

An Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Fordham Road Newmarket



**Post-excavation assessment
and updated project design**



November 2014

**Client: BayWa r.e. Solar Projects GmbH;
Countryside Renewables**

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An Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Fordham Road, Newmarket

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between 21st of January and 15th February 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on land at Fordham Road, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire (TL 632 672) in advance of the development of a solar farm.

A total of 15 (730m) evaluation trenches were opened, targeted on geophysical anomalies identified in the south-east corner of the site. Features identified by the geophysical survey proved to be both geological and archaeological, with archaeological features, predominantly ditches and postholes, dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Based on this evidence two excavation areas were opened targeted on parts of the site where the development would impact on the archaeological deposits.

The northern area (A), measuring 56m from north to south and 22m from east to west, was targeted over a curvi-linear enclosure ditch. Area B, located 10m to the south and measuring 124m north-east to south-west by 65m north-west to south-east, was targeted over two ditched enclosures, a possible driveway and two areas of postholes thought to represent a prehistoric settlement.

The excavations uncovered a multi-phase settlement with evidence of occupation on the site from the Early Neolithic and the remains of a settlement dating from the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age through to the Iron Age. Pottery and lithics dating to the Early Neolithic were recovered residually from across the site but were also found in concentration in a pit in Area B.

A layer, thought to be a midden, pits and a post-built structure located at the south of the trench, contained pottery and lithics dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age as well as a short length of Bronze wire. These were associated with a line of tree pits which may have formed an early boundary across the site.

The boundaries of the Early Bronze Age settlement were respected and elaborated during the Middle Bronze Age when the majority of activity took place on the site. Three enclosures dated to this period. Enclosure 3 was formed by a palisade to the north and a ditched boundary to the west. It contained six post-built structures, measuring between 4m and 7.8m in diameter, as well as several areas of postholes that may have been related to fences, animal pens, hay-ricks and ancillary shelters and buildings. Enclosure 4 was bounded by ditches and was later re-cut to form Enclosure 6. These enclosures contained three post-built structures, measuring between 4.70m and 8m in diameter, which contained pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. Charred grains and quern stones provide good evidence for cereal processing, whilst the animal bone assemblage is typical of the Middle Bronze Age with predominantly primary butchery waste of cattle being recovered. The recovery of hazelnuts and red deer antler indicate that a pastoral life-style was being supplemented by hunting and foraging.

This site is of considerable regional significance. Settlements dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age are rarely found and sites with well dated features demonstrating continuity of activity throughout the period are exceptional. The number of buildings dating to the Middle Bronze Age uncovered on this site make it the largest settlement of this period in East Anglia and the East Midlands.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was conducted at Forest Heath, Fordham Road, Newmarket (TL 632 672; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with Briefs issued by Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS; Planning Application F/2012/0655/FUL), supplemented by a Specification for the evaluation and the excavation prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2013a; 2013b).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCCAS, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on Lower Chalk with a capping of 1st and 2nd Terrace Deposits (river gravels) towards the west and south of the site (B.G.S 1981). The River Snail is located less than 300m to the east of the site. The river flows roughly south to north, although it has been partially canalised in places.
- 1.2.2 It is bounded by arable fields to the south and west and pasture to the north, a sewage works is located in the south-east corner of the field whilst the A142 road runs along the eastern boundary.
- 1.2.3 The south-west of the site sits on a raised promontory, orientated north to south, with the highest point being 28m OD. To the south, beyond the limits of the site, the promontory rises to approximately 35m at Windmill Hill in Exning. The land slopes down gradually to the north and west, and also to the east towards the river. This east facing slope, falling to 22m OD, is within the boundaries of the site. The excavation areas lay predominantly on this east facing slope.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the evaluation stage of works (Phillips 2012). The findings of this assessment are summarised below.
- 1.3.2 The land is located in the north of Newmarket Parish (TL 632 672), directly to the west of the county border between Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, with the town of Newmarket 3km to the south. However, the site is closer to the three surrounding villages of Snailwell (1km to the east, Cambridgeshire), Landwade (1km to the north-west, Suffolk) and Exning (1.8km to the south-west, Suffolk). South of the site, the Icknield Way extends north-east to south-west. Located 5km to the south-west is the Devil's Ditch/Dyke, which is probably Anglo-Saxon in date and comprises a large bank and ditch earthwork which runs for 12km from the fen edge at Reach to Wood Ditton.

- 1.3.3 Due to the study area straddling two counties, both the Suffolk HER (hereafter SHER) and Cambridgeshire HER (hereafter CHER) were consulted. The search area encompassed an area with a 2.5km radius around the site.

Prehistoric (Figure 2)

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC) and Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 1,800 BC)

- 1.3.4 Early prehistoric archaeology comprises evidence for occupation, cropmark sites of possible long barrows and a number of findspots. Three possible Mesolithic worked flints were recovered (CHER 07743A) approximately 0.5km to the east of the site, while 2km to the south-west, a scatter of Mesolithic flints were found during a metal detector survey (SHER EXG051).
- 1.3.5 Excavations along the southern end of the Fordham bypass, 1.8km to the north, revealed an extensive area of buried land surface or middening preserved in a natural hollow that dated from the Late Mesolithic and continued in to the Early Neolithic. It contained a large and well preserved finds assemblage and showed possible evidence of land clearance (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005). Also found was a double crouched burial of Neolithic date and a Late Neolithic flint scatter around a central post.
- 1.3.6 Neolithic polished axes have been found 1.9km to the north-east of the study area (CHER CB14709) and a similar distance to the north-west (CHER 07737). Close to the latter of these, a fieldwalking survey at Chalk Farm located an area of Neolithic struck flints (SHER EXG038). A number of cropmark sites in the vicinity have been interpreted as possible Neolithic long barrows, including two 0.8km to the west (SHER EXG019 & EXG020), one to the north-west (SHER EXG060) and one approximately 1km to the south-east (SHER EXG017).

Bronze Age (c. 1,800 – 800 BC)

- 1.3.7 There is significant evidence of Bronze Age activity in the surrounding landscape; burial mounds are well represented and there is also evidence for Bronze Age field systems and potential settlement. An excavation directly south of the Fordham bypass, at Turner's Yard, has uncovered two Early Bronze Age burial mounds, previously only known about through aerial photographs (CHER 07433 & 09025; Gilmour forthcoming). The smaller of the two barrows consisted of an outer ditch with a cremation burial in a Collared Urn just off centre of the barrow. The larger barrow was more complex. It consisted of a 4m wide ring ditch and a large central pit, which contained a single crouched inhumation in its base. Within the base of the ditch a grave of a single individual had been cut. When the ditch had partially silted up a large assemblage of Middle – Late Bronze Age material had been deposited, including pottery, lithics and worked bone implements. Between the two barrows a large cremation cemetery has been discovered, possibly dating to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 1.3.8 At Snailwell Stud, 0.9km to the east of the current site, a burial was discovered in 1880 (CHER 07437). The exact location and details are now uncertain although two Bronze Age vessels given to Cambridge University Museum in 1898 are thought to have been associated. A group of ten burial mounds, the Snailwell barrows, were excavated in 1940 by T.C. Lethbridge, prior to construction of the airfield (CHER 07473; Lethbridge 1950). All of them produced cremations or inhumations, and in some cases both. The cremations included four in Collared Urns, along with 28 without urns. Other finds included bone pins, a bone awl, flint knives and scrapers and a perforated piece of roe deer antler. There are a number of other cropmark sites nearby which consist of ring-

ditches. While these are not definitely the remains of Early Bronze Age barrows, the number of excavated examples locally suggests that at least some must be. These include an alignment of three ring-ditches approximately 1km to the west (SHER EXG042, 043 & 044), two more to the north-west (SHER EXG021 & CHER 11105 – described as slightly dubious due to the geological background) and several scattered examples to the south and south-west (SHER EXG037, EXG016, EXG018, EXG032 & CHER 09074).

- 1.3.9 Excavation at Landwade Road, Fordham, 1km to the north, revealed Middle to Late Bronze Age enclosures, a post-built structure, cremation burials, and shallow ditches possibly representing early land division (CHER MCB16109; Connor forthcoming). Further north, the Fordham bypass excavations uncovered a substantial burnt flint mound with a large pit/well on its north-east side (CHER MCB16948), Bronze Age pits, a Middle Bronze Age structure, ditches of possible Middle Bronze Age date, a Late Bronze Age shaft cut into a solution hollow and a heavily truncated Bronze Age cremation cemetery (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005).

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

- 1.3.10 There are a number of Iron Age settlements nearby, as well as a high status burial and several findspots. The Early Iron Age is represented by a significant site on Windmill Hill, Exning, 1.5km to the south-west. Recent excavation at 7 The Highlands, uncovered a 20m long section of a 4m wide ditch (SHER EXG082; Craven and Brudenell 2011). Possibly enclosing a hilltop settlement on the high ground of Windmill Hill, the ditch was used for the disposal of domestic waste once it had gone out of use. The upper fills of the ditch contained one of the largest pottery and worked flint assemblages known in Suffolk, with fragments of nearly 800 separate vessels being recovered, dating predominantly to the Early Iron Age, with some Late Bronze Age sherds present. A date range of 800-600/550 BC for the assemblage has been confirmed by radiocarbon dating. The enclosure itself is more likely to be Middle – Late Bronze Age in date, although the pottery assemblage clearly points to an Early Iron Age settlement established within or close to the enclosure.
- 1.3.11 Another extensive Early Iron Age settlement was discovered at Landwade Road, Fordham. Similar to Windmill Hill, the site had Bronze Age origins. Evidence for Early Iron Age occupation was located towards the top of the south-facing slope of a chalk promontory; remains included pits associated with timber-built, four-post structures. Three broad categories of pit types were identified, which included evidence for structured deposition (CHER MCB16109; Connor forthcoming). A large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (122kg) was recovered, which dated predominantly to the 6th century BC.
- 1.3.12 The closest Iron Age find to the study area came from metal detecting at the Isolation Hospital, 0.5km to the south. Two silver 'boar-horse' units were detected and reputedly one gold coin (SHER EXG033).
- 1.3.13 Along the southern part of the Fordham bypass a number of tree throws containing large dumps of Early Iron Age pottery were found, along with a roundhouse, four-post structures and a single burial (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005).
- 1.3.14 A high status Late Iron Age cremation burial, possibly that of a warrior, was discovered 1.2km to the east of the site on the higher ground in Snailwell (CHER 07420). It was found in 1952 during pipeline cutting and subsequently excavated (Lethbridge 1954). A pit, measuring approximately 2m² and 1.2m deep contained a wooden construction,

within which the cremated remains had been placed. Accompanying the remains were rich grave goods including ornamented lengths of bone (probably the cheek pieces of a bridle), a bronze amulet, a shield boss, three amphorae, a number of imported fineware vessels and meat-bearing animal bones.

- 1.3.15 A potential Iron Age site was discovered 1.5km north of the study area during fieldwalking for the Fenland Survey (CHER 07746; Hall 1996). Dark areas of soil were coincident with the finding of Iron Age pottery sherds.
- 1.3.16 Iron Age findspots include a bronze armlet south of Snailwell (CHER 08413), Late Iron Age coins further to the east (CHER CB14733) and pottery to the north-east (CHER 07790). Isolated finds of Iron Age pot within a buried soil horizon were found during a separate evaluation at 8 The Highlands, on Windmill Hill (SHER EXG090).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 1.3.17 Evidence for Roman land use is fairly extensive within the local landscape. Two Roman villas are located nearby. The closest is situated 1.1km north of the current site at Biggin Farm, directly to the north of Snailwell Road (CHER 07483). The site has only been identified through ploughing and is a Scheduled Monument (SM Cambridgeshire 80). Part of a probable hypocaust has been located together with a considerable amount of building material. Pottery indicates occupation in at least the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Not enough has been unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a farmstead. Three other sites or findspots are listed to the north and east of the villa. A puddingstone quern and Roman pottery were found scattered over a wide area approximately 400m to the east of the villa (CHER 07440) while 3 Roman coins, a blue glass bead and pottery including Horningsea ware, were recovered from Snailwell Fen during the Fenland Survey (CHER 07435; Hall 1996). Further to the north a dark area of soil with bone, pottery and red tile was discovered, again during the Fenland Survey (CHER 11533).
- 1.3.18 Exning Roman villa is located 2.1km to the west and was excavated in 1904 and 1958-9 (SHER EXG012; Webster 1987). Early features (possibly 1st to early 2nd century AD) comprised ditches, postholes and pits. A timber aisled building comprised two aisle post rows 31m by 6m wide. The timber building was replaced by masonry after AD 270. This building consisted of at least 9 rooms and measured approximately 40m x 15m. It contained painted wall plaster and one room contained a tessellated floor and a geometric mosaic. A bath suite was also added to the north-west of the building. The building was destroyed by fire, probably by the mid 4th century.
- 1.3.19 Associated with Exning Roman villa is an extensive settlement found during a pipeline construction directly to the south (SHER EXG013; Taylor 1969). The settlement spread along 1.5km of the pipe trench and consisted of pits, ditches and postholes. There were approximately 40 pits, a series of V-shaped ditches running generally north-west to south-east and a number of 'sleeper-beam' trenches, possibly associated with structures. Large quantities of pottery, mainly 2nd to 4th century in date, were recovered from the pits and ditches, in the spoil heaps and in the surrounding fields. Further Roman V-shaped ditches were located along the pipeline to the north-east (SHER EXG036).
- 1.3.20 Two Roman roads were discovered at the south end of the Fordham bypass excavations, both orientated roughly north to south (CHER MCB16946; Mortimer 2005). The first extends from the bypass and becomes Landwade Road at the point where it

crosses the railway. The second was slightly to the east and was probably the precursor of Fordham Road. The two roads run to the east and west of the study area and probably extend as far as the Icknield Way to the south.

- 1.3.21 Closer to the study area, a Roman settlement was discovered 0.5km to the south, firstly during excavation at Newmarket Isolation hospital (SHER EXG074) and subsequently on land adjacent to Beech House (SHER EXG083; Muldowney 2010). These later excavations identified two possible enclosures and a small number of pits and postholes, well dated through pottery and coins to the Late Roman period (late 3rd to 4th century). A layer of Roman tiles was partially exposed towards the centre of the site. Roman coins were also found during a metal detecting survey at the Isolation Hospital (SHER EXG 033).
- 1.3.22 Approximately 0.6km to the east of the site a Roman cremation in a coarse ware jar, accompanied by a samian dish, were ploughed up in 1978 (CHER 07434). Roughly 200m to the south of the cremation a possible Roman settlement was identified during the Fenland Survey (CHER 07743; Hall 1996). In Snailwell village an iron spearhead of Roman date was found close to the church (CHER MCB16680).
- 1.3.23 A number of Roman sites or findspots have been discovered around the village of Exning. Isolated finds of Roman pot were found during the evaluation at 8 The Highlands, on Windmill Hill (SHER EXG090). Roman pottery sherds, including samian and colour coated wares were discovered underneath a mound associated with a medieval moat at The Island in the south of the village (SHER EXG010). Nearby, a Roman disc brooch and a scatter of Roman pottery were found during a metal detecting survey (SHER EXG051). In the far south of Exning parish a site called 'Roman wells' is listed (SHER EXG001), although the evidence for such features is unclear.

Post-Roman

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 1.3.24 Saxon finds and sites are relatively rare compared to those from earlier periods. The most significant local site is an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery on Windmill Hill in Exning, 1.5km to the south-west. The location was confirmed when two burials were found during excavation of house footings at 8 The Highlands (SHER EXG028). The site had previously been identified slightly further to the south (SHER EXG 005) although this location is probably incorrect. Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware was found further to the south at a medieval moated site (The Island), as well as timber slots pre-dating the moat mound (SHER EXG010). The presence of Thetford and St Neots ware pottery indicates Late Saxon occupation prior to the construction of the moat mound. This settlement was further examined during construction of the Newmarket bypass when two areas were excavated (SHER EXG052). Two discontinuous beamslots were uncovered, which were believed to represent the sides of a hall type building about 12.5m long by 6.5m wide. Finds consisted of a grass-tempered sherd and a rim of probable Early Saxon date along with body sherds of either Ipswich or Thetford type wares from the slots.
- 1.3.25 Closer to the subject site, Saxon pottery was found 1km to the east (CHER 07742A) while one Saxon object is reputed to have been detected at the Isolation Hospital site (SHER EXG 033).

Medieval (AD 1066 – c. AD 1500)

- 1.3.26 Medieval remains are restricted to the surrounding historic villages. In Landwade there are two significant sites located approximately 1.2km north-west of the study area; the 15th century church of St. Nicholas (CHER CB14885) and a moated site east of the church (SHER EXG050; Scheduled Monument Suffolk 241).
- 1.3.27 St. Peter's Church, in Snailwell, is located 1.2km to the east of the subject site (CHER CB14908). The church is 11th century in date, although the only original feature is the round tower. To the south-west of the church is the location of the medieval manor house (CHER 07439).
- 1.3.28 In Exning the area believed to be the historic core is thought to be in the north-west of the village (SHER EXG098), although this is away from the medieval moated site at The Island, which is to the south (SHER EXG010). The rectangular moat and associated mound is on the site of a Saxon settlement. The Church of St. Martin is originally 12th century in date (SHER EXG031).

Post-medieval (AD c. AD 1500 – c. AD 1900)

- 1.3.29 Sites dating to the post-medieval period are again restricted to the villages and include Landwade Hall (SHER EXG062), Four Ponds Moat in Snailwell (CHER 01188) and Exning House and Park (SHER EXG081).

1.4 Geophysical Survey

- 1.4.1 Subsequent to the desk-based assessment, a geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out (Bartlett 2012; Appendix A). This identified anomalies indicative of archaeologically significant features. These features, predominantly located in the south-eastern part of the survey area, comprised linear and discrete features thought to represent pits and ditches.
- 1.4.2 Two large enclosures were identified along with segments of up to three other possible ditches. The form of these features indicated that settlement or field-systems, probably dating from the later prehistoric period, were located in this part of the survey area.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to thank John Dunlop of Countryside Renewables, who commissioned and funded the evaluation and excavation and Alexander Sauer of BayWa r.e. Solar Projects GmbH who funded the post-excavation works. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and monitored by Rachael Monk of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, who also wrote the Brief for the archaeological works.
- 1.5.2 The excavations were directed by the author and supervised by Graeme Clarke and Anthony Haskins. Excavation was carried out by John Diffey, Steve Graham, Andy Greef, Mike Green, Kat Hamilton, Lindsay Kemp, Stuart Ladd, Steve Morgan, Edmund Palka, Tam Webster, Rob Wiseman and Lisa Yeomans. Specialist analysis and reports were supplied by Chris Faine, Rachel Fosberry, Mark Knight, Matt Brudenell, Barry Bishop, Nina Crummy and Ruth Shaffrey; Stuart Ladd digitised the site drawings and Severine Bezie and Liz Gardener produced the final illustrations. Additional thanks go to Lindsay Kemp who took overall photographs of the structures and features with his 'pole cam', and to Alexis Pantos who took site photographs using kite photography, as well as conducting on-site interviews with excavators for use in digital media.

2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 This assessment deals with the evaluation and excavation stages of work at Forest Heath Solar Farm, Fordham Road, Newmarket.
- 2.1.2 The document includes a summary of the results of these works as well as preliminary pre-excavation works. These include a desk-based assessment (Phillips 2012) and a geophysical survey (Bartlett 2012).
- 2.1.3 Forward planning for dissemination including project review stages will also be detailed. The aim of this assessment is to set out the method and time-frame for the production of a full archive report and a publication synopsis.

3 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 3.1.2 A geophysical survey was carried out on the site prior to the evaluation (Bartlett 2012). Several anomalies, thought to be enclosures and ditches dating to the later prehistoric period, were identified. The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area and specifically relating to the anomalies.
- 3.1.3 After a site visit during the evaluation by Rachael Monk, Abby Antrobus and representatives from Countryside Renewables, and based on the date, character and extent of the archaeology uncovered during the evaluation, it was decided that an excavation should take place immediately after the evaluation was complete. This excavation was targeted over specific areas of interest highlighted by the results of the geophysics and those of the evaluation.

4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Archaeological remains uncovered during the two phases of work on the site dated from the Mesolithic to the Middle/Late Iron Age with features dating predominantly to the Middle Bronze Age (Figure 4). The results are discussed below in chronological order, by period and phase, starting with the earliest features. Features uncovered in Area A and B have been integrated into this system rather than discussed separately. Within each section features are described from south to north. Features uncovered during the evaluation have been grouped with related features from the excavation in order to provide a coherent narrative. A comprehensive listing of all trench dimensions and contexts excavated is recorded in Appendix B.
- 4.1.2 As with many rural sites very little complex stratigraphy was present, although the archaeological remains were moderately dense and several inter-cutting ditches and pits were recorded. The chronological phasing presented below is largely based on stratigraphic relationships, spatial associations and, to a certain extent similarity of alignment of linear features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. Four periods of occupation have been identified.

Period 1: Early Neolithic (4000 – 3000BC)

- 4.1.3 A single pit feature dated to this period. This pit contained a large amount of Early Neolithic flint work which may represent occupation on the site during this period. This pit contained a relatively large concentration of pottery and flint dating to the Early Neolithic period (Appendix C1 & C2).
- 4.1.4 Flint and pottery dating to this period were found across both Areas A and B, in the backfill of later features, possibly indicating repeated use of the site during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic.

Period 2: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (3000BC – 1500BC)

- 4.1.5 Activity dating to this period was uncovered predominantly at the south of Area B and was associated with a broad linear feature, that may have been a midden, and a post-built structure. Several pits, located to the south-east of the structure, contained pottery dating to the Beaker period. A series of tree throw-pits aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, located in the centre of Area B, may represent an early land division.
- 4.1.6 A structure was located adjacent to the southern baulk of Area B (Figure 5). The postholes were arranged in an almost perfect circle. Five pits were located to the south-east of structure 418 and these contained pottery and lithics dating to the Beaker period and a fragment of worked antler (Appendices C1, C2, C4, D1). Environmental samples from these features recovered hazelnuts, charcoal and charred cereal grains. A linear feature was located at the south-east of Area B. The feature contained animal bone, and lithics dating to the Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Beaker periods (Appendix C1, C2, C4, D1). Fourteen pits were located that may have dated to this period, most of which may have been the result of tree planting and/or rooting. A transverse axe or adze dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic was recovered (Appendix C2). Two other irregularly shaped pits were located to the east-south-east of the pits. Lithics recovered from seven tree pits dated to the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and the Bronze Age.

Period 3: Middle Bronze Age (1500BC – 1100BC)

- 4.1.7 The majority of features uncovered were dated to this period, which has been divided into three phases based on stratigraphy. This period was defined by greater land division with boundary ditches and hedges, separating domestic areas, stock enclosures and fields. Eight post-built structures were uncovered within two different enclosures areas in this period. The enclosure uncovered in Area A also dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

Phase 3.1

- 4.1.8 Two linear features thought to be evidence of hedgelines or shallow ditches have been assigned to this phase. The southern most ditch truncated the spread/midden at the south of Area B. This ditch contained animal bone, antler, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint and pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age. These ditches may have been part of an early field.

Phase 3.2

Enclosures

- 4.1.9 Two ditched enclosures were located to the south of Area B. These formed Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2. The ditches contained animal bone, flint and pottery dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the ditch to the east of this enclosure. Enclosure 2 lay to the east, its eastern boundary being formed by a ditch containing animal bone, Early Neolithic and Deverel-Rimbury pottery and flint dating to the Middle Bronze Age. A third enclosure lay to the north and was formed by a palisade enclosure later replaced by a ditched boundary. The palisade enclosure had two entrances, one to the north and one to the west. The northern entrance was marked by a pit containing a partially articulated goat burial. Enclosure 4 was located to the north of Enclosure 3. The enclosure, the only feature uncovered in Area A, was dated to this period.

Structures

- 4.1.10 Six structures were located within the palisade enclosure (3). They all consisted of the remains of timber-framed structures formed by roughly sub-circular arrangements of postholes. Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from all but one of these structures, whilst charred grains were recovered from two. Structure 598 was significant due to a linear division in the structure aligned with the proposed entrance way.

Phase 3.3

Enclosures

- 4.1.11 The ditch for Enclosure 4 was superseded by a ditch of similar character to form Enclosure 6.

Structures

- 4.1.12 Two structures were located in Enclosure 6. Both of these structures contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and charred grain. The southernmost structure also contained evidence of hammerscale.

Period 4: Iron Age (800BC – 43AD)

- 4.1.13 Evidence of activity during this period consisted of two postholes located at the north-east of Area B. Several postholes surrounding them were dated to this period by association. At least one structure was located in this area, although the surrounding ditches appeared to have already been filled in. The evidence for activity dating to this period was limited by the recovery of just four sherds of datable pottery.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

- 5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in the table below.

Type	Quantity
Context registers	
Context numbers	970
Plan registers	
Section registers	
Sample registers	
Plans	
Sections	
Black and white films	
Colour slide films	
Digital photographs	c.379

5.2 Artefact Summaries

Pottery

- 5.2.1 A total of 1.8kg of pottery, comprising 243 sherds, was recovered from the site. Pottery was recovered from a variety of features including pits, postholes and ditches. The largest assemblage was that of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dating to the Middle Bronze Age, consisting of 1kg (126 sherds). Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age pottery was also common comprising primarily 0.43kg (58 sherds) of Beaker ceramics but including 5 sherds from Collard Urns. Pottery dating to the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age tended to have been deposited in association with Structure 418. A significant Early Neolithic assemblage was also recovered from across the site with a concentration in pit **704**.

Flint

- 5.2.2 The total lithic assemblage from the site consists of 401 struck flints recovered from 92 separate contexts, 225 pieces of unworked burnt flint weighing 5,687g, recovered from 39 separate contexts and two fragments of flint grinding/pounding equipment, recovered from two separate contexts. Both struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from cut features that predominantly date to the Bronze Age. These comprise the flintwork from a pit of Early Neolithic date, a series of predominantly Early Bronze Age assemblages from features and deposits located along the southern edges of the site, and the worked flint from the Middle Bronze Age

enclosures and their internal features. The material can be broadly divided into three periods; Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age or later. Pieces of struck flint from all of these periods have been identified from across the site and most of the individual assemblage groups do contain greater or lesser proportions of residual material.

Small Finds

- 5.2.3 A small curved fragment of bronze wire, 9.5 mm in diameter; section round, diameter 1 mm. was recovered from the possible midden deposit associated with the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age occupation. It could be a piece of scrap that failed to be collected for recycling or was mislaid by a bronzesmith.

Worked Stone

- 5.2.4 A small assemblage of worked stone comprises three saddle querns, two hammerstones, two other tools and a probable counter as well as small amounts of burnt stone.

5.3 Environmental Summaries

Animal Bone

- 5.3.1 Fifteen kilograms of faunal material was recovered from the site, yielding 125 “countable” bones, with 93 identifiable to species. Faunal material was recovered from pits and ditches largely dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age. The assemblage is typical for the period and most likely represents initial butchery waste of primarily adult cattle. Pig mandibles are from animals of prime meat weight. There is some evidence that deer were hunted for both meat and antler.

Environmental Samples

- 5.3.2 A total of 88 samples were taken during excavation, of these, two samples were for radiocarbon dating. Many of the samples were taken from structures dating to the Middle Bronze Age with the aim of recovery of charcoal to accurately date these features. Charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and hazelnuts were recovered from just under half of the samples. A pit contains the charred remains of cereal grains including barley and wheat.

6 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 The research aims and objectives for the project are partly based on those in '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011), the relevant sections of which are noted in italics below, and are followed by a brief discussion as to how the results of the Fordham Road excavations can add to the debate on the specific research themes and objectives.

