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Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between September 2017 and March 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out two separate phases of excavation at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, near Yaxley in Suffolk. The location of each excavation area was based on the results of previous stages of evaluation (conducted by OA East in June 2017). Areas 2A and 2B (totalling 0.451ha) were located immediately due north of Castleton Way and immediately due east of the A140 roadway. Excavation was undertaken between 25th September – 22nd October 2017. Following this, Area 3 (totalling 1.53ha) was stripped and excavated between 6th November 2017 and 20th March 2018, located in the north of the development area and immediately to the east of the old Eye airfield runway.

The excavations revealed remains spanning the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. Phase 1 represented Bronze Age activity, which included the remnants of a burnt flint mound, encountered in the south-east corner of Area 3. The principal features associated with this burnt mound included a large pond and a series of pits formed within the silting horizons of this pond. In addition, a spread of burnt flint was identified, first observed in the topsoil, but also recovered as residual material in Romano-British features. The pond itself had evidently infilled slowly, the water level gradually rising, with pits located further inside and down the bank of the pond itself when the water table had been lower. Pollen evidence showed that the pond had been extant when the surrounding land had been open grassland, and not secluded woodland.

Phase 2 represented initial occupation (Early Romano-British) and was restricted to the western half of Area 3. Eight roundhouse eaves drip gullies were uncovered in association with an east to west orientated trackway.

There was an increase in activity during Phase 3 (Early – Mid Romano-British). In Area 2B, three identifiable enclosure systems were discovered alongside a north to south running track/droeway. In Area 3, the roundhouses were replaced by enclosures and track/droeways alongside structures and numerous pits and postholes. Twelve identifiable enclosures or sub-enclosures were identified, which formed a rectilinear pattern of fields focussed on the east to west track/droeway. At least three sub-square or sub-rectangular post-built structures were also present. Additionally, two discrete spreads of domestic waste, preserved in slight hollows and possibly derived originally from surface middens, were located towards the middle of the area. The ceramic evidence suggests a peak during the Mid Romano-British period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, continuing to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD.

Areas 2A and 3 both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Phase 4 (Mid – Late Romano-British), although compared to the previous phase there was a

decrease in activity. In Area 2A, a series of enclosures were formed for the first time. In Area 3, the field system was radically modified, truncating the smaller enclosures and structures from Phase 3.

Phase 5 represented field systems and small-scale pitting activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Area 2B contained a very large north to south orientated ditch and a smaller east to west ditch. In Area 3, the same north to south aligned ditch systems were apparent, with one very large ditch effectively separating Area 3 into two unequal parts. Instances of early and high medieval pottery in most of the contexts containing post-Roman ceramics may suggest that the wares were in use at this site in the same phase of activity, perhaps indicating that activity was most intensive in the 12th-13th centuries.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between September 2017 and March 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk (Fig. 1; TM 1255 7461).
- 1.1.2 The excavation was commissioned by Drax Power Ltd in compliance with Development Consent Order (DCO) 2015, Scheduled 2.9. Previous work in the form of a trial trench evaluation was undertaken in 2017 (Gilmour 2017) which demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains on the proposed site. As such, a brief was set by Rachael Abraham (SCCAS) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for Stage 3 was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Brudenell 2017).
- 1.1.3 The first part of archaeological investigation was undertaken between 25th September and the 22nd October 2017 in the southern part of the development scheme, along the proposed cable route corridor. Previous trenched evaluation in this area had identified a series of Romano-British features, including a possible oven and various boundary ditches. Two small areas of excavation were required (Area 2a and 2b), revealing Romano-British field enclosures and ditched field systems.
- 1.1.4 The second stage of work was undertaken between 6th November 2017 and 20th March 2018, on an area of arable land totalling 1.53ha in the north-eastern corner of the site (Area 3; Plate 1). The excavations were focused on a burnt mound and an area of Romano-British settlement activity revealed during the trench evaluation (Gilmour 2017). The features revealed during the excavation included a Bronze Age pond, an Early-Mid Romano-British settlement with associated roundhouses, post-built structures and rectilinear field system. Small scale medieval pitting activity was present thereafter, along with a large post-medieval ditch effectively dividing the excavation area unequally into two.
- 1.1.5 A post excavation assessment (PXA) for the site was completed in February 2019 (Collie 2019) detailing in brief the archaeology encountered and summarizing the updated project aims.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The excavation areas are located to the east of the A140, on the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk, on flat agricultural ground, at a height of approximately 48m OD.
- 1.2.2 Area 2 (centred TM 12688 74259) was located in the south of the development area. It was bordered by Castleton Way to the south and farmland to the north, east and west. It was divided into two small areas (Area 2A and 2B), totalling 0.45ha (Area 2A covered 0.226ha and Area 2B encompassed 0.225ha – see Fig. 1).

- 1.2.3 Area 3 (centred TM 13186 75002) was located in the north-east corner of the development area and totalled 1.53ha. It was bordered by Potash Lane to the west, farmland to the south and by factories and industrial units to the north and east.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Crag Group Bedrock - Sand. Superficial deposits comprise Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 20th April 2018).

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. It is drawn from the WSI (Wiseman and Brudenell 2017, 4-5), the evaluation report of Stage 2 (YAX 040, Gilmour 2017) and an updated search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) carried out in February 2020. Selected entries from the Suffolk HER are referenced in the text; those in **bold** are also referenced in Figure 2, whilst those not in bold are in the wider landscape.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Stray worked flint artefacts have been found within the wider landscape surrounding the site, including a scraper, a hand axe (**HER: EYE 128**) a polished flint axe (**HER: YAX 007**) and an arrowhead (Gilmour 2017). Archaeological evaluation trenches at Area 3 revealed the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound surrounding a large natural pond feature (Gilmour 2017). At the time it was tentatively dated to the Early Bronze Age and was associated with pits and a large spread of burnt flint, most of which was residual in Roman features. The burnt mound was found immediately below the plough-soil and was associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint covering an area of c. 144m².
- 1.3.3 A recent evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (**HER: EYE 123**; Stocks-Morgan 2015, 26-27). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south (for which there was evidence of metaling), and the second being a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes.
- 1.3.4 Further prehistoric remains have also been revealed at excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye (**HER: EYE 083**, Caruth and Goffin 2012: 23-29; **EYE 094**, Craven 2012: 20-21). These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and Late Bronze Age settlement remains.

Romano-British

- 1.3.5 The site lies to the east of the A140, the line of which follows the route of the Pye Road (**HER: BRM 011**); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley. Stage 2 evaluation works revealed two areas of Roman activity at the site (Gilmour 2017). The first included a series of pits associated with rural farming activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small

rural farmstead. Pottery from these two areas spanned the entire Romano-British period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.

- 1.3.6 Romano-British remains are now known from recent evaluation works on Eye Airfield (**YAX 041**, Kwiatkowska 2018), located between the two areas of investigation of this project, to the north of Area 2. The evaluation identified remains of a possible small, rural Roman farmstead and a field division system.
- 1.3.7 In the wider landscape Roman pottery and metalwork have been recovered to the west and north-west of the site (**HER: YAX 002, YAX 005, YAX 006; TDE 004; TDE 017**). Excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield, have also revealed a sequence of Late Roman occupation beginning in the 3rd century and lasting until the 5th century (**HER: EYE 083**, Caruth and Goffin 2012: 29-31; **EYE 094**, Craven 2012: 22-33). The evidence recorded indicates Roman settlement within a field system, based upon and respecting two natural hollows.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.8 A major Early Anglo-Saxon settlement with an associated cemetery is known from archaeological investigations around Hartismere High School, c. 1km east-south-east of Area 2B (**HER: EYE 083**, Caruth and Goffin, 2012: 31-51), stretching northwards towards the south-eastern part of Eye Airfield (**HER: EYE 123**, Stocks-Morgan 2015). The Hartismere site has been subject to excavation, revealing a swathe of sunken featured buildings (SFBs), post-built structures and pits. The associated cemetery area was identified by metal detector finds of Early Saxon brooches, with trial trenching subsequently identifying three graves and a horse burial (Stocks-Morgan 2015: 27-28). An Early Saxon small long brooch was found during metal detecting to the south-east of the airfield (**HER: EYE 051**).
- 1.3.9 Within the wider area, a number of medieval sites are known. The village of Eye (c. 2km to the south-east) is mentioned in the Domesday Book, along with the nearby settlements of Thrandeston, Yaxley and Brome, suggesting they were established settlements by 1086. Eye Castle was built in 1066-71 by William Malet, a Norman baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. His son, Robert, founded the Benedictine Priory of Eye in 1086-7. The village of Yaxley developed along the line of the former Roman road (**BRM 011**) and evidence for the medieval expansion of the village has been found close to the historic core (**YAX 001, YAX 020, YAX 036**).
- 1.3.10 Stray finds of medieval pottery and pieces of metalwork have been recovered to the west of the site (**HER: YAX 003, YAX 004**), whilst the recent trial trench evaluation c. 700m to the north-east revealed ditches suggestive of a small area of 12th century settlement (**YAX 040**, Gilmour 2017). The fills of the ditches yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (**TDE 016** and Fig. 4).

Post-medieval

- 1.3.11 Trial trenching for Stages 1 and 2 of the project revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches (**HER: YAX 035**, trenches marked in green on Figs. 2-3, Clarke 2014; **YAX 040**, trenches marked in red on Figs. 2-3, Gilmour 2017). A number of these ditches corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey (Ladd 2014) and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th centuries were recovered.
- 1.3.12 Recent evaluation works at the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate (**YAX 041**, Kwiatkowska 2018) revealed evidence of post-medieval activity, including a series of post-medieval ditches that corresponded with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, and a system of field boundaries depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The evaluation also uncovered the footings and demolition spread of 'Red Barn'; a former 19th century agricultural building/farm demolished as part of the construction of the airfield in 1942. A further post-medieval boundary was found to the east of the recent evaluation works (**HER: YAX 039**).
- 1.3.13 Post-medieval remains have also been uncovered within the historic core of Yaxley (**HER: YAX 019, YAX 020, YAX 036**).

Modern

- 1.3.14 Eye Airfield was constructed in 1942 and was built by US Army engineers (**HER: EYE 072**). Construction required the demolition of all residences within its footprint, including Red Barn, and the removal of all field boundaries (although the boundaries can still be seen in aerial photographs as late as the 1960s). The airfield opened in spring 1944 and was used by the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) until 1945, whereupon it was transferred to the control of the Royal Air Force.
- 1.3.15 The Eye Railway Branch line, opened in 1867 and dismantled in 1965, extends east to west, to the south of the airfield (**HER: EYE 135**).

1.4 Previous work

- 1.4.1 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area in 2014 (Bartlett 2014; Fig. 3). This identified areas of archaeological potential in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the DCO site. A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the existing field system may have pre-dated the Roman Road (**BRM 011**) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).
- 1.4.2 As part of the DCO application, two stages of evaluation were conducted. The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (**YAX 035**) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Anglo-Saxon, early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit. The Stage 2 evaluation (**YAX 040**, Gilmour 2017) was more comprehensive, revealing extensive, if somewhat dispersed, archaeology across the site. This was then more fully revealed in the current excavation (described in this

report). Area 2A was positioned over the location of evaluation Trench 41 where two archaeological features were found. Ditch **199** was present along with feature **259**, which had natural clay around its edge that had been altered by intense heat and was thought to represent part of an oven, hearth or kiln structure. Area 2B was positioned over evaluation Trenches 5 and 45 in order to investigate a geophysical survey anomaly in the shape of a curvilinear feature (thus plausibly suggesting the presence of an Iron Age ring gully) and also a ditch (**209**), which contained sherds of pottery dating from both the Roman and medieval periods. Pottery from these two areas spanned the entire Romano-British period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.

- 1.4.3 Area 3 was positioned over evaluation Trenches 76, 77, 80, 84-86 and 89. Investigations within Trench 77 revealed the presence of a large pond area. Immediately north of this trench, on the field surface itself, lay evidence of a burnt mound, which spread out over an area measuring approximately 25m in diameter. Collectively, both the pond and the burnt flint scatter indicated the presence of Bronze Age remains. Investigations within Trenches 76, 80, 84-86 and 89 showed evidence of Romano-British features in the form of ditches and pits. Their proximity to both the pond and indeed the Roman road that closely follows the route of the modern day A140 (situated c. 450m away to the west) suggested at the very least a form of land management system occurring here and at best, the possibility of some form of settlement. It has already been mentioned that there was a great deal of evidence for Roman activity in Eye, with Roman finds and archaeological features having been found at Hartismere High School, situated c. 1km to the south-east of Area 3, as well as Hartismere Hospital nearby.
- 1.4.4 Evidence of early medieval activity was revealed in the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggested a small area of 12th century settlement. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783. Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps.
- 1.4.5 Other pieces of fieldwork which did not uncover archaeological remains have been undertaken on the airfield (**HER: ESF20841** and **ESF20228**) and directly to the south (**HER: YAX 059**). The most recent work in this area has included yet another evaluation trenching programme (Collie 2018) consisting of 11 trenches which revealed the presence of ditches containing pottery from the 11th-14th centuries, suggesting these were linked to Green-edge/Common-edge settlement to the west of Pye Road – a former Roman road located along the line of the A140. Furthermore, another evaluation and then subsequent excavation was completed at the south of Eye airfield (to the north of Areas 2A and 2B from the 2017/18 excavation; see Kwiatkowska 2018) where multi-period features were uncovered including Middle Bronze Age watering holes and pits, a Roman trackway, significant 11-12th century rural farming structures and field enclosures, in addition to late medieval and post medieval field systems.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 A series of project research aims and objectives were outlined in the Stage 3 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Brudenell 2017), based upon the results of the Stage 2 evaluation (Gilmour 2017). These have provided a framework for the excavations and inform the discussion of the results in this report. The objectives can be separated into a series of generic excavation aims common to most projects (which focus on defining the date and form of evidence) and a set of more specific Area/period-based research questions. These are outlined below.

Area 2 – Roman

- What was the nature of Roman activity in Area 2?
- Was this an area of industrial activity away from the focus of settlement?

Area 3 – Prehistoric, Roman and medieval

- What date was the burnt mound, and what activities were being conducted on and around it? Was there evidence for the repeated use of the burnt mound?
- What was the immediate landscape like when the burnt mound was in use?
- What was the status of the Roman settlement in Area 3, and how did this relate to the Roman archaeology in the surrounding landscape?
- What was the nature of medieval occupation in Area 3? Why was there an abundance of charred cereal from the features at this location? To what extent could occupation be linked to the medieval Green of Brome Common, and does this help us to understand the origin of the common and the organisation of the surrounding medieval landscape?

2.2 Revised Aims

2.2.1 Further research aims were added after the production of the PXA (Collie 2019) and are outlined in brief below. These were considered after a consideration of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area (listed below). Many of these expand upon the original aims:

Regional Research Frameworks:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

Further Research Aims:

Bronze Age

- Further radiocarbon dating was required to secure the chronology of the burnt mound complex. Chronology remains a key issue in Bronze Age studies, as recognised in the existing regional research agenda (Medlycott 2011, 20), and further dates would contribute to the understanding of burnt mounds, both at Eye and elsewhere in Suffolk.
- Comparison to other sites will give an impression of the likely nature of the activities associated with the burnt mound, and this needed to be investigated. Further analysis of the distribution of the burnt flint, both from the topsoil sampling and the recovery of finds from the Roman features, may establish where some of these activities were concentrated. Equally, estimated calculations could be made of the volume of flint being burnt, which may give some sense of the intensity or longevity of activity.
- Further work was needed to integrate the evidence from the wider Yaxley/Eye landscape, bringing in the results of other investigations and finds recorded on the Suffolk HER. In the immediate landscape, a contrast can be drawn between the Bronze Age evidence from Eye Airfield on the clay, and that from Hartismere High School on the river valley gravels c. 1.1km to the south-east (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083). The latter featured a series of pits, burials and evidence for sustained Late Bronze Age settlement – a sequence of more intensive activity common to this setting. The discoveries in both areas need to be considered together if the catchment of Bronze Age activity is to be properly investigated and understood – synthesis being a regional research priority (Medlycott 2011, 20).
- Further work was required to clarify some of the trends identified from the pollen assessment, including incorporating any new and existing dating evidence to construct a picture of the environmental sequence. Targeted programmes of palynological analysis have been identified as a research priority from regional Bronze Age studies (Medlycott 2011, 20), and have the capacity to address the nature of changes associated with the development of farming regimes, woodland clearance and the establishment of permanent field systems.

Romano-British

- Further work was needed to clarify the degree of continuity that was immediately apparent in terms of dwelling location though an analysis of finds. The general morphology of the sites was more typically Romano-British, though clearly, there was reworking in specific areas over the course of the mid to late second century, creating a degree of complexity to the stratigraphy.
- Further work was needed to define the sequence of settlement development and establish the nature of activities within different areas. Structures required closer definition, and the zones of different activities or refuse maintenance practices may be better defined by an interrogation of finds distributions.
- The question of how this site relates to those in the surrounding landscape needed further investigation. Metalwork scatters and stray finds of pottery recorded in the Suffolk HER suggest the location of a number of possible Roman settlements in the vicinity, and hint at the existence of a developed rural landscape. There is also limited evidence for Roman activity from other recent investigations on Eye Airfield (Kwiatkowska forthcoming, YAX 041, R. Abraham pers. comm.), and at Hartismere High School, c. 1.1km to the south-east (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083).
- The pattern of occupation in the immediate landscape needed to be understood in relation to the site's proximity to the Roman 'Small Town' at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014), located just 3.5km to the north along Pye Road. The question of whether occupation patterns were associated to Scole and its development requires further consideration.

Medieval

- Further work was needed to elaborate on current theories of co-axial landscaping in the Eye/Yaxley area. Further work was be required to bring together the results of the evaluations, excavations, and historic mapping and evidence of continuity in landscape organisation. The date of the historic pattern of co-axial field boundaries across the Yaxley/Eye landscape has been a subject of debate for over three decades (*e.g.* Williamson 1987; 1998; 2016). It has been postulated that the field system has prehistoric origins, as the pattern of boundaries appears to be cut by the Pye Roman Road (Williamson 1987). Until now, the archaeological evidence has been very thin, which makes the current investigations at Eye highly significant. These provide a new perspective on the debate.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The methodology followed that detailed in the WSI (Brudenell 2017), resulting in the soil stripping and excavation of an area totalling 1.97ha (Area 2a covering 0.226ha, Area 2b encompassing 0.225ha and Area 3 encompassing 1.53ha). The areas were machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon; whichever was encountered first.
- 2.3.2 Before spoil stripping occurred a 2m² chequerboard grid measuring 12m x 12m was set out across the plough-soil above the burnt mound in Area 3 (Plate 2 and Fig. 9), due south of evaluation Trench 87 (WSI, Brudenell 2017). Ten litres of plough-soil from each square was collected and dry-sieved through a 1.5cm mesh to record the weight and density of burnt flint in this horizon.
- 2.3.3 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360 type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.3.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.3.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. During post-excavation, features with multiple interventions were grouped together and referred to by the lowest cut number group (see also 3.1.5).
- 2.3.6 A total of 162 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features along with 24 samples taken for pollen analysis, including one sample as a monolith tin sample and 15 x 2L grab samples from waterhole **1733** (Area 3, Phase 2.2). The bulk samples each totalled between 10-40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn, Cambridgeshire.
- 2.3.7 Site conditions were generally poor (Plate 3). Prior to December 2017, site work progressed in very cold, dry conditions, punctuated by episodes of rain and snow flurries. In early 2018, weather conditions deteriorated with persistent heavy rain causing flooding across the clay soils of Area 3. The water table rose within 0.4m of the saturated, stripped ground surface, and large pools of standing water and washed-in silt covered parts of the site. Water-management through machine-cut sumps, dams and pumping made excavation possible, but ground conditions remained extremely poor. Feature visibility was impacted upon, and relationships were difficult to define in excavation. The greatest impact was on the excavation of pond **585** located toward the eastern end of Area 3. This proved impossible to pump out, and therefore hand excavation, sampling and recording was severely restricted.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The excavations at Eye Airfield revealed remains spanning the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period, including the remnants of a Bronze Age burnt flint mound in Area 3, succeeded by a farmstead, also in Area 3, which originated during the Early Roman period and remained in use through the Romano-British period. A series of Early – Mid Romano-British enclosures were also evident in Areas 2A and 2B. Limited evidence for the medieval and post-medieval field pattern was also encountered in Areas 2B and 3.
- 3.1.2 The results of the excavations are presented below by chronological phase. Phasing of the site has been constructed through a combination of the ceramic assemblage and other datable artefacts, stratigraphic relationships, and spatial associations between features. It is important to note that the Romano-British ceramic assemblage gives a very clear sense of the lifespan or the longevity of occupation at the site during the Roman period; in essence the site was occupied from the mid-1st century AD to the later 3rd/4th century AD, seemingly without hiatus (Anderson, Appendix B.6). However, many individual feature assemblages were of a mixed date, often spanning the entire Romano-British period. While this is not unsurprising within a farmstead that saw continuous occupation and re-use of features through successive phases, it is not helpful for identifying individual phases of occupation. Therefore, the ceramic evidence has been combined with stratigraphic relationships where possible, but logic has also been applied to the spatial associations between features, to create a coherent framework of development at the site, in terms of structures, enclosures, discrete features within enclosures, boundaries and trackways. This means that certain undated or poorly dated features are attributed to particular phases because of their association with nearby features; for example, undated/poorly dated pits within a well-dated enclosure. To leave such features un-phased would remove a significant number of features from the site narrative, which seems strange when it is clear that the majority of activity occurred at some point during the Romano-British period.
- 3.1.3 More specifically, the earliest material dated to the transition between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, between 50 BC-AD 50, although this represents only a very small quantity of material, implying that this area was not the focus of activity in the Late Iron Age. There was then seemingly an increase in activity in the Early Roman period, before a peak in the mid-later Roman period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, although it did continue to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD and possibly into the early 4th century AD, although there was no material which was conclusively 4th century AD in date. The overall quantity of pottery is relatively low when it is considered as an assemblage representing occupation spanning c.300 years and may suggest that occupation was not continuous.

