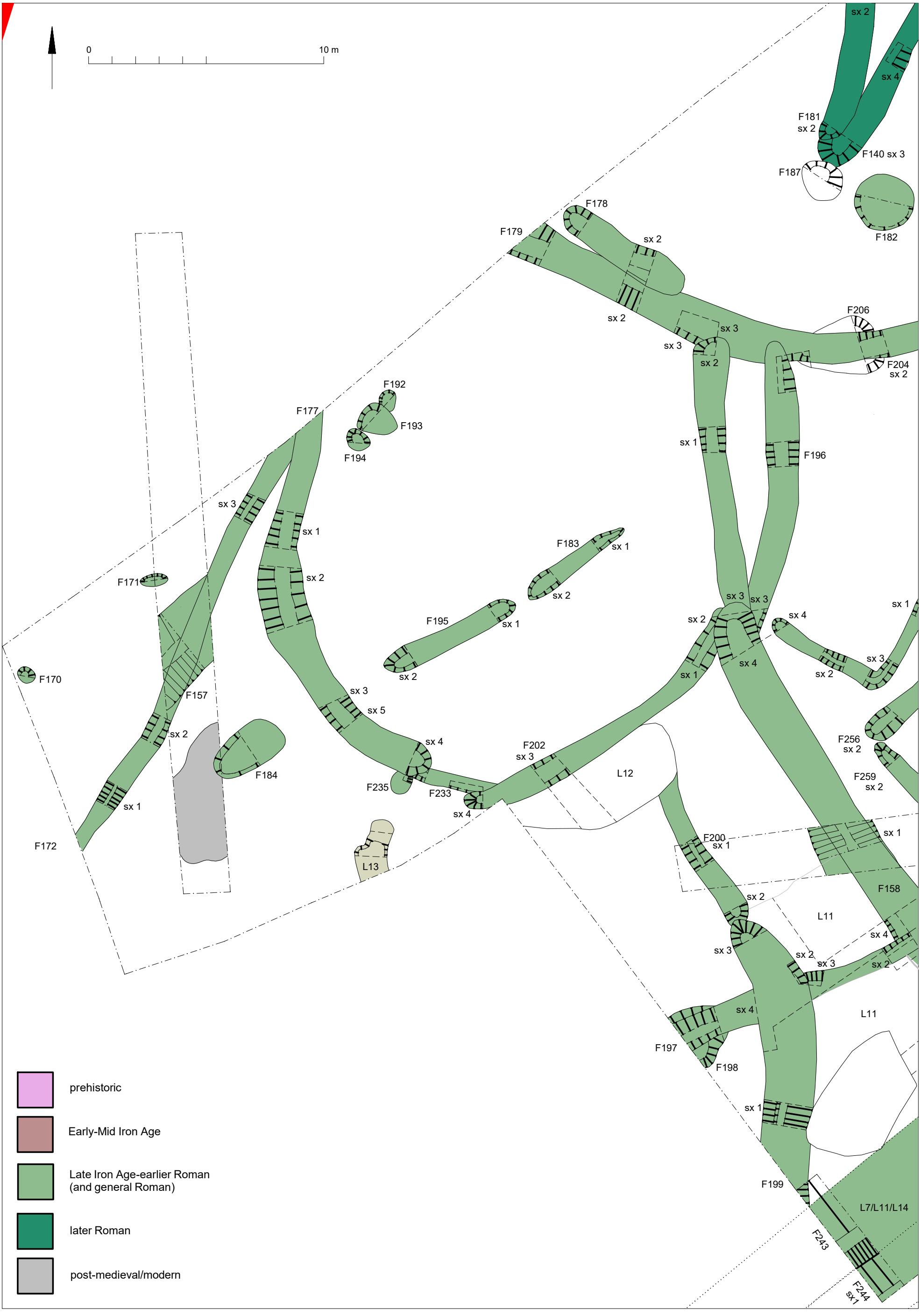


Fig 8 Area 1: close-up plan 3.

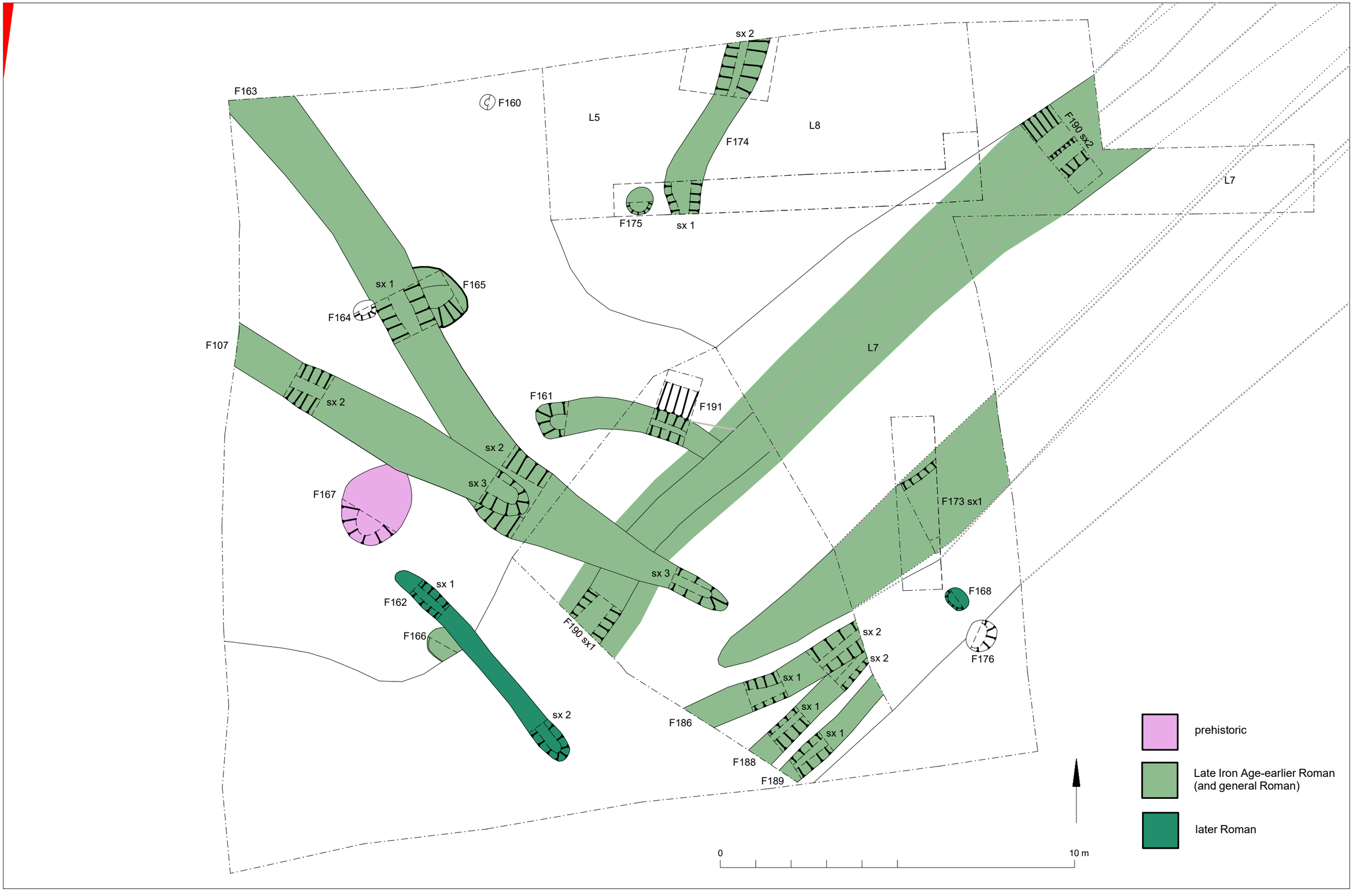


Fig 9 Area 2: close-up plan.

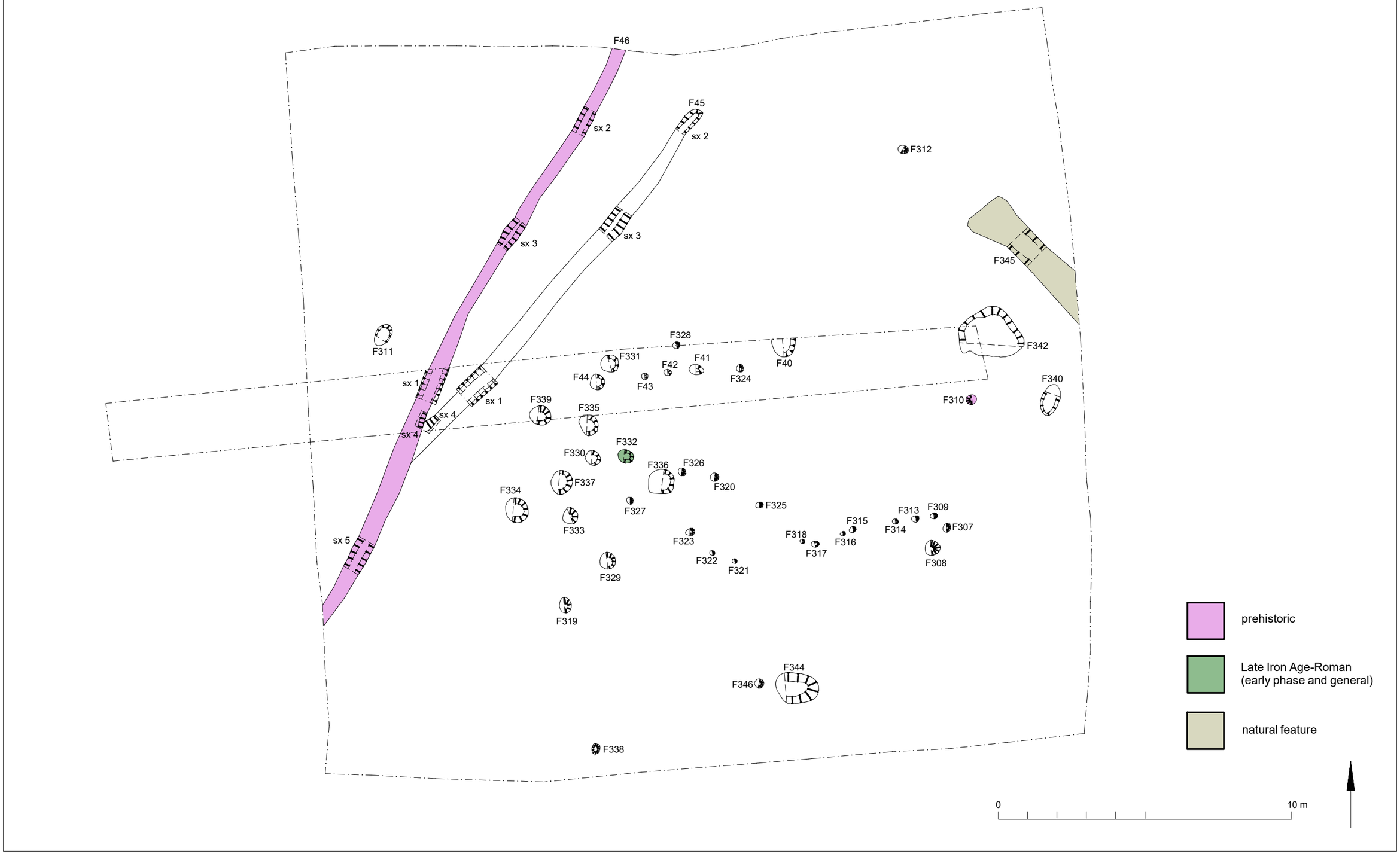


Fig 10 Area 3: results.

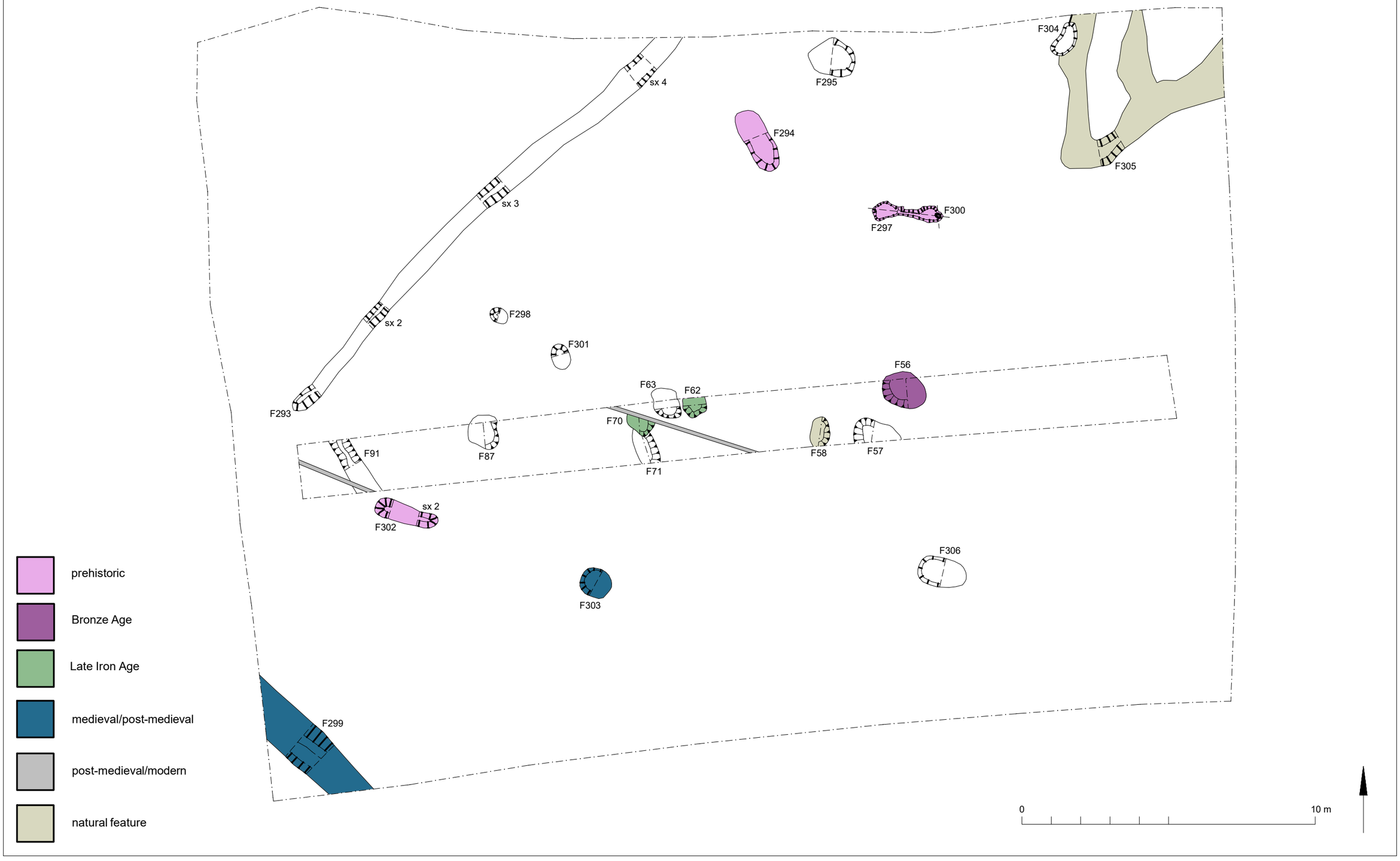


Fig 11 Area 4: results.

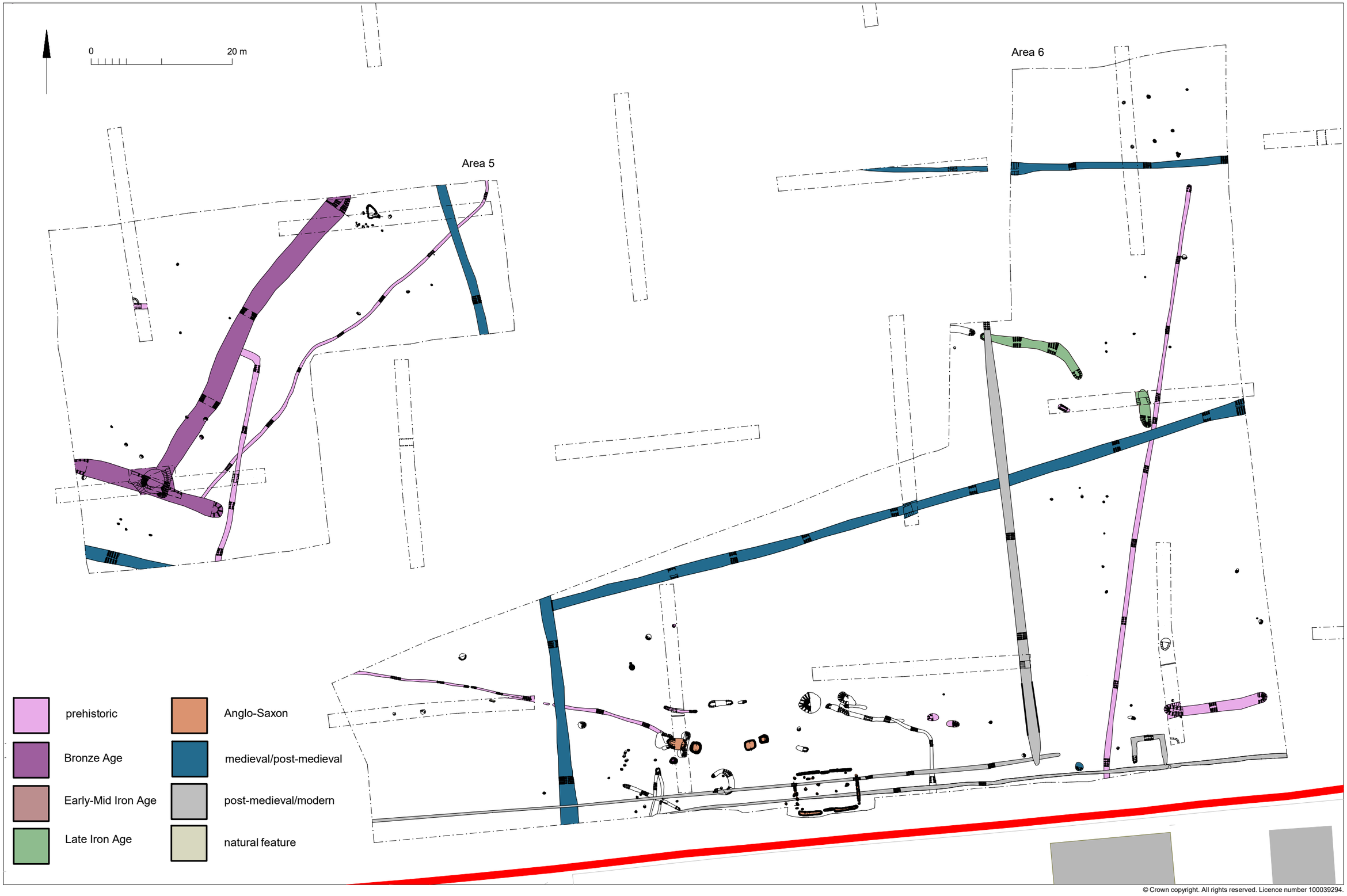


Fig 12 Areas 5 & 6: results.

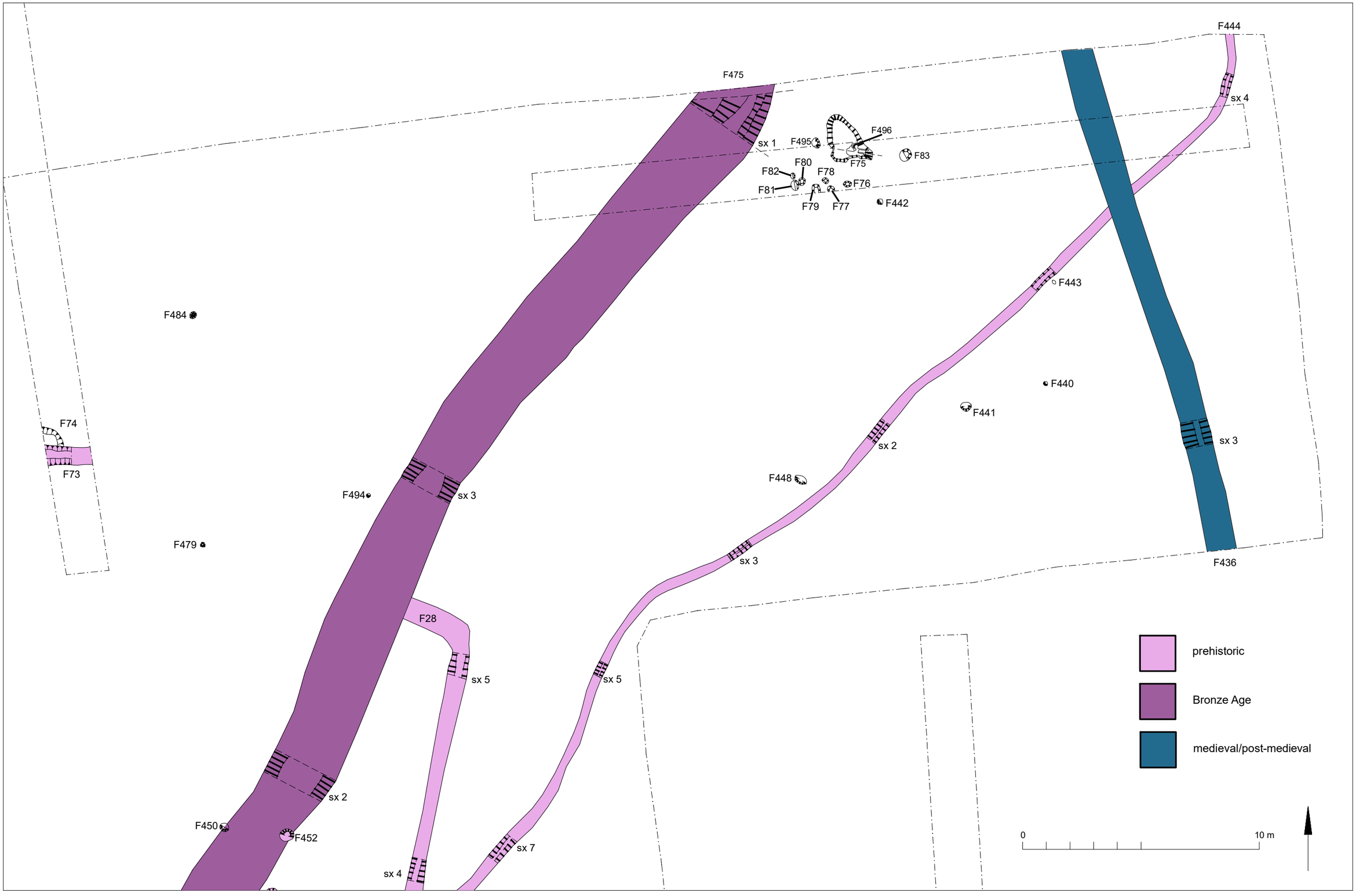


Fig 13 Area 5: close-up plan 1.

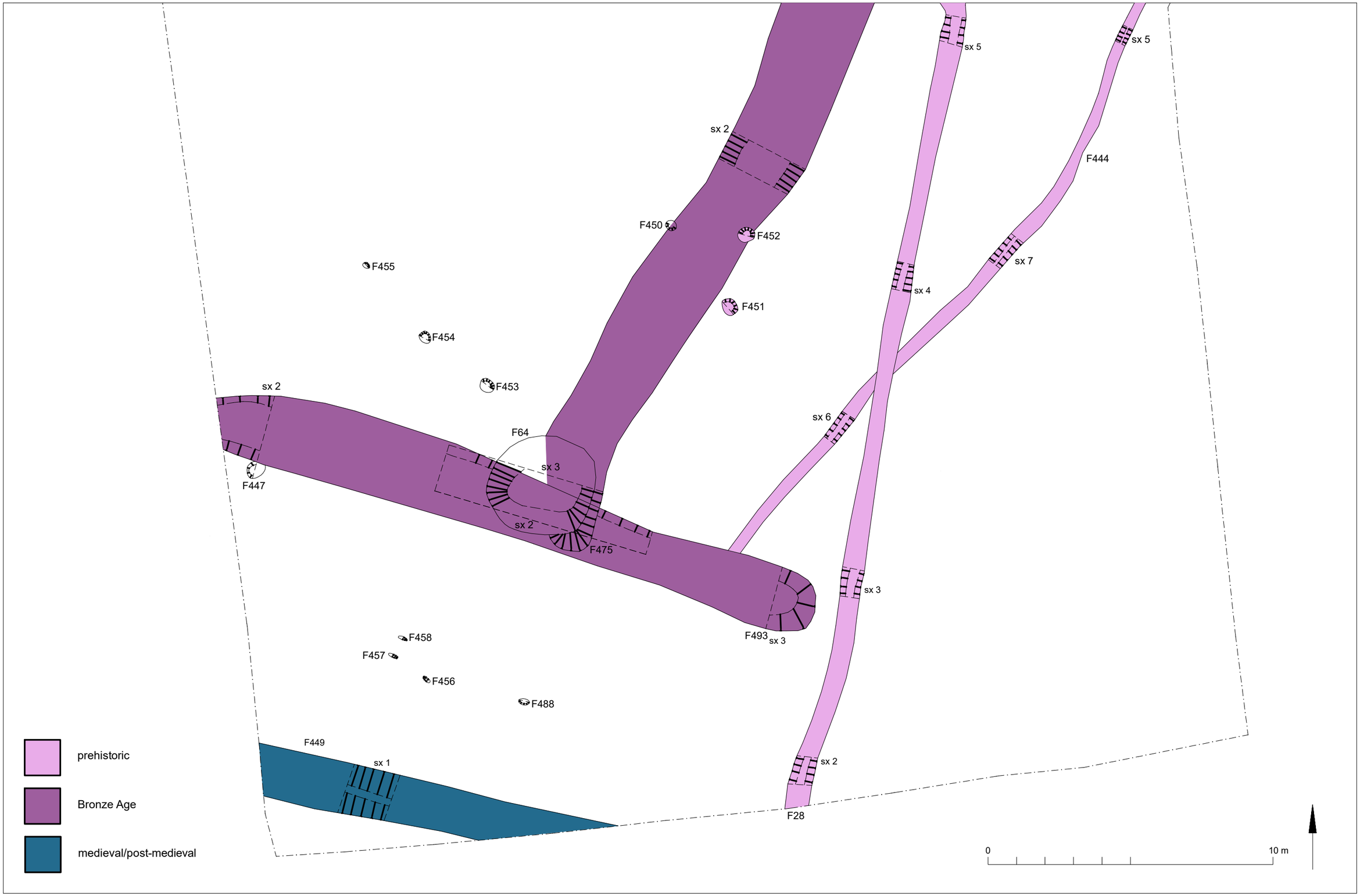


Fig 14 Area 5: close-up plan 2.

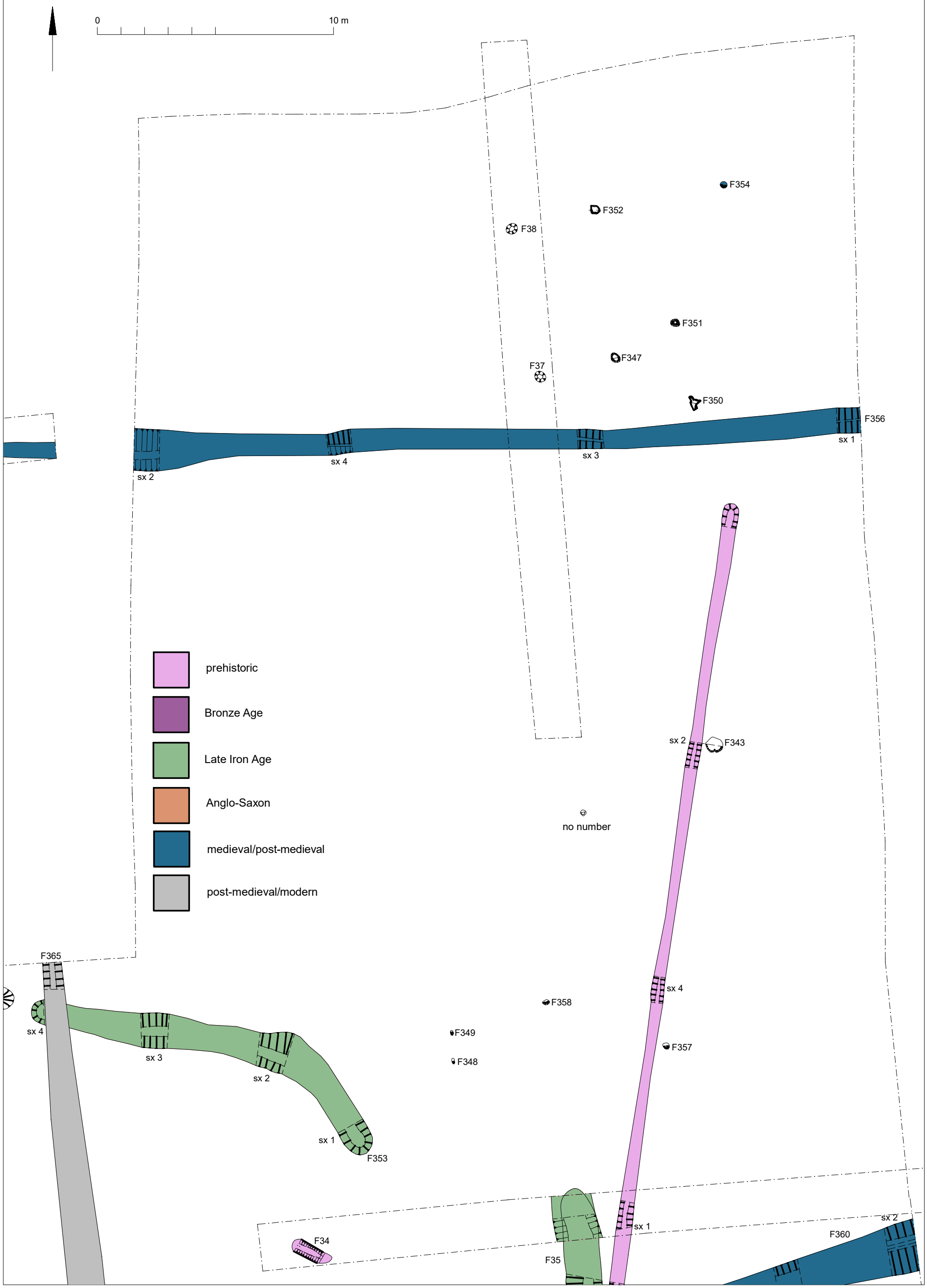


Fig 15 Area 6: close-up plan 1.

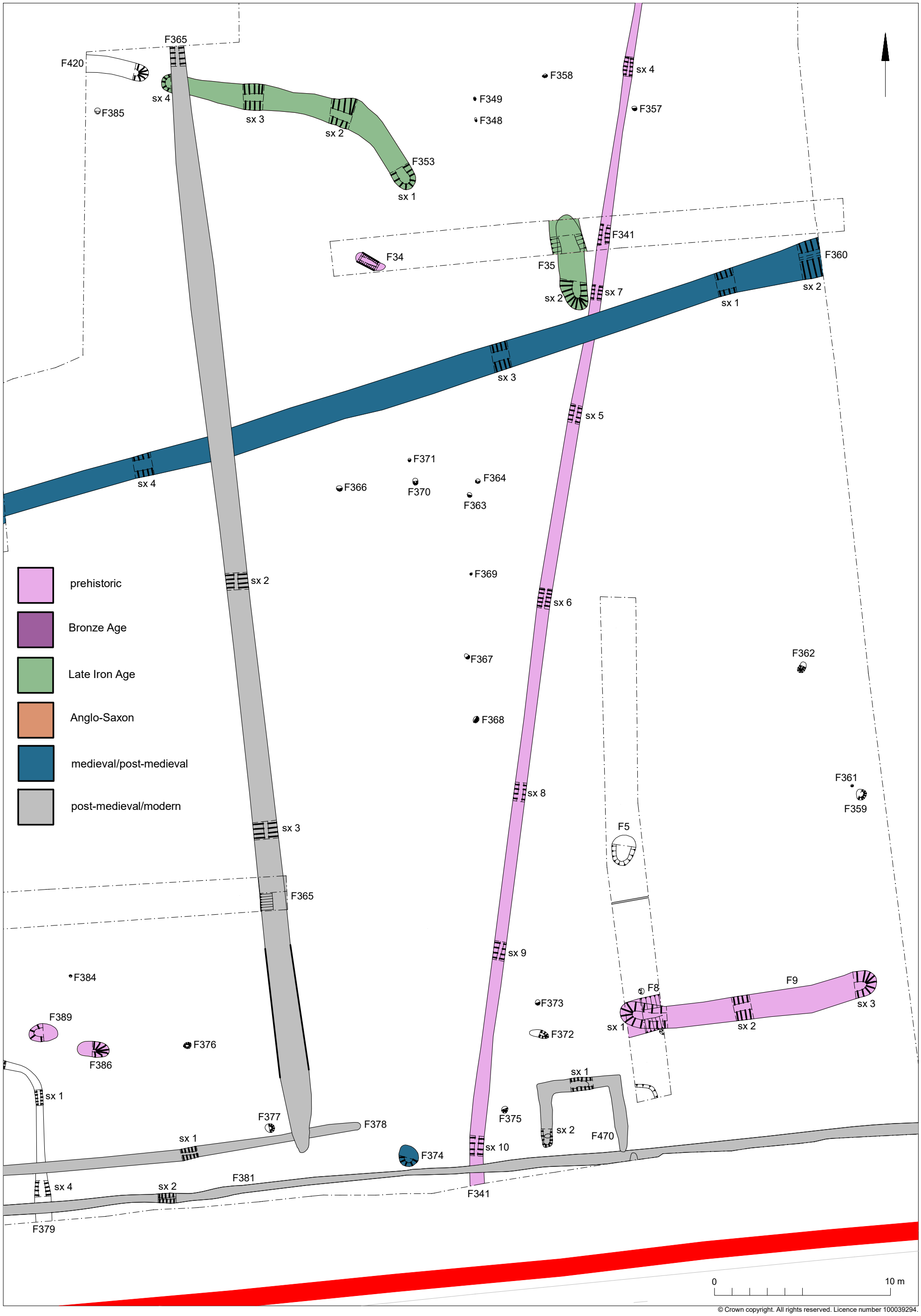


Fig 16 Area 6: close-up plan 2.

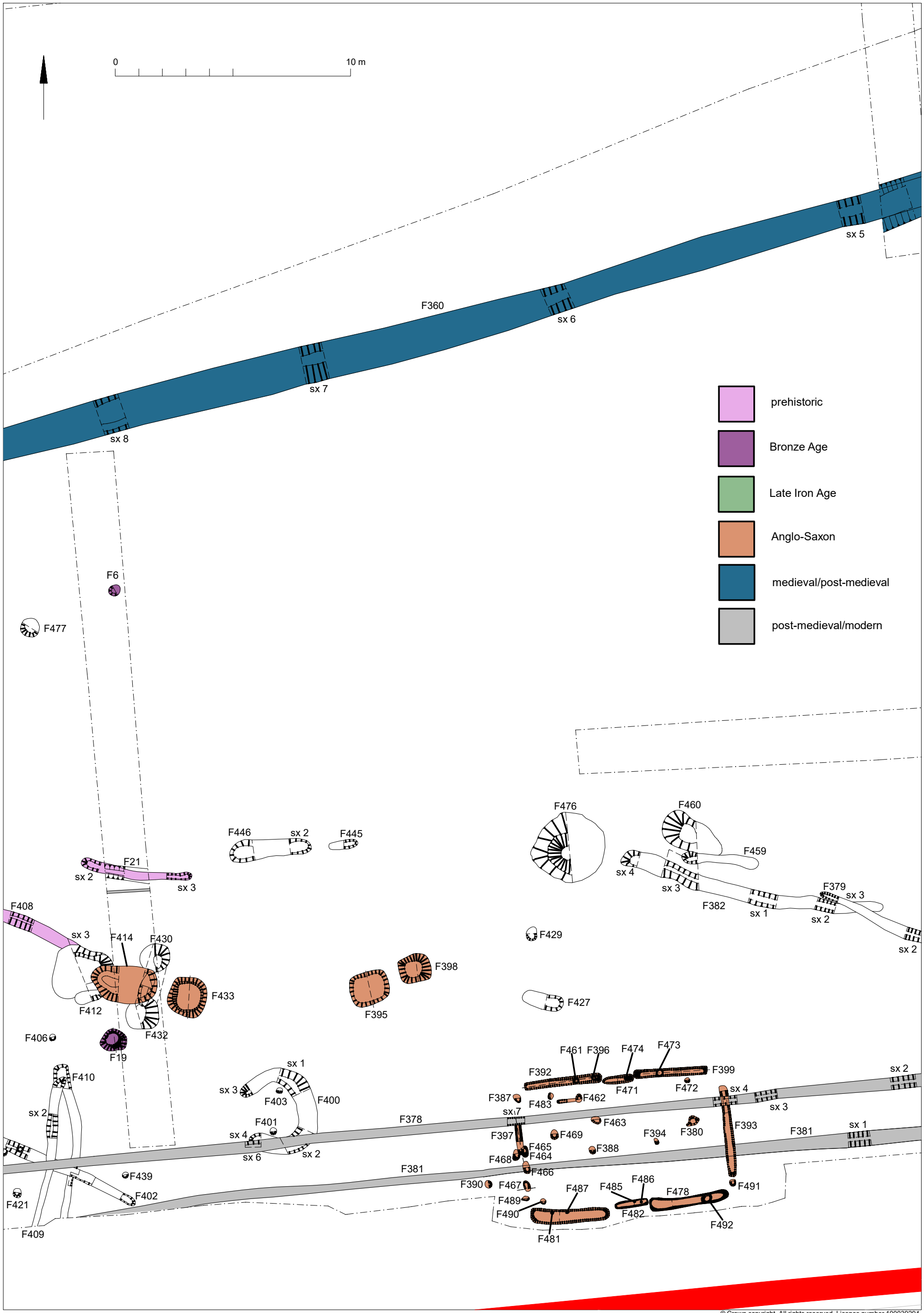


Fig 17 Area 6: close-up plan 3.