6.1.2 '*The classic period sub-divisions are largely based on material culture – the appearance of artefact and pottery types. These are not necessarily uniform across the region. What is true of Essex in 1200BC might not correlate with Lincolnshire fens in 1200BC. Radiocarbon dates are needed based on rigorously selected samples to help to refine chronologies.*'

The artefact assemblages from the site are generally well dated, however there is an opportunity to help to refine these chronologies due to the presence of quantities of charred seeds and grains found in association with them. In particular two contexts in two of the structural groups contain both Deverel-Rimbury pottery and charred grain. The assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery can also be compared with others known from the region, in particular those from Turner's Yard 1km to the north, Clay Farm in Cambridgeshire, Thorney in north Cambridgeshire and Langtoft sites in South Lincolnshire. Comparative Middle Bronze Age assemblages will be sought from Suffolk.

6.1.3 '*There appears to be a marked divide in the findings of research between the northern and southern parts of the region. This may reflect a Bronze Age cultural or political divide and work needs to be undertaken on artefacts, monuments and burial rites to determine the extent, nature and reasons for this and to identify any such boundaries. A better understanding of why second millennium cal. BC field systems may have developed in some parts of the region, but not others, is needed. The regionalisation of settlement patterns needs further study.*'

The inception, layout and development of the Fordham Road field and enclosure system (and the dating of the same) will be compared with others within the region, and with those of other regions. Extensive field systems have been recorded for many years on the gravel terraces along the southern Ouse valley in Cambridgeshire; while these have often been associated with burial sites, both earlier barrows and barrow cemeteries (e.g. at Over – Evans & Vander Linden 2008) and contemporary small- to medium-sized cremation cemeteries (e.g. at Barleycroft), they have contained a remarkable lack of settlement activity. The proximity of the Fordham Road site to the cemetery activity at Turner's Yard may be a reflection of this pattern on the chalkland landscape in this area and requires further study. The locations, and specifically the comparative contour heights of the field systems, burial and settlement sites within the region will be compared.

6.1.4 '*Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments. This, coupled with more extensive palaeoenvironmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated. The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence needs examination.*'

The site at Fordham Road has one of the largest numbers of Middle Bronze Age structures in the region and as such it is significant for the study of settlement at this time.

The settlement on the site can be spatially divided in to three or four areas which differ in character and may belong to different phases of occupation. Comparison of the features and artefacts associated with each of these will help to characterise the development of this site and enable it to be compared with other settlement sites from the period. Comparative sites include Church Field Road, Chilton (Abbott 1998), Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming), Thorney, Peterborough (Pickstone 2011) and Clay Farm, Cambridge (Phillips and Mortimer 2012).

The environmental remains associated with the structures at Fordham Road are sparse but consistent, with charred cereal grains being recovered from postholes in six of the structures. There is also good evidence for domestic activities associated with these structures from fragments of saddle quern, hammerstones, stone processors as well as charcoal being recovered from domestic contexts. This data, although limited, will be able to add to narratives of use and development of Bronze Age settlements.

- 6.1.5 *'Study of the development, frequency and significance of flintworking throughout the Bronze Age, together with the identification of particular trends and characteristics that may help in dating and relationships with other artefact types.'*

Recovery of a struck flint assemblage spanning the time from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age is consistent with intensive and persistent patterns of prehistoric occupation across the region (Edmonds et al. 1999; Mortimer forthcoming). Even though they are not indicative of continuous occupation the presence of a well dated assemblage spanning these periods is of interest given that the site developed in to a large Middle Bronze Age settlement. The presence of the Early Neolithic pit, along with the flint assemblage, provides scope for further study continuity and reuse of this landscape. The Early Bronze Age assemblage provides a set of comparative material which will be of particular interest when viewed against those assemblages from Turner's Yard (Gilmour forthcoming) and the Fordham Bypass (Mortimer forthcoming). This comparison may help to define the lithic technology associated with a variety of activities and landscape zones in this area.

- 6.1.6 *'More work could be done on evaluation techniques and identifying the signatures of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations. There is a development-led heavy bias towards quarried landscapes – i.e. comparison of field system evidence between the heavily quarried western fen edge and eastern fen edge is difficult. Land characterisation studies may be helpful in this context.'*

The Fordham Road site is located on a non-gravel, chalkland geology and as such can contribute to the broadening of our understanding of such landscapes. An excavation such as this, which was targeted on geophysical anomalies and results of evaluation trenches should be of great help in defining the character of the Bronze Age archaeological signature in the Chalkland region. The significance of this region and the particular character of its Bronze Age economy is something that has been of increasing research interest as more sites are uncovered (i.e. Wicken Fen (Gilmour 2011); Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming); Turner's Yard (Gilmour forthcoming)).

7 REPORTS WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

- 7.1.1 Following the production of the Post-Excavation assessment a full archive report will be produced. It is proposed that the results of the excavation will also be published in a synthetic monograph encompassing the nearby sites of Turner's Yard, the Fordham By-Pass and Wicken Fen. This monograph will take the form of either an EAA or Oxford Archaeology publication.
- 7.1.2 The archive report will include the integration of the results of C14 dates taken from 6 samples across the site.
- 7.1.3 A full report of the prehistoric pottery will also be included in this document.
- 7.1.4 The comments made by Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service on the draft Archive report will be included in the final archive report.
- 7.1.5 Report writing will take place after analysis is completed. The archive report will include as a minimum the following sections:
- Non-technical Summary
 - Introduction
 - Geology and Topography
 - Archaeological and Historical Background
 - Methodology
 - Results by period
 - Discussion by period
 - Conclusions
 - Acknowledgements
 - Bibliography
 - Appendices:
 - Context descriptions/index
 - Full finds reports
 - Full environmental reports

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Section 8.2.

7.2 Storage and Curation

- 7.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code NKT047. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. SCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.
- 7.2.2 The archive will be prepared to the standards of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager/content editor	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor	OA East
Gareth Rees	GR	Stratigraphic analysis/author	OA East
Barry Bishop	BB	Lithics	Freelance
Matt Brudenell	MB	Later Prehistoric Pottery	Freelance
Mark Knight	MK	Prehistoric Pottery	Freelance
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Worked Stone	OA South
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental specialist	OA East
Chris Faine	CMF	Faunal Remains specialist	OA East
Nina Crummy	NC	Metalwork and other small finds	Freelance
Illustrator	Illus	Illustrations	OA East
SUERC		C14 dating	

8.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	JDM	2?
2	Team meetings	GR/JDM/LP	1?
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	GR/JDM	1.5
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
	Update database (and digital plans/sections) to reflect any changes	GR	2(1)
	Finalise and disseminate site phasing	GR	2?
	Compile group and phase text, incorporate WB and eval data where relevant	GR	1
	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	GR	5?
	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	GR	3?
Illustration			
	Digitise selected additional sections	ILL	1
	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures, including adding hachures where appropriate	ILL	3
	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	GR	1?
Documentary research			
	Visit to SCC HER and RO	GR	1
	Updated HER search	SCC HER	£80?
Artefact studies			
	Pottery: full recording and analysis of Prehistoric pottery	MK	5

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Environmental Remains			
	C14 dating	SUERC	-
Stage 2: Report/Publication Writing			
	Edit phase and group text	GR	2?
	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GR	1
	Write discussion and conclusions	GR	2?
	Prepare mock-up report figures	GR	2?
	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc.	GR	2?
	Produce draft report	GR/ILL	1
	Internal edit	JDM/LP	1?
	Incorporate internal edits	GR	1?
	Final edit	LP	1?
	Produce publication summary of results	GR	3?
	Send to publisher for refereeing	-	
	Post-refereeing revisions	-	
	Copy edit queries	-	
	Proof-reading	-	
Stage 3: Archiving			
	Compile paper archive	GR	1
	Archive/delete digital photographs	GR	1
	Compile/check material archive	GR	1?

8.3 Project Timetable

- 8.3.1 On completion of the post excavation assessment it is anticipated that a full archive report will be submitted within six months. A synthetic monograph including the results of nearby sites as outlined above, is proposed to be completed to draft stage within two years and published in approximately four years. This is dependant on the other projects encompassed in this publication.

APPENDIX A. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By A. Bartlett

Introduction

- A.1.1 This report describes the findings from a geophysical survey which was carried out as part of an archaeological field assessment of the site of a proposed solar farm development to the west of Fordham Road, Newmarket. The survey was commissioned from Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics of Oxford, by Oxford Archaeology East. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 28-30 November 2012.

The Site

- A.1.2 A description of the topography of the site is included in the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the project, which has been supplied to us by Oxford Archaeology East (Phillips 2012). The assessment report also reviews the archaeological potential of the site and its surroundings.

Topography and geology

- A.1.3 The site is located at TL 632672 directly to the west of the county boundary between Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and 3km to the north of Newmarket, and is 10ha in size. We have been notified since completing the survey that the land ownership boundary does not extend to the edge of the field in the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to the sewage works. We have therefore marked the ownership boundary (as a red outline) on the survey plans. This line represent the limit of the proposed development, and part of the survey therefore lies outside the development area.
- A.1.4 The site is on a bedrock of Lower Chalk with a capping of river terrace gravels towards the west and south. The south-western part of the site is located on a raised promontory rising to c.25m OD. The land slopes down gradually to the north and west, and also towards the River Snail 2-300m to the east. Soils both on chalk and gravel usually provide favourable conditions for the magnetic detection of archaeological features, as is confirmed by the clarity of response from some of the findings detected by the present survey.

Archaeological background

- A.1.5 Nearby archaeological findings, as noted in the DBA (Phillips 2012), include various cropmark ring-ditches, some of which may indicate Bronze Age barrows. One of these (EXG044) lies within the map extract inset in figure 4, and there are others nearby. An excavation 1km to the north (MCB16109 on map) has found Bronze Age enclosures, structures, burials and ditches.
- A.1.6 Various Iron Age sites and settlements have also been identified or excavated within 1-2km of the site. The nearest findings are silver Iron Age artefacts located by metal detector 0.5km to the south (EXG033). A Roman settlement has also been excavated at the same location, and there are other sites and findings nearby. It is concluded in the DBA on the basis of these findings that there is a strong possibility that archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman date could be present within the proposed development area.
- A.1.7 Historic maps confirm the site has been open agricultural land since at least the 18thC, and conditions should therefore be favourable for the preservation of archaeological features, although they could be eroded in part by modern ploughing.

Survey Procedure

- A.1.8 The method used for this geophysical investigation was magnetometer surveying. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The results of the survey are presented as a 1:2000 grey scale plot (Figure A1), and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot in two sections at 1:1250 scale in Figures A2-A3. Inclusion of these alternative presentations allows the detected magnetic anomalies to be examined in plan and profile respectively. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on Figures A2-A3 (which permits the interpreted outlines to be compared with the underlying data), and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings (Figure A4).
- A.1.9 The survey plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to reduce background noise levels.
- A.1.10 Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to distinguish different effects. Features are indicated by coloured outlines, or broken lines. Magnetic anomalies of possibly archaeological origin are outlined in red. Features of probably natural origin are shown in a light brown. Strong magnetic anomalies which are likely to be of recent origin are shown in dark blue. Strong magnetic anomalies which appear to represent iron objects are in blue, and apparent cultivation effects in green.

Survey location

- A.1.11 The survey grid was set out and tied to the OS grid using a differential GPS system. The plans are therefore geo-referenced, and OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans which can be supplied with this report.

Results

- A.1.12 The grey scale plot (Figure A1) shows a varied magnetic response, including features which are likely to be archaeologically significant. The most conspicuous findings are linear markings in the south east of the survey. These are likely to represent ditched enclosures of probably late prehistoric date. The most clearly defined enclosure (as outlined in red in figure 4) appears to be in two sections (labelled A, B) separated by a track or entrance at C. There are other linear features which could indicate other incomplete enclosures to the north at D and to the south at E, F. These could perhaps be surviving deeper sections of ditches which have otherwise been damaged or eroded.
- A.1.13 There does not appear to be clear evidence for the presence of settlement remains within the enclosures, although their presence cannot be wholly excluded. A group of strong magnetic anomalies at B could indicate recent debris, but its location near the enclosure ditch could be significant, and indicate a small deposit of metal working or other ancient industrial debris.
- A.1.14 Other possible pit-like features which could indicate activity within the enclosure A were detected around G. These features are not very clearly defined, and are near to the site boundary where there are other (probably recent) disturbances. They also lie partly outside the development area as represented by the land ownership boundary. There is a slightly increased noise level in the magnetometer readings beneath a power line which intersects this corner of the site.

- A.1.15 A few other possible pit-like features are outlined in red elsewhere in the survey, of which the clearest examples are to the south west of the site at H and J. Such features are sparsely distributed, and do not suggest the presence of further concentrations of archaeological findings.
- A.1.16 One other category of feature which is clearly visible in the survey plots is a series of irregular linear markings which radiate to the north and east from the higher ground in the SW. These are indicated (partially and schematically) by broken brown lines in Figure 4. The distribution of these markings in relation to the topography suggests they are natural effects, and perhaps represent erosion channels on the sloping ground. Various curving or polygonal patterns are also visible, but none are of a size of clarity which would suggest archaeological findings.
- A.1.17 Curving shapes as seen to the east of the site around K probably reflect areas of more uniform colluvial deposition on lower ground, and shapes such as L (to the south west) could be periglacial effects on the gravel. The possibility cannot be fully excluded that archaeological features could be buried at depth beneath colluvial deposits on lower ground, as mentioned in the DBA, but the survey provides no evidence for their presence. One possible isolated linear feature (M) intersects other (natural) magnetic anomalies towards the north of the site, and could be a former ditch or boundary of uncertain origin. Linear markings shown in green at the field edges are probably recent cultivation headlands.

Conclusions

- A.1.18 The survey has produced clear evidence for the presence of ditched enclosures in the south eastern corner of the site. The survey here extends beyond the land ownership boundary (as indicated by a red outline on the plans), and so the area within the enclosures lies in part outside the proposed development area.
- A.1.19 The ditches are likely to represent field systems or settlement enclosures of late prehistoric date, although there does not appear to be conspicuous evidence for the presence of settlement remains within the surveyed areas of the enclosures.
- A.1.20 Various magnetic anomalies which may reflect erosion patterns as determined by the topography of the site have also been detected, but there is no clear evidence for the presence of any concentrations of archaeological features in the remainder of the site.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.37
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
20	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 38	-	-
37	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 38	-	-
38	Cut	1.35	0.7	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand. One treebole encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
22	Fill	-	-	Treebole fill of 21	-	-
21	Cut	-	-	Treebole	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N-S
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running east to west. Natural ice-crack excavated.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
39	Fill	-	-	Fill of ice-crack 40	-	-
40	Cut	1.45	0.5	Cut of ice-crack	-	-
61	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63	Pot, bone, flint	prehistoric
62	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63	bone	
63	Cut	2.05	0.85	Cut of Ditch		
64	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63		

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south and two post holes.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
50	Cut	1.85	0.88	Cut of Ditch	-	-
51	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 50	-	-
52	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 50	Pot, bone, flint	Prehistoric
53	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 55	Pot	Prehistoric
54	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 55	Pot	Prehistoric
55	Cut	0.35	0.3	Cut of Post	-	-
56	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 58	-	-
57	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 58	-	-
58	Cut	0.4	0.3	Cut of Post	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation		N-S
One ditch running north-east to south-west. Two parallel ditches running east to west and ten post holes. In addition, two possible furrows were excavated.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
59	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 88	-	-
60	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 88	-	-
65	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 66	-	-
66	Cut	0.9	0.25	Cut of Ditch	-	-
67	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 68	-	-
68	Cut	0.45	0.48	Cut of post	-	-
69	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 79	-	-
79	Cut	0.45	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
80	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 81	-	-
81	Cut	0.55	0.3	Cut of post	-	-
82	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 83	-	-
83	Cut	0.45	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
84	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 85	-	-
85	Cut	0.5	0.3	Cut of post	-	-
86	Fill	0.2	0.3	Fill of post pipe in 85	-	-
87	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 88	-	-
88	Cut	2.1	0.8	Cut of ditch	-	-
89	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 90	-	-
90	Cut	0.65	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
91	Cut	0.55	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
92	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 91	pot	prehistoric
93	Cut	0.6	-	Cut of Furrow	-	-
94	Fill	-	-	Fill of Furrow 93	Flint, bone	prehistoric
95	Cut	0.36	0.15	Cut of post	-	-
96	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 95	bone	-
97	Cut	0.47	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
98	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 97	-	-
99	Cut	0.45	0.22	Cut of post	-	-

100	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 99	flint	prehistoric
101	Cut	0.55	0.1	Cut of furrow	-	-
102	Fill	-	-	Fill of Furrow 101	-	-
105	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 106	Pot, bone	prehistoric
106	Cut	1.8	0.7	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation		E-W
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south and two pits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
72	Cut	1	0.55	Cut of pit	-	-
73	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 72	Pot, bone	prehistoric
74	Cut	1.1	0.65	Cut of ditch	-	-
75	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 74	-	-
76	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 74	-	-
77	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
78	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 77	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation		E-W
One ditch running north-east to south-west. Two parallel ditches running north to south, two pits and five post holes. In addition, one possible furrow was excavated.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
23	Cut	0.42	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
24	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 23	-	-
25	Cut	0.57	0.1	Cut of post	-	-
26	Fill	-	-	Fill of Post 25	-	-

27	Cut	0.4	0.23	Cut of post	-	-
28	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 27	-	-
29	Cut	0.35	0.2	Cut of post	-	-
30	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 29	-	-
31	Cut	1.7	0.3	Cut of furrow	-	-
32	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 31	-	-
33	Cut	1.5	0.8	Cut of Ditch	-	-
34	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
35	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
36	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	bone	-
41	Cut	1.4	0.45	Cut of Ditch	-	-
42	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 41	-	-
43	Cut	0.65	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
44	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 43	-	-
45	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 43	-	-
46	Cut	0.5	0.5	Cut of pit	-	-
47	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 46	-	-
48	Cut	1.1	0.38	Cut of ditch	bone	-
49	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 48	-	-
71	Cut	0.21	0.21	Cut of post	-	-
72	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 71	-	-

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Two ditches running north to south, two pits and three post holes.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 6	Pot, flint, bone	prehistoric
5	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 6	-	-
6	Cut	2.3	0.9	Cut of Ditch	-	-
7	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 8	Pot, flint	prehistoric
8	Cut	0.5	0.23	Cut of post	-	-
9	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 10	Pot, flint	prehistoric

10	Cut	0.9	0.65	Cut of pit	-	-
11	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 10	Pot, flint, bone	prehistoric
12	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 13	Pot, flint, Bone	prehistoric
13	Cut	2.1	0.25	Cut of pit	-	-
14	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 15	Flint	prehistoric
15	Cut	0.6	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
16	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 17	Pot	prehistoric
17	Cut	0.55	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
18	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 19	-	-
19	Cut	0.55	0.3	Cut of post	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



Excavation Context Data

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
103	108	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq chalk gravel	uncompact		
104	108	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid greyish brown	slightly sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	uncompact		
105	106	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	11	brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
106	106	3.2	cut	Ditch250	ditch	B					linear	steep
107	108	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	dark brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	uncompact		
108	108	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					linear	steep
109	108	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A						
110	108	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	white pale brown	sandy silt	freq chalk gravel	uncompact		
111	111	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					linear	steep concave
112	111	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	dark brown	silty clay	1% chalk frags to 0.01m	firm		
113	111	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light grey white	ground chalk	10% chalk frags	firm		
114	111	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light brown	chalky clay	1% chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
115	115	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					linear	convex to w concave to e
116	115	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light brown / white	silty chalk dust, rubble	freq chalk lumps and flecks	mod-firm		
117	115	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid-dark brown	sandy silt	v occ charcoal fleck and small flint	soft		
118	115	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light brown	sandy silt	freq chalk lump and chalk fleck	mod		
119	115	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid brown	sandy silt	occ small flint and occ chalk fleck	soft		
120	120	3.2	cut	Encl5	natural	A						
121	120	3.2	fill	Encl5	natural	A	light brown	silty sand	occ mod chalk fleck and occ small flint	soft		
122	111	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light grey brown	chalk silt	5% chalk frags to 0.04m	firm		
123	111	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	dark brown	silt	<1% chalk frags to 0.01m	firm		
124	124	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					sub-rectangular	steep convex

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
125	124	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq small med angular chalk flecks occ small med angular flints	soft		
126	124	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid-reddish brown	sandy silt	mod small angular chalk pieces occ small-med sub angular flints	soft		
127	127	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					sub-rectangular	steep convex
128	127	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk	soft		
129	127	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid-dark reddish brown	sandy silt	mod small angular chalk occ small-med sub angular flints	soft		
130	130	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					linear	convex
131	130	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	pale brown/white	chalky silt	mod chalk lumps of freq chalk fleck	mod		
132	130	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	light brown	sandy silt	occ small flint; occ chalk lump; chalk fleck	soft		
133	133	nat	cut	TB133	natural	A					sub-circular	irregular
134	133	nat	fill	TB133	natural	A	mixed dark brown and pale brown/white	sandy silt	mod chalk flecks	soft		
135	135	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch						curvilinear	steep linear
136	135	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch		dark brown	silt	occ chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
137	140	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	uncompact		
138	140	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	dark brown	silty sand	occ chalk and flint; occ large flint gravel	uncompact		
139	140	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A	mid brown	silty sand	freq chalk gravel	uncompact		
140	140	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A					linear	steep
141	140	3.2	fill	Encl5	ditch	A						
142	0	3.2	cut	Encl5	ditch	A						
143	143	nat	cut	Pit143	pit or nat	B					sub-circular	steep irregular
144	143	nat	fill	Pit143	pit or nat	B	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	freq small- medium angular chalk pieces/charcoal	soft		
145	143	nat	fill	Pit143	pit or nat?	B	mid grey	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk freq chalk; freq burnt stone	soft		
146	147	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	grey-brown	sandy silt	occ chalk gravel	uncompact		
147	147	4	cut	Str190	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
148	149	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
149	149	3.2	cut	Str149	postholes	B					circular	steep
150	151	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
151	0	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole						circular	steep
152	153	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
153	153	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole						circular	steep
154	155	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
155	155	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole						circular	steep
156	157	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
157	156	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole						circular	steep
158		4	cut	Str190	posthole	B						
159		4	fill	Str190	posthole	B						
160	160	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					sub-rectangular	irregular
161	160	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light/pale yellow brown	sandy silt	occ small flint; mod chalk lump; freq chalk fleck	soft		
162	162	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
163	162	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light/pale yellow	sandy silt	occ small flint; mod chalk lump; freq chalk fleck	soft		
164	164	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
165	164	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light pale yellow	sandy silt	occ small flint; mod chalk lump; freq chalk fleck	soft		
166	166	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
167	166	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light pale yellow	sandy silt	occ small flint; mod chalk lump; freq chalk fleck	soft		
168	168	4	cut	Str190	posthole	B					circular	gentle
169	168	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	1% chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
170	170	4	cut	Str190	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
171	170	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	1% chalk frag to 0.01m			
172	0	4	cut	Str190	pit	B					circular	gentle
173	173	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	rare chalk frag	firm		
174	174	4	cut	Str190	posthole	B					circular	gentle

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
175	174	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	mid brow	silt	occ small flint; mod chalk lump; freq chalk fleck	firm		
176	179	2	fill	Trees	natural		dark blackish brown	clayey silt	freq chalk flecks	firm		
177	179	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm		
178	179	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	mid yellow brown	sandy silt		firm		
179	179	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					amorphous	irregular
180	183	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ flint	firm		
181	183	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid/light greyish brown	silty clay	freq chalk gravel	firm		
182	183	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch		light brownish grey	silty clay	freq chalk lumps c 100mm	firm		
183	183	3.3	cut	Ditch183	ditch	B					linear	steep
184	185	2	fill	Trees	natural		mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
185	185	2	cut	Trees	natural	B					circular	irregular
186	186	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep concave
187	186	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid grey brown	silt	occ chalk frag 0.005m	firm		
188	186	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occ frags of chalk to 0.01m	firm		
189	186	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole		mid brown	silt	occ chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
190	190	4	cut	Str190	posthole	B					circular	mod concave
191	190	4	fill	Str190	posthole	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
192	192	3.2	cut	Str190	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep concave
193	192	3.2	fill	Str190	posthole	B	dark brown	silt	occ chalk frag to 0.015m; occ subangular stone to 0.08m	firm		
194	194	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	vertical
195	194	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	rare chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
196	196	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
197	196	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	silt	rare chalk to 0.01m	firm		
198	160	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	dark brow	silt	occ mod burnt flint and mod charcoal flecks	soft		
199	162	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	dark brow/ black	silt	v freq burnt flint and freq charcoal fleck	soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
200	162	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light brown	silty sand	occ chalk lump and chalk fleck	soft		
201	164	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	dark brown	silt	occ burnt flint and mod chalk flecks	soft		
202	166	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	black	silt	v freq burnt flint and v freq charcoal	soft		
203	166	2	fill	Trees	natural	B	light yellow brown	silty sand	mod chalk lump	soft-mod		
204	186	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	dark brown	silt		firm		
205	205	3.2	cut	Str149	pit	B					amorphous	mod concave
206	205	3.2	fill	Str149	pit	B	mid grey brown	silt	occ chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
207	207	4	cut	Str190	pit	B						
208	207	4	fill	Str190	pit	B						
209	209	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	gentle
210	209	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	silt	occ chalk frag	firm		
211	211	nat	cut	nat	natural	B					amorphous	steep
212	212	nat	fill	nat	natural	B	light brownish grey	silt	rare chalk 0.01m	firm		
213	211	nat	fill	nat	natural	B	mid greyish brown	silt	rare chalk frag to 0.01m			
214	215	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
215	215	3.2	cut	Str215		B					circular	steep to vertical
216	217	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
217	217	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
218	219	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
219	219	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
220	221	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
221	221	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
222	221	3.2	fill	Str215	pit	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk flecks	firm		
223	223	3.2	cut	Str215	pit	B					circular	steep to