3.1.4 Descriptions of the features identified, and artefacts recovered, are given in this section supplemented by a context inventory in Appendix A, artefact reports in Appendix B and environmental reports in Appendix C. Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold**. Where multiple interventions have been excavated through a single feature, the feature has been grouped and referred to by the lowest cut number, which has been emphasised on the relevant plans. For example, Roundhouse **1519** (Fig. 12) is grouped according to its lowest cut number (**1519**). The composition of deposits (fills of features and layers) were homogenous across the site, comprising un-modified silty clays, typically mid brown or mid grey brown in colour and often difficult to differentiate from the natural geology. Therefore, fill descriptions are kept to a minimum in the feature descriptions below.

3.1.5 Unphased excavation plans of Areas 2-3 with all cut numbers labelled are presented in Figures 5-9. Phased plans of the individual areas are presented in Figures 10-21, with simplified phase overviews shown in Figures 31-33. Selected sections are included in Figure 22-24. Five main phases of activity have been identified:

Phase 0 Undated

Phase 1 Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 800 BC)

Phase 2 Early Romano-British (c. mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD)

Phase 3 Mid Romano-British (c. mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD)

Phase 4 Mid to Late Romano-British (c. early 3rd to 4th century AD)

Phase 5 Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval (c. AD 850 – c.1750)

3.2 Overview of results

3.2.1 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods and will be covered in detail below. The phases are detailed in brief here:

Phase 1: Bronze Age (Fig. 10-11)

3.2.2 Phase 1 represented Bronze Age activity, which included the remnants of a burnt flint mound, encountered in the south-east corner of Area 3. The principal features associated with this burnt mound included a large pond and a series of pits cut within the silting horizons of the pond. In addition, a spread of burnt flint was identified, first observed in the topsoil, but also recovered as residual material in Romano-British features. The pond itself had evidently infilled slowly, the water level gradually rising, with pits located further inside and down the bank of the pond itself when the water table had been lower. Pollen evidence showed that the pond had been open when the surrounding land had been open grassland, and not secluded woodland. The pitting evidence from this phase links neatly to the residual cracked and burnt flint found commonly in features throughout Area 3, which showed a general background presence from the prehistoric period in this location. A water source such as this was undoubtedly likely to attract both human and animal activity.

Phase 2 Early Romano-British (Fig. 12)

3.2.3 Phase 2 represented initial occupation and was restricted to the western half of Area 3. Eight roundhouse eaves drip gullies were uncovered in association with an east to west orientated trackway (**1055**). The northern trackway ditch truncated one of the roundhouses (**1185**), suggesting a sub-phase of occupation whereby the area around Roundhouse **1185** was occupied and then abandoned for a location only 20m to the west. The western end of the same trackway ditch curved around the northern side of two further roundhouses in the west of Area 3 (**1519** and **1531**) and another four roundhouses lay to the north of these two. In the east of Area 3, the trackway extended perpendicular to at least one field boundary ditch.

Phase 3 Mid Romano-British (Fig. 13-17)

3.2.4 There was an increase in activity during Phase 3. In Area 2B, three identifiable enclosures were discovered alongside a north to south running track/droeway that was situated on the eastern side of the excavation area. In Area 3, the trackway was retained and then modified during Phase 3.2, while the roundhouses were replaced by a rectilinear system of enclosures. As well as the enclosures at least three sub-square or sub-rectangular post-built structures were constructed, in addition to one smaller compound which may also have contained a structure. Twelve identifiable enclosures or sub-enclosures were identified during Phases 3.1-3.2, which all shared similar orientations. There appeared to be a direct association between Trackway **1055** and the enclosure system, particularly to the south of the track. Two large spreads of dumped domestic waste were located towards the middle of the area, as well as a myriad of small and large pits.

Phase 4: Mid to Late Romano-British (Fig. 18-19)

3.2.5 Areas 2A and 3 both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Phase 4, although compared to the previous phase there was a decrease in activity on site. In Area 2A, a series of enclosure/field systems were formed for the first time, post-dating the features originating in Area 2B to the east. In Area 3, a rectilinear field system that was radically different from the previous phase was constructed.

Phase 5: medieval and post-medieval (Fig. 20-21)

3.2.6 Phase 5 represented field systems and small-scale pitting activities post-dating the Late Roman period. Area 2B contained a very large north to south orientated ditch that was linked to a smaller east to west ditch, believed to demarcate field boundaries/drainage for the surrounding farm land. Large spreads of dark clay were seen at the north-western edge, either indicating colluvial wash nestled in a topographic hollow in the landscape or indicating a large water feature, similar to the pond from Phase 1. In Area 3, the same north to south aligned ditch systems were

apparent, with one very large ditch effectively separating Area 3 into two unequal parts. This ditch was seen to spill out into the pond area from Phase 1. Again, these ditches collectively marked out a field system, the focus also being on providing adequate drainage to surrounding fields.

- 3.2.7 A detailed presentation of results is presented below, organised by phase and then by Area.

3.3 Phase 1: Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 800 BC)

- 3.3.1 The remnants of a burnt flint mound, broadly dated to the earlier Bronze Age, were encountered in the south-east corner of Area 3. The principal cut features associated with this burnt mound included a large pond (**585**, see below) and a series of four pits cut within the silting horizons of the pond. In addition, a spread of calcined flint was identified, which was first observed during the evaluation in the topsoil.

Burnt mound

- 3.3.2 Prior to topsoil stripping for Area 3, a 2m² chequerboard grid measuring 12m x 12m was set out across the plough-soil directly above the burnt mound in order to record the weight and density of burnt flint in the topsoil (Fig. 10-11 and Plate 2). This systematic sampling yielded a substantial assemblage of 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces; Appendix B.4). The position of the chequerboard grid was based on the evaluation results, where the focus of the burnt mound was assumed to be located. However, during the excavation burnt flint was also recovered as residual material in Romano-British pits, ditches and postholes, particularly in the same locale as the burnt mound (see burnt flint distribution in Fig. 10-11 and Plate 4). For example, the ditches of Enclosure **514**, which truncated the area of the burnt mound (Phase 3.2), produced burnt flint in excess of 400g (from four interventions **517**, **521**, **531**, **535**; Plate 6; Appendix B.4). This distribution broadly correlates with the higher densities of burnt flint in the south-east corner of the ploughsoil sample grid (squares 18, 24, 28-30, 33-34 and 36), suggesting that while the ploughsoil results are reasonably representative of those below ground, the pre-excavation sample grid was located slightly west of the burnt mound area as determined after excavation and shown in Figure 11. Based on the distribution of burnt flint and charcoal staining the size of the original burnt mound area is postulated in the discussion (see Section 4.2) as covering c. 114m². There was also a concentration of burnt flint in the west of Area 3, albeit in lower density. In total, almost 7kg of unworked burnt flint was hand-recovered.
- 3.3.3 The dating and function of this complex is problematic, partly because the pond itself underwent a complex history of re-working and infilling and partly because the spread of burnt flint was heavily truncated and dispersed by the subsequent Romano-British activity. Radiocarbon dates were recovered from early deposits within the pond (see 3.3.4-6 below and Appendix C.7).

Pond

- 3.3.4 Pond **585** (Fig. 22, Section 311; Plate 5) appeared to be a large, natural, water-filled hollow with a long history of sedimentation, utilised for activity during the Early Bronze Age. The pond measured 24m long, 20m wide and over 2.7m deep, although the base was not excavated due to the excessive depth of the feature, a high water table in the pond and water/silt spilling into the feature from the surface. The excavated sections uncovered multiple deposits of grey silty clay in the lowest excavated fills (see deposits 600-603, 613). Charcoal recovered from context 613 returned an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon determination of 2201-2033 cal. BC (SUERC-81625; 95.4% probability; 3722 ± 28 BP; see Appendix C.7). Pollen from contexts 602, 613 and 603 is dominated by grasses and may be interpreted to suggest an open, grassy landscape in the vicinity of the pond, which could have been used for grazing animals (Appendix C.5). The pollen results, along with the radiocarbon date, support the fact that woodland clearance at this site had already taken place prior to the Early Bronze Age.
- 3.3.5 Three pits (**598**, **604** and **1933**) cut through the lower fills and dated throughout Bronze Age.

Pits 598, 604 and 1933

- 3.3.6 Evidence for re-cutting and re-working of the pond was evidenced by a small number of pits, which truncated the lower fills of pond **585**. These were all sub-circular in shape, had u-shaped profiles and were filled with deposits of brown silty clay. The westernmost pit (**1933**; Fig. 22, Section 792) measured 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (1934), a fragment of charcoal from which returned a radiocarbon date of 2134 – 1939 cal. BC (SUERC-86051; 95.4% probability; 3648 ± 28 BP), firmly in the Early Bronze Age.
- 3.3.7 Pit **604** was only recorded in section (Fig. 22, Section 311), measuring 0.86m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.8 The largest pit (**598**; Fig. 22, Section 311) measured 2.3m wide and at least 0.78m deep, with four fills encountered. A fragment of sheep bone from fill 709 returned a radiocarbon date of 1371 – 1124 cal. BC (SUERC-86049; 95.4% probability; 2992 ± 28 BP), towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age and beginning of the Late Bronze Age.
- 3.3.9 These pits contained limited amounts of artefacts including small quantities of animal bone (cattle, sheep and vole; 47 fragments, 461g) and also unworked burnt flint (52 fragments, 534g). Four pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered from pit **598** (fill 710); two pieces were considered as roundwood and two as timber elements (Appendix C.6).

3.4 Phase 2: Early Romano-British (c. mid 1st to mid-2nd century AD)

- 3.4.1 Phase 2 activity dating to the Early Roman period was centred upon the western and central parts of Area 3 (Fig. 12). It comprised the beginnings of a farmstead, evidenced by eight roundhouses, the majority of which were clustered together at

the western end of an east to west orientated trackway (**1055**). Early activity (Phase 2.1) included a single roundhouse (**1185**) in the centre of Area 3 and the truncated remains of drainage ditches to the west. In Phase 2.2 the early roundhouse was truncated by the northern side of Trackway **1055** and seven further roundhouses were constructed in close association with the western end of the trackway. A series of three north to south aligned ditches extended across the eastern side of Area 3.

- 3.4.2 In terms of the ceramic evidence, the earliest material comprises a small assemblage of pottery (13 sherds, 36g) dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman (c.AD30-60). Features attributed to Phase 2 contained a total of 408 sherds (3536g) of Romano-British pottery; despite a mixture of spotdates, the majority had an early start date of AD 50.

Area 3, Phase 2.1 (Fig. 12)

Roundhouse 1185

- 3.4.3 Roundhouse **1185** was situated towards the centre of Area 3 (Plate 7). It was defined by two separate lengths of eaves drip gully, which delineated the northern and south-western perimeter of the structure. The eastern side of the roundhouse was obscured by both a geotechnical survey borehole (and accompanying surrounding top/subsoil bulk) and Phase 3 dumped refuse layer 1033. To the west the perimeter was truncated by ditch **1055** (Phase 2.2, described below).

- 3.4.4 The roundhouse is projected to have a diameter of 11.9m with the penannular gullies measuring between 0.2m and 0.65m wide and between 0.08 and 0.13m deep. The presence of an outlying section of gully (**1185/1296**) flanking the main northern perimeter suggests the circuit was re-cut or modified during the life of the structure. In general, the gullies had shallow, gently sloping sides and concave bases, and were filled by deposits of mid grey brown silty clay.

- 3.4.5 Finds from Roundhouse **1185** included Romano-British pottery (20 sherds, 137g; Appendix B.6) including sherds dating to the Early-Mid Roman period as well as sherds which could only be broadly dated as Romano-British. There were also two worked flint flakes (3g; Appendix B.4), fired clay (30g) and oyster shell (10g). An environmental sample from Roundhouse **1185** yielded occasional charred cereal grains (Appendix C.4).

Group 1227

- 3.4.6 Group **1227** consisted of a large irregular shaped depression which was investigated with four interventions. These showed that this may have been a natural feature, measuring 5.3m x 2.3m and was deepest at 0.32m. It was filled with mid grey brown silty clay containing fragments of horse bone (a metatarsal and a tooth), one fragment of fired clay (1g) and 13 sherds of Roman pottery (42g) dating to AD 50-400.

Feature group 1399

- 3.4.7 This group was located 35m to the west of Roundhouse **1185** and consisted of a ditch broadly aligned north-east to south-west, conjoined to an irregular shaped pit and a small gully leading off to the south. It measured 21m long and was investigated by eight interventions (Fig. 22, Section 632). The main ditch was widest at 0.78m and deepest at 0.48m and had a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid brown grey silty clay containing one secondary worked flint and seven sherds of Roman pottery (24g) dating from between AD 50-150.
- 3.4.8 A narrow gully extended southwards for 6.81m from the main ditch. It was investigated by two interventions, which demonstrated that it had a U-shaped profile, and was deepest at 0.06m and widest at 0.32m. It contained one piece of fired clay (10g).

Area 3, Phase 2.2 (Fig. 12)

Roundhouse 1348

- 3.4.9 The northernmost of seven roundhouses attributed to this phase (Roundhouse **1348**) was a small structure consisting of two short curvilinear gullies (**1349** and **1419**), with a projected diameter of 5.1m. Gully **1349** to the north had a U-shaped profile, was 1.27m long, 0.3m wide and was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt measuring 0.08m deep. No archaeological finds or artefacts were found. To the southwest, gully **1419** measured 3.1m long, 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with a U-shaped profile, similar to gully **1349** to the north. Its dark brown silty clay contained two fragments of fired clay (4g) and 1 oyster shell (14g).

Roundhouse 1362 and Pit Group 1350

- 3.4.10 Located 6m to the south, Roundhouse **1362** was a small circular structure with a diameter of 7.1m. It was represented by a series of five short lengths of gully, comparable to those forming Roundhouse **1348**. The longest single length of gully (**1372**) measured 1.53m long, 0.65m wide and 0.13m deep. The shortest length of gully (**1376**) measured only 0.46m long, 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep. All elements had U-shaped profiles and were filled with dark blue/black grey silty clay. Three of these gullies contained Romano-British pottery dated between AD 70-200 (8 sherds, 74g). Twelve pieces of sheep/goat were also discovered.
- 3.4.11 Pit Group **1350** consisted of four pits situated immediately to the west of Roundhouse **1362**. All were sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles containing brown and grey silty clay. They ranged in size, with the largest pit **1748** measuring 2.4m in diameter and 0.5m in depth (Fig. 22, Section 721). The other smaller pits measured from between 0.78m to 0.41m in length, between 0.65 to 0.41m in width and between 0.23m and 0.1m in depth. This group collectively contained eight sherds (18g) of Roman pottery dating between AD 70-300.

Roundhouse 1378

- 3.4.12 Roundhouse **1378** was located immediately to the south-east of Roundhouse **1362** and consisted of a curvilinear eaves drip gully, which only survived on the eastern side of the structure (Fig. 22, Section 588), accompanied by a short length of ditch in

the interior. Based on the gully, the estimated diameter of the roundhouse was 12.8m. The gully measured between 0.6m and 0.97m wide and between 0.08m and 0.16m deep, filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-200 was recovered (29 sherds, 228g) and included 20 sherds from a beaker (Fig. 35, No. 13), along with body and neck pieces from a jar.

Roundhouse 1403

3.4.13 Roundhouse **1403** was located to the east of Roundhouse **1378**. Heavily truncated by ditch features of Phase 3, only the southern part of the circular gully survived, indicating a projected diameter of 10.18m. The gully measured between 0.3m to 0.54m wide and between 0.1m and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 22, Section 613); it was filled with dark grey silty clay. Finds recovered from the shallow gully included Roman pottery dating between c. AD 50-200 (16 sherds, 158g; Appendix B.6), mainly body sherds, as well as three fragments of mammalian bone (20g).

Roundhouse 1519

The remnants of a small roundhouse located between the ditches of Trackway **1055** and with an estimated diameter of c. 8m, was indicated by four short lengths of curvilinear gully including gully **1519**. Measuring 4.17m long, 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep, gully **1519** contained no finds. The remaining elements of the roundhouse gully (along its southern side) were heavily truncated by Phase 3 ditches.

Roundhouse 1531

3.4.14 Located to the south of Roundhouse **1519** was the most complete roundhouse (Roundhouse **1531**; Plate 8), defined by an eaves drip gully with an overall diameter of 12.4m and an east-facing entrance (Plate 9). The gully measured up to 0.7m wide (**1583**; Fig.22, Section 664) and 0.21m deep (**1551**). It displayed a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid brown grey clay silt. The gully of the structure had been re-cut on at least one occasion on its north side and had a small gap along the north-west section of the circuit, where a posthole was located. A short curvilinear drainage gully (**1611**) was also connected to the main penannular circuit on its north side. Finds from the gully included a Roman Colchester derivative brooch dated c. AD 43-70 (SF29; Fig. 34 and Plate 10; Appendix B.1), and 24 sherds of Roman pottery dating c. AD 40-100 (242g). Amongst the pottery were sherds from a coarse ware jar with impressed dot decoration on the shoulder, dating AD 50-100 (Appendix B.6). Other finds consisted of a fragment of Mayen basalt rotary quern (9g), a single worked flint of possible late Middle Palaeolithic date (SF41; a short end scraper; Appendix B.4), 13 fragments of burnt flint (306g), and 25 pieces of cattle bone (110g). An environmental sample from intervention **1547** yielded occasional charred cereal grains.

3.4.15 A group of internal features comprising four pits and five postholes were attributed to this phase, based on their position within the interior of the roundhouse. The most noteworthy of the pits (**1561**) measured 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single fill contained 15 sherds (111g) of Early Roman pottery with a date range of AD 50-200.

The only other pit to contain dating evidence was pit **1603**, comprising two small sherds of pottery (4g) dated AD 50-120. The five postholes were all sub-circular in form. Their diameters varied between 0.29m and 0.45m and they ranged in depth between 0.07m and 0.16m. They were filled with sandy and silty clay and collectively contained one sherd (6g) of Roman pottery dated AD70-200 along with four fragments (7g) of fired clay.

3.4.16 Adjacent to the roundhouse were two further pits, **1540** and **1549**, located to the east of the entrance. Both pits were sub-circular with u-shaped profiles, filled with brown silty clay. They measured between 1.17m and 2m, between 1.16 and 1.17m wide and between 0.14 and 0.47m deep. Collectively they contained five body sherds (25g) of Roman pottery dating AD 100-400.

Waterhole 1733

3.4.17 A group of features including a waterhole (**1733**), a pit (**1475**) and a posthole (**1706**), were located to the west of Roundhouse **1531**.

3.4.18 The most notable of these features was waterhole **1733**. This measured 5.1m long, 3.8m wide and at least 2.1m deep (Fig. 22, Section 716 and Plate 11). It had extremely steep sides and all four of its fills (1734-1737) consisted of firm silty clay.