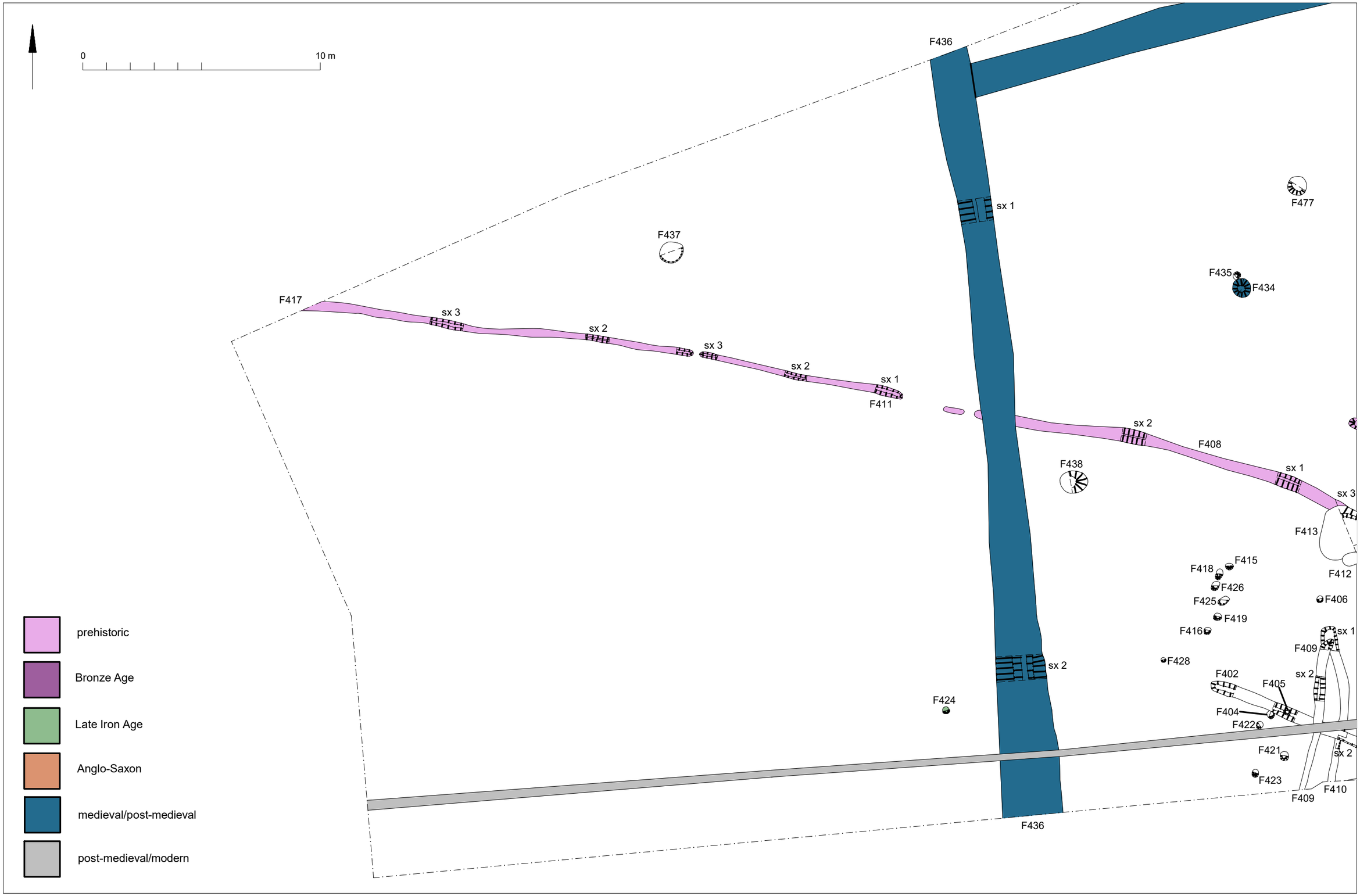


Fig 18 Area 6: close-up plan 4.

Fig 19 Area 7: results.

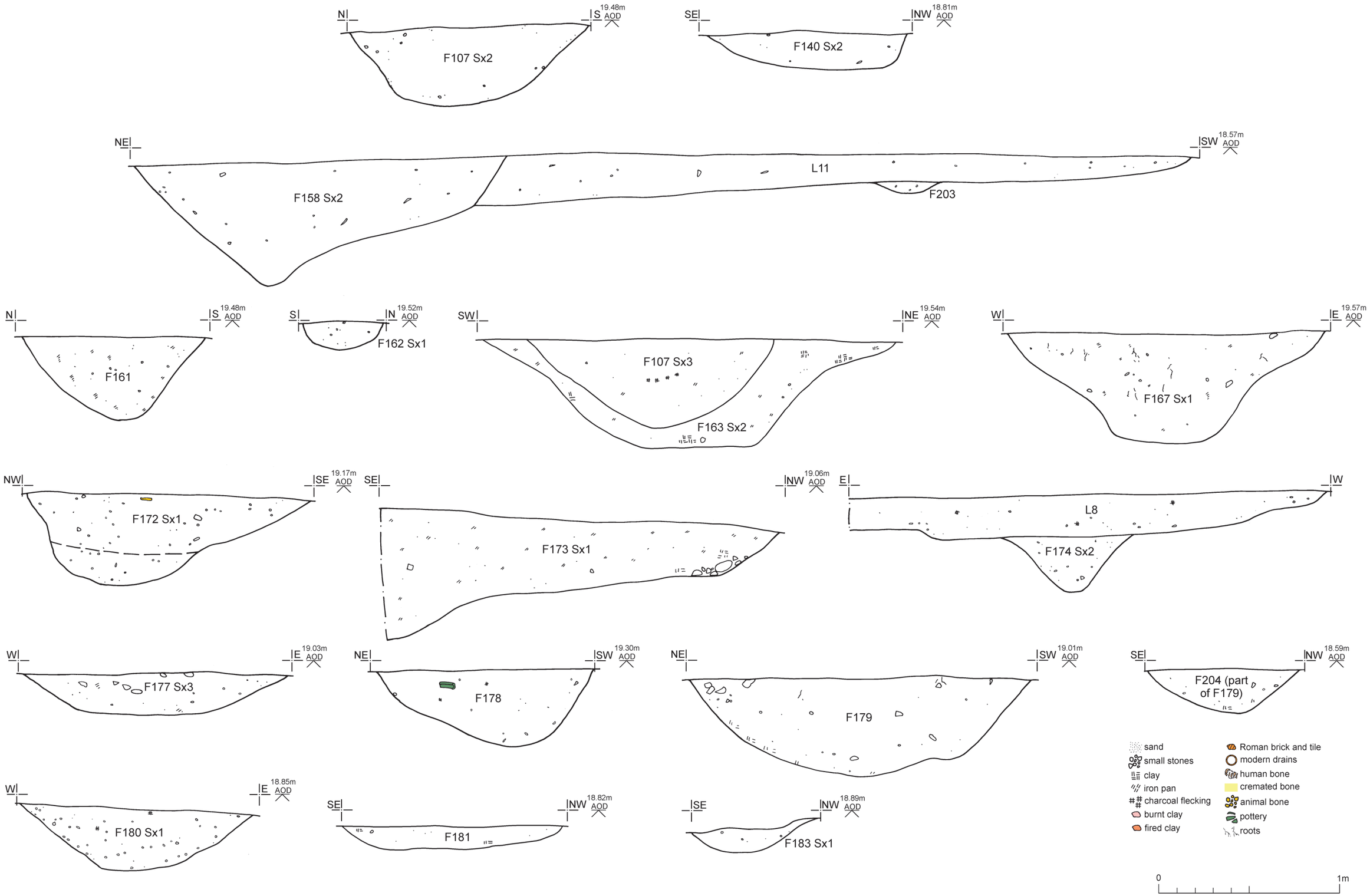


Fig 20 Areas 1-2: sections.

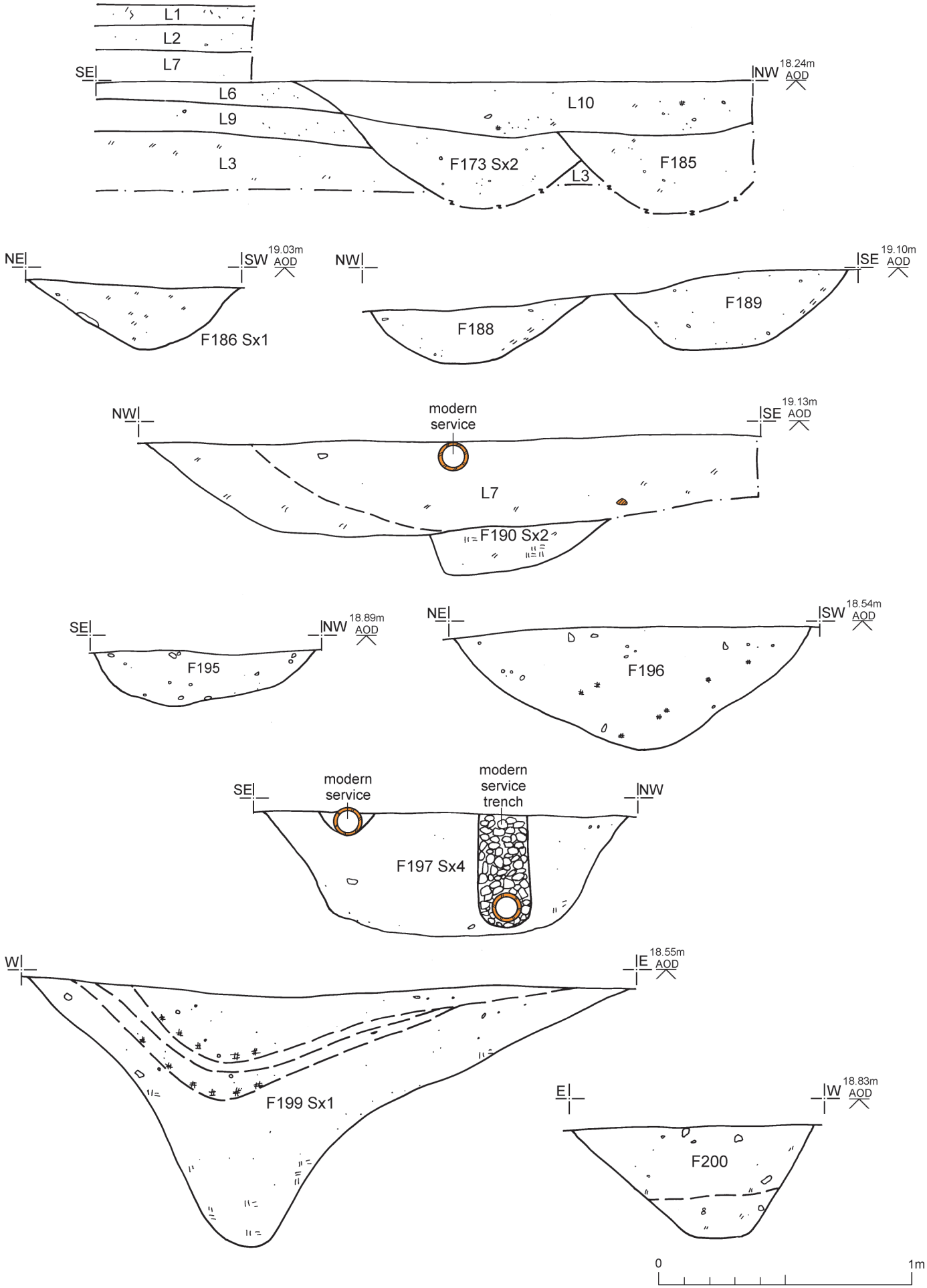
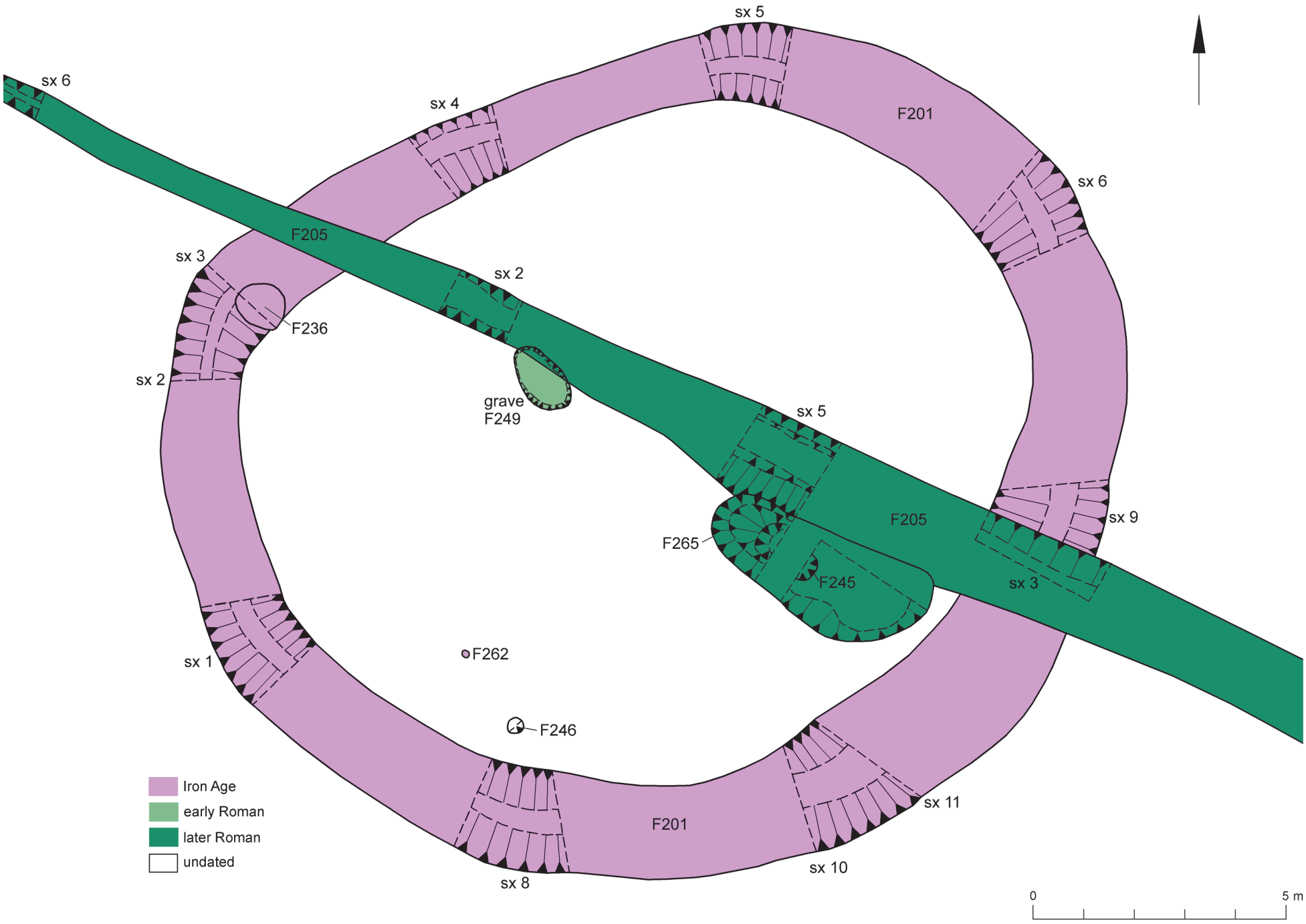
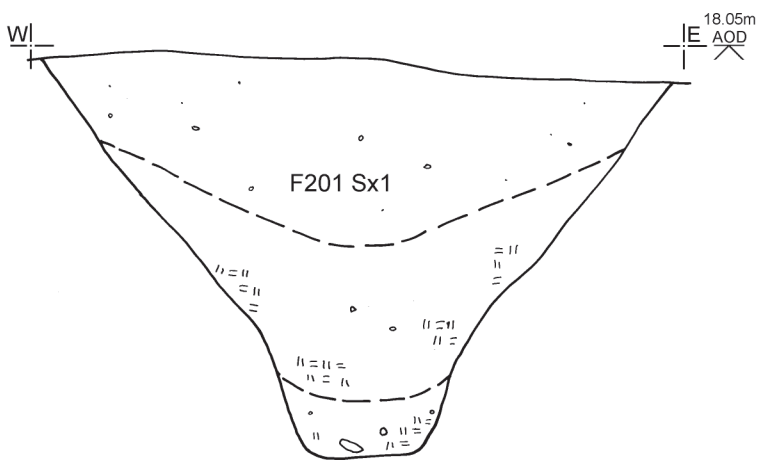
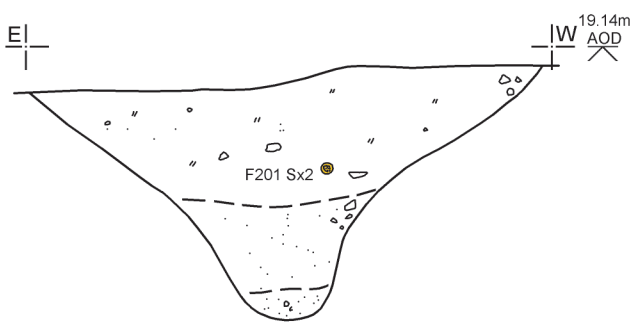
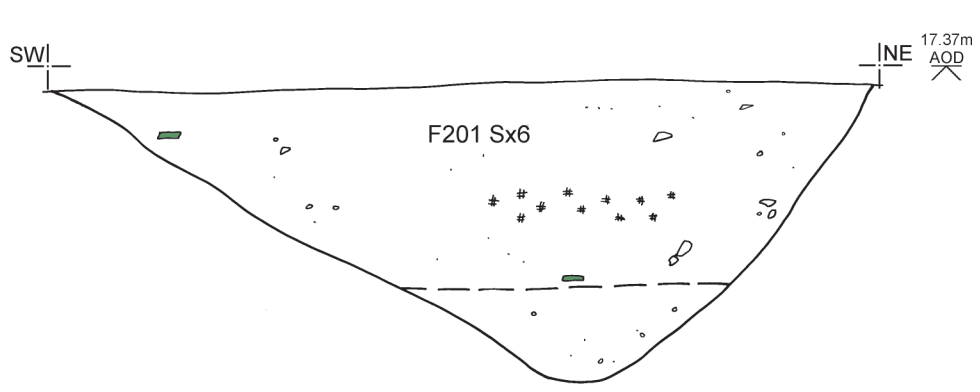


Fig 21 Areas 1-2: sections.









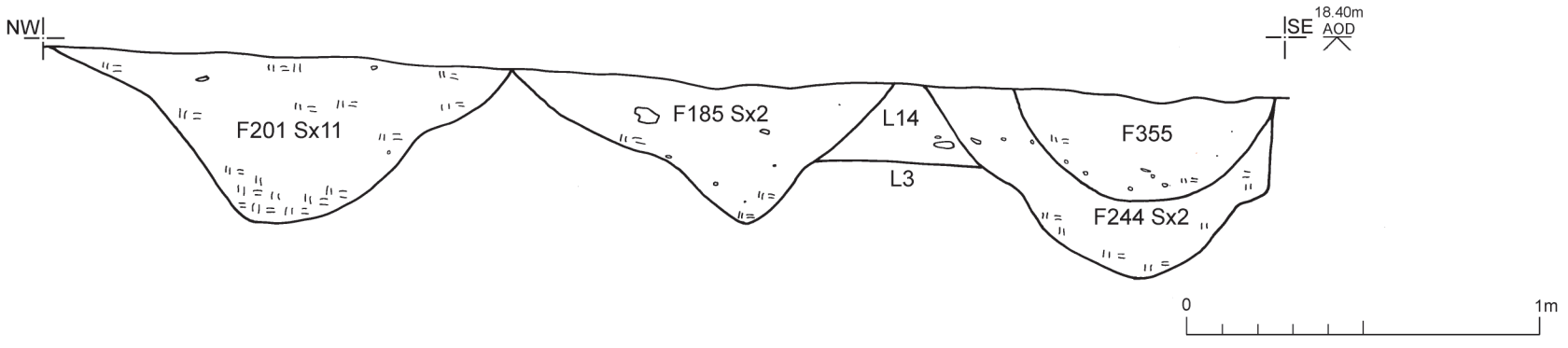


Fig 22 Areas 1-2: phased plan and sections of Ring-ditch F201.

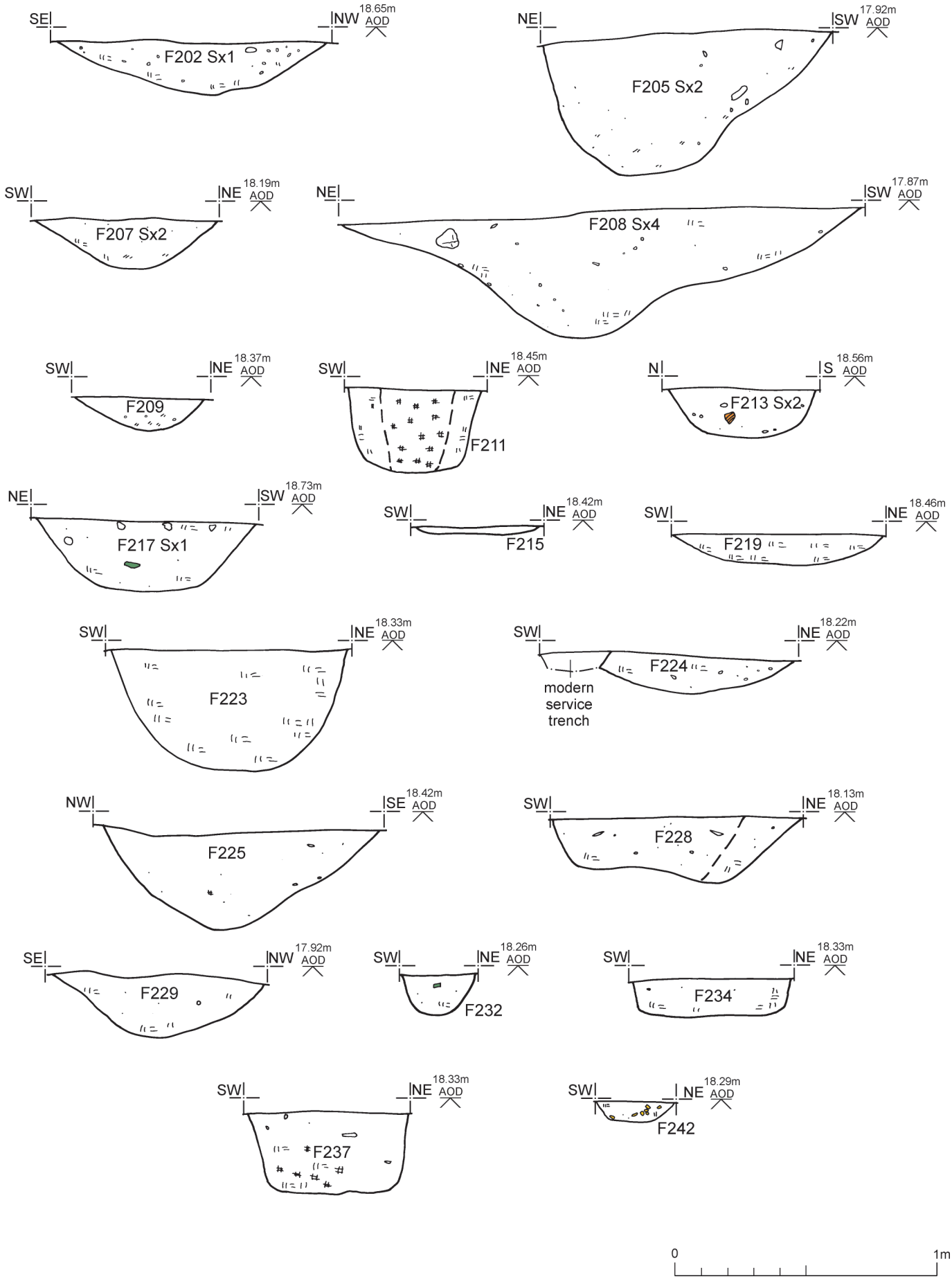
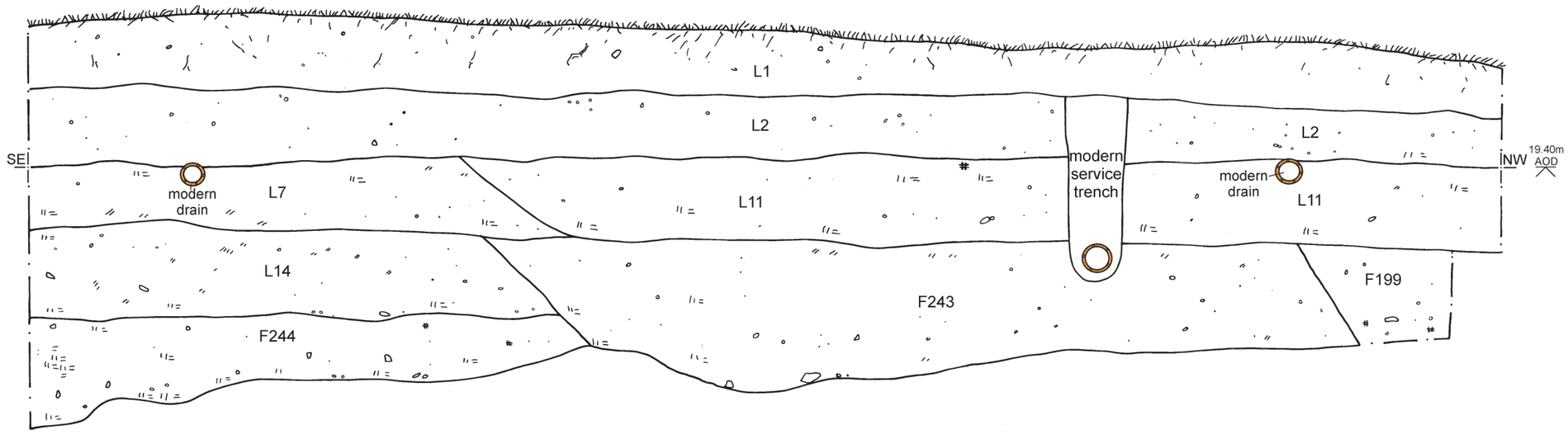
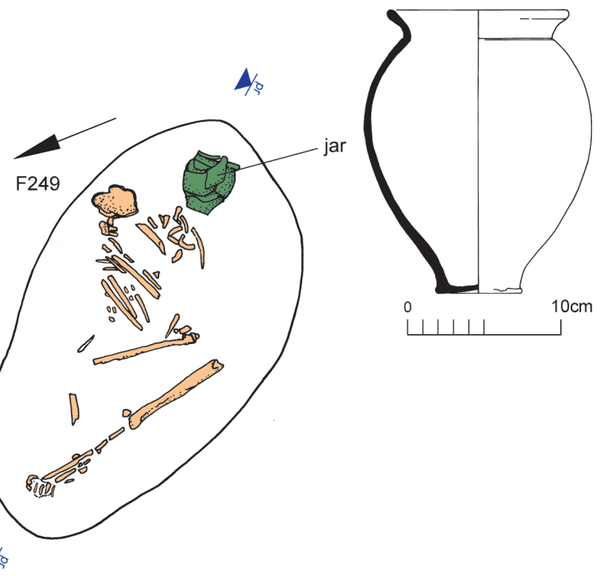


Fig 23 Areas 1-2: sections.





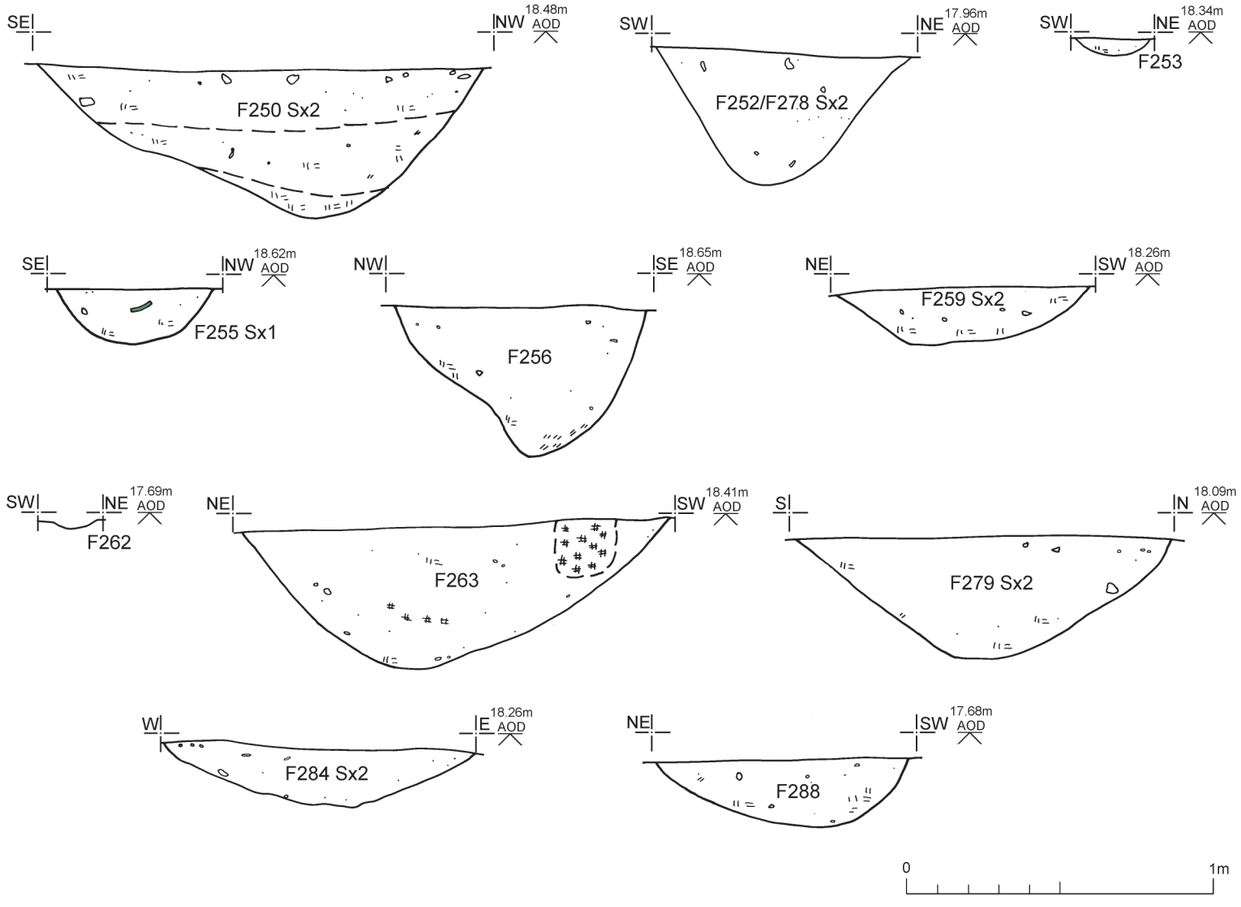
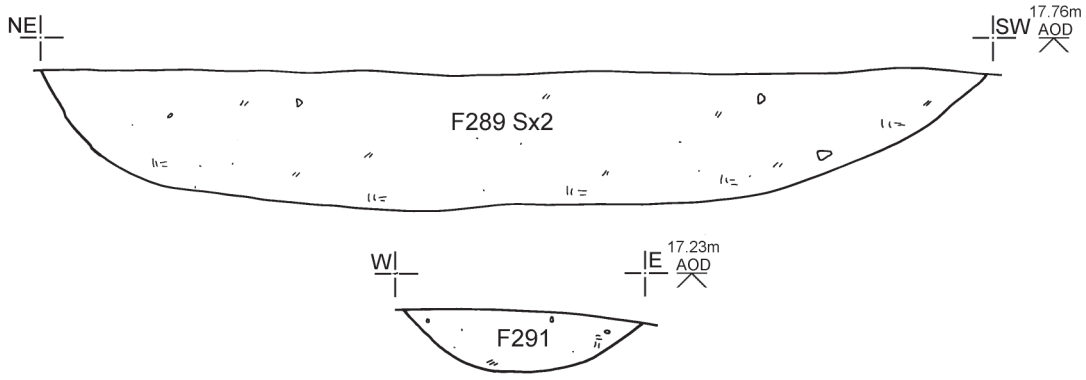
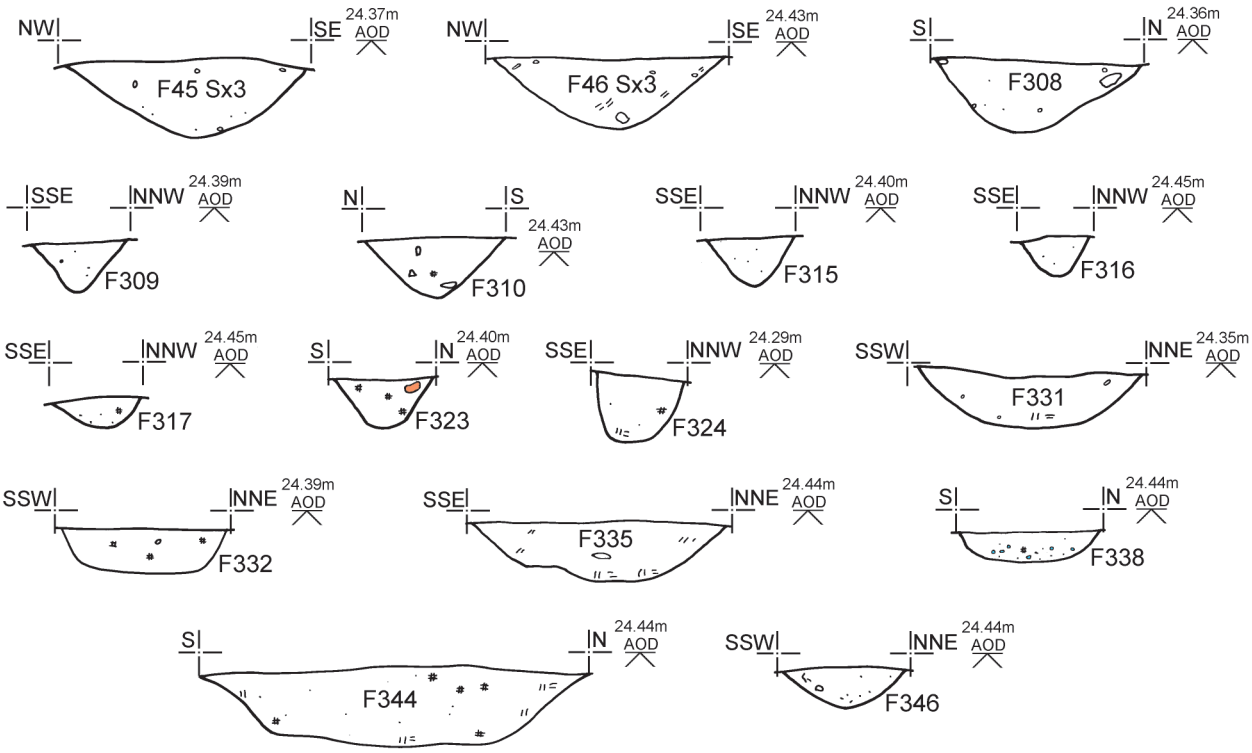


Fig 24 Areas 1-2: sections and burial plan.

Areas 1-2



Area 3



Area 4

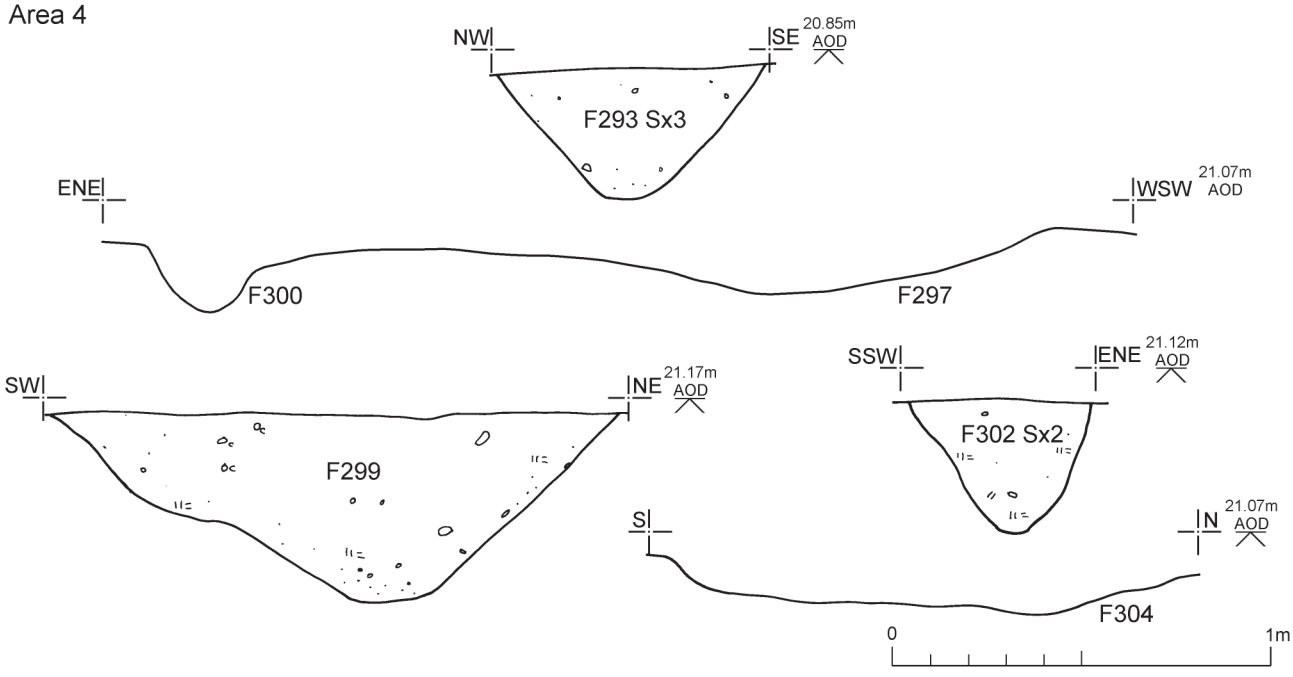


Fig 25 Areas 1-4: sections.

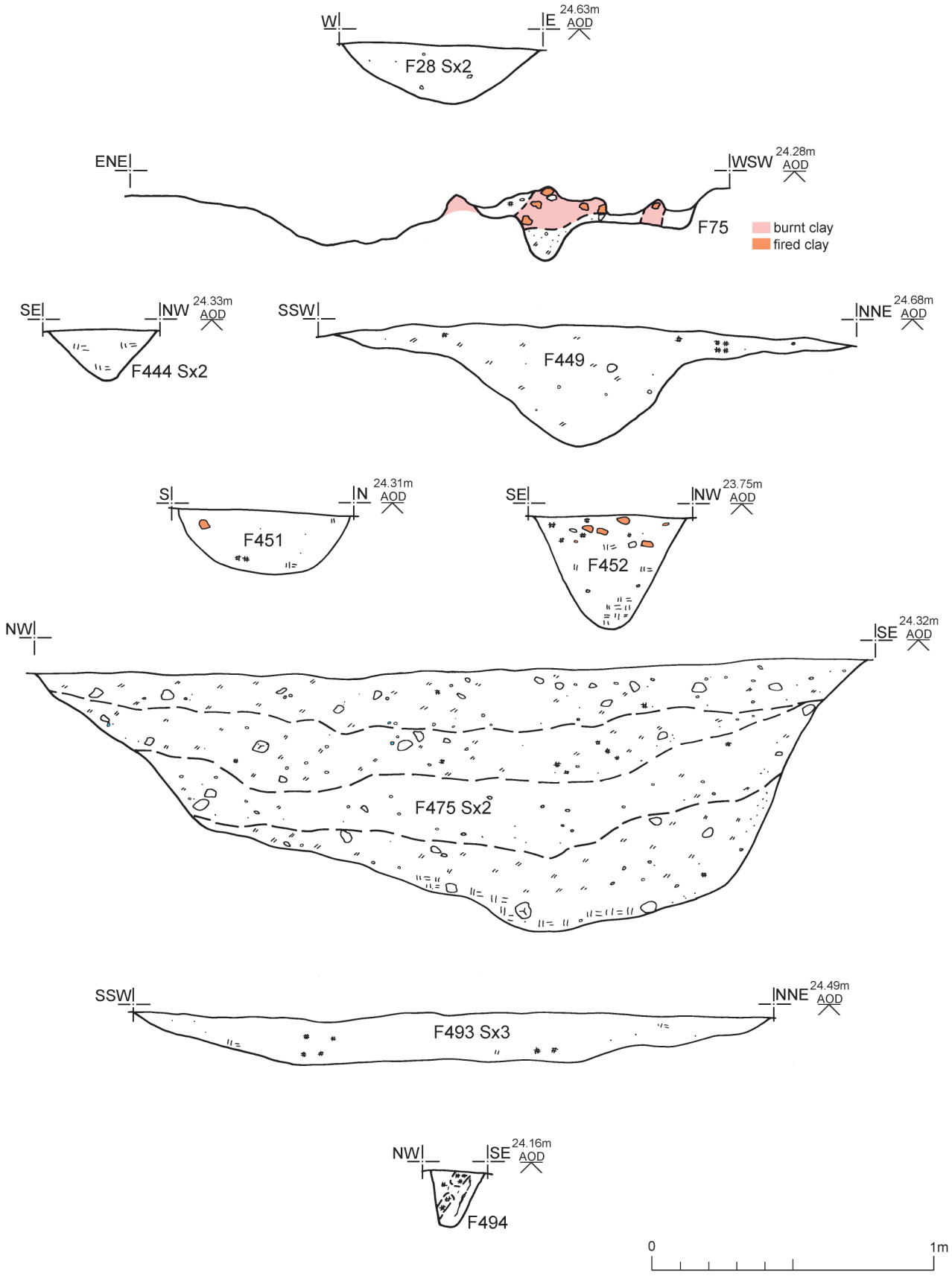


Fig 26 Area 5: sections.