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
224	225	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		vertical
225	225	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
226	227	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		steep to vertical
227	227	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
228	229	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
229	229	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole						circular	steep to vertical
230	231	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
231	231	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep
232	233	3.2	fill	Str215	pit		mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
233	233	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep
234	235	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
235	235	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep
236	237	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
237	237	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep
238	239	3.2	fill	Str215	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
239	239	3.2	cut	Str215	posthole	B					circular	steep
242	242	nat	cut	nat	natural						linear	irregular
243	242	nat	fill	nat	natural		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk; grit pebbles	plastic		
244	244	3.1	cut	H244	natural	B					linear	irregular
245	244	3.1	fill	H244	natural	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		
246	246	3.1	cut	H244	natural	B					linear	irregular
247	246	3.1	fill	H244	natural	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		
248	248	3.1	cut	H244	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
249	248	3.1	fill	H244	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
250	250	3.2	cut	Ditch250	ditch	B					linear corner	steep
251	250	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B						
254	255	nat	fill	nat	pit or tree	B	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occ small stones	soft		
255	255	nat	cut	nat	pit or tree	B					sub-circular	steep
260	261	4	fill	PHs260	posthole	B	mid greyish yellow	clayey silt	occ small stones	soft		
261	261	4	cut	PHs260	pit	B					circular	steep
262	263	4	fill	PHs260	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ small stones	soft		
263	263	4	cut	PHs260	posthole	B					circular	steep
264	265	4	fill	PHs260	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt		soft		
265	265	4	cut	PHs260	posthole	B					circular	steep
266	267	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
267	267	3.2	cut	Str149	pit	B					circular	steep
268	269	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
269	269	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
270	271	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
271	271	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole						circular	steep
272	273	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
273	273	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
274	275	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
275	275	3.2	cut	Str149	pit	B					circular	steep
276	277	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
277	277	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
278	279	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
279	279	3.2	cut	Str149	pit	B					circular	steep
280	281	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
281	281	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
282	283	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
283	283	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
284	285	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
285	285	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
286	287	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	soft		
287	287	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
289	290	3.2	fill	Str215	natural	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	burnt flint	firm		
290	290	3.2	cut	Str215	natural	B					sub-circular	steep
291	292	nat	fill	nat	natural	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
292	292	nat	cut	nat	natural	B					sub-circular	gentle slope
293	294	nat	fill	nat	natural	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
294	294	nat	cut	nat	natural	B					amorphous	steep
295	296	3.2	fill	PH296	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	stone			
296	296	3.2	cut	PH296	posthole	B					circular	steep
297	297	3.2	fill	Str215	pit?	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		firm		
298	298	3.2	cut	Str215	pit?	B					sub-circular	steep
299	302	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	plastic		
300	302	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks			
301	302	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags			
302	0	3.2	cut	Ditch250	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
303	303	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
304	303	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
305	305	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
306	305	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
307	307	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
308	307	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
309	309	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
310	309	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
311	311	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
312	311	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
313	313	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
314	313	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
315	315	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	sharp
316	315	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
317	317	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
318	317	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
319	319	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
320	319	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
321	321	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
322	321	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
323	323	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
324	323	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
325	325	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
326	325	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
327	327	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
328	327	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
329	329	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	
330	330	3.3	cut	Ditch183	ditch	B					linear	steep convex
331	330	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid light pinky grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk pieces; occ small subangular flint stones	firm		
332	330	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small sub angular chalk pieces; occ small sub angular flint stones	soft		
333	333	3.2	cut	Ditch250	ditch	B					linear	med slope straight
334	333	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid light orangey grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular pieces of chalk; occ small -med sub angular flint stones	firm		
335	333	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small sub angular flint pieces; occ small sub	firm		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
336	336	3.3	cut	Ditch183	ditch	B			angular flint stones			
337	336	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid/dark creamy brown	sandy silt	moderate small angular chalk pieces	soft	linear with turn	steep convex
338	336	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	light yellowy white	sandy silt	freq v small angular chalk pieces	soft		
339	339	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole						circular	steep
340	340	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
341	341	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
342	341	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
343	344	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
344	344	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
345	346	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
346	346	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
347	348	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
348	348	3.2	cut	Str149		B					circular	steep
349	350	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
350	350	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
351	352	3.2	fill	Str149	pit		mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
352	352	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
353	354	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
354	354	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
355	356	3.2	fill	Str149	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk; flint and gravel	soft		
356	356	3.2	cut	Str149	posthole	B					circular	steep
357	358	3.2	fill	Str149	pit	B	dark grey	sandy silt	occ flint gravel; rare burnt flint and 2 scraps of burnt bone; freq chalk gravel	uncompact		
358	358	3.2	cut	Str149	pit	B					circular	steep
359	250	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	soft		
360	250	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ chalk frags	soft		
361	250	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	mod chalk frags	soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
362	336	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid light creamy grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk pieces; occ med sub rounded flint stones	soft		
363	336	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk pieces; occ small med sub angular flint stones	soft		
364	365	3.2	fill	Str500	pit/posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
365	365	3.2	cut	Str500	pit/posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
366	366	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	gentle
367	366	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
368		3.2	cut	Str382	posthole							
369		3.2	fill	Str382	posthole							
370		3.2	cut	Str382	posthole							
371		3.2	fill	Str382	posthole							
372	372	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B						steep
373	372	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sand silt		soft	circular	vertical
374	374	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B						
375	374	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		soft		
376	376	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	steep
377	376	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		vertical
378	378	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	vertical
379	378	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		vertical
380	380	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	vertical
381	380	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		vertical
382	382	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
383	382	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark brownish black	sandy silt		soft		
384	384	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	
385	384	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B						
386	386	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	steep
387	386	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
388	388	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	steep
389	388	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
390	390	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	vertical
391	390	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt		soft		
392	392	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	steep
393	392	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		soft		
394	394	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	vertical
395	394	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		
396	396	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	steep
397	396	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
398	398	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
399	398	3.2	fill	Str382		B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
400	398	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid blackish brown	sandy silt	chalk lumps <20mm	soft		
401	404	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ chalk frags	soft		
402	404	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ chalk frags	soft		
403	404	3.2	fill	Ditch250	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ chalk frags	soft		
404	404	3.2	cut	Ditch250	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
405	412	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
406	413	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
407	414	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
408	415	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
409	416	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
410	417	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
411	418	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
412	412	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B			occ flint and chalk gravel	soft	circular	steep
413	413	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep
414	414	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep



Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
415	415	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep
416	416	3.2	fill	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep
417	417	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep
418	418	3.2	cut	Str418	posthole	B					circular	steep
419	422	3.2	cut	Ditch422	ditch	B	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	friable		
420	422	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B		clayey silt	occ chalk stone; grit; burnt stone	friable		
421	422	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod flint	friable		
422	422	3.2	cut	Ditch422	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
423	426	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ grit	friable		
424	426	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk and flint	friable		
425	426	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	light reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	friable		
426	426	3.2	cut	Ditch422	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
427	426	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	friable		
428	430	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk and flint	friable		
429	430	3.2	fill	Ditch422	ditch	B	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod chalk and flint	loose		
430	430	3.2	cut	Ditch422	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
431	432	3.1	fill	Ditch941	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	friable		
432	432	3.1	cut	Ditch941	ditch	B					curvilinear	gentle slope
433	434	3.1	fill	Pits418	pit	B	grey brown	sandy silt	occ chalk and flint gravel	uncompact		
434	434	3.1	cut	Pits418	pit	B					sub-circular	gradual
435	436	3.1	fill	Pits418	pit	B	grey brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	un compact		
436	436	3.1	cut	Pits418	pit or posthole	B					circular	steep
437	440	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	dark brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags; occ burnt flint	soft		
438	440	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ chalk frags	soft		
439	440	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	mod chalk frags	soft		
440	440	3.3	cut	Ditch183	ditch	B					linear	steep
441	442	nat	fill		natural	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ small stones; chalk	friable		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
442	442	nat	cut	nat	natural	B					sub-rectangular	gentle slope
443	444	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
444	444	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
445	446	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
446	446	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
447	448	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
448	448	3.2	cut	Str444	pit							
449	450	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
450	450	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
451	452	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
452	452	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
453	454	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
454	454	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
455	456	3.2	fill	PH456	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	circular	steep
456	456	3.2	cut	PH456	posthole							
457	458	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
458	458	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
459	460	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
460	460	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
461	462	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	circular	steep
462	462	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
463	464	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	circular	steep
464	464	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
465	466	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	circular	steep
466	466	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
467	468	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
468	468	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole		brown / brownish grey					
469	470	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	sub-circular	steep
470	470	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
471	472	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	sub-circular	steep
472	472	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
473	474	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	sub-circular	steep
474	472	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
475	476	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm	sub-circular	steep
476	476	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
477		3.2	fill	Str444	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
478	478	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole	B						
479	480	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	sub-circular	steep
480	480	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
481	482	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	circular	steep
482	482	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
483	484	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk frags	firm	circular	steep
484	484	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
485	486	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
486	486	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole							
487	488	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm	curvilinear	steep
488	488	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole	B						
489	490	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm	circular	steep
490	490	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole	B						

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
491	492	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
492	492	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole	B					circular	steep
493	494	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
494	494	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
495	496	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
496	496	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
497	498	3.2	fill	Str444	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
498	498	3.2	cut	Str444	posthole						circular	steep
499	500	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
500	500	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
501	502	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
502	502	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
503	504	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
504	504	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
505	506	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
506	506	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
507	508	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
508	508	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole	B					circular	steep
509	510	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
510	510	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
511	512	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
512	512	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
513	514	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
514	514	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
515	516	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
516	516	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
517	518	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		



Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
518	518	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole						circular	steep
519	520	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
520	520	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
521	522	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
522	520	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
523	524	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
524	524	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
525	526	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
526	526	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
527	528	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
528	528	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
529	530	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
530	530	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
531	532	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
532	532	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
533	534	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
534	534	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
535	536	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
536	536	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
537	538	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
538	538	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole						circular	steep
539	540	3.2	fill	Str520	pit		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
540	540	3.2	cut	Str520	pit						circular	gentle
541	542	3.2	fill	Str520	pit		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ chalk flecks	firm		
542	542	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole						circular	gentle
543	543	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	
544	543	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B						
545	545	3.2	cut	Ditch101	ditch						rectangular	gentle slope
546	545	3.2	fill	Ditch101	ditch	B	light greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk lumps to 3cm	soft		
547	547	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
548	547	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
549	549	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
550	549	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
551	552	3.2	fill	PH552	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
552	552	3.2	cut	PH552	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
553	554	3.2	fill	PH554	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
554	554	3.2	cut	PH554	posthole						sub-circular	steep
555	556	3.2	fill	PH556	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
556	556	3.2	cut	PH556	posthole						sub-circular	steep
557	558	3.2	cut	PH558	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
558	558	3.2	cut	PH558	posthole	B					circular	gentle
559	560	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		friable		
560	560	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
561	562	3.2	fill	PH562	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
562	562	3.2	cut	PH562	posthole	B					circular	steep
563	564	3.2	fill	Str520	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk frags	firm		
564	564	3.2	cut	Str520	posthole	B					circular	steep/vertical
565	566	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	pit	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ small stones	friable		
566	566	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	pit	B					amorphous	irregular

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
567	568	3.2	fill	Str500	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	firm		
568	568	3.2	cut	Str500	posthole	B					circular	steep
569	570	nat	fill	Str500	natural	B	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occ small stones	friable		
570	570	nat	cut	Str500	natural	B					sub-circular	steep / gentle
571	552	3.2	fill	PH552	posthole	B	dark brownish red	silty sand		loose		
572	573	3.1	fill	Ditch941	ditch / hedge	B	greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint; chalk gravel; burnt flint	uncompact		
573	573	3.1	cut	Ditch941	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	steep
574		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
575	576	3.1	fill	Ditch941	ditch / hedge?	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
576	576	3.1	cut	Ditch941	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	gradual
577	578	3.1	fill	Ditch941	ditch / hedge?	B	orange brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
578	578	3.1	cut	Ditch941	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	gradual
579	580	3.2	fill	Ph580	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
580	580	3.2	cut	Ph580	posthole	B					circular	steep
581	582	3.2	fill	Ph580	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
582	582	3.2	cut	Ph580	posthole	B					circular	steep
583	584	3.2	fill	Ph580	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
584	584	3.2	cut	Ph580	posthole	B					circular	steep
585	586	3.2	fill	Ph580	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	occ flint and chalk gravel	soft		
586	586	3.2	cut	Ph580	posthole	B					circular	steep
587	587	nat	cut	nat	ditch	B					rectangular	gentle
588	587	nat	fill	nat	ditch / hedge	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	large chalk lumps to 5cm	soft		
589	589	3.3	cut	Ditch183	ditch	B					linear	straight then concave
590	589	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	off white	chalk dust	none	soft		
591	589	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	off white	chalk dust	mod chalk lumps	mod		
592	589	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	light brown	sandy silt	occ chalk lumps and fleck	soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
593	589	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ chalk fleck; mod charcoal	soft		
594	589	3.3	fill	Ditch183	ditch	B	light brown	sandy silt	occ chalk fleck	soft		
595	595	3.2	cut	Pit595	pit	B					sub-rectangular	vertical
596	595	3.2	fill	Pit595	animal burial	B						
597	596	3.2	fill	Pit595	animal burial	B	dark pinkish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
598	598	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B						
599	598	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B						
600	600	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole						sub-circular	steep
601	600	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
602	602	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
603	602	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
604	604	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole						sub-circular	steep
605	604	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole		mid dark brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
606	606	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
607	606	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	stones and charcoal lumps	loose		
608	608	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	pebbles stones chalk lumps	friable		
609	610	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	rare small stones	loose		
610	610	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
611	612	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
612	612	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
613	614	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stone; chalk nodule	loose		
614	614	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
615	616	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	stone and chalk	loose		
616	616	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					circular	steep
617	618	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
618	618	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
619	620	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
620	620	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
621	622	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
622	622	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
623	624	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
624	624	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
625	626	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
626	626	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					curvilinear	steep
627	628	3.2	fill	Ditch627	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	friable		
628	628	3.2	cut	Ditch627	posthole	B					curvilinear	steep
629	629	3.2	cut	Ditch629	ditch	B					linear	gentle
630	629	3.2	fill	Ditch629	ditch	B	mid brown	silty sand	occ chalk lump; small flint; mod chalk fleck	soft		
631	631	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
632	631	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt		friable		
633	631	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	loose		
634	634	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
635	634	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
636	636	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
637	636	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses; some charcoal	loose		
638	636	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	stone <0.05m and sand pockets	friable		
639	639	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
640	640	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps	loose		
641	639	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt		chalk lumps and sand lenses		
642	642	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
643	642	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	loose		
644	642	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown clayey silt	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses			
645	645	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
646	645	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
647	647	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
648	647	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
649	649	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
650	649	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
651	651	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
652	651	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
653	653	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
654	653	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	sand lenses	loose		
655	653	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
656	656	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
657	656	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
658	658	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
659	658	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
660	660	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
661	660	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
662	662	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
663	662	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clay silt		loose		
664	662	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
665	665	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
666	665	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
667	667	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle and vertical
668	667	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		friable		
669	669	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
670	669	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps / flecks	loose		
671	669	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
672	672	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
673	672	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid dark grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps			
674	674	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
675	674	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	light grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and stones	loose		
676	676	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
677	676	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps	friable		
678	676	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps	friable		
679	679	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
680	679	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ charcoal; flecks / stones	loose		
681	679	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
682	682	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
683	682	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
684	682	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
685	685	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
686	685	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	pebbles / stones 0.05; charcoal lumps / flecks	loose		
687	685	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	sand / gravel lenses	friable		
688	688	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
689	688	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	pebbles / stones <0.05m; charcoal lumps; flecks	loose		
690	688	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	sand / gravel lenses / patches	friable		
691	691	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
692	691	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid dark brown	clayey silt	occ charcoal lumps / sand lenses			
693	693	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	gentle
694	693	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky silt			circular	
695	695	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
696	696	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky clay	occ grit / fine gravel			
697	697	3.2	cut	Str598	pit	B					circular	steep
698	697	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky silt				
699	699	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	gentle

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
700	699	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
701	701	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	steep
702	701	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
703	704	1	fill	Pits704	posthole	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
704	704	1	cut	Pits704	pit	B					sub-circular	shallow
705	705	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
706	705	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
707	707	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	nr vertical
708	707	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	brown / grey	sand	silt	loose		
709	709	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
710	709	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt		soft		
711		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
712		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
713		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
714		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
715		2	layer	Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
716	716	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
717	716	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
718	718	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
719	718	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	light greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
720	720	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	pit	B					circular	steep
721	720	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
722	722	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
723	722	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
724	724	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
725	724	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
726	726	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
727	726	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
728	728	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
729	728	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
730	730	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
731	730	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
732	732	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
733	732	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
734	734	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
735	734	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
736	736	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
737	736	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
738	738	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
739	738	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
740	740	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
741	740	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
742	742	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
743	743	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
744	744	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole						circular	
745	744	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B						
746	746	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
747	746	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
748	748	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
749	748	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
750	750	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	vertical
751	750	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
752	752	3.2	cut	Encl3_N	posthole	B					circular	steep
753	752	3.2	fill	Encl3_N	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		



Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
754	754	2	cut	Pit754	natural	B					sub-circular	steep
755	754	2	fill	Pit754	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	rare charcoal	soft		
756	754	2	fill	Pit754	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	none	soft		
757	757	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					circular	moderate
758	757	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	fine sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	compact		
759	759	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
760	759	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
761	759	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
762	762	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
763	762	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
764	764	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
765	764	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
766	766	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
767	766	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid dark brown	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
768	768	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
769	789	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
770	768	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	coo flint	loose		
771	771	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
772	771	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	light brown and dark grey mix	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
773	771	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	friable		
774	774	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
775	774	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
776	776	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
777	776	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
778	778	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
779	778	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
780	780	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
781	780	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	light brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
782	780	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
783	783	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
784	783	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	chalk	loose		
785	785	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
786	785	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
787	746	3.2	cut	Ditch6	ditch	B					slightly curving linear	mod concave
788	787	3.2	fill	Ditch6	ditch	B	mid grey brown / light brown on upper western side	chalky silt	occ chalk frags	firm		
789	787	3.2	fill	Ditch6	ditch	B	mid brown	silt	occ chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
790	787	3.2	fill	Ditch6	ditch	B	dark brown	silt	occ sub angular stone to 0.1m	firm		
791	791	3.2	cut	H791	gully	B					linear	steep; linear
792	791	3.2	fill	H791	gully	B	dark brown	silt	occ rounded stones to 0.1m	firm		
793	794	2	fill	Pit794	pit/tree throw	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones; chalk; rare	loose		
794	794	2	cut	Pit794	pit/tree throw?	B					amorphous	steep
795	795	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
796	795	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
797	797	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
798	797	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
799	799	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
800	799	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
801	801	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
802	801	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
803	803	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					amorphous	steep
804	803	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		loose		
805	805	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
806	805	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
807	807	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
808	807	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
809	809	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
810	809	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
811	811	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle slope
812	811	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
813	813	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
814	813	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
815	815	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
816	815	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
817	817	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
818	817	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
819	819	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
820	819	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
821	821	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
822	821	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
823	821	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
824	824	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
825	824	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	silt sand	occ chalk	loose		
826	826	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-rectangular	steep
827	827	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
828	828	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
829	828	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
830	830	3.2	cut	Str757	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
831	830	3.2	fill	Str757	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	loose		
832	833	1	fill	Pits704	posthole	B					circular	shallow

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
833	833	1	cut	Pits704	posthole	B					circular	shallow
834	834	1	fill	Pits704	pit	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
835	835	1	cut	Pits704	pit	B					circular	shallow
836	837	3.2	fill	Str444	pit/posthole	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	firm		
837	837	3.2	cut	Str444	pit/posthole	B					circular	steep
838	838	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					circular	irregular
839	838	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	occ med angular chalk lumps	soft		
840	840	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					circular	steep
841	840	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk lumps and flint stones. Occ charcoal			
842	842	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	b					circular	nr vertical sides
843	842	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk lumps	soft		
844	844	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	3					circular	steep
845	844	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	light yellowish brown	silty sand	large patches degraded chalk	soft		
846	844	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk lumps	soft		
847	847	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					circular	steep
848	847	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	light greyish yellow	silty sand	degraded chalk	soft		
849	847	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk and flints; occ charcoal	soft		
850	850	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep irregular
851	850	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	light mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ alluvial flint			
852	850	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk and charcoal	soft		
853	853	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
854	853	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq med lumps angular chalk	soft		
855	853	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ chalk	soft		
856	856	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					circular	vertical

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
857	856	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
858	856	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	light white	chalk	layer of compacted redeposited material	firm		
859	859	3.2	cut	EncI3Ent	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
860	859	3.2	fill	EncI3Ent	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
861	861	3.2	fill	ExStr850	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		
862	862	3.2	cut	ExStr850	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
863	862	3.2	fill	ExStr850	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	occ large lump of angular chalk; occ charcoal	soft		
864	864	3.2	fill	Pit_865	pit	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt		friable		
865	865	3.2	fill	Pit_865	pit	B					circular	vertical
866	867	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		vertical
867	867	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
868	869	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
869	869	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
870	871	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
871	871	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	b					circular	vertical
872	873	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
873	873	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
874	875	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
875	875	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
876	877	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
877	877	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
878	879	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
879	879	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	vertical
880	880	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
881	881	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	steep
882	883	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole		light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
883	883	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	steep

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
884	885	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
885	885	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	steep
886	887	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole		light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
887	887	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	steep
888	889	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones	firm		
889	889	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole						circular	steep
890	890	2	cut	Spread	spread	B					amorphous	gentle
891	890	2	fill	Spread	spread	B	dark brown	silt		firm		
892	892	3.2	cut	H892	ditch	B					linear	gentle slope
893	892	3.2	fill	H892	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	large chalk lumps to 50mm	soft		
894	895	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones; chalk	friable		
895	895	3.2	cut	SEFence	posthole	B					circular	steep
896	897	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones; chalk	friable		
897	897	3.2	cut	SEence	posthole	B					circular	steep
898	899	3.2	fill	SEFence	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	occ small stones; chalk	friable		
899	899	3.2	cut	SEFence	pit	B					circular	steep
900	901	3.2	fill	PH901	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones; rare; random	loose		
901	901	3.2	cut	PH901	posthole	B					circular	steep
902	856	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	abundant charcoal			
903	856	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	freq large angular chalk lumps			
904	904	3.2	cut	PH910	posthole	B					circular	steep
905	904	3.2	fill	PH910	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	occ chalk to 0.01m	firm		
906	906	3.2	cut	PH910	posthole	B					circular	steep
907	906	3.2	fill	PH910	posthole	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
908	909	3.2	cut	PH910	posthole	B					circular	steep
909	908	3.2	fill	PH910	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
910	910	3.2	cut	PH910	posthole	B					circular	gentle



Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
911	910	3.2	fill	PH910	posthole	B						
912	912	3.2	cut	Str598	gully	B					linear	gentle
913	912	3.2	fill	Str598	gully	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt	freq chalk lumps			
914	914	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					circular	vertical
915	914	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
916	916	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
917	916	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt	freq chalk			
918	918	3.2	cut	Str598	post trench	B					curvilinear	steep; vertical
919	918	3.2	fill	Str598	post trench	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
920	920	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
921	920	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
922	922	3.2	cut	Str598	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
923	922	3.2	fill	Str598	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
924	924	3.1	cut	Ditch941	gully	B						
925	924	3.1	fill	Ditch941	gully	B	mid brown	silt	occ small flint	soft		
926	926	3.1	cut	Ditch941	gully	B					linear	gentle
927	926	3.1	fill	Ditch941	gully	B	mid brown	silt	occ flint	soft		
928	928	3.1	cut	Ditch941	gully	B					linear	gentle
929	928	3.1	fill	Ditch941	gully	B	mid brown	silt	occ flint	soft		
930		2	layer	Spread		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
931		2	layer	Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
932		2	layer	Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
933		2	layer	Spread		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
934	0	2	layer	Spread		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
935	0	2	layer	Spread		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
936	0	2	layer	Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
937		2	layer	Spread		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
938		2		Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
939		2	fill	Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
940		2	layer	Spread		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	occ flint; occ chalk lump and fleck	soft		
941	941	3.1	cut	Ditch941	ditch	B					linear	gentle
942	941	3.1	fill	Ditch941	ditch	B	mid brown	silt	rare subangular stones to 0.01m	firm		
943	943	3.2	cut	Gully943	gully	B					linear	gentle
944	943	3.2	fill	Gully943	gully	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
945	945	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole	B					circular?	gentle
946	945	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
947	947	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	natural	B					amorphous	steep; irregular
948	947	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	natural	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ flint; chalk grit	soft		
949	949	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
950	949	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
951	951	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole	B					circular	vertical
952		1					dark blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		
953		1									circular	steep
954	953	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B	dark reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
955	955	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole?	B					circular	vertical
956	955	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole?	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk frags	soft		
957	957	3.2	cut	Str382	posthole	B					circular	gentle
958	957	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
959	960	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole	B						
960	960	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B						

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Type	Group	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
961	961	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole	B						
962	961	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole	B						
963	963	3.2	cut	Encl3	posthole	B					circular	vertical
964	963	3.2	fill	Encl3	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk frags	soft		
965	963	3.2	fill	Encl3	posthole	B	mid blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		
966	967	3.2	fill	Pit_967	pit?	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones; rare; random	loose		
967	967	3.2	cut	Pit_967	pit?	B					amorphous	steep
968	969	nat	fill	nat	posthole	B	mid red brown	sandy silt	rare random small stones	loose		
969	969	nat	cut	nat	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
970	970	2	cut	Ditch970	ditch/beamslot	B					linear	steep
971	970	2	fill	Ditch970	ditch/beam slot	B	reddish brown	sand	silt	soft		
972	972	3.2	cut	Str382		B					sub-circular	irregular
973	972	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
974	972	3.2	fill	Str382	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	fine gravel	soft		
975	975	3.2	cut	Encl3Ent	posthole							
976	975	3.2	fill	Encl3Ent	posthole							
977		2		Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel			
978		2		Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		
979		2		Spread		B	dark brown	sandy silt	occ burnt flint; flint and chalk gravel	uncompact		

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell and Mark Knight

Bronze Age

	Number	Weight (g)	% Number	% Weight	Fabrics
Early Neolithic (EN)	50	275	20.9	15.2	4, 5, 8
Beaker (BK)	58	426	24.3	23.6	1, 2, 3
Collared Urn (CU)	5	37	2.1	2	3
Deverel-Rimbury (DR)	126	1070	52.7	59.2	6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
Totals	239	1808			

Table 1: Summary Table

Fabric

- 1 Medium hard with frequent very small angular grog and common small sand
- 2 Hard with abundant small sand and frequent small quartz
- 3 Medium with abundant small, medium, and large grog (soapy)
- 4 Hard (abrasive) frequent small crushed flint
- 5 Hard (abrasive) with frequent medium and large flint and common sand
- 6 Soft-medium with abundant small crushed shell
- 7 Medium with moderate large grog (grog has abundant shell inclusions)
- 8 Compact hard with common crushed flint and common small sand
- 9 very hard with moderate-common large grog and moderate-rare very small shell
- 10 soft with common small sand and regular small chalk lumps
- 11 medium with regular large grog and moderate flint (soapy)
- 12 medium with abundant small quartz sand

Iron Age

C.1.1 Four sherds (77g), with a mean sherd weight of 19.3g, of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered. The pottery derived from two postholes and comprised a series of medium sized sherds (all 4-8cm in size) in flint and shell-tempered fabrics. The earliest pottery was recovered from posthole **158**, context 159.

C.1.2 The assemblage consisted of three flint tempered sherds (51g): two burnished sherds with flint and sand in the clay matrix (fabric FQ1, 39g), and a sherd with only flint (fabric F, 12g). One of the burnished sherds (15g) displayed wide diagonal grooves/furrows and shoulder, reminiscent of the decorated wares from Linton (Fell 1953; Brudenell forthcoming), all of which suggests an Early Iron Age date for posthole assemblage, c. 800-350 BC. The single rim sherd from posthole **207** is arguably later. This sherd had a rounded, externally expanded lip in a coarse shell-tempered fabric (26g). It is not especially diagnostic, but the fabric is more characteristic of Middle-Late Iron Age ceramics from this region, and can be given a broad date between c. 350 BC – AD 50.