3.4.19 Pollen samples from the lowest excavated fill (1734) suggested an open grassy palaeo-environment, while the rare amount of tree pollen suggested that woodland was not close to site (Appendix C.5). Fill (1736) contained mollusc shell indicating slow moving or stagnant water, as well as fresh water Bivalves (*Spharium* cf.) (Appendix C.2). Given the proximity to Roundhouse **1531**, this feature is likely to have provided water for the settlement. Finds from waterhole **1733** included Romano-British pottery predominantly dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD including sherds of amphora dating AD 50-150 (48 sherds, 907g; Appendix B.6), three fragments of ceramic building material (104g; Appendix B.9), sheep/goat bone (696g; Appendix C.1) and mollusc shell.

3.4.20 Pit **1475**, located to the east of the waterhole, was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.11m long, 1.75m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Directly to the north was a sub-circular posthole (**1706**), measuring 0.65m wide and 0.37m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from either feature.

?Roundhouse 1807 and pit 1792

3.4.21 The very truncated remains of a possible roundhouse, with an estimated diameter of 9.2m, were located in the south-west corner of Area 3. It comprised three short lengths of curvilinear eaves drip gully (**1785**, **1807**, **1935**) measuring 0.3-0.5m wide and 0.09-0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Each gully contained a single fill and in total yielded ten sherds (51g) of Romano-British pottery with a wide date range of AD 100-400.

3.4.22 A sub-circular pit (**1792**) was located to the north of ?Roundhouse **1807**. It was notable for containing six sherds (29g) of handmade later Iron Age pottery alongside Romano-British pottery (59 sherds, 595g) dating to AD 150-300.

Trackway 1055

- 3.4.23 In addition to the roundhouses, the other principal feature of Phase 2.2 was an east to west orientated trackway, which extended for c. 115m across the centre of Area 3. The trackway measured c. 15m wide and was formed by parallel ditches. To the north the ditch was re-cut on more than one occasion meaning that three versions existed (**1316**, **1282**, **994/1504**) while another east to west orientated ditch (**992**) may also have been associated. In contrast, the southern side was formed by a single ditch (**1055**). The trackway curved towards the west; the northern side in particular followed the outline of Roundhouse **1531** and appeared to almost enclose the roundhouse within its western end.
- 3.4.24 To the north, ditch **1282** measured 26m long, between 0.7-0.77m wide and between 0.12-0.2m deep and had a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey brown silty clay, which contained one sherd of Roman pot (3g) dating between AD 50-400.
- 3.4.25 Ditch **1316** was located to the north of ditch **1282** and measured 36.5m long. It was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring between 0.3m and 0.47m wide and between 0.19m and 0.57m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with brown silty clay. Finds recovered included 26 sherds of Romano-British pottery (239g), with diagnostic sherds dating to AD 70-200, while small fragments of clinker were revealed in environmental samples.
- 3.4.26 Ditch **992**, located to the east, may originally have been a continuation of ditch **1316**. Measuring 21m long, between 0.7-1.4m wide and 0.32-0.46m deep, the ditch contained up to three fills. An assemblage of pottery which spanned the Romano-British period was recovered (102 sherds, 608g), along with animal bone (267g) and three fragments of oyster shell (66g).
- 3.4.27 Truncating both earlier versions of the northern ditch was a longer running ditch (**994/1504**), originally revealed in Trench 86 during the evaluation (Gilmour 2017). Ditch **994** measured c. 65m long and ranged from 0.47m to 2.2m in width and 0.19m to 0.57m in depth. In general, this ditch had a U-shaped profile and was filled with grey and yellow brown silty clays, which contained two fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of fired clay (15g) and nine sherds (46g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400.
- 3.4.28 The western end of the trackway's northern ditch (**1504**) measured 0.43m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 22, Section 636). It was filled by mid grey brown silty clay from which no datable finds or artefacts were recovered.
- 3.4.29 Ditch **1055** formed the southern side of Trackway **1055**. It was truncated by Phase 3 ditches both to the east and the west. To the east, its original course was entirely truncated by a later version of the trackway ditch (1053, Phase 3.2) although it is assumed that it originally extended further east, mirroring ditch 994 to the north. Ditch **1055** measured 40.5m long, between 0.9m and 1.75m wide and between 0.21 and 0.6m deep (Fig. 22, Section 509). It was filled with mid grey brown silty clays, which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (39g) dated to between AD 50-400;

one secondary worked flint (2g), 10 fragments of burnt clay (58g) and fragments of cattle bone.

Feature Group 1169

3.4.30 Group **1169** contained one oval shaped pit truncating the southern extent of a north to south aligned ditch, located to the immediate east of Roundhouse **1531**. Both were filled with homogenous grey brown clay and contained 17 fragments of bone (horse and sheep/goat), three fragments of fired clay, and two Roman pottery sherds (15g) dated AD 50-100.

Ditch group 561

3.4.31 Three linear ditches, orientated north to south, were located in the east of Area 3 (**496**, **561** and **1908**). Ditch **496** was the longest, extending for 70m from the northern to southern limit of excavation, and also the largest, measuring 0.56-2.5m wide and 0.16-0.54m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 22, Section 360). All three ditches were filled with brown grey silty clay and collectively they contained one fragment of Roman pottery (7g) dated AD 50-100, two fragments (12g) of Roman Mayen basalt rotary quern and two fragments of cattle bone (10g).

3.4.32 To the east, ditch **561** extended for 15m and measured 0.3-0.6m wide and 0.06-0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (7g), animal bone (14g) and two fragments of lava quern (10g).

3.4.33 Furthest east was ditch **1908**, which extended for 15m from the northern edge of excavation, measuring 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Pits 724 and 736

3.4.34 These two pits were located to the south-east of ditch **561**. Pit **724** was an oval pit measuring 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile; it contained burnt flint and charcoal. It was truncated by pit **736**, which measured 1.92m long and 0.23m deep, and was filled with dark brown grey silty clay. Collectively these pits contained eight sherds of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-400.

3.5 Phase 3: Mid Romano-British (c. mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD)

3.5.1 There was an increase in land-use during Phase 3 with enclosures established in Area 2B for the first time and an expansion of the farmstead in Area 3. In Area 2B, three identifiable enclosures were constructed alongside a north to south running track/droeway, which was situated in the eastern half of the excavation area. Features were very poorly dated in Area 2B; a total of 18 sherds (21g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered, with spotdates of AD 50-100 or AD 50-400. However, the small nature of the assemblage makes it difficult to accurately date the features on the basis of the ceramics alone. Instead, the enclosures and trackway in Area 2B

have been phased here because of the similarity with the enclosure system constructed in Area 3 during the Mid Roman period.

- 3.5.2 In Area 3, the earlier trackway was retained and the first elements of a re-rectilinear system of enclosures was established in Phase 3.1, replacing the earlier roundhouses. This system of enclosures was then expanded in Phase 3.2, when the trackway was also modified. There appeared to be a direct association between the trackway and the enclosure system, particularly to the south of the track. As well as the enclosures at least three sub-square or sub-rectangular post-built structures were constructed, in addition to one smaller compound which may also have contained a structure. Twelve identifiable enclosures or sub-enclosures were identified during Phases 3.1-3.2, which all shared similar orientations. Two large spreads of domestic waste, possibly derived originally from surface middens, were located towards the middle of the area, as well as a myriad of small and large pits.
- 3.5.3 Romano-British pottery attributed to Phase 3 features in Area 3 totalled 1757 sherds (16504g). Spotdates for smaller feature assemblages tended to have a wider date range, although some of the larger assemblages with more diagnostic sherds had date ranges of AD 150-300 or 400.

Area 2B (Fig. 13)

- 3.5.4 There were three enclosures identified in Area 2B, located in the centre and west of the excavation area, which included Enclosures **372**, **400** and **427**. Trackway **429** was encountered running north to south, parallel to the eastern limit of excavation.

Enclosure 372

- 3.5.5 Enclosure **372** was located in the southwestern corner of Area 2B. Its internal space measured 25.7m long by a minimum of 19.8m wide, extending south beyond the limit of excavation. Its northern and eastern sides were formed by a north-west to south-east orientated ditch (**396**) which then curved southwards beyond the limit of excavation. It was truncated to the west by a large north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch (**372**), and to the east by a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch (**394**).
- 3.5.6 Ditch **396** displayed a U-shaped profile and a concave base with moderately steep sides. It ranged between 0.76m and 1.2m in width and between 0.28m and 0.4m in depth. It was filled with light brown silty clay which contained two fragments of fired clay (4g) and three struck flints (two flakes and one core; 608g).
- 3.5.7 The western ditch (**372**) measured between 2.3m and 2.7m wide and between 0.36m and 0.72m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig. 23, Section 225). It was filled with grey brown clay silt which contained two sherds (3g) of residual flint tempered Bronze Age pottery dating c. 1500-1100 BC, one fragment (1g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-200, one fragment of sheep/goat bone (13g), two struck secondary flint flakes (11g) and one iron nail fragment.

- 3.5.8 Ditch **394** formed a re-cut of the eastern side of Enclosure **372**. It measured between 0.8m and 1.1m wide and 0.4m in depth. Two interventions were excavated revealing grey brown clay silt fill. No finds were recovered.
- 3.5.9 A narrow ditch (**376**) extended east-south-east to west-north-west across the southern extent of the enclosure. While this did not mark the southern extent of the enclosure itself, it possibly sub-divided the enclosure. It measured 15.94m long, and ranged in width between 0.39m to 0.65m and in depth between 0.15m to 0.32m. It had a U-shaped profile with a concave base and was filled with orange grey clay silt. No datable archaeological finds were recovered.
- 3.5.10 Two small postholes (**402** and **410**) were located within the interior of Enclosure **372**. These were circular features with diameters ranging between 0.22m and 0.44m and depths between 0.13m and 0.17m. Both had V-shaped profiles and were filled with orange grey/brown clay silt. Posthole **402** contained one small piece of fired clay (2g). No other finds were recovered.

Enclosure 427

- 3.5.11 Enclosure **427** was sub-rectangular in plan and was the largest enclosure in Area 2B, the exposed part measuring 41.3m by 26.9m. Its southern side was formed partly by a shared boundary with Enclosure **372** (ditch **396**) and also by ditch **427**, which also formed the eastern and northern sides of the enclosure. Ditch **427** truncated ditch **472** in the south, ran north for 24.66m and then turned west for 7.4m before extending beyond the limit of excavation. It was investigated by eight interventions, ranging between 0.64m and 1.16m in width and between 0.21m and 0.38m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a concave base. In general it was filled with grey brown silty clay. Finds included 14 sherds (13g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400, one sherd (10g) of medieval pottery dated to 11th-13th centuries, seven fragments of cattle bone (59g), one piece of fired clay (3g) and six pieces (38g) of worked flint including both secondary and tertiary flakes. Environmental samples yielded charcoal fragments as well as occasional wheat and barley, stinking mayweed, dock and ribwort plantain.
- 3.5.12 A series of three postholes (**412**, **414**, and **421**) aligned east to west were located within the internal area of Enclosure **427**. These were spaced at 7.7m intervals in a straight line, possibly indicating a fence line. The postholes measured between 0.2m and 0.32m in length, 0.16m and 0.27m in width and 0.06m and 0.1m in depth. They were filled with brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Postholes **412** and **421** both contained single sherds of Romano-British pottery (totalling 6g) dated AD 50-400. No other datable finds were recovered.
- 3.5.13 To the west of Enclosure **427** was a single posthole (**384**), measuring 0.36m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It is unclear what the posthole related to and it did not contain any finds. It has been attributed to this phase based on the presence of other contemporary postholes nearby.

Enclosure 400

3.5.14 Enclosure **400** was located in the south of Area 2B. Its northern extent was formed by an east to west running ditch (**427**, described above), which then turned 90 degrees to the north and formed the eastern side of Enclosure **427**. Its eastern side was formed by a north to south running ditch (**472**), which also formed the western side of Trackway **429**. The western side of Enclosure **400** was a shared boundary with Enclosure **372** (ditch **396**, described above). An entrance measuring 4.46m wide was located between ditches **396** and **427** in the north-western corner of the enclosure, allowing access into Enclosure **427**. The exposed part of Enclosure **400** enclosed an area measuring 20.1m x 8.5m.

3.5.15 Ditch **472** extended for 9.25m from the southern limit of excavation before being truncated by ditch **427**. It measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay; no datable finds were recovered.

Trackway 429

3.5.16 Trackway **429** was located to the east of Enclosures **400** and **427**. It was a north to south running track that ran 3.1 parallel to the eastern limit of excavation and measured 53.6m long and 15.2m wide. Its western side was formed by ditches **427** and **472** (described above) as well as a narrow ditch to the north (**462**), while the eastern side was formed by ditch **452**. Also associated was ditch **490**, which extended at right angles to ditch **462**, possibly forming a narrow side-track, heading to the north-west. Ditches **458** and **460** (in the south-eastern corner of Area 2B) represented the presence of further ditch systems heading eastwards, indicating that the trackway may also have formed the western side of further enclosures that lay beyond the excavation area.

3.5.17 The eastern side of the enclosure (ditch **452**) extended for 49.3m long on a north to south orientation, measuring between 0.46m and 0.77m wide and between 0.21m and 0.38m deep. It had steep sides with a concave base and a U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with grey brown clay silt containing one piece (147g) of struck flint, one Roman pottery sherd (1g) dated AD 50-100 and two fragments of Roman Mayen basalt rotary quern (5g).

3.5.18 Ditch **462** measured 9.04m long, 0.5m wide and 0.17-0.28m deep with steep sides, a concave base and a U-shaped profile. It was filled with grey brown silty clay which contained three sherds of medieval pottery dated between the 12th – 14th centuries. Environmental samples yielded spelt/emmer wheat, stinking mayweed and moderate amounts of charcoal fragments.

3.5.19 Ditch **490** was located immediately southwest of ditch **462**. Together with the northern extent of ditch **427**, this ditch formed an offshoot of Trackway **429** that extended to the north-west. It measured 6.07m long, 1.01m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay. No datable finds were recovered. A small shallow pit **439** truncated the eastern end of this ditch. This was oval in plan, measuring 1.05m long, 0.72m wide and 0.06m deep. No finds other than small charcoal fragments were recovered.

3.5.20 Two other features indicated further additions to Trackway **429**. Ditches **458** and **460** in the south-eastern corner of Area 2B represented the presence of further ditch systems heading eastwards. While only a short 1.55m length was apparent of these features, they indicated that the trackway may also have formed the western side of further enclosures. They ranged in width between 0.55m and 0.97m and in depth between 0.3m and 0.38m. Only ditch **460** contained finds: one piece of struck flint (147g).

Area 3, Phase 3.1 (Fig. 14)

3.5.21 The beginnings of a rectilinear field system emerged in Area 3 during Phase 3.1. The largest enclosure (**1135**) referenced the position of Trackway **1055** (Phase 2.2), indicating that the earlier track was still an extant feature. At least one smaller enclosure (**1364**) was constructed in the west of Area 3, while ditches in the south-east corner (**555**, **616**, **641**) may have been evidence of further enclosures. A newly constructed trackway (**1002**) was evident in the north of the area.

Enclosure 1135

3.5.22 A sub-square enclosure, defined by ditches on three sides, extended southwards from the southern side of Trackway **1055**, enclosing an area of 53m by 46m. Its eastern side was formed by two parallel ditches (**821** and **1135**), while the southern (**1777**) and western sides (**1597**, **1668**, **1941**) were more fragmentary. The enclosure appeared open to the north, although it is probable that the northern side was formed in part by the retained earthworks of Trackway **1055**. The only internal feature was the remains of a small sub-rectangular compound (**1617**) in the north-west corner of the main enclosure.

3.5.23 Ditch **1135** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 21.2m long, ranging in width from between 0.32m to 0.53m and in depth between 0.06 to 0.15m. Both were filled with grey brown silty clay and both had u-shaped profiles with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No datable archaeological finds were recovered. Immediately to the east was ditch **821**, which appeared to mirror its western counterpart. It measured 31.34m long, 0.51-0.7m wide and 0.17-0.3m deep. Its fill was a brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

3.5.24 The southern extent of Enclosure **1135** was indicated by ditch **1777**, an east-north-east to west-south west orientated ditch in the south-western corner of Area 3. A continuation of this ditch was also apparent in Trench 80 of the evaluation (Gilmour 2017). It extended for 16m to the west, ranging between 0.8m and 0.87m in width and between 0.16 to 0.24m in depth. It was filled with dark grey brown silty sand and had a shallow U-shaped profile. Finds recovered included 97 sherds of Romano-British pottery dated AD 70-400, with the majority dating from AD 150-400 (Fig. 35, No. 21). Three pieces of worked bone (SFs 42, 43 and 54; see Fig. 25 for locations and Fig. 37 for illustrations) recovered from the north-west facing terminal are all Late Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon needle cases formed from sheep or goat metatarsals with the ends deliberately cut away (Appendix B.11). Often associated with cremation burials, it is unusual to find three together in a settlement context. Two

of the needle cases (SF 42 and 43) have been decorated on the upper and lower surfaces with continuous patterns of crossing saltires. Animal bone from mice, vole and sheep/goat was also recovered from the ditch. Environmental sampling produced moderate amounts of charcoal.

- 3.5.25 The western side of the enclosure was indicated by three separate ditches orientated north to south (**1597**, **1668**, **1941**). Collectively, the western side ranged in width between 0.3m and 0.74m and between 0.1m to 0.32m in depth. Filled with brown grey silty clay, they had U-shaped profiles and moderately steep sides with to concave bases. The fills contained 60 sherds (608g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400, with the majority dating from AD 150-400, along with four fragments (30g) of burnt clay and five pieces of unworked burnt flint (95g).
- 3.5.26 The truncated remains of a small sub-rectangular compound were evident in the north-west corner of the main enclosure, formed by ditches **1617** and **1719**. Measuring 0.21-1.25m wide and 0.12-0.24m deep, the ditch contained a single fill which yielded Romano-British pottery (30 sherds, 473g), dating predominantly between AD 50-200 (Fig. 35, No. 19), a fragmentary copper alloy Roman brooch (SF39) of mid-1st century AD date and an incomplete set of Romano-British tweezers (SF40).

Enclosure 1364

- 3.5.27 A possible sub-square enclosure, which was relatively small, was evident in the west of Area 3, covering no more than 15m by 10m. The fragmentary nature of the ditches meant that it was difficult to be certain about the validity of this enclosure, although its ditches did not sit comfortably in any other phase. Enclosure **1364** was formed by two short lengths of ditch (**1364** and **1423**), measuring 0.24m to 0.77m wide and 0.12m to 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. Finds included 37 sherds (362g) of Romano-British pottery (Fig. 35, No. 12) including several body sherds and pieces from one jar and one beaker dating between c. AD 50-200. Nine fragments (20g) of sheep/goat mandible were also recovered.
- 3.5.28 A single posthole (**1382**) at the western end of ditch **1423** was possibly associated with the enclosure. It contained 10 sherds (65g) of Romano-British pottery dating between AD 50-200.

Ditch group 616

- 3.5.29 A group of three broadly east to west orientated ditches (**555**, **616**, **641**) was located in the east of Area 3. When viewed as a group, the three ditches may be different versions of the same boundary, perhaps forming the northern side of an enclosure, the limits of which are difficult to define due to later truncation. The northernmost ditch (**555**) was L-shaped in plan, measuring 0.44-0.75m wide and 0.08-0.16m deep. Its western end curved southwards, indicating that originally the ditch may have turned north to south and had an association with Ditch Group **812** (see extrapolation in Fig. 14). No finds were recovered from ditch **555**.
- 3.5.30 Ditch **616** to the south was also L-shaped in plan, its western end truncated by Enclosure **514** (Phase 3.2). Measuring 0.6m to 0.8m wide and 0.08m to 0.14m deep,

it had gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with brown grey clay which contained one iron chisel of Roman date (SF21) but no other datable finds.

- 3.5.31 The southernmost ditch in the group (**641**) measured 0.3-1.38m wide and 0.07-0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained three sherds (11g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-150.

Ditch group 812

- 3.5.32 This group contained a series of five ditches orientated east-north-east to west-south-west (**812, 843, 845, 871, 898**) and two shorter lengths of ditch orientated north to south (**847, 849**). The ditches in this group measured between 0.22-0.61m wide and between 0.06-0.25m deep with U-shaped profiles. The longest and deepest of these ditches was **812** which measured 22.93m long and 0.18m deep. The ditches were filled with grey brown sandy silt and collectively contained eight sherds (29g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400 and eight fragments of fired clay (25g).