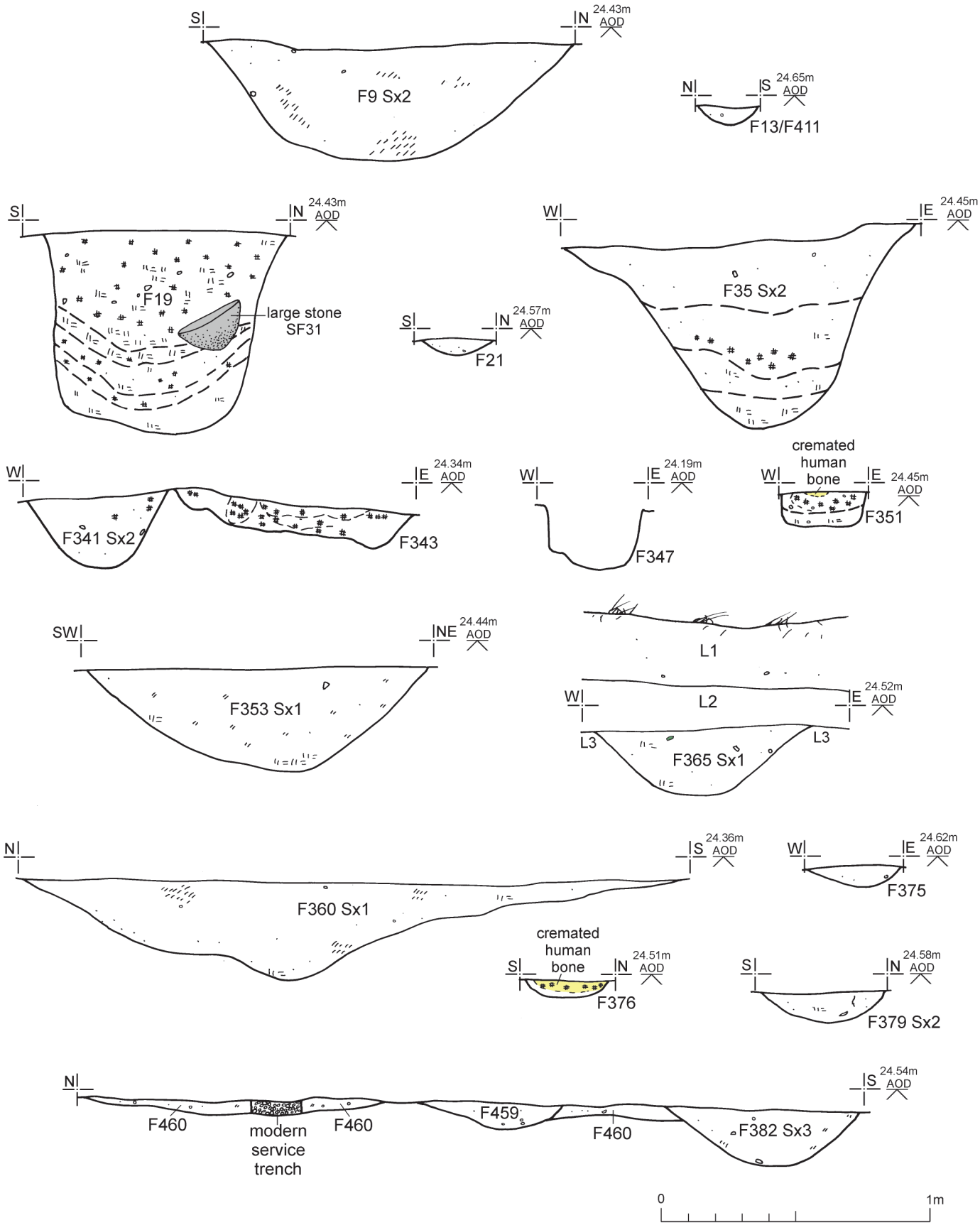


Fig 27 Area 6: sections.

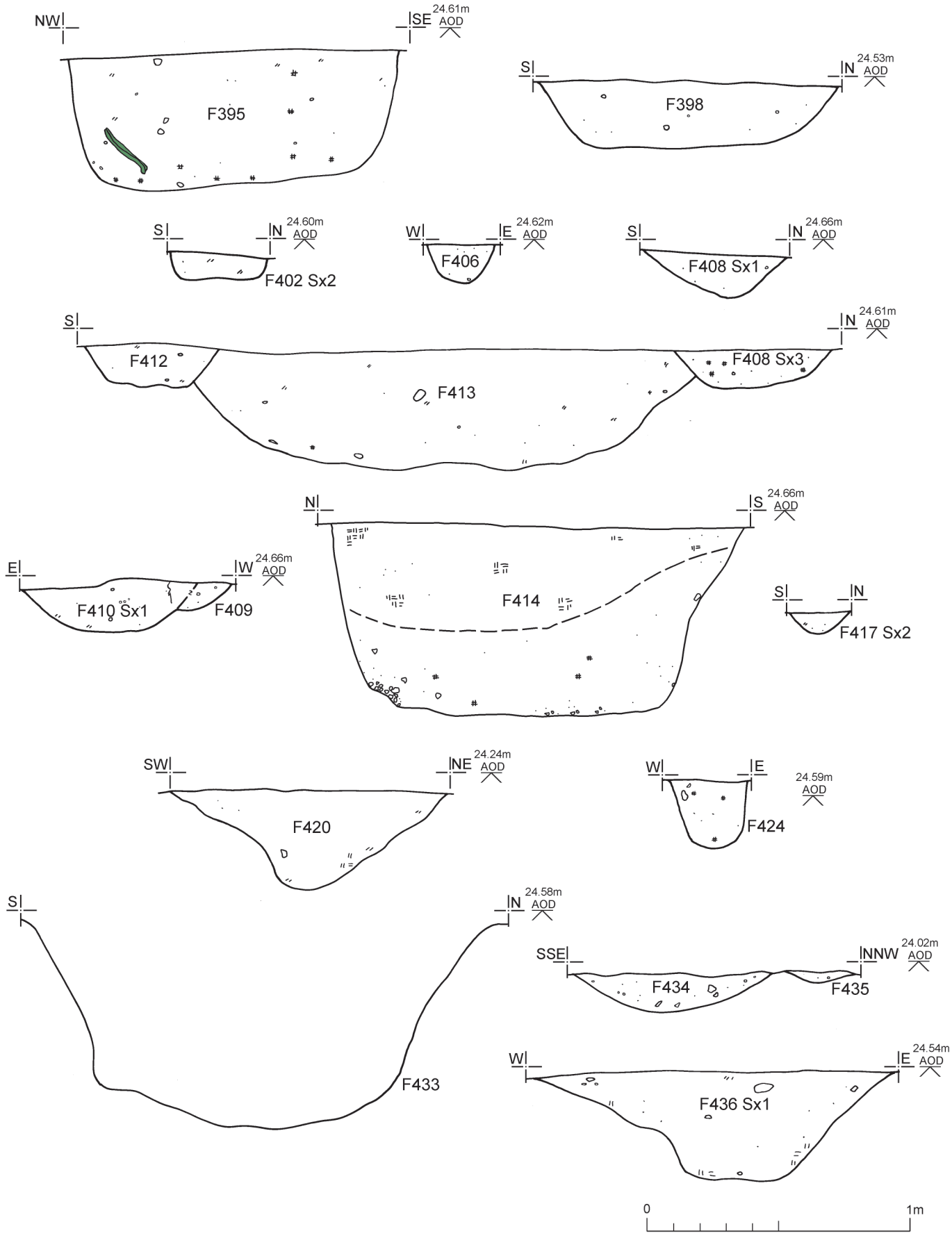
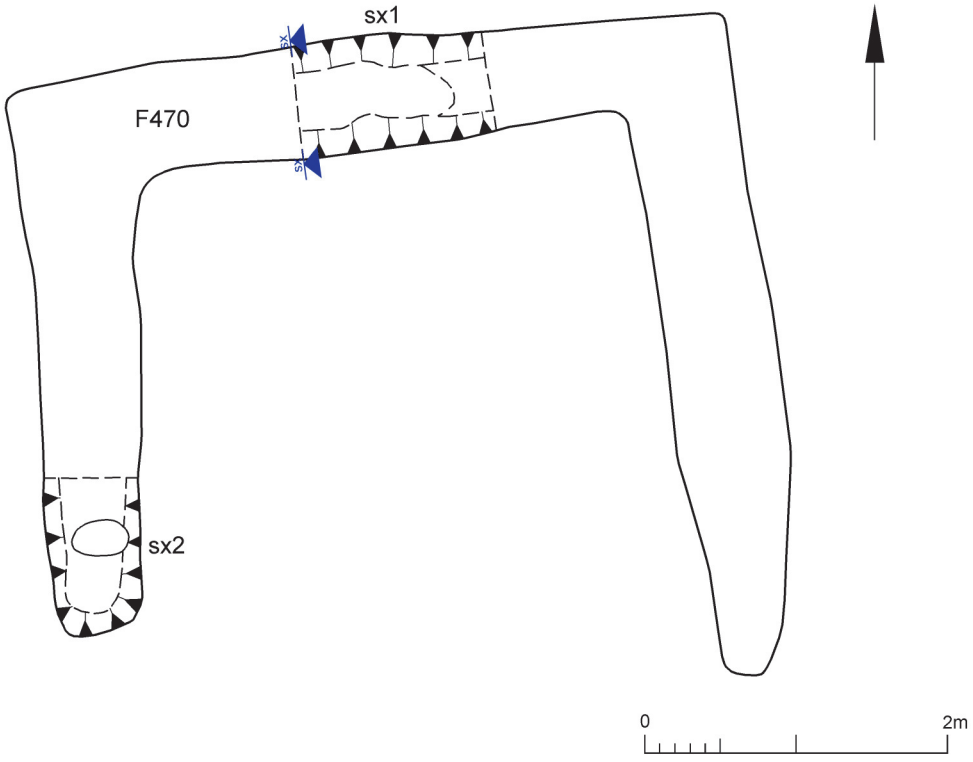


Fig 28 Area 6: sections.



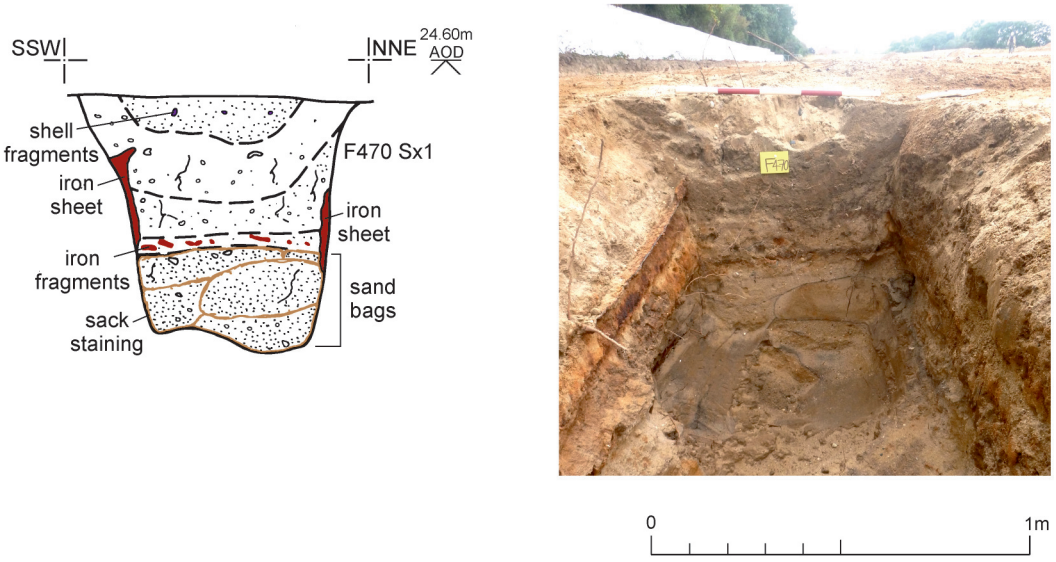


Fig 29 Area 6: World War II trench (F470).

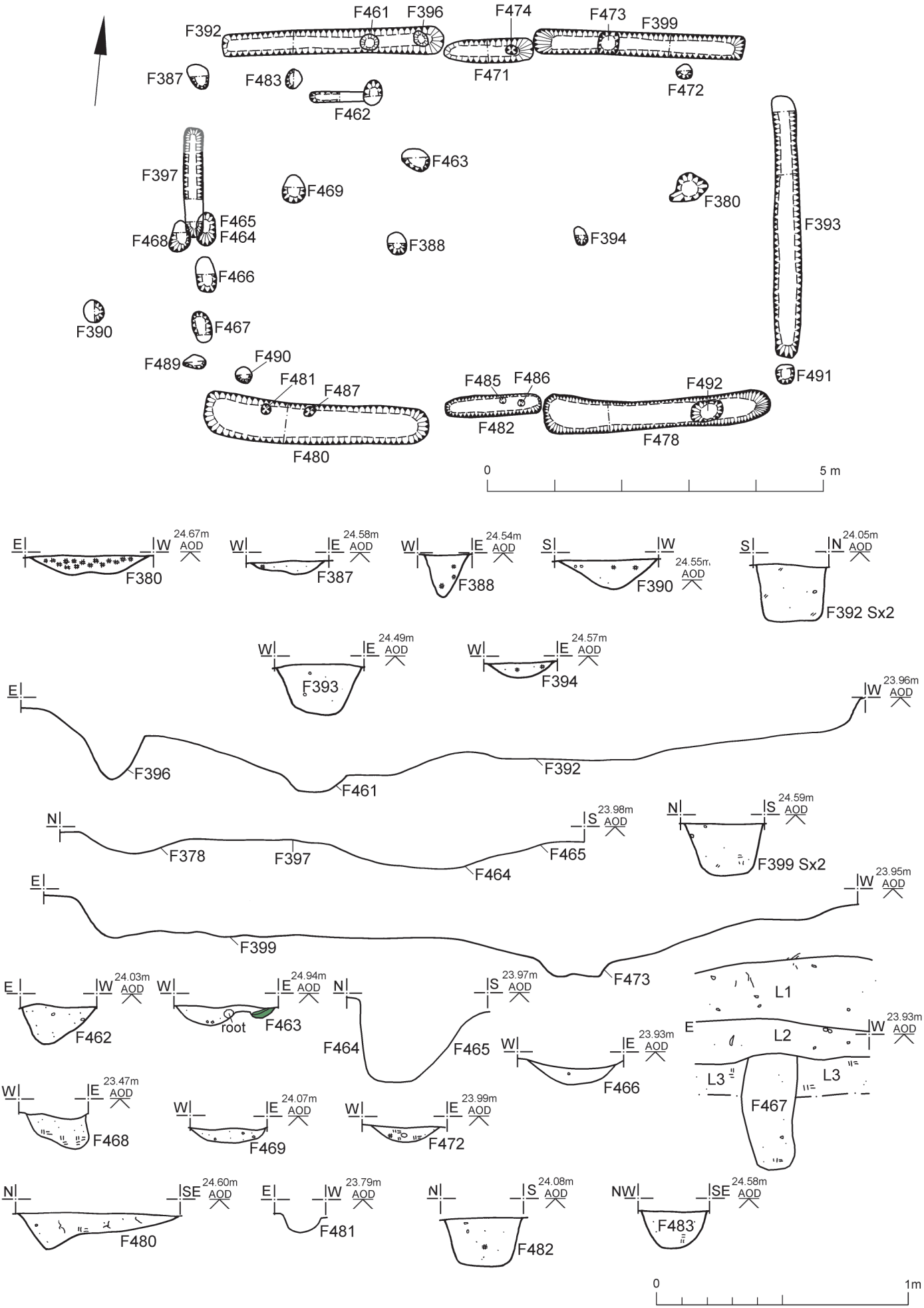


Fig 30 Area 6 beam slot structure: plan, sections and profiles.

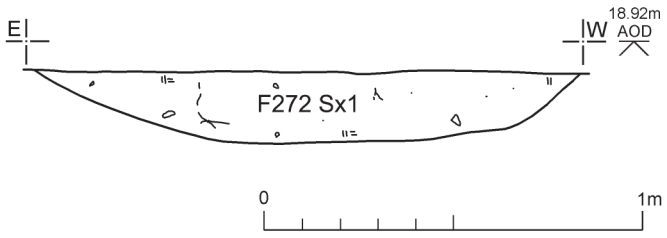


Fig 31 Area 7: section.

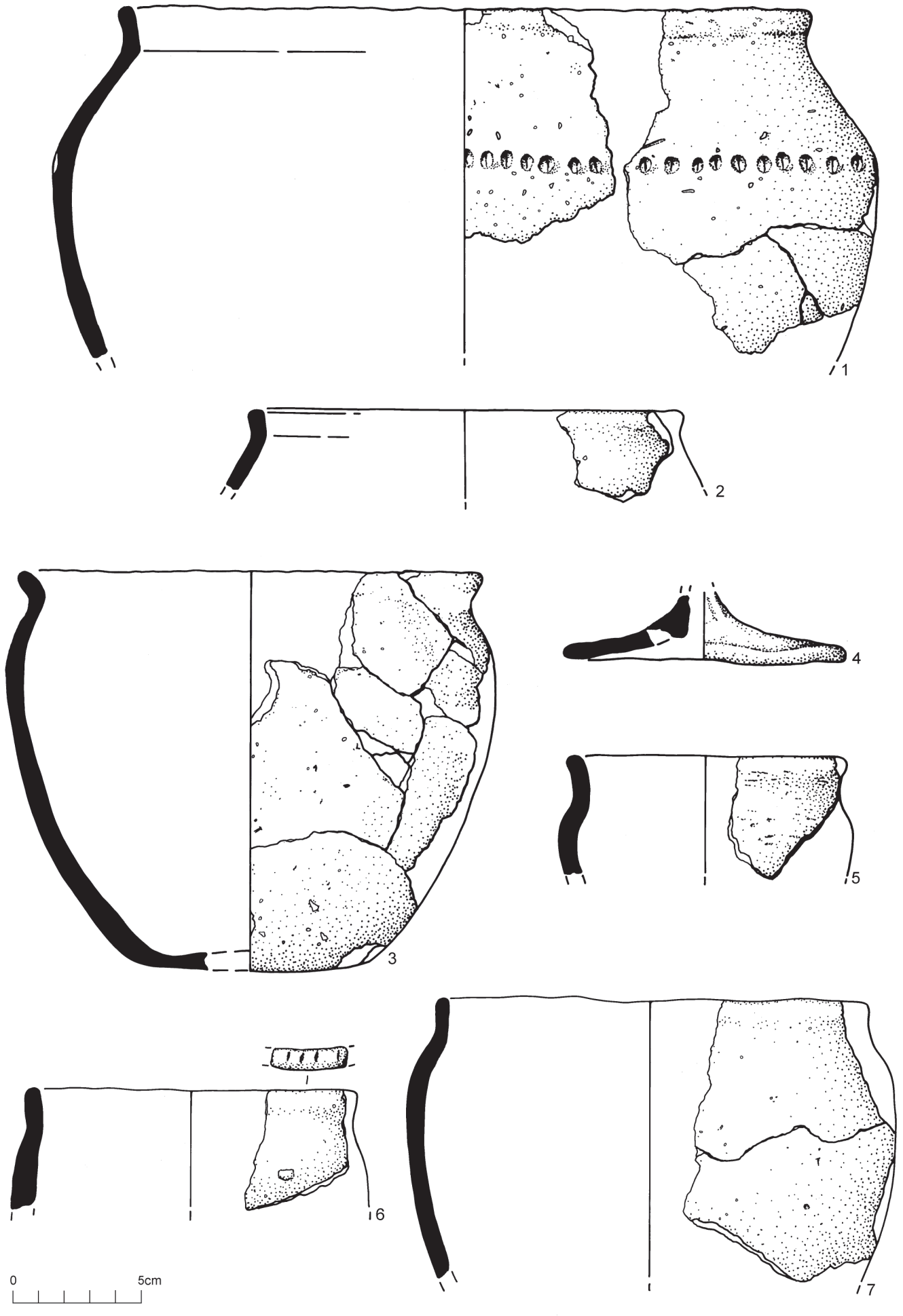


Fig 32 Late Bronze Age pottery from F19 (1-2) and Middle Iron Age pottery from F179 (3-4), F192 (5) and F201 (6-7).

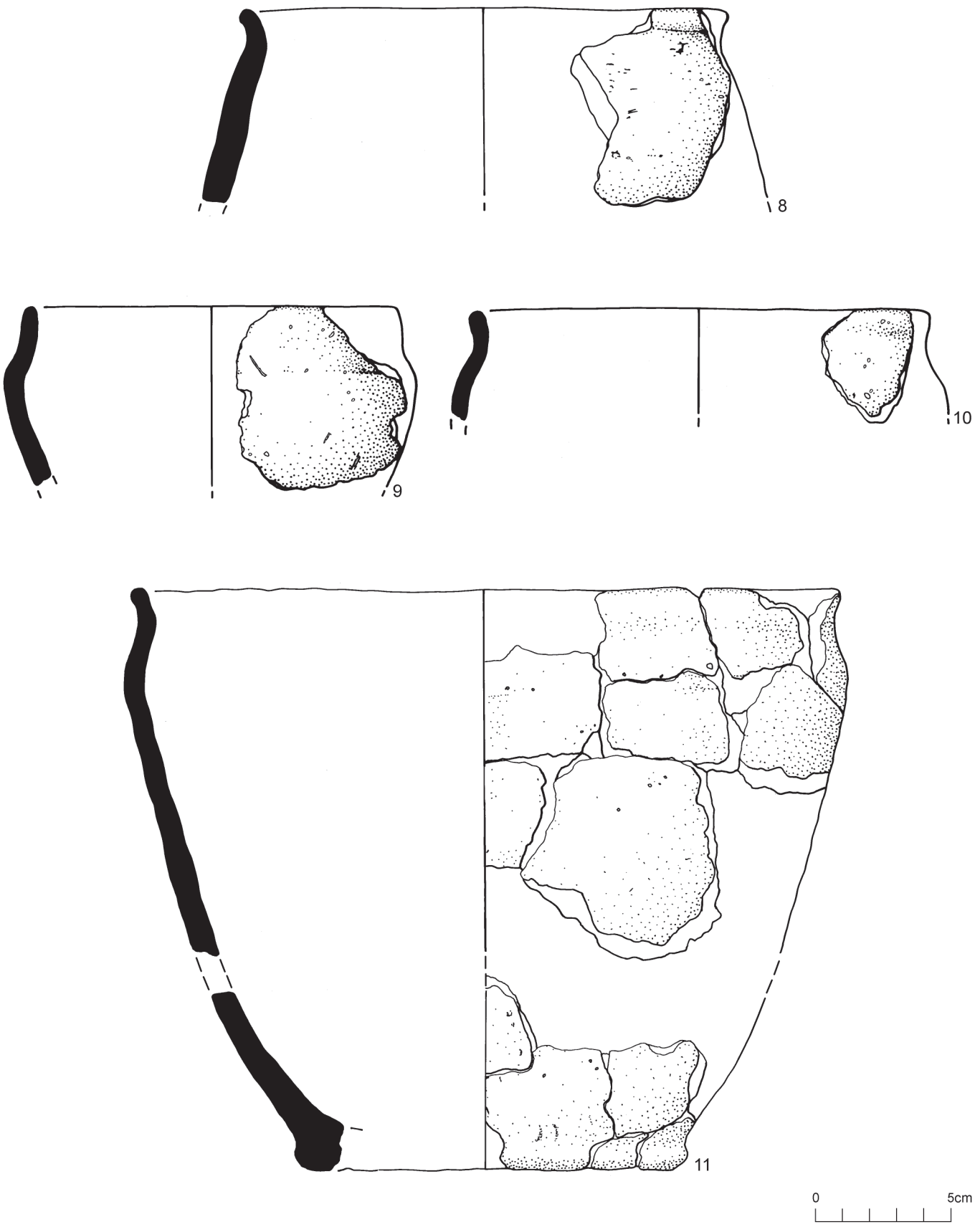


Fig 33 Middle Iron Age pottery from F201 (8), F202 (9-10) and F252 (11).

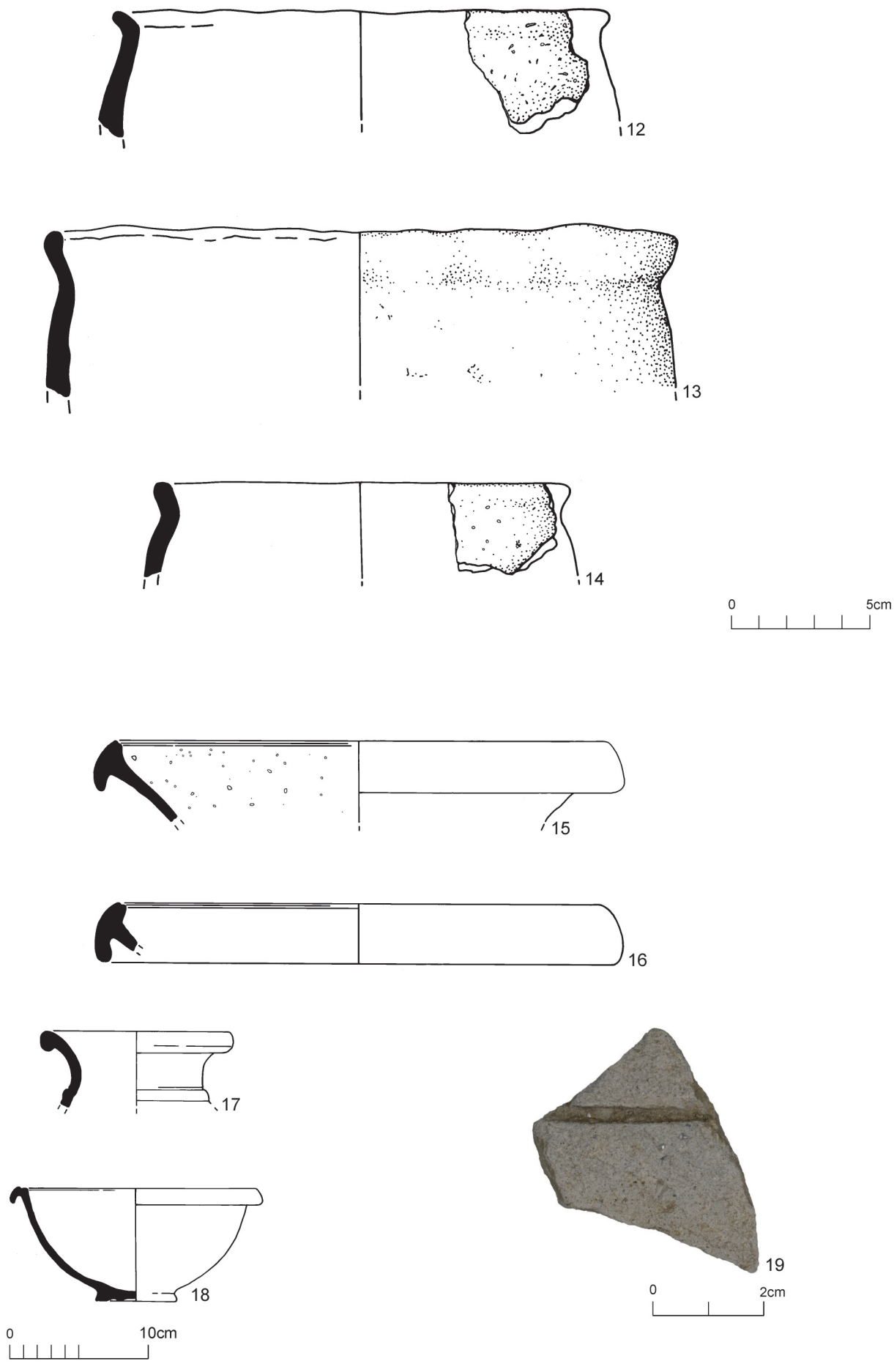


Fig 34 Iron Age pottery from F169 (12), F196 (13), F208 (14) and Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F180 (15-16), F197 (17), F207 (18) and F213 (19).

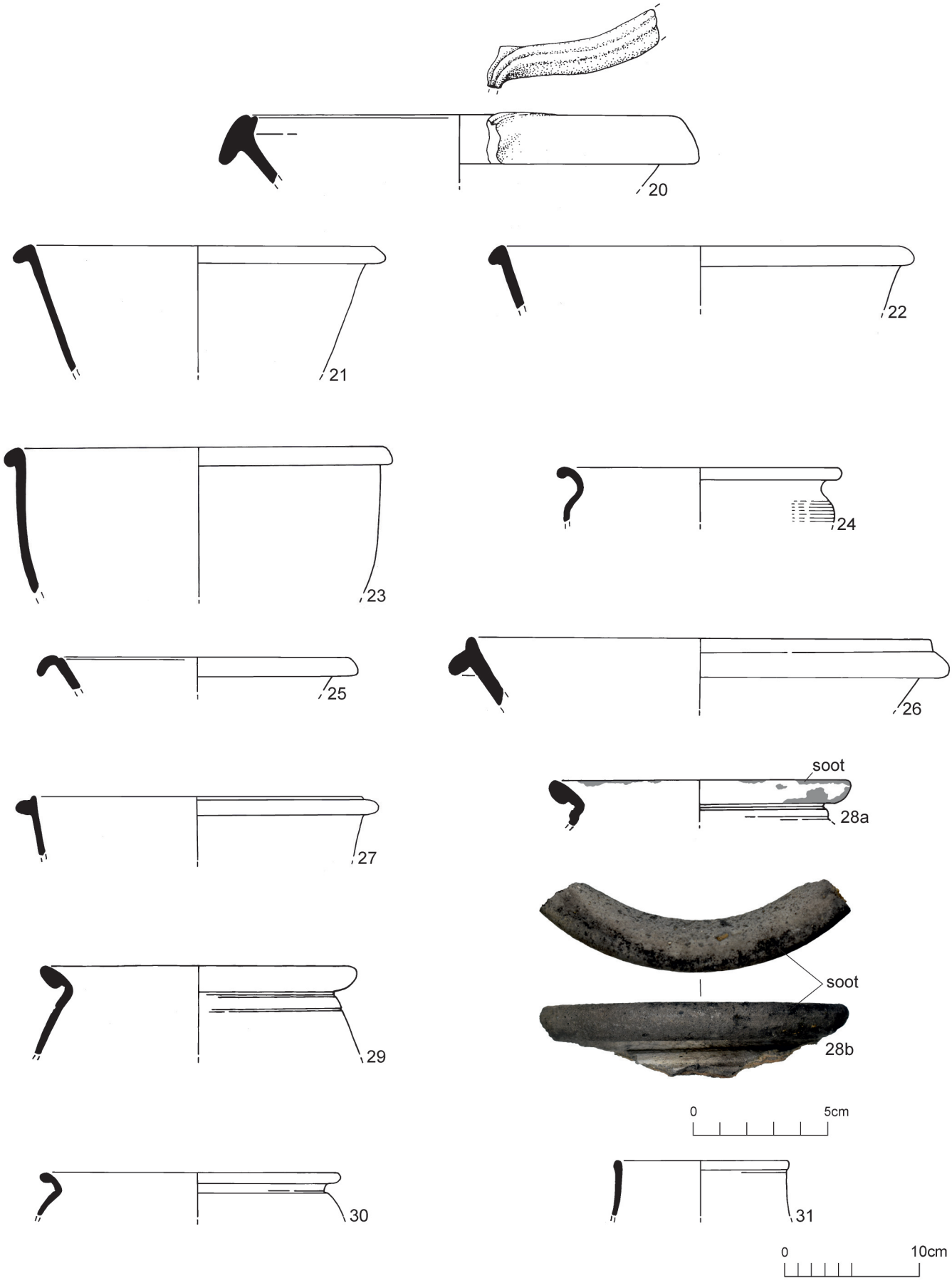


Fig 35 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F217.

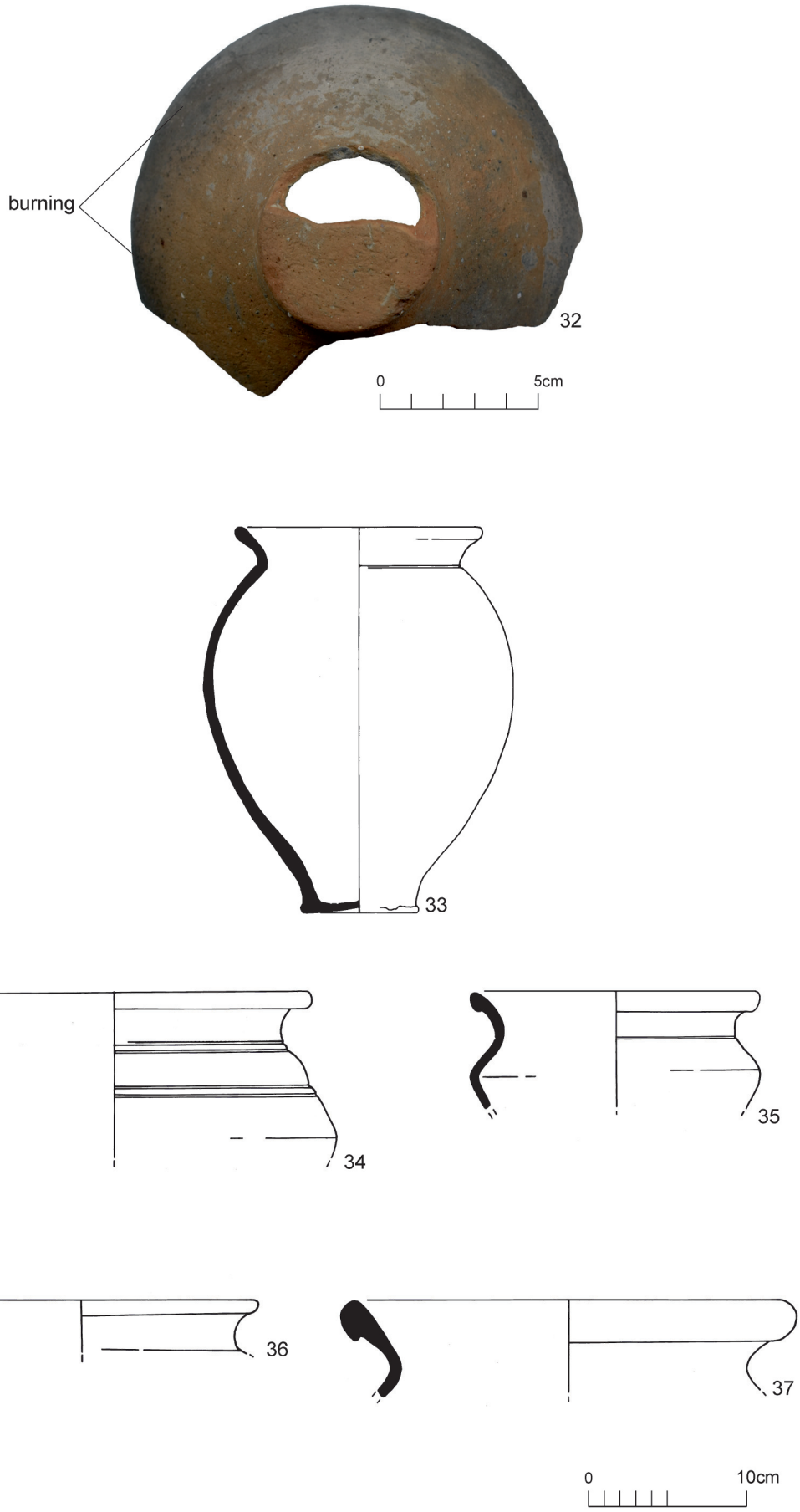


Fig 36 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F217 (32), F249 (33) and F264 (34-37).

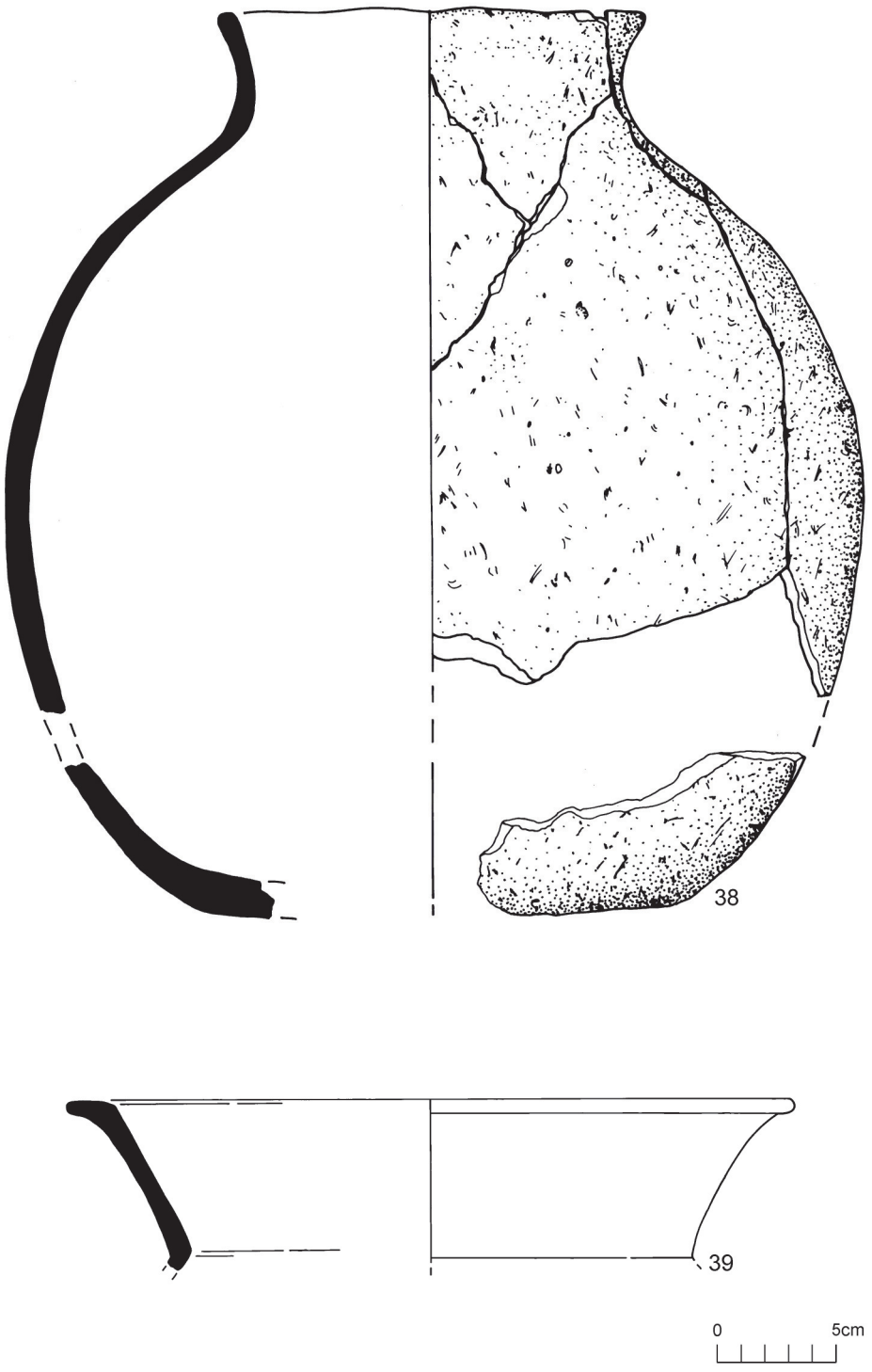


Fig 37 Anglo-Saxon globular jar from F395 (38) and medieval cooking pot/cauldron from F434 (39).