Fabric And Sherd Total		
FQ1:	Moderate/common coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size) in dense sandy clay matrix:	2 sherds, 39g
F1:	Common medium and coarse burnt flint (1-3mm in size):	1 sherd, 12g
S1:	Moderate to common coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm):	1 sherd, 26g

Table 2: Fabric Series



Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Ditch 6	4	3	20	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	3 Plain body sherds
Ditch 6	789	7	14	1	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	0	7 Out-turned rim fragment
Encl 5	119	1	6	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	0	1 Incised herring-bone
Encl 5	118	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	0	1
Encl 5	126	3	9	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	0	3
Str 149	491	1	5	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	1 Flattened out-turned lip
Str 149	197	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	2
Str 149	148	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	1
Str 149	286	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	1
Str 149	345	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	2
Str 149	278	7	16	0	0	0	0	6; 10	2	DR	0	0	0	7
Str 149	282	5	15	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	1	4	Burnished
Tree Pits	176	3	11	1	0	3	0	2	2	BK	0	0	0	3 Comb-impressed fineware Beakers
Tree Pits	198	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	0	1
PH	208	1	25	1	0.26	0	0	6	1	EN	0	1	0	Early Neolithic externally thickened rim characteristic of Mildenhall (equivalent fabric to Deverel-Rimbury only less well sorted and vesicular)
PH	159	3	50	0	0	1	0	8	2	EN	0	3	0	Fluted surface and applied burnished slips (very well preserved EN or IA forms)
Ditch 183	331	1	32	1	0.22	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	flattened Deverel-Rimbury rim internal lip
Ditch 183	332	1	12	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	same as 331
Ditch 183	594	6	61	1	0.34	0	0	6	2	DR	0	1	5	flattened Deverel-Rimbury rim internal lip
Ditch 183	181	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	DR	0	0	1	incised Beaker
Ditch 183	181	1	13	0	0	0	0	11	1	DR	0	1	0	plain
Ditch 183	87	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Ditch 183	363	2	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	plain

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Ditch 183	59	1	30	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	plain
Ditch 183	52	1	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	EBA	0	1	0	
Ditch 183	61	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	
Str 215	289	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	BK	0	0	1	
Str 215	222	6	28	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	5	plain
Str 215	289	7	24	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	7	Flattened internal lip
Str 215	451	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 215	297	3	9	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	3	Thick-walled (10mm)
Ditch 250	301	1	17	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	
Str 382	385	1	30	1	0.18	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Flattened external lip
Pits 418	11	2	24	2	0.11	2	0	1	1	BK	0	2	0	Fine Beaker impressed dec. (Rim internally bevelled)
Pits 418	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised Beaker
Pits 418	11	7	23	0	0	7	0	1	2	BK	0	0	7	Ribbed Beaker with fingernail rustication
Pits 418	12	5	106	0	0	4	0	3	4	BK	1	3	1	Ribbed Beaker. Incised zoned beaker (handled) impressed, resid. Neo sherd (Fab. 4)
Ditch 422	423	22	250	2	0	0	4	11	1	DR	0	8	14	simple rounded rim and thick base
Ditch 422	76	3	8	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	3	Plain body sherds
Ditch 422	419	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 520	527	8	139	2	0.2	0	0	6	2	DR	0	5	3	Flattened simple and flattened interned
Str 520	530	2	9	0	0	0	0	7	1	DR	0	1	1	plain
Str 598	605	3	47	0	0	1	0	2; 7	2	DR	0	2	1	?ribbed beaker and Deverel-Rimbury body sherd with shell-in-grog inclusions
Str 598	603	2	12	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	1	Plain DR
Str 598	607	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	6	Plain DR
Str 598	915	1	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain DR
Str 598	684	1	5	1	0.14	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Simple (partially hooked) rim

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Str 598	694	1	11	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain thick-walled (15mm) DR
Str 598	650	1	2	1	0	1	0	6	1	EN	0	0	1	Early Neolithic (Mildenhall rim frag?)
Str 598	687	1	4	0	0	0	0	10						Burnt Clay?
629	630	3	8	0	0	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	3	Incised panels
Pit 704	703	3	13	1	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	3	small out-turned rim
Pit 704	832	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Pit 704	832	2	9	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	1	1	
Layer 711	712	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	2	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer	977	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	BK	0	0	3	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer 711	932	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer 711	574	4	20	0	0	2	0	2; 5	1	BK	0	1	3	Rusticated Beaker Finger pinched and 2 EN residual fragments
Layer 711	978	1	7	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Layer 711	891	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	3	plain
Layer 711	713	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Layer 711	938	1	7											Roman
Str 757	760	2	14	0	0	1	0	2; 6	2	DR	0	1	1	Includes residual Beaker (comb-zoned)
Str 757	773	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	
Str 757	831	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 757	758	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	2	
Str 757	758	3	2	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	3	
Str 757	816	1	7	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	0	1	burnished
Encl 3	857	1	11	0	0	1	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	fingertip cordon
Encl 3	841	2	18	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	plain
Encl 3	843	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Ditch 941	929	7	172	1	0.18	4	0	2	2	BK	2	1	4	Exceptionally fine Beaker. simple rim. exquisite rustication (fingernail pinching) and

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Ditch 941	929	2	6	0	0	2	0	2	1	BK	0	0	2	residual thick-walled Neolithic sherds (Fabric 5)
Ditch 941	927	4	13	0	0	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	4	Same as other 929
Pits 418	9	1	13	0	0	1	0	3	1	CU	0	1	0	Same as 929
Ditch 941	925	1	16	1	0.28	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Impressed (Collared Urn?)
Ditch 941	925	1	10	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Flattened Devereil-Rimbury rim
Str 500	836	2	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	1	Plain body sherd
Str 500	836	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	
Pit 754	793	10	17	2	0.16	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	10	Externally bevelled rim impressed fingertip rustication
Pit 754	756	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Externally bevelled rim
H791	792	1	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	incised beaker? Externally bevelled rim
Pits 418	433	4	24	0	0	2	0	3	2	CU	0	1	3	Incised panels
	73	1	35	0	0	0	0	9	1	DR	0	1	0	Incised parallel lines (collar frag?). V. thin-walled (3mm) flint tempered piece (EN?)
	608	1	19	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Large thick-walled (15mm) plain body sherd with drilled perforation
	597	1	6	0	0	0	0	9	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain DR
	92	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain body sherd
	105	2	72	0	0	1	0	6	1	DR	1	1	0	Impressed fingertip cordon
	703	8	62	1	0.22	0	0	4	1	EN	0	1	7	out-turned rim plain Early Neolithic simple bowl
	293	7	40	1	0.22	0	0	8	1	EN	0	1	6	Open classic carinated plain bowl
	441	2	7	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	0	2	
	755	1	8	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	Iron Age?
	627	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	
	134	1	4	0	0	0	0		1		0	0	1	Roman
		246	1841	25	2.51	50	4		105		4	49	191	

Table 3: Neolithic to Bronze Age Pottery Catalogue

C.2 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 The excavations at Fordham Road resulted in the recovery of both struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments from cut features that predominantly date to the Bronze Age. This report documents a full examination and contextual analysis of the material, supplementing and superseding an earlier preliminary quantification and assessment (Haskins 2013). The material has subsequently been catalogued and described in detail according to individual context (Table 5), and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report. This report provides a general summary of the material, including a brief description of the characteristics of each of the industries present and their contextual associations. It discusses the archaeological significance of the material, including its ability to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project.
- C.2.2 The material has been sub-divided and is discussed according to three chronologically defined contextual units. These comprise the flintwork from a pit of Early Neolithic date, a series of predominantly Early Bronze Age assemblages from features and deposits located along the southern edges of the site, and the worked flint from the Middle Bronze Age enclosures and their internal features.

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Quern / Grinding Stone	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	82	5	168	6	20	11	13	38	17	11	30	2	225	5,687
% struck of	20.4	1.2	41.9	1.5	5.0	2.7	3.2	9.5	4.2	2.7	7.5			

Table 4: Quantification of Lithic Material

Quantification

- C.2.3 The total lithic assemblage from the site consists of 401 struck flints recovered from 92 separate contexts, 225 pieces of unworked burnt flint weighing 5,687g, recovered from 39 separate contexts and two fragments of flint grinding/pounding equipment, recovered from two separate contexts.

Burnt flint

- C.2.4 The unworked burnt flint has been heated to a variable but generally high degree causing it to change to a grey-white colour, become fire crazed and fragment. The fragments were mostly recovered in small quantities and scattered within a wide range of features. Virtually all came from Middle Bronze Age features, although it was not present uniformly across the site, with the majority coming from Enclosure 3 (Table 5). Small quantities were also present in Early Neolithic pit [704], but somewhat surprisingly none was present in the features and deposits containing Early Bronze Age struck flint.

	No.	Wt:g
Early Neolithic Pit	4	23
Features Containing Early Bronze Age Struck Flint	0	0
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 3	150	3,959
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 4\6	57	945
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 5	14	760

Table 5: Distribution of unworked burnt flint

C.2.5 The total quantity of burnt flint recovered is not large given the intensity of occupation at the site and the size of the areas examined. The bulk of the material came from a few structures located in Enclosure 3, most notably [850] which produced 1,404g with a further 1,044g coming from features immediately external to it. Other structures in Enclosure 3 producing relatively high quantities include [382] which contributed 674g and [444] which supplied 365g. The bulk of the unworked burnt flint from Enclosure 4\6 came from structure [215] which produced 526g, mostly from external pit [290], with the remainder from the enclosure coming from enclosure ditch [183] and the group of tree-throw hollows [160]. The unworked burnt flint from Enclosure 5 all came from the enclosure ditch [142] and comprised a small number of mostly large fragments. Even the larger quantities could be accounted for through the dumping of domestic hearth waste, although deliberate small scale production for purposes such cooking is entirely possible.

Struck flint

Raw Materials

C.2.6 The raw materials used to manufacture the struck flint mainly consist of thermally fractured but otherwise relatively unrolled nodular shaped cobbles that appear to have rarely exceeded 100mm in maximum diameter. Surviving cortex is rough but weathered and rarely more than c. 2mm thick; pre-flaking thermal fracture scars are also common. A small number of alluvial cobbles with a smooth-worn exterior surface were also used. Nearly all the pieces are recorticated, obscuring the colour of the flint, but where it is visible, such as through recent breaks, it is fine grained and translucent grey or black in colour. It is likely that both types of flint were obtained either from the extensive River Terrace Deposits present in the vicinity or from local remnant patches of glacial till.

C.2.7 Recortication ranges from a deep blue to a white, with many pieces showing a distinctive 'basketwork' patterning. The more heavily recorticated struck pieces tend to be of an earlier date although this is not uniformly the case and localized burial conditions are likely to have affected the rates of recortication. The degree to which individual pieces have recorticated cannot therefore be used as a dating proxy.

Technology and Dating

C.2.8 Few truly chronologically diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage's overall technological and typological characteristics indicate that it had been manufactured over a long period of time, from at least the Mesolithic period and through to the latter parts of the Bronze Age. As most struck pieces can only be broadly characterized by their technological traits, it is difficult to present a precise quantification of chronological variability within the assemblage, although broad trends can be more confidently identified. The material can be broadly divided into three periods; Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age or later, and these will be discussed in chronological sequence below. It is worth emphasising that pieces of struck flint from

all of these periods have been identified from across the site and most of the individual assemblage groups do contain greater or lesser proportions of residual material. This, combined with the often small size of the assemblages from individual groups, means that detailed metrical or technology-based analyses would be unproductive and have therefore not been undertaken.

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

- C.2.9 The earliest flintwork identified from the site is the product of a systematic reduction strategy that involved the careful preparation, maintenance and reduction of cores undertaken to facilitate the removal of relatively standardized blades and narrow flakes. They can be dated to the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods and include a scattering across the site of prismatic blades and flakes with blade-like traits, such as parallel dorsal scars. Many of the non-prismatic blades may also belong to these periods and three of the 38 cores recovered had definitely or probably produced blades during some point in the productive lives; these comprise an opposed-platformed and two single-platformed examples. Other waste pieces belonging to these periods include a number of core tablets and other rejuvenation flakes. Only a few retouched implements can be confidently placed within these periods, these being limited to simple edge-trimmed pieces made on blades or blade-like flakes along with a single long-end scraper. A small transverse axe or adze, recovered from tree-throw hollow [185] is also most likely to belong to these periods (see Table 20 for description). It is very typical of Mesolithic examples, but some caution must be exercised over its identification as similar roughly shaped core-tools have occasionally been found in Later Neolithic or Bronze Age contexts, such as at Grime’s Graves (Saville 1981).
- C.2.10 Most of the material dating to these periods was residually deposited within later features which, taken together, demonstrates widespread but very low-key flintworking at the site. Only a single feature attributable to this date, Early Neolithic pit [704], contained any significant quantities of flint. This produced 19 struck pieces and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (Table 6).

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Pit 704	5	2	2		6	1	1				2	4	23

Table 6: Quantification of Lithic Material from Early Neolithic Pit 704

- C.2.11 The struck flint mainly comprises unusable knapping waste that includes decortication flakes, two core rejuvenation flakes and a number of broken pieces. Also present are two retouched pieces, both consisting of slightly worn serrated prismatic blades (Table 7). The complete prismatic blade from the pit also has edge damage consistent with it having been used for cutting or light sawing, possibly in a similar manner to the serrated blades.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
703	Serrated	Blade	>41	15	3	Prismatic blade with well executed fine serrations along right margin. Left margin partially cortical. Distal end missing
703	Serrated	Blade	>36	12	3	Prismatic blade with fine serrations along both lateral margins. Distal tip missing

Table 7: Description of Retouched Pieces from Early Neolithic Pit [704]

C.2.12 Although technologically homogeneous, remnants of surviving cortex indicate that the assemblage was generated from several different cores, although only a very small proportion of the debris from any is present. The condition of the pieces is also variable and three have been burnt. This would suggest a rather complex pre-depositional history for the assemblage, it cannot have been simply knapped and dumped straight into the pit, but has been gathered from a larger accumulation that may have formed over a period of time and been subjected to a number of processes, including being burnt, before eventual deposition into the pit. What is interesting here, however, is that very few of the numerous features in the vicinity of this pit produced any residual flintwork of this date, nor were any other concentrations of Early Neolithic flintwork identified at the site. Although not conclusive, this absence may indicate that the flintwork incorporated into the pit came from a source located at a distance from it.

Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

- C.2.13 A significant portion, probably the greatest part of the total struck flint assemblage, is the product of a simple but competently undertaken flake-based industry that can be dated to the later third or the first half of the second millennium BC.
- C.2.14 The characteristics of this industry are fluid and not easy to define precisely. The flakes are generally small and wide but usually well-struck, being relatively thin with narrow striking platforms that have frequently been trimmed and sometimes even faceted. Alongside these, however, are other examples that are thicker and have wide and unmodified or cortical striking platforms. The cores are mostly extensively reduced and their striking platforms often maintained, but they show little standardization in the approaches taken to their reduction with many different types present. Keeled platforms are common and damage to the edges of some of these suggests that they might have been used as chopping implements. Battered patches on some of the other cores also suggest that these may have been used as pounding tools.
- C.2.15 Struck flint likely to belong to these periods were identified from across the site although in the case of individual pieces it is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from the products of later industries. The most confidently identifiable assemblages are those come from a series of features located along the southern part of the site. (Table 8)

Feature	Decortication Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Struck flint total
Ditch 941	22	40	1			2	8	1	1	6	81
Deposit 711	9	19		1	2	3	4			2	40
Pits 418	7	24		1	1		1	2		5	41
Structure 418	2	3									5
Ditch 6	2	10		1				1	1	2	17
Ditch 629	3	4					1		1	1	10
Ditch 791		4									4
Total	45	104	1	3	3	5	14	4	3	16	198
%	22.7	52.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	7.1	2.0	1.5	8.1	100

Table 8: Quantification of Lithic Material from Features Located along the Southern Edge of the Site

C.2.16 These assemblages also form some of the largest from the site and provide nearly half of the struck flint recovered during the excavations. Ditch [941] produced the largest quantity from any single feature at the site, although most of this came from where it cut through deposit [711], which also contained relatively high densities of struck flint. The assemblages from these two features are indistinguishable and clearly derive from the same source. The condition of the pieces varies and suggests they had spent some time in a pre-depositional environment, of which perhaps deposit [711] is a remnant. A few pieces, such as the two prismatic blades from deposit [711], are probably residual and there are also some flakes and cores that would not be out of place in industries dating to the later second or first millennium BC, but the assemblage is dominated by pieces with Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age characteristics. It represents the full knapping sequence and includes knapping waste, with cores and decortication flakes being particularly well represented (Table 9).

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
925	Flake	Domed	1	N/A	10+	63	Trimmed	30	No	Extensively reduced small often narrow flakes removed from all around the perimeter of a large thermal spall
925	Flake	Minimal	2	Keeled	2	25	Slight trimming	90	Yes	Two flakes removed from different direction at one end of a thermal spall. Possibly a tool?
927	Flake	Front and sides	1	N/A	10+	104	Slight trimming	60	No	Sub-angular chunk with many small short flakes removed from around the sides
929	Flake	Irregular	3	Keeled	10+	104	Slight trimming	40	Yes	Sub-angular chunk with many large flakes removed resulting in a sharp edge exhibiting edge damage consistent with having been used as a chopping tool
929	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	5-10	71	None	80	Yes	Angular chunk with a short series of flakes removed from part of one side

929	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	52	Trimmed	30	Yes	Extensively reduced, many small flakes removed from many platforms, appears to have been reused as a hammerstone / pounder
929	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	42	Slight trimming	30	Yes	Extensively reduced, many small flakes removed from many platforms
929	Blade	Front	1	N/A	10+	73	Trimmed	N/A	Yes	A series of large narrow flakes/blades removed from the front. It appears that this is part of a larger core that disintegrated during reduction but it may have continued to be flaked
574	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	91	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Rounded cobble with flakes removed bifacially, resembles chopper but no edge damage
932	Flake	Discoidal	2	keeled	10+	14	Trimmed	10	No	Thin spall, possibly a large flake, with many small flakes removed from around perimeter on both sides
932	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	40	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Angular chunk with many small flakes removed resulting in a 'chopper' shape
936	Flake	Irregular	2	Opposed	5-10	14	Slight trimming	70	Yes	Small angular chunk with small flakes removed from two sides of one edge – possible core-tool??

Table 9: Description of Cores from Ditch [941] and Deposit [711]

C.2.17 There are also relatively high proportions of retouched implements, which consist of scrapers of diverse forms but that are mostly well made and include some with symmetrical and careful arced working edges. A single roughly retouched edge-trimmed flake was also found and ditch [941] produced a core that had been modified with fine retouch to make a slightly hooked spur-like piercer (Table 10).

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
927	Edge trimmed	Flake	33	20	15	Thick flake with irregular slightly concave scalar retouch on right margin near bulbar end. Could be a crude scraper or notch
927	Scraper	Short-end	33	34	9	Flake with moderate steep convex and carefully arced scalar retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Double ended	42	39	13	Mostly cortical flake with fine steep convex scalar retouch forming two working edges, one on left margin near the bulbar end and the other on the right margin at the distal end. SF9
929	Scraper	Short-end	23	23	8	Small flake with fine moderately steep convex retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Short-end	25	24	7	Small flake with fine moderately steep convex retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Short-end	35	37	12	Tear-drop shaped flake with well executed fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal/right margin SF7
929	Core-tool	Spurred	59	45	14	Thin spall, possibly large flake, with a series of large flakes removed 'keel' style. Subsequently has fine trimming on one side forming a spur-like projection, and similar fine trimming at the 'base'
977	Scraper	Short-end	27	23	4	Small flake with medium moderately acute convex scalar retouch around distal SF10
977	Scraper	Denticulated	21	23	7	Predominantly cortical flake with medium moderately acute semi-invasive parallel and slightly denticulated convex retouch around distal and part of right margin SF11

Table 10: Retouched Pieces and Core-tools from Ditch 941 & Deposit 711

C.2.18 Also of a very similar technological character are the assemblages from the fills of the pits in pit cluster [418]. The flakes from those are mostly thin and competently produced but do include a few thick flakes that could be later. The condition of these assemblages is mostly good although there is some variation that, like with the contents of the Early Neolithic discussed above, suggests that it had been exposed to some weathering between manufacture and eventual deposition into the pits. Only a single core is present but retouched implements are well represented and, as with those from deposit [711] and ditch [941], are dominated by scrapers of diverse form (Tables 11, 12). Also present, however, is a skilfully worked long and narrow plano-convex knife. These are diagnostically Early Bronze Age in date and, where contextual associations are present, frequently employed as grave offerings or goods (Clark 1932; Saville 1985). Although this example cannot be associated with any funerary contexts it is interesting to note the more-or-less contemporary barrows known to the north of the site (ref to Turner's Yard excavations).

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
435	Flake	Front	1	N/A	10+	69	Slight trimming	60	No	Sub-angular cobble with top removed and further flakes detached using this as a platform. Also abandoned attempts at making a new platform on the back

Table 11: Description of Cores from Pit Group [418]

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
11	Scraper	Short-end	18	20	5	Small flake with fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal. Very reminiscent of a non-invasively retouched thumbnail scraper
11	Scraper	Minimal	34	32	10	Flake with minimal fine convex steep retouch around distal tip. Also fine acute retouch blunting part of left margin. Scraping and cutting?
11	Scraper	Side	29	29	6	Flake with fine semi-acute convex scalar retouch around right margin
12	Scraper	Short-end	55	39	13	Flake with well executed very symmetrical moderately steep convex scalar retouch around distal
12	Knife	plano-convex	72	17	8	Long narrow blade with a faceted and abraded striking platform and moderately steep semi-invasive parallel retouch along both margins and distal covering c. 50% of the dorsal surface. The parallel retouch has resulted in the lateral margins being serrated

Table 12: Description of Retouched Pieces from Pit Group [418]

C.2.19 Notably, the post-built circular structure [418] adjacent to these pits contained very little struck flint, amounting to only five rather non-descript flakes. They all came from the postholes closest to the pits, may have derived from the same sources as those from the pits and were possibly residually deposited. Ditches [6], [629] and [791], located along the southern edges of the site, also contained relatively high quantities of struck flint. These are clearly of mixed date and include earlier material, such as the core from ditch [629] and probably all three of the retouched pieces from these features. There is also potentially later material, such as the core-tool, which may be of later second or even first millennium date (Tables 13, 14). Nevertheless, many of the flakes are similar in their technological characteristics to the other, Early Bronze Age, assemblages from this area and it would appear likely that flint-based activities during this period were

extensive and continued both to the south and west. Very little struck flint was recovered immediately to the north of ditch [941], however, and it appears that this may have acted to denote this particular focus of intensive flintworking. Further but much slighter concentrations of Early Bronze Age flintwork were encountered as residual material further north, particularly around Enclosure 4/6, indicating that activity of this date was widespread.

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
630	Blade	Front	1	N/A	10+	99	trimmed	60	No	Sub-angular cobble with many flakes and probably also blades removed from the front using a flaked, almost faceted striking platform

Table 13: Description of the Core from Ditch [629]

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
4	Core-tool	Spurred	57	48	22	Large thermal spall with a number of small flakes removed from edges and accentuating a sturdy but sharp spur at one end
4	Edge trimmed	Blade-like flake	43	60	11	Blade-like plunged flake with fine steep sinuous abrupt retouch along left margin and fine bifacial edge damage along right margin, suggests use as a knife for cutting hard materials
4	Scraper	Long-end	43	21	8	Prismatic blade with a sever hinge scar on its dorsal surface and fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal, similar retouch extends along right margin acting to blunt the sides (for hafting?)
630	Core-tool	Notch	45	32	18	Small thermal spall with a heavily retouched notch 8mm X 3mm cut into one end
630	Edge trimmed	Flake	44	27	13	Narrow thick flake with fine edge trimming/worn serrations along its slightly concave left margin

Table 14: Description of Retouched Pieces and Core-tools from Ditches [6] and [629]

Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age

C.2.20 The remainder of the struck flint assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period, from the second half of the second through to the first millennium BC (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; McLaren 2009), and is probably broadly contemporary with the use of the Middle Bronze Age enclosures. The flakes attributed to this period vary in shape and size, although they are mostly small, thick and frequently exhibit either cortical or multi-directional dorsal scars, testifying to short knapping sequences and the random use of striking platforms. These are typically wide and plain or cortical, with minimal core face trimming and have very obtuse angles of detachment (cf Martingell's (1990) 'squat flakes'). Bulbs of percussion are often pronounced and hinging to the distal terminations frequent. This assemblage also includes a high proportion of cores and many of the conchoidally fractured chunks are also likely to represent later prehistoric cores that disintegrated during reduction. The complete cores are irregularly worked, with flakes removed from numerous and seemingly random directions from any surface deemed appropriate, including cortical surfaces. Few retouched pieces are present, these mostly consisting of irregularly made scrapers or edge-retouched flakes, although a number of crudely made core-tools were identified, these mostly having coarsely denticulated or notched edges.

C.2.21 Few concentrations of this later prehistoric flintwork were identified and it was mostly recovered as scattered finds from across the enclosures, although most pits or ditch sections produced either none or only a few pieces. Some differences were noted in the distribution and character of this later flintwork between the enclosures, however, and they will be considered separately below.

Enclosure 3

C.2.22 Very little struck flint of any date was actually present in Enclosure 3. Enclosure ditch [422] provided only two pieces, one being a typical ‘squat’ flake characteristic of later second or first millennium BC industries, the other a bladelet of probable Mesolithic date. Similarly, other than the Early Neolithic pit [704], very little struck flint was present within features located inside the enclosure (Table 15).

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Total Struck	Flint Quern Fragment	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Ditch 422			1			1						2		2	7
Internal Features	2		7		1	2	1		2	1	3	19	1	148	3,952
Total	2	0	8	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	3	21	1	150	3,959

Table 15: Quantification of Lithic Material from Enclosure 3

C.2.23 In total the internal features provided only 19 struck pieces, these being thinly scattered and with none of the structures producing more than three pieces in total. Perhaps as much as half of these pre-date the enclosure, but there are a few ‘squat’ flakes that are likely to be at least broadly contemporary, as are the three retouched pieces and core-tool (Table 16).

Context	Structure	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
974	382	Core-tool	Denticulated	57	45	10	Pot lid spall with irregular denticulated retouch along part of one side
619	598	Edge trimmed	Flake	49	55	12	Cortical flake with irregular inverse moderately steep straight scalar retouch along right margin. cf wedge
802	757	Scraper	Short-end	66	48	15	Thick cortical flake with moderate steep slightly irregular or denticulated convex scalar retouch around bulbar end
955	850	Denticulate/notch	Flake	28	65	23	Large flake with a series of 3 wide notches or coarse denticulations cut into distal and left margin

Table 16: Description of Retouched Pieces and Core-tools from Enclosure 3’s Internal Features

C.2.24 No cores are present in any of the internal features. Although the total numbers are too low to make definitive statements, the flintwork that is potentially contemporary with the use of the enclosure would appear to reflect tool use rather than production, and would be most consistent with the sporadic use of tools within a domestic-type environment. Also indicative of domestic activities is a small, heavily burnt flint fragment with a smoothed chattered-marked surface, probably part of a saddle quern, that was recovered from posthole [975] located near structure [850].