Trackway 1002

- 3.5.33 A trackway in the north of Area 3 was orientated north-east to south-west, delineated by parallel ditches to the north (**1002**) and south (**1059, 1883**). There did not appear to be any direct relationship with the earlier trackway (**1055**), which was located to the south. Trackway **1002** extended for 50m and measured 6m wide.
- 3.5.34 Ditch **1002** formed the northern side of Trackway **1002**. This linear ditch was truncated by ditches in Phase 3.2. It measured between 0.35m and 1.08m wide and between 0.12m and 0.35m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with grey brown clay silt, which contained one fragment (6g) of sheep/goat bone, one struck flint (tertiary) flake (10g) and two sherds (30g) of Roman pottery dated AD 40-100.
- 3.5.35 Ditches **1059** and **1883** extended parallel to ditch **1002**, forming the southern side of Trackway **1002**. The ditches of the southern side ranged in width from between 0.42m to 0.58m and in depth from between 0.13m to 0.17m. These ditches were filled with grey brown silty clay and had shallow sides and U-shaped profiles. Collectively they contained five sherds (39g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-400.

Area 3, Phase 3.2 (Fig. 15)

- 3.5.36 Features in this phase either superseded or stratigraphically overlay those features from Phase 3.1. There was an increase in the number of enclosures compared to the previous phase, with twelve sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosures constructed, many radiating away from the east to west trackway in the centre of Area 3. There were also at least three post-built structures associated with the field system. The individual enclosures are described below, starting in the north and working anti-clockwise. Structures and internal features are described in relation to the enclosures in which they appear.

Enclosures and structures

Enclosure 1124

- 3.5.37 The western side of the enclosure was formed by ditch **1355** (discussed below: see Enclosure **1443**) and ditch **1132**, which was separated from ditch **1355** by a small gap measuring 1.47m wide, possibly an access point between the enclosure and Trackway **1360** to the west. Ditch **1132** was orientated north to south and extended for only 6.9m, although originally the boundary may have continued further to the north. It measured 1.2m wide and between 0.15m and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with dark grey silty clay, which yielded one sherd (31g) of a Roman beaker dated AD 70-150.
- 3.5.38 The eastern extent of Enclosure **1124** was formed by ditch group **1115**. This ditch extended southwards from the northern limit of excavation for 21m before turning east to west for a further 9m, the southern portion possibly forming part of the southern side of Enclosure **1124**. The enclosure's eastern ditch (**1115**) ranged in width between 0.32m and 1.9m and between 0.24m to 0.52m in depth (Fig. 23, Section 737). It was filled with grey brown silty clay and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Finds recovered from this ditch included 128 sherds (712g) of Roman pottery dating to AD 150-400. In addition, 18 fragments of horse and cattle bone (489g) were recovered.
- 3.5.39 Forming the southern side of the enclosure, ditch **1427** was orientated east to west and extended for 15m. Measuring 0.4-1m wide and 0.05-0.4m deep, the ditch had a U-shaped profile and was filled with dark grey silty clay. The fill contained 51 sherds (469g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-300 (Fig. 35, No. 14), two fragments of unworked burnt flint (99g) and 47 fragments of sheep/goat bone (45g).
- 3.5.40 Internal sub-divisions included an L-shaped ditch (**1167**), which may originally have continued to the west, represented by ditch **1453**. The L-shaped ditch (**1167**) measured 8m long, between 0.78m and 1.52m wide and between 0.03m and 0.62m deep. It contained up to five fills, comprising brown and orangey clay from which 26 sherds (108g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-120 were recovered (Fig. 35, No. 9). Ditch **1453** measured 3.3m long, 0.51m wide and 0.1m deep. Its single fill contained no finds.
- 3.5.41 The northernmost feature in the enclosure was a curvilinear gully (**1239**), which measured 5.5m long, between 0.35m and 0.47m wide and between 0.13m and 0.32m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay containing 10 fragments (73g) of fired clay. No other datable finds were recovered.
- 3.5.42 There were seven pits (**1199**, **1249**, **1261**, **1265**, **1267**, **1271**, **1315**, **1457**) and two postholes (**1269** and **1457**) in the southern half of the enclosure. The circular postholes measured from 0.17m to 0.5m in diameter and from 0.04m to 0.14m in depth, filled with brown grey silty clay. The pits were larger sub-circular features and measured 0.35-1.64m long, 0.35-1.36m wide and 0.08-0.48m deep. These too were filled with brown grey silty clay and all had U-shaped profiles. Collectively, this group of features contained 19 sherds (258g) of Roman pottery, with the majority (15 sherds, 139g) dating to between AD 100-400 (Fig. 35, No. 10), as well as one piece of unworked burnt flint. Pit **1265** contained a single hand mill quern fragment of Millstone grit weighing 4.4kg (Fig. 36; Appendix B.8).

Enclosure 1287

- 3.5.43 South of Enclosure **1124** was an irregularly shaped area, defined to the east by ditch **1287** and on other sides by shared boundaries, including ditch **1355** to the west, ditch **1427** to the north and by the northern side of Trackway **1053** (retained ditch **994**). Sub-Enclosure **1443** sat within the south-western corner of Enclosure **1287** and has been described separately below.
- 3.5.44 Ditch **1287** was orientated north-west to south-east and formed the eastern side of Enclosure **1287**. It measured 14m long, between 0.5m and 1.5m wide and between 0.2m and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The single fill, a grey brown silty clay, contained 102 sherds (1087g) of Roman pottery dated AD 100-400. Also recovered were 13 fragments (120g) of fired clay and three fragments (19g) of cattle bone.
- 3.5.45 Six pits (**1289, 1328, 1330, 1336, 1752, 1765**) and one posthole (**1332**) were situated within the enclosure as well as a large spread (**1311**) of dumped grey silty clay containing a large assemblage of pottery (discussed below separately). Notable amongst the discrete features were two sub-circular pits (**1328** and **1330**), which measured 1.4-1.5m wide and 0.58-0.61m deep with steep sides and flat bases (Fig. 23, Section 568). Each pit contained two fills, which yielded a total of five sherds (41g) of Roman pottery dated AD 100-400. The eight remaining pits and postholes were all sub-circular in form and varied between 0.4m and 1.7m in width and between 0.06m and 0.64m in depth. They were filled with brown grey silty clay and had U-shaped profiles. Collectively, the pit and postholes contained 72 sherds (696g) of Roman pottery dated to AD 50-400, with over half of these dating to AD 100-400.
- 3.5.46 To the south-west of Spread **1311** was pit **1289**, which contained a complete copper alloy finger ring (SF34), dating to the 3rd-4th century AD.
- 3.5.47 Truncating the retained trackway ditch (**994**) was a short length of north to south orientated ditch (**1340**), measuring 7m long, between 0.68m and 1.04m in width and between 0.17m and 0.36m in depth with steep sides and a concave base. The only finds were two sherds (6g) of Roman pottery dated to AD 100-400.

Sub-Enclosure 1443

- 3.5.48 A small sub-rectangular sub-enclosure (**1443**) was located in the south-west corner of Enclosure **1287**, enclosing a space measuring 12.8m north to south by 8.3m east to west. Its eastern and northern sides, as well as part of the western side, were defined by a single ditch (**1443**), while the southern and remainder of the western side were formed by ditch **1355**, a shared boundary with Enclosure **1124**. The function of this small enclosure is not obvious, although the presence of several sub-rectangular or sub-square post-built structures in this phase is, perhaps, evidence that Sub-Enclosure **1443** may also have contained a structure originally.
- 3.5.49 Ditch **1443** measured 1.15-1.71m wide and 0.2-0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 23, Section 624). It contained two fills, comprising mid-dark brown grey silty clay. Finds included 90 sherds (1300g) of pottery spanning the Romano-British period (Fig. 35, No. 15-16), four fragments (46g) of fired clay, 54g of unworked

burnt flint, two worked flint flakes (18g), animal bone (cattle, horse and sheep/goat; 109g) and two oyster shells (60g). Environmental sampling produced small charcoal fragments.

3.5.50 Ditch **1355** measured 25.7m from north to south, forming the western side of both Sub-Enclosure **1443** and Enclosure **1124**. It measured 0.53-0.98m wide and 0.08-0.38m deep, filled with brown grey silty clay which contained 17 sherds (196g) of Roman pottery dated AD 100-200.

Enclosure 1159

3.5.51 Enclosure **1159** was located in the south-western corner of Area 3 and was rectangular in shape. Its interior area measured 35.9m x 23.3m with a 3.9m wide gap in the north-west corner, which formed an entrance. The southern and western sides were formed by a single ditch (**1805**), the eastern side by a large north to south aligned ditch (**1538**) and the northern side by ditch **1159**. Internal features included three pits and several narrow ditches, which sub-divided the interior of the enclosure. The layout of Enclosure **1159** appeared to disregard the ditches of Enclosure **1135** (Phase 3.1), suggesting a complete re-organisation in this part of the site. To the south of Enclosure **1159** was a large ditch (**1863**) which ran parallel to its southern side, and which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. This ditch may have formed the northern side of an enclosure extending southwards, possibly respecting the layout of Enclosure **1159**.

3.5.52 Ditch **1805** formed the southern and western sides of the enclosure. To the west it measured 27.3m and was aligned north to south, before turning 90 degrees and extending for a further 36.3m eastwards. It varied in width from between 1.07m to 1.54m and in depth from between 0.16m to 0.35m. It was filled with grey brown silty clay and had steep sides and a concave base. Finds recovered included a Roman copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch dating to c. AD 75-125 (SF26; Fig. 34 and Plate 12) and 15 sherds (53g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-400.

3.5.53 The northern extent of the enclosure was formed by an east to west running ditch (**1159**). This extended for 31.8m before turning to the north, where it truncated ditch **1538**. Ditch **1159** measured 1.3-1.68m wide and 0.15-0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 23, section 648). It was filled with brown grey silty clay which yielded 80 sherds (743g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 40-400, with over half of that found dating from AD 100-400. Other finds included an iron fitting (SF45), a possible nail (SF48), a possible lead pot repair (SF24), five fragments (42g) of fired clay, unworked burnt flint (420g) and 17 fragments (134g) of sheep/goat bone. Environmental sampling produced one single barley grain.

3.5.54 The eastern extent of Enclosure **1159** was formed by a large north to south aligned ditch (**1538**) that extended southwards from close to the southern side of Enclosure **1443** to the southern limit of excavation. It then turned 90 degrees to the west (see ditch **1863**) and then ran beyond the limit of excavation. Ditch **1538** measured 50.2m long, 1.7-1.88m wide and 0.24-0.44m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 23, section 648). It was filled with grey brown silty clay, which contained seven sherds (59g) of

Romano-British pottery dated AD 100-400, one small copper alloy coin (SF38 – unreadable, possibly modern) and rare fragments of charcoal.

3.5.55 There were nine narrow, shallow ditches within the enclosure (**1941, 1800, 1858, 1854, 1856, 1848, 1721, 1777, 1817**), none of which were noteworthy in terms of artefacts or environmental remains. The three pits within the enclosure (**1805, 1818, 1820**) ranged between 2.18m to 5.26m long, 1.24m to 3.8m wide and 0.1m to 0.45m deep. Collectively, the internal features yielded 20 sherds (172g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-300 and three fragments (6g) of goat/sheep bone. Pit **1831** in the south of the enclosure contained an iron blade (SF44).

Enclosure 1141

3.5.56 A sub-rectangular enclosure (**1141**) with an internal area measuring 37.8m x 36.4m was located directly to the east of Enclosure **1159**, with which it shared a boundary (**1538**, described above). The southern side of Trackway **1053** delineated the enclosure's northern side, while the eastern side was formed by two ditches (**1133** and **1151**), with a narrow 1m entrance between them. Its southern side was located beyond the southern limit of excavation but it may have referenced ditch **1805** from the previous phase (Phase 3.1); in fact this enclosure was in certain regards a re-working of Enclosure **1135**, albeit approximately half the size of the Phase 3.1 enclosure.

3.5.57 The eastern side of the enclosure was orientated north to south and extended for a total of 35m. The two ditches (**1133** and **1151**) measured 0.51-0.7m wide and 0.17-0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Both ditches were filled by dark silty clay, which yielded two sherds (5g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400.

3.5.58 Internal features included a group of seven postholes (Posthole Group **1143**), located in the north of the enclosure. These were arranged in two parallel lines, orientated north-west to south-east, although the distance between them (12m) suggests they may relate to two separate fence lines or structures. The postholes were circular in shape and ranged in diameter from 0.3m to 0.6m and in depth between 0.06m and 0.18m. They were moderately steeply sided and filled with silty clay. No archaeological finds were recovered from this group.

3.5.59 A total of four pits were located within the enclosure, two to the north (**1181, 1201**) and two to the south (**1175, 1850**). The pits ranged in width between 0.71m and 1.3m and in depth between 0.06m and 0.26m. In general they were filled with brown grey sandy clay. Collectively, three sherds (9g) of Roman pottery dated AD 100-400 were recovered.

Enclosure 819

3.5.60 To the east of Enclosure **1141** was Enclosure **819**, which was sub-rectangular in shape, with internal measurements of 37.3m x 20.8m. Like its eastern and western neighbours, its northern side was formed by Trackway **1053**, while its western side was a shared boundary (**1133** and **1151**, described above). Its southern side was formed by an east to west orientated ditch (**819**) and its eastern side by ditch **831** (see Enclosure **827** below). There were possible narrow entrances along the western

side (between ditches **1133** and **1151**) and eastern side (between ditches **831** and **827**).

- 3.5.61 Delineating the southern side of the enclosure, ditch **819** extended for 20.5m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep; its single fill contained three sherds (64g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-150.
- 3.5.62 Ditch **819** was truncated by two pits (**878** and **879**) (see section 440 , Fig. 23) at its western end. Another small pit (**877**) was located immediately to the north. All three pits were notable for their burnt and ashy fills. They were oval shaped features, which ranged from 2.1m to 3m long, from 1.54m to 1.67m wide and between 0.22m and 0.62m deep. Their clayey silt fills ranged in colour from dark grey brown to mid orange grey and there were frequent charcoal fragments throughout the fills. Environmental sampling from these three pits yielded occasional barley and wheat grains as well as remnants of peas, beans and chaff, clearly indicating the remains of domestic waste (Appendix C.4). Finds recovered included nine sherds (74g) of Roman pottery dated AD 100-400, 26 fragments (142g) of burnt clay and 23 fragments of cattle, horse and fish bone (12g).

Enclosure 827

- 3.5.63 Enclosure **827** lay directly to the east of Enclosure **819**. It was sub-rectangular in shape, enclosing an internal area measuring 39m x 25m. As with the two enclosures to the west, the northern extent of Enclosure **827** was framed by Trackway **1053**. A north to south aligned ditch (**831**) formed the western side, whilst an east to west orientated ditch (**827**) formed the southern side. Part of the eastern side was obscured by a subsequent post-medieval ditch (**1828**, Phase 5), although it did survive in two locations (ditch **1870** and an unexcavated section to the north).
- 3.5.64 The western side of Enclosure **827** was formed by one north to south aligned ditch (**831**), its southern terminal possibly forming a 1.6m wide entrance with the northern terminal of ditch **827**. This measured 30.1m long, between 0.3m and 0.8m wide and between 0.28m and 0.5m deep. It had a wide U-shaped profile with steep sides and was filled with brown silty clay. Finds recovered comprised four fragments (46g) of cattle bone.
- 3.5.65 The eastern extent of Enclosure **827** was almost completely obscured by the construction of a post-medieval ditch (**1828**, Phase 5). However, a small remnant of it was represented by ditch **1870**, which consisted of two short lengths of ditch extending north to south. Together, they formed a linear boundary measuring 11.4m in length between 0.1m and 0.35m wide and between 0.07m and 0.16m deep. Ditch **1870** was filled with grey brown silty sand and had gradual sloping sides with a U-shaped profile. No datable finds were recovered.
- 3.5.66 The southern ditch **827** extended east to west for 23.8m before turning 90 degrees to the north and running for a further 3.76m where it terminated, possibly forming an entrance with the southern terminal of ditch **831**. The ditch contained four sherds of Roman pottery (5g) dating between AD 50-400.

- 3.5.67 Three postholes were associated with Enclosure **827**, two in the north-east corner of the enclosure (**1090**, **1092**) and one (**863**) located within the possible entrance, between the terminals of the western and southern sides. The two internal postholes measured up to 0.29m in diameter; one (**1092**) contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery (2g) dated AD 50-400 and three burnt flints (56g). Posthole **863** had a diameter of 0.53m, was 0.31m deep and was filled with dark orange grey sandy clay. No datable finds were recovered.
- 3.5.68 The only other internal feature was a short length of ditch (**867**) in the north of the enclosure. Measuring 0.64-1.16m wide and 0.1-0.18m deep, its single fill contained no finds.

Enclosure 837 (Fig. 16)

- 3.5.69 Directly due south of Enclosures **819** was the corner of a further enclosure, delineated by a shared boundary to the north (**819**, described above) and a north to south aligned boundary to the east (**839**). This eastern boundary matched the alignment and position of ditch **831** to the north. An entrance measuring 3.2m wide in the north-east corner allowed access into Enclosure **819** to the north and Enclosure **839** to the east. The minimum internal area of this enclosure measured 18.8m long and 8.5m wide. Within the enclosure was an alignment of five postholes, interpreted as a fence-line (**977**, described separately below), a short ditch and a single pit.
- 3.5.70 The eastern side (ditch **839**) measured 6.26m long, between 0.28m and 0.6m wide and between 0.1m and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.5.71 An internal ditch (**815**) was aligned north to south and extended parallel to ditch **839**. It measured 3.37m long, 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. Within its single fill were three sherds (19g) of Romano-British pottery dated between AD 50-200.
- 3.5.72 A small pit (**975**) was located to the west of ditch **839**, measuring 1.2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep. It was sub-circular in form, had a U shaped profile and was filled with grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Fence Line 977 (Fig. 16)

- 3.5.73 An alignment of five postholes extending east to west for 12.75m was located in Enclosure **837**, close to the southern limit of excavation. Interpreted as a possible fence line, the postholes could have continued westwards beyond the limit of excavation. The excavated postholes were generally sub-circular in shape and filled with brown silty clay. They measured between 0.26m and 0.6m in diameter and between 0.07m and 0.21m deep. No finds were recovered from this group of postholes.

Enclosure 839 (Fig. 16)

- 3.5.74 Forming a continuation of the rectilinear pattern of fields in the south of Area 3 was Enclosure **839** with an internal space measuring a minimum of 24.3m x 15.9m. It was delimited by shared boundaries with adjacent enclosures, including ditch **827** to the

north and ditch **839** to the west. It was thought that its eastern side followed a similar course to the eastern side of Enclosure **827**, consequently it had been entirely truncated by a post-medieval ditch (**1828**, Phase 5). Significantly, Enclosure **839** contained a post-built structure (**853**, described separately below), as well as a pit group (**869**).

3.5.75 Pit Group **869** consisted of three pits (**869**, **970** and **972**), located directly north and north-west of Structure **853**. Oval in shape, they ranged in length between 1.08m and 2.1m, in width between 0.6m and 1.9m and in depth between 0.05m and 0.28m. They were filled with red brown and yellow brown silty clay and had u-shaped profiles and concave bases. Finds collected from these features only included 2 fragments of horse tooth.

Structure 853 (Fig. 16)

3.5.76 Located within Enclosure **839** was a sub-square post-built structure (**853**), represented by a group of 36 postholes which formed an outer circuit along with one posthole (**859**) positioned close to the centre. The overall dimensions of the structure were 5.7m (north to south) by 5.3m wide (east to west). The postholes were circular or sub-circular in shape, measuring between 0.16m and 0.4m wide and between 0.05m and 0.26m deep, generally filled with silty brown clay. Finds recovered included two sherds (5g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-200, five fragments (19g) of fired clay, four pieces of unworked burnt flint (87g) and seven fragments of bone from mice and sheep/goat.

3.5.77 Along the southern side of the structure was a possible beamslot (**935**), measuring 3.5m long, between 0.22m and 0.6m wide and between 0.09m and 0.18m deep. Its single fill did not contain any finds.

Enclosure 514 (Fig. 17)

3.5.78 Enclosure **514** was located in the east of Area 3. This was a small square-shaped enclosure with an internal space measuring 10.9m x 8.8m, delineated by one continuous ditch to the north, west and south. An entrance measuring 5.7m wide was positioned along the eastern side and there was at least one internal structure (**498**, described separately below). The enclosure was similar in form to Enclosure **1443** to the west, the difference here being that structural remains survived within the enclosure.