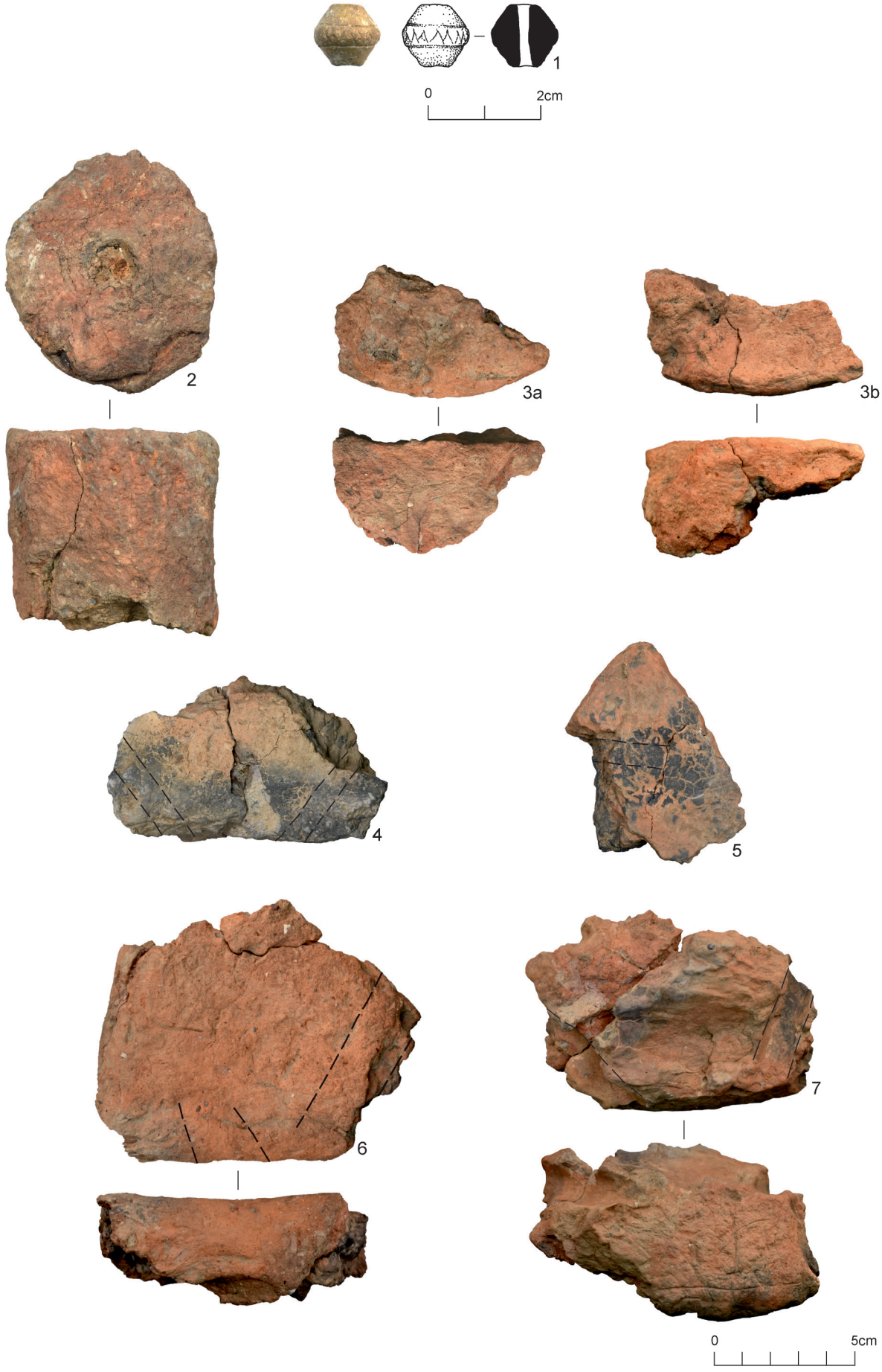


Fig 38 Small finds: lead bead/weight and clay loomweight fragments (dashed lines show location of perforations).

Fig 39 Small finds: fired clay blocks.

Fig 40 Small finds: stone.

prehistoric
Bronze Age
Early-Mid Iron Age
Late Iron Age-Roman (early phase and general)
Roman (later)
Anglo-Saxon
medieval/post-medieval
post-medieval/modern
natural feature

0
100 m

Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
Area 4
Area 5
Area 6
Area 7

field boundary ditch on early OS maps
field boundary ditch on early OS maps
field boundary ditch on early OS maps

Fig 41 Plan showing possible ditch projections dated to the prehistoric (dashed pink) and post-medieval (dashed dark blue) periods, with the field boundary ditches as shown on early OS mapping in light grey.

Appendix 1 Evaluation context list
updated from CAT Report 1770 where necessary

Context	Trench no.	Finds no.[1]	Context type	Description	Date
L1	All	1	Ploughsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium orange brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
L4	63	<16>	Accumulation	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clayey-loamy-sand	Undatable
F1	88	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Post-glacial
F2	88	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F3	88	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F4	88	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt with 5% stones	Undatable
F5	87	-	Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F6	85	5, <1>	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Middle Bronze Age
F7	86	2	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F8	87	-	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium orange/grey silt	Undatable
F9	87	3, 4	Ditch	Friable, moist light grey clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F10	87	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Undatable
F11	87	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist light grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F12	**Feature voided**				
F13	84	6	Ditch (part of F411)	Friable/firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F14	84	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F15	84	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F16	84	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F17	84	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F18	83	7	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	?Mesolithic-Bronze Age
F19	85	<2>	Pit	Soft/friable, moist light grey/black silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones	Late Bronze Age
F20	85	10, <6>	Pit (part of F414 & F431)	Firm, moist light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Roman or Anglo-Saxon
F21	85	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F22	72	9	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones	Roman at earliest
F23	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silt	Undatable
F24	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with 5% stones	Undatable

1 Finds no. 10 was not assigned to a context. Finds were recovered from F86, F93 and F145 but were lost.

F25	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F26	80	-	Pit / natural feature	Friable, moist light/medium orange/grey silty-clay with 5% stones	Undatable
F27	71	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay with 5% stones	Undatable
F28	73	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F29	72	-	Silt patch / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F30	79	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F31	78	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F32	78	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F33	76	11	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	19th-20th century
F34	77	12	Pit	Friable, moist light orange/grey sandy-silt	?Prehistoric
F35	77	13	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
F36	78	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F37	66	<3>	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark grey clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F38	66	<4>	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark orange/grey clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F39	78	-	Gully	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F40	59	-	Pit / natural feature	Friable, moist light orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F41	59	-	Pit / posthole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F42	59	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F43	59	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F44	59	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Post-glacial
F45	59	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F46	59	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F47	58	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F48	47	14	Ditch	Soft, wet light orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with 10% stones	Roman
F49	58	<5>	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F50	43	15	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist/wet medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F51	48	-	Ditch	Soft, moist/wet medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 15% stones	Undatable
F52	48	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 10% stones	Undatable
F53	48	-	Pit / ditch terminus	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F54	48	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F55	58	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt	Post-glacial
F56	41	16	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt	Middle Bronze Age
F57	41	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable

F58	41	-	Natural feature	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
F59	48	-	Gully / ditch / natural feature	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F60	48	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-loam	Undatable
F61	48	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F62	41	17, <8>	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	?Late Iron Age
F63	41	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F64	73	21, 22, <12>	Ditch (part of F475)	Soft, firm wet light dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 10% stones	?Bronze Age
F65	50	18, <11>	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F66	50	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F67	50	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F68	48	-	Ditch / natural feature	Soft, wet medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 10% stones	Undatable
F69	50	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F70	41	19	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Late Iron Age
F71	41	20, <9>	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F72	51	23	Ditch	friable moist medium grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks	?Middle Iron Age
F73	62	24	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F74	62	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F75	63	25	Oven	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks and abundant daub pieces	Undatable
F76	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F77	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and daub pieces	Undatable
F78	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F79	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F80	63	<17>	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F81	63	<18>	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F82	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F83	63	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F84	51	<19>	Pit	Friable, wet medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable

F85	43	27	Ditch	Firm, moist/wet light grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F86	13	29	Ditch	Firm, wet medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F87	41	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F88	43	-	Ditch	Firm, moist/wet light grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F89	6	-	Pit	Firm, moist light brown clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Undatable
F90	6	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F91	41	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F92	40	CBM (not retained)	Pond	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-clay	Modern
F93	68	31	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F94	65	-	Ditch (part of F356)	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-loamy-clay with 5% stones	Post-medieval
F95	46	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F96	43	32	Pit	Firm, moist/wet medium grey/brown clayey-silt	?Late Iron Age / early Roman
F97	44	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F98	68	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F99	**Feature voided**				
F100	68	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F101	45	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F102	45	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F103	39	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F104	42	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with CBM flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F105	42	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F106	36	33	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F107	25	34	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay	Roman
F108	30	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F109	27	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F110	27	-	Natural feature	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F111	30	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F112	42	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F113	29	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F114	34	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F115	31	-	Ditch / gully / silt patch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F116	33	-	Gully	Firm, moist/wet light orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F117	15	36	Post-hole	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable

F118	15	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undatable
F119	15	35	Pit	Friable, moist grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F120	24	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F121	31	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F122	11	-	Ditch	Firm, wet dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F123	11	-	Post-hole	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F124	11	-	Post-hole	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F125	20	-	Pit	Firm, wet dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and 6% stones	Undatable
F126	31	-	Natural feature	Firm, wet medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Post-glacial
F127	33	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F128	15	40, 41, <10>	Ditch / structural feature	Firm/hard, moist dark grey/brown/black clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Roman
F129	15	-	Gully	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F130	15	38	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F131	19	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Post-glacial
F132	26	37	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F133	26	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium yellow/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F134	26	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F135	26	-	Pit	Firm, wet medium grey/orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F136	15	39	Pit	The fill of the feature was not recorded	Undatable
F137	7	42, 43, 44, <21>	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 3% stones	Roman (2nd century)
F138	7	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark orange/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F139	7	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay and 5% stones	Undatable
F140	7	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Roman
F141	3	45	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F142	3	46	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	?Middle Iron Age
F143	3	47	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F144	**Feature voided**				
F145	7	48	Ditch	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 9% stones	Undatable
F146	1	49	Pit	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F147	16	50	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey silt with CBM flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F148	13	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable

F149	17	51	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F150	23	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F151	21	CBM, coal (not retained)	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist/wet medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F152	4	CBM, coal (not retained)	?Pond	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Modern
F153	4	Coal (not retained)	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F154	14	60	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern (19th-20th century)
F155	23	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F156	23	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F157	14	52, 53	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/green/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Roman (2nd century)
F158	15	54, 55, 56, 57, <20>	Ditch	**Fill A:** firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones **Fill B:** firm, moist light brown/grey sandy-silt with occasional stones **Fill C:** firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt with frequent stones and occasional daub **Fill D:** firm, moist dark grey/brown silt with frequent stone sand occasional daub	Roman (?Late 3rd – early 4th century)
F159	2	59	Pit / ditch terminus	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Roman

Appendix 2 Excavation context list

Layers

Context	Area	Finds no. or <sample>	Layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	1	Ploughsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	All	353	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium orange brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
L4	-	<16>	Accumulation	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clayey-loamy-sand	Undatable
Layer numbers below were assigned during excavation works					
L5	1	-	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L10 & L14)	Friable to firm, moist dark greyish-brown silt with charcoal flecks. *c* 0.08m thick.	Roman
L6	2	18, <3>	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L10 & L14)	Firm, moist dark grey silty clay. *c* 0.34m thick.	Roman AD 275-300
L7	2	94, 102, 104, 105, 130	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L8)	Firm, moist mottled mid yellowish-brown silty clay. *c* 0.28m thick.	Roman AD 275-300
L8	2	20, 21, 22, 23, 27	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L7)	Firm, moist mid to dark grey mottled silty clay. *c* 0.2m thickness.	Roman AD 275-300
L9	1	-	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel	Firm, moist light greyish-blue clay with manganese flecking (waterlogged layer). *c* 0.24m thick.	Roman
L10	1	-	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L10 & L14)	Friable to firm moist dark greyish-brown silt with charcoal flecks. *c* 0.34m thick.	Roman
L11	1	66, 96, 160	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel	Between ditches F158 & F199 leading into drainage channel. Firm, moist dark grey brownish-black clayey silt. *c* 0.2m thick.	Roman AD 275-300
L12	1	82	Accumulation/silting associated with ditch F202	Friable to firm, moist mid to dark greyish-brown clayey silt. *c* 0.09m thick.	Roman
L13	1	-	Silt patch	Firm to hard, dry dark greyish-brown silty clay. *c* 0.11m thick.	Post-glacial
L14	1	161, 207	Accumulation/silting over drainage channel (part of L6 & L10)	Friable to firm, moist mid dark greyish-brown clayey silt. *c* 0.343m thick.	Roman AD 110/125-400
L15	1	-	Overburden over ring-ditch F201	Hard, dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecking. *c* 0.43m thick.	Undated

Features

Context	Area	Finds no. or <sample> no.	Feature type	Description (L=length, W=width, D=depth)	Date
F9	6 (T87)	281	Ditch	Friable, moist, light grey clayey silt. 14.67m (L) x *c* 1.36m (W) x *c* 0.47m (D). U-shaped profile, moderate sided, and concave base.	Prehistoric
F19	6 (T85)	302, 304, 311, <42>, <54>, <55>, <56>	Pit	**Fill 5/5:** Hard, light grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking. **4/5:** Hard, mid orange silty clay with burnt clay and daub inclusions.	Late Bronze Age

				3/5: Hard, mid grey silty clay. **2/5:** Hard, dark blueish-grey silty clay with consistent charcoal flecking. **1/5:** Hard, light grey silty clay with residual charcoal flecking. 1.15m (L) x 0.9m (W) x 0.76m (D). U-shaped profile with vertical sides and a flatish base.	
F21	6 (T85)	-	Ditch	Friable, moist, medium greyish-brown clayey silt. 4.74m (L) x 0.37m (W) x *c* 0.07m (D). U-shaped profile with sharp sides and a concave base	Undated
F28	5 (T73)	338, 342	Ditch	Firm, wet light to medium greyish-brown silt. >31.91m (L) x *c* 0.76m (W) x *c* 0.16m (D). Cut by ditch F475. U-shaped profile with moderate sides and a concave base	Prehistoric
F35	6 (T77)	280, 285, 286	Pit[2]	**Fill 4/4:** Firm, light greyish-brown silt with fired flint inclusions. **3/4:** Firm, dark grey silt. **2/4:** Firm, light greyish-brown silt with fired flint inclusions. **1/4:** Firm light greyish-orange silty clay. 1.75m (L) x 0.56m (W) x 0.74m (D). V-shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base	Late Iron Age
F45	3 (T59)	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 15.5m (L) x *c* 0.51m (W) x *c* 0.21m (D). Cut by F46. U-shaped profile with sloped sides and concave base	?Prehistoric
F46	3 (T59)	267	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium to dark orangey-grey silty clay. >21.73m (L) x *c* 0.52m (W) x *c* 0.17m (D). Cuts F45. U-shaped profile with sloped sides and a concave base.	?Prehistoric
F64	5 (T73)	-	Ditch (part of F475)	Firm, moist, dark greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks and in frequent stone inclusions. 3.53m (L) x 3.66m (W) x *c* 0.99m (D). U-shaped profile with steep sides and a flatish base	Prehistoric
F75	5 (T63)	351, 352, 362, <53>	Oven	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and abundant daub and burnt clay pieces. 1.98m (L) x 1.99m (W) x 0.21m (D). Irregular in plan, with gradual to sloped sides with an uneven base	Undated
F107	2 (T25)	1, 2	Ditch	Friable to firm, moist, medium to dark greyish-brown sandy clay. >9.48m (L) x *c* 1.19m (W) x *c* 0.43m (D).	Roman
F128	1 (T15)	187, <15>, <17>	Pit[3]	**Fill 2/2:** Friable, dark brown clayey silt, carbon rich with degraded daub. **1/2:** Friable, mid greenish-grey clay silt with common carbon inclusions. 1.29m (L) x 0.4m (W) x 0.19m (D). Cuts ditch F259. U-shaped profile with sloped sides and concave base	Later Roman
F140	1 (T7)	34, 41, 86, 87	Ditch	Hard, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and CBM flecking. >14.57m (L) x *c* 1.2m (W) x *c* 0.2m (D). V-shaped profile with stepped sides and concave base.	Roman AD 275-300
F158	1 (T15)	67, 68, 71, 72, 88, 98	Ditch	**Fill 4/4 (A):** Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. **3/4 (B):** Firm, moist, light brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. **2/4 (C):** Firm, moist, medium to dark greyish-brown silt with frequent stone and occasional daub	Roman AD 275-300

2 F35 changed from a ditch to a pit

3 F128 changed from a ditch to a pit

				inclusions. **1/4 (D):** Firm, moist, dark greyish-brown silt with frequent stone sand occasional daub. >20.93m (L) x *c* 2.09m (W) x *c* 0.377m (D). V-shaped profile with unevenly sloped sides and a concave base.	
Feature numbers below were assigned during excavation works					
F160	2	-	Pit	Firm, dark brownish-grey clayey silt. 0.43m (L) x 0.42m (W) x 0.12m (D). U-shaped profile with gradual sides and concave base.	Undated
F161	2	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy silty clay with manganese inclusions. 20.4m (L) x *c* 0.85m (W) x 0.45m (D)	Roman
F162	2	3	Part of L7	Firm, mid greyish-blue silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. 7.07m (L) x *c* 0.61m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Roman
F163	2	4, 5, 42	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy silty clay. >20.4m (L) x *c* 1.37m (W) x *c* 0.386m (D).	Roman
F164	2	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay with CBM flecks and gravel and stone inclusions. 0.65m (L) x 0.52m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Undated
F165	2	6	Pit	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. 1.82m (L) x >0.98m (W) x 0.33m (D).	Roman
F166	2	7 <1>	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. >0.81m (L) x >0.93m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Roman
F167	2	8, 9	Pit	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. >2.3m (L) x 1.89m (W) x 0.61m (D).	Prehistoric
F168	2	10	Part of L7	Firm, moist medium to dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.54m (L) x 0.71m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Roman
F169	2	11, <2>	Part of L5	Soft, moist, medium brown silty clay with charcoal and CBM flecks.	Roman
F170	1	12, 13	Pit	Friable, moist, medium orangey-grey brown silty clay. 0.68m (L) x 0.75m (W) x 0.47m (D)	Roman AD 275-425
F171	1	14	Pit	Firm, moist, mid grey clayey silt. 1.19m (L) x 0.53m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Roman
F172	1	15, 16, 24	Ditch (part of F157)	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay. **1/2:** Firm, moist, greyish-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. >19.48m (L) x *c* 0.9m (W) x *c* 1m (D).	Roman AD 54-120
F173	1, 2	17	Drainage ditch (part of F244)	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. sx1: >2.22m (W) x 0.72m (D). sx2: >1.8m (W) x >0.57 (D).	Roman AD 43-120
F174	2	19, 26	Ditch	Firm, mid grey silty clay with CBM flecks. >5.23m (L) x *c* 1m (W) x *c* 0.3m (D).	Late Iron Age – Roman
F175	2	25	Pit	Firm, mid grey clayey silt. 0.76m (L) x 0.76m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F176	2	<4>	Pit	Firm, moist, mid orangey brown clayey silt with charcoal and daub flecking. 0.8m (L) x 0.92m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F177	1	28, 100, 148, 149, 154	Ditch	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, moist dark greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	Roman AD 43/49-90

				1/2: Firm, moist dark greyish-brown silty clay. >17.67m (L) x *c* 1.5m (W) x *c* 0.26m (D).	
F178	1	29, 32	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay. 5.96m (L) x *c* 1.35m (W) x *c* 0.36m (D).	Late Iron Age – Roman
F179	1	30, 33, 35, 36	Ditch (part of F204)	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silt with stone inclusions. **1/2:** Firm, mid greyish-brown silt with greenish hues and frequent stone inclusions. >76.87m (L) x *c* 1.29m (W) x *c* 0.59m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F180	1	31, 37, 70	Ditch	Friable, moist, dark greyish-brown silt with charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions. >11.29m (L) x *c* 1.36m (W) x *c* 0.47m (D).	Roman AD 160/180-220
F181	1	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey silty clay. >7.63m (L) x *c* 1.08m (W) x *c* 0.18m (D).	Roman
F182	1	38	Pit	Hard, moist, medium greyish-brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. 2.38m (L) x 2.52m (W) x 0.27m (D).	Roman
F183	1	39	Ditch	Friable to firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 4.99m (L) x *c* 0.71m (W) x *c* 0.145m (D).	?Late Iron Age/ Roman
F184	1	40	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt with charcoal and CBM flecks. 3.25m (L) x 1.7m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Roman
F185	1	-	Drainage ditch (part of F190 & F243)	Friable, moist, medium greyish-brown clayey silt. Sx1: >1.42m (W) x >0.6m (D). Sx2: 2.18m (W) x 0.77m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F186	2	47	Ditch	Friable, moist, light orangey-grey brown clayey silt. >5.26m (L) x *c* 0.87m (W) x *c* 0.246m (D).	Roman
F187	1	-	Pit	**Fill 2/2:** Hard, moist, medium orangey-brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. **Fill 1/2:** Firm, moist, grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. 1.62m (L) x 1.9m (W) x 0.52m (D).	Undated
F188	2	43, 48	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium mottled orangey-grey silty clay. >4.24m (L) x *c* 0.68m (W) x *c* 0.22m (D).	Roman
F189	2	-	Ditch	Friable, moist, light orangey-grey brown clayey silt. >3.62m (L) x 0.7m (W) x *c* 0.31m (D).	Roman
F190	2	45	Drainage ditch (part of F185 & F243)	Friable, moist, light orangey-grey brown clayey silt. Sx1: not fully excavated. Sx2: >1.85m (W) x 0.51m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F191	2	46	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy silty clay. >1m (L) x >1.18m (W) x 0.52m (D).	Roman AD 43-120
F192	1	49	Pit	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.82m (L) x >0.7m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Early Roman
F193	1	50	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.61m (L) x 1.37m (W) x 0.26m (D).	Early Roman
F194	1	51	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay with stone inclusions. 0.94m (L) x 0.97m (W) x 0.2m (D)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F195	1	52	Ditch	Friable to firm, moist, light to medium greyish-brown clayey silt. 6.17m (L) x *c* 0.97m (W) x 0.14m (D).	?Late Iron Age/ Roman
F196	1	53, 73, 174	Ditch	Hard, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks and stone inclusions. >12.45m (L) x *c* 1.24.m (W) x *c* 0.355m (D).	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F197	1	54, 90, 97, 99, 101	Ditch	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, moist, medium grey sandy silty clay. **Fill 1/2:** Firm, moist, dark brown silty clayey sand. >10.02m (L) x *c* 0.95m (W) x *c* 0.397m (D). Cuts F198 and F158 and is cut by F199. U-shaped	Roman AD 275-300

				in profile with steep sides and flatish base.	
F198	1	-	Pit	Firm, mid brownish-grey clayey silt. >1.7m (L) x 2.6m (W) x *c* 0.47m (D).	Undated
F199	1	74, 89, 107, 128, 129	Ditch	**Fill 4/4:** Firm, dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. **3/4:** Firm, mid orangey-grey clayey silt lens with infrequent small rounded stone inclusions. **2/4:** Firm, mottled orangey-blue grey silty clay. **1/4:** Compact, mid greyish-blue clay with infrequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. >11.25m (L) x c 1.88m (W) x c 0.53m (D). V-shaped in profile with steep sides and narrow concave base.	Roman, AD 275-300
F200	1	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay. >6.61m (L) x *c* 1.07m (W) x *c* 0.45m (D).	Roman
F201	1	75, 76, 77, 145, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, <9>	Ring-ditch	**Fill 3/3:** Firm, dry, mid grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. **2/3:** Firm, dry, mid yellowish-grey silty clay with rare stone inclusions. **1/3:** Firm, moist, mid grey silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. *c* 18.73m in diameter x *c* 0.769m (D). Cut by ditch F205, V-shaped profile with steep sides and narrow concave base.	?Early Iron Age
F202	1	69, 83, 140	Ditch	Friable, moist, medium to dark greyish-brown clayey silt with gravel. 14.25m (L) x *c* 0.96m (W) x *c* 0.24m (D).	Late Iron Age-Roman
F203	1	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark greyish-black silty clay. >0.14m (L) x 0.48m (W) x 0.04m (D).	Undated
F204	1	78, 79, 84, 135, 175, 179, 251	Ditch (part of F179)	Hard, moist, medium greyish-brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. >76.87m (L) x *c* 1.29m (W) x *c* 0.22m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F205	1	80, 81, 163, 164, 166, 180, 183, 184, 200	Ditch	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, dry, dark grey silty sand with charcoal flecks. **1/2:** Firm, moist, mid orangey-brown silty clay. >45.40m (L) x *c* 1.11m (W) x *c* 0.551m (D). U-shaped profile with steep and stepped sides and a concave base.	Roman, early second century
F206	1	-	Pit	**Fill 2/2**: Firm, dry mid grey, silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. **1/2**: Firm, moist, mid greyish-brown, silty sand. >3.65m (L) x 2.54m (W) x 0.64m (D).	Undated
F207	1	91, 93, 109	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. >13.44m (L) x *c* 0.62m (W) x *c* 0.22m (D).	Roman AD 69-120
F208	1	92, 110, 111, 142, 176	Ditch	Firm, dry, light to mid green silty clay with charcoal flecks. >29.05m (L) x *c* 1.41m (W) x *c* 0.39m (D).	Roman AD 120-180/220
F209	1	95	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.8m (L) x 0.52m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Roman
F210	1	-	Post-hole	Hard, dry, light grey silty clay. 0.67m (L) x 0.56m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F211	1	<5>	Post-hole	Hard, dry, dark grey silty clay. 0.55m (L) x 0.49m (W) x 0.32m (D).	Roman
F212	**Feature voided**				
F213	1	106, 108, 113, 116	Ditch/gully	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy silt with stone inclusions. 7.42m (L) x 0.52m (W) x *c* 0.14m (D).	Roman AD 180/220-240
F214	1	112	Pit	Firm to hard, dry, dark greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. 2.39m (L) x 1.46m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Roman
F215	1	-	Post-hole	Hard, dry, medium grey clay.	Roman

				0.5m (L) x 0.49m (W) x 0.04m (D).	
F216	1	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.49m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 0.18m (D).	?Roman
F217	1	114, 115, 121, 122, 123, 124, 132, 133, 134, <6>, <8>	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium to dark greyish-brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. >30.05m (L) x *c* 0.95m (W) x *c* 0.40m (D). Feature obscured by other features	Roman AD 275-300
F218	1	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 0.71m (L) x 0.65m (W) x 0.11m (D).	?Roman
F219	1	117	Post-hole	Firm, medium, greyish-brown silty clay. 1m (L) x 0.76m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Roman
F220	1	118	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay with stone inclusions. 5.58m (L) x *c* 1.08m (W) x *c* 0.3m (D).	Roman
F221	1	119	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 1.75m (L) x 1.16m (W) x 0.25m (D).	Roman
F222	1	120	Post-hole	Firm, moist, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.19m (L) x 0.15m (W) x 0.25m (D).	?Roman
F223	1	125, <7>	Pit	**Fill 2/2**: Firm, mid grey, silty clay with infrequent sub rounded stone inclusions. **1/2**: Firm, moist, mid grey silty sand. 1.04m (L) x 0.91m (W) x 0.46m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F224	1	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orangey-brown silty clay. 0.73m (L) x 0.77m (W) x 0.16m (D).	?Roman
F225	1	126	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium greyish-brown clay with charcoal flecks. 7.57m (L) x 1.07m (W) x 0.36m (D).	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F226	1	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. 1.09m (L) x 1.41m (W) x 0.28m (D).	Undated
F227	1	138	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. 3.01m (L) x 1.79m (W) x 0.22m (D).	Roman
F228	1	127	Pit	Firm, dry, very dark brown silty clay. 0.8m (L) x 0.95m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Roman
F229	1	131, 211, 212	Ditch (part of F287)	Firm, mid orangey-brown silty clay with frequent small stone and gravel inclusions. 15.3m (L) x *c* 1.01m (W) x *c* 0.17m (D).	Iron Age
F230	**Feature voided**				
F231	1	136	Pit	Hard, dry, medium greyish-brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks. 1.11m (L) x >1.53m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Roman AD 43-120/150
F232	1	137	Post-hole	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.37m (L) x 0.4m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Prehistoric
F233	1	139, 143	Ditch	Friable to firm, dry, medium orangey-grey brown clayey silt. >3.6m (L) x 0.6m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F234	1	141	Post-hole	Friable, dry, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. 0.59m (L) x 0.52m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Roman
F235	1	144	Pit	Friable to firm, dry, medium to dark greenish-grey brown clayey silt. *c* 0.87m (L) x 0.86m (W) x 0.28m (D).	Roman
F236	1	-	Pit	Firm, dry, dark grey sandy silty clay. 0.97m (L) x 0.87m (W) x 0.34m (D).	Undated
F237	1	146	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.51m (L) x 0.53m (W) x 0.31m (D).	Roman AD 110/125-300
F238	1	147	Post-hole	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.36m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Roman

F239	1	150	Post-hole	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.39m (L) x 0.42m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Roman
F240	1	-	Post-hole	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.46m (L) x 0.42m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Roman
F241	1	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.33m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Roman
F242	1	<10>	Pit	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 0.46m (L) x 0.37m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Late Iron Age
F243	1	162, 209	Drainage ditch (part of F190 & F243)	Friable, moist, dark greyish-brown silt with charcoal flecks. >3.4m (W) x 0.6m (D).	Roman AD 275-300
F244	1	208	Drainage ditch (part of F173)	Friable, moist, light to medium orangey-grey brown clayey silt. Sx1: >2.2m (W) x 0.43m (D). Sx2: >2.96m (W) x 1.0m (D).	Roman AD 43-120
F245	1	165, 185, 205	Pit	**Fill 6/6:** Firm, moist, mid grey silty sand. **5/6:** Firm, moist, mid orangey-brown silty clay. **4/6:** Firm, moist, mid grey silty clay. **3/6:** Firm, moist, mid greyish-brown silty clay with manganese flecking. **2/6:** Firm, mid grey silty clay. **1/6:** Firm, moist, mid orangey-brown silty clay. >17.67m (L) x c 1.5m (W) x c 0.26m (D). 1.34m (L) x 0.79m (W) x 1.04m (D).	Roman
F246	1	<11>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid mottled grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. 0.31m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.03m (D).	Undated
F247	1	169, <12>	Pit	Firm to hard, dry, dark brownish-black clay with charcoal flecks. 0.92m (L) x 0.73m (W) x >0.07m (D).	Roman
F248	1	<13>	Pit	Soft, dry, dark greyish-brown black silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.m (L) x 0.m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Roman
F249	1	177, 178, <14>	Grave	Compact, dry, mid orangey-grey silty clay backfill with frequent stone inclusions. 0.38m (L) x 0.35m (W) x 0.31m (D).	Roman, later 2nd century onwards
F250	1	181, 182, 227, 236	Ditch	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, medium greyish-brown silty clay. **1/2:** Firm, mixed deposit of medium orangey-brown clay. 9.7m (L) x *c* 1.43m (W) x *c* 0.42m (D).	Roman
F251	1	-	Pit	Firm, moist, medium orangey-grey clay with charcoal flecks. >0.24m (L) x 0.46m (W) x 0.24m (D).	?Roman
F252	1	186, 238, <16>	Ditch (part of F278)	Firm, dry, dark brownish-black clay with charcoal flecks. 10.46m (L) x *c* 0.92m (W) x 0.38m (D).	Middle Iron Age
F253	1	210	Ditch	Firm, dry, mid grey silty clay. 4.33m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Prehistoric
F254	1	188	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.52m (L) x 0.48m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Roman
F255	1	189, 190, 192	Ditch/gully	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 9.43m (L) x *c* 0.61m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F256	1	191, 197	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt. >15m (L) x *c* 0.92m (W) x 0.48m (D).	Roman
F257	1	193	Pit	Firm to hard, dry, dark greyish-brown silty clay. 1.93m (L) x 1.86m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F258	1	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist, orangey-grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks.	Undated

				>0.19m (L) x 0.27.m (W) x 0.14m (D).	
F259	1	194, 195	Ditch	Friable, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. >12.42m (L) x *c* 1.06m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Roman
F260	1	-	Pit	Friable, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.05m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 0.25m (D).	Undated
F261	1	-	Pit	Friable, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 0.67m (L) x >0.28m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Undated
F262	1	196	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.16m (L) x 0.13m (W) x 0.03m (D).	Prehistoric
F263	1	198, 199	Ditch	Firm, light greyish-brown fill, silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. >13.43m (L) x *c* 1.3m (W) x 0.39m (D).	Roman
F264	1	201, 202, 203, 206, <18>	Ditch	Friable to firm, dry, medium greenish-grey silty clay. >2m (L) x 0.84m (W) x *c* 0.5m (D).	Early Roman (AD 43-120) OR late 2nd century?
F265	1	204	Pit	**Fill 2/2**: Firm, mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. **1/2**: Firm, dry, orangey-grey with occasional manganese flecks. 4.64m (L) x 1.67m (W) x 1.1m (D).	Roman
F266	1	213, 214, 215	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greenish-grey silty clay. 1.08m (L) x 0.89m (W) x 0.55m (D).	Roman AD 125/150-250/260
F267	1	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium to dark greenish-grey silty clay. 2.67m (L) x 1.59m (W) x 0.31m (D).	?Roman
F268	1	216, 217, 218	Pit	Firm, dry, light to mid greyish-brown silty clay. >0.92m (L) x 1.85m (W) x 0.27m (D).	Early Roman
F269	1	219	Pit	Firm, dry, light greyish-brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions. 2m (L) x 1.96m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F270	1	-	Post-hole	**Fill 2/2**: Firm, dark greyish-brown clayey silt. **1/2**: Firm, light greyish-brown silty clayey-silt. >0.16m (L) x 0.35m (W) x 0.07m (D).	?Roman
F271	7	-	Geological feature	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown clay with charcoal flecks. >23.29m (L) x *c* 1.19m (W) x *c* 0.145m (D).	Post-glacial
F272	7	221	Pit	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.67.m (L) x 1.45m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Late Iron Age
F273	7	222	Pit	Soft, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 2.39m (L) x 0.7m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Prehistoric
F274	**Feature voided**				
F275	7	223	Pit	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 3.12m (L) x >3.3m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Prehistoric
F276	7	224, 225	Spread	Friable, mid-yellowish-grey clay mottled orange. >6.63m (L) x 5.29m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Prehistoric
F277	1	226, 229	Pit	Firm, dry, mid grey silty clay. 1.29m (L) x 0.88m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Roman
F278	1	230, 239	Ditch (part of F252)	Firm, dark, greyish-brown fill silty clay. 10.46m (L) x *c* 0.92m (W) x *c* 0.31m (D).	Middle Iron Age
F279	1	228, 263	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark greyish-brown clay with charcoal flecks. >6.29m (L) x *c* 1.18m (W) x *c* 0.355m (D).	Prehistoric
F280	1	-	Pit	Firm, dry, mid brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated

				1.27m (L) x 0.79m (W) x 0.14m (D).	
F281	1	-	Pit	Firm, dry, mid orangey-brown fill, silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. 1.79m (L) x >0.66m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F282	1	231	Pit	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 1.14m (L) x 0.61m (W) x 0.25m (D).	Prehistoric
F283	1	232, 233	Pit	Friable, mid yellowish-grey clayey silt. 0.78m (L) x 0.88m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Roman
F284	1	234, 237	Ditch	Firm, dark orangey-brown silty clay. 6.16m (L) x 0.92m (W) x *c* 0.2m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F285	1	235	Tree-throw	Friable, mid-yellowish-grey silty clay. 3.71m (L) x 1.89m (W) x 0.41m (D).	Middle Iron Age
F286	1	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 3.3m (L) x 1.23m (W) x *c* 0.3m (D).	Undated
F287	1	240, 242	Ditch (part of F229)	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 15.3m (L) x *c* 1.01m (W) x *c* 0.22m (D).	Iron Age
F288	1	249	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 2.13m (L) x 0.92m (W) x 0.22m (D).	Prehistoric
F289	1	241, 243, 244, 245, 248	Ditch	Firm, dark orangey-brown silty clay. >21.27m (L) x *c* 1.55m (W) x *c* 0.27m (D).	Iron Age?
F290	1	246, 247, <19>, <20>	Pit	**Fill 3/3**: Friable, dark brownish-black silt with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions. **2/3**: Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. **1/3**: Friable, dark blackish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking. 1.74m (L) x 1.68m (W) x *c* 0.51m (D).	Late Iron Age?
F291	1	250	Pit	Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. 0.72m (L) x 0.66m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Prehistoric
F292	1	252, 255	Ditch	Friable, mid-brownish-grey silty clay. >17.13m (L) x 1.62m (W) x *c* 0.575m (D).	Middle Iron Age
F293	4	-	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. >18.08m (L) x 0.63m (W) x *c* 0.207m (D).	Undated
F294	4	253	Pit	Hard, dark greyish-brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. 2.26m (L) x 0.88m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Prehistoric
F295	4	-	Pit	Hard, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 1.6m (L) x 1.27m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F296	1	-	Ditch	Friable, mid brownish-grey silty clay. >4.77m (L) x 0.66m (W) x 0.34m (D).	Undated
F297	4	254, 257, <21>, <22>	Oven	Compact, dry, dark blueish-grey silty clay. 2.42m (L) x *c* 0.58m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Prehistoric
F298	4	-	Post-hole	Friable, mid-yellowish-grey clay and mid-orangey-brown clay. 0.65m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Undated
F299	4	256	Ditch	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. >4.24m (L) x 1.31m (W) x 0.49m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F300	4	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry mid greyish-brown silty clay. 0.21m (L) x 0.17m (W) x 0.29m (D).	Prehistoric
F301	4	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.87m (L) x 0.61m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Undated
F302	4	261	Pit	Friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty clay. 2.19m (L) x 0.62m (W) x *c* 0.3m (D).	Middle Bronze Age
F303	4	259	Pit	Hard, dry, dark orangey-grey silty clay. 1.08m (L) x 0.95m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F304	4	260, <23>, <24>	Pit	Hard, dry, dark blueish-grey clayey silt with very frequent burnt flint and angular stone inclusions.	Undated