Enclosure 4/6

C.2.25 It is apparent that Enclosure 4/6 contrasts markedly with Enclosure 3 (and also the northern – see below). Although difficult to precisely quantify, as both assemblages contain at least some residual material, the central has produced significantly larger assemblages of flintwork that is likely to be at least broadly contemporary with the use of the enclosure (Table 17)

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Struck flint total	Flint Pounder	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Enclosure Ditch [183]	18		25	2	4		2	17	6	2	3	79		6	284
Enclosure Ditch [250]	4	1	3		3			1	1	3	1	17			
Tree-throw Group [160]	3	1	9		1		1	3	1	2		21	1	7	135
Structure [215]	1		5	2	1		1	1	2		3	16		44	526
Other Internal Structures			5	1					1			7			
Total	26	2	47	5	9	0	4	22	11	7	7	140	1	57	945
% Assemblage	18.6	1.4	33.6	3.6	6.4	0.0	2.9	15.7	7.9	5.0	5.0	100			

Table 17: Quantification of Lithic Material from Enclosure 4/6

C.2.26 The bulk of the struck flint was recovered from the two enclosure ditches, [183] and [250], with section [589] in ditch [183] alone producing 33 struck pieces. The material was recovered from throughout the fills of the ditches, however, and probably entered them over a long period of time. These assemblages contain significant proportions of residual material, particularly flakes that are most characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries, but it is probable that most pieces do date to the Middle Bronze Age or later and are likely to be broadly contemporary with the ditches' infilling. The condition of many of the pieces suggests they might have been lying around as surface-discarded debris prior to being either swept or eroded into the ditches. The enclosure ditches produced four retouched pieces, all consisting of scrapers comparable to those from the Early Bronze Age assemblages discussed above and some if not all probably pre-dating the enclosure. They also contained five denticulated or notched core-tools, which are more typical of contemporary industries, including three very similar examples from section [333] in ditch [250] (Table L18). Much of the flintwork, however, comprises primary knapping waste and this includes high proportions of both decortication flakes, which form 23% of the material from the ditches, and cores, which contribute a further 19% (Table 19). Again, the assemblages are too small to allow overly confident interpretation, but the material from these ditches does seem to be more geared towards the actual production of tools, rather than their use and discard.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
59	Scraper	Short-end	38	27	9	Predominantly cortical flake with well-executed moderate steep convex scalar retouch around distal. Abraded
61	Scraper	End and side	41	54	15	Large flake with a wide faceted (keeled?) striking platform and well-executed moderate semi-acute convex scalar retouch around distal and right margin. Evidently resharpened
87	Core-tool	Denticulated	45	33	18	Thermal spall with a series of small flakes removed from along one edge forming a series of coarse denticulations
593	Scraper	Short-end	39	33	9	Recorticated flake with less-recorticated moderate steep convex scalar retouch around distal
593	Core-tool	Notch	56	49	27	Sub-angular cobble with a heavily retouched notch 27mm X 8mm cut into one end
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	72	34	21	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along one side resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	53	39	20	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along one side resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	55	41	17	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along the thermal facet resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
335	Scraper	End and side	30	48	16	Very squat flake with fine acute convex scalar retouch around distal and right margins. Also has a large flake removed inversely on left margin

Table 18: Description of Retouched Pieces and Core-tools from Enclosure 4/6

Context	Type	Form	No. Platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	weight	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
52	Flake	Irregular	4	Sequential	10+	88	None	40	No	Rounded cobble worked at one end with a few flakes removed from a series of platforms
52	Flake	Irregular	2	Separate	10+	41	trimmed	60	Yes	Angular chunk with a few flakes removed from either end
52	Flake	Minimal	2	Separate	5-10	51	None	90	No	A few small flakes removed from the front of a split cobble
52	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	55	None	40	No	Rounded cobble with large wide flakes removed
52	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	5-10	52	Slight trimming	70	No	Angular chunk with a few narrow flakes removed from a possible large flake/split cobble
59	Flake	Irregular	3+	Sequential	10+	79	None	60	Yes	Sub-angular cobble, had partially disintegrated during reduction
59	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	1-5	35	Slight trimming	90	No	A few small flakes removed from one end of an angular spall. Possibly a notch-type core-tool?
180	Flake	Irregular	2	Separate	5-10	29	trimmed	60	No	Angular chunk with medium sized flakes removed
592	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	31	None	60	Yes	Rounded cobble with small flakes removed bifacially, resembles denticulate/notch
592	Flake	Irregular	2	Opposed	10+	33	trimmed	30	Yes	Rounded cobble with small flakes removed bifacially, resembles denticulate/notch
593	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	2	57	None	90	No	Thermal spall with 2 small flakes detached from thermal scar
593	Flake	Front	1	N/A	5-10	29	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Angular chunk with a number of large relatively narrow flakes removed from 'front'
593	Flake	Irregular	1	N/A	10+	19	Slight trimming	60	Yes	Extensively reduced small angular pebble. Many small narrow flakes removed from one side
594	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	45	None	40	Yes	Sub-angular cobble with series of randomly removed flakes, one side battered may have

									been reused as a hammerstone / pounder	
594	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	85	Slight trimming	80	No	Sub-angular cobble with a series of small flakes removed along one edge and a few removed using this as a keel Possibly a denticulated core-tool
594	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	55	Slight trimming	80	Yes	Rounded cobble with a series of small narrow flakes removed along one edge and a few removed using this as a keel Possibly a denticulated core-tool
594	Flake	Front & sides	2	Opposed	10+	60	trimmed	20	No	Extensively reduced, possibly had produced some blades
334	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	102	trimmed	40	No	Extensively reduced producing a variety of shapes of flakes

Table 19: Description of the Core from Enclosure 4\6

C.2.27 Six of the tree-throw hollows in group [160] produced struck flint. The assemblages were not large, the highest quantity from any single feature amounting to only seven pieces, and several pieces maybe considered residual, such as the transverse axe of probable Mesolithic date mentioned above and also a heavily recorticated core rejuvenation flake. Overall, however, the assemblage does contain many later prehistoric pieces. Precise dating is difficult and the assemblage as a whole shows a mix of traits; no retouched pieces are present and the remaining core-tool, a small notch, may have been made on flake that detached along a thermal flaw (Table 20). This, the core and many of the flakes are all rather crudely made although perhaps slightly more reminiscent of earlier rather than later Bronze Age industries, and may indicate that this assemblage is associated with activities conducted only shortly before the construction of the enclosure (Table 21). A heavily burnt fragment of a spherical flint cobble with a flattened and heavily chattermarked facet, most probably a rubber or pounder, was also recovered.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
184	Core-tool	Transverse axe/adze	82	33	30	Small transverse axe with a triangular cross section, possibly made using a very large flake, both ends flaked, one is covered by calcite concretion but appears very worn, no evidence for hafting, weighs 62g
202	Core-tool	Notch	52	42	16	Thermal spall, possibly a mis-struck flake, with a small notch 10mm X 4mm cut into one edge. Possibly accidental?

Table 20: Description of the Core-tools from the Tree-throw hollow Group [160]

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	removed No. flakes	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
176	Flake	Irregular	2	right angled	10+	66	Slight trimming	50	No	Angular chunk with many large wide flakes removed
199	Flake	Irregular	3	keeled and separate	10+	59	Slight trimming	30	Yes	Angular chunk with small narrow flakes removed from an alternately flaked keeled platform with a separate platform on the opposite side
201	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	22	trimmed	10	Yes	Extensively reduced producing both small and large flakes

Table 21: Description of the Cores from the Tree-throw hollow Group [160]

C.2.28 The structures within the enclosures mostly contained very few struck flints, the only exception being structure [215] that produced 16 pieces, 12 of which came from an external pit or tree-throw hollow [290]. This assemblage contains a core and a refitting flake, along with a few other flakes that could have been struck from it (Table 22). Dating the assemblage is also difficult, however. It includes a denticulated scraper and an irregular convex scraper which are characteristic of Middle Bronze Age or later industries (Table 23), but the core and some of the other flakes could easily be earlier. In this respect it is perhaps more similar to the assemblages from the tree-throw hollows and may relate to the episode of clearance associated with the construction rather than the use of the enclosure. A close by pit, [298] contained a single struck flint, a scraper of uncertain date.

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
289	Flake	Front	1	N/A	10+	93	None	60	Yes	Many narrow flakes, including one that refits, struck from a thermally split rounded pebble using the thermal facet as a platform

Table 22: Description of the Core from the Structure [215]

Context	Feature	Phase	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
289	P290	C	Scraper	Denticulated	66	43	17	Large flake with coarse steep denticulated scalar retouch along all of left margin, distal and parts of right margin
289	P290	C	Scraper	Side	>36	>56	10	Large fragment of a cortical flake with fine convex steep scalar retouch on extant part of right margin
297	P298	C	Scraper	Short-end	54	45	15	Thick plunged flake with moderate steep slightly irregular convex scalar retouch around bulbar end

Table 23: Description of Retouched Pieces from Structure [215]

Enclosure 5

C.2.29 Enclosure 5 contained only small quantities of struck flint, all of which came from enclosure ditch [142] (Table 24).

	Decorification Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Enclosure Ditch [142]	4	1	5			2	1	2			2	14	760

Table 24: Quantification of Lithic Material from Enclosure 5

C.2.30 Much if not most of the struck flint from Enclosure 5 is characteristic of industries that date from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, including the prismatic blades, the core rejuvenation flake and both retouched pieces (Table 25). A few of the flakes are squat, however, and these might be contemporary with the enclosure, as

perhaps are both cores (Table 26), but flintworking was clearly not an important aspect of the activities conducted in the vicinity of the infilling ditches.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
107	Scraper	Double ended	59	35	14	Fully recorticated narrow cortical flake with extensive rather coarse steep convex retouch at both ends and straight along part of right margin
118	Denticulate /notch	Flake	41	42	12	Flake with inverse coarse steep scalar retouch around distal and left margin. Also has a number of flakes removed from across the dorsal surface using the retouched edge as a platform which looks like attempts at thinning although it is very odd

Table 25: Description of Retouched Pieces from Enclosure 5

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
117	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	60	trimmed	30	Yes	Angular chunk with flakes removed from many directions. Possibly partially disintegrated during reduction although flaking continued. Many severe hinge fractures.
131	Flake	Irregular	3+	Keeled	10+	58	trimmed	40	No	Angular chunk with two keeled platforms. Its edges are very sinuous and it may have been intended as a denticulated core-tool

Table 26: Description of the Cores from Enclosure 5

Discussion of the Lithic Material

C.2.31 The struck flint recovered from Fordham Road demonstrates activity at the site over a long period, from the Mesolithic period through to at least the latter parts of the Bronze Age, and is consistent with the often intensive and persistent, if not continuous, patterns of prehistoric occupation recorded at the sites of many other investigations in the area (e.g. Edmonds *et al.* 1999; Mortimer forthcoming). The earliest material can be dated to the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic periods and most probably reflects transient activity involving the occasional production and use of flint tools. Indications of settlement, again probably only temporary, are provided by a pit filled with a selected range of struck pieces during the Early Neolithic period. The content and the condition of its assemblage fit a similar pattern seen in the contents of many contemporary assemblages in East Anglia and beyond (Garrow 2006; Lamdin-Whymark 2008). It appears to represent the debris from a number of knapping episodes as well as used and discarded tools, that may have been middened or otherwise accumulated elsewhere prior to it being gathered and placed in the pit. Such pits and their contents are often interpreted as representing the surviving remains of short-lived settlements, the infilling of the pits perhaps serving to commemorate the settlement or to mark its presence within the landscape (Thomas 1999, 70-73). No evidence of any accumulations of domestic material of this date were found preserved in later features in the vicinity of this pit, however, and it is unclear how the pit may relate to the activities that led to the creation of its contents.

- C.2.32 Possibly the largest quantity of struck flint from the site can be dated to the Early Bronze Age. This was concentrated within a number of features along the southern edge of the excavations although smaller quantities were also identified as residual material from across the excavations. Technologically these represent a hybrid of styles that include both competent and structured, if not systematic, flake production alongside a much more casual approach to obtaining flakes that is more reminiscent of strategies that dominant from the middle of the second millennium onwards. Although difficult here to precisely quantify and qualify, due to the potentials of residual and perhaps even intrusive material, it is very comparable to the contextually secure Early Bronze Age assemblages recovered at both Turner's Yard in Fordham and from the Fordham by-pass excavations, located not far to the north (Gilmour forthcoming; Mortimer forthcoming). Intriguingly, these all show juxtaposed characteristics and may represent 'transitional' industries. These may have been generated on the cusp of changing technological traditions, with some of the pieces demonstrating styles most characteristic of Later Neolithic industries and others reflecting techniques that were to dominate flintworking practices during the Middle Bronze Age and after. The assemblage is certainly compatible with domestic activities and includes a high retouched component that is dominated by scrapers, again a pattern that is frequently noted for Early Bronze Age assemblages, not least along this corner of the Fenlands (e.g. Bamford 1984). Much of the assemblage comes from deposit [711] or the features that cut it, and it is possible that this represents the remnants of a surface midden or other dump of waste. A small group of close-by pits also contained relatively high quantities of struck flint. As with earlier patterns of pit deposition, it is possible that their contained flintwork had also been selected from a larger source, and would again be a practice noted for this period elsewhere in East Anglia (e.g. Wainwright 1972; Bamford 1984; Ashwin 2001; Garrow 2006; Bishop forthcoming). It is therefore tempting to equate the two, and suggest that deposit [711] represents debris that accumulated during a period of occupation, and was subsequently used as the source for the pits' infilling.
- C.2.33 Perhaps a little under half of the assemblage is likely to be associated with the use of the Middle Bronze Age enclosures. Overall this is a typical later prehistoric assemblage, characterized by irregular but often squat flakes, high proportions of cores and occasional informally made core-tools and retouched implements. Its general technological characteristics are comparable to other assemblages of this date from the region, including those from the dumps in the ring ditch at Turner's Yard and from the shafts at the Fordham by-pass sites. Unlike at those sites, however, the assemblages here were much more dispersed and modest in scale, being recovered in low quantities scattered within contemporary features. Given the apparent intensity of occupation, it appears to reflect short and sporadic episodes of flint working undertaken as and when a task required. The tools were used for the specific purpose and discarded soon after and with little formality. In this respect it is much more typical of later prehistoric flintworking practices seen in most other domestic settings of this period, which tends to be casual and opportunistic with discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and field-systems (McLaren 2009). The quantities and distribution of burnt flint are also consistent with general domestic activities, such as the use of hearths for heating and cooking, rather than industrial or craft activities which would usually be expected to produce significantly larger amounts. Structure [850] in Enclosure 3 produced by far the highest quantities of any at the site, but even these could be accommodated within the context of domestic needs, rather than being indicative of specialist activities.

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
4	6	D6	2		5					1	1	1	2		Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; a few flakes are squat and the core-tool is a probable spurred point; all of MBA-IA date; but other flakes are more like LNeo/EBA examples; some of which appear utilized. The retouched pieces include an edge-trimmed blade-like plunged flake and a long-end scraper; both probably of Meso/ENEo date		
7	8	Pits 418			2										Good	LNeo/BA	One thin but slightly squat; the other has an edge trimmed striking platform		
9	10	Pits 418			2										Good	LNeo/BA	One is a typical 'squat' flake in good condition; the other is earlier and has a trimmed striking platform and is more chipped and heavily recorticated		
11	10	Pits 418			8								3		Good	LNeo/EBA	Nicely struck relatively thin flakes. All retouched implements are scrapers		
12	13	Pits 418			9		1	1			2	2			Good	LNeo/EBA	Retouched are a plano-convex knife and a fine end-scraper. The prismatic blade is quite thick; most of the flakes are EBA		
14	15	Str 418			1										Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake – has post-recortication (?excavation) damage		
22	21	Tree Pits						1							Chipped	Meso/ENEo	Distal end		
49	48	D629			1										Good	MBA-IA	Large squat flake		
52	50	D183	4		4				5	1					Good	MBA-IA	Typical MBA-IA assemblage; suggests flintworking in vicinity	3	112
59	88	D183	2						2				1		Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; condition does suggest some residuality. Most pieces do look like MBA-IA but the retouched piece is a scraper in a		



Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
61	63	D183									1	1			Variable	LNeo/ BA	chipped condition Heavily burnt core fragment. Retouched is an end and side scraper		
73	72	P72		1											Good	Undated	Mis-hit		
87	88	D183		1								1			Good	MBA-IA	Core-tool is a denticulated type. Flake is a bit squat		
89	90	Str 190		2											Good	MBA-IA	One is thin; the other a typical squat flake		
94	93						1								Good	Meso/ ENEo	Fully recorticated fine large blade struck from an opposed platformed core		
95	95	Enc13	1												Slightly chipped	LNeo/ BA	Possibly utilized		
107	108	D142										1			Slightly chipped	Meso- EBA	Double ended scraper		
117	115	D142		1					1						Good	MBA-IA	Fully recorticated squat flake and an extensively but randomly reduced core	2	76
118	115	D142	2	1								1			Good	LNeo/ BA	Fully recorticated; three thin flakes and a denticulated implement	3	275
119	115	D142	1	1											Good	LNeo/ BA	Fully recorticated non-descript decortication flake and a LNeo – MBA flake	5	241
123	111	D142		1				1							Slightly chipped	LNeo/ EBA	Fully recorticated; blade is non-descript; flake is thin with a trimmed striking platform		
126	124	D142													Burnt	Undated		1	24
129	127	D142		1	1										Variable	MBA-IA	Fully recorticated core tablet and blade; the latter possible utilized. The other flake is squat; slightly less recorticated and probably MBA-IA	3	144

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
131	130	D142	1						1	1					Good	MBA-IA	Multiplatformed/keeled core		
136	135	D142						1							Chipped	Meso/ENEo	medial section of large blade		
148	149	Str 149								1	1				Good	Meso/ENEo	Appears to be either a blade core fragment or a large plunged blade - 'ventral' covered by limescale		
159	158	Str 190		3											Good	Neo/EBA	Competently produced; could be pre-MBA		
176	179	Tree pits	2	1					1	1					Good	BA	Rather non-descript; both cores are randomly reduced but could be as early as EBA	5	109
177	179	Tree pits							1						Slightly chipped	Neo/EBA	Non prismatic but well struck; possibly utilized	1	19
180	183	D183	5	2			1		1	1					Good	MBA-IA	Mostly a typical MBA-IA assemblage; possibly one or two slightly earlier flakes and the core could be EBA		
181	183	D183		2			1								Variable	LNeo/EBA	The fragment is chipped; fully recorticated and probably a blade; the two flakes are well struck and in better condition		
184	185	Tree pits										1			Good	Meso	Small transverse axe/adze		
193	192	Str 149													Good	Meso-EBA	Possibly the bulbar end of a small blade		
198	160	Tree pits													Good	BA	Rather squat		
199	162	Tree pits		1	2					1	1				Variable	BA	Rejuvenation flake is a fully recorticated and abraded large plunged flake struck from a blade core The other pieces are in a good condition;		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
201	164	Tree pits					1			1					Good	LNeo/EBA	Irregularly but reasonably competently reduced core		
202	166	Tree pits	1		5							1		1	Variable	BA	Rather non-descript EBA/MBA looking flakes; one of which is burnt. Core-tool has a small notch. Also present is a heavily burnt fragment weighing 168g from a c. 50% complete spherical flint cobble with one flattened and heavily chattermarked face – appears to be a grinding stone/rubber	1	7
214	215	Str 215													Burnt	Undated		5	80
216	217	Str 215			1	1									Variable	Meso/ENEo	Chip is burnt; possibly the bulbar end of a prismatic blade	1	3
222	221	Str 215													Burnt	Undated		2	3
226	227	Str 215													Burnt	Undated		1	31
289	290	Str 215	1		4	1		1		1	2		2		Good	MBA-IA	The core is a single platformed 'front' type. The cortical flake refits to the core; 2 other flakes at least may have been struck from it. The retouched pieces comprise a denticulated scraper and an irregular convex scraper. Difficult to date; some pieces may be MBA-IA but others; including the core and refitting flake could easily be earlier.	35	409
293	294				1										Chipped	Meso-	Blade is thick; flakes non-descript but not post-MBA		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
297	298	Str 215											1		Chipped	EBA			
332	330	D183	2	6		1									Variable	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; some probably Meso/ENeo; others more like LNeo/EBA but also some crudely struck flakes that could be MBA-IA	2	133
334	333	D250	2				1			1		3			Good	MBA-IA	The core is globular and could be LNeo/EBA but the core-tools are steep denticulates and typically MBA-IA		
335	333	D250	2	1	2	2					1				Variable	MBA-IA	One of the flake fragments and the conchoidal chunk are heavily burnt; the latter being a fragmented core of probable BA date. The retouched implement is a crude scraper and the rejuvenation flake was struck transversely removing the platform edge.		
359	250	D250			1		1								Good	LNeo/EBA	Well struck flake		
362	336	D183			1										Slightly chipped	MBA-IA			
387	386	Str 382			1										Good	Undated			
397	396	Str 382													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	211
400	398	Str 382													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	116
410	417	Str 418													Good	BA			



Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
411	418	Str 418	2		1										Good	Meso-EBA	Decortication flakes are undatable but the unmodified flake is blade-like and has a trimmed striking platform		
419	422	D422			1										Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake – has post-recortication (?excavation) damage		
423	426	D422				1									Slightly chipped	Meso/ENEo	Small bladelet; distal missing	2	7
433	434	Pits 418	3												Good	BA	Rather non-descript with mixed EBA/MBA characteristics		
435	436	Pits 418						1							Good	LNeo/EBA	Front type narrow flake core		
519	520	Str 520								1					Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt probable core fragment	3	22
527	528	Str 520			1										Chipped	Undated		1	15
530	530	Str 520													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	9	55
548	547	Encl3													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	1	51
550	547	Encl3													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	54
551	552	PH552													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	6	60
565	566							1							Good	Meso-EBA	Very curved	2	11
572	573	D941	1		6										Slightly chipped	LNeo/EBA	Most or all LNeo/EBA		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
574		711	1		1	1	1	1	1	1					Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Mixed; mostly LNeo/EBA		
592	589	D183				2			2	2					Good	MBA-IA	The flakes are probably pre-MBA but the cores look later and could be denticulated core-tools		
593	589	D183	2						3	3		1	1		Good	MBA-IA	Mostly MBA-IA; core-tool is a notch and retouched implement is a scraper that appears to have been made on an old recorticated flake		
594	589	D183	3		9		1	1	4	4	4				Variable	MBA-IA	Varied and includes some LNeo/EBA looking flakes; a few possibly utilized and at least one of the cores might be of a similar date. Two of the cores are possibly denticulated core-tools	1	39
599	598	Str 598						1							Good	Meso/ ENeo	Complete	8	40
605	604	Str 598													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	3	8
619	620	Str 598										1			Good	MBA-IA	Large squat primary flake with inverse edge trimming	2	8
625	626	Str 598													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	1	4
630	629	D629	3		3				1	1		1	1		Variable	LNeo/ BA	Mixed assemblage; core is possibly Meso/ENeo; the retouched piece is a serrated non-prismatic blade; the core-tool is a small notch. The latter could be MBA-IA but the other pieces are probably EBA		
633	631	Str 598													Slightly chipped	Meso- EBA	Narrow; almost blade-like; bulbar end missing		
703	704	Pits	5	2	2		6	1	1				2		Variable	Meso/	Overwhelmingly a blade-based industry: 3 of the decortication flakes	4	23

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
793	794	Pit 794			1										Good	MBA-IA	Looks like it was struck from a core with a denticulated edge		
802	801	Str 757										1			Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Large scraper made on a cortical flake		
836	837	Str 500			1	1	1								Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Small trimming flakes	18	365
843	842	Encl3	1												Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Carefully edge trimmed striking platform		
925	924	D941	8		6		2								Variable	LNeo/EBA	Most LNeo/EBA. Core is a good domed example; the other is a small spall with a couple of flakes removed – possibly a core-tool?		
927	926	D941	10		14		1		1	1		2			Variable	LNeo/EBA	Mixed assemblage but most pieces are probably LNeo/EBA. Nice LNeo symmetrical scraper. A notched/edge trimmed flake and the core could be MBA-IA		
929	928	D941	3		14	1	5	1	1	1	1	4			Variable	LNeo/EBA	Same as [925] and [927] - somewhat mixed in condition and perhaps dating but most pieces are LNeo/EBA. No earlier pieces but one or two; including the spurred core-tool; are reminiscent of MBA-IA types. The retouched implements are all scrapers of various forms. Some flake also possibly lightly retouched or utilized.		
931		711	1												Slightly chipped	Undated	Distal missing		
932		711			3		2			2					Variable	LNeo/EBA	Blade is fully recorticated. The others less so; mostly LNeo/EBA. Both cores vaguely discoidal		
933		711	2		3										Variable	LNeo/EBA	One of the decortication flakes is of blade proportions and has a number of parallel dorsal scars; probably Meso/ENeo. The other is thick		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
935		711		1											Good	Meso-EBA	Thin; slightly curved		
936	0	711	1							1					Good	LNeo/BA	Rather crudely struck		
938		711		1				1							Good	Meso-EBA	Thin; well struck		
939		711		1											Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Blade-like		
955	955	Enc13									1		1		Variable	MBA-IA	Retouched is a denticulate / Notch. The conchoidal chunk is heavily burnt but appears to be an attempt to make a core on a nodular protuberance	3	203
965	963	Enc13			1										Slightly chipped	LNeo/BA	Flake is laterally split; possibly blade-like but thick. The burnt flint is mostly heavily burnt. Also unburnt pebbles indicating burning not in-situ.	37	140 4
974	972	Enc13										1			Good	MBA-IA	Denticulated thermal spall	11	347
976	975	Enc13											1		Burnt	BA	Small heavily burnt flint fragment weighing 19g; appears to have a flat; chattermarked and smooth facet consistent with a fragment of a flint saddle quern	24	841
977		711	3		1			1							Variable	LNeo/EBA	Nondescript but probably pre-MBA flakes and two small but nicely worked scrapers		
978		711			1										Chipped	LNeo/EBA	Thick; rather crudely struck and possibly edge retouched at bulbous end		

Table 27: Catalogue of Flint Artefacts



C.3 Metalwork

By Nina Crummy

Bronze wire

- C.3.1 A small fragment of bronze wire from layer (714) can neither be attributed to a specific object nor intrinsically dated. Metalwork is rarely found on Early and Middle Bronze Age sites because of the value placed upon it and the ease with which it could be recycled, and even in the Late Bronze Age the metal objects found on settlement sites tend to be small decorative fittings and fragments of scrap (Needham 1980, 24).
- C.3.2 There are, for example, no bronze objects from Fengate or Eynesbury in Cambridgeshire or Stansted in Essex (Pryor 1974; 1978; 1980; Ellis 2004; Cooke *et al.* 2008, 46-52), while the only metalwork from Bronze Age Haddenham was a spearhead tip weighing 17 gm that had been metal-detected from the ploughsoil (Evans and Hodder 2006, 36-7), and only a casting jet from the manufacture of bronze objects came from Brandon, Suffolk (Crummy 2004).
- C.3.3 The Newmarket piece can therefore be seen as a piece of scrap that failed to be collected for recycling or was mislaid by a bronzesmith. While it is most likely to date to the Early Bronze Age, contemporary with the latest pottery from (714), there must be some possibility that it is Middle Bronze Age and the latest piece in the layer.

Catalogue

SF 6. (714), layer. Small curved fragment of bronze wire, 9.5 mm in diameter; section round, diameter 1 mm.

C.4 The Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

- C.4.1 A small assemblage of worked stone comprises three saddle querns, two hammerstones, two other tools and a probable counter as well as small amounts of burnt stone. All the worked stone was recovered from Middle Bronze Age features.
- C.4.2 One almost complete saddle quern was recovered from context 364 (SF 5) almost square in shape and although the stone is concave across its width, the linear wear marks indicate the stone was placed in a fixed position and was only used one way across the stone. Two further fragments of a similar stone type retain small sections of pecked working surface, however in both cases the surviving face is too small to determine whether these are fragments from saddle querns or from their accompanying rubbers (2, 955).
- C.4.3 Two flint hammerstones were recovered from contexts 295 and 402. The former of these utilises a naturally spherical nodule but has some percussion wear on one end that has resulted from pounding. The other hammerstone has either been extensively used to create the spherical shape with two opposing slightly flat sides that it has now, or its shape has been deliberately fashioned (402). Its overall shape is reminiscent of a ballista ball, and it could have served equally well as a projectile. In addition, one of the flattened faces has been used for rubbing and is worn smooth. The stone might thus best be classed as a multi-functional processing tool rather than simply as a hammerstone.
- C.4.4 The site at Fordham Road also produced a number of intriguing stones, used, but not deliberately shaped. One large pebble/small cobble has a thumb sized patch of wear on two roughly opposing faces (216, SF 12). These areas of wear suggest the stone was repeatedly banged against something smaller – perhaps it as a tool for banging pegs in. Another item is a long sandstone cobble, broken in half in antiquity and subsequently used along its length (118 SF 3). The upper surface is now worn lengthwise into a dished hollow. The purpose of this stone is not entirely clear. It is similar to stones often termed as shaft straighteners, however it is wider than would be useful for that purpose.
- C.4.5 A third stone with smoothed edges and flat faces is a small circular disc (7); it may have been a large counter. A small quantity of burnt (blackened or heat shattered) stone was also recovered from contexts 11, 411 and 955.
- C.4.6 The worked stone assemblage is small but varied. The possible counter, if such an interpretation were accurate, would imply recreational activities but the other objects are indicative of general domestic activity. The saddle querns probably represent grain processing (although they were could have been used to process other food and non-food stuffs). The burnt stones are evidence of other general tasks such as cooking but are likely to represent only a very small quantity of what was used. The hammerstone and multi-functional processing tool could have been used in flint working or in other tasks involving the crushing or pounding of materials. The two more enigmatic stones were also clearly utilised as tools, even though their function is not entirely clear. Neither objects are typical finds, and their presence suggests opportunistic use of the available resources. None of the other stone objects were imported to the site or are of high status materials or types, which supports the evidence that occupants utilised those resources that were easily available.