3.5.79 It is significant that the south-east corner of Enclosure **514** truncated the remnants of the Bronze Age burnt flint mound (Phase 1). As mentioned above (see Methodology 1.6.2), this area had already been targeted through test-pitting of the topsoil prior to excavation. Further examination below the top and subsoil showed that residual material relating to the burnt flint mound was recovered from the ditch fills of Enclosure **514**, especially in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, where the fills were very dark brown silty clays, packed with burnt and cracked flint (see Plate 6).

3.5.80 The northern side of rectilinear ditch **514** measured 15.1m and was orientated east to west. At its western end it turned 90 degrees to the south and extended for 12.9m,

forming the western side of the enclosure. It then turned 90 degrees to the east and extended for a further 9.7m, thereby forming the southern side. At the eastern end, the ditch then turned both north and south. To the south, the ditch narrowed into a gully which ran due south for another 3.3m before terminating. In the north, the ditch extended for another 5m.

- 3.5.81 Ditch **514** varied in width between 0.34m and 1.4m and in depth between 0.08m and 0.44m with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 23, Section 282 and 349). Fills varied in colour from brown grey to red brown silty clay. Sometimes they were very dark brown due to the earlier burnt flint mound material that the ditch was truncating. Finds from the ditch included 10 sherds (33g) of pottery spanning the Romano-British period, 122 pieces of burnt flint (2035g), one tertiary struck flint flake (42g) and cattle bone (521g).

Structure 498 (Fig. 17)

- 3.5.82 Structure **498** consisted of 17 postholes located within the south-eastern corner of Enclosure **514**. The overall shape was difficult to discern although the postholes were arranged in two curvilinear arcs, which appeared to be associated with extensions to the enclosure ditch. The easternmost group of eight larger postholes respected the curving end of ditch **514**, indicating that the enclosure ditch itself may have been modified to accommodate a structure. These sub-circular postholes varied in diameter between 0.36m and 0.96m and between 0.05m and 0.17m in depth. The westernmost group of six smaller postholes mirrored the eastern group; they measured between 0.2m and 0.26m in diameter and between 0.1 and 0.67m in depth. The postholes were filled with brown grey silty clay, which in total yielded 11 sherds (61g) of Roman pottery dated between AD 100-400, 49 fragments (361g) of unworked burnt flint, one copper alloy Roman coin dating to the 3rd century (SF53 – unreadable, possible radiate) and moderate amounts of charcoal.

Structure 651 (Fig. 17)

- 3.5.83 Located to the north-east of Enclosure **514** was a sub-rectangular structure (**651**), formed of 19 postholes along with four short gullies or beamslots and two small pits. Overall, Structure **651** measured 8.1m by 4.2m, although in plan the two lines of postholes forming the northern and southern sides appeared to taper slightly to the east. The postholes measured between 0.2m and 0.48m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.24m. The four short gullies or beamslots (**686**, **688**, **804** and **806**) all extended parallel to each other and were orientated east to west. They ranged in length between 2.3m and 4.17m and in depth between 0.13m and 0.22m. These were interpreted as possible beamslots that were related to the surrounding post holes. Beamslot **686** was on a slightly different alignment from the other three beamslots and may relate instead to the ditch for Enclosure **514**. However, morphologically it was similar to the others and has therefore been interpreted as such. The two small pits (**692** and **696**) were sub-circular in plan but shared a similar depth as the surrounding gullies and postholes, measuring c. 1m wide and a maximum of 0.24m in depth. All features within this structure were filled with grey brown silty clay and in total contained four sherds (4g) of Romano-British pottery

dating between AD 50-400, an iron blade (SF35), a nail (SF57), a lead weight (SF31), one secondary and one tertiary struck flint, and five fragments of fired clay.

- 3.5.84 A sub-circular pit (**667**) and a posthole (**678**) lay to the east of Structure **651**. The northernmost feature (pit **667**) measured 0.71m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base, while posthole **678** to the south measured 0.48m wide and 0.24m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Neither feature contained any finds.

Posthole Group 645 (Fig. 17)

- 3.5.85 A small group of four postholes (**645**) was located to the west of Structure **651**. The postholes were circular in plan and measured between 0.24 and 0.44m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.17m. A sub-circular pit (**671**) was also positioned amongst the postholes; it had a diameter of 0.84m but was very shallow, measuring only 0.12m. The features within this group were filled with yellow and red brown silty clays but no archaeological finds were recovered.

Fence Line 547 (Fig. 17)

- 3.5.86 Orientated north to south and positioned to the east of the entrance for Enclosure **514** was an alignment of four postholes (**547**), possibly representing the remains of a fence line. The postholes were oval in shape and ranged between 0.32m and 0.46m long, between 0.25m and 0.4m wide and between 0.06m and 0.17m deep. They were filled with grey brown silty clay, which contained no finds. The fence line has been attributed to this phase based on the position of the fence line, adjacent to the entrance of Enclosure **514**, and the similarity of alignment with other contemporary features, such as Structure **651** to the north.
- 3.5.87 A further two postholes were located 9m to the south (**543** and **545**). Although the two postholes were on the same alignment as the fence line, the distance between them means that an association with the fence line is unlikely. Posthole **543** contained three sherds (13g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-400, as well as one fragment of burnt flint (13g).

Ditch Group 567

- 3.5.88 In the easternmost part of Area 3 were a group of seven ditches (**567, 581, 647, 772, 780, 1906** and **1916**), aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, the majority extending beyond either the eastern or northern limit of excavation. Given the partial exposure of this group, it was difficult to determine whether the ditches related to further enclosures, part of a trackway or longer-running boundaries to the east of the Area 3 enclosure system. The ditches varied between 0.4m and 1.6m wide and between 0.09m and 0.31m deep. Most were filled with a single fill of mid brown or mid greyish brown silty clay, which in total produced five sherds (34g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 100-400, three worked flints (47g), three fragments of fired clay (21g), seven fragments of Mayen basalt rotary quern (44g) and 361g of animal bone.

Spread layers

3.5.89 Two discrete layers of dark silty clay were identified in Phase 3.2, sitting in slight hollows, which may have been natural or may have been formed by earlier use of the site. Both layers contained significant assemblages of Romano-British pottery and other finds. This occupation waste may have derived originally from surface middens, which has been preserved by chance because of the hollows that the material was sitting within.

Spread 1033

3.5.90 Located in the centre of Area 3, Spread 1033 consisted of a deposit of dark grey silty clay containing a large assemblage of discarded Romano-British pottery. The layer was irregular in plan, measuring 14.79m long, 9.96m wide and up to 0.34m thick. It sat within a slight depression, possibly caused by over-use of the east to west trackway. The layer itself may have represented deliberate infilling of this hollow or 'soft patch' within the interior area of the trackway.

3.5.91 A large assemblage of Romano-British pottery (471 sherds, 4175g) was also recovered. The majority dated to AD 150-300 (416 sherds, 3797g), although there was some earlier pottery identified. The assemblage includes 172 Wattisfield wares (1520g), three samian sherds and three body sherds (125g) from a Gaulish amphora (Appendix B.6). Items of metalwork recovered comprised two Roman iron chisels (SF55 and 61), one Roman iron nail (SF62), a fragment of wire (SF63), a copper alloy buckle dated either to the Roman or medieval period (SF30) and a copper alloy 'Polden Hill' brooch dating between c. AD 43-75 (SF28; Fig. 34 and Plate 13; Appendix B.1). Other finds included 17 fragments (224g) of fired clay, one piece of stuck flint and a two fragments of Mayen rotary quern stone (19g). Faunal remains totalled 40 fragments of sheep/goat and cattle bone, whilst environmental sampling yielded seeds of wheat, barley, and oats.

Spread 1311

3.5.92 Spread 1311 consisted of a deposit similar in composition to Spread 1033 and was located 20m to the west-north-west. It consisted of dark grey silty clay containing a large assemblage of Romano-British pottery. In plan, Spread 1311 was irregular in shape, measuring 10m x 4.5m and was thickest at 0.15m in the north-west. It sealed a small pit (1752) to the south-east, which measured 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. Filled with the same material as Spread 1311, the pit contained thirteen sherds (61g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 100-400.

3.5.93 The layer contained an assemblage of pottery spanning the Romano-British period (361 sherds, 2669g), with close to half (161 sherds, 1382g) dating to AD 200-300. Vessel forms recovered includes 17 jars, three dishes, one bowl and one lid as well as two sherds (40g) from a late Baetican amphora. An iron nail (SF60) and fitting (SF50) were also recovered, as well as fired clay (11 fragments, 56g), a fragment of hammerstone (1534g) and animal bone (62 fragments). An environmental sample yielded occasional charred grains.

Trackways

There were two trackways attributed to Phase 3.2. Relict Trackway **1053** was a modified version of Trackway **1055** (Phase 2.2), which extended across the centre of Area 3, aligned east to west. Trackway **1360** ran north to south in the west of Area 3.

Relict Trackway 1053

- 3.5.94 The remnants of the earlier trackway (**1055**, Phase 2.2) extended across the centre of Area 3, from the easternmost features (*e.g.* Ditch Group **567**) to Enclosure **1443** in the west of the area (grouped in this phase as **1053**). The interpretation of this as a relict trackway is based on the presence of pits and postholes within the confines of the former trackway, suggesting that to some degree it had gone out of use. Equally, the layout of the trackway was not entirely disregarded by the construction of new enclosures and whilst the northern side (ditch **994**, Phase 2.2) was not re-cut or modified, the boundary may have still, as a minimum, been hedged at this time. Its southern side was represented by an east to west orientated ditch (**1053**), from which several contemporary enclosures (**1141**, **819**, **827**) extended southwards.
- 3.5.95 Ditch **1053** was aligned east to west, extending parallel along much of its course with the northern ditch (**994**). To the east it terminated at the point where it truncated ditch **496** (Phase 2.2), suggesting the earthworks of the earlier ditch were still extant. It measured between 0.7m and 1.76m wide and between 0.35m and 0.84m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 23, Section 680). The single fill, a mid grey brown silty clay, contained four sherds of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-400 (Fig. 35, No. 5), one fragment (5g) of fired clay, a small iron chisel (SF37), dated to the Romano-British or possibly Early Anglo-Saxon period, an iron fitting (SF56) and four fragments of horse bone.
- 3.5.96 Spread along the area of Relict Trackway **1053** were four sub-circular and oval shaped pits (**1460**, **1779**, **1876**, **1910**). The pits varied in width between 0.3m and 2.49m and in depth between 0.12m and 0.43m with U-shaped profiles. In general they were filled with grey brown silty clay and contained a total of six sherds of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-400 and two fragments (13g) of cattle bone.
- 3.5.97 Posthole group **1407** included four sub-circular postholes (**1407**, **1409**, **1411**, **1413**; labelled in Fig. 8) located towards the centre of the relict trackway, including an alignment of three postholes. A further two sub-circular postholes (**1429** and **1432**) were located at the western end of the trackway, directly to the east of Enclosure **1443**. The postholes ranged in width between 0.2m and 0.6m and in depth between 0.12m and 0.15m. They were filled with grey brown silty clay. The only find recovered was from posthole **1432** at the western end, consisting of one body sherd (8g) of Roman pottery dated AD 50-120.
- 3.5.98 A layer of dark brown silty clay (1354), measuring 3.88m long, 1.8m wide and 0.1m thick, was encountered to the east of Posthole group **1407**. Finds recovered included 10 sherds (169g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-300 (Fig. 35, No. 11) and five fragments (27g) of pig bone.
- 3.5.99 The final group of features within the confines of the relict trackway were at least three short ditches or gullies. The most notable of these was **996**, the fill of which

yielded 16 sherds (158g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-300 (Fig. 35, No. 2) and a Roman iron metal fitting (SF56). Ditch **1097** also yielded Romano-British pottery (Fig. 35, No. 6). Environmental sampling from the same gully contained occasional wheat, barley, vetch and stinking mayweed. Both **996** and **1097** appeared to be truncated by Spread **1033** (described above). A third ditch (**1324**), aligned north to south, lay to the west of Spread **1033**. Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep, its single fill contained no finds.

Trackway 1360

3.5.100 A north to south aligned trackway was located in the west of Area 3, bounded to the west by ditch **1360**, to the south by Enclosure **1159** and to the east by a number of ditches, including the western sides of Enclosure **1124** and **1443**, as well as ditches **1538** and **1159**.

3.5.101 Ditch **1360** formed the western extent of the trackway and measured 70m long. It varied in width between 0.45m and 1.3m and in depth between 0.2 and 0.46m with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 23, Section 579). The ditch was filled with grey brown silty clay; the only finds recovered were five fragments (63g) of cattle bone. Environmental samples produced small charcoal fragments.

3.5.102 A short length of ditch (**1670**) extended north to south in the east of the trackway, measuring 6.5m long, 0.97-1.34m wide and 0.25-0.53m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained 14 sherds (139g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 40-150 and a Roman copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch, dated to c. AD 43-150 (SF27; Fig. 34; Plate 14; Appendix B.1).

3.5.103 Enclosed within the internal space of this trackway was a sub-circular pit (**1464**), measuring 1.3m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 23, Section 619). It contained four fills, which yielded 38 sherds (295g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 50-200, mostly from fill 1467 (Fig. 35, No. 17-18). Other finds included two worked flint flakes and three fragments of animal bone. Environmental sampling of the lower fill (1466) produced moderate charcoal inclusions.

3.6 Phase 4: Mid to Late Romano-British (c. early 3rd to early 4th century AD)

3.6.1 Areas 2A and 3 both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Phase 4, although compared to the previous phase there was a decrease in activity on site. In Area 2A, two sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosures were encountered. Both contained pottery dating to the Mid to Late Romano-British period but one was seen to stratigraphically supersede the other, indicating two phases of activity. The Romano-British ceramic assemblage from Area 2A (58 sherds, 485g) accounted for only 2.3% of the entire assemblage, suggesting that this area was not a focus for activity.

3.6.2 In Area 3, the complex and heavily re-worked enclosures and field systems of Phase 3 were superseded by a rectilinear field system that was radically different. Once again there were two phases of enclosure construction and the system of enclosures

clearly overlaid the field system of the Mid Roman period (Phase 3). Dating evidence was more ambiguous; Romano-British pottery attributed to Phase 4 features in Area 3 totalled 263 sherds (4299g) and there was a mixture of spotdates from individual contexts, with some spanning the entire Romano-British period and others providing a slightly tighter date range of AD 150-400.

Phase 4.1

Area 2A (Fig. 18)

Enclosure 303

- 3.6.3 Enclosure **303** was the earlier of two Mid-Late Roman enclosures in Area 2A. It was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 45m east to west and 40m north to south. The enclosure was aligned north to south orientation as opposed to its stratigraphically overlying successor, Enclosure **310**, which appeared to run at a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. Enclosure **303** was formed by ditch **348** to the east, ditch **303** to the south, ditch **305** to the west and ditch **307** to the north. Additional drainage ditches or sub-divisions were also present in the form of ditch **325** and ditch **350**. The only other internal feature was a small pit (**346**). Ditch **337** in the west of Area 2A was thought to be associated as it shared an east to west alignment with the northern and southern arms of Enclosure **303**.
- 3.6.4 Ditch **303** formed the southern side of Enclosure **303** and was an east to west aligned linear ditch measuring 20.1m long, between 0.5m and 0.57m wide and between 0.21m and 0.36m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with brown/orangey grey silty clay which contained one worked secondary flint flake.
- 3.6.5 Ditch **305** was orientated north to south and was 34.6m long. It was truncated towards the north by overlying Enclosure **310** before forming a junction with ditch **307**. Ditch **305** measured between 0.54m and 1.6m wide and between 0.32m and 0.48m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 35 sherds (338g) of Romano-British pottery dating between AD 150-400, four fragments of fired clay (37g) and four pieces of unworked burnt flint (79g). Environmental bulk sampling produced fragments of pea and charred sedge seed. A short gully (**350**) extended from this ditch in the north and measured 3.3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep. No datable finds or artefacts were recovered from within its mid grey brown silty clay fill.
- 3.6.6 Ditch **307** formed the northern side of Enclosure **303** and extended for 26.7m across the north of the site before running beyond both the eastern and western limit of excavation. Measuring between 1.14m and 1.16m wide and between 0.32m and 0.48m deep, the ditch had a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid orange and brown grey silty clay, which contained one body sherd (1g) of Romano-British pottery dated AD 100-400 and three pieces (8g) of worked flint, all secondary flakes. A short gully (**325**) was aligned north to south and extended from ditch **307**. It measured 2.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep, filled with mid orangey grey silty clay. No archaeological finds were recovered.

- 3.6.7 The eastern side of Enclosure **303** was represented by a linear ditch (**348**) running for 7.3m between both the northern and southern limit of excavation. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid brown grey clay silt.
- 3.6.8 Within Enclosure **303**, the only internal feature was a small sub-circular pit (**346**), measuring 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 3.6.9 Ditch **337** was orientated east to west and extended for 6.9m in the west of Area 2A. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (338) consisted of dark grey brown silty clay and contained abundant charcoal fragments. This was overlaid by an upper fill of mid orange brown silty clay (339). Environmental sampling from this ditch produced the single seed of a charred knotgrass type seed. It also contained three sherds (7g) of Romano-British pottery dating to AD 150-400.

Area 3 (Fig. 19)

Enclosure 941

- 3.6.10 In Area 3, a large sub-rectangular enclosure was constructed in Phase 4.1, which marked a dramatic change in the form and density of land-use during the Mid to Late Romano-British period. The new enclosure included an east to west running ditch (**1000**), which crossed the northern half of Area 3 and formed the northern side of Enclosure **941**. The eastern and southern sides were delimited by a larger ditch (**941**). These two large ditches created an enclosure with no obvious western side, measuring c. 105m east to west and 50m north to south, an area of 0.55ha.
- 3.6.11 Ditch **1000** represented the northern side of Enclosure **941**, extending for 102m across the north of Area 3. It measured between 1.1m and 2.57m wide and between 0.34m and 0.45m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 24, Section 494). In general, it was filled with brown grey silty clay, which yielded 29 sherds (171g) of Romano-British pottery, the majority dating to AD 150-400, as well as one piece of fired clay (1g) and two fragments of horse bone (43g).
- 3.6.12 The eastern and southern side of Enclosure **941** was formed by ditch **941**. This truncated ditch **1000** in the north-eastern corner of Area 3 and ran south for 46m, before turning ninety degrees to the west. After running for a further 80m it then turned to the south-west and extended for another 55m. The ditch measured between 0.9m and 2.68m wide and between 0.15m and 0.88m deep with steep sides and a flat or concave base. (Fig. 24, Section 758 and 770). It was filled with brown grey and orange brown deposits of silty clay, which contained 74 sherds (963g) of Romano-British pottery dated to AD 150-400 and a complete copper alloy Late Iron Age to Roman La Tène III Nauheim derivative brooch (SF23, Appendix B.1). Environmental sampling produced abundant snail shells (Appendix C.2). Taxa represented included amphibious species which prefer slow moving or stagnant water, as well as open country species and those that prefer a good amount of shade.