				1.24m (L) x 0.59m (W) x 0.14m (D).	
F305	4	-	Geological feature	Hard, dry, dark orangey-grey silty clay. >13.52m (L) x 1.01m (W) x 0.28m (D).	Post-glacial
F306	4	262	Tree-throw	Hard, dry, dark orangey-grey silty clay. 1.67m (L) x 0.98m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F307	3	264	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.26m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F308	3	265, 274, <26>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay with daub flecks. 0.51m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 0.2m (D).	Undated
F309	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, grey silty clay with daub flecks. 0.24m (L) x 0.2m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F310	3	266	Post-hole	Firm, dry, orangey-grey silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. 0.35m (L) x 0.35m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Prehistoric
F311	3	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light to medium orangey-brown silty clay. 0.81m (L) x 0.51m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F312	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey silty clay. 0.35m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F313	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.25m (L) x 0.22m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F314	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey silty clay with daub flecks. 0.21m (L) x 0.18m (W) x 0.1m (D)	Undated
F315	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%. 0.25m (L) x 0.2m (W) x 0.13m (D)	Undated
F316	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.18m (L) x 0.14m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F317	3	268	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.27m (L) x 0.2m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F318	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.16m (L) x 0.15m (W) x 0.04m (D).	Undated
F319	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 0.53m (L) x 0.4m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Undated
F320	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium to dark greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.28m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F321	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.17m (L) x 0.16m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F322	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 0.17m (L) x 0.16m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F323	3	<27>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium to dark orangey-grey silty clay with daub flecks. 0.31m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F324	3	<28>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.25m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.19m (D).	Undated
F325	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.25m (L) x 0.19m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F326	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.28m (L) x 0.26m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F327	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.24m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F328	3	-	Post-hole	Firm dry medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.26m (L) x 0.22m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F329	3	-	Post-hole	Firm dry medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.56m (L) x 0.54m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F330	3	-	Post-hole	Firm dry medium orangey-grey sandy silty clay with	Undated

				charcoal flecks. 0.52m (L) x 0.48m (W) x 0.33m (D).	
F331	3	-	Pit	Firm, dry, mid brownish-orange clayey silt with infrequent CBM and daub flecks. 0.62m (L) x 0.59m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Undated
F332	3	<29>	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. 0.54m (L) x 0.45m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Roman
F333	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey sandy silty clay. 0.56m (L) x 0.53m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Undated
F334	3	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 0.82m (L) x 0.78m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Undated
F335	3	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light brownish-grey silty clay. 0.68m (L) x 0.67m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Undated
F336	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium orangey-grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.86m (L) x 0.8m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Undated
F337	3	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy silty clay. 0.83m (L) x 0.74m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F338	3	<30>, <31>	Cremation	Firm, dry, dark orangey-grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.36m (L) x 0.26m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F339	3	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light brownish-grey silty clay. 0.74m (L) x 0.65m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F340	3	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light brownish-grey silty clay. 1.08m (L) x 0.6m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F341	6	278, 279, 288, 344	Ditch	Firm, dry, light orangey-brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. >85m (L) x *c* 0.641m (W) x *c* 0.216m (D).	Prehistoric
F342	3	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light grey clayey silt. 2.24m (L) x 1.68m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Undated
F343	6	<32>	Pit	Firm, dry, dark blueish-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.73m (L) x 0.56m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Undated
F344	3	270 (lost)	Pit	Firm, dry, light grey silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 1.02m (L) x 1.47m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Undated
F345	3	-	Geological feature	Firm, dry, light grey sandy silty clay. >4.5m (L) x 1.04m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Post-glacial
F346	3	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.31m (L) x 0.31m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F347	6	<25>, <33>	Cremation	Hard, dry, dark brownish-black silty clay with charcoal flecks and infrequent stone inclusions. 0.45m (L) x 0.36m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Undated
F348	6	-	Stake hole	Firm, moist, very dark grey silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.24m (L) x 0.14m (W) x 0.24m (D).	Undated
F349	6	-	Stake hole	Firm, dry, dark grey silty clay with daub and charcoal flecks. 0.2m (L) x 0.1m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F350	6	<34>	Pit	Firm, dry, dark blueish-grey silty clay. 0.53m (L) x 0.48m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F351	6	<35>	Cremation	Firm, dry, dark blueish-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.37m (L) x 0.33m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F352	6	<36>	Pit	Firm, dry, dark blueish-grey silty clay with charcoal flecking. 0.41m (L) x 0.35m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F353	6	271, 273	Ditch	Hard, dry, light grey silty clay. 16.42m (L) x *c* 1.36m (W) x *c* 0.3m (D). U-shaped profile, moderate sided, and concave base.	Late Iron Age
F354	6	272	Post-hole	Loose, dry, dark brownish-grey silty loam.	Medieval/

				0.29m (L) x 0.26m (W) x 0.47m (D)	post-medieval
F355	1	-	Recut of F244 (sx2)	Firm, dark grey silt 1.44m (W) x 0.6m (D).	Roman
F356	6	276	Ditch (part of F94)	Compact, dry, mottled orangey-grey silty clay. >51.83m (L) x *c* 1.054m (W) x *c* 0.462m (D).	Post-medieval
F357	6	275	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey silt with daub flecks. 0.26m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Undated
F358	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt. 0.28m (L) x 0.2m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Undated
F359	6	-	Pit	Firm to hard, dry, light greyish-brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.6m (L) x 0.57m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F360	6	277, 309, 332	Ditch (part of F33)	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. >102.18m (L) x *c* 1.44m (W) x *c* 0.28m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F361	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt. 0.14m (L) x 0.14m (W) x 0.04m (D).	Undated
F362	6	<37>	Post-hole	Friable, light greyish-brown silt. 0.6m (L) x 0.37m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F363	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark brownish-black with charcoal flecks. 0.26m (L) x 0.26m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F364	6	-	Post-hole	Firm dry greyish-brown silty clay. 0.27m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F365	6	284, 289, 290	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty loam. >63.25m (L) x *c* 1.21m (W) x *c* 0.34m (D).	Modern 19th-20th century
F366	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark brownish-black silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.34m (L) x 0.32m (W) x 0.08m (D)	Undated
F367	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, light greyish-brown silty clay. 0.35m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F368	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, light greyish-brown silty clay. 0.39m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F369	6	-	Post-hole	Hard, dry, light orangey-grey silty clay. 0.16m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F370	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silty clay. 0.39m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F371	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silty clay. 0.19m (L) x 0.17m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F372	6	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light orangey-brown fill clayey silt. 1.11m (L) x 0.43m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F373	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light orangey- brown silty clay. 0.32m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F374		-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silty clay. 1.15m (L) x 1.15m (W) x 0.35m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F375	6	-	Post-hole	Firm to hard, dry, light orangey-grey clayey silt. 0.38m (L) x 0.36m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F376	6	<38>	Cremation	Firm, dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and burnt bone inclusions. 0.44m (L) x 0.36m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F377	6	<39>	Pit	Firm, dry dark blueish-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and daub flecks. 0.54m (L) x 0.50m (W) x 0.3m (D).	Undated
F378	6	-	Wheel-ruts (part of F391)	Firm, dry, light to medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. >98.01m (L) x *c* 0.45m (W) x *c* 0.12m (D).	Modern
F379	6	-	Ditch	Firm, dry, greyish-brown silt. >15m (L) x *c* 0.48m (W) x *c* 0.1m (D).	Undated

F380	6	<40>	Pit	Soft, dark black with charcoal flecks. 0.59m (L) x 0.42m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F381	6	-	Wheel-ruts	Firm, dry, light to medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. >88.53m (L) x *c* 0.595m (W) x *c* 0.145m (D).	Modern
F382	6	345	Ditch	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay. 11.22m (L) x *c* 0.59m (W) x 0.123m (D).	Undated
F383	**Feature voided**				
F384	6	293	Post-hole	Hard, dry, medium orangey-grey silty clay with burnt clay inclusions. 0.15m (L) x 0.15m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F385	6	-	Post-hole	Hard, dry, grey silty clay. 0.32m (L) x 0.35m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F386	6	291	Pit	Firm dry grey/brown silty clay. 1.81m (L) x 0.85m (W) x 0.33m (D).	Prehistoric
F387	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.39m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F388	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.33m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.17m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F389	6	292	Pit	Firm, dry, mid orangey-brown, clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions. 1.64m (L) x 1.03m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Prehistoric
F390	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey with charcoal flecks. 0.32m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F391	6	-	Wheel-ruts (part of F378)	Firm, dry, light to medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. >98.01m (L) x *c* 0.45m (W) x *c* 0.12m (D).	Modern
F392	6	294, 295	Beam slot	Hard, dry, light orangey-brown silty clay. 3.3m (L) x *c* 0.35m (W) x *c* 0.253m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F393	6	295	Beam slot	Firm, dry, light grey silt with charcoal flecks. 3.89m (L) x *c* 0.36m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Early/mid Anglo-Saxon
F394	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.28m (L) x 0.17m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F395	6	299, <41>	Pit	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and infrequent stone inclusions. 1.7m (L) x 1.39m (W) x 0.49m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F396	6	298	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark brownish-grey sandy clay. 0.26m (L) x 0.19m (W) x *c* 0.19m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F397	6	-	Beam slot	Firm, dry, light grey silt. >1.28m (L) x *c* 0.27m (W) x *c* 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F398	6	300	Pit	Firm, dry, light greyish-brown silty clay. 1.38m (L) x 1.16m (W) x 0.25m (D).	?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
F399	6	296	Beam slot	Hard, dry, greyish-brown silty clay. 3.14m (L) x *c* 0.35m (W) x *c* 0.16m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F400	6	-	Ring-ditch	Hard, dry, greyish-brown clayey silt. 7.38m (L) x *c* 0.71m (W) x *c* 0.13m (D).	Undated
F401	6	-	Post-hole	Hard, dry, greyish-brown silty clay. 0.31m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F402	6	301	Ditch	Firm, dry, light greyish-brown silt. 8.82m (L) x *c* 0.41m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Undated
F403	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, greyish-brown silty clay. 0.26m (L) x 0.24m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F404	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, orangey-grey silt. 0.32m (L) x >0.27m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F405	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light orangey-grey silt. 0.3m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.22m (D).	Undated

F406	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid greyish-brown silty clay. 0.27m (L) x 0.26m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Undated
F407	**Feature voided**				
F408	6	-	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark greyish-brown sandy clay. >16.24m (L) x *c* 0.5m (W) x *c* 0.15m (D).	?Prehistoric
F409	6	-	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown silt. >6.48m (L) x *c* 0.38m (W) x *c* 0.09m (D).	Undated
F410	6	-	Ditch	Firm, dry, greyish-brown silt. >6.67m (L) x *c* 0.45m (W) x *c* 0.145m (D).	Undated
F411	6	-	Ditch (part of F13)	Firm, dry, light orangey-grey silty clay. 8.71m (L) x *c* 0.27m (W) x *c* 0.102m (D).	Prehistoric
F412	6	-	Pit	Hard, dry, orangey-grey silty clay. >1.09m (L) x 0.47m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Undated
F413	6	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy silty clay. 2.72m (L) x >2.09m (W) x 0.45m (D).	Undated
F414	6	305, <43>, <44>	Pit (part of F20 & F431)	**Fill 2/2:** Hard, dry, light greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. **1/2:** Hard, mid brownish-grey silty sand. 2.83m (L) x 1.59m (W) x 0.72m (D).	?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
F415	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light brownish-grey silty clay. 0.34m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F416	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light brownish-grey silty clay. 0.3m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F417	6	306, 308	Ditch	Firm, dry, light orangey-grey silty clay. >16.23m (L) x *c* 0.31m (W) x *c* 0.08m (D).	Prehistoric
F418	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.47m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F419	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid brownish-grey silty clay. 0.32m (L) x 0.31m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F420	6	-	Ditch	Hard, dry, light grey sandy silty clay. >3.57m (L) x c 0.95m (W) x 0.38m (D).	Late Iron Age
F421	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light orangey-grey silt. 0.38m (L) x 0.33m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F422	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light greyish-brown silt. 0.32m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F423	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light orangey-grey silt. 0.33m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Undated
F424	6	307	Post-hole	Soft, medium greyish-brown sandy silt. 0.29m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.26m (D).	Roman
F425	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, brownish-grey silty clay. 0.48m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F426	6	310	Post-hole	Firm, dry, grey silty clay. 0.42m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F427	6	-	Pit	Hard, dry, light greyish-brown silty clay. 1.76m (L) x 0.67m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F428	6	-	Post-hole	Hard, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.2m (L) x 0.19m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F429	6	-	Pit	Hard, dry, orangey-green sandy silt. 0.59m (L) x 0.44m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F430	6	-	Pit	Firm, dry, very light orangey-grey silt. 1.25m (L) x >1.13m (W) x 0.26m (D).	Undated
F431	6	-	Pit (part of F20 & F414)	Hard, dry, light greyish-brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.83m (L) x 1.59m (W) x 0.46m (D)	?Roman or Anglo-Saxon

F432	6	-	Pit	Hard, dry, very light orangey-grey silt. 1.4m (L) x >1.16m (W) x 0.4m (D).	Undated
F433	6	312, 314, 315, 316, 328, 329, 330, 331, <45>, <46>, <47>	Pit	Firm, moist, medium orangey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.67m (L) x 1.61m (W) x 0.81m (D).	?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
F434	6	333	Pit	Firm to hard, dryish, light orangey-grey brown silt. 0.77m (L) x 0.77m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F435	6	-	Pit	Firm, dry to moist, light orangey-grey brown silt. 0.33m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.04m (D).	Undated
F436	5, 6	327, 334, 335, 358, 360	Ditch	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, light mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. **1/2:** Firm, dark greyish-brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. >92.66m (L) x *c* 1.53m (W) x *c* 0.376m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F437	6	-	Pit	Firm, dry, mid grey silty clay. 1.04m (L) x 0.89m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F438	6	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.14m (L) x 0.94m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Undated
F439	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay. 0.26m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F440	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.18m (L) x 0.17m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F441	5	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.45m (L) x 0.37m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F442	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.26m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F443	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.18m (L) x 0.12m (W) x 0.12m (D).	Undated
F444	5	340, 357	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orangey-grey brown silty clay. >61.88m (L) x *c* 0.415m (W) x *c* 0.145m (D).	Prehistoric
F445	6	-	Pit	Firm, wet, light grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.24m (L) x 0.36m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F446	6	-	Pit	Soft, wet, medium grey silty clay. 3.47m (L) x c 0.77m (W) x c 0.05m (D).	Undated
F447	5	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay. 0.6m (L) x >0.6m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F448	5	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light yellowish-orange grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and rare stone inclusions. 0.55m (L) x 0.34m (W) x 0.09m (D).	Undated
F449	5	337	Ditch	Hard, dry, light greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent stone inclusions. >10.94m (L) x *c* 1.65m (W) x 0.43m (D).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F450	5	-	Pit	Friable, dry, light to medium yellowish-orange grey brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks, daub flecks and rare stone inclusions. 0.39m (L) x 0.34m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Undated
F451	5	339	Pit	Friable, dry, light to medium yellowish-orange grey brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks and rare stone inclusions. 0.62m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 0.23m (D).	Prehistoric
F452	5	341	Pit	Friable, moist, light yellowish-orange grey brown silt with charcoal and daub flecks, daub flecks. 0.58m (L) x 0.53m (W) x 0.4m (D).	Prehistoric

F453	5	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium yellowish-orange grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and rare stone inclusions. 0.53m (L) x 0.44m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Undated
F454	5	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium orangey-grey silty clay and rare stone inclusions. 0.42m (L) x 0.37m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F455	5	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist, medium orangey-grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.25m (L) x 0.19m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Undated
F456	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.3m (L) x 0.13m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Undated
F457	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, medium orangey-grey brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.35m (L) x 0.12m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Undated
F458	5	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.33m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F459	6	-	Ditch	Firm to hard, dryish, light orangey-grey brown silt. 3.28m (L) x *c* 0.35m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F460	6	-	Tree-throw	Firm to hard, dryish, light orangey-grey brown silt. 2.76m (L) x 1.31m (W) x 0.05m (D).	Undated
F461	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium orangey-grey brown silt. 0.27m (L) x 0.22m (W) x 0.3m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F462	6	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.36m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.16m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F463	6	343	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium grey silt. 0.4m (L) x 0.33m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F464	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, medium greyish-brown silty clay. <0.48m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.31m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F465	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. <0.48m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F466	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.52m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F467	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.47m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.46m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F468	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.46m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F469	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist, medium grey silt with CBM flecks. 0.42m (L) x 0.33m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F470	6	346, 347	World War II trench	Fill made up of remnants of sandbags with corrugated iron sheet buttressing. Some wood preservation noted. 11.35m (L) x c 0.67m (W) x 0.65m (D).	Modern, World War II
F471	6	-	Beam slot	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 1.33m (L) x 0.34m (W) x 0.13m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F472	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.23m (L) x 0.21m (W) x 0.06m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F473	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silty clay. 0.3m (L) x 0.34m (W) x 0.29m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F474	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid orangey-grey silty clay. 0.17m (L) x 0.13m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F475	5	348, 349, 355, 356, 359, <51>	Ditch (includes F64)	**Fill 3/3:** Firm, dry, medium orangey-grey brown silty clay with daub flecks. **2/3:** Soft, mottled light to mid orangey-grey silt with rare charcoal inclusions.	Prehistoric

				1/3: Firm, mottled orangey-grey blue silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions. >50.16m (L) x *c* 2.67m (W) x *c* 0.915m (D).	
F476	6	-	Pit	**Fill 2/2:** Firm, dry, light grey sandy silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. **1/2:** Firm, moist, mid grey silty clay with infrequent small stone inclusions. 3.18m (L) x 2.98m (W) x 0.1m (D).	Undated
F477	6	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. 0.81m (L) x 0.78m (W) x 0.18m (D).	Undated
F478	6	354	Beam slot	Firm, dry, mid brownish-grey silty sand. 3.4m (L) x 0.29m (W) x *c* 0.19m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F479	5	<48>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid brownish-grey silty sand. 0.21m (L) x 0.2m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Undated
F480	6	-	Beam slot	Firm to hard, light greyish-brown sandy silty clay. 3.35m (L) x 0.61m (W) x c 0.195m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F481	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. 0.15m (L) x 0.13m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F482	6	-	Beam slot	Firm to hard, dry, light to medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.44m (L) x 0.3m (W) x 0.19m (D)	Anglo-Saxon
F483	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silty clay. 0.28m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.15m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F484	5	<49>	Post-hole	Friable, moist, dark grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.31m (L) x 0.27m (W) x 0.31m (D).	Undated
F485	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.1m (L) x 0.08m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F486	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, greyish-brown silt. 0.09m (L) x 0.09m (W) x 0.21m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F487	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium greyish-brown sandy silt. 0.17m (L) x 0.13m (W) x 0.11m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F488	5	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, mid grey silty clay. 0.21m (L) x 0.38m (W) x 0.14m (D).	Undated
F489	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.32m (L) x 0.23m (W) x 0.07m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F490	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.25m (L) x 0.24m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F491	6	-	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.24m (L) x 0.24m (W) x 0.08m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F492	6	<50>	Post-hole	Hard, dry, light grey silt. 0.47m (L) x 0.29m (W) x 0.27m (D).	Anglo-Saxon
F493	5	336, 350	Ditch	Firm, dry, light greyish-brown sandy silt. 21.9m (L) x 2.24m (W) x 0.182m (D).	Prehistoric
F494	5	-	Stake hole	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.17m (L) x 0.16m (W) x 0.2m (D).	Undated
F495	5	361	Post-hole	Firm, dry, light to medium orangey-grey brown silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks. 0.43m (L) x 0.33m (W) x 0.46m (D).	Undated
F496	5	<52>	Post-hole	Firm, dry, dark greyish-black clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.14m (L) x 0.12m (W) x 0.14m (D)	Undated