Catalogue of stone objects

Saddle quern, complete. Sarsen/pure sandstone quern with well-sorted medium grained texture. Roughly shaped base. Grinding surface is slightly concave widthways and flat lengthways with clear linear grooves. Measures 190×190×85mm. SF 5. Ctx 364, fill of pit/posthole 365.

Small saddle quern fragment. Pale brownish grey slightly micaceous sandstone, probably made from boulder. Grinding surface is neatly pecked and appears flat, although only a small section of it remains. Weighs 325g. Ctx 2, subsoil.

Saddle quern or rubber fragment. Pale brown quartzitic sandstone. Small fragment with section of flat pecked face suggesting use as a saddle quern or rubber. Weighs 152g. Ctx 955 fill of posthole 954, associated with structure 850

Flint hammerstone. Flint nodule, roughly spherical naturally but with percussion damage at one end. Measures 66×58×55mm. Weighs 281g. Ctx 295 fill of post-hole 296, structure 215

Flint hammerstone / rubber – multi functional tool. Flint nodule that has been carefully shaped into a flattened sphere. One of the flatter faces is rubbed quite smooth suggesting use as a rubber. The rest of the stone was probably used as a hammerstone although it also resembles a ballista ball. Measures 52×60×55mm. Weighs 326g. Ctx 402 fill of ditch 404/250

Processor. Red sandstone pebble, slightly bevelled on one edge. Thumb sized slightly worn areas on opposing sides, where the stone may have been used to bang something small. Measures 60×51×32. Weighs 118g. SF 12. Ctx 216, fill of post-hole 217, structure 215.

Dished stone processor. Pale brown quartz sandstone cobble, broken approximately in half widthways. The underside of the surviving end has some flaked damage, possibly from use as a pounder but the main surface has a long U-shaped hollow running the length of the stone and most of the width. Measures >98×76×39. Weighs 401. SF 3. Ctx 118. fill of ditch 115, main ditch of Enclosure 5.

Disc fragment, possibly counter. Fine grained sandstone disc The edges are smooth, the faces are flat. Measures 44mm diameter x 11mm. Weighs 31g. Ctx 7, fill of post hole 8, structure 418.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

D.1.1 Fifteen kilograms of faunal material was recovered from the excavation at Fordham Road, yielding 125 “countable” bones (see below) with 93 identifiable to species (74.4% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not to be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from pits and ditches largely dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age.

Methodology

D.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The assemblage

D.1.3 Table 28 and 29 shows the species distribution for the entire assemblage. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with cattle being the dominant taxon both in terms of NISP and MNI. Cattle are the main food species on the majority of British Bronze Age sites, local examples with similar preponderances of cattle including West Row Fen, Mildenhall (Olsen, 1994), Bradley Fen (Rajkovaca, forthcoming), Clay Farm (Faine, 2013) and Babraham Road, (Baxter, 2000). The majority of the cattle assemblage consists of lower limb elements along with smaller number of humeri and loose teeth, suggesting primary butchery waste. (see Graph 1). All identifiable remains were of adult animal with a single juvenile horncore being recovered from context **4**. Five measurable bones were recovered giving an average withers height for the assemblage of 1.14m. This is comparable to ranges seen in other contemporary sites (Ibid, Faine, 2013). The poor preservation of the assemblage means few instances of butchery could be observed, with only a burnt metacarpal being recovered from context **864**.

D.1.4 Sheep/goat remains are scarce aside from a partial skeleton from context **596**. This was an adult animal around 65cm at the shoulder. No mandibles were recovered so a more exact age for the animal is not available. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of partial adult lower limb elements, again indicating primary butchery waste. Only three

pig elements were recovered in the form of two mandibles from animal aged 1-2 years old from contexts **4** and **299** respectively, along with a partial humerus from context **52**.

- D.1.5 Three portions of red deer antler were also recovered from contexts **12**, **427** & **926**. The fragment from context **12** showed evidence of several attempts at sawing over its length. The antler from context **427** was attached to the skull indicating a hunted animal.

Conclusion

- D.1.6 The assemblage is typical for the period in terms of species proportion and most likely represents initial butchery waste of primarily adult cattle. The pig mandibles are from animals of prime meat weight. No butchery was observed on the sheep skeleton from **596** so it may have died of natural causes. There is some evidence that deer were hunted for both meat and antler.

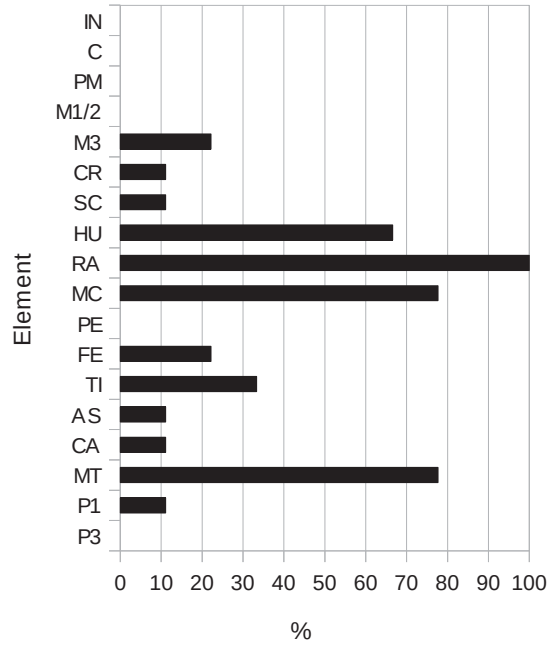
Context	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Red Deer	Total
4	5		1		6
12				1	1
34	1				1
52			1		1
59	2	1			3
62	1				1
73	1		1		2
96	1				1
105	2	1			3
123	1				1
176	1				1
299	5	2	2		9
332	1	1			2
402	2				2
419	2				2
423	1				1
427	1				1
437	3				3
438	1				1
496		6		1	7
590	1				1
596		24			24
789	10				10
864	2	2			4
925	1				1
927	2				2
966				1	1
Total:	47	37	5	3	92

Table 28:Species distribution by context

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	47	50.5	26	65
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	38*	40.9	8	20
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	4	4.3	3	7.5
Red Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	3	4.3	3	7.5
Total:	92	100	40	100

Table 29: Species distribution for the assemblage (* indicates complete skeleton)

Graph 1: Cattle body part distribution



D.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.2.1 A total of 88 samples were taken during excavation at Fordham Road Newmarket. Of these, two samples were for radiocarbon dating and the remaining eighty-six samples were for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Many of the samples were taken from structures tentatively dating to the Middle Bronze Age with the aim of recovery of charcoal to accurately date these features.

Methodology

D.2.2 The bulk samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table x. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Quantification

D.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Results

D.2.4 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. The carbonised material is comprised of cereal grains that are mostly abraded and/or fragmented along with fragments of hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*) and tubers (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosus*). Most of the samples contain some wood charcoal. The cereals have been identified where possible; barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are both present. Chaff elements found in Sample 67, fill 864 of pit **865** are diagnostic of emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*).

Ditches

Ditch 183

D.2.5 Three samples were taken from Ditch 183. Only sample 58, fill 593 of cut **589** produced charred cereal remains.

Ditch 422

- D.2.6 Two samples were taken. Sample 43, fill 423 of cut **426** contains charcoal that would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Ditch 627

- D.2.7 Two samples were taken, both of which were unproductive

Ditch 941

- D.2.8 Two samples contain sparse charcoal only. Sample 81, fill 927 was taken for radiocarbon dating.

Enclosure 142

- D.2.9 Five samples were taken. Only Sample 17, fill 104 of ditch **108** contains cereal grains.

Structures

Structure 149

- D.2.10 Of the two samples taken from roundhouse post holes **279** and **277**, only Sample 25, fill 278 of post hole **279** contains charred plant remains in the form of a single barley grain and an indeterminate grain. The samples from the two pits (**287**, **358**) associated with this structure contain sparse charcoal and flake hammerscale was noted in Sample 32, fill 286 of pit **287**.

Structure 215

- D.2.11 Six samples were taken from five features associated with Structure 215. Sample 30 from Internal post hole **227** contains sparse charcoal only. Sample 29 from fill 222 of post hole **223** and Sample 10, fill 53 of post hole **55** both contain two charred grains. Sample 33, fill 297 from associated pit **298** contains sparse charcoal and sample 87 was taken specifically from this deposit for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 382

- D.2.12 Of the eight samples taken from post holes in Structure 382, four samples contain single charred cereal grain fragments. Samples 35 and 36 both from fill 375 of post hole **374** contain charcoal which is suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 418

- D.2.13 Five samples were taken from the post holes. Only Sample 42, fill 411 of post hole **418** contains charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and charcoal. Two of the three samples taken from pits associated with this structure contain charred plant remains; Sample 2 fill 7 of pit **8** contains fragments of hazelnuts and Sample 4, fill 12 of pit **13** contains hazelnuts and charcoal

Samples 42 and 4 contain sufficient charred remains for radiocarbon dating

Structure 500

- D.2.14 Only one post hole from the ring of post holes was sampled. Sample 50, fill 495 of post hole **496** contains eleven charred grains and a spikelet fork of emmer wheat. Sample 49, fill 497 of internal pit/post hole **498** contains a single charred grain.

Structure 520

- D.2.15 Three samples from three post holes produced charcoal only. Sample 54, fill 531 of post hole 532 contains charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 598

D.2.16 Two postholes (**598** and **606**) at the entrance of the Structure 598 contain cereal grains and moderate charcoal (Samples 64,65 and 66). The four samples (Samples 68 – 71) taken from features within the structure also produce charred grain. Numbers of grains do not exceed fifteen.

Structure 757

D.2.17 The three samples taken from post holes and post pipes all contain charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 850

D.2.18 Seven samples produced sparse charred remains including fragments of tubers of false-oat grass (Sample 84, fill 841 of post hole 840 and Sample 80, fill 964 of post hole **963**) and a single charred grain (Sample 85, fill 849 of post hole **847**, Samples 79, fill 956 of post hole **955**). These charred remains may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Spread 711

D.2.19 Three samples taken from spread 711 contain sparse charcoal only.

Other features

D.2.20 Most of the remaining samples contain sparse charcoal. The most noteworthy sample is Sample 67, fill 864 of pit **865** which contains a significant assemblage of charred cereal remains including barley and emmer wheat.

D.2.21 Other samples that produced small quantities of charred cereal remains are Sample 11, fill 73 of pit **72**, Sample 56, fill 597 of sheep burial **595**. Sample 45, fill 433 of pit **434** contains the greatest quantity of hazelnut fragments.

D.2.22 Of the samples taken from post holes in the western fenceline, only Sample 47, fill 459 of post hole **460** contains charred plant remains in the form of hazelnut fragments.

Discussion

D.2.23 Charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and hazelnuts were recovered from just under half of the samples. The cereal grains are generally poorly preserved which may indicate that they are older than the deposit in which they were found and therefore may not provide a completely accurate date if submitted for radiocarbon dating.

D.2.24 Sufficient charcoal has been recovered from many of the deposits associated with Middle Bronze Age features to enable radiocarbon dating. It must be noted that charcoal can only provide an approximate date for a deposit due to the fact that the timber may have been cut and utilised for many years prior to being burnt and incorporated into the deposit.

D.2.25 The most significant charred plant assemblage was recovered from pit **865** which has been tentatively dated to the Early Iron Age. It contains the charred remains of cereal grains including barley and wheat. The wheat species is a hulled form, which include emmer and spelt, most commonly identified by the chaff elements such as spikelet forks and glume bases. The grains of hulled wheat are tightly enclosed in an outer chaff sheath that requires parching to make the chaff brittle enough for the grain to be released from the spikelet by subsequent pounding.

Statement of potential

D.2.26 Sample 67, fill 864 of pit **865** has produced the most significant charred plant assemblage of barley and emmer wheat. Both cereal types are common in the Early Iron Age and it is not until later in the Iron Age period that emmer is gradually replaced

by spelt as the favoured wheat. Further analysis of this sample has the potential for further identifying the barley and wheat species but is unlikely to add any significantly to the interpretation of this feature.

D.2.27 The samples in Table 30 may be suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating. The service is provided by the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) costs £300 per sample with a routine turnaround of 6-8 weeks. Samples that are not datable are not charged for.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Structure/group no.	Potential for C14
28	181	183	Ditch	Ditch 183	yes
43	423	426	Ditch	Ditch 422	possibly
17	104	108	Ditch	Encl 142	possibly
50	495	496	Post hole	Estr 444a	yes
51	364	365	Post hole	ExStr 444	possibly
26	159	158	Pit	PH 170	possibly
22	145	143	Pit	Pit 143	yes
56	597	595	burial	Pit 595	possibly
11	73	72	Pit	Pit 72	yes
67	864	865	Pit	Pit 865	yes
3	11	10	Pit	Pits 418	yes
76	550	549	Post hole	Post 707	possibly
60	713		layer	Spread	possibly
25	278	279	Post hole	Str 149	possibly
10	53	55	Post hole	Str 215	possibly
35	375	374	Post hole	Str 382	yes
42	411	418	Post hole	Str 418	possibly
54	531	532	Post hole	Str 520	yes
65	607	606	Post pipe	Str 598	yes
87	773	771	Post hole	Str 757	yes
84	841	840	Post hole	Str 850	possibly
27	202	166	Tree throw	Trees 160	possibly

Table 30: Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Context No.	4	7	11	12	14	16	18	62	69	53	73	80	82	60	87	89	104	138	117	112	123	145
Cut No.	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	63	79	55	72	81	83	88	88	90	108	140	115	111	111	143
Feature Type	Ditch	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Structure/group no.	Ditch 6	Pits 418	Pits 418	Pits 418	Str 418	Ditch 627	Ditch 183	Str 382	Str 382	Str 215	Pit 72	Str 382	Str 382	Ditch 183	Ditch 183	Phs 170	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Pit 143
Volume procd (L)	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	6	8	10	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	10	9
Triticum sp. caryopsis														#	#							
cereal indet. caryopsis	#		#							#	##	#	#	#	###		#					
Tree/shrub macrofossils																						
Corylus avellana nutshell		#f																				
Charcoal <2mm			++	+			+			+	++			+	++	+	+	+		+	+	+
Charcoal > 2mm			++							+	++			+	+							+
Charcoal > 10mm			++								+			+	+							+
Indet nutshell <4mm											#f				#f							
Other remains																						
Hammerscale										#												
Flot Volume (ml)	25	25	55	20	20	5	5	40	10	10	2	55	10	25	55	15	5	5	15	25	5	5
Sample No.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Context No.	146	276	278	159	202	181	222	226	236	286	297	357	375	375	397	400	406	408	410	411	423	429
Cut No.	147	277	279	158	166	183	223	227	237	287	298	358	374	374	396	398	413	415	417	418	426	430
Feature Type	Post/pit	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Tree throw	Ditch	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch



Structure/group no.	Phs 170	Str 149	Str 149	PH 170	Tree s 160	Ditch 183	Str 215	Str 215	Str 215	Str 149	Str 215	Str 149	Str 382	ExStr 149	Str 382	Str 382	Str 382	Str 382	Str 382	Str 418	Str 418	Str 418	Str 418	Ditch 422	Ditch 422	
Volume procd (L)	8	8	8	10	9	10	7	10	10	8	9	7	6	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis			#		#																					
<i>Triticum sp.</i> caryopsis				#																						
cereal indet. caryopsis			#	#	#		#						#		#		#					#				
Other plant macrofossils																										
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Charcoal > 2mm				+	+	+																				
Charcoal >10mm				+	+	+																				
Indet nutshell <4mm																										
Other remains																										
Hammerscale				#						#																
Flot Volume (ml)	30	15	5	45	25	25	1	5	20	5	15	10	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	15	5
Sample No.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	66	66	66	66
Context No.	433	457	459	463	497	495	364	519	529	531	572	597	449	593	627	713	770	823	893	599	607	608	608	608	608	608
Cut No.	434	458	460	464	498	496	365	520	530	532	573	595	450	589	628	768	821	892	598	598	606	606	606	606	606	606
Feature Type	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	burial	post hole	Ditch	Ditch	laye r	Post pipe	Post pipe	Ditch	Post hole	Post pipe	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	
Structure/group no.	Pit 418	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	ExStr 444	Str 520	Str 520	Str 520	Ditch 941	Pit 595	Str 444	Ditch 183	Ditch 627	Spre ad	Str 757	Str 757	H 892	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	
Volume procd (L)	8	4	7	8	8	5	9	9	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	
<i>Triticum sp.</i> caryopsis												#		#												
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>						#																				

caryopsis																					
Triticum sp. caryopsis																					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis	##																				
Triticum dicoccum Schübl.. spikelet fork	#																				
cereal indet. caryopsis	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Dry land herbs																					
Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum L. tuber												#f								#f	
Other plant macrofossils																					
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
Charcoal > 2mm	+																				++
Charcoal >10mm	+																				+
Indet nutshell <4mm																					
Other remains																					
Hammerscale																					
Flot Volume (ml)	55	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 31: Environmental Samples

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-167033		
Project Name	Evaluation and Excavation at Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	21-01-2013	Finish
			15-02-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	NKT047	Planning App. No.	F/2012/0655/FUL
HER No.	NKT047	Related HER/OASIS No.	NKT046

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Enclosures	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Cu alloy object	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Pits	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k	ceramic	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k
Post-built structure	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	ceramic	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Newmarket	Fordham Road
Parish	Exning	Exning
HER	Suffolk	Newmarket
Study Area	0.7ha	National Grid Reference
		TL 632 672

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Monk
Project Design Originator	James Drummond Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

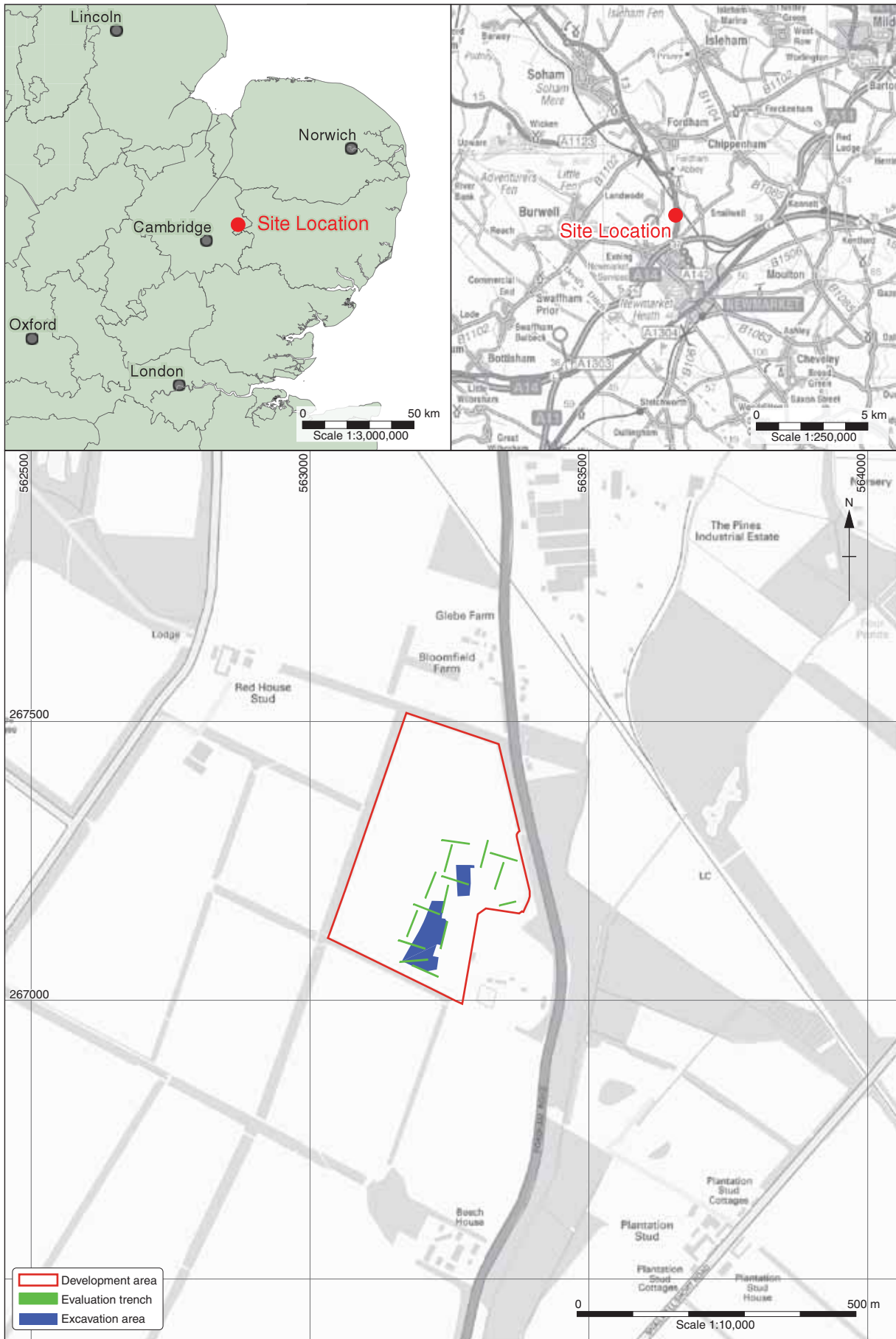
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
NKT047	NKT047	NKT047

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

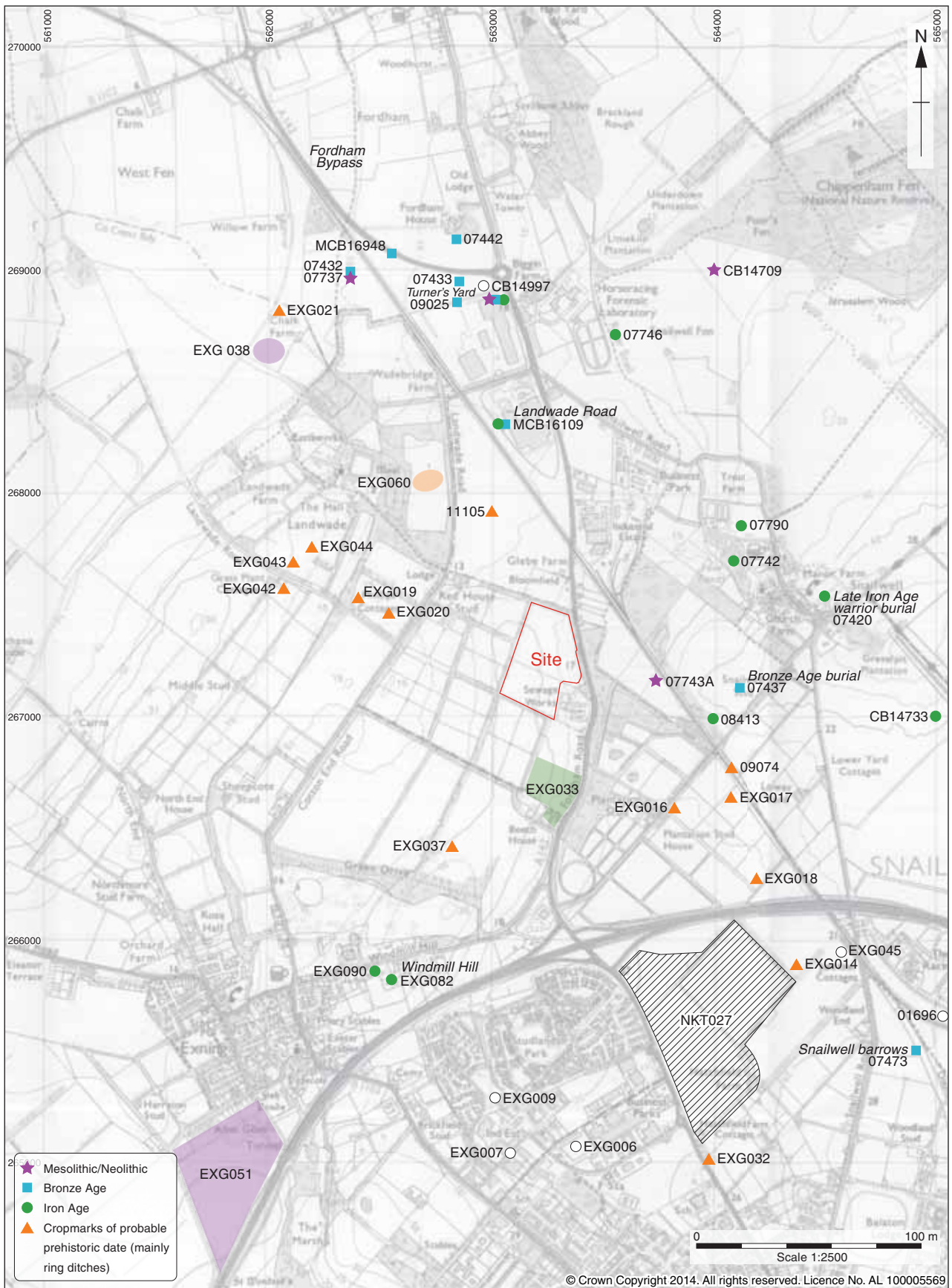
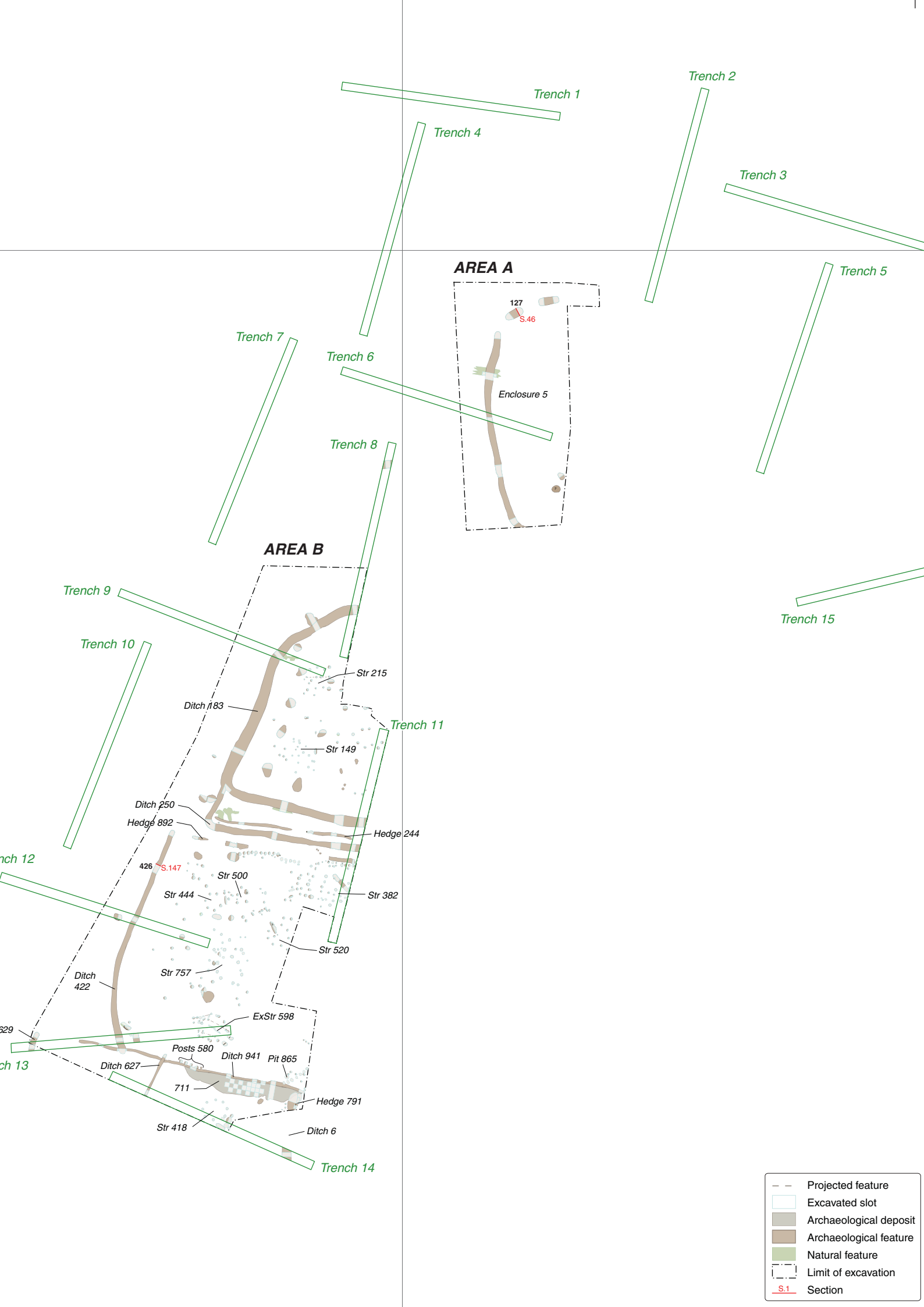
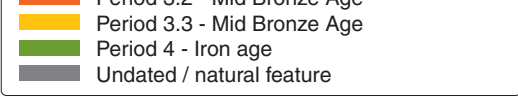