Phase 4.2

Area 2 (Fig. 18)

Enclosure 310

- 3.6.13 Enclosure **310** truncated Enclosure **303** (Phase 4.1) and also contrasted in terms of its alignment. Two sides of the enclosure were exposed, including the western boundary, which was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (consisting of ditches **310** in the south and **323** in the north) and a short length of the northern boundary (**319**), aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. A small gap in the centre of the western boundary may have indicated an entrance, while internal features comprised two pits and a short length of ditch.
- 3.6.14 The western side of Enclosure **310** was comprised of two separate ditches (**310** and **323**), separated by a 1.8m gap. The southern ditch (**310**) measured between 0.62m and 0.95m wide and between 0.22m and 0.37m deep. In general, fills consisted of mid orangey brown sandy silt and contained four sherds (20g) of Roman pottery dating AD 100-400, one fragment of unworked burnt flint (53g), one flint piercer (35g) and four worked secondary flint flakes.
- 3.6.15 To the north, ditch **323** measured between 0.5m and 2.9m in width and between 0.2m and 0.26m deep. It had an irregular base and was filled with mid brown clay silt that contained one sherd (7g) of pottery from a Romano-British dish dated AD 150-300.
- 3.6.16 The northern side of Enclosure **310** was formed by ditch **319**, visible in the north-western corner of Area 2A. It measured 1.4m wide, 0.35m deep and had a U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with a light brown grey silty clay which contained one worked flint flake (11g). No other finds were recovered.
- 3.6.17 A group of three features was located in the western half of Enclosure **310**, including pits **331** and **358**, and a short length of ditch (**354**). They were attributed to Phase 4.2 although could equally have been associated with the earlier enclosure (**303**, Phase 4.1). Since dating them was problematic, they were associated with the later enclosure.
- 3.6.18 Pit **331** was located in the far north-western corner and was a small sub circular feature measuring 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with very dark grey clay silt. No datable archaeological finds were recovered. Pit **358** was initially investigated in the evaluation (see feature **35** in Gilmour 2017). Further excavation revealed a sub rectangular pit measuring 0.98m long, 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with mid orangey grey silty clay. It contained two body sherds (8g) from a Romano-British vessel dated AD 50-400 and one struck flint (primary flake – 12g). An environmental sample contained sparse fragments of charcoal only.
- 3.6.19 Ditch **354** was also excavated initially in the evaluation (recorded as feature **36** in Gilmour 2017). Further investigation exposed a short ditch measuring 0.5m wide and between 0.09m and 0.18m deep. Finds comprised three struck flints (78g) and a fragment of millstone grit from a rotary quern (626g), whilst environmental sampling produced single untransformed seeds of buttercup and water-crowfoot.

Area 3 (Fig. 19)

Enclosure 987

- 3.6.20 A second phase of Mid-Late Roman activity in Area 3 saw the construction of a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure **987**), that partially acknowledged the layout of Enclosure **941** (Phase 4.1) while also truncating it to the north and south. Enclosure **987** was represented to the east, north and west by a continuous ditch (**987**), while its southern side was formed by a retained ditch from Phase 4.1 (**941**). A narrow entrance was located in the south-western corner of the enclosure, measuring 2.3m wide. The internal area of Enclosure **987** measured 65m east to west by 53m north to south, an area of 0.35ha.
- 3.6.21 To the east, ditch **987** extended north to south for 54m before turning ninety degrees to the west. It then ran west for 64m before, once again, turning ninety degrees to the south. After a further 41m it turned ninety degrees to the west where it formed the southern side of Enclosure **1436**. Ditch **987** measured between 0.46m and 2.1m wide and between 0.52m and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 24, Section 497). It was filled with brown grey and orangey grey silty clays, which yielded 147 sherds (3115g) of Romano-British pottery, the majority dating between AD 150-400. The pottery included a decorated sherd (Fig. 35, No. 4) and a complete 'tetina' from intervention **1008** (SF36; Fig. 35, No. 3; Plate 15 and Appendix B.6), which comprised a small beaker like vessel with spout in a fine sandy buff fabric (73g). Items of metalwork consisted of a coin of Hadrian (AD 117-138; SF22), a set of copper alloy tweezers (SF32) and a pendant (SF33; thought to be medieval or post-medieval) and a possible nail (SF47). Other finds comprised one fragment of burnt clay (9g), two pieces of unworked burnt flint (50g), two secondary flint flakes and one flint scraper (14g), 17 fragments of Mayen basalt rotary quern (65g) and animal bone from both horse and cattle (299g). Environmental samples contained a single glume base, and occasional seeds of barley, stinking mayweed, cornflower-type, dock, sedge, spike-rusk and rushes. They also contained oyster shell and snail shell from species preferring open country.
- 3.6.22 Two shorter ditches (**1687** and **1678**) were encountered in the south-west corner of Enclosure **987**. They were interpreted as being stratigraphically earlier than ditch **987**, although poor on-site conditions means that the relationship is not reliable. If instead they post-dated the main enclosure ditch it is possible that these two shorter ditches formed modifications to the original entrance into the enclosure. The two ditches measured 10m long (**1678**) and 12m long (**1687**), between 1.67m and 1.82m wide and up to 0.85m deep and both had U-shaped profiles. They were filled with brown silty clays which contained five sherds of pottery (37g) which spanned the Romano-British period. Ditch **1678** also contained fragments of a rotary quern (650g) made from lava stone (Fig. 36; Appendix B.8). Environmental sampling produced oyster and snail shell.
- 3.6.23 A further earlier ditch, still thought to be part of Enclosure **987**, was located in the north-west corner (**1225**). Orientated east to west, it measured between 0.47m and 0.66m wide and between 0.05m and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a

concave base. Its single fill contained a sherd of Roman pottery (3g) dated AD 50-400.

- 3.6.24 Extending from the northern side of the main enclosure ditch was a narrow north to south aligned ditch (**1203**). Measuring 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base, it contained no finds in its single fill.

Enclosure 1436

- 3.6.25 Enclosure **1436** was formed to the south and east by ditch **987**. Its western and northern extents were not visible and therefore the full size of the enclosure is not known, although the exposed part covered an area measuring 34.8m long and at least 19m wide.

Ditch 1782

- 3.6.26 Further south, an east to west orientated ditch (**1782**) extended for 15m from the eastern excavation baulk. Correlating with the rectilinear pattern of ditches to the north, it measured 0.6-0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained an assemblage of Mid-Late Romano-British pottery (72 sherds, 957g) dating predominantly between AD 150-400, as well as an iron nail (SF 47).

3.7 Phase 5: Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval (c. AD 850 – c.1750)

- 3.7.1 Phase 5 represented field systems and small-scale pitting activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Area 2B contained a very large north to south orientated ditch that was fed by a smaller east to west ditch. A large spread of dark clay was encountered at the north-western edge, either indicating colluvial wash nestled in a natural hollow or a large pond-like feature. In Area 3, the same north to south aligned ditch systems were apparent, with one very large ditch effectively separating Area 3 into two unequal parts. This ditch was seen to spill out into the pond area from Phase 1. Again, these ditches collectively marked out a field system as well as providing adequate drainage to the surrounding fields.

Area 2B (Fig. 20)

- 3.7.2 Three ditch groups dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were evident in Area 2B. These included ditch **419**, ditch **423** and ditch **416**.

Ditch group 423

- 3.7.3 Ditch group **423** was stratigraphically the earliest feature out of the three ditch groups, formed of two short ditches (**423** and **425**) that ran perpendicular to each other. It measured between 0.7m and 0.9m wide 0.19m deep, filled with mid orange brown or mid brown grey silty clay. Finds consisted of 19 sherds of medieval pottery (170g) dating to the 12th-13th centuries; horse skull and leg bone fragments; and a worked flint (1g) classed as a residual artefact.

Ditch 419

3.7.4 This large ditch measured 17m in length, up to 1.92m wide and 0.62m deep . It was orientated east to west and was truncated at its eastern end by ditch **416** but truncated ditch group **423** in the west. The dark brown silty clay fill contained 20 sherds (307g) of medieval pottery dated to the 12th-13th centuries. Animal bone derived from cat, horse and vole. Other finds included a small iron nail, one fragment of fired clay (5g) and residual worked flint in the form of one secondary flake and one flake with edge trimming present.

Ditch 416

3.7.5 Ditch **416** was the largest ditch in Phase 5. It truncated ditch **419** and crossed the entire length of Area 2B, aligned north-east to south-west before turning north to south. It measured 45m long, between 2m and 2.7m wide and between 0.8 and 0.94m deep (Fig. 24, Section 245). In all interventions, two fills were uncovered consisting of mid to dark grey brown silty clays. This ditch contained an iron nail (SF58), medieval iron horseshoe (SF20), fragments of sheep/goat bone and two residual struck flint flakes (17g).

Other features

3.7.6 Other features included a north to south orientated ditch (**398**), which was located between two spreads of colluvial wash (deposits **390** and **368**), as well as one solitary pit (**431**).

3.7.7 Pit **431** was located towards the north-eastern corner of Area 2B and measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. This sub-circular pit with a U-shaped profile was filled with mid orange grey clay and contained three sherds of medieval pot (43g) dating to the 12th-13th centuries and eight fragments (26g) of cattle bone.

3.7.8 Two large spreads of brown grey clay were located towards the north-western corner of Area 2B. The westernmost clay deposit (**368**) extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and comprised a layer of mid greyish brown clay measuring 18.2m wide and up to 0.38m deep. This may have represented colluvial wash, which had settled in a natural hollow in the geology, or alternatively, it may have been a pond-like feature. No datable finds or artefacts were discovered in the two interventions that were excavated.

3.7.9 The easternmost clay spread (**390**) measured 8.12m long, 3.31m wide and 0.3m. A large intervention was excavated through the centre, which yielded 39 sherds (9g) of medieval pottery dating to the 12th-13th century and one fragment (3g) of sheep/goat bone.

3.7.10 Located between the two clay spreads was ditch **398**, which had steep sides, a U-shaped profile and measured 0.71m wide and 0.31m deep. It ran for 6.27m from its terminus in the south to the northern limit of excavation. Its dark brown grey clay silt was filled with 14 sherds (49g) of medieval pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries, three fragments (37g) of fired clay and three struck flints (7g).

Area 3 (Fig. 21)

3.7.11 Phase 5 activity in Area 3 was dominated by a very large and wide north to south aligned ditch that effectively split the excavation area into two areas (see Plate 4). To the east of this lay a series of small ditches and a small cluster of pits. To the west of the main ditch lay a geotechnical survey pit, the only modern feature on site.

Ditch 1828

3.7.12 A large north to south aligned ditch (**1828**) extended for 97m across Area 3, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.94m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 24, Section 751). It contained two fills, both consisting of firm silty clay. This field boundary was noteworthy for its size and for the fact that its fills appeared to spill out into the area of pond **585** (Phase 1) in the south. No datable finds or artefacts were recovered.

Eastern ditches

3.7.13 Four north north-west to south south-east orientated linear ditches (**369**, **494**, **649** and **557**) were encountered to the east of ditch **1828**, along with one ditch extending perpendicular to these (**590**).

3.7.14 The westernmost ditch (**369**) measured 66m long, between 0.24-1.1m wide and between 0.06-0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill, a mid brown grey silty clay, did not contain any finds although the ditch truncated several earlier ditches and was interpreted as part of the post-Roman field system.

3.7.15 Ditch **494** measured 30.7m long, between 0.96m and 1.6m wide and between 0.12m and 0.24m deep. A single fill of mid brown silty clay contained 13 sherds (10g) of medieval pottery dating to the 11th-13th centuries.

3.7.16 Running parallel to and located between ditches group **557** and **494** was linear ditch **649**. This measured 46m long, 0.8m wide and between 0.32 and 0.22m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 24, Section 363). The fill, a light yellow grey sandy silt, contained one sherd of medieval pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries.

3.7.17 The easternmost ditch (**557**) was located in the easternmost corner of Area 3. This small group of two linear ditches incorporated an east to west running ditch and another ditch that extended perpendicular. The east to west running ditch measured 8.07m long, 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid orange brown silty clay. The north to south orientated ditch measured 21m long, between 1.8m and 1.1m wide and between 0.33m and 0.54m deep. The two ditches contained 13 sherds (30g) of medieval pottery dating to the 11th-14th centuries, 13 cattle bone fragments (65g) and six residual sherds (32g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.7.18 Extending at right angles to ditch **557** was a shorter length of ditch (**590**), measuring 8m long, between 0.66-0.7m wide and between 0.12-0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained two sherds (5g) of medieval pottery.

Pits and postholes

3.7.19 A cluster of pits and postholes (Feature group **665**) was located to the west of ditch **557**, comprising two postholes (**665** and **675**) and two pits (**673** and **715**).

- 3.7.20 The two postholes (**665** and **675**) were sub-circular in plan and measured between 0.22m and 0.45m wide and between 0.25m – 0.27m deep. Both had U-shaped profiles and were filled with brown grey silty clay. Only four fragments (54g) of fired clay was recovered from posthole **665** and one sherd (5g) of medieval pottery dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Environmental samples taken from post hole **665** produced occasional seeds of wheat and barley, pea, stinking mayweed and moderate charcoal fragments.
- 3.7.21 Pit **673** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep, located immediately to the south of posthole **675**. It was filled by mid grey brown silty clay but no datable archaeological finds were recovered.
- 3.7.22 To the south-east, pit **715** was the largest feature within group **665** and was an oval shaped pit measuring 3m long and 1.7m wide. Although it was shallow (0.28m depth) it contained four separate fills, which all consisted of dark grey brown silty clays. Finds from this pit included 16 sherds (79g) of medieval pottery dated to the 11th-12th centuries, two fragments of Roman Mayen basalt rotary quern (51g), unworked burnt flint (1103g) and 13 fragments of cattle bone (67g). Basal fill 719 consisted of soft dark grey black silt, was only 0.03m deep, and contained abundant amounts of small charcoal suggesting a small dump of burned material. Subsequent later fills all contained small charcoal fragments and burnt flint. Environmental samples also produced one single barley grain and a single wheat grain along with stinking mayweed and waterlogged water crowfoot.
- 3.7.23 Four other pits dated to Phase 5. The first pit (**738**) truncated the lower fills of pond **585** (Phase 1) in the south-east of Area 3. It measured 2.02m in diameter and was deep 1.8m, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 24, Section 361 and Plate 16; see also Fig. 22, Section 311). A fragment of barley from fill 740 returned a radiocarbon date of 907-1116 cal. AD (SUERC-86050; 95.4% probability; 1026 ± 28 BP; see Appendix C.7), indicating a Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval date.
- 3.7.24 Also truncating the lower fills of the pond was a pair of sub-circular pits or pit-like hollows (**606** and **609**; Fig. 22, Section 311), measuring between 1.08m and 2.28m wide and between 0.28m and 0.5m deep with U-shaped profiles. Neither hollow contained any finds; pollen from hollow **606** showed a sharp decline in grass pollen compared with the lower contexts in pond **585**, with increases in cereal-type/large grasses. This suggests a decrease in pastoral farming and an increase in cereals and weeds associated with cultivation and/or waste ground (Appendix C.5).
- 3.7.25 The final pit (**1030**) was located to the west of ditch **1828**. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 3.18m long, 1.37m wide and 0.44m deep with a U-shaped profile. The two silty clay fills produced 33 sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 11th-12th century, one residual sherd (2g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-400. The pit also contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay.

3.8 Finds and environmental remains summary

3.8.1 Following assessment, further analysis was carried out for selected artefacts and ecofacts. Full reports can be found in Appendix B (artefacts) and Appendix C (environmental), with a summary presented below.

Metalwork (Appendix B.1-B.2)

3.8.2 Six brooches were discovered by metal detecting in Area 3, all of which were of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date (see Fig. 25 for small find numbers). The assemblage consists of a range of types spanning the late 1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD and is typical of small-scale Romano-British rural sites of this period in the region. The assemblage consists primarily of Colchester derivative types with one earlier Nauheim derivative (SF23; Area 3, Phase 4.1, Enclosure **941**) and one fragmentary probable mid-1st century AD continental type (SF39; Area 3, Phase 3.1, Sub-Enclosure **1617**). The Colchester derivatives with fantail foot (SF26; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Enclosure **1159**; Fig. 34 and Plate 12) and Polden Hill spring fitting (SF28; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Spread 1033; Fig. 34 and Plate 13) are both forms with a strong East Anglian bias to their distribution.

3.8.3 The remaining metalwork consists of eight copper-alloy artefacts and 20 iron finds along with two lead artefacts. The finds are poorly preserved, the iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted, while the copper-alloy and lead objects show signs of oxidisation. The copper-alloy artefacts date to the Romano-British period and they are evidence of everyday activities such as trade, personal hygiene and adornment. The copper-alloy artefacts indicate a height of activity in the 2nd century AD (Phase 3). The assemblage possibly indicates a prosperous rural community living in the area.

Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products (Appendix B.3)

3.8.4 One piece of slag from the fill (446) of ditch **427** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure **427**) was discovered to be the base of a smithing hearth, stuck to a vitrified hearth lining and thin layer of fired clay, suggesting a former well-made smithing hearth associated with a forge. Although there was no sign of this in Area 2B, it is possible it originated off-site.

Flint work (Appendix B.4)

3.8.5 A total of 61 worked flints and 6962g of unworked burnt flint (395 pieces) were hand-recovered during the excavation. A further 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces) was recovered through systematic sampling of ploughsoil deposits in the area of the Bronze Age burnt mound. The flint assemblage almost exclusively represents residual material, generally formed from simple flake-based materials indicative of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date although the majority was made up of crude, expediently produced material, which suggest a date in the second or even first millennium BC. It shows a background level of prehistoric human activity, with the burnt flint representing heating efforts for domestic or craft activity.

- 3.8.6 The 61 worked flints were generally thinly distributed across the site, deriving from 40 individual contexts, largely deriving from ditches, gullies and pits belonging to the Romano-British phases of the site sequence. As such, the vast majority, if not all, of the worked flint represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features. The condition of much of the flint is consistent with this, with a relatively high incidence of minor to moderate edge damage/rounding.
- 3.8.7 The most notable artefact in the assemblage is a short end scraper recovered from a Phase 2.2 ring gully in Area 3 (cut **1570**; Roundhouse **1531**), which had close similarities and characteristics with scrapers from the Middle Palaeolithic, best represented by lithic assemblages from Lynford, Norfolk.
- 3.8.8 The burnt flint from the 12m x 12m grid placed on top of the topsoil prior to excavation was all heavily fragmented and derived from small flint cobbles. Flint taken from archaeological features mainly originated from ditches and pits in Phase 3 (Early-Mid Romano-British), with large quantities located in ditch features beneath and around the area surveyed by the 12m x 12m grid survey. In this case, burnt flint was considered residual material derived from the supposed burnt mound.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

- 3.8.9 An assemblage totalling eight sherds (32g) was recovered from one ditch and one pit. The sherds from ditch **372** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure **372**) comprised two coarse flint tempered sherds, likely to date to the Middle Bronze Age (1500-1100 BC) and were considered residual. Those from pit **1792** (Area 3, Phase 2.2) are sandy ware sherds (Q1, 29g), possibly derived from the same vessel, and are typical of later Iron Age ceramics originating from Suffolk (350 BC-AD 50).

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.6)

- 3.8.10 The assemblage is relatively large, totalling 2534 sherds, weighing 25183kg and representing 58.65 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 294 vessels (MNV). The pottery suggests occupation throughout the Romano-British period, with no apparent evidence for any hiatus in activity. There was limited activity attributed to Phase 2, the peak of use was in Phase 3 and then it began to decline in Phase 4.
- 3.8.11 The assemblage is comprised of mainly small sherds, much of which is abraded, with additions of medium-large sherds originating from both amphora as well as pottery. Romano-British coarseware fabrics are the most common fabric type which are dominated by sandy greywares, the largest group of which is formed from Wattisford reduced wares. Romano-British fine wares were represented by 11.7% of the total assemblage sherd count. Imported wares represented 2.2% of the assemblage and were mostly amphora sherds. The imported wares included both early and late Baetian sherds as well as Samian ware from Gaul and Argonne colour-coated sherds dating AD 250-400. The range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, with Wattisfield in particular providing much of the site's pottery.

- 3.8.12 Pottery was recovered from 245 different contexts as well as a small quantity of unstratified material, representing 216 cuts and eight layers/spreads. The vast majority of the pottery derived from features within Area 3, which represents 97% of the total assemblage, with a further 2.3% from Area 2A and the remaining 0.7% from Area 2B. The largest assemblages of pottery originated from the large spreads of dumped materials from Phase 3 (Spreads **1033** and **1311**).
- 3.8.13 Overall, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, including a range of imported wares, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.

Medieval pottery (Appendix B.7)

- 3.8.14 An assemblage of 177 sherds, weighing 826g, was recovered from the site. Later Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period pottery dated to the 9th-12th centuries and totalled 17 sherds (91g). The rest of the pot sherds dated to between the 11th – 14th centuries. This is the biggest assemblage of medieval pottery recovered in the Yaxley area in recent decades. The fabrics in this assemblage include early medieval wares of Norfolk type, as well as shelly wares which are more typical of south and central east Suffolk. The frequent appearance of pottery from the 12th-13th centuries suggests that the activity was most intensive at this time, with frequency dropping off by the 14th century, indicated by the lack of late medieval pottery and glazed wares. This could have been linked to the former southern fringes of Brome Common, the former medieval green shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (see HER: TDE 016 in Fig. 2).