Appendix 3 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
?	?	258		2	15	*8*																		HMGF					GROG SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
?	?	258		1	7	*7*		1	0	0														HMG	?	?	0.04	150	BR	PREHISTORIC
?	US	283		23	149	*6*		0	0	3														HMG					OR/BR, GROG SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
?	US	283		1	20	*20*																		HMG					OR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		2	12	*6*																		HMF					BR SUR, BL CORE, M0C FL BURNT	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		2	10	*5*		1	0	0														HMF	?	?	0.02	?	OR/BR , BL CORE, AB M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	3	*3*																		HMS					OR/BR	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	29	*29*																		HMSF					BL, SP VC FL, COMMON S	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		10	92	*9*		0	0	1			X											HMFRF					BR/GREY SURF,BL CORE, AB F-M-C FL, ROCK FRAGS?	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	21	*21*																		HMFS					OR, GREY CORE, AD F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	10	*10*																		HMF					OR, GREY CORE, AB M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	7	*7*																		HMF					BR/OR, C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	6	*6*							X											HMF					BR/GREY, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		3	28	*9*		1	0	0		X												HMF	JAR FLAT-TOPPED RIM	JAR	0.03	180	OR/BR, BL CORE, MOD M-C FL	LBA
F19	Pit	302		1	5	*5*							X											HMF					OR, SPARSE FL SOME FL PEBBLES	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	5	*5*																		HMS					OR, GREY CORE	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	4	*4*																		HMF					BR, MED FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		5	28	*6*																		HMS					OR AB S	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	4	*4*							X											HMGS					OR	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	5	*5*							X											HMS						PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	302		1	8	*8*																		HMF					OR, GREY CORE (ORE/RED SURF HEAMATITE?), C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit	311		2	161	*81*		1	0	0			X											HMF	SHLD JAR UPRIGHT RIM	JAR	0.05	280	CIRCLES IMP ALONG SHLD	LBA
F19	Pit	311		1	104	*104*		1	0	0		X												HMF	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.05	250	OR/BR COMMON C FL, F-N IMP ALONG SHLD	LBA
F19	Pit		42	1	29	*29*		1	0	0														HMGSF	JAR A	JAR	0.03	?	CABLED RIM?, THICKER-W, BR OR/RED GROG SPARSE S & FL	LBA
F19	Pit		42	1	3	*3*																		HMF					GREY F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	4	8	*2*																		HMF					BR GR/BL CORE, SPARSE F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	1	5	*5*							X											HMF					WIPED EXT F FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	1	1	*1*																		DZ						AD 43-225
F19	Pit		42	1	2	*2*		1	0	0														RCW 1	CAM 102	BEAKER	0.08	90	THIN-W, SMOOTH SURF	LIA-ER
F19	Pit		42	2	3	*2*																		WMF					THON-W, WHEEL MADE, SPARSE F-M FL BR/GR	ROMAN
F19	Pit		54	1	6	*6*																		GX						ROMAN
F19	Pit		54	2	5	*3*																		WMF					THIN-W, F-M FL	ROMAN
F19	Pit		42	2	43	*22*		1	0	0			X											HMF	JAR E	JAR	0.06	190	CABLED TOP RIM, BL BR INT, COMMON F-M-C FL	LBA
F19	Pit		42	8	22	*3*																		HMF					OR/BR GR/BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	1	8	*8*																		HMF					OR M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	1	7	*7*		1	0	0			X											HMF	JAR D	JAR	0.08	12	BR/BL COMMON M-C FL	LBA
F19	Pit		42	1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL BURN SURFACE, BR CORE COMMON S	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		42	4	17	*4*		3	0	0														HMF	JAR	JAR	0.12	140	BR/OR , BL CORE, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	3	8	*3*																		HMF					BL F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	1	2	*2*		1	0	0														HMF	?	?	0.02	?	OR/BR BL CORE F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	1	11	*11*		0	0	1														HMF					BR/BUFF BL CORE, C FL	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	1	17	*17*																		HMS					BR AB S	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	6	26	*4*																		HMS					BR BL CORE SAND	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		54	1	13	*13*		1	0	0														HMF	JAR A	JAR	0.06	170	OR/BR BL CORE, C FL	LBA
F19	Pit		54	2	5	*3*		1	0	0														HMF	JAR A	JAR	0.05	100	BR GREY/BL CORE, C FL	LBA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F19	Pit		54	1	1	*1*																		HMF					OR GREY CORE SPARSE F	PREHISTORIC
F19	Pit		55	1	6	*6*																		HMF					BR BL CORE, COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
F28	Ditch	338		1	5	*5*																		HMF					OR/BR	PREHISTORIC
F28	Ditch	342		4	6	*2*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F35	Pit	280		12	200	*17*		0	0	3			X											HMFG					GREY SURF, BL, SMOOTH SURFACE, MED FL, FOOTRING	IRON AGE?
F35	Pit	280		3	16	*5*		0	3	0														HMGS					LUG HANDLE	LBA-EIA
F35	Pit	285		1	9	*9*							X											HMF					OR/BR, BL INT, SPARSE VC FL	PREHISTORIC
F35	Pit	285		1	12	*12*							X											HMGS					OR, BL CORE, SAND, GROG?	PREHISTORIC
F35	Pit	285		1	15	*15*							X											HMGS					OR, GROG & S	PREHISTORIC
F46	Ditch	267		1	2	*2*	X																	HMF						PREHISTORIC
F107	Ditch	1		1	12	*12*																		HMF					OR AB FL	PREHISTORIC
F107	Ditch	1		1	7	*7*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F107	Ditch	1		1	17	*17*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F107	Ditch	1		1	7	*7*																		HMS					BL FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F107	Ditch	1		1	16	*16*		1	0	0			X											WA	CAM 507	LID	0.09	190		ROMAN
F107	Ditch	2		1	8	*8*																		GX						ROMAN
F107	Ditch	2		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BR, GR/BL CORE, F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F107	Ditch	2		2	4	*2*																		DJ						ROMAN
F128	Pit	187		1	5	*5*																		HMF					OR SURF, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F128	Pit		15	1	4	*4*	X																	CSOW						LIA-ER
F140	Ditch	34		1	4	*4*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
F140	Ditch	34		1	3	*3*																		BSW 1						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	34		1	9	*9*		0	0	1														BSW 2						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	34		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	41		21	171	*8*		1	0	1														GX	CAM 287-290	FACE-POT	0.07	160		AD 43-300
F140	Ditch	41		1	7	*7*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	86		3	14	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	86		1	56	*56*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F140	Ditch	87		10	33	*3*		1	0	2														KX	?	JAR	0.09	120		AD 125/150-280/320
F140	Ditch	87		1	30	*30*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.09	230		AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	67		1	4	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F158	Ditch	67		1	10	*10*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.03	?		AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	68		1	4	*4*																		CH						AD 225/250-425
F158	Ditch	68		1	5	*5*																		WA						ROMAN
F158	Ditch	68		1	17	*17*		0	0	1														GB						AD 110/125-300
F158	Ditch	68		1	25	*25*		1	0	0														GA	CAM 39A	DISH	0.06	240	ARCS	AD 140-400
F158	Ditch	72		1	6	*6*		0	0	1														BASG						AD 43-110
F158	Ditch	72		1	14	*14*																		HMS					SMOOTH BURN SURF, VBL FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F158	Ditch	72		1	10	*10*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH	PREHISTORIC
F158	Ditch	88		5	76	*15*		1	0	1														GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F158	Ditch	88		1	46	*46*		1	0	0			X											KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.11	250	B EDGE FL	AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	88		1	8	*8*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88		1	6	*6*																		DJ (S)						ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88		1	2	*2*							X											DJ (S)						ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88		1	5	*5*		1	0	0			X											GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.03	180	VB TOP I & E RIM	AD 180/220-400
F158	Ditch	88		3	8	*3*																		HMS					BL SMOOTH FINE SAND	MIA
F162	Part of L7	3		1	5	*5*																		HMS					OR/BR ABUND S, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F163	Ditch	4		1	10	*10*																		GX (BG)					CHARCOAL LIKE INCS	ROMAN
F163	Ditch	4		1	7	*7*							X											DJ						ROMAN
F163	Ditch	5		2	26	*13*																		HMF					GREY/OR, GREY CORE, M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F163	Ditch	5		2	14	*7*																		HMSF					GREY/BL, S, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F163	Ditch	5		3	25	*8*																		HMS					OR SURF, BL/GR CORE	PREHISTORIC
F163	Ditch	5		19	188	*10*								X										RCW (BG)					?	LIA-ER
F163	Ditch	42		1	62	*62*		0	0	1			X											GTW						LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F163	Ditch	42		1	10	*10*						X												WA						ROMAN
F165	Pit	6		3	63	*21*																		GX (BG)					LIGHT GREY SOME BL LIN CHAR-COAL LIKE INS-ARDLEIG?	ROMAN
F165	Pit	6		12	123	*10*																		GX (BG)					PATCHY DARK GREY SURF,SOME BL LIN CHARCOAL LIKE INS-AR-DLEIG?	ROMAN
F166	Pit	7		1	4	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F167	Pit	8		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL, SOFT, COMMON S	PREHISTORIC
F167	Pit	9		1	8	*8*																		HMSO					POR, BL CORE, SOFT, LIN VOIDS (ORG?) & SAND	PREHISTORIC
F168	Pit	10		1	8	*8*																		HMF					BL AB MED FL	PREHISTORIC
F169	Part of L5	11		2	68	*34*		0	0	1														HMS					BL, AB F SAND	IRON AGE
F169	Part of L5	11		1	18	*18*		1	0	0														HMSO	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.06	180	BL, VF SAND & MICA, SOME VOIDS ORGANIC?	IRON AGE
F169	Part of L5	11		1	6	*6*																		GTW						LIA
F169	Part of L5		2	1	3	*3*																		HMS					BL F-M S	PREHISTORIC
F170	Pit	12		1	2	*2*	X																	GX						ROMAN
F170	Pit	12		1	1	*1*							X											CRUMB						?
F170	Pit	13		2	50	*25*		1	0	1														GA	CAM 305A	BOWL	0.03	240		AD 275-425
F170	Pit	13		1	11	*11*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF	ROMAN
F170	Pit	13		2	31	*16*																		GTW OX						LIA
F171	Pit	14		1	11	*11*																		GX						ROMAN
F172	Ditch	15		1	5	*5*																		HMSF					BL SURF,BR CORE, SMOOTH, INE S & SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F172	Ditch	15		11	146	*13*																		GX (S)						ROMAN
F172	Ditch	15		1	12	*12*		1	0	0														BSW 2	CAM 227	BOWL	0.10	160		AD 54-120
F172	Ditch	16		10	271	*27*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF, BR CORE	ROMAN
F172	Ditch	16		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F172	Ditch	16		3	7	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F172	Ditch	16		4	8	*2*		0	1	0			X											DZ						AD 43-225
F172	Ditch	16		3	16	*5*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.05	180		AD 43-140
F172	Ditch	16		1	2	*2*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F172	Ditch	16		9	22	*2*		1	0	0														BSW 2	?	?	0.07	140		ROMAN
F172	Ditch	24		2	6	*3*							X											GX						ROMAN
F173	Ditch	17		1	14	*14*																		GTW						LIA
F173	Ditch	17		1	11	*11*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 218	BOWL	0.07	100	?	AD 43-120
F173	Ditch	17		1	8	*8*						X												GTW OX					COMBED	LIA
F173	Ditch	17		1	54	*54*		0	0	1		X												GX						ROMAN
F174	Ditch	19		1	82	*82*								X										HZ OX					COMBED	LIA-AD 200/300
F174	Ditch	26		1	52	*52*																		HMS					BL, AB FL	PREHISTORIC
F174	Ditch	26		2	65	*65*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE C S	PREHISTORIC
F174	Ditch	26		1	9	*9*																		HMS					OR	PREHISTORIC
F175	Pit	25		1	13	*13*						X												RCW					GROG & SAND	LIA-ER
F175	Pit	25		1	12	*12*																		HMF					OR/GREY, AB C FL	PREHISTORIC
F175	Pit	25		1	30	*30*		0	0	1														HMF					BR/OR AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F177	Ditch	28		1	7	*7*																		HMS					BL, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F177	Ditch	28		1	10	*10*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F177	Ditch	28		9	49	*5*		0	0	1		X	X											FSW/EGW						LIA-ER
F177	Ditch	28		3	3	*1*																		GX						ROMAN
F177	Ditch	28		1	6	*6*		1	0	0														BSW 2	CAM 109	BEAKER	0.08	120		AD 43/49-90
F177	Ditch	28		1	11	*11*								X										GTW						LIA
F177	Ditch	100		1	63	*63*							X											HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F177	Ditch	100		1	8	*8*																		GX						ROMAN
F177	Ditch	100		3	4	*1*																		GX						ROMAN
F177	Ditch	100		1	39	*39*							X											HMS					BR, BL CORE, SAND, BURN	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F177	Ditch	148		1	9	*9*		1	0	0			X											WA	CAM 507	LID	0.10		BURNT EDGE	ROMAN
F177	Ditch	148		1	5	*5*						X												GX						ROMAN
F177	Ditch	148		1	8	*8*							X											GX						ROMAN
F177	Ditch	149		1	13	*13*							X											GTW OX						LIA
F177	Ditch	149		1	10	*10*							X											GTW						LIA
F177	Ditch	149		1	10	*10*						X	X											SW					BR SURF, BL CORE, V SANDY	LIA-ER
F178	Ditch	29		2	42	*21*																		GTW					COMBED	LIA
F178	Ditch	29		1	11	*11*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F178	Ditch	29		1	10	*10*																		ROW					?	LIA-ER
F178	Ditch	32		1	9	*9*																		HMF					BR, GREY CORE, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F178	Ditch	32		2	19	*10*																		GTW OX						LIA
F179	Ditch	30		2	5	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F179	Ditch	30		3	24	*8*																		HMF					BL, AB S, SMOOTH	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	30		1	11	*11*		1	0	0														GTW	LID	LID	0.05	180		LIA
F179	Ditch	33		2	18	*9*																		HMS					BL, SAND	IRON AGE
F179	Ditch	33		1	7	*7*																		HMSH					GREY/PURPLE, OR SURF SHELL	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	35		8	135	*17*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	35		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F179	Ditch	35		1	30	*30*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.10	230		AD 275-300
F179	Ditch	35		1	4	*4*		0	0	1														DZ						AD 43-225
F179	Ditch	35		1	12	*12*																		HMF					C FL	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	35		19	100	*5*																		HMS					BL AB SAND	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	35		1	9	*9*								X										GTW						LIA
F179	Ditch	35		1	2	*2*																		RCW 4						LIA-ER
F179	Ditch	35		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	35		1	6	*6*																		ROW					?	LIA-ER
F179	Ditch	35		5	79	*16*		3	0	0														HMS	LID	LID	0.48	110	LARGE PART OF LID, PIERCED HANDLE	PREHISTORIC
F179	Ditch	36		15	257	*17*		2	0	1		X												HMS	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.11	180	BL AB S	MIA
F180	Ditch	31		2	7	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F180	Ditch	31		1	10	*10*																		GB						AD 110/125-300
F180	Ditch	31		1	3	*3*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
F180	Ditch	31		1	102	*102*		1	0	0						X								TZ (I)	CAM 498	MORTARIA	0.15	290	CNG OX?	AD 160/180-220
F180	Ditch	37		3	110	*37*		2	0	0						X								TZ (I)	CAM 498	MORTARIA	0.18	290	CNG OX	AD 160/180-220
F180	Ditch	70		1	3	3																		DJ						ROMAN
F180	Ditch	70		2	10	5																		GX						ROMAN
F180	Ditch	70		1	76	76																		HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F180	Ditch	70		1	28	28																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F180	Ditch	70		1	25	25		1	0	0														GX/47	?		0.07	210	PATCHY GREY SURFACE, GREY CORE	ROMAN
F180	Ditch	70		4	132	33																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		2	10	*5*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.08	130		ROMAN
F182	Pit	38		1	7	*7*																		HMF					BL, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		1	3	*3*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		2	7	*4*																		HMF					OR SURF, BL/GR CORE	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		1	6	*6*																		HMF					OR, BL CORE, SPARSE F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		1	2	*2*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.03	?	BL	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BL, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		2	5	*3*		2	0	0														RCW	?	?	0.10	110		LIA-ER
F182	Pit	38		2	2	*1*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F182	Pit	38		2	4	*2*																		HMS					BR/GR	PREHISTORIC
F183	Ditch	39		1	17	*17*		0	0	1														HMS					OR SURF, GR/BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F184	Pit	40		1	39	*39*																		GX						ROMAN
F184	Pit	40		1	9	*9*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.06	170		ROMAN
F185	Ditch	206		1	10	*10*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F185	Ditch	206		1	4	*4*																		GTW BG						LIA
F185	Ditch	206		1	4	*4*		1	0	0			X											GX	?	?	0.05	160		ROMAN
F188	Ditch	43		1	8	*8*																		HMF					BR/GREY, M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F188	Ditch	43		1	16	*16*																		HMS					BL, AB S	IRON AGE
F188	Ditch	48		1	3	*3*																		HMS					EVAL	PREHISTORIC
F188	Ditch	48		2	8	*4*																		HMS					BL, FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F188	Ditch	48		1	16	*16*		0	0	1														HMS					OR/BR SURF, BL CORE AN S	PREHISTORIC
F188	Ditch	48		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F190	Ditch	45		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F191	Ditch	46		19	80	*4*		2	0	0														GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.14	180	?	AD 43-120
F191	Ditch	46		2	20	*10*		0	0	1														HMGS						PREHISTORIC
F192	Pit	49		1	4	*4*																		DJ						ROMAN
F192	Pit	49		1	20	*20*		1	0	0														HMS		JAR	0.11	110	NR CAM 264, WHEEL-FINISHED	MIA/LIA
F193	Pit	50		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F193	Pit	50		2	3	*2*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F193	Pit	50		2	4	*2*							X											FSOW					ROUL NR FMW	LIA-ER
F193	Pit	50		1	6	*6*		1	0	0														RCW 4	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	140	GREY OR SURFACE, LUMPY	LIA-ER
F193	Pit	50		1	12	*12*																		GTW						LIA
F193	Pit	50		1	2	*2*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F193	Pit	50		1	13	*13*		1	0	0														HMS			0.09	120	BR/GREY, AB F SAND	PREHISTORIC
F193	Pit	50		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BL, S SOME VOIDS	PREHISTORIC
F193	Pit	50		1	6	*6*		1	0	0			X											SW	?	?	0.04	?	BR/GREY	LIA-ER
F194	Pit	51		1	2	*2*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F194	Pit	51		1	12	*12*																		RCW 1						LIA-ER
F195	Ditch	52		1	15	*15*		1	0	0														F21	COOKING POT LID SEATED RIM	COOKING POT	0.03	?	CAR F90.118-119	c.15th-16th century
F196	Ditch	53		1	88	*88*		1	0	0														HMSO	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.17	230	GREY, COMMON F SAND & BLACK LINEAR -CHAF, SOME BURNT OUT	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	7	*7*																		HMSSH					OR SURF, GREY CORE, SAND & SHELL	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	2	*2*																		HMS					OR SUF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	7	*7*							X											HMS					COMMON VF SAND & SOME MICA	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	8	*8*																		HMSH					BR, GREY CORE, SHELL	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		2	4	*2*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	5	*5*																		HMT					BL, SOFT, NR TEMPERLESS	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	53		1	7	*7*																		HMS					OR SURF, GREY/BL CORE, FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	56		1	6	*6*																		HMF					BL SURF, OR CORE, SOME C FL	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	56		1	5	*5*						X	X											GX						ROMAN
F196	Ditch	56		1	2	*2*							X											GX						ROMAN
F196	Ditch	56		1	3	*3*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F196	Ditch	56		1	106	*106*																		HMSF					BL , COMMON F S, SP FL, DEC ON EXT?	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	56		10	114	*11*		0	0	2														HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE, COMMON F S	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	56		3	11	*4*																		HMS					BL SMOOTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	56		1	20	*20*																		HMS					OR/BR SURF, GREY CORE	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	73		2	8	*4*																		HMS					BL, FINE S & SOME MICA	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	174		9	34	*4*																		HMS					BL	IRON AGE
F196	Ditch	174		1	4	*4*		1	0	0														HMF	?	?	0.05	180	BL, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	174		5	36	*7*																		HMS					OR/BL SURF, BL/GREY CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F196	Ditch	174		2	25	*13*																		HMSH					BR SURF, GREY CORE,SHELL	PREHISTORIC
F197	Ditch	54		3	165	*55*		0	0	1														HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F197	Ditch	90		3	42	*14*																		GX						ROMAN
F197	Ditch	90		1	18	*18*		1	0	0														GA	CAM 305A	BOWL	0.11	130		AD 275-425
F197	Ditch	90		19	173	*9*		3	0	1														DJ (S)	CAM 207/296	FLASK	0.60	105	?	AD 43-180/220
F197	Ditch	90		3	22	*7*																		GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F197	Ditch	97		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F197	Ditch	99		1	5	*5*																		REP	DR2-4	AMPHORAE			? THIN-W 6 MM OR IT FLAGON C139	LIA-ER
F197	Ditch	101		1	30	*30*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F197	Ditch	101		1	7	*7*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F197	Ditch	101		1	1	*1*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F199	Ditch	74		1	17	*17*		0	0	1														BSW 2						ROMAN
F199	Ditch	74		1	25	*25*																		HZ (BSW)						LIA-AD 200/300
F199	Ditch	74		1	19	*19*							X					X						BACG					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F199	Ditch	74		1	16	*16*		0	0	1														HMF					BR/GR COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F199	Ditch	89		1	15	*15*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.07	200		ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107		1	4	*4*																		DJ						ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107		4	58	*15*		0	0	2														GX						ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107		1	12	*12*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.08	150		AD 275-300
F199	Ditch	107		1	6	*6*																		GX/47					GREY SURFM SAND OR/GREY/ GREY/OR	ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107		1	12	*12*								X										GTW BG						LIA
F199	Ditch	128		2	43	*22*		2	0	0		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.18	130	S EXT TOP RIM	AD 125/150-280/320
F199	Ditch	128										X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.08	130	S EXT TOP RIM	AD 125/150-280/320
F199	Ditch	128		1	5	*5*																		GB						AD 110/125-300
F199	Ditch	128		2	5	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F199	Ditch	128		1	13	*13*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 39B	DISH	0.08	160		AD 140-300
F199	Ditch	129		2	11	*6*						X												GX						ROMAN
F199	Ditch	129		11	104	*9*		0	0	2														GX						ROMAN
F201	Ring-ditch	76		2	3	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F201	Ring-ditch	77		1	22	*22*		1	0	0		X												HMS	FLAT-TOP SHLD JAR	JAR	0.08	130	BR/BL, AB S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		2	6	*3*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH FINE S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		8	54	*7*																		HMS					GR/BL, VF S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		2	59	*30*		0	0	1														HMS					OR SURF, BL CORE, FINE S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		1	9	*9*																		HMS					BR/GREY, BL CORE AB SAND	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		6	18	*3*																		HMS					BL, SAND SOME COARSER	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	145		2	3	*2*																		HMS					OR SURF, GREY CORE,SAND	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	151		4	10	*3*																		HMS					BL, VBURN SURF	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	151		18	37	*2*		0	0	1														HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	151		2	6	*3*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	151		2	10	*5*																		HMS					GR/BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	151		1	7	*7*																		HMSSH					BR SURF, BL CORE, FINE S & RARE SHELL?	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	151		1	2	*2*								X										HMS					OR SURF, BL CORE FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	152		14	205	*15*						X												HMS					S EXT, BR SURF, BL CORE, WIPE MARKS	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	153		1	10	*10*																		HMF					GR/BL COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	153		4	38	*10*																		HMS					BR SURF BL CORE AB F S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	153		1	13	*13*																		HMFS					GREY COARSE S & FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	153		1	6	*6*																		HMS					GR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	153		20	83	*4*		1	0	2														HMS	?	?	0.02	?	BL, SLIGHTLY BURN	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	153		2	10	*5*		2	0	0												X		HMSF	?	?	0.03	180	PRE-FIRING HOLE BELOW RIM, BR EXT, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	155		1	13	*13*		0	0	1														SW					WHEEL MADE, SAND SOME ORE, NR F13	LIA-ER?
F201	Ring-ditch	155		3	18	*6*																		HMS					BL, SAND, SMOOTHED SURF	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	155		2	21	*11*																		HMS					BR/OR SURF, BL CORE, AB S	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	155		1	36	*36*		0	0	1														HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	156		4	36	*9*																		HMSO					BR SURF, BL CORE, LIN VOIDS	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	156		1	8	*8*						X												HMS					OR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	157		4	22	*6*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.05	120	BL, SMOOTH SURF, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	157		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, F-M FK	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F201	Ring-ditch	158		2	5	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F201	Ring-ditch	158		1	33	*33*		0	0	1														HMS					OR/BR SURF, BL CORE, FINE S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	158		5	32	*6*																		HMS					OR/BR SURF, BL CORE, AB S	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	158		2	13	*7*		1	0	0														HMS		?	0.05	180	GR/BL, FIN E & C S, WIPE MARKS	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	158		1	5	*5*																		HMS					BL, V SMOOTH SURFACES	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	158		1	3	*3*		1	0	0														HMSO			0.02	?	BR/GREY, S & VOIDS, FTIP IMP TOP RIM	LBA?
F201	Ring-ditch	159		1	19	*19*		0	0	1														HMS						PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	159		1	19	*19*																		HMF					BL COMMON M-C FL SOME BURNT	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	159		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F201	Ring-ditch	159		1	5	*5*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.04	190		AD 180-275
F201	Ring-ditch	159		2	4	*2*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F201	Ring-ditch	159		1	8	*8*		1	0	0														HMS	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.05	140	BLACK, AB SAND, LIN VOIDS SUR-FACES	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	167		2	10	*5*																		HMF					OR BL/GREY CORE, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	168		2	98	*49*		1	0	0														HMS	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.09	170	BL/GREY, FINE S, SMOOTH	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	170		1	8	*8*																		HMF					BR, F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	170		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BL SMOOTH SURF, COMMON F-M-C FL	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	171		1	25	*25*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.12	180	?	AD 120-250/260
F201	Ring-ditch	171		1	9	*9*																		HMF					BR/OR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	171		2	27	*14*		0	0	1														HMS					DARK BR/GREY SURF, BLACK CORE	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	173		1	6	*6*																		HMS					BLACK SMOOTH SURF, SAND	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	173		1	56	*56*		1	0	0			X											HMS	?	?	0.03	?	B TOP RIM, GREY/BL	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	173		1	26	*26*																		HMSO					BL, AB S, LINEAR VOIDS	IRON AGE
F201	Ring-ditch	173		2	7	*4*																		HMS					BL AB S	PREHISTORIC
F201	Ring-ditch	173		1	3	*3*																		RCW (BG)						LIA-ER
F202	Ditch	69		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F202	Ditch	69		21	155	*7*		4	0	0														HMS	JAR BEAD RIM	JAR	0.08	120	BL, AB FINE SAND, ROUGH SURF	MIA
F202	Ditch	69																						HMS	JAR EVERTED RIM	JAR	0.03	?	BL, AB FINE SAND, ROUGH SURF	MIA
F202	Ditch	69																						HMS	JAR UPRIGHT RIM	JAR	0.07	170	BL, AB FINE SAND, ROUGH SURF	MIA
F202	Ditch	69																						HMS	?	?	0.04	240	BL, AB FINE SAND, ROUGH SURF	MIA
F202	Ditch	69		12	113	*9*		1	0	0														HMS	JAR UPRIGHT RIM CON-CAVE SHLD	JAR	0.05	140	BL, SMOOTH SURFACES, FINE SAND, SLACK SHLD	MIA
F202	Ditch	69		25	433	*17*		0	0	3														HMS					OR/BR SURF, BL CORE, AB SAND	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	69		2	44	*22*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF, FINE SAND	MIA
F202	Ditch	69		2	53	*27*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F202	Ditch	69		1	2	*2*																		RCW 4						LIA-ER
F202	Ditch	69		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BR SURF, GREY CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	83		1	83	*83*		0	0	1														HMO					SOFT, BUFF NR TEMPERLESS, ORG TEMPER?	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	83		3	12	*4*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	83		1	8	*8*																		HMS					BR S, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	140		4	16	*4*		2	0	0														GX	?	?	0.06	130		ROMAN
F202	Ditch	140																						GX	?	?	0.08	110		ROMAN
F202	Ditch	140		1	15	*15*								X										GTW BG						LIA
F202	Ditch	140		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F202	Ditch	140		1	4	*4*							X											GX						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	78		1	7	*7*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	78		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	84		1	2	*2*																		DJ						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	84		3	42	*14*		1	0	0														GX	?	JAR	0.10	140		ROMAN
F204	Ditch	84		1	4	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	84		1	11	*11*		1	0	0														BSW 1	?	JAR	0.11	140		ROMAN
F204	Ditch	84		1	16	*16*																		HMS					VBL, SOFT, C SANDM INCISED	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
																													LINES	
F204	Ditch	84		1	8	*8*						X												HMF					OR, GREY CORE, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	84		1	8	*8*						X												HMFS					OR, BL CORE, SPARSE F & S	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	135		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	135		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	135		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F204	Ditch	175		1	7	*7*																		WMF					GREY/BL, THIN-W, WHEEL, COMMON ANG F-M-C FL	ROMAN
F204	Ditch	175		3	6	*2*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	179		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	179		1	4	*4*																		HMSF					BL MOD F-M FL, S	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	251		1	3	*3*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F204	Ditch	251		1	9	*9*																		HMS					BL/GR F S	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	80		1	2	*2*																		DJ					P-Y OR CORE, RED NODS	ROMAN
F205	Ditch	80		2	14	*7*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	80		38	203	*5*		5	0	3														GX/47	CAM 221	BOWL	0.71	100	PATCHY GREY SURF	AD 43-80/120
F205	Ditch	81		2	5	*3*																		WA					XX	ROMAN
F205	Ditch	163		2	7	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F205	Ditch	163		1	6	*6*																		GX					OR CORE	ROMAN
F205	Ditch	163		1	2	*2*																		HMF					OR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	163		2	7	*4*																		HMF					BR, GREY CORE, M FL	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	163		4	8	*2*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.02	?	BL	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	180		2	29	*15*																		GX						ROMAN
F205	Ditch	180		1	3	*3*																		HMSM					BR SURF, BL CORE, S & MCA	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	180		1	5	*5*																		HMS					OR SURF, BL CORE, FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	184		3	23	*8*																		GX						ROMAN
F205	Ditch	184		2	14	*7*		0	0	1														CZ						AD 100/110-275/300
F205	Ditch	200		2	5	*3*																		HMS					BR SUR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F205	Ditch	200		1	7	*7*																		HMS					BR SUR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F207	Ditch	91		4	36	*9*						X												GX (S)						ROMAN
F207	Ditch	91		3	22	*7*																		GX (S)						ROMAN
F207	Ditch	91		4	15	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F207	Ditch	91		1	4	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F207	Ditch	91		38	457	*12*		3	0	3														GX/47	?	?	0.13	180	GREY -PATCHY GR SRF, BUFF/OR	ROMAN
F207	Ditch	91																						GX/47	CAM 218	BOWL	0.24	170		AD 43-120
F207	Ditch	93		1	16	*16*						X												WA						ROMAN
F207	Ditch	93		6	26	*4*		1	0	0														BSW 1	CAM 227	BOWL	0.12	120		AD 54-120
F207	Ditch	93		7	78	*11*		2	0	0														GX/47	CAM 218	BOWL	0.12	180	OR/BUFF, PATCHY GREY SURF	AD 43-120
F207	Ditch	93																						GX/47	CAM 218	BOWL	0.18	175		AD 43-120
F207	Ditch	93		2	6	*3*								X										GTW BG						LIA
F207	Ditch	93		11	142	*13*		5	0	1			X											GX/47	C1.1.2	BOWL	0.64	140	LARGE PART OF VES, PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE S, B TOP & EXT RIM	AD 69-120
F208	Ditch	92		2	27	*14*																		GX (S)						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	92		3	9	*3*																		HMS					BR/OR SURF, BL CORE, AB S	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	110		5	10	*2*																		HMS					BR EXT, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	110		4	18	*5*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.05	160		ROMAN
F208	Ditch	110		1	10	*10*		0	0	1														GB						AD 110/125-300
F208	Ditch	110		3	9	*3*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF, BUFF CORE, SAND	ROMAN
F208	Ditch	110		2	24	*12*		0	0	2			X											DJ (S)						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		6	28	*5*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.07	200		ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		1	17	*17*		0	0	1														WA						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		3	23	*8*		1	0	0														GB	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.06	220		AD 120-180/220
F208	Ditch	111		7	69	*10*																		GX (BG)						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		6	46	*8*		0	0	3			X											DJ (S)					OR	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F208	Ditch	111		11	61	*6*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	111		2	19	*10*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	111		1	12	*12*																		RCW 2						LIA-ER
F208	Ditch	111		1	3	*3*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		3	26	*9*		2	0	0		X												RCW 2	CAM 266	JAR	0.20	110		LIA-AD 80
F208	Ditch	111		1	9	*9*																		GX						ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		1	17	*17*		1	0	0			X											DJ (S)	?	?	0.15	150	OR	ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111		1	6	*6*		1	0	0			X											GB	CAM 278	JAR	0.10	110	?	AD 120-250/260
F208	Ditch	142		2	8	*4*																		HMFS					GREY, BL CORE, COMMON FL & S	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	142		3	6	*2*																		HMS					GREY SURF, BL, AB SAND	IRON AGE
F208	Ditch	142		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR, GREY CORE, S, THIN-W	IRON AGE
F208	Ditch	142		1	7	*7*																		GTW					? S & GROG, WHEEL	LIA
F208	Ditch	142		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	IRON AGE
F208	Ditch	142		2	21	*11*		0	0	2			X											HMSH					VOIDS, SOME SHELL/CALCITE	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	176		1	2	*2*																		HMF					BR/GR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F208	Ditch	176		3	16	*5*		1	0	0														HMSG	SHLD JAR	JAR	0.08	150	BL, SMOOTH , SAND & SOME GROG	IRON AGE
F208	Ditch	176		1	5	*5*																		HMS					OR/BL	PREHISTORIC
F209	Post-hole	95		2	12	*6*																		GX						ROMAN
F209	Post-hole	95		1	4	*4*		1	0	0														GX	CAM 508	LID	0.06	160		AD 43-400
F211	Post-hole		5	1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL AB S	MIA
F211	Post-hole		5	2	6	*3*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE, S	PREHISTORIC
F213	Ditch/gully	106		1	78	*78*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	106		1	4	*4*		1	0	0								X						BASG	DRAG 18	DISH	0.03	240	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-100
F213	Ditch/gully	106		2	19	*10*		2	0	0														GX	?	?	0.07	240		ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	106		5	19	*4*		1	0	0														RCW	?	?	0.02	?	S&GROG, BG/CHARCOAL	LIA-ER
F213	Ditch/gully	108		2	21	*11*		0	0	1														GA						AD 110/125-400
F213	Ditch/gully	108		5	42	*8*																		GX						ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		1	8	*8*													X					GX					GROOVE CUT EXT	ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		1	4	*4*																		WA						ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		2	35	*18*		1	0	1														KX	CAM 39B	DISH	0.08	200		AD 140-300
F213	Ditch/gully	108		3	16	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		1	13	*13*																		GX					PALE GREY	ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		4	15	*4*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.13	120	GREY PATCHY SURF, OR/GREY CORE	AD 180/220-400
F213	Ditch/gully	108		1	3	*3*		0	0	1								X						BACG					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F213	Ditch/gully	113		2	3	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	113		2	3	*2*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF, BUFF	ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	113		2	4	*2*																		GX/47					GREY SURF, OR CORE	ROMAN
F214	Pit	112		1	15	*15*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	114		2	109	*55*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.19	280		AD 275-300
F217	Ditch	114		1	69	*69*		1	0	0							X							TZ (I)	CAM 498	MORTARIA	0.11	270	NGAUL?	AD 160/180-220
F217	Ditch	115		1	4	*4*																		HMF					BL, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	115		2	10	*5*		0	0	1														HMS					BL AD SAND, PREDESTAL BASE?	IRON AGE
F217	Ditch	115		4	17	*4*		1	0	0														GX	CAM 299	BOWL	0.05	130		AD 140-400
F217	Ditch	115		1	8	*8*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.06	200		AD 275-300
F217	Ditch	115		1	7	*7*		1	0	0								X						BSW 2	CAM 227	BOWL	0.08	150		AD 54-120
F217	Ditch	122		2	32	*16*																		HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F217	Ditch	122		1	11	*11*																		BAET	DR20					ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		22	161	*7*		6	0	1														GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.35	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122																						GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.05	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122																						GX	?	JAR	0.06	120		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122																						GX	?	JAR	0.05	140		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122																						GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	180	?	AD 43-120
F217	Ditch	122		5	36	*7*		1	0	0			X											GX	CAM 513	LID	0.14	140		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		4	5	*1*																		GX (S)						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F217	Ditch	122		1	8	*8*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.03	?		AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	122		3	9	*3*						X												GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	35	*18*		2	0	0			X											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	150		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122											X											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.11	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122		2	7	*4*								X										GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		13	177	*14*		1	0	0														GX	CAM 299	BOWL	0.18	160		AD 140-400
F217	Ditch	122		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		1	2	*2*																		BSW 2						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		1	15	*15*	X																	BAET	DR20					ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		3	24	*8*		2	0	0		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.22	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122		1	20	*20*		1	0	0														GA	CAM 304	BOWL	0.11	190	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 150-280/320
F217	Ditch	122		2	20	*10*		2	0	0														GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.06	220		AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	122																						GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL				AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	122		2	27	*14*		1	0	1														KX	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.06	200		AD 120-180/220
F217	Ditch	122		1	5	*5*		1	0	0														GX	?	JAR	0.06	140		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		7	12	*2*																		GX					THIN-WALLED EGSHELL	ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		7	14	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	8	*4*																		WA						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		1	12	*12*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.12	160	PATCHY GREY SURF, BUFF/OR CORE	AD 120-250/260
F217	Ditch	122		3	11	*4*		0	0	1														WB						AD 43-400
F217	Ditch	122		1	4	*4*																		DJ						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	5	*3*		0	0	1														BSW 1						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		1	3	*3*																		WA						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	5	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	10	*5*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	122		2	6	*3*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	122		3	8	*3*																		BACG	DRAG 27	CUP				AD 110-160
F217	Ditch	122		1	6	*6*		1	0	0														EA	CAM 537	BEAKER	0.05	100		AD 275-400
F217	Ditch	123		5	177	*35*		4	0	1														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.34	220		AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	123		13	139	*11*		1	0	1		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.24	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	123		16	191	*12*		1	0	1														GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.19	180		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	123		1	5	*5*					X													GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	123		2	15	*8*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	123		1	6	*6*																		WA						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		16	137	*9*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		5	43	*9*						X												GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		7	51	*7*					X	X												GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		2	16	*8*							X											GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		1	14	*14*					X													GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		1	33	*33*																		WA						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		1	66	*66*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		4	26	*7*		1	0	0		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F217	Ditch	124		13	89	*7*		0	0	2														GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	124		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	132		1	18	*18*						X												GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	132		6	31	*5*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.08	190		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	132		1	14	*14*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.08	200		AD 275-300
F217	Ditch	132		3	76	*25*		2	0	0														GB	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.20	210		AD 120-180/220
F217	Ditch	132		4	49	*12*		2	0	0														GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.13	240		AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	132		2	8	*4*		2	0	0			X											DJ (S)	?	?	0.16	120		ROMAN
F217	Ditch	132		1	4	*4*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	133		1	20	*20*						X												GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F217	Ditch	133		3	10	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F217	Ditch	133		1	10	*10*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.05	250		AD 180-275
F217	Ditch	133		8	25	*3*		1	0	0		X												GB	CAM 278	JAR	0.13	120	NON COL	AD 120-250/260
F217	Ditch	133		2	5	*3*																		HMSF					BL, SMOOTH SURF, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	133		3	17	*6*																		HMSG					BR SURF, BL CORE, S& GROG	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch	133		1	2	*2*					X	X												GX					?	ROMAN
F217	Ditch	134		2	129	*65*		0	0	1														GX/47	CAM 227	BOWL			?	ROMAN
F217	Ditch		8	6	7	*1*																		HMS					BLACK, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F217	Ditch		8	1	2	*2*		1	0	0			X											DJ	?	?	0.00	?		ROMAN
F217	Ditch		6	12	20	*2*		1	0	0														GX	?	JAR	0.06	130		ROMAN
F217	Ditch		6	3	7	*2*																		GX/47					PATCHY SURFACE, LIGHTER BUFF CORE	ROMAN
F217	Ditch		6	1	9	*9*																		GB						AD 110/125-300
F217	Ditch		6	1	4	*4*																		GX/47					PATCHY SURFACE, LIGHTER BUFF CORE	ROMAN
F217	Ditch		6	1	6	*6*																		GX						ROMAN
F219	Post-hole	117		1	8	*8*																		HMF					BR, COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
F220	Ditch	118		1	2	*2*																		DJ/GX					OR SURF, GREY CORE, SAND MISFIRED GX?	ROMAN
F220	Ditch	118		1	4	*4*							X											DJ/GX					OR SURF, GREY CORE, SAND MISFIRED GX?	ROMAN
F220	Ditch	118		1	3	*3*							X											DJ/GX					OR SURF, GREY CORE, SAND MISFIRED GX?	ROMAN
F221	Tree-throw	119		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F223	Pit	125		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F223	Pit	125		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F223	Pit	125		1	1	*1*																		CZ						AD 100/110-275/300
F223	Pit	125		1	8	*8*																		DJ					PK	ROMAN
F223	Pit	125		2	4	*2*							X											GX						ROMAN
F223	Pit	125		1	4	*4*							X											WA						ROMAN
F223	Pit	125		1	14	*14*		1	0	0			X											KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.05	200		AD 275-300
F225	Ditch	126		13	43	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F225	Ditch	126		61	263	*4*		5	0	0		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.46	150		AD 125/150-280/320
F225	Ditch	126		2	13	*7*																		HMF						PREHISTORIC
F225	Ditch	126		1	23	*23*																		HMF					BR, F FL SPARSE M FL	PREHISTORIC
F225	Ditch	126		1	4	*4*																		HD						ROMAN
F227	Pit	138		1	109	*109*		0	1	0														BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN
F227	Pit	138		3	12	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F227	Pit	138		1	8	*8*																		HMF					F-TIP IMP, BR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F227	Pit	138		1	4	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F227	Pit	138		1	9	*9*																		HMS					BL, FINE S, SOME MICA	PREHISTORIC
F228	Pit	127		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BL, AB M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F228	Pit	127		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F228	Pit	127		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F229	Ditch	131		1	7	*7*																		HMS					DARK BR/BL SAND	IRON AGE
F229	Ditch	131		4	18	*5*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF, SAND	IRON AGE
F229	Ditch	131		6	97	*16*		0	0	1			X											HMS					OR/BR SURF, BL CORE, SAND, WIPE MARKS	IRON AGE
F229	Ditch	211		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BLACK, FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F229	Ditch	211		1	2	*2*						X												HMF					OR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F229	Ditch	211		4	20	*5*		1	0	0														HMS			0.05	140	BL, AB SAND	PREHISTORIC
F229	Ditch	211		3	13	*4*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F229	Ditch	211		2	11	*6*																		HMSM					BR SURF, BL CORE, S & MCA	PREHISTORIC
F229	Ditch	211		2	7	*4*																		HMS					DARK BR SURF, GR/BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F231	Pit	136		2	16	*8*		1	0	0														WA	CAM 46/311	BOWL	0.05	220	?	AD 43-120/150
F231	Pit	136		1	4	*4*																		HMS					VBL	IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F232	Post-hole	137		1	16	*16*		0	0	1														HMS					GREY SURF, BL	PREHISTORIC
F233	Ditch	139		1	8	*8*																		GTW						LIA
F233	Ditch	139		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F233	Ditch	139		2	18	*9*		0	0	1														GTW OX						LIA
F233	Ditch	143		2	9	*5*																		HMS					?	PREHISTORIC
F234	Post-hole	141		2	16	*8*																		GX						ROMAN
F234	Post-hole	141		2	7	*4*																		BSW 2						ROMAN
F234	Post-hole	141		1	3	*3*																		HMF					BR M FL	PREHISTORIC
F234	Post-hole	141		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F235	Pit	144		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
F237	Post-hole	146		2	9	*5*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURFACE, OR/BUFF CORE, SAND	ROMAN
F237	Post-hole	146		2	7	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F237	Post-hole	146		2	90	*45*		2	0	0			X											HZ OX	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.02	?		AD 43-200/300
F237	Post-hole	146		1	20	*20*		0	0	1														GB						AD 110/125-300
F237	Post-hole	146		1	5	*5*																		HMF					OR, GREY CORE, M FL	PREHISTORIC
F237	Post-hole	146		1	3	*3*								X										GTW GREY						LIA
F237	Post-hole	146		1	2	*2*						X												RCW						LIA-ER
F239	Post-hole	150		3	4	*1*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F242	Pit		10	1	1	*1*	X																	HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F243	Ditch	162		1	34	*34*																		GTW						LIA
F243	Ditch	162		2	221	*111*		0	0	2			X											HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F243	Ditch	162		5	43	*9*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF, FINE S	PREHISTORIC
F243	Ditch	162		1	22	*22*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 221	BOWL	0.10	140	?	AD 43-80/120
F243	Ditch	162		1	17	*17*		1	0	0			X											KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.13	140	BURNING FL EDGE	AD 275-300
F243	Ditch	162		1	16	*16*		1	0	0			X											DJ (S)	?	?	0.05	280	OR	ROMAN
F243	Ditch	162		1	4	*4*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F243	Ditch	162		1	23	*23*		1	0	0								X						BACG	DRAG 31	DISH	0.07	230	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 160-220
F243	Ditch	162		1	50	*50*		0	0	1			X											GX						ROMAN
F243	Ditch	162		2	32	*16*		0	0	1			X											GX/47						ROMAN
F245	Pit	185		2	11	*6*																		GX						ROMAN
F245	Pit	185		2	7	*4*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F245	Pit	205		2	23	*12*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F245	Pit	205		1	251	*251*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F245	Pit	205		1	14	*14*								X										MVW					BR/OR, VOIDS, SAND	LIA-ER
F245	Pit	205		1	5	*5*																		ROW					TH-W, OR, MICA, SAND, GROG	LIA-ER
F247	Pit	169		2	1	*1*																		DZ						AD 43-225
F247	Pit		12	2	2	*1*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE, MED FL	PREHISTORIC
F248	Pit		13	1	1	*1*																		GX						ROMAN
F248	Pit		13	1	1	*1*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F248	Pit		13	1	9	*9*																		HMS					GREY SURF, BLACK	PREHISTORIC
F249	Grave	177		56	846	*15*		7	0	5		X	X											GB	CAM 278	JAR	1.00	120	COMPLETE, BL TO OR PATCHY SURF, PLAIN NO DEC. COIN AD 161-169	AD 120-250/260
F249	Grave	177		1	2	*2*																		GX/47						ROMAN
F250	Ditch	181		1	5	*5*																		HMF					OR, C FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	181		1	5	*5*																		HMF					OR SURF, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	181		1	10	*10*																		HMS					BL, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	181		1	5	*5*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F250	Ditch	182		1	28	*28*	X						X											BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN
F250	Ditch	182		1	2	*2*																		HMF					OR, VC FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	182		3	9	*3*																		HMS					AB F SAND, SMOOTH BL INT	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	182		1	7	*7*																		HMSF					BL, WIPPED EXT, S & SP F FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	182		3	7	*2*																		HMF					BL, M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	227		3	30	*10*																		HMS					BL FINE AB S	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	227		3	36	*12*																		HMS					BR/OR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F250	Ditch	227		1	30	*30*																		HMFS					BL FINE S & FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	227		1	19	*19*																		HMF					BL MOD M FL	PREHISTORIC
F250	Ditch	227		2	10	*5*																		HMS					OR/BR, BL CORE, WIPED SURF	PREHISTORIC
F252	Pit		16	1	9	*9*																		HMF					BL, GREY CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F252	Pit		16	29	480	*17*		0	0	2														HMS					OR/BR TO BL SURF, BL CORE, SAND	MIA
F252	Pit		16	36	339	*9*		7	0	1														HMS	SHLD JAR LT WALTAM F2/10B?	JAR	0.33	180	OR/BR TO BL SURF, BL CORE, SAND	MIA
F252	Pit		16	1	11	*11*																		HMFS					BL, F-M F & S	PREHISTORIC
F252	Pit	238		3	35	*12*																		HMS					BLACK, ROUGH	PREHISTORIC
F252	Pit	238		1	3	*3*																		HMS					BR SURF BL CORE, FINE SAND, F-NIAL IMP	PREHISTORIC
F253	Ditch	210		1	5	*5*																		HMS					GR SUR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F254	Post-hole	188		2	15	*8*		0	0	1														GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, SAND	ROMAN
F255	Ditch/gully	189		2	59	*30*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F255	Ditch/gully	189		1	13	*13*																		HMSM					BL, SMOOTH SURF, FINE S & SOME MICA	PREHISTORIC
F255	Ditch/gully	189		5	12	*2*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F255	Ditch/gully	189		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F255	Ditch/gully	189		2	7	*4*																		HMS					OR, GREY CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F255	Ditch/gully	189		1	18	*18*		1	0	0														HMS	CAM 229/264B	BOWL/JAR	0.08	170	GREY/BL, AB SAND	LIA
F255	Ditch/gully	190		1	5	*5*																		WA						ROMAN
F255	Ditch/gully	190		1	3	*3*																		FSW/EGW						ER
F255	Ditch/gully	192		13	31	*2*		2	0	0														GX (BG)	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.21	120	CHARCOAL LIKE INC	AD 43-320
F255	Ditch/gully	192		5	14	*3*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F255	Ditch/gully	192		3	14	*5*																		RCW 4						LIA-ER
F255	Ditch/gully	192		5	38	*8*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F255	Ditch/gully	192		1	9	*9*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F255	Ditch/gully	192		1	4	*4*							X	X										GTW						LIA
F256	Ditch	191		1	6	*6*																		GX (BG)					BG CHARCOAL LIKE	ROMAN
F256	Ditch	197		5	53	*11*		0	0	1														WA						ROMAN
F256	Ditch	197		1	7	*7*							X											GTW GREY BG						LIA
F257	Pit	193		6	11	*2*																		RCW (BG)						LIA-ER
F257	Pit	193		7	30	*4*		0	0	1														HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F257	Pit	193		1	13	*13*						X												HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F257	Pit	193		1	7	*7*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, M FL SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F257	Pit	193		3	16	*5*																		HMS					BR/OR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F257	Pit	193		1	10	*10*																		HMS					OR/BL AB S	PREHISTORIC
F259	Ditch	194		1	3	*3*																		HMS					BL/GREY, AB S	PREHISTORIC
F259	Ditch	195		1	3	*3*																		HMS					OR SURF, BL CORE, S	PREHISTORIC
F262	Post-hole	196		11	83	*8*		0	0	1														HMG					OR, BR/BL CORE, GROG	PREHISTORIC
F262	Post-hole	196		4	30	*8*																		HMF					BR, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F263	Ditch	198		7	26	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F263	Ditch	199		4	38	*10*																		GX						ROMAN
F263	Ditch	199		1	25	*25*		1	0	0														BSW 2	?	?	0.08	210		ROMAN
F264	Ditch	201		1	2	*2*																		GX						ROMAN
F264	Ditch	201		5	85	*17*							X											HMG					COMBED	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch	201		1	2	*2*																		HMF					OR/BR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch	201		1	16	*16*																		HMS					OR/BR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch	201		2	28	*14*		0	0	2														GA						AD 110/125-400
F264	Ditch	201		1	51	*51*		1	0	0			X					X						HZ OX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.11	220	WORN INT LOST SURFACE	LIA-AD 200/300
F264	Ditch	201		2	24	*12*		1	0	0														RCW 1	CAM 221	BOWL	0.05	140		LIA-AD 80/120
F264	Ditch	201		4	24	*6*																		RCW 1	CAM 218	BOWL				LIA-AD 120
F264	Ditch	201		1	34	*34*		1	0	0														RCW 2	CAM 266	JAR	0.20	170		LIA-AD 80