Figure 2: HER entries (prehistoric)



- Projected feature
- Excavated slot
- Archaeological deposit
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- - - Limit of excavation
- S.1 Section



AREA B



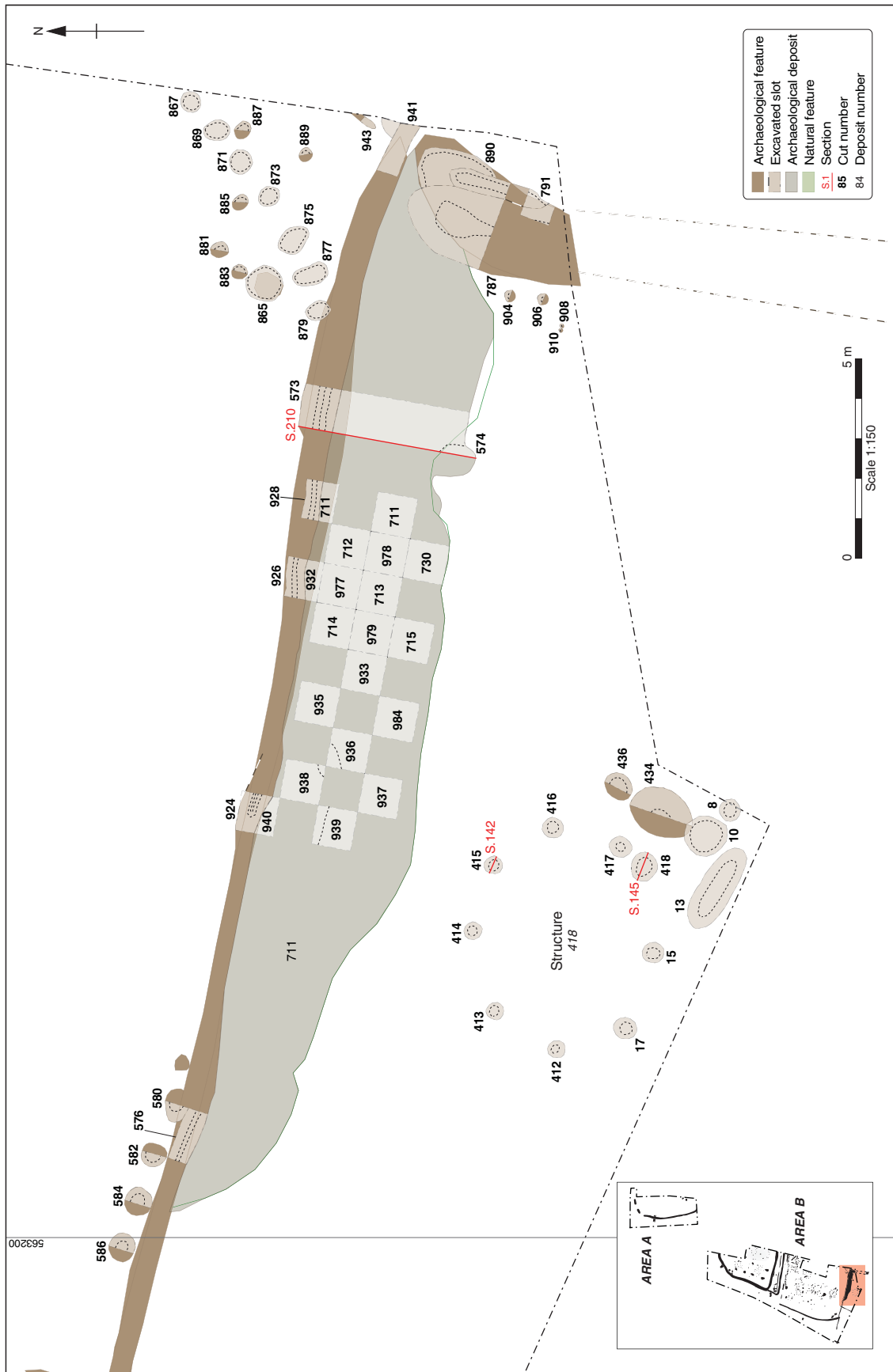


Figure 5: Detail of Structure 418 and midden deposit 711

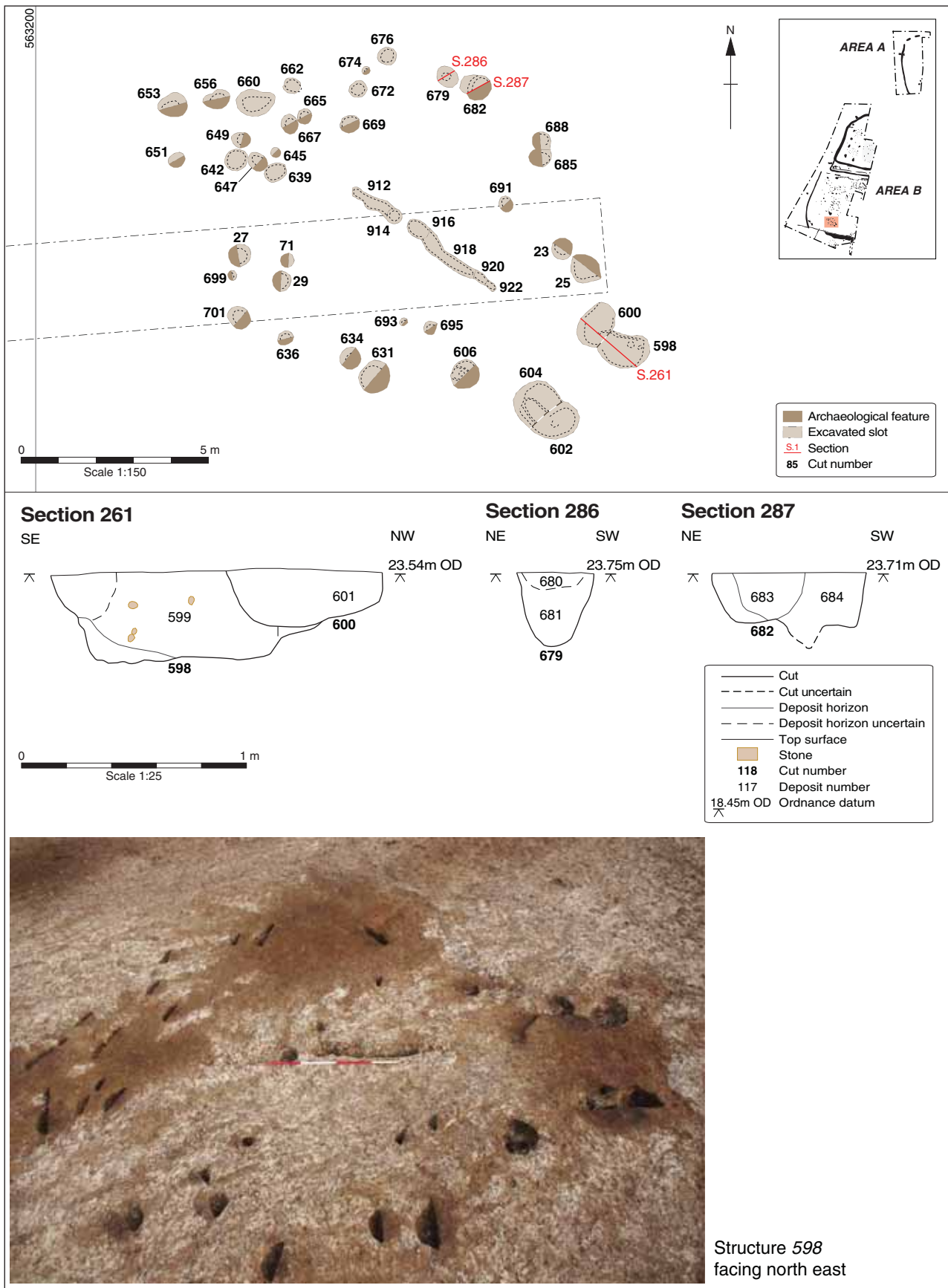


Figure 6: Structure 598

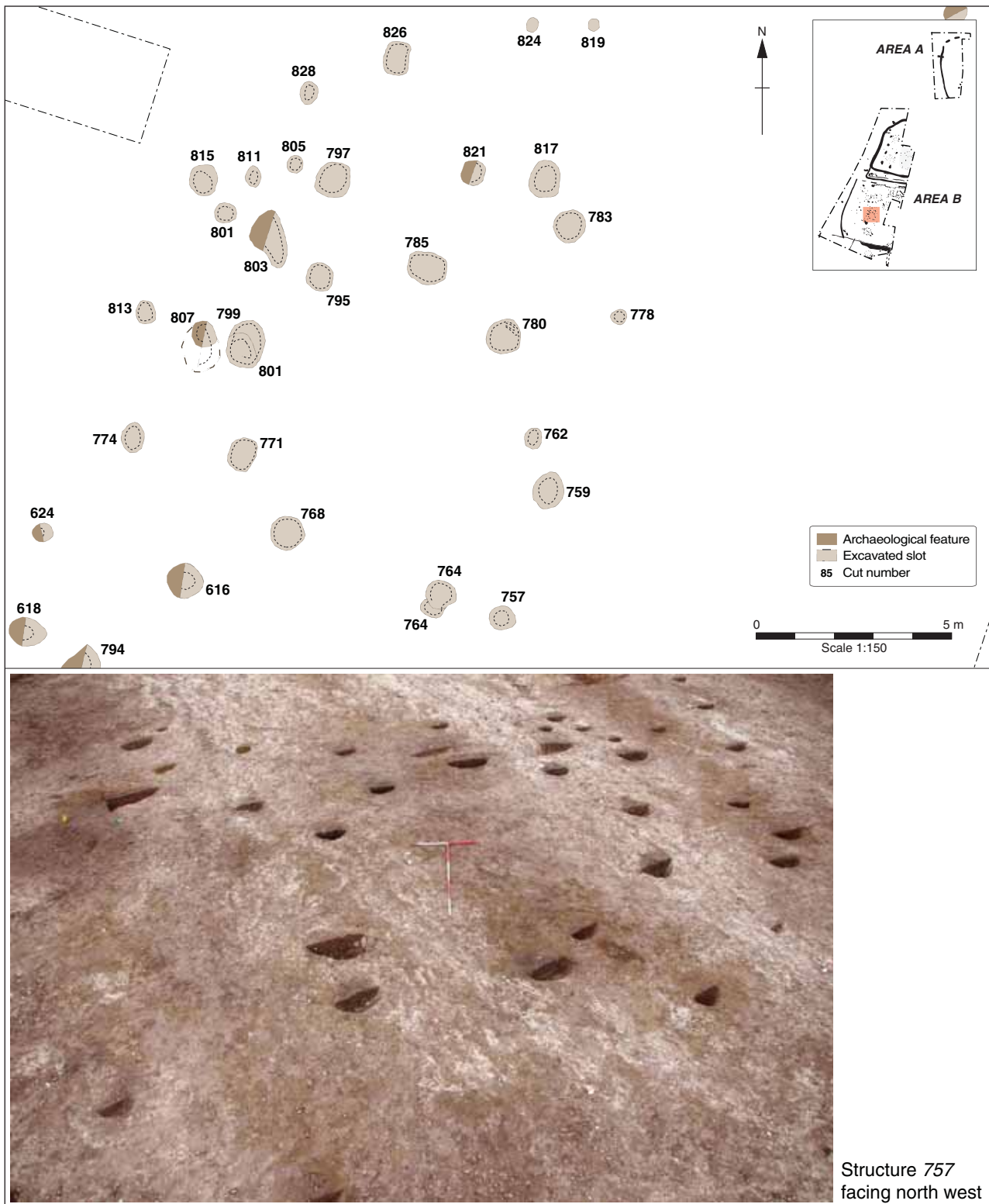


Figure 7: Structure 757

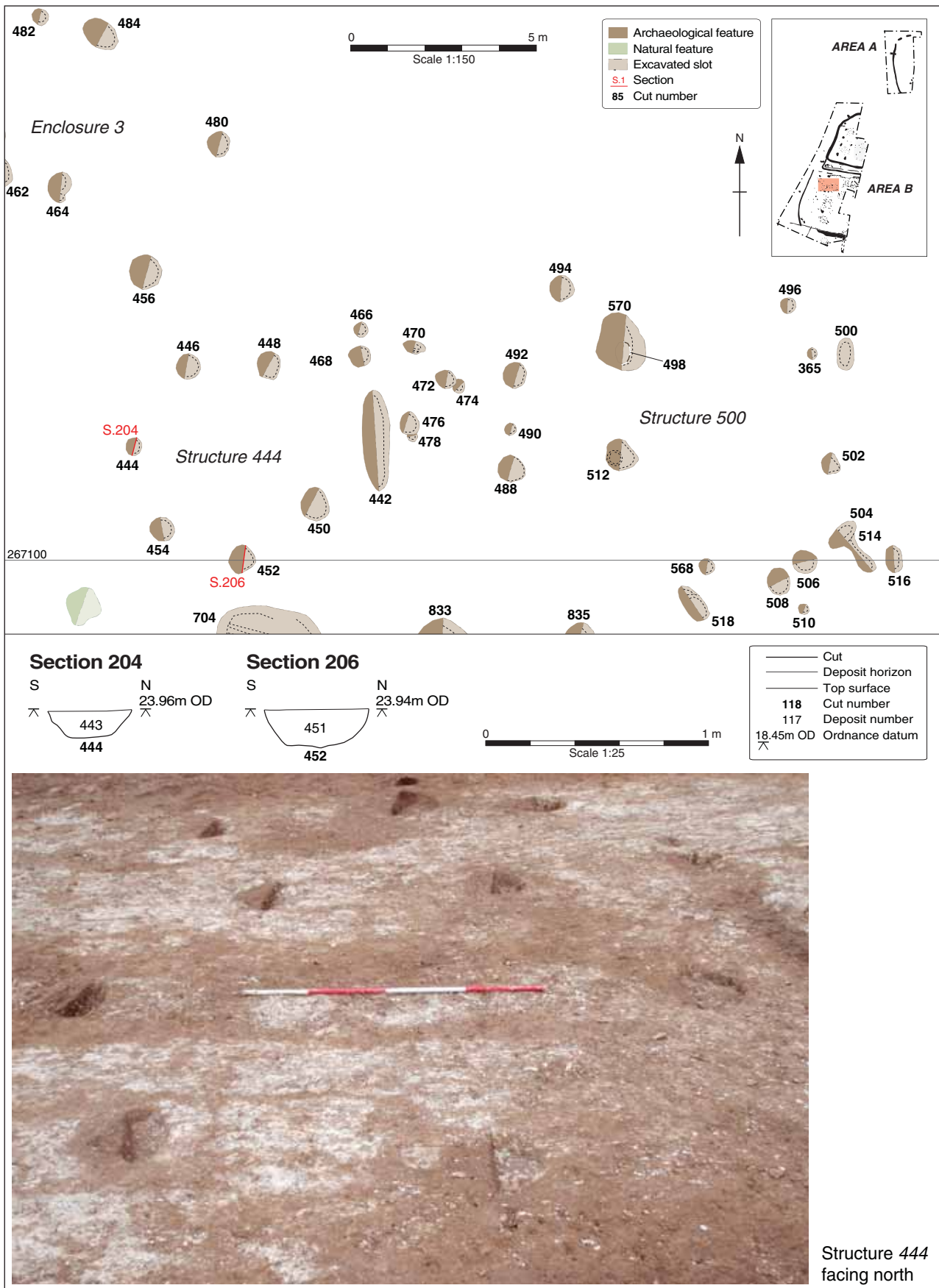


Figure 8: Structure 444 and Structure 500

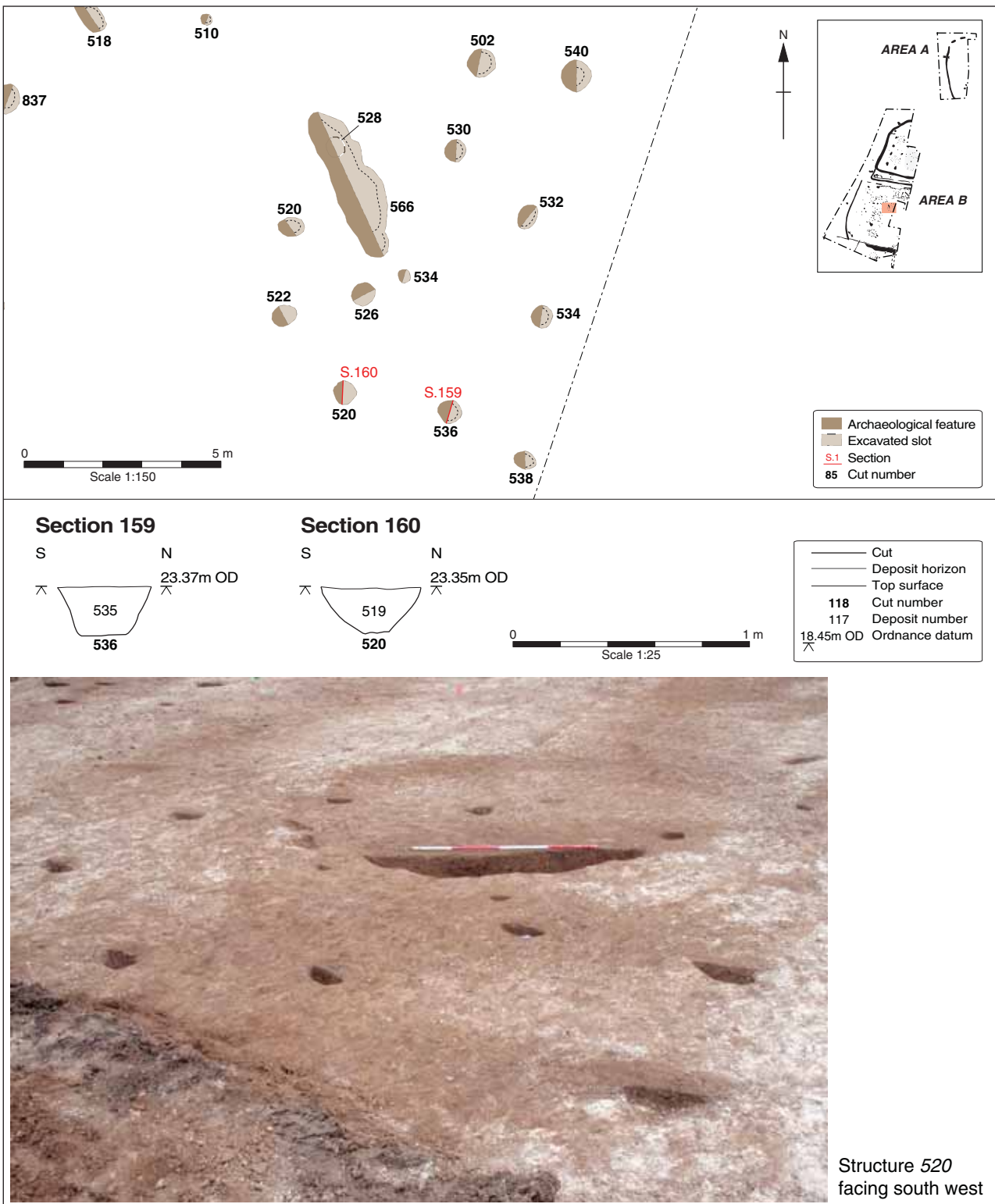


Figure 9: Structure 520

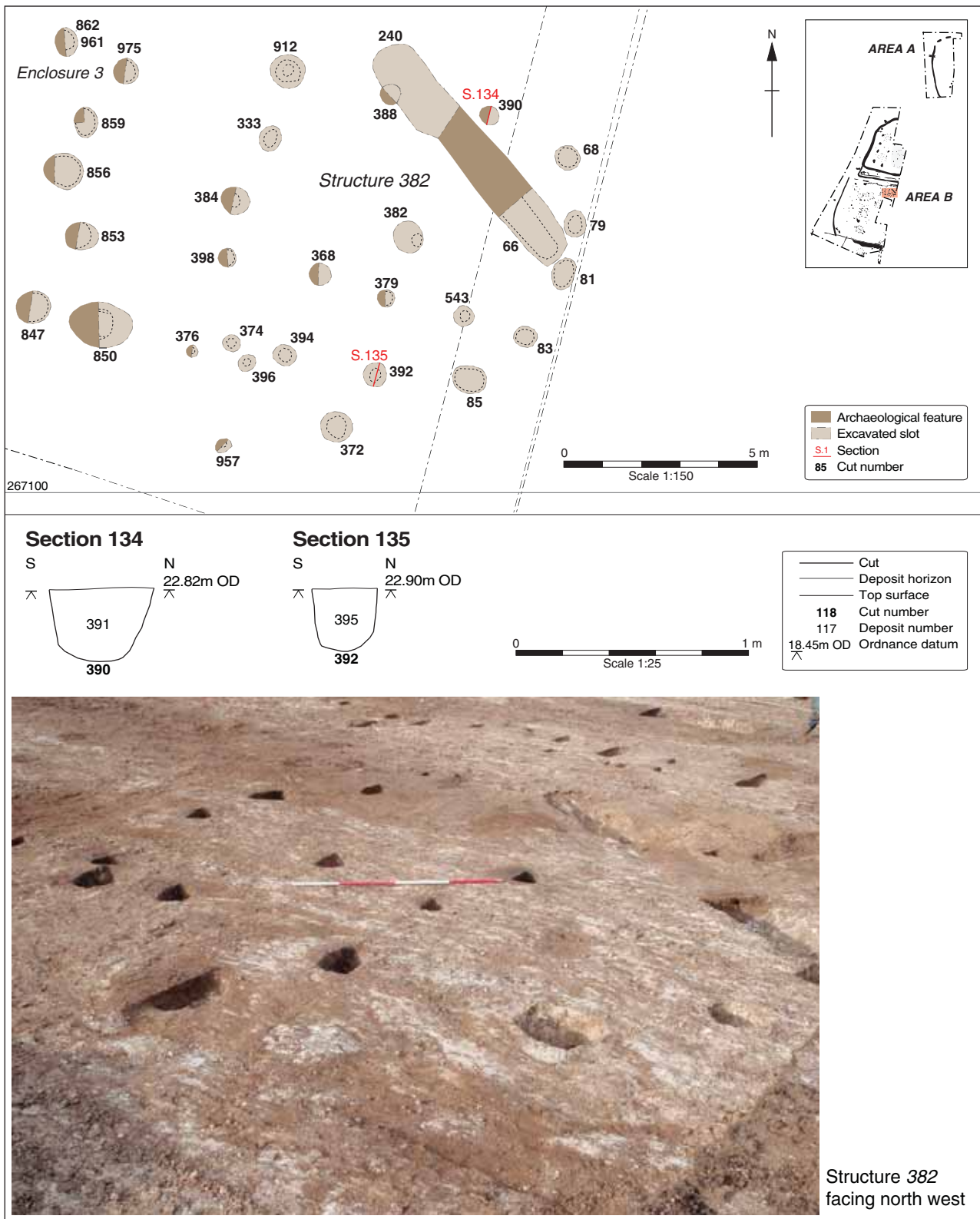


Figure 10: Structure 382

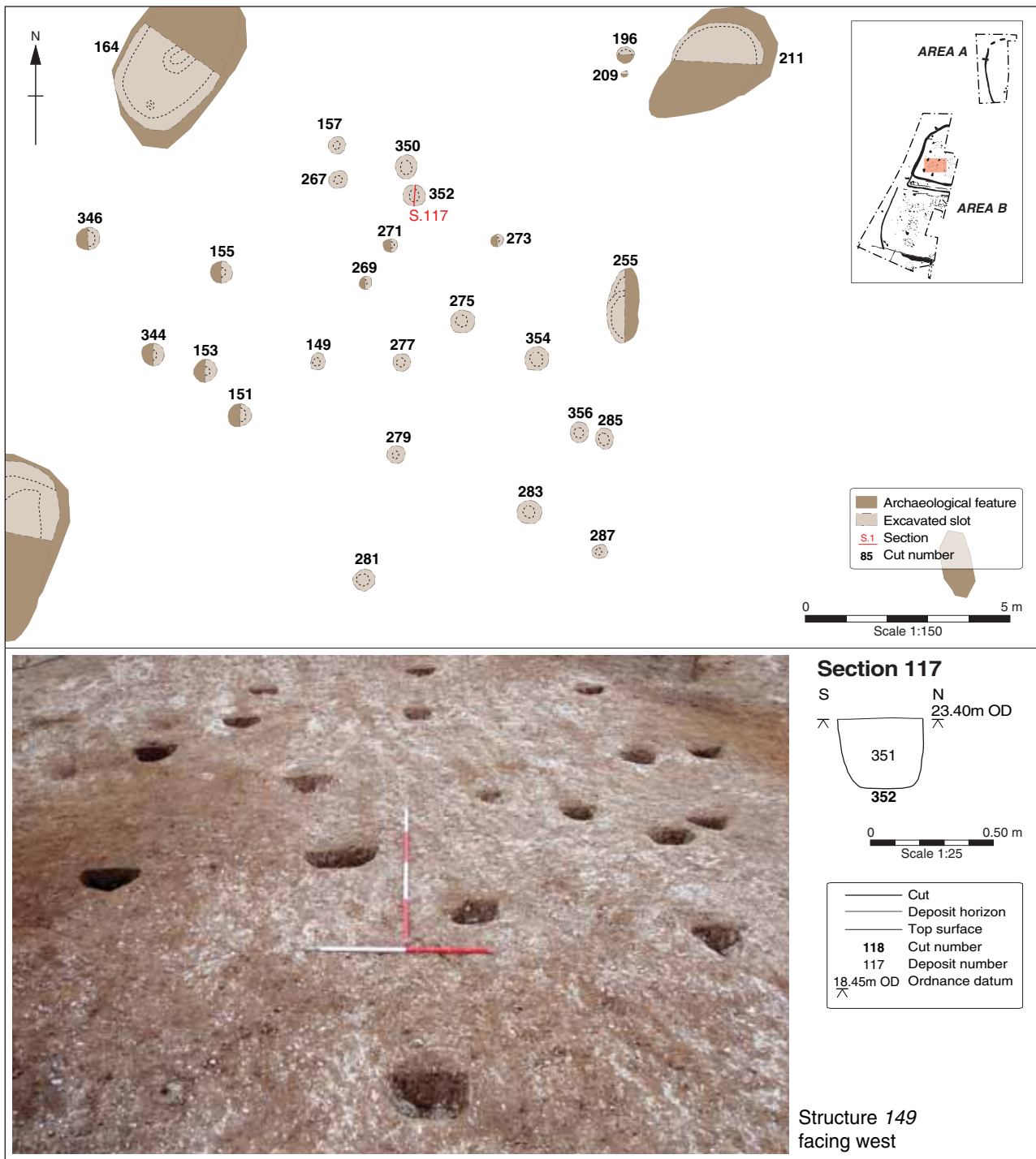


Figure 11: Structure 149

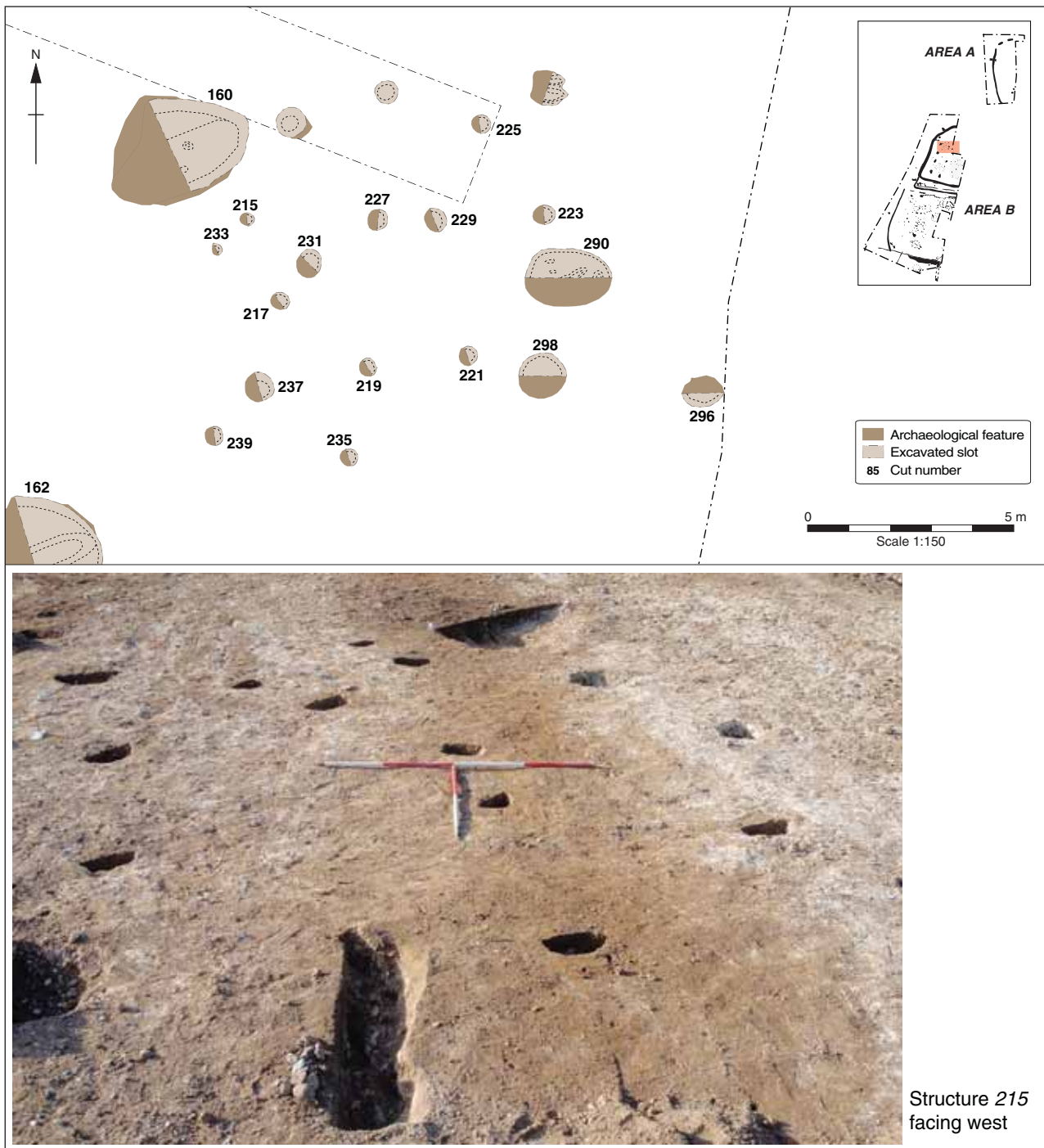


Figure 12: Structure 215

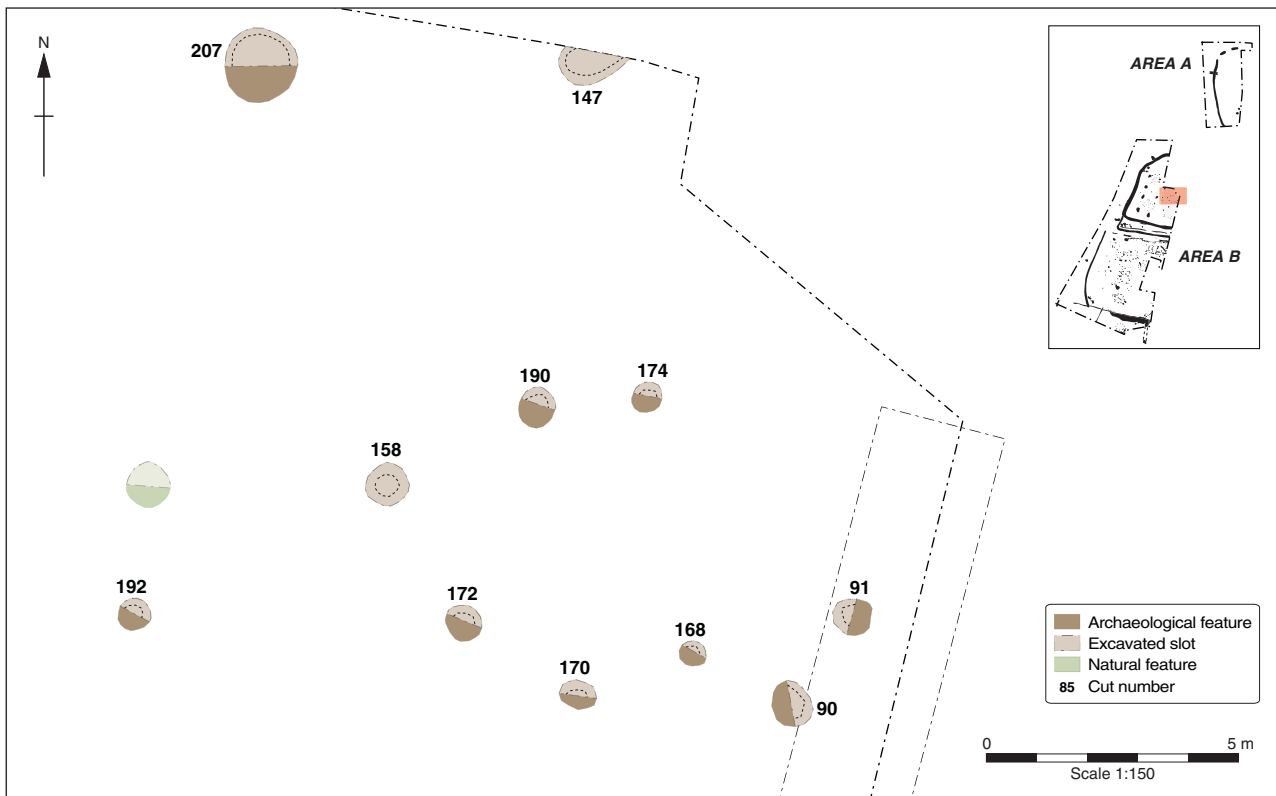


Figure 13: Structure 190 and associated pits

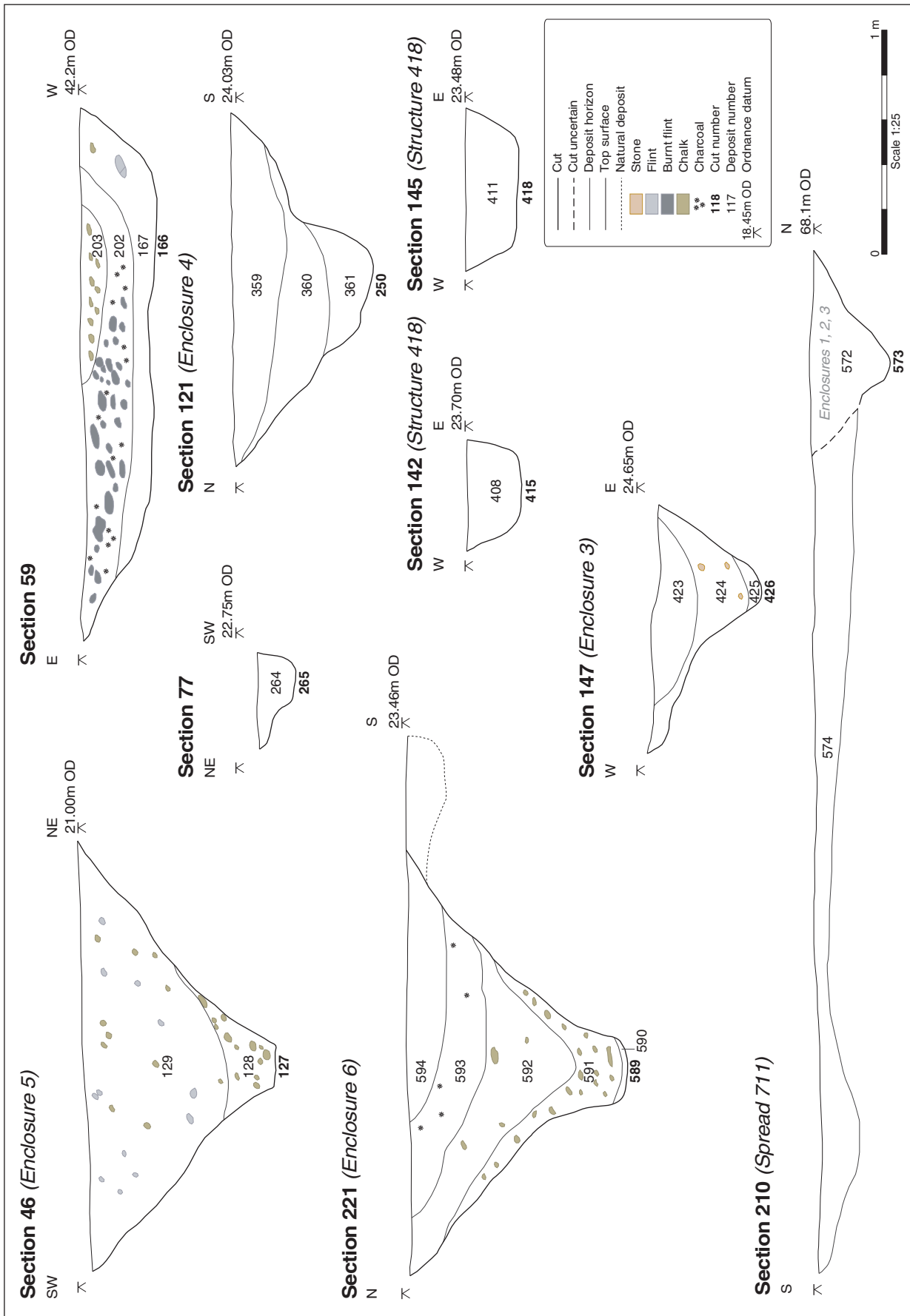


Figure 14: Sections

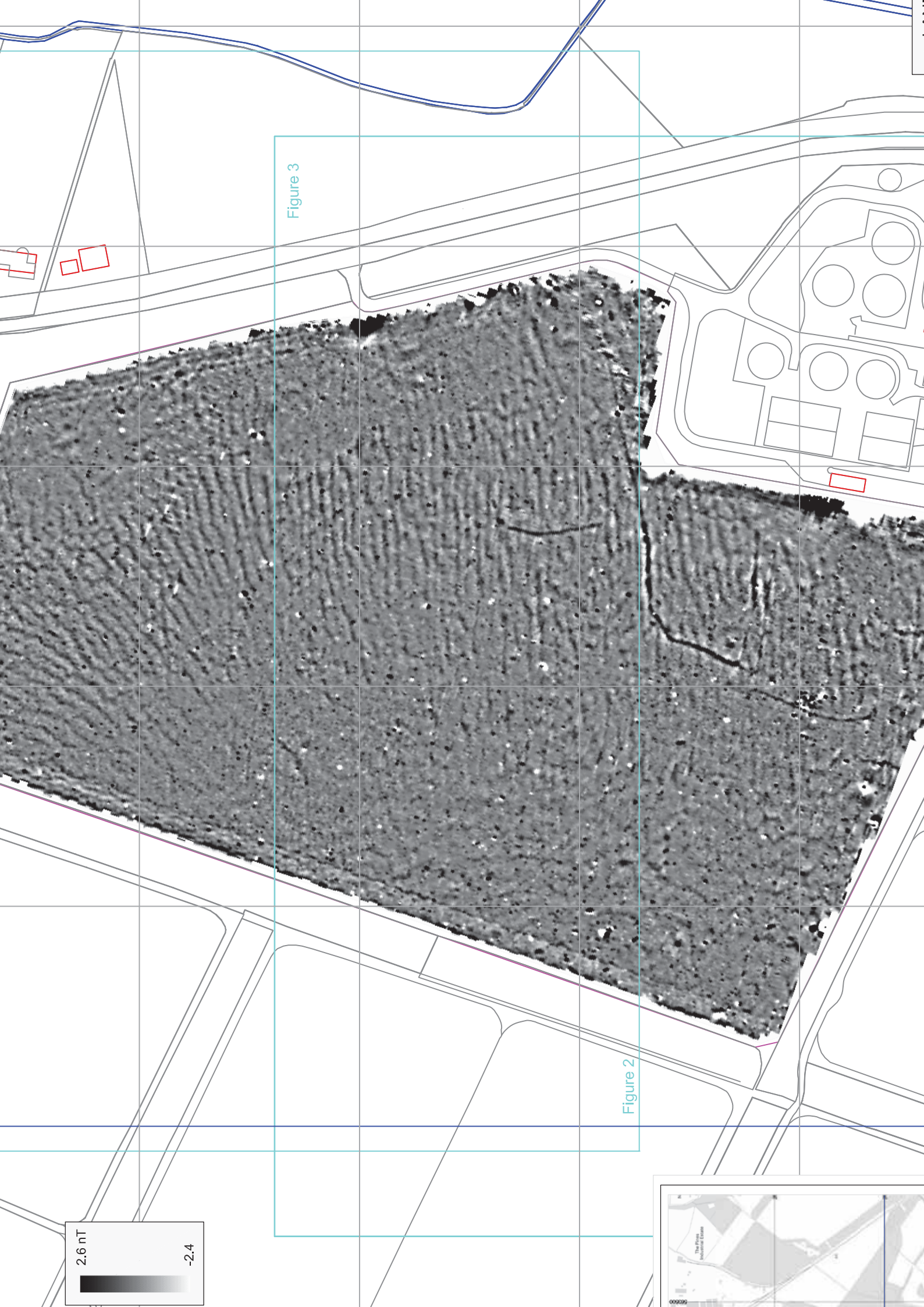
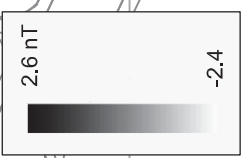
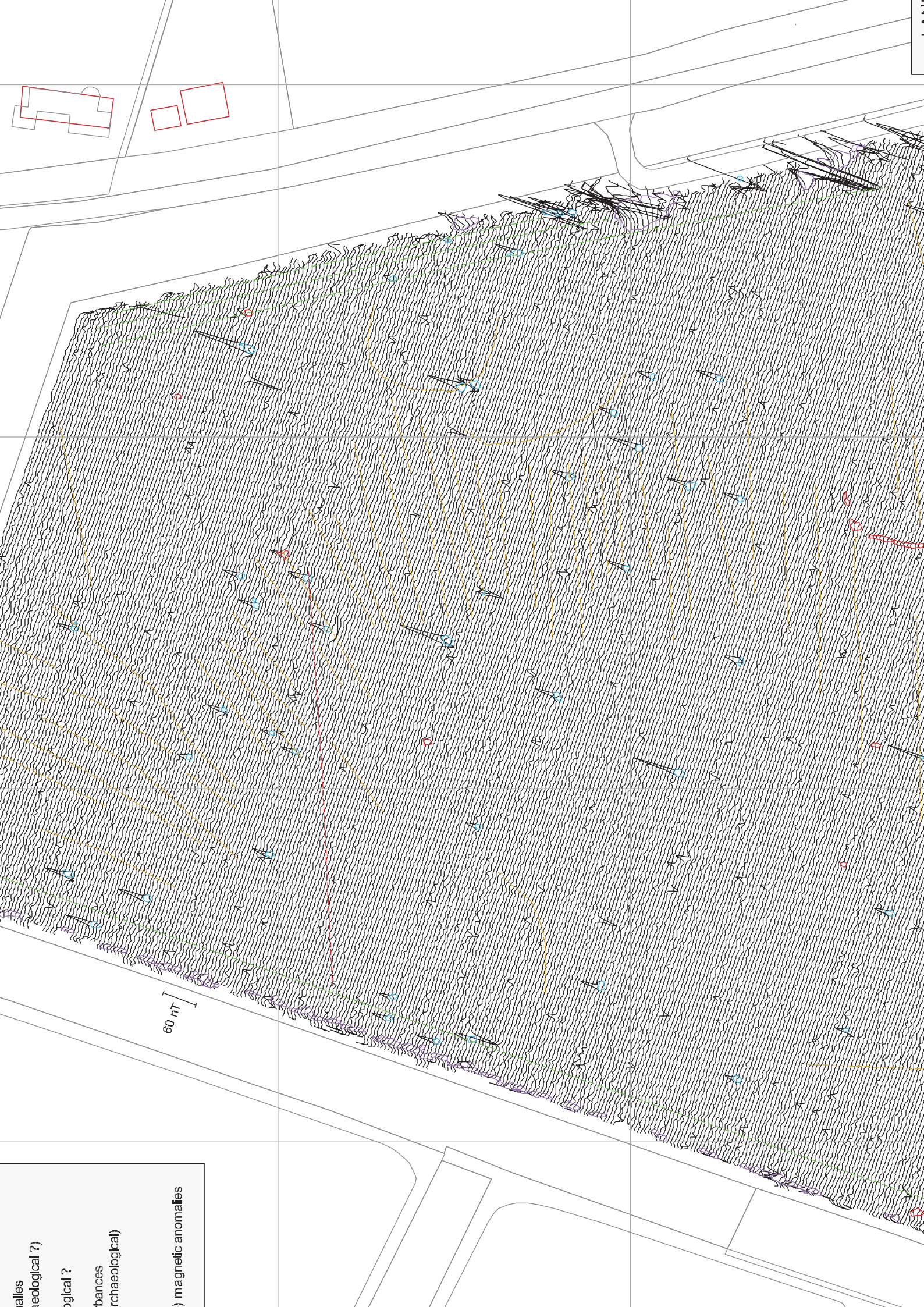