Worked and burnt stone (Appendix B.8)

- 3.8.15 A total of 7.37kg (39 pieces) of worked stone and 4.79kg (33 pieces) of burnt stone, were recovered. In addition, another 8.6kg (4 pieces) of un-worked natural stone were collected.
- 3.8.16 Apart from a residual prehistoric hammerstone lying in Spread **1311** (Area 3, Phase 3.2), all of the worked stone consists of fragments of rotary quern used within hand mills; the style of the most diagnostic pieces of lava and Millstone Grit quern are from contexts 357 (ditch **354**, Area 2A, Phase 4.2), 1266 (pit **1265** within Enclosure **1124**, Area 3, Phase 3.2; Fig. 36), 1552 (gully **1551**, Roundhouse **1531**, Area 3, Phase 2.2) and 1680 (ditch **1678**, Enclosure **987**, Area 3, Phase 4.2; Fig. 36), all suggesting a Roman date for these between the 1st-3rd centuries AD. The presence of two large fragments of flat-top rotary quern hand mill made of Millstone Grit attests to a strong Romano-British influence and new styles of quern production that copy the Roman imports and which date from the end of the 1st century AD and beyond. Mill stone from context 1266 displays features (a projecting rim edge of the upper quern stone) which are continentally influenced modifications, common in imported querns but less so in Romano-British produced examples.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.9)

3.8.17 Archaeological work recovered four fragments (116g) of ceramic building material (CBM), all from Area 3. This assemblage comprised Romano-British and post-medieval tile and some undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and abraded. The fabrics recorded were all typical of CBM, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later post-medieval and early modern material.

Fired clay (Appendix B.10)

3.8.18 Archaeological work recovered 216 fragments (1681g) of fired clay from Areas 2 and 3. This assemblage comprised both amorphous pieces with no discernible features (105 fragments, 636g) and more 'structural' pieces (111 fragments, 1045g). The structural fragments possessed flattened and smoothed surfaces and signs of hand-forming. Most of these came from Area 3 but none came from diagnostic objects. The larger ones clearly originated from larger structures or objects but no original forms were discernible. Generally, this material was moderately to severely abraded.

Worked bone (Appendix B.11)

3.8.19 Three bone needle cases (SF42, 43, 54; Fig. 37) were found in the fill of the ditch **1777** (Enclosure **1135**, Phase 3.1). All three are similar in form, consisting of midshafts of sheep or goat metatarsals, each with the proximal and distal epiphyses removed with the aid of a blade. Two of them (SFs 42 and 43) have been decorated on the upper and lower surfaces with continuous patterns of crossing saltires, cut by knife.

3.8.20 Bone needle cases occur in the late Roman period and they are largely produced from the same bone type. They differ, however, in being closed at one end, with the distal epiphysis retained. Where the midshaft is hollow throughout and both the proximal and distal ends have been removed, the needle case can be ascribed to the post-Roman world.

3.8.21 These examples represent a remarkable find, not least because they came from a settlement context and not from a cemetery. Probably made in the late 4th or 5th century, almost all of the other known needle cases of this date are single finds from burials. In effect, they form a small hoard, which may have been part of the finished material of a bone worker active in the vicinity.

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

3.8.22 The assemblage was of a small size (13.38kg) and the number of recordable fragments (NISP) totalled 169, 30 of which were retrieved from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), cat (*Felis catus*), vole (*Microtus* sp.), mole (*Talpa europaea*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), frog (*Rana* sp.) and a single fish vertebra. Much of the assemblage came from the Early-Mid Roman

phase (Phase 3). Early phases (1 and 2) were dominated by sheep/goat remains whereas Phases 3-5 were dominated by cattle.

3.8.23 This size of the assemblage does not allow for specific interpretations to be formed regarding husbandry practices and dietary trends. However, the types of species recovered are typical of what would be expected from domestic food waste during these periods. Ageing data posited that cattle were slaughtered between the ages of 1.5 to 4 years, when the animals reached optimum weight for consumption. The small amount of dental ageing data indicated sheep/goat were slaughtered between 8-13 months up to adulthood. This may be indicative of sheep/goat being exploited for primary and secondary products. The pig ageing evidence would be logical as pigs would have been slaughtered between 1 and 2.5 years as they do not produce significant secondary products. Other species of animal included vole, mouse, frog and fish but these were very rare and originated from environmental samples.

Terrestrial and marine Mollusca (Appendix C.2-C.3)

3.8.24 Four samples were taken and processed to examine the terrestrial mollusca as seen in two Area 3 features; a Phase 2.2 watering hole (**1733**) and Phase 4.2 ditches (interventions **1357** and **1898**, Enclosure **987**). Preservation was good and the limited samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade.

3.8.25 A total of 439g of marine shell or shell fragments were collected by hand from ditches, ring-gullies and layers during the excavation. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, some have suffered post-depositional damage. The bulk of the shell originated from Area 3 from features dating to Phases 2-4, along with Romano-British pottery and other finds, suggesting a relatively long-lived settlement. Shell recovered alongside medieval material most likely relates to post-Roman manuring, with the shells representing general discarded food waste, across this whole period.

Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.4)

3.8.26 In total, 162 samples were collected, with the majority of samples taken from the Bronze Age features, Roman settlement and medieval activity in Area 3. The scarcity of preserved plant remains on site is surprising considering the considerable amount of archaeological activity, particularly in the Roman period. The poor preservation is possibly a reflection on the re-cleaning or maintaining of features but is most likely to be due to the heavy clay matrix of the soils, which is not conducive to preservation.

3.8.27 Evidence from pond **585** (Area 3, Phase 1) showed that the surrounding area was meadowland and open grassland with dumped charred cereal grains of hulled wheat and barley, common cereals cultivated in the Bronze Age. Preserved environmental remains were poorly represented during Phase 2. Fifty-four samples from Phase 3 features were processed and are generally more productive than earlier samples, reflecting increased activity during this phase. Charred cereal grains are present in

approximately half of the samples and are particularly abundant in two. Sample 40 was taken from fill 403 of posthole **402** in Area 2B (Enclosure **372**, Phase 3). It has produced a large and significant assemblage that is mainly comprised of fully-cleaned bread wheat grains with occasional barley, oats (*Avena* sp.) and seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes (*Bromus* sp.). Phase 4 samples were not particularly productive in comparison.

Pollen (Appendix C.5)

3.8.28 Sixteen sub-samples were recovered for pollen analysis. The sub-samples are all from Area 3 and comprise seven from pond **585** (Phase 1), six from waterhole **1733** (Phase 2.2) and three from pit **738** (Phase 5, truncated primary fills of pond **585**). The deposits within the features are of Bronze Age / Romano-British and post-Roman date. Pollen derived from all the features reveals similar assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, suitable for pasture.

Wood (Appendix C.6)

3.8.29 Four pieces of wood were recovered for analysis, all of which originated from fill 710 in pit **598** (Area 3, Phase 1), which truncated the lower fills of pond **585**. Two pieces were considered as roundwood and two as timber elements. All pieces recovered were in poor condition. Two pieces showed signs of charring around their edges with the un-mistakable cross hatching on their surface as well as a friable texture. This feature has been indirectly linked to deposit 613, one of the earliest formed fills from pond **585**, which contained charcoal radiocarbon dated to 2201 – 2033 BC (95.4%). Both this fill and the pit itself were early within the stratigraphic matrix of the pond.

3.8.30 The retained wood shows abraded surfaces on each piece as well as compression damage to the structure of the wood. No evidence of tooling survives. The timbers are degraded with evidence of wet rot and water wear, which is to be expected from items recovered from the base of a waterlogged feature.

3.8.31 The timber and roundwood show no visible signs of working, nor is there evidence of coppicing of the wood or any other woodland maintenance. However, the poor quality and abraded surface could be a reason for this in addition to the limited assemblage from this site.

Radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.7)

3.8.32 Four samples were selected for radiocarbon dating.

3.8.33 One sample from a lower fill 613 of pond **585** (Area 3, Phase 1) contained charcoal from a fragment of *alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellane* and was calibrated to a date between 2201-2033 cal. BC (SUERC-81625; 95.4% probability; 3722 ± 28 BP), placing it within the Early Bronze Age period.

3.8.34 One sample was taken from sheep bone from the top fill 709 of pit **598** (Phase 1), located towards the base of pond **585**, which dated between 1371 – 1124 cal. BC

(SUERC-86049; 95.4% probability; 2992 ± 28 BP), towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age and beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

- 3.8.35 One sample was taken from the fill deposit (1934) of pit **1933** (Phase 1, pit group 598) from unidentified charcoal which dated between 2134 – 1939 cal. BC (SUERC-86051; 95.4% probability; 3648 ± 28 BP), firmly in the Early Bronze Age.
- 3.8.36 One sample was taken from base fill 740 of pit **738** (Phase 5) from barley (*hordeum vulgare*) which dated between 907-1116 cal. AD (SUERC-86050; 95.4% probability; 1026 ± 28 BP), indicating a Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval date.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The investigations conducted as part of the Progress Power Project have provided significant insights into the character of the claylands on and around Eye Airfield. Prior to the project, this area of Suffolk had not been subject to extensive fieldwork investigation, though the potential ancient origins of the landscape had been widely discussed in the literature (*e.g.* Martin 1999a; Williamson 1987; 1998; 1999; 2016). However, in the four years between 2014 and 2018 fieldwork by various methods has explored an extensive swathe of the clayland here: 68ha of geophysical survey, the excavation of 106 evaluation trenches, and just under 2ha of open area excavation. This final discussion aims to bring together the results of the project, primarily focusing on those from the excavations in Areas 2 and 3. It considers these in relation to the known archaeology from the surrounding area, including other sites investigated in the vicinity. The discussion is framed both chronologically and thematically, with reference made to the seven research questions (RQs) previously defined in the discussion section of the post-excavation assessment report (Collie 2019).

4.2 The Bronze Age

The nature of the Bronze Age activity

RQ1. What date is the burnt mound, and what activities were being conducted on and around it?

RQ2. 2. Is there evidence for the repeated use of the burnt mound?

4.2.1 Whilst very few cut features in the excavation areas can be assigned a prehistoric date, there was a clear focus of Bronze Age activity in the east of Area 3, centred around pond **585**. This large, natural, water-filled hollow, likely to have been of periglacial origin, was utilised over the course of the late 3rd and 2nd millennium BC, and was associated with the formation of a burnt flint mound to the north-west. Though the two features – pond and mound – are inextricably linked (as discussed below), there is merit to considering each in turn to better address questions of character, date, duration and function, pertinent to the project aims and objective (see Section 2.1-2.2).

The burnt mound: character, scale and function

4.2.2 The burnt mound was poorly preserved. While no primary *in situ* deposits of calcined flint and charcoal survived truncation by later activity and ploughing, the remnants of this accumulation were preserved in the form of high densities of residual burnt flint in the fills of surrounding features, and a scatter of burnt flint in the ploughsoil. There was also a darkened charcoal staining to the top of some of the features in the vicinity (and clay natural), which appear to correlate the with the burnt flint spread.

- 4.2.3 The distribution of burnt flint and charcoal staining has allowed for a general reconstruction of the original burnt mound area, as depicted in Figures 10 and 11. This is mapped as covering c. 114m², though some allowance must be made for the displacement of material from later activity. This is similar in size to the published burnt mound at Northwold in south-west Norfolk (Crowson 2004, 5), but is roughly half the area of the mound recorded at Scole, c. 4km to the north-east of Eye Airfield, on the south banks of the River Waveney (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 22). The deposits in these mounds survived to depths of 0.35-0.65m respectively. At Eye, the interventions along the southern boundary of Enclosure **514** were filled with dark, burnt flint-rich silts to a depth of 0.3m, suggesting mound deposits may have been of similar thickness in their original state.
- 4.2.4 Examination of the plots in Figure 11 indicate that burnt flint was concentrated in interventions in the central and southern area of the mapped spread, suggesting the main dumps of flint in the mound were located in the zone closest to pond **585**. This distribution broadly correlates with the higher densities of burnt flint in the south-east corner of the ploughsoil sample grid (squares 18, 24, 28-30, 33-34 and 36), suggesting the ploughsoil results are reasonably representative of those below ground (despite the sample grid being located slightly west of the mapped spread from the excavation results). The flint itself generally takes the form of calcined, heavily crazed and shattered fragments, with some less heavily burnt, reddened and cracked pieces (see Appendix B.4). Most are between 10-30mm in diameter, and are considerably smaller than the unburnt flint nodules found naturally in the clays on site and in the ploughsoil – presumably the source material (fairly low grade flint, often frost cracked; most probably unsuitable for knapping). The small size range of the burnt flint suggests the raw materials had been extensively reduced and fragmented through repeated episodes of heating and cooling, this material being dumped when it became too small to handle and function.
- 4.2.5 Further estimates of the volume of flint likely to have accumulated in the burnt mound are difficult to measure, not least because the material was not uniformly distributed across the spread, as indicated above. However, some ballpark figures can be generated from the ploughsoil sampling totals. Taking an average weight of 6.9g of burnt flint per litre of soil (based on tallies from sample grid squares that overlap with the mapped spread from the excavation, *i.e.* grid squares 11-12, 16-18, 21-24, 27-30, 33-36), and assuming a soil volume of 500 litres per 1m², it is estimated that the mound may have contained around 393kg of burnt flint (6.9 x 500 x 114/1000). This is likely to be an underestimation or minimum, given that ploughing has dispersed the mound material over the centuries, but provides some measure of the quantity of spent burnt flint that amassed. Combined with data on the size of the material and area of the mound, this points to repeated episodes of activity, and long-term use of the site.
- 4.2.6 Expanding further on the mechanics and duration of activity directly associated with mound formation is problematic, given the material is not *in situ*. Indeed, dating is dependent on the radiocarbon determinations achieved for the deposits in pond **585**, and the inferred functional link between the mound and pond as an integrated

'complex' (see below). The proximity of the burnt mound to pond **585**, and the fact that burnt flint was recovered from the pond silts certainly indicates that the two are contemporary. The relationship between water and burnt flint mounds is also well attested in the region, whether mounds are situated by waterways, ponds or water-filled hollows (e.g. Crowson 2004). As such, there is no reason to suspect that the functional link is any different at Eye. That being said, beyond the obvious inference that flint and water were being heated in this context, there are no clues as to the specific nature of tasks conducted. Evidence that may have provided this from associated features is missing, since pits, post-holes and trough-like gullies commonly found within and beneath burnt mounds are entirely absent. This may partly be explained by truncation, though similar fixtures of Roman date survive in the vicinity.

- 4.2.7 Other finds are also remarkably scarce, with only one worked flint recovered from features within the mapped extent of the burnt flint spread, with a further six recovered within a 20m radius. This contrasts to the extraordinary wealth of worked flint finds recovered from Burnt Mound 1 at Marham Park, Bury St Edmunds, which included 305 flint tools, utilised blades and utilised flakes (Green 2018). This site yielded strong evidence for cooking activities and the preparation of hides. The paucity of associated finds from Eye is intriguing and suggests that the activities responsible for the generation and accumulation of burnt flint at this location were perhaps different to those from Marham Park, or those which give rise to conventional repertoires of Bronze Age refuse in 'domestic' settings: pottery, bone, worked flint, quern fragments etc. Activities such as shaping wood with the aid of steam, soaking skins, or fulling cloth may leave little to no archaeological trace under normal circumstances. Nor might some cooking practices, of the use of water and steam for washing/bathing and saunas-like cleansing.

Pond 585: character, date and use

- 4.2.8 Pond **585** was situated just 4m south-east of the burnt mound, and was a large, natural, water-filled hollow, probably formed from the solution of the underlying chalk bedrock. The excavation revealed this to have a long history of sedimentation, with one of the lowest deposits exposed associated with an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon determination of 2001 – 2033 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-81625; 3722±28 BP; Appendix C.7). Pollen recovered from these lower fills hints at a landscape already cleared and under management (discussed below), whilst tiny flecks of burnt flint observed during fieldwork suggest the burnt mound was already being formed around this time. The date is certainly consistent with the known currency of burnt mounds, and a complementary radiocarbon determination of 2134 – 1939 cal. BC (SUERC-86051; 95.4% probability; 3648 ±28 BP; Appendix C.7) was delivered from charcoal in pit **1933** (which contained 1.8kg of burnt flint in the sample – see Appendix C.4), which cut through silts on the shallow western side of the pond.
- 4.2.9 On the steeper eastern side of the pond, pits **604** and **598** were cut into the lower silts, and provide evidence for the active modification and maintenance of this natural feature. These pits effectively functioned as waterholes, and were dug to

penetrate the water table. The fact that this was necessary implies that the pond did not contain standing water all year round, and in its natural state was probably a damp-ground hollow during summer months. Pit **598** contained burnt flint in its basal fills, which may indicate that the activities responsible for the formation of the adjacent mound were still being conducted whilst this pit was in use (see above). Importantly, the lower pit deposits are associated with a radiocarbon date of 1371 – 1124 cal. BC (SUERC-86049; 95.4% probability; 2992 ± 28 BP; Appendix C.7), placing its infilling towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age to the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age. This date, together with that from pit **1933** and the basal fills of pond **585** are likely to bracket the currency of burnt mound formation, placing the ‘complex’ in the Early-Middle Bronze Age.

- 4.2.10 As well as providing water for heating with hot flints, the pond and its waterholes probably served as a direct water source for livestock. The shape of this feature appears ideally suited to this function, with shallow sides to the west allowing cattle to enter unaided. Indeed, this may have been the primary function of the feature.

The Bronze Age environment and wider landscape

RQ3. What was the immediate landscape like when the burnt mound was in use?

RQ4. How does the Bronze activity at Eye relate to that in the surrounding landscape?

- 4.2.11 The analysis of pollen recovered from samples taken from the lower silts of pond **585** (fill 602-3 and 613) provides important information on the local environment during the earlier Bronze Age – the period that the burnt mound complex was in use (see above). The results, detailed in Appendix C.5, are suggestive of an open, grassy landscape with plants associated with damp meadow and/or with rough ground. These signatures are characteristic of predominately pastoral landscapes, created and sustained by livestock grazing. Moreover, the record includes fungal spores of *Sordaria*, which are commonly found in the faeces/dung of herbivores, and might be expected in a context where livestock were utilising a waterhole. Indicators of fresh water aquatic and semi-aquatic species were also identified, with proxies of trampled soils in the vicinity. Again, this would be expected around a waterhole and lends further weight to the suggestion that the complex probably functioned (in part) as a water source for livestock, presumably cattle (which have the greatest needs for a reliable water source).
- 4.2.12 The pollen record also reveals evidence of trees and shrubs in the wider landscape, with signs that pockets of mixed deciduous woodland existed, as well as woodland on damp soils. Similarly, there are hints of arable cultivation, with cereal-type pollen possibly related to the growing of barley and wheat/oats. These suggest that the wider landscape was more of a mosaic, though the immediate setting was principally open and grassy.
- 4.2.13 In some respects the pollen signature is fairly typical of prehistoric waterholes in Eastern England. However, most of these tend to be located on the lighter geologies of the region’s river valleys, along with the bulk of evidence for prehistoric activity, particularly in the earlier Bronze Age. By contrast, the pond and burnt mound

complex here is in-land, and rests on the heavier clay soils c. 1.3km north of the nearest watercourse (an east flowing tributary of the River Dove). It should be stressed that this is not a typical landscape context, and the environment of such claylands in Suffolk are conventionally thought to be have been heavily wooded in the earlier Bronze Age (Martin 1999b, 40). The palynological evidence and associated radiocarbon dates achieved at Eye now bring this into question, and provide a markedly different perspective on Suffolk's northern clayland interfluvies. Primarily, they indicate that woodland clearance was already at an advanced stage in the Early Bronze Age, matching the picture now emerging from Suffolk's river valleys (Geary *et al.* 2016). In particular the results resonate with the pollen sequence from the Oakley palaeochannel at Scole in the Waveney Valley, which suggests that woodland was cleared wholesale from the valley floor by the Middle Bronze Age (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 213).