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F264	Ditch	201		4	74	*19*		4	0	0														RCW 1	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.26	240		LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	201		3	15	*5*																		GBW						LIA
F264	Ditch	201		1	12	*12*																		GTW OX					COMBED	LIA
F264	Ditch	201		1	18	*18*																		GTW OX						LIA
F264	Ditch	202		3	58	*19*		0	0	1														MVW					SOME VOIDS, BG	LIA
F264	Ditch	202		1	53	*53*																		HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F264	Ditch	202		1	11	*11*						X												GX						ROMAN
F264	Ditch	202		4	108	*27*		2	0	0														GX (BG)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.42	190	GREY CORE, BL GROG/CHARCOAL, DARK GREY SURF, ARDL?	AD 43-120
F264	Ditch	202		1	25	*25*		1	0	0														GX (BG)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.15	140	GREY CORE, BL GROG/CHARCOAL, DARK GREY SURF, ARDL?	AD 43-120
F264	Ditch	202		2	33	*17*																		RCW 1						LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		1	33	*33*		1	0	0														RCW 2	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.08	250		LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		23	593	*26*		1	0	3														RCW 2	CAM 266	JAR	0.26	160		LIA-AD 80
F264	Ditch	202		1	20	*20*		0	0	1			X											ROW					RED GROG SOME MICA	LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		9	136	*15*		1	0	2														RCW 2	?	JAR	0.13	150		LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		6	38	*6*		0	0	2														MVW						LIA
F264	Ditch	202		1	13	*13*																		GTW						LIA
F264	Ditch	202		1	3	*3*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		2	16	*8*		2	0	0			X											GX (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.15	140		AD 43-80/120
F264	Ditch	202		1	11	*11*																		GX (BG)						ROMAN
F264	Ditch	202		2	24	*12*		2	0	0														RCW 2	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.08	280		LIA-ER
F264	Ditch	202		1	9	*9*																		HMS					BL OR	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch	202		1	4	*4*																		HMS					OR	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (renumbered F185 sx2)	203		6	26	*4*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	12	*6*																		GTW						LIA
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	2	*1*																		RCW 1						LIA-ER
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		3	4	*1*																		RCW						LIA-ER
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	4	*4*		1	0	0														GX/47	?	BEAKER	0.18	75		ROMAN
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	8	*4*		2	0	0														GX/47	?	?	0.08	170		ROMAN
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	2	*2*																		HMS					OR/BL AB S	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	49	*25*		0	0	1														HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	7	*7*																		HMF					OR, AB F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	3	*2*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	6	*6*		0	0	1														HMF					OR, GREY CORE, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	11	*11*																		GTW						LIA
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	5	*5*																		HMF					GT, SPARSE F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		2	7	*4*																		GX						ROMAN
F264	Ditch (see note above)	203		1	2	*2*		1	0	0														CZ	CAM 406	BEAKER	0.05	60		AD 180-250
F266	Pit	214		10	65	*7*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
F266	Pit	214		1	3	*3*		0	0	1														GA						AD 110/125-400
F266	Pit	214		4	29	*7*																		DJ (S)						ROMAN
F266	Pit	214		1	5	*5*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.06	140		AD 120-250/260
F266	Pit	214		2	11	*6*																		HMS					BLACK	PREHISTORIC
F266	Pit	214		1	10	*10*		1	0	0			X											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.05	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F266	Pit	214		2	13	*7*		1	0	0														GTW	CAM 220	BOWL	0.03	?		LIA
F266	Pit	214		1	6	*6*																		DJ						ROMAN
F266	Pit	214		1	2	*2*							X											RCW						LIA-ER
F266	Pit	215		1	10	*10*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 268	JAR	0.07	210		AD 125/150-280/320
F268	Pit	217		1	88	*88*		1	0	0														GX/47	CAM 218	BOWL	0.14	310	PATCHY GREY/OR SURF	AD 43-120
F268	Pit	218		2	24	*12*																		HMS					BL/GREY	PREHISTORIC
F268	Pit	218		1	14	*14*																		RCW 2						LIA-ER
F268	Pit	218		1	22	*22*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F268	Pit	218		1	8	*8*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F268	Pit	218		1	4	*4*								X										RCW						LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F269	Pit	219		3	42	*14*								X										GTW						LIA
F272	Pit	221		1	11	*11*																		GTW OX						LIA
F273	Pit	222		1	6	*6*																		HMF						PREHISTORIC
F273	Pit	222		2	2	*1*																		HMF					BL COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F275	Pit	223		12	45	*4*																		HMF					BR, AB C FL BURNT	PREHISTORIC
F276	Spread	224		3	2	*1*																		HMS					BR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F277	Pit	229		1	8	*8*		1	0	0														WMF	?	?	0.04	180	GREY/BL, AB F-M-C FL, WHEEL MADE?	ROMAN
F278	Ditch	230		1	2	*2*																		HMS					OR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	230		1	8	*8*							X											HMS					OR	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	230		3	23	*8*																		HMS					GREY, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	239		2	9	*5*																		HMF					BL, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	239		2	9	*5*																		HMS					BR, GREY CORE	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	239		2	14	*7*																		HMS					BL, SMOOTH SURF, FS	PREHISTORIC
F278	Ditch	239		1	7	*7*		0	0	1														HMS					BR, GREY/BL CORE AB S	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	228		10	11	*1*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	228		1	6	*6*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	228		1	5	*5*																		HMFS					BR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	228		2	20	*10*																		HMFS					OR/BR, BL CORE F S&F	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	228		4	11	*3*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	263		1	21	*21*																		HMS					OR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	263		1	13	*13*																		HMF					BL/GREY SMOOTH FINE FL	PREHISTORIC
F279	Ditch	263		1	6	*6*																		HMSO					BL VOIDS, SAND & ORG	PREHISTORIC
F282	Pit	231		2	11	*6*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F282	Pit	231		1	7	*7*																		HMF					OR/BR BL CORE M FL	PREHISTORIC
F282	Pit	231		1	3	*3*																		HMS					GREY	PREHISTORIC
F283	Pit	232		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
F283	Pit	233		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BL, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F283	Pit	233		1	6	*6*		1	0	0														HMF	JAR FLAT-TOPPED	JAR	0.02	?	BR SURF, BL CORE, F-TIPS ALONG TOP RIM	LBA-EIA
F285	Tree-throw	235		10	8	*1*	X																	HMCR					CRUMBS	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		15	28	*2*																		HMF					BL GRITTY, SMOUTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		3	7	*2*																		HMF					PATCHY GR/BR SURF, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BL/GREY AD F FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	6	*6*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		3	24	*8*																		HMS					BL FINE S & FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	6	*3*																		HMSF					OR SURF, BL CORE, SAND & FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		3	8	*3*																		HMF					GREY/BR SURF, SMOOTH, BL CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		5	13	*3*																		HMF					BL, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		3	22	*7*																		HMS					BL SMOOTH SURFACES, FINE SAND	MIA
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	9	*9*		0	0	1														HMF					BL SMOOTH INT, F-M BURNT FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	2	*2*																		HMF					BR SURF, BL CORE, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	2	*2*																		HMF					GREY M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	12	*12*																		HMS					OR SURF, GREY CORE F SAND	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	6	*3*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.05	100	BL FINE S	MIA
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	6	*3*																		HMSF					BR SURF, GREY/BL CORE, S & SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	3	*2*																		HMF						PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	2	*2*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	6	*6*																		HMG					OR/Y SOFT NR TEMPERLESS	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		15	35	*2*																		HMF					BR BL CORE, SP F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BR SURF, GREY CORE, AB F FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR, BL CORE, AB F SAND	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	8	*4*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE. COM F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		10	29	*3*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.03	?	BL/GREY SAND	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	10	*10*		0	0	1														HMFRF					BL SMOOTH, BURNT FL, ROCK FRAGS?	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	12	*12*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.12	110	OR, GREY CORE, F-TIP DEC ALONG TOP RIM	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	2	*2*																		HMS					FINE SAND & PEBBLES	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		2	3	*2*																		HMS					BL SMOOTH SURFACE, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F285	Tree-throw	235		1	7	*7*																		HMT					OR TEMPERLESS, VOIDS SOFT, GROG?	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	240		1	3	*3*																		HMS					BL AB S	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	240		2	25	*13*																		HMFS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	242		2	19	*10*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	242		1	6	*6*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	242		1	10	*10*																		HMF					OR SURF, BL CORE, COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
F287	Ditch	242		1	6	*6*							X											HMF					OR/GREY COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F288	Pit	249		1	8	*8*																		HMSG					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	241		1	3	*3*																		HMG						PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	243		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE, FINE S & RARE SHELL?	IRON AGE
F289	Ditch	244		1	2	*2*																		HMF					BR/GR, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		11	11	*1*	X																	HMCR					HM CRUMBS	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		12	54	*5*		1	0	0														HMS	JAR FLAT-TOPPED	JAR	0.03	?	BL FINE SAND	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	23	*23*																		HMF					OR, BL CORE, COMMON BADLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	4	*4*																		HMF					BL, PATCHY OR SURF, COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	5	*5*						X			X									HMF					BR, BL CORE, MOD M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		3	7	*2*																		HMF					BR, BL CORE SPARSE M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		3	15	*5*																		HMF					OR/BR SURF, GREY/BL CORE COMMON F-M FL, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	2	*2*																		HMSF					BL SMOOTH SURF, FINE S & SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	2	*2*																		HMF					BR, GREY CORE, M FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	3	*3*																		HMSF					GREY AB S, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	6	*6*																		HMSSH					OR, BL CORE, SAND & SHELL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BR, GR/BL CORE, SAND NR TEMPERLESS	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	1	*1*																		HMSF					BR, GREY CORE, S & SOME FL	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	2	*2*																		HMS					BR/GREY	PREHISTORIC
F289	Ditch	248		1	13	*13*		1	0	0														HMF	?	?	0.05	150	BL/GREY AB F-M FL, SMOOTH SURF	PREHISTORIC
F290	Pit	246		3	58	*19*		0	0	1														GTW						LIA
F290	Pit		19	1	3	*3*	X																	HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F290	Pit		19	1	2	*2*	X																	HMS					BR, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F291	Pit	250		1	1	*1*	X																	HMFS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F291	Pit	250		1	4	*4*																		HMS					BL	PREHISTORIC
F292	Ditch	255		2	4	*2*																		HMS					BL SMOOTH SURF	MIA
F294	Pit	253		1	5	*5*							X											HMGF						PREHISTORIC
F297	Oven	254		3	45	*15*																		HMGF					BR GREY CORE	PREHISTORIC
F297	Oven		22	1	6	*6*																		HMSG					OR/BR SOFT	PREHISTORIC
F302	Pit	261		5	60	*12*							X											HMG	BUCKET URN				OR/BR, GROG, CORDON DEC WITH F-TIP IMP, RIM?	MBA
F310	Post-hole	266		12	80	*7*																		HMG					BR BL INT	PREHISTORIC
F332	Pit		29	2	6	*3*																		HMF					BR, GREY CORE, C FL	PREHISTORIC
F332	Pit		29	1	3	*3*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F332	Pit		29	1	11	*11*		0	0	1														GX/47					P-GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE S	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F341	Ditch	279		1	15	*15*																		HMG					OR GEY CORE. BL GROG	PREHISTORIC
F341	Ditch	344		1	2	*2*																		HMF					BL INT, OR/BR F & C FL	PREHISTORIC
F353	Ditch	273		22	129	6																		HMF					OR/BR COMMON FL	PREHISTORIC
F353	Ditch	273		11	37	*3*		0	0	1														GTW					NR HMG	LIA
F355	Ditch	209		1	7	*7*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F355	Ditch	209		10	140	*14*																		GX						ROMAN
F355	Ditch	209		1	15	*15*		1	0	0														GB	CAM 40B	DISH	0.04	220		AD 110/125-275
F356	Ditch	276		1	1	*1*																		GX					?	ROMAN
F360	Ditch	332		1	19	*19*																		DJ						ROMAN
F386	Pit	291		8	10	*1*																		HMS					OR/BR	PREHISTORIC
F389	Pit	292		9	13	*1*																		HMGF					BLACK, SPARSE M FL SOME GROG	PREHISTORIC
F392	Beam slot	294		1	6	*6*																		HMF					OR/BR GREY CORE, M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F392	Beam slot	297		1	3	*3*																		HMS					OR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F392	Beam slot	297		1	2	*2*																		HMS					OR/BR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F393	Beam slot	295		1	5	*5*																		F1C					BLACK, DENSE, SLIGHTLY LAMINATED LINEAR VOIDS (CHAFF), FINE S	5TH-7TH CENTURY
F395	Pit	299		37	1332	*36*		5	0	0														F1	GLOBULAR JAR	JAR	1.00	120	LARGE PART OF VESSEL, BURNISHED EXT, BL CORE, BR INT, SOFT, FREQ VOIDS, CHAFFM	EARLY-MID SAXON
F395	Pit		41	1	6	*6*																		HMFS					BR/BL BL CORE, M FL SOME S	PREHISTORIC
F395	Pit		41	1	4	*4*																		F1						6th-7th centuries?
F398	Pit	300		1	48	*48*							X											GX						ROMAN
F399	Beam slot	296		1	11	*11*																		GX						ROMAN
F414	Pit	305		1	10	*10*							X											HMS						PREHISTORIC
F414	Pit	305		1	22	*22*								X										RCW 2					? MISFIRED RCW 2 PIMPLY, S & GROG	LIA-ER
F414	Pit		43	1	7	*7*																		HMF					BR C FL (BURNT)	PREHISTORIC
F414	Pit		44	1	7	*7*																		HMF					GR/BR COMMON M-C FL SOME BURNT	PREHISTORIC
F417	Ditch	306		1	2	*2*																		HMF					OR, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F433	Pit	312		1	16	*16*																		HMS					BL CORE, FINE SAND & SOME QUARTZITE	PREHISTORIC
F433	Pit	312		2	19	*10*																		HMF					OR, GREY F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F433	Pit	312		4	14	*4*																		HMF					GREY MOD C FL	PREHISTORIC
F433	Pit	312		2	17	*9*																		HMFSG					BR BL CORE, S, FL & GROG	PREHISTORIC
F433	Pit	316		1	2	*2*	X																	GX						ROMAN
F433	Pit	316		1	10	*10*		0	0	1								X						BACG					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F434	Pit	333		3	179	*60*		2	0	0														F13	COOKING POT EVERTED RIM		0.06	310	?	1000-1225
F436	Ditch	327		1	5	*5*																		F13T						1125-1225
F444	Ditch	340		2	5	*3*																		HMF					OR, BL INT MOD C FL	PREHISTORIC
F449	Ditch	337		1	2	*2*		1	0	0														HMF	?	?	0.02	?	BL/BR, SLIGHTLY SMOOTH SURF, C FL	PREHISTORIC
F449	Ditch	337		1	3	*3*																		HMG					BL SOME GROG NR TEMPERLESS	PREHISTORIC
F449	Ditch	337		1	4	*4*																		HMS					GREY/BL, LINE F-N IMP	PREHISTORIC
F451	Pit	339		1	7	*7*							X											HMSF					BR SURF, GREY CORE	PREHISTORIC
F451	Pit	339		1	10	*10*							X											HMFS					GREY/BL	PREHISTORIC
F452	Pit	341		1	5	*5*																		HMF					BR BL INT, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F463	Post-hole	343		1	68	*68*																		HZ (M)					?, ROLLER STAMPED DEC	LIA-AD 200/300
F475	Ditch	348		2	11	*6*																		HMF					OR/BR BL INT, F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F475	Ditch	355		1	9	*9*																		F13/EMF					? SOME FLINT, SMOOTH, BR/BL THIN-W	1000-1225
F475	Ditch	356		1	6	*6*		1	0	0														HMS	?	?	0.03	?	BR	PREHISTORIC
F475	Ditch	359		1	7	*7*																		HMFS					BR , GREY CORE F-M FL SOME S	PREHISTORIC
F475	Ditch			1	10	*10*		0	0	1														F13S					SHELL DUSTED	1000-1225
F492	Post-hole		50	1	1	*1*	X																	HMF					BL M FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F493	Ditch	336		13	15	*1*																		HMF					BR/GREY FINE FL, NR WHEEL-MADE	PREHISTORIC
F493	Ditch	336		2	2	*1*																		HMS						PREHISTORIC
L2	Subsoil	220		5	12	*2*																		HMF					BR/BL COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
L6	Accumulation/silting	18		1	14	*14*																		GTW						LIA
L6	Accumulation/silting	18		1	25	*25*												X						HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
L7	Accumulation/silting	102		3	256	*85*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
L7	Accumulation/silting	102		1	20	*20*								X										GTW						LIA
L7	Accumulation/silting	130		1	18	*18*																		GX					FINER GX	ROMAN
L7	Accumulation/silting	130		2	40	*20*																		GX						ROMAN
L7	Accumulation/silting	130		1	33	*33*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.10	220		AD 275-300
L7	Accumulation/silting	130		1	23	*23*		1	0	0														DJ	CAM 151	FLAGON	1.00	50		AD 43-69
L7	Accumulation/silting	130		1	5	*5*		1	0	0														GB	CAM 39B	DISH	0.03	160		AD 140-300
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	31	*31*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.10	200		AD 275-300
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	85	*85*		0	0	1			X											GB						AD 110/125-300
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	3	*3*																		EA					WHITE-PAINTED DESIGN	AD 225/250-425
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	74	*74*		1	0	0														HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.05	300		AD 43-200/300
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	11	*11*							X											DJ						ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		5	25	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	7	*7*																		GX/47					PATCHY GREY SURF	ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	3	*3*																		GX						ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		1	23	*23*		1	0	0														GX	?	?	0.08	240		ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21		3	6	*2*																		FJ						AD 43-160
L8	Accumulation/silting	22		2	26	*13*							X											GTW BG						LIA
L8	Accumulation/silting	22		1	18	*18*																		GTW						LIA
L8	Accumulation/silting	22		3	3	*1*																		DJ						ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	22		1	17	*17*		1	0	0			X											FSW/EGW	?	?	0.10	180		LIA-ER
L8	Accumulation/silting	23		1	14	*14*		1	0	0			X											GX/47	?	?	0.08	180	?PATCHY GREY SURF, OR/BUFF	ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	23		1	17	*17*																		RCW 2						LIA-ER
L8	Accumulation/silting	23		1	6	*6*						X												HMSH					BLACK , SHELL	PREHISTORIC?
L8	Accumulation/silting	27		2	49	*25*																		GX						ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	27		1	15	*15*																		HMS					BR SURF, BL CORE, AB SAND	PREHISTORIC
L11	Accumulation/silting	66		1	7	*7*		1	0	0		X												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.08	110		AD 125/150-280/320
L11	Accumulation/silting	66		1	13	*13*		1	0	0														WA	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.08	210		AD 120-180/220
L11	Accumulation/silting	66		1	11	*11*		1	0	0														GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.03	?		AD 43-140
L11	Accumulation/silting	66		1	71	*71*																		HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
L11	Accumulation/silting	96		3	61	*20*		0	0	1														GX						ROMAN
L11	Accumulation/silting	160		1	47	*47*		0	0	1														WA						ROMAN
L11	Accumulation/silting	160		1	20	*20*		1	0	0														KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.07	210		AD 275-300
L12	Accumulation/silting	82		1	5	*5*																		GX						ROMAN
L14	Accumulation/silting	161		1	10	*10*																		GX						ROMAN
L14	Accumulation/silting	161		1	8	*8*		0	0	1														GA						AD 110/125-400
L14	Accumulation/silting	207		1	10	*10*																		GX						ROMAN
L14	Accumulation/silting	207		1	33	*33*																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300

Appendix 4 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	PH R	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Comments	Date
F9	Ditch	281		2	1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F19	Pit	302			1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F19	Pit		42		2	14	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F28	Ditch	338			3	7	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	PH R	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Comments	Date
F28	Ditch	342			1	3	*3*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F35	Pit	285		2	10	60	*6*		Baked clay			0																			?
F35	Pit	286		2	16	239	*15*		Baked clay			0																X		OBJ?	?
F35	Pit	287		2	2	36	*18*		Baked clay			0																X		OBJ?	?
F75	Oven	351			42	1503	*36*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F75	Oven	351			37	272	*7*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F75	Oven	351			6	636	*106*		Baked clay			0																			?
F75	Oven	352			6	38	*6*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F75	Oven	352			1	66	*66*		Baked clay			0																			?
F75	Oven	352			6	37	*6*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F75	Oven	352			1	66	*66*		Baked clay			0																			?
F75	Oven	362			2	62	*31*	X	Baked clay			0																X		GREY	?
F75	Oven	362			45	2123	*47*	X	Baked clay			0																X		SAMPLE KEPT	?
F75	Oven		53		27	214	*8*		Baked clay			0																X		V GREY	?
F75	Oven		53		6	110	*18*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F75	Oven		53		12	178	*15*		Baked clay			0																			?
F107	Ditch	2		3	1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F128	Pit		15		5	118	*24*		Baked clay			0																			?
F128	Pit		15		117	188	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F128	Pit		15		31	110	*4*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F140	Ditch	87		4	1	22	*22*		Baked clay			0																			?
F158	Ditch	67		2	1	62	*62*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F158	Ditch	67		2	1	105	*105*		RT			0	49	25	25														X		ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88			2	19	*10*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88			2	25	*13*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F158	Ditch	88			1	24	*24*		Baked clay			0																			?
F158	Ditch	88			2	133	*67*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F163	Ditch	5		1	6	43	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F168	Part of L7	10			2	2	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F169	Part of L5	11			2	8	*4*		Baked clay			0																			?
F170	Pit	13			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F170	Pit	13			1	4	*4*		Baked clay			0																			?
F174	Ditch	26		2	1	10	*10*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F177	Ditch	28			1	2	*2*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F177	Ditch	100		2	4	105	*26*		Baked clay			0																			?
F177	Ditch	154		5	3	8	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F179	Ditch	30			3	25	*8*		Baked clay			0																X		RED NODS	?
F179	Ditch	33		2	1	7	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F179	Ditch	33		2	2	77	*39*		Baked clay			0																			?
F179	Ditch	35			1	20	*20*		RBT			0																X			ROMAN
F180	Ditch	37		2	16	108	*7*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F182	Pit	38			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F185	Ditch	206			1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F188	Ditch	48			1	67	*67*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F191	Ditch	46			1	25	*25*		Baked clay			0																X		OBJ?	?
F196	Ditch	53			6	128	*21*		Baked clay			0																		BRIQ?	?
F196	Ditch	56			1	24	*24*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F196	Ditch	73			1	16	*16*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F196	Ditch	73			1	11	*11*		Baked clay			0																			?
F197	Ditch	54			1	54	*54*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F197	Ditch	54			2	54	*27*	X	UNID CBM			0																X			?
F197	Ditch	54			1	29	*29*	X	RT			0																X			ROMAN
F197	Ditch	90			1	22	*22*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F197	Ditch	99		3	1	14	*14*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F197	Ditch	101			1	7	*7*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F197	Ditch	101			1	26	*26*		RBT			0																			ROMAN
F199	Ditch	89			1	9	*9*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F199	Ditch	89			1	106	*106*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F199	Ditch	89			1	342	*342*		RB			0																X			ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	PH R	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Comments	Date
F199	Ditch	107			1	450	*450*		RB			0												32							ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107			2	390	*195*		RB			0																			ROMAN
F199	Ditch	107			1	123	*123*		DAUB			0																X			?
F199	Ditch	107			1	12	*12*		Baked clay			0																			?
F199	Ditch	128			1	150	*150*		RT			0	50	26	28			B7													ROMAN
F201	Ring-ditch	75		1	1	17	*17*		DAUB			0																			?
F201	Ring-ditch	75		1	2	8	*4*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F201	Ring-ditch	76			1	6	*6*		DAUB			0																			?
F201	Ring-ditch	76			1	23	*23*		Baked clay			0																			?
F201	Ring-ditch	157		6	3	16	*5*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F201	Ring-ditch	157		6	2	57	*29*		Baked clay			0																			?
F201	Ring-ditch	158		6	2	6	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F202	Ditch	69			1	11	*11*		Baked clay			0																			?
F202	Ditch	83		3	1	12	*12*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F202	Ditch				3	19	*6*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F204	Ditch	78			1	5	*5*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F205	Ditch	81		1	1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F205	Ditch	163		2	4	9	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F205	Ditch	180			1	13	*13*		RBT			0																			ROMAN
F205	Ditch	180			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F207	Ditch	109			5	18	*4*		Baked clay			0																			?
F207	Ditch	109			1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F208	Ditch	110			7	59	*8*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111			1	53	*53*	X	RI			0																			ROMAN
F208	Ditch	111			8	86	*11*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F208	Ditch	142			2	25	*13*		Baked clay			0																			?
F208	Ditch	142			1	3	*3*		DAUB			0																			?
F208	Ditch	142			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F213	Ditch/gully	106			3	552	*184*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		2	1	12	*12*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F213	Ditch/gully	108		2	1	71	*71*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	108		2	8	67	*8*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	116		4	1	33	*33*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
F213	Ditch/gully	116		4	1	7	*7*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F217	Ditch	115			10	67	*7*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	8	103	*13*		RBT			0																			ROMAN
F217	Ditch	122		2	1	9	*9*	X	Baked clay			0																X			?
F217	Ditch	122		2	1	7	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F217	Ditch	133		3	4	11	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F217	Ditch		6		1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F217	Ditch		6		1	10	*10*		Baked clay			0																			?
F217	Ditch		6		1	5	*5*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F223	Pit	125			6	6	*1*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F223	Pit	125			1	6	*6*		RBT			0																		GLASSY UP SURF	ROMAN
F228	Pit	127			1	78	*78*	X	RB			0																X			ROMAN
F229	Ditch	211		2	3	21	*7*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F231	Pit	136			1	9	*9*		Baked clay			0																			?
F233	Ditch	139			2	30	*15*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F234	Post-hole	141			1	7	*7*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F237	Post-hole	146			9	24	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F237	Post-hole	146			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																			?
F238	Post-hole	147			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																			?
F239	Post-hole	150			1	4	*4*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F243	Ditch	162			1	8	*8*		DAUB			0																			?
F245	Pit	185			2	30	*15*		Baked clay			0																			?
F245	Pit	205			1	10	*10*		Baked clay			0																			?
F250	Ditch	181			1	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F250	Ditch	182			2	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F250	Ditch	227			2	17	*9*		Baked clay			0																			?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	PH R	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Comments	Date
F250	Ditch	227			2	12	*6*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F252	Pit	16			1	34	*34*		Baked clay			0																			?
F252	Pit	16			3	9	*3*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F253	Ditch	210			2	29	*15*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F255	Ditch	192		3	1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F255	Ditch/gully	192		3	4	41	*10*		Baked clay			0																X		OBJ?	?
F257	Pit	193			1	8	*8*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F259	Ditch	195			2	11	*6*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F263	Ditch	198			3	32	*11*		Baked clay			0																			?
F264	Ditch	201		1	1	121	*121*		RT			0	38	31	16																ROMAN
F264	Ditch	202		1	6	68	*11*		Baked clay			0																X		OBJ?	?
F266	Pit	213			2	372	*186*		RT			0																X			ROMAN
F266	Pit	214			1	2	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F266	Pit	214			2	17	*9*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
F268	Pit	218			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F277	Pit	226			1	4	*4*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F278	Ditch	230			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F279	Ditch	228			1	6	*6*		Baked clay			0																			?
F284	Ditch	234			1	4	*4*	X	PT			0																		?	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F285	Tree-throw	235			2	5	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F287	Ditch	240		1	1	14	*14*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F287	Ditch	242		2	2	26	*13*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F289	Ditch	245			2	86	*43*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F289	Ditch	248		2	2	12	*6*		Baked clay			0																			?
F289	Ditch	248		2	4	8	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F290	Pit	247			6	423	*71*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
F290	Pit		19		5	12	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																X			?
F290	Pit		19		5	34	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F290	Pit		19		2	13	*7*		Baked clay			0																			?
F292	Ditch	252			2	91	*46*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F294	Pit	253			5	11	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F299	Ditch	256			1	38	*38*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F303	Pit	259			1	9	*9*	X	RI			0																			ROMAN
F303	Pit	259			1	9	*9*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F304	Pit	260			1	179	*179*		Baked clay			0																			?
F304	Pit	260			3	58	*19*		Baked clay			0																			?
F304	Pit		23		34	400	*12*		Baked clay			0																			?
F307	Post-hole	264			1	2	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F308	Post-hole	265			1	3	*3*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F317	Post-hole	268			3	4	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F353	Ditch	273		3	1	11	*11*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F354	Post-hole	272			1	21	*21*	X	PT			0										X									MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F360	Ditch	309		7	1	7	*7*	X	BR			0																			19TH-20HTH CENTURY
F360	Ditch	309		7	1	13	*13*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F360	Ditch	309		7	1	1	*1*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F360	Ditch	332			1	47	*47*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F360	Ditch	332			1	26	*26*		BR			0																			POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F365	Ditch	289		3	1	1185	*1185*		BR	FROGGED		0										?	105	65		60		X		WIDE FROG	MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY
F374	Pit	291			1	20	*20*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F377	Pit		39		16	46	*3*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F395	Pit		41		1	4	*4*		Baked clay																						?
F396	Post-hole	298			2	2	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F399	Beam slot	296		1	1	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F414	Pit	305			2	5	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F424	Post-hole	307			1	5	*5*		RBT			0																	X		ROMAN
F433	Pit	312			3	10	*3*		Baked clay			0																			?
F433	Pit	312			1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F433	Pit	312			1	22	*22*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F433	Pit	313			2	14	*7*		DAUB			0																			?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	PH R	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Comments	Date
F433	Pit	313			1	15	*15*		Baked clay			0																			?
F436	Ditch	327			1	6	*6*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F436	Ditch	327			1	3	*3*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F436	Ditch	358		3	3	53	*18*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F436	Ditch	360		3	1	210	*210*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F444	Ditch	340			1	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																			?
F449	Ditch	337			1	7	*7*		PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F449	Ditch	337			1	2	*2*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F451	Pit	339			2	17	*9*		Baked clay			0																			?
F451	Pit	339			3	40	*13*		DAUB			0																X			?
F451	Pit	339			2	5	*3*		Baked clay			0																X			?
F452	Pit	341			2	20	*10*		DAUB			0																X			?
F452	Pit	341			4	27	*7*		DAUB			0																			?
F470	WW2 Trench	346		2	1	104	*104*	X	CEMENT			0																			20TH CENTURY
F470	WW2 Trench	347			1	10	*10*	X	PT			0																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F470	WW2 Trench	347			1	10	*10*	X	BR			0																			MODERN
F470	WW2 Trench	347			1	4	*4*	X	BR			0																			MODERN
F470	WW2 Trench	347			1	125	*125*		MOD TILE			0								X										STAMP:]ERIES	MODERN
F475	Ditch	349			2	8	*4*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
F475	Ditch	356		3	2	4	*2*		Baked clay			0																			?
F478	Beam slot	354			2	3	*2*		BR			0																		?	POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F493	Ditch	350			1	14	*14*		Baked clay			0																			?
F495	Post-hole	361			10	298	*30*		Baked clay			0																			?
L2	Subsoil	353			1	113	*113*	X	SLATE			0																			MODERN
L2	Subsoil	353			1	1288	*1288*	X	BR	FROGGED		0										?	112	65							MODERN
L6	Accumulation/silting	18			1	93	*93*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
L6	Accumulation/silting	18			2	4	*2*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
L6	Accumulation/silting	18			3	17	*6*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
L6	Accumulation/silting	18			2	8	*4*		Baked clay			0																			?
L6	Accumulation/silting		3		1	5	*5*	X	Baked clay			0																			?
L7	Accumulation/silting	94			1	46	*46*	X	RT			0																			ROMAN
L7	Accumulation/silting	94			4	59	*15*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
L7	Accumulation/silting	94			1	15	*15*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			1	265	*265*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			2	190	*95*	X	RB			0																X			ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			1	83	*83*		RB			0																X			ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			1	11	*11*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			1	19	*19*		Baked clay			0																			?
L8	Accumulation/silting	21			13	106	*8*		BRIQUETAGE			0																			?
L8	Accumulation/silting	27			3	58	*19*		Baked clay			0																		OBJ?	?
L11	Accumulation/silting	66			1	32	*32*	X	RI			0																			ROMAN
L11	Accumulation/silting	160			1	378	*378*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
L12	Accumulation/silting	82			1	18	*18*		Baked clay			0																		?	?
L14	Accumulation/silting	161			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																			?
L14	Accumulation/silting	207			1	67	*67*	X	RB			0																			ROMAN
L14	Accumulation/silting	207			2	28	*14*	X	RBT			0																			ROMAN

Appendix 5 Small finds list

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
EVALUATION											
1	F62	17	Ceramic object	Fragment of grog-tempered ceramic object, multi-faceted but the original shape of the object is difficult to determine.	1	301.4	98.6	86.8	70.3	-	Probably Late Iron Age
2	F137	44	Quernstone	Fragment from the upper stone of a lava quernstone. The stone tapers towards the middle, has a raised lip around the edge on the upper surface and a handle hole through the kerb. 81.4mm by 77.0mm, maximum thickness at rim 61.6mm, minimum thickness 31.0mm.	1	370.7	81.4	77.0	31-61.6	-	Roman
3	F158 Fill D	58	Fragments	Nine very small fragments of copper-alloy.	9	<0.1	-	-	-	-	Undated
4	L1	1	Weight	Lead weight, plano-convex in shape with an off centre perforation (6.2mm diameter) which is filled with iron.	1	18.8g	6.1 (high)	-	-	23.2	Undated
EXCAVATION											
5	F249 (MD)	55	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sestertius of Lucius Verus, struck AD 162-163, very worn. Obverse: Bare head right. Obverse inscription: IMP CAES L [A]VR[EL] VERV[S AVG] Reverse: Fortuna seated left, holding rudder and cornucopiae. Reverse inscription: [TR] POT [… CO]S II around, S-C across fields, FORT RE[D] in exergue. Die axis: 6. Mint: Roman. RIC: 1317 (POT II) or 1345/1346 (POT III)	1	15.2	32.3	29.6	4.4	-	Roman, AD 162-163
6	U/S MD	56	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sestertius, unidentifiable and very worn. Sestertii were issued between 23 BC and AD 269. Obverse: Bare head right. Obverse inscription: Illegible. Reverse: Standing figure. Reverse inscription: Illegible. Die axis: 12	1	16.5	-	-	3.91	28.2	Roman
7	U/S MD	57	Coin	Roman copper-alloy as of Claudius, AD 41-54, very worn and in very poor condition. Obverse: Bare head right. Obverse inscription: TI CLAVDIVS CAES[...] Reverse: Standing figure (possibly Minerva standing right brandishing spear and holding shield on left arm). Reverse inscription: SC in field. Die axis: 6.	1	3.7	-	-	1.65	23.7	Roman, AD 41-54
8	U/S MD	58	Fragment	Fragment of lead, offcut?	1	10.4	19.0	18.8	8.1	-	Undated
9	U/S MD	59	Strip	Fragment of moulded copper-alloy strip, very slightly curved,	1	5.8	27.6	12.6	4.0		Undated

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				rectangular in cross-section, broken at both ends							
10	U/S MD	60	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sesterius, unidentifiable, very worn and in poor condition. Bust on the obverse is just about visible but otherwise the coin is completely illegible with a lot of the original surface missing. Sestertii were issued between 23 BC and AD 269.	1	14.6	-	-	-	30.3	Roman
11	U/S MD	61	Fragment	Irregular fragment of lead	1	9.4	30.9	17.1	9.2	-	Undated
12	U/S MD	62	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	2.9	17.9	14.1	3.5	-	Undated
13	U/S MD	64	Weight/bead	Perforated lead weight or bead, biconical, 11mm high, 12mm diameter, two circumferential grooves define the centre of the object which is decorated with a zig-zag line.	1	7.1	11.5 (high)	-	-	12.7	Undated
14	U/S MD	65	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sesterius, 1st-mid 3rd century, unidentifiable, very worn and in poor condition. Sestertii were issued between 23 BC and AD 269.	1	13.5	-	-	4.5	28.3	Roman
15	U/S MD	103	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sesterius, 1st-mid 3rd century, unidentifiable, very worn and in poor condition. Sestertii were issued between 23 BC and AD 269.	1	14.5	-	-	4.0	30.0	Roman
16	L7 MD	104	Fragment	Fragment of folded lead sheet	1	7.2	21.8	15.6	4.1	-	Undated
17	L7 MD	105	Fragment	Fragment of lead, appears to have been rectangular and now folded in half	1	17.0	21.6	13.4	8.0	-	Undated
18	F158 sx2	67	Object	Iron object, broken into two joining pieces, heavily corroded and covered in clay. Appears to be flat and rectangular in plan with no identifiable characteristics present on the x-ray.	1	178.1	108.8	40.4	26.3	-	Undated
19	F204	79	Horseshoe	Fragment of iron horseshoe, curved with two rectangular nail holes revealed on the x-ray. From the surface of the feature.	1	33.5	68.3	34.4	8.9	-	Post-medieval/ modern
20	F264	202	Object	Fragment of iron with circular cross-section, broken at both ends, x-ray shows no distinguishing characteristics to allow for an identification.	1	17.1	41.0	-	-	15.9	Undated
21	F265	204	Object	Fragment of iron in two joining pieces, circular in cross-section and broken at both ends. The circular cross-section is *c* 15.3mm diameter at one end but flares out to *c* 18.8mm at the other end. No distinguishing characteristics visible on the x-ray to allow for an identification.	1	34.3	44.0	23.9	20.7	-	Undated
22	F268	216	Wire	Fragment of copper-alloy wire, D-shaped in cross section, broken at both ends.	1	0.6	36.7	4.4	3.3	-	Undated
23	F377	<39>	Fragment	Fragment of iron.	1	3.8	31.8	16.5	7.2	-	Undated
24	F436	335	Nail	Complete iron nail, x-rayed to confirm identification. Shank appears to be round-sectioned and is clenched at 45 degrees at the tip. The head is raised and round (*c* 20mm diameter). Found on the surface of the feature so could be of any date.	1	77.3	105.0	-	-	-	Undated (post-Roman)
25	F243	162	Loom weight	Two fragments of loom weight in a fine sandy fabric with small							Middle-Late Iron

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				grit inclusions. a) Corner fragment from a triangular weight with part of perforated hole, mid brown with dark brown interior. b) Fragment, orangey-brown with dark brown interior.	1 1	53.5 23.8	49.9 41.4	42.7 33.2	30.2 18.6		Age/early Roman
26	U/S	282	Loom weight	Incomplete cylindrical loom weight, roughly oval in plan 92.4mm by 79.5mm, with an incomplete height of 71.5mm and a central perforation (*c* 15mm diameter). Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with grey interior.	1	480.3	71.5	92.4	79.5	-	?Middle Bronze Age
27	F202	69	Clay block	Incomplete baked clay block with a right-angled corner and parts of two flat edges and two flat surfaces surviving. Hard, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey light-brown in colour.	1	1269.0	155.9	88.9	64.2 min to 73.8 (at edge)		Undated, ?possibly Roman
28	F158, F202 sx1-2	88, 69	Clay block	Several joining fragments (glued together) of baked clay block – seven came from F202 (69) and one from F158 (88). Incomplete clay block with right-angled corner and parts of two flat edges and two flat surfaces surviving. Hard, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey light-brown in colour on surface, grey internally.	1	278.9	95.4	61.8	63.2		Undated, ?possibly Roman
29	F202 sx1-2	69	Loom weight	Two fragments of probable triangular loom weight in a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions. a) Edge fragment with part of perforated hole, orangey-brown. b) Internal fragment with part of a perforated hole, orangey-brown.	 1 1	 43.4 74.3	 56.9 55.7	 36.6 42.9	 27.8 36.6		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
30	F202 sx1-2	69	Baked clay	Fragments of baked clay, all fine sandy fabrics with small grit inclusions, some an orangey light-brown others light brown or grey in colour. Could either be fragments of loom weight or clay block.	36	688.0	-	-	-		Undated
31	F19	304	Saddle quern	Large stone with completely flat oval-shaped surface, possibly used as a saddle quern but surface shows no wear. Light grey crystalline (calcite) limestone, likely sourced from Lower Greensands (Kentish ragstone). Calcite crystals fine- to medium-sized.	1	17,000	355	248	120		?Middle Bronze Age
32	U/S MD	319	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	1.0	13.2	8.9	2.2	-	Undated
33	U/S MD	323	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	2.9	17.1	9.5	6.6	-	Undated
34	U/S MD	324	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	1.9	12.7	11.9	4.6	-	Undated
35	U/S MD	326	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	4.0	22.6	6.5	5.9	-	Undated
36	F237	146	Sheet	Thin fragment of iron sheet broken into three joining pieces	1	16.0	55.7	37.9	5.8	-	Undated
37	F217 sx2	121	Lava quern	Seventeen small and abraded fragments	17	72.2	-	-	-	-	?Roman
38	F276	225	Lava quern	Twenty-nine very small and abraded fragments	29	10.0	-	-	-	-	?Roman
39	F163 sx1	5	Loom weight	Small fragment of fired clay, probably from a loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orange with dark grey/black interior.	1	21.1	35.1	30.6	25.7	-	?Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
40	F177 sx1	28	Loom weight	Two fragments from a triangular loom weight, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions. a) Corner fragment, reddish-orange and buff grey. b) Corner fragment with partial perforations, orangey-brown with dark grey/black interior	 1 1	 20.4 28.9	 35.3 31.6	 34.2 30.0	 20.8 29.3		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
41	F177 sx2	100	Loom weight	Two joining fragments from a triangular loom weight which includes a large part of one surface and a small section of one edge. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown to grey-brown throughout.	2	268.3	111.8	96.9	30.1		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
42	F179	30	Loom weight	Two small fragments of fired clay, probably from a loom weight(s). Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with grey-black interior.	2	21.6	35.5 25.2	34.1 17.2	27.2 14.3		?Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
43	F196	53	Loom weight	Two fragments of fired clay, probably loom weights, abraded. a) Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with grey-black interior. b) Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pale pinky-buff throughout with some patches of light grey.	2	71.7	 38.8 42.0	 41.8 25.0	 33.7 23.6		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
44	F201 sx4	152	Loom weight	Fragment of triangular loom weight, corner piece with partial perforation surviving. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pale pinky-buff and grey-brown surfaces with orangey-red and greyish-brown interior.	1	158.4	83.4	66.9	44.1		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
45	F201 sx4	153	Loom weight	a) Two joining fragments (now glued together) from a triangular loom-weight, corner fragment with the remains of two diagonal perforations visible. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pale orangey-brown and grey surfaces with orangey-red, reddish-brown and greyish-black interior. b) Six fragments of fired clay, probably all from loom weights. Two (24.6g) are in a similar fabric to the above, the others are in a softer fabric and are more abraded, mostly brownish-buff with grey interior.	1 6	197.7 73.6	97.4 -	60.5 -	45.3 -		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
46	F201 sx5	155	Loom weight	a) Fragment from the corner of a triangular loom weight with partial perforation surviving. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pinkish-orange and grey-black surfaces and interiors. b) Fragment of fired clay, fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions and an orangey-red throughout. Fabric is quite different to a lot of the other loom weight fragments so possibly not part of a weight.	1 1	134.1 24.5	75.1 46.6	54.2 29.9	31.2 23.9		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
47	F201 sx6	157	Loom weight	a) Large fragment with three joining pieces (now glued together) from a triangular loom weight. Fragment includes a large part of one face with small sections of all three edges and the remains of two diagonal perforations. The perforations are positioned in such a way that on one edge the holes would be virtually side-by-	1	390.2	115.6	93.2	40.2		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				side. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey/brown and grey-brown surfaces with a dark grey-brown interior. b) Seven small fragments in the same fabric as above and almost certainly from the same loom weight.	 7	 49.3					
48	F201 sx9	167	Loom weight	a) Fragment of cylindrical loom weight with small section of curved edge surviving. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, reddish/orangey-brown throughout. b) Two joining fragments (now glued together) from a cylindrical loom weight with small section of curved edge and flat face surviving. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, reddish/orangey-brown throughout. c) Small to very small fragments. All in a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, 11 similar in colour to the above, the others are more abraded with a light brown/buff exterior with dark grey core.	1 1 16	114.9 103.6 61.8	39.1(h) 41.2(h)	75.7 77.3	44.7 42.8		Middle Bronze Age
49	F201	173	Loom weight	a) Corner fragment from a triangular loom weight with remains of a diagonal perforation. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, reddish-brown throughout. b) Four abraded fragments (two joining), all of a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, three of light pinkish-brown with light grey core, one orangey-brown with a dark grey core.	1 4	166.7 280.1	67.3 53.6 57.6 68.0	63.4 53.1 50.1 48.0	50.3 41.5 33.8 34.8		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
50	F202 sx4	140	Clay block	Fragment from the corner of a clay block. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, brown with grey interior.	1	47.8	44.3	36.5	28.8		Undated, ?possibly Roman
51	F204 sx4	175	Loom weight	Fragment of loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pinky-brown with dark grey/black interior, abraded.	1	30.7	44.0	39.1	23.5		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
52	F205 sx2	163	Loom weight	Fragment from the corner of a triangular loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/black interior, abraded.	1	74.0	50.3	47.7	41.9		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
53	F205 sx3	166	Clay block	Fragment from the corner of a clay block. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, reddish-brown with greyish-brown interior.	1	117.2	76.8	49.9	26.7		Undated, ?possibly Roman
54	F208	176	Loom weight	Five fragments (four small) of triangular loom weight including a corner piece. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, pinkish/orangey-brown with grey/dark grey interior.	5	77.9	60.3	41.1	38.8		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
55	F231	136	Loom weight	Small fragment of fired clay, in similar fabric to other loom weights. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/black interior, abraded.	1	8.4	24.8	19.9	16.4		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
56	F233 sx1	139	Loom weight	Two fragments of probable loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, dark grey/black.	2	29.8	38.9 28.8	25.9 21.2	17.6 20.3		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
57	F244	208	Loom weight	Fragment of from the corner of a triangular loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, light grey-brown with mid grey interior, abraded.	1	23.4	30.4	31.2	30.8		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
58	F250 sx3	236	Loom weight	Small and very small fragments of fired clay all in the same fabric with two including partial perforations. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/black interior.	22	183.3	-	-	-		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
59	F253	210	Loom weight	Fragment of fired clay, probably from a loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, dark brown with dark grey/black interior, abraded.	1	25.1	33.1	26.2	26.0		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
60	F256 sx2	197	Loom weight	Three fragments, two very small, the larger from the corner of a triangular loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, grey-brown with dark grey/black interior.	1 2	116.6 19.9	67.7 -	67.9 -	45.2 -		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
61	F259	194	Loom weight	Fragment of fired clay in a similar fabric to other loom weights. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey interior.	1	45.1	48.9	39.1	27.6		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
62	F263	199	Loom weight	Fragment from the corner of a triangular loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, light brown with orangey-brown interior.	1	42.1	41.6	32.5	31.1		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
63	F264	206	Loom weight	Fragment of fired clay in a similar fabric to other loom weights. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/brown interior.	1	18.3	42.4	18.1	29.0		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
64	F287 sx2	242	Loom weight	a) Two fragments (glued together) from a triangular loom weight with a small part of one edge and the remains of two diagonal perforations surviving. b) Seven small fragments probably from the same loom weight. All are in a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/brown interior.	1 7	312.7 57.3	108.4 -	65.8 -	71.6 -		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
65	L8	21	Loom weight	Two fragments of triangular loom weight, one internal piece with part of a perforation surviving, the other a corner fragment also with partial perforation. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown/brown with dark grey/brown interior.	2	193.8	80.1 59.0	58.9 38.5	42.2 35.9		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
66	L8	22	Loom weight	Three fragments of triangular loom weight and 24 other small fragments. All in a fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions. a) Corner fragment with diagonal perforation. Slightly orangey-brown with a dark grey interior. b) Corner fragment with diagonal perforation. Pinkish-grey with an orangey-brown interior. c) Fragment with perforation. Slightly orangey-brown with a dark grey interior. d) 24 small and very small fragments, in a variety of colours similar to the above.	 1 1 1 24	 167.3 47.3 39.0 243.1	 66.0 46.4 56.6 -	 64.3 43.9 28.6 -	 42.3 25.8 27.4 -		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
67	L8	23	Loom weight	Fragment of loom weight. Fine sandy fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey/brown interior.	1	208.3	71.0	74.2	50.2		Middle/Late Iron Age-early Roman
68	L12	82	Loom weight	Fragment from the corner of a triangular loom weight. Fine sandy	1	48.2	54.3	35.0	31.1		Middle/Late Iron

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				fabric with small grit inclusions, orangey-brown with dark grey interior.							Age-early Roman
69	F222	120	Worked stone	Fragment of quartzite (quartzarenite) with medium-coarse crystals, with two deep grooves cut across the surface with other shallow (worn) grooves just visible. Could possibly be a fragment of quernstone.	1	323.6	127.5	84.0	26.7		?Roman
70	F237	146	Worked stone	Two fragments of quartzite (quartzarenite) with medium-coarse crystals, larger piece appears to have two flat surfaces, the smaller piece one flat surface. Could possibly be fragments of quernstone.	2	219.4	77.8	61.5	24.1		?Roman
71	U/S MD	325	Fragment	Fragment of lead	1	1.7	18.6	8.5	2.9		Undated
-	F237	146	Iron nail	Probable iron nail, covered in corrosion so impossible to discern any more details	1	4.9	33.0	-	-	-	
-	F250	227	Iron nail	Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 12mm diameter).	1	7.6	56.8	-	-	-	
-	F360	332	Iron nail	Broken into two joining pieces, possibly complete, square-sectioned shank, head obscured within corrosion	1	10.5	44.1	-	-	-	
-	F402 sx1	301	Iron nail	Broken in three joining pieces, square-sectioned shank clenched twice at 90°, head obscured within corrosion.	1	7.6	*c* 59.4	-	-	-	
-	L8	21	Iron nail	Nail shank, square-sectioned	1	3.0	41.5	-	-	-	

Discarded modern metal finds

U/S MD (63) – Fragment of copper-alloy machinery rivet, 6.8g.
U/S MD (318) – Fragment of modern copper-alloy strip, 0.2g.
U/S MD (321) – Fragment of modern copper-alloy sheet with traces of paint, 27.1g.
U/S MD (322) – Fragment of copper-alloy strip, 31.7g, machine-made, uncertain function presumably agricultural.
U/S MD (327) – Relatively modern copper-alloy button, flat round head (15.4mm diameter), shank broken, 1.8g.
F354 (272) – Fragment of post-medieval/modern iron wire, round-sectioned, 4.2g.
F365 (284) – Two fragments of post-medieval/modern copper-alloy strips, folded, 1.7g.
F470 (346) – Two fragments of iron (37.5g) and three modern iron nails with wood adhering (16.6g), World War II.
F470 (347) – Two fragments of iron (55.9g) and a shot-gun cartridge, World War II.