Figure 3

Figure 2

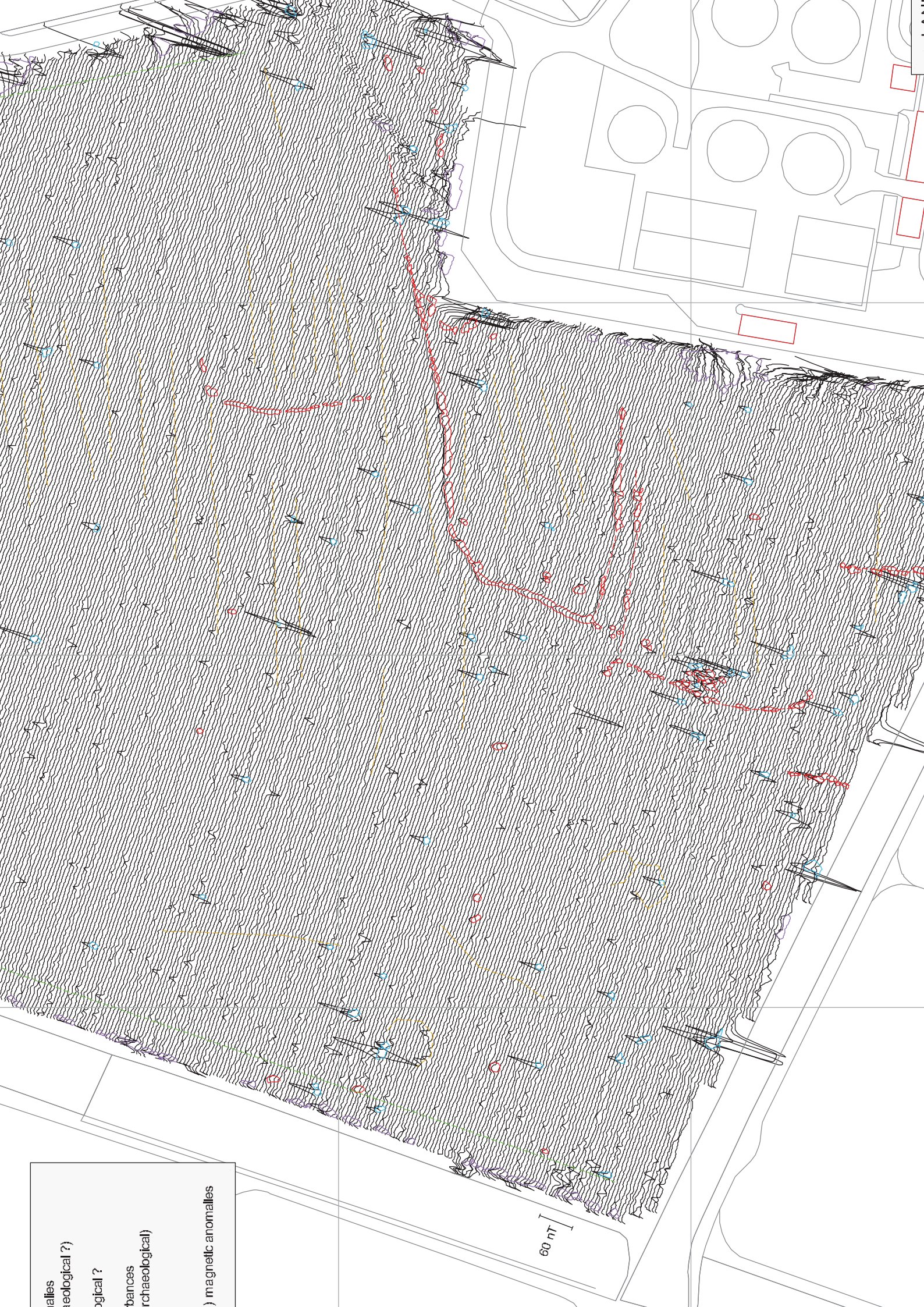




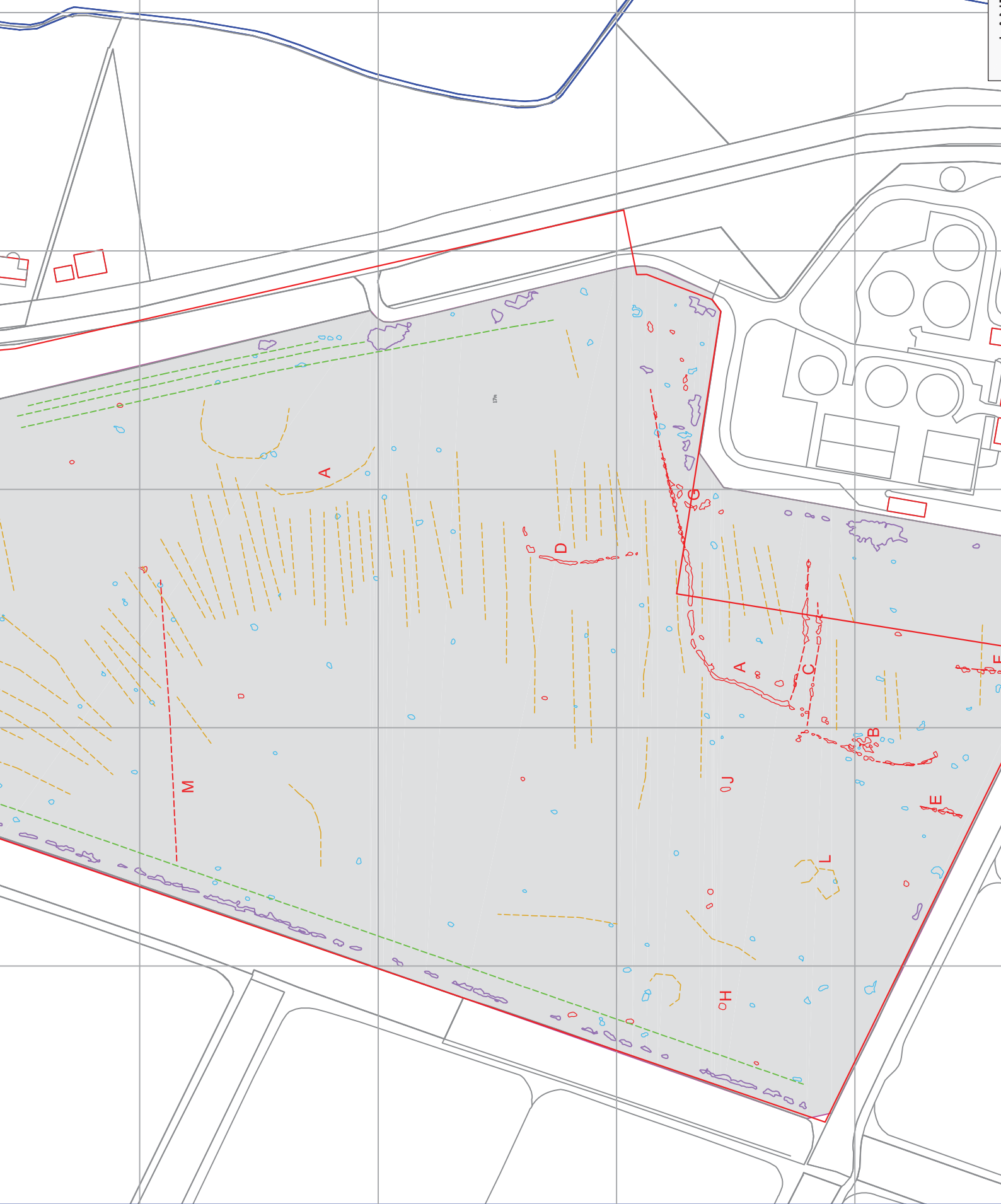
60 nT

anomalies
(geological?)
anomalies
(geological?)
anomalies
(archaeological)
anomalies
(magnetic anomalies)

anomalies (geological?)
anomalies (geological?)
anomalies (geological?)
anomalies (geological?)
anomalies (geological?)



60 nT



ic anomalies
ly archaeological ?)
or geological ?
ic disturbances
/ non-archaeological)
ion
(ferrous) magnetic anomalies

Land ownership boundary
(traced from Land Registry
Title Plan)

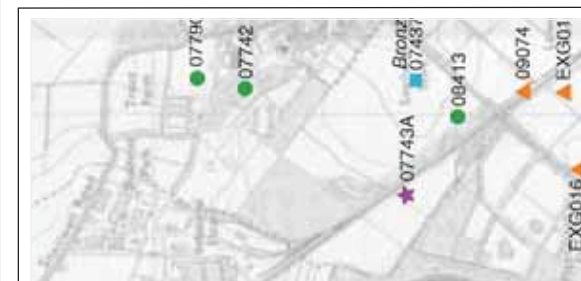




Plate 1: Structure 418, facing north



Plate 2: Layer 711, facing west-south-west



Plate 3: Enclosure 2: Ditch 6 and 787, facing south



Plate 4: Goat burial in pit 595, facing south



Plate 5: Enclosure 3: Ditch 422, facing south



Plate 6: Enclosure 4: Ditch 250 (404), facing east



Plate 7: Enclosure 5: Area A, Ditch **108**, facing west



Plate 8: Enclosure 6: Ditch **183 (330)**, facing north



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