Appendix 6 Human remains data

Summary of all remains

Context	Total weight (g)	MNI	Age	Sex	Stature	Pathologies
F249	1152g*	1	adult	?female	around 5'0" (153cm)	-
F338	17.83g	?1	-	-	-	-
F347	114.13g	?1	-	-	-	-
F351	3.78g	?1	-	-	-	-
F376	87.29g	?1	-	-	-	-

*also contains soil as condition of bone meant it could not be washed

Cremation size groups

Context	10mm+		7-10mm		5-7mm		3-5mm		<3mm	
F338	0	0	1	0.93g	11	3.59g	75	6.72g	-	6.59g
F347	0	0	7	3.74g	60	17.20g	1687	71.13g	-	22.06g
F351	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	3.71g	-	0.07g
F376	0	0	5	2.05g	471	52.35g	904	21.83g	-	11.06g

Cremation colour groups

Context	White		White-grey		Black-brown	
F338	68	9.12g	19	2.12g	0	0g
F347	1503	61.18g	251	30.89g	0	0
F351	106	3.71g	0	0g	0	0g
F376	437	47.70g	175	25.16g	30	3.37g

Stature estimation formulae for F249

Pearson (1899):

- Femur, Female White (left): 72.844+1.945 x41 (±0.3058) = 152.59 (152.28-152.90)
- Femur, Female White (right): 72.844+1.945×37 (±0.3058) = 145.81 (145.50-146.12)
- Tibia, Female White (left): 74.774+2.353×34 (±0.3146) = 154.78 (154.47-155.09)
- Humerus, Female White (right): 71.475+2.754×24 (±0.3284) =140.33 (140.00-140.66)
- Radius, Female White (left/right): 81.224+3.343×23 (±0.3816) =158.11 (157.73-158.49)
- Femur and Tibia, Female White (left): 69.561 + 1.117×41 + 1.125×34 (±0.2922) = 153.61 (153.32-153.90)
- Humerus and Radius, Female White (right): 70.542 + 2.582 x24 + 0.281 x23 (±0.3279) = 138.97 (138.64-139.30)
- Femur and Humerus, Female White (right): 67.435 + 1.339×37 + 1.037 x24 (±0.2971) = 141.87 (141.57-142.17)

Trotter & Gleser (1958):

- Humerus, Whites (right): 2.88×24 + 77.70 (±4.61) = 146.82 (141.21-151.43)
- Radius, Whites (right): 3.77×23 +79.13 (±4.66) = 165.84 (161.18-170.50)
- Ulna, Whites (right): 3.59×23 + 76.95 (±4.71) = 159.52 (154.81-164.23)
- Femur, Whites (right): 2.25×37 + 68.40 (±4.04) = 151.65 (147.61-155.69)
- Femur, Whites (left): 2.30×41 + 65.82 (±3.97) = 160.12 (156.15-164.09)
- Tibia, Whites (left): 2.43×34 + 76.13 (±3.86) = 158.75 (154.89-162.61)

Dupertuis & Hadden (1951):

- Femur, Female Whites (left): 62.872 + 2.322×41 (±0.2256) = 158.07 (157.84-158.30)
- Femur, Female Whites (right): 62.872 + 2.322x 37 (±0.2256) = 148.79 (148.56-149.02)
- Tibia, Female Whites (left): 71.652 + 2.635×34 (±0.2433) = 161.24 (161.00-161.48)
- Humerus, Female Whites (right): 56.287 + 3.448×24 (±0.2762) = 139.04 (138.76-139.32)
- Radius, Female Whites (left/right): 68.238 + 4.248×23 (±0.2963) = 165.94 (165.64-166.24)
- Femur and Tibia, Female Whites (left): 57.872 + 1.354 (41 + 34) (±0.2016) = 159.42 (159.22-159.62)
- Humerus and Radius, Female Whites (right): 42.386 + 2.280 (24 + 23) (±0.2134) = 149.55 (149.34-149.76)
- Femur and Tibia, Female Whites (left): 60.377 + 1.472×41 + 1.133×34 (±0.2063) = 159.25 (159.04-159.46)

F249 Summary

HUMANOS

Turpin's Farm. Frinton on Sea Exc Grave: F249

N° FWTF22 Latitude N 51°50'54" Longitude E 001°14'40"

Digging N° 249

L 147 cm x l 82 cm x p cm Profile flat bottom Form oval

Compact, dry, mid orangey-grey silty clay backfill with frequent stone inclusions

copper coin (55), jar pot (177).

Field Area 1 Phase Roman Dating 2nd Century

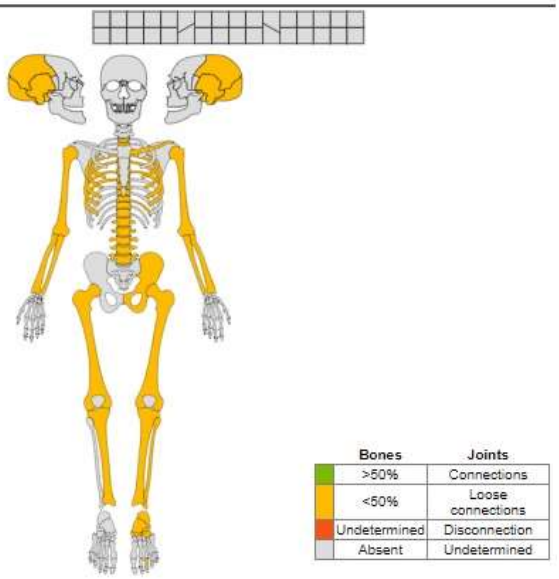
178

Deposit Primary

Age [18 ; 50] Sex Female

Funeral archaeology

Funeral architecture	Grave
General position	on the right side
Upper limbs symmetry	Missing
Lower limbs symmetry	Missing
Head/feet orientation	SE-NW
Shroud	Missing
Clothes	Missing
Shoes	Missing
Area of decomposition	Undetermined



Furniture

N°	Denomination	Dating	Raw material
SF5	sestertius	162-163AD	copper alloy

Metrics

humerus_R	Length (on site):	24	cm
radius_R	Length (on site):	23	cm
radius_L	Length (on site):	23	cm
fémur_R	Length (on site):	37	cm
femur_L	Length (on site):	41	cm
tibia_ L	Length (on site):	34	cm

Discret trait

–

Appendix 7 Animal bone

Part 1 – Catalogue list of POSACs and NCS by date

Notes
Skeletal element completeness (%) = each skeletal part that meets the criteria for a POSAC is given a percentage value based upon its estimated completeness with 100% representing a complete example of its type.

Keys to cut, worked, gnawed, burnt, pathology, condition and condition other codes.

Code	Cut marks	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other
0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
1	Single fine cut	Slight superficial dog gnawing	Slight (local) burning	Injury (trauma)	Perfect or near perfect	Consistent natural colour
2	Multiple fine cuts	Moderate dog gnawing	Burnt black	Joint disease	Slight surface erosion	Speckled colouring or irregular staining
3	Single chop mark	Heavy destructive dog gnawing	Burnt blue grey	Infection and inflammation	Moderate surface erosion	Uniform strong discolouration or staining
4	Multiple chop marks	Canid digested	Calcinated grey, white	Metabolic disturbance	Severe surface erosion	Mineral deposition on surface
5	Saw marks	Rodent gnawed		Tumour (neoplasia)	Amorphous bone lump	
6	Recent damage (excavation)	Cat tooth puncture hole		Exostosis	Subaerial weathering	
7	Scoop marks				Localised area of abrasion	
8	Split sagittally					
9	Split transversely					
10	Cubing of epiphyses/ astragali					
11	Split or broken deliberately					

Large-sized mammal (Lsm) = Most likely cattle, but possibly horse or larger species of deer.
Medium-sized mammal (Msm) = Probably sheep or goat but possibly smaller species of deer.
Small-sized mammal (Ssm) = Small dog or cat sized.

Codes used to describe the NCS in the comments section

Code	Skeletal element	Code	Skeletal element	Code	Skeletal element	Code	Skeletal element
1Ph	first phalange	**Ma**	mandible	**Ph**	phalange	**Tf**	tooth fragment
2Ph	second phalange	**Mc**	metacarpal	**Pe**	pelvis	**Ti**	tibia
Ax	axis	**Mp**	metapodial	**Ra**	radius	**Ul**	ulna
Dy	diaphysis	**Mt**	metatarsal	**Rb**	rib	**Ve**	vertebrae
Fe	femur	**Mtf**	mandibular tooth fragment	**Sa**	sacrum	**(X)**	cut or chop mark?
Hc	horn core	**Mx**	maxilla	**Sc**	scapula		
Hu	humerus	**Mxt**	maxilla tooth	**Sk**	skull		

Prehistoric

Context	Section	Excavation area	Period	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F19	-	6	LBA	Pit	302	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small fragments of tooth enamel - upper molar.	-
F167	-	2		Pit	8	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mxt (incisor fragment). Very poor condition, may have been burnt?	-
F167	-	2		Pit	8	NCS	Unidentified	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Msm Dy fragments?	-
F167	-	2		Pit	9	NCS	Large sized mammal	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Sa?	-
F167	-	2		Pit	9	NCS	Unidentified	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	151	NCS	Unidentified	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	151	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	151	NCS	Medium sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	152	NCS	Large sized mammal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rb, Ve, Ti, Dy. Vertebrae sagittal split? Black scorching on one piece.	-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	NCS	Large sized mammal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe, Rb.	-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	NCS	Medium sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ti.	-
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	Single mandibular tooth: M2	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3		95
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	Single mandibular tooth: M2	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2		95

Context	Section	Excavation area	Period	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	Single mandibular tooth: P4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2		95
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3		95
F201	sx4	1	EIA	Ring ditch	153	NCS	Unidentified	17	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	157	NCS	Unidentified	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	157	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy fragments, very poor condition.	-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	157	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		15
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	157	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very poor condition.	-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	158	NCS	Large sized mammal	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve, Rb. Very bad condition.	-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	158	NCS	Unidentified	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very poor condition.	-
F201	sx6	1	EIA	Ring ditch	159	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe.	-
F201	sx9	1	EIA	Ring ditch	167	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf. Enamel fragment.	-
F201	sx9	1	EIA	Ring ditch	167	NCS	Unidentified	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Amorphous lumps.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	170	NCS	Large sized mammal	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Rb.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	170	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe, Ax (X). Possibly split?	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	170	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve?	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	171	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Tf. Molar.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	171	NCS	Large sized mammal	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ti, Dy, Tf, Rb.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	171	NCS	Medium sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ti, Ra.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		60
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ul, Ra, Mc, Mxt.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very poor condition. Almost amorphous lumps.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	NCS	Unidentified	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	NCS	Large sized mammal	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe, Rb, Dy.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	173	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	3	0	3	2	2	Socket of P4 in mandible is swollen. Tooth is broken.	33
F201	sx1	1	EIA	Ring ditch	76	Mandible	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3		10

Context	Section	Excavation area	Period	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F201	sx1	1	EIA	Ring ditch	76	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc, dog gnawed and with multiple transverse cut marks on posterior of diaphysis.	-
F201	sx1	1	EIA	Ring ditch	76	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Sk.	-
F201	sx1	1	EIA	Ring ditch	76	NCS	Medium sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F201	-	1	EIA	Ring ditch	9	NCS	Unidentified	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F229	sx2	1		Ditch	211	NCS	Large sized mammal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy fragments.	-
F229	sx2	1		Ditch	211	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc.	-
F229	sx2	1		Ditch	211	NCS	Unidentified	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lsm and msm sized fragments? Dy.	-
F229	sx2	1		Ditch	211	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra. Uniform fragment sized - deliberate breakage?	-
F242	-	1	LIA	Pit	10	NCS	Unidentified	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, Vt. Poor condition - mixture of possibly Msm and Lsm?	-
F242	-	1	LIA	Pit	10	NCS	Small sized mammal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rb, Vt.	-
F278	-	1		Ditch	230	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F278	-	1		Ditch	230	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-
F278	-	1		Ditch	230	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve?	-
F278	sx2	1		Ditch	239	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maxilla molars and Tf fragments.	-
F287	sx2	1		Ditch	242	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe?	-
F289	sx2	1	LBA - EIA	Ditch	248	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-
F475		5		Ditch	349	NCS	Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragments of a shed antler (29). Base is present but all pieces are in very poor condition.	-
F475		5		Ditch	355	NCS	Unidentified	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf enamel fragments.	-

Roman

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F107	-	1, 2	Ditch	2	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-
F158	sx2	1	Ditch	67	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	90
F158	sx2	1	Ditch	67	Single mandibular tooth: I	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	-	80
F158	sx2	1	Ditch	67	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F158	-	1	Ditch	88	Mandible	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	4	0	0	0	4	2	Mandible fragmented into 18 pieces. Also, oblique chop mark on neck of mandible between P2 and the incisors. Multiple fine cuts transverse across ramus.	80
F158	-	1	Ditch	88	NCS	Unidentified	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Four pieces burnt black.	-
F158	-	1	Ditch	88	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe?	-
F158	-	1	Ditch	98	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F163	-	2	Ditch	6	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F163	sx3	2	Ditch	42	NCS	Unidentified	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very poor condition - unidentifiable.	-
F163	sx3	2	Ditch	42	NCS	Large sized mammal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, unidentified.	-
F172	-	1	Ditch	15	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mandible fragments.	-
F172	-	1	Ditch	15	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F173	-	1, 2	Ditch	17	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe? Deliberate breakage?	-
F174	-	2	Ditch	19	Metatarsal (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	5	0	0	3	2	Dog and rodent gnawed.	30
F174	sx2	2	Ditch	26	Humerus (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	25
F174	sx2	2	Ditch	26	NCS	Unidentified	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F174	sx2	2	Ditch	26	NCS	Large sized mammal	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F174	sx2	2	Ditch	26	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mtf. (Mandibular tooth fragment).	-
F175	-	2	Pit	25	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hu.	-
F177	-	1	Ditch	28	NCS	Medium sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mp, Dy.	-
F177	-	1	Ditch	28	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve, Mp.	-
F177	-	1	Ditch	28	First phalanx (proximal)	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	75

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
					F										
F177	sx2	1	Ditch	100	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Hu. Single cut mark on mandible fragment.	-
F177	sx2	1	Ditch	100	Femur (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	-	20
F177	sx2	1	Ditch	100	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	80
F177	sx2	1	Ditch	100	NCS	Large sized mammal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F177	sx2	1	Ditch	100	NCS	Unidentified	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	NCS	Large sized mammal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Pe fragment with multiple fine cuts.	-
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	60
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	Single mandibular tooth: dp4	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	66
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	Single mandibular tooth: P3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	60
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	Single mandibular tooth: M2	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	90
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	85
F177	sx4	1	Ditch	149	NCS	Medium sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F177	sx5	1	Ditch	154	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	85
F177	sx5	1	Ditch	154	Single mandibular tooth: dp4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	100
F177	sx5	1	Ditch	154	NCS	Medium sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F179	sx2	1	Ditch	33	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	20
F179	sx2	1	Ditch	33	Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	-	95
F179	sx2	1	Ditch	33	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	80

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F179	sx2	1	Ditch	33	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Sc, Rb.	-
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	35	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	36	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	70
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	36	NCS	Unidentified	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mostly lsm?	-
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	36	NCS	Medium sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Dy.	-
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	36	NCS	Large sized mammal	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Ma. Rodent gnawed Ma (lsm).	-
F179	sx3	1	Ditch	36	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F182	-	1	Pit	38	NCS	Unidentified	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F182	-	1	Pit	38	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sc.	-
F191	-	2	Ditch	46	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mt broken into four fragments.	-
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe, Ra (X), Ma.	-
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	NCS	Large sized mammal	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve, Dy, Rb.	-
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	Tibia (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	-	10
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	70
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	70
F196	-	1	Ditch	53	NCS	Unidentified	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F197	sx2	1	Ditch	97	NCS	Unidentified	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F197	sx2	1	Ditch	97	NCS	Large sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sc. Probably bos.	-
F197	sx2	1	Ditch	97	Scapula - coracoid	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	-	10
F197	sx4	1	Ditch	101	NCS	Medium sized mammal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F199	-	1	Ditch	74	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F199	-	1	Ditch	74	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F202	sx4	1	Ditch	140	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe. Equid? Small - donkey sized (ref. collection).	-
F202	sx4	1	Ditch	140	Humerus (distal) F	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	1	0	0	3	3		15
F202	sx4	1	Ditch	140	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2Ph.	-

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F202	sx4	1	Ditch	140	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Ovis aries (sheep)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robust horn core. Sawn off at base.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	Metacarpal (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	Broken into at least three fragments.	20
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Unidentified	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	Scapula - coracoid?	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	11	0	0	0	3	2	Possibly chopped or deliberate breakage?	7
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	Astragalus	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2		100
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	Astragalus	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	11	1	0	0	3	3	Distal articulation is broken - possibly deliberate breakage? May have been dog gnawed.	90
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ul.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Medium sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rb, Dy.	-
F202	sx1/2	1	Ditch	69	NCS	Large sized mammal	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc, Ve, Pe, Hu, Dy.	-
F202	sx3	1	Ditch	83	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc.	-
F202	sx3	1	Ditch	83	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	Oblique break across lateral side of articulation?	10
F202	sx3	1	Ditch	83	NCS	Large sized mammal	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rb, Ti, Dy.	-
F204	sx2	1	Ditch	84	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ul	-
F205	sx1	1	Ditch	80	NCS	Large sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poor condition.	-
F205	sx1	1	Ditch	80	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tooth enamel fragment? Canine?	-
F205	sx1	1	Ditch	80	NCS	Medium sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F205	sx2	1	Ditch	163	NCS	Unidentified	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F205	sx4	1	Ditch	180	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tarsal.	-
F205	sx5	1	Ditch	183	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve.	-
F208	-	1	Pit	111	NCS	Small sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rb.	-
F208	-	1	Pit	111	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc.	-
F213	sx2	1	Ditch/gully	108	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F217	sx2	1	Ditch	122	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F217	sx2	1	Ditch	122	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	66
F217	sx2	1	Ditch	122	NCS	Medium sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma.	-
F217	sx2	1	Ditch	122	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burnt black/grey.	-
F217	sx3	1	Ditch	133	NCS	Large sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F217	sx3	1	Ditch	133	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mxt.	-
F227	-	1	Pit	138	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mandibular M3 fragments.	-
F235	-	1	Pit	144	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve.	-
F235	-	1	Pit	144	Radius (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	2	0	0	4	3	Two fragments of same distal joint but oddly they do not completely join - there is a third (central) piece missing. Deliberate breakage?	10
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	2	0	0	4	5	-	30
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	Tibia (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	-	20
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ti, Mp.	-
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	NCS	Large sized mammal	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe, Rb, Dy.	-
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	Astragalus	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	-	100
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	NCS	Unidentified	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	Tibia (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	-	10
F243	-	1	Ditch	162	NCS	Medium sized mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F250	-	1	Ditch	182	NCS	Medium sized mammal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ti, Rb	-
F250	-	1	Ditch	182	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F250	-	1	Ditch	182	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ve.	-
F250	sx2	1	Ditch	227	NCS	Unidentified	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F250	sx2	1	Ditch	227	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra.	-
F250	sx2	1	Ditch	227	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mx?	-
F254	-	1	Post-hole	188	NCS	Unidentified	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F255	sx1	1	Ditch/gully	189	NCS	Unidentified	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F255	sx3	1	Ditch/gully	192	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Molar fragment.	-
F255	sx3	1	Ditch/gully	192	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Canine fragment?	-
F255	sx3	1	Ditch/gully	192	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pe.	-
F256	sx2	1	Ditch	197	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, upper Tf. (Praemaxilla?)	-
F256	sx2	1	Ditch	197	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F259	-	1	Ditch	195	NCS	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	201	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ul.	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	201	NCS	Medium sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	201	NCS	Large sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Ve. The two Ve fragments are burnt black/grey/white.	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	NCS	Unidentified	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk. Msm or Lsm?	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	-	15
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	50
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, Mp.	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk with Hc?	-
F264	sx1	1	Ditch	202	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Mc.	-
F264	sx3	1	Ditch	203	NCS	Medium sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hu. Possibly pig?	-
F266	-	1	Pit	214	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-
F266	-	1	Pit	214	NCS	Unidentified	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragments calcinated white.	-
F283	-	1	Pit	233	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf, Dy.	-
F283	-	1	Pit	233	NCS	Unidentified	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	20	Mandible	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	2	0	0	6	2	Fragmented into approx. 20 pieces.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	21	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mxt.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	21	NCS	Large sized mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	Tibia (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	-	10
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Unidentified	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	Undiagnostic fragments less than 10mm in size. Poor condition - very rare fragments burnt black or black/grey.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Unidentified	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small fragments, nearly all Dy, probably Msm but their small fragment size makes this	-

Context	Section	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
														difficult to determine. Size range 10 - 35mm. Poor condition.	
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Medium sized mammal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Unidentified	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Medium sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Large sized mammal	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mc.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mxt.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	22	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mt.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	23	NCS	Large sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ma, Dy.	-
L008	-	2	Accumulation	23	Single mandibular tooth: M2	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	80
L008	-	2	Accumulation	23	Single mandibular tooth: M1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	100
L008	-	2	Accumulation	23	First phalanx (proximal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	4	1	0	0	3	3	-	95
L008	-	2	Accumulation	23	Tibia (distal) F	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	25
L011	-	1	Accumulation	66	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, Mxt.	-
L011	-	1	Accumulation	96	NCS	Large sized mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Epiphysial fragment - unfused. Not sure which joint as in poor condition.	-
L011	-	1	Accumulation	160	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper molar.	-
L012	-	1	Accumulation	82	NCS	Large sized mammal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L012	-	1	Accumulation	82	NCS	Equus caballus (horse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mxt.	-

Medieval

Context	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F436	5, 6	Ditch	327	NCS	Unidentified	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F436	5, 6	Ditch	327	NCS	Large sized mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dy, Pe.	-
F436	5, 6	Ditch	334	NCS	Unidentified	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Undated

Context	Excavation area	Feature type	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F185	1	Ditch	206	NCS	Unidentified	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F185	1	Ditch	206	NCS	Large sized mammal	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, Ax, Rb, Mp, Dy.	-
F185	1	Ditch	206	NCS	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra, Mc, Dy.	-
F185	1	Ditch	206	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ra, Ul, Tf.	-
F185	1	Ditch	206	First phalanx (proximal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	-	100
F185	1	Ditch	206	Radius (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	30
F185	1	Ditch	206	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	-	10
F426	6	Post-hole	310	NCS	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tf.	-

Part 2 – Mensurable data

All measurements are in mm.
a = Poor or low-quality measurement taken on very abraded/degraded region of bone surface.

Complete skeletal elements

Date	Context	Finds number	Species	Element	GL	BD	BP	SD
Roman	F264	206	Bos	1st phalanx	58.78 a	25.27 a	26.08	24.54

Cattle metatarsal

Date	Context	Finds number	B at F	BFd	BFDm (a)	1	2 Ddm	3	BFdl (b)	4	5 Ddl	6
Roman	F174	19	50.62	55.28	26.06	22.1	29.6	26.4	24.01 a	21.45	29.46	27.74

Cattle astragalus

Date	Context	Finds number	GL1	Bd	D1	Notes
Roman	F202	69	57.2	Broken	32.14	
Roman	F243	162	57.6	38.16 a	32.4 a	Abraded and with some mineral deposition on surface.

Caprine humerus

Date	Context	Finds number	GLC	BT	BT1	HTC
Roman	F202 sx4	140	Broken	25.34	22.8	13.02

Cattle humerus

Date	Context	Finds number	GLC	BT	HTC
Roman (LIA – Roman)	F174 sx2	26	Broken	60.72 a	27.52

Cattle M3

Date	Context	Finds number	L	wl	Comments
Roman	F179 sx2	33	34.7	14.87	
Roman	F177	100	32.98	14.83	
Roman	F158	88	38.05	14.53	Measured in jaw.

Tooth and mandible wear stage – Caprine TWS and MWS

Date	Context	Finds number	Element	P2	P3	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	Notes
Prehistoric (EIA)	F201	153	Isolated tooth					g			
Prehistoric (EIA)	F201	153	Isolated tooth				g				
Prehistoric (EIA)	F201	153	Isolated tooth						g		
Prehistoric (EIA)	F201	153	Isolated tooth						g		
Prehistoric (EIA)	F201	173	Mandible	absent	absent		Broken	g			
Roman	F196	53	Isolated tooth					g			
Roman	F264	202	Mandible		Present	h					
Roman	F217 sx2	122	Isolated tooth							e	Estimated on broken tooth.
Roman	F264 sx1	202	Mandible	Present	Present	g		b			Part of mandible and two loose teeth from tooth row.
Roman	F177 sx5	154	Isolated tooth			g					
Roman	F177 sx5	154	Isolated tooth					f			

Part 3 – Sample data

Pit F19 – Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age)

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<42> Fill A	12	2	6 - 15mm	25%	White	Cattle/sheep or goat	Tooth enamel fragments (11 pieces).
						Unidentified	Includes fragments of diaphysis and several amorphous pieces.
<54> Fill B	12	1	29 - 43mm	10%	Black/grey, white.	Cattle	Tooth enamel fragments (8 pieces).
						Sheep/goat	Incisor fragment (1).
						Pig	Tooth enamel fragment (1).
						Unidentified	Two burnt unidentified fragments.
<55> Fill C	49	12	7 - 25mm	2%	White	Sheep/goat	Tooth enamel fragments (11).
						Unidentified	Includes fragments of diaphysis and several amorphous pieces.
<56> Fill D	21	8	8 - 30mm	5%	Black/grey	Unidentified	Includes a few undiagnostic diaphysis fragments in very poor condition. One fragment was burnt.

Pit F248 – Roman

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<3>	41	4	5 - 22mm	100%	Calcinated	Sheep/goat	Unfused distal epiphysis condyle from a metapodial.
						Unidentified	Undiagnostic small pieces (Msm/ssm) including some diaphysis fragments.

Ditch F252 – Prehistoric (Middle Iron Age)

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<16>	4	6	28 - 43mm	0%	-	Cattle	Tooth fragments (4).

Cremation burial F338 – Undated

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<30>	98	12	6 - 24mm	100%	Calcinated	Unidentified	Undiagnostic pieces (Msm/ssm), consisting mainly of tiny skull fragments.

Cremation burial F347 – Undated

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<25>	180	24	4 - 17mm	100%	Calcinated	Unidentified	No fragments clearly identifiable as to species. Four pieces may be diaphysis fragments from medium sized mammals. Other pieces include tiny fragments of skull and more diaphysis fragments.
<33>	300	48	5 - 21mm	100%	Calcinated	Unidentified	Undiagnostic pieces (Msm/ssm), consisting of tiny skull and diaphysis fragments.

Cremation burial F351 – Undated

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<35>	14	1	6 - 12mm	100%	Calcinated	Unidentified	Undiagnostic pieces (Msm/ssm), consisting of tiny skull and diaphysis fragments.

Pit F433 – Roman

Sample number	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	Fragment size	% burnt	Degree of burning	Species	Comments
<47>	43	1	4 - 23mm	0%	-	Fish (indeterminate species)	Five small vertebrae, 2.37mm to 3.39mm in diameter. Two small fragments of intermuscular bone?
						Bird (indeterminate species)	4th phalange (one-piece, domestic fowl?).
						Amphibian (indeterminate species)	Radius fragment (one piece, frog?).
						Microfauna	Twenty three pieces including scapula and diaphysis fragments.
						Unidentified	Includes undiagnostic diaphysis fragments.

Part 4 – Animal bone group 1 (F433, finds number 312)

The main part of the group is four feet of a cow and a rack of six ribs. All epiphyses are fused. Age of animal is greater than 2 – 2.5 yrs.
Total of 252 pieces weighing 1.586 kg.

Front left foot (Fn 328) (15 pieces totalling 376g)

Skeletal element	GL	Glpe	DLS	Ld	MBS	Bp	SD	Bd	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	a2 Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	b5 Ddl	B6
Carpals (8 complete)																		
Metacarpal (complete)	190					58.53	35.36		55.9	64.07	31.33	24.65	33.3	29.54	29	23.12	32.23a	29.3
1st phalange axial (complete)		56.23				31.8	27.17	29.84										
Peripheral (complete)		57.07				31.57	27.54	29.46										
2nd phalange axial (complete)	36.48					31.06	26.66	26.74										
Peripheral (complete)	36.34					31.04	25.3	26.33										
3rd phalange axial (complete)			74.01a	Damaged	24.85													
Peripheral (complete)			Damaged	Damaged	24.1a													

Front right foot (Fn331) (14 pieces totalling 374g).

Skeletal element	Notes	GL	Glpe	Bp	SD	Bd	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	a2 Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	b5 Ddl	B6
Carpals (3 complete, 4 fragmentary)																
Metacarpal (complete)	Distal end is present but broken into two pieces.	Damaged		58.09	35.3a		Damaged	Damaged	32	23.1	33.4	28.7	28.8	21.5	31.2	28.4a
1st phalange axial (complete)			57.43	31.14	27.78	30.75										
Peripheral (complete)			56.47a	33.09	27.39	29.57										
2nd phalange axial (complete)		Damaged		30.83	Damaged	Damaged										

Peripheral (complete)		36.46		30.6	25.89	26.08a										
3rd phalange axial (complete)	Distal end of hoof missing.															
Peripheral (complete)	Distal end of hoof missing.															

Rear left foot (Fn 330) (8 pieces totalling 348g).

Skeletal element	Notes	GL	Glpe	Bp	SD	Bd	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	a2 Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	b5 Ddl	B6
Tarsals (5 complete)																
Metatarsal (complete)	Distal end is present but broken into two pieces.	Damaged		48.4	26.4		Damaged	Damaged	Damaged	21.7	30.9	Damaged	25.6	Damaged	Damaged	Damaged
1st phalange axial (complete)			59.44	29.29	25.25	29.11										
Peripheral (complete)			60.34	29.3	23.11	27.43a										

Rear right foot (Fn 329) (12 pieces totalling 262g).

Skeletal element	GL	Glpe	Bp	SD	Bd	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	a2 Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	b5 Ddl	B6
Tarsals (4 complete, 4 fragments)															
Metatarsal (complete)	219		49.2	26.5		51.7	56.2 a	Damaged	21.7	30.6a	26.5a	Damaged	19.2	Damaged	25.9
1st phalange axial (complete)		59.14	29.78	24.87	29.14										
Peripheral (complete)		Damaged	Damaged	22.71a	Damaged										
2nd phalange axial (fragmentary)	Damaged		Damaged	Damaged	Damaged										

Ribs

Ribs	Notes
Ribs (Fn 315) (226g)	202 fragments in very poor condition, representing 6 ribs.

Additional bone from F433

Context	Finds number	Skeletal part	Taxon	Number	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments	POSAC completeness (%)
F433	312	First phalanx (proximal) F	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	100
F433	312	NCS	Unidentified	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sk, unidentified.	-
F433	312	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	Too abraded at proximal and distal ends for accurate measurement. In process of fusing?	100
F433	312	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	100
F433	312	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	90
F433	312	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mp, 1P.	-
F433	312	First phalanx (proximal) F	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	50
F433	312	NCS	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carpal bones?	-
F433	312	Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	50
F433	312	Third phalanx	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	50
F433	312	Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	50
F433	312	Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	100
F433	312	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	-	100

State of epiphysial fusion of the Sus domesticus foot POSACs from F433

Taxon	Anatomical area	Skeletal part	Age determination
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Feet and ankles	First phalanx (proximal) F	1-2 yrs. +
		First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	Less than 1-2 yrs.
		Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Less than 2 yrs.
		Metacarpal (distal) epiphysis U	Less than 2 yrs.
		Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	Less than 2 yrs.
		Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	Less than 2 yrs.

Additional measurable data

All measurements are in mm.

Complete skeletal elements

Context	Finds number	Species	Element	GL	BD	BP	SD
F433	312	Sus	1st phalanx	33.1	14.04	14.15	14.26
F433	312	Sus	1st phalanx	34.01	13.74	15.42	13.24

OASIS Summary for colchest3-515331

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-515331
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton, Essex, CO13 0UJ: March-September 2022
Sitename	Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, CO13 0UJ
Sitecode	FWTF22
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02p
Activity type	Excavation
Planning Id	22/01333/FUL, 16/0031/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-Mar-2022 - 28-Sep-2022
Location	Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, CO13 0UJ NGR : TM 23590 21590 LL : 51.84810342235084, 1.244864404060643 12 Fig : 623590,221590
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Tendring Parish : Frinton and Walton
Project Methodology	Archaeological excavations took place in seven areas totalling 1.57ha or 13% of the c 11.82ha development site. All fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with: Archaeological mitigation strategy – Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex (16/00031/OUT) (RPS 2022); Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2016); Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its Code of Conduct (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022); East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/; relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022).

Project Results	Archaeological excavation took place on a c 11.82ha development site at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. Situated on the northern edge of Frinton-on-Sea and to the west of Walton-on-the-Naze, it was located within an area of cropmarks where an earlier archaeological evaluation had revealed both prehistoric and Roman remains. Excavations took place in seven areas totalling 1.57ha or 13% of the development site, with significant archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods revealed. Prehistoric remains consist of a probable enclosure or field system located towards the centre and southern edge of the site which could be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. No structural evidence was confidently identified although there was a scatter of undated post-holes and two ovens, especially in Areas 3, 5 and 6 that could be associated with this activity. Finds were scarce, but pottery and loom weights attest to some short-term or temporary occupation. In the north-west corner of the development site, an Early or Middle Iron Age ring-ditch formed a significant feature in the landscape. The function of the ring-ditch is uncertain. It could be a barrow, an open area ritual/mortuary enclosure, a large drainage feature surrounding a roundhouse or a stock coral. Also located within the north-west corner of the development site was a small rural Late Iron Age to Roman settlement. The earliest phase of the settlement, dating from the Late Iron Age to the late 2nd/early 3rd century, was defined by a large drainage channel to the south-east, with a rectangular enclosure, roundhouse, stock enclosure and field systems continuing to the north-west and beyond the edge of the site. Stock enclosures and cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains show that animals were being kept on site. Pottery was found in abundance and triangular loom weights attest to textile production. One grave dating from the later 2nd century was found in the centre of the area defined by the earlier ring-ditch. Sometime around the later 2nd/early 3rd century, the layout of the settlement was abandoned and reorientated with another rectangular enclosure cutting across many of the earlier features. The enclosure was itself abandoned in the later 3rd century. Many of the finds assemblages parallel the earlier settlement, but include a small quantity of metal-working debris. Unexpectedly, an Anglo-Saxon rectangular post-built structure was found along the southern edge of Area 6/the development site. Standing at 9.18m by 5.87m, a single sherd of 6th to 7th century pottery was recovered from the structure, with the remains of a globular jar of the same date found in a nearby pit. The structure was built using the post-in-trench construction method which is not common in Anglo-Saxon settlements and, where present, seems to have been used more in the Middle Saxon period and for larger buildings. It would seem unlikely that this building exists in isolation, and it is probably an outlier for a larger Anglo-Saxon settlement to the south. The development site appears to have been largely unenclosed and undeveloped agricultural land throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, with some field boundary ditches appearing later in the post-medieval period. Early mapping of the area shows the development site divided into four fields. The only modern feature of note is a U-shaped trench dating to World War II that was located on the southern boundary of the development site. It is presumably associated with a spigot mortar emplacement known to have existed on the adjacent trackway.

Keywords	Ring Ditch - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Oven - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectangular Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Stock Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drainage Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Boundary Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Round House (Domestic) - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Timber Framed Building - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Trench - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Vessel - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Coin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Loomweight - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Loomweight - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Loomweight - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Loomweight - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Saddle Quern - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Grave - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Human Remains - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Animal Remains - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Lithic Implement - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

	Lithic Implement - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation Taylor Wimpey London Ltd
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Laura Pooley, Chris Lister, Adam Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - FWTF22
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection);

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