- 4.2.14 This still begs the question of how widespread clayland woodland clearance might have been in this period in Suffolk. Are the results simply an anomaly? Unfortunately, 'off site' pollen sequences from the claylands are rare, and those that would prove extremely useful, such as that from Diss Mere (Peglar *et al.* 1989), have no radiocarbon dates (see Wilshire and Murphy 1999 for review). The chronology is therefore uncertain, and hinges upon a set of inferred correlations which may be unfounded. However, in the immediate landscape the picture of an open, grassy landscape is corroborated by the analysis of pollen from another Bronze Age waterhole recently excavated on Eye Airfield, c. 750m to the south-west of pond **585** (Kwiatkowska 2019). The palynological evidence from this feature is remarkably similar, and the waterhole is associated with Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dates and Deverel-Rimbury pottery.
- 4.2.15 Combined, these results leave little doubt that this part of the clayland was cleared at an early date, though it would be unwise to suggest that woodland clearance was necessary uniform and universal across northern Suffolk in the Bronze Age: the clayland is not a monolithic entity, and variation in sequence and trajectory should be anticipated. In terms of the archaeological imprint of activity associated with this clearance and grazing, what can be said is that the material residues are remarkably thin. Aside from the burnt mound complex, there are no other cut features or deposits dated to this period at the site – or to prehistory more generally. Instead, what survives are residual worked and burnt flints in Roman features. The distribution of these is nonetheless informative. The plot in Figure 10 shows a broad scatter of finds c. 70m north-west of the burnt mound complex, suggesting a light swathe of activity removed from the burnt mound focus. Similarly, in neighbouring excavations on Eye Airfield, a dispersed scatter of postholes and small pits were the only features contemporary with the waterhole (Kwiatkowska 2019).
- 4.2.16 In neither case do the remains appear to represent Bronze Age settlements *per se*, but are rather the traces of short term stays or task-specific activities within the pasture, leaving a 'light' archaeological signature (one that will scarcely register outside of large scale excavation). Such ephemeral activities were probably carried out during repeat visits to the waterhole or burnt mound complex on each site, as

these features were the more permanent fixtures of the landscape. Visits or stays at these water sources were probably dictated by seasonal cycles linked to the movement of livestock between blocks of summer and winter pasture, from valley side to clayland plateau. They may have involved only certain members of the community, primarily those given the responsibility of tending, droving and protecting livestock. In short, these landscapes were not home to any form of permanent occupation, but were set points within the agricultural/pastoral round. These activities were extensive, which may account for other stray finds of flint from the clays in the surrounding landscape (e.g. YAX 007; EYE 128).

- 4.2.17 The form of Early Bronze Age occupancy or utilisation that characterises the clayland at Eye stands in stark contrast to that on the lighter soils of the region's river valleys. This is brought into sharp relief when the results of the current investigation are compared to those from Hartismere High School on the river valley gravels c. 1.2km to the south-east (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083). Investigation here revealed a series of pits, earlier Bronze Age burials and evidence for sustained Bronze Age settlement, together with an array of finds common to 'domestic' sites. More readily identifiable and comprehensible, such remains represent sustained forms of residency and investment, and have tended to capture the spotlight of archaeological investigation and research. However, the activities on lighter soils and clay need to be considered together to gain a full sense of how the Bronze Age landscape was occupied and utilised, with the results from Eye helping to redress these imbalances, providing new insight into the activities on the clay in this period.

4.3 Romano-British

Site sequence and settlement form

RQ5. Can the development of the settlement in Area 3 be defined further, and is it possible to distinguish different areas of activity within the site?

Phase 2: Establishment of settlement

- 4.3.1 Permanent settlement was established at the site around the mid-first century AD (Phase 2), and was focused on the western side of Area 3 (Figs. 12 and 31). The excavations have revealed traces of farmstead-type occupation with a spread of eight roundhouses, an east to west aligned trackway, ditches and a series of pits. The dating resolution afforded by the finds, particularly the pottery, is not sufficient to unpick the order in which the structures were built and used, though it is clear that not all of them (on spatial grounds alone) could have been contemporary. On stratigraphic grounds, Roundhouse **1185** was probably the earliest in the building sequence, and predates the construction of Trackway **1055**. The sequence of the seven roundhouses to the west is harder to untangle, not least because many were poorly preserved and defined by shallow, truncated fragments of ring-gully. Nevertheless, several important observations about the form and arrangement of the structures can be made.

- 4.3.2 Firstly, the buildings are broadly arranged in a north to south line, with Roundhouse **1348** at the north and Roundhouse **1807** to the south. These are all cited at the western end of Trackway **1055**, perpendicular to its east-west axis. The alignment also mirrors the north-south orientation of Ditch group **561**, c. 100m to the east, suggesting the settlement and surroundings were structured and organised along north to south and east to west lines. Secondly, the roundhouses are of varying dimensions. Whilst **1378**, **1403**, **1531**, and **1807** all fall within the 9-13m diameter range, which is typical of later Iron Age/early Romano-British roundhouses, those of **1348**, **1362** and **1519** are less than 8m in diameter.
- 4.3.3 The larger buildings are interpreted as domestic structures. Most of the finds from Phase 2 derived from these buildings and the features in their immediate vicinity, especially contemporary pottery (Fig. 27). Roundhouse **1531** was also associated with a scatter of small finds including brooches (Fig. 25). The distribution of finds suggest that many day-to-day activities were conducted in and around these larger structures, with spent material, animal bone, and waste charred cereals accumulating in the gullies, pits and surrounding ditches.
- 4.3.4 The group of small buildings are unlikely to have been dwellings, and are best interpreted as ancillary structures. Furthermore, the close spatial relationship between the smaller ancillary structures and large roundhouses suggest some may have been paired, perhaps as functional 'household units'. One such grouping would include Roundhouse **1531** and **1519**: the former being the main dwelling yielding most of the finds; the later an ancillary structure. In fact, the buildings may have been physically linked by gully **1611**, and both were partially enclosed together by trackway ditch **1504** on the west, and ditch **1169** to the east.
- 4.3.5 The pairing of buildings in this fashion is not uncommon in Iron Age contexts in Eastern England (*e.g.* Saxmundham, Suffolk (Billington *et al.* 2019); Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (Evans and Hodder 2006); Mucking, Essex (Evans *et al.* 2016)), and recalls the close spatial association between a large and small roundhouse from Area 8 at Scole (Roundhouses 80204 and 80220; Ashwin and Tester 2014, 123-5, fig. 3.14). These structures are broadly contemporary with those at Eye, and may suggest that roundhouse pairing was still commonplace in the local area during the mid-first to mid-second century AD. Other roundhouse pairings at Eye can also be inferred. As the projected wall lines of Roundhouses **1378** and **1362** overlap, these structures could not have been contemporary. However, Roundhouse **1378** may be paired with **1348**, whilst Roundhouse **1403** may have been paired with **1362**. In each case the small structures would have been c. 10m to the north/north-west of the larger, and could imply that one pair was a direct replacement of the other.
- 4.3.6 Pulling these arguments and observations together, the settlement zone in the west of Area 3 is likely to have comprised just one or two paired roundhouse units at any one moment in time. This means that the eight structures on the site probably represent a maximum of only three or four phases of re-building, with each episode of construction and abandonment potentially linked to the life cycle of the inhabitants (Brück 1999). A pattern of generational relocation and re-building within

the same area of the site would certainly account for the number of buildings over the timeframe envisaged for the Phase 2 settlement.

- 4.3.7 In terms of social configuration, the presence of only one or two contemporary structures would suggest occupation by small-scale social groupings, almost certainly organised around a family unit with close-kin relations. These appear to have been the social foundations of most small, spatially discrete farmstead-type settlements in the later Iron Age in Eastern England, and continued to be the socio-economic building blocks of the rural landscape post-conquest. As for the general morphology of the settlement, the farmstead is broadly unenclosed and 'organic' in form. Roundhouse architecture is clearly rooted in the native Iron Age tradition, as is the character of the meandering ditches that define Trackway **1055** and Ditch Group **561**; the former partially enclosing Roundhouses **1531** and **1519**. In general, the settlement has some parallels with contemporary farmstead-type sites published from West Row, Suffolk (West 1989), or Kilverstone (Garrow *et al.* 2006) and the Snettisham Bypass, Norfolk (Flitcroft 2001), in as far as the layouts are fairly organic, sprawling and have varying, often discontinuous ditch-defined components. Collectively these demonstrate the persistence and continuity of some landscape forms and architectural traditions across the Iron Age-Roman transition, and are more pronounced in northern East Anglia than in other parts of the region.

Phase 3: Settlement enclosure and creation of surrounding paddocks and ditch-defined fields

- 4.3.8 On first appearances the evidence suggests there was a dramatic shift in the structure and morphology of settlement between Phases 2 and 3, particularly in Area 3 (Figs. 14-15 and 31). Most notable was the appearance of a regular system of rectilinear enclosures, trackways and ditched boundaries that defined a series of paddocks and fields. Roundhouses ceased to be constructed, and instead a series of rectilinear post-built buildings were found (Structure **498**, **651**, **853** and Posthole group **645**), all located towards the southern and south-eastern edges of Area 3. The distribution of these structures contrasts markedly with those from Phase 2 and adds to the impression that Phase 3 saw a significant reorganisation of settlement space. Whilst this is true to a considerable extent, there are aspects of continuity in the wider layout of Area 3 that are important to acknowledge, as well as biases in the visibility of buildings that require recognition.
- 4.3.9 With regards to the wider organisation of the site, the orientation of ditch boundaries and enclosures of Phase 3 were structured along the same broad north-south and east-west lines as those which framed the layout of the Phase 2 settlement. Of central importance was the east-west alignment of Trackway **1055**. Though this routeway was replaced by Trackway **1002** in Phase 3.1, Trackway **1055** remained a relict feature in the centre of Area 3, perhaps preserved in outline by flanking hedgerows or remnant banks. This formed a major axial boundary in development of the Phase 3 settlement, and 'set' the orientation of number of enclosures. It not only served as the northern boundary of Enclosure **1135** in Phase 3.1, but was re-cut on a more regular east-west line in Phase 3.2, where it divided a formal ladder-like arrangement of paddocks to the south (Enclosures **827**, **819** and

- 1141**), from the less-structured network of pits, ditches, postholes and small enclosures to the north (Enclosures **1124**, **1287**, Spread **1311**, **1033**, Posthole Group **1407** and surrounding pits).
- 4.3.10 The north to south 'grain' in the alignment of features, evident from Phase 2, was also preserved in the axis of Trackway **1360** in the west of the site, which linked to Enclosure **1159**. Interestingly, ditch **1360** almost appears to flank the former north-south line of roundhouses from Phase 2, and is situated just to the rear of Roundhouses **1348**, **1362**, **1378** and **1531**. This may imply that it was set out along an existing boundary, such as a hedge, which may also explain the linear arrangement of the structures in Phase 2. Whatever the exact details, it is clear that the main north to south and east to west framework of alignment continued across Phase 2 and 3 despite the other more obvious changes in settlement morphology.
- 4.3.11 Another facet of continuity that requires consideration is the location and visibility of structures in Phase 3. Mention has already been made of the post-built buildings in the south and south-east of Area 3 (discussed further below), but there are other indications of potential structures which have left less obvious earth-fast archaeological traces. The identification of Roman rural structures is often problematic, and even on major settlement sites there are often fewer buildings than might have otherwise been anticipated given levels of activity and the inferred duration of occupation. This appears to be the case at Eye, though there are indications that buildings may have been present along the western side of Area 3, broadly in the same zone as the roundhouses in Phase 2. Their presence is hinted at by the small size of certain ditched enclosures/sub-enclosures, such as Enclosure **1364** in Phase 3.1, and in Phase 3.2, Enclosure **1443**, and the ditched subdivisions and gullies in the north-east corner of Enclosure **1159**. In each instance, the enclosed space is sufficient to have contained a single rectilinear structure, broadly equivalent in area to that encircled by the gullies of the larger roundhouses in Phase 2 (c. 100-150m²). No traces of footings or slots for sills survived in Enclosures **1364** and **1443**, but a series of linear gullies in the north-east corner of Enclosure **1159** may have formed beam-slots for a building (**1848**, **1854**, **1856**, **1858**).
- 4.3.12 Other negative spaces that may have housed structures include a subdivision in the south-east corner of Enclosure **1159** formed by ditches **1805** and **1818**, or the area of the sub-square space formed by ditches **1805**, **1842** and **1863** immediately south of Enclosure **1159** at the edge of Area 3. These are plausible candidates for building locations, though the size of these spaces probably precludes them from being the site of dwellings. However, what this does demonstrate is the likelihood that there were structures right along the western side of Area 3 in the same location as in Phase 2. The architecture of these buildings may have changed significantly (from roundhouses to rectilinear structures), but the focus in this zone continued.
- 4.3.13 What then of the more obvious buildings in the south and south-east of the site? These were clearly created by a different construction technique based on postholes, and have left more tangible rectilinear ground plans. The three buildings in the south-east corner, in and around Enclosure **514**, appear to form a coherent group, and are carefully arranged in respect to the surrounding ditches and the partitions

they form (Structures **498**, **651** and Posthole group **645**). None of the buildings are large. Structure **498** measures just 6m by 6m; Structure **651** is 8m by 4m (and possibly included some beam-plot elements), and the building formed by Posthole group **645** measures 3m by 4m. A fourth rectangular building, Structure **853**, lay in the south of the site within Enclosure **839**. This displayed a regular ground plan, but is again small, measuring just 6m by 5m.

- 4.3.14 Such post-built buildings are relatively common on rural Roman sites, and the Eye examples can be paralleled with published structures, including those from Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014) and Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy *et al.* 2009). These buildings are best interpreted as sheds or small ancillary structures, with enclosed areas of 12-36m². They are located on the margins of the main focus of occupation in Phase 3.2, and are adjacent to ditched boundaries that mark the beginnings of external fields. This is an ideal location for sheds to store tools and/or agricultural produce. They may even have served as spaces for some processing activities, or could have been used to pen animals at certain times of the year. Structures **498** and **651** potentially functioned as livestock byres, and were positioned by pond **582** which would still have been a damp ground hollow/dew pond providing a seasonal water source for animals in the Roman period. The complex of interrelated buildings, ditches and postholes in this area of the site certainly has a sense of coherency and organisation, and may have been geared towards the close control of livestock movement. This would have been important at particular points in the agricultural calendar, such as at times when livestock had to be separated and sorted for slaughter or castration, or when animals needed to be brought in for birthing, monitoring when sick, or simply overwintering.
- 4.3.15 Few finds were recovered from the post-built structures or their immediate surroundings, making it difficult to flesh-out the details of their function further. Some sherds of pottery were found in association with Structure **494** and Enclosure **514**, whilst fragments of animal bone – principally cattle – were recovered from a wider area across the eastern part of site, just outside the complex of post-built structures in this zone. However, densities were low, particularly when compared to the site-wide distributions displayed in Figures 25 and 28-30. They show that concentrations of pottery, animal bone and small finds were all located in the central and south-western parts of Area 3, away from the post-built structures. This lends weight to the notion that they were on the margins of the settlement and had a largely agricultural function. Admittedly, these artefact concentrations only partly overlap with the suggested location of structures in the western half of Area 3, notably those in and around Enclosure **1159**. Nevertheless, there is a closer spatial relationship, and even if the buildings themselves were kept clean and free of refuse (unlike in Phase 2), material accumulated in the surrounding features. The implication here must be that some of the buildings in the western side of Area 3 were residential dwellings, located in the same zone as those in Phase 2.
- 4.3.16 Further insights into the use of space can be gleaned from the distribution of finds. In terms of pottery (Fig. 28), the two main concentrations are found in and around Enclosure **1159** (which may have housed two buildings – see above), and in the

northern central part of Area 3, north of Phase 3.2 ditch **1053**. This latter concentration occurs across part of the site where a series of pits, postholes, hollows, spreads and loosely defined enclosures were revealed. The impression is one of an area of intensive activity where a variety of tasks were conducted, resulting in the cutting and reworking of features over the course of occupation. The fact that most of the pottery derived from this zone suggests that refuse was allowed to accumulate here, or more likely, was purposefully moved and stored in this zone in surface middens: spreads **1311** and **1033** perhaps being the remnants of these piles. There are also concentrations of small finds, quern fragments and animal bone in this area. The small finds include various fixtures and fittings (Fig. 25), but also an item of personal adornment (a finger ring; SF24). The animal bone is similarly varied (Fig. 29-30), and comprises cattle, sheep, horse, and pig. Combined, these suggest that a diverse and mixed material refuse was being generated and pooled in this area as various activities were carried out. This was a busy, messy, active part of the settlement, and can be envisaged as the main yard-like area where most routine tasks were carried out.

4.3.17 Stepping back from this detail, what emerges from the development of the settlement in Phase 3 is a picture of an organised farmstead. Whilst there was clearly a process of continual reworking and modification of parts of Area 3 over the course of the mid second to early third century AD, creating some complexity to the stratigraphy and sequencing, the general morphology of the site was more typically Romano-British in Phase 3, displaying a greater degree of structure in the organisation of space. At the risk of over simplification, it appears that domestic structures were cited on the western side of Area 3, broadly in the same location as they had been in Phase 2. In Phase 3.2, some of these were enclosed within Enclosure **1159** which had an associated north to south aligned trackway (**1360**). East of these features, and occupying the northern central part of Area 3 was a less-formal arrangement of pits, postholes, spreads and enclosed elements that define the main yard-like working area of the farmstead. As noted above, this was an area of intensive activity, where most of the detritus of settlement accumulated. The southern boundary of this area was delineated by ditch **1053**, constructed along the former line of Trackway **1055** from Phase 2. The boundary separated the yard area from a ladder-like arrangement of paddocks to the south (Enclosures **827**, **819** and **1141**), which in turn were linked to a series of post-built structures in the south and east of Area 3. These are interpreted as agricultural buildings – sheds or possibly byres – and were cited on the periphery of the farmstead next to ditches belonging to an external field system.

4.3.18 In summary, it is possible to define the main components of the settlement/farmstead in Area 3, and comprehend the zoning of space. This was relatively formalised in Phase 3, and whilst it is clear that there were aspects of continuity from Phase 2 (principally in the main north-south and east-west alignment of features and the location of dwellings), the settlement was reorganised and subsequently developed around a regularised system of rectilinear enclosures, trackways and ditched boundaries demarcating spaces for different activities. The

overall form of the farmstead is more readily identifiable as ‘Roman’, with a regularity common to published sites such as Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016) and Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy *et al.* 2009).

4.3.19 A greater ‘order’ is also seen in the landscape south of Area 3, in the structure of a field system which becomes visible for the first time in this period. Here, evaluation in 2017 revealed a series of east-north-east to west-south-west aligned cultivation gullies across Trenches 65, 69, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81, covering at least c. 4.5ha (Gilmour 2017). The character and orientation of these gullies matches that of the Phase 3.1 features in Ditch Group **812**, and suggests that they belong to the same extensive cultivation system. Further to the south-west, the excavations in Area 2B revealed components of two ditched enclosures (**427** and **400**) and a north to south aligned trackway (**429**; Fig. 33). The ditches of Trackway **429** were also exposed in excavations to the north at the Cranswick Processing Plant site (YAX 041; Kwiatkowska 2019), and can be traced along a slightly sinuous line for c. 200m, where they are associated with other field boundaries. Combined, this suggests that the area on and around Eye Airfield was now partitioned by an extensive network of ditch-defined fields, indicative of a developed and closely managed agrarian landscape.

Phase 4: The end of settlement and the creation of new enclosures

4.3.20 Ceramic dating suggests that settlement-related activity in Area 3 declined during the early third century AD. The farmstead which had developed over the course of two centuries, peaking in a formal arrangement of small compounds and structures in Phase 3.2, was abandoned and replaced by the construction of a large agricultural enclosure (**941**, and later modified as Enclosure **987**; Figs. 19 and 32). This heralds the beginning of Phase 4, and the final phase of Roman activity at the site.

4.3.21 The construction and later modification of the rectilinear enclosure (**941** and **987**) occurred across the northern part of Area 3. It was laid out along the same dominant north-south to east-west axis as ditches and compounds in the Phase 3 farmstead complex, but cut across the main components of this former settlement area (*e.g.* Enclosures **819**, **827**, **1124**, **1141**, **1159**, Trackway **1360** and ditch **1053**). In its earliest manifestation in Phase 4.1, the most striking feature of the enclosure was long curving ditch **941**, which formed the southern boundary of the compound. Parts of this ditch line were still extant in Phase 4.2 when the enclosure (**987**) was modified. In its adjusted form - as Enclosure **987** - the compound was probably accessed from the south-west, with the line of ditches **941**, **987** and **1678** providing a funnel-like entrance c. 10m wide into the south-west corner (later blocked by ditch **1687**). The purpose of this enclosure is not immediately apparent, but given the overall size and shape of the entrance, it may have functioned as a stock compound. It was clearly part of a wider system of new boundaries and new field divisions in the surrounding landscape, as evidenced by several small ditches emanating from the enclosure along the western side of Area 3.

4.3.22 A series of new enclosures were also set out in Area 2A during Phase 4 (Fig. 33). In Phase 4.1, ditches forming two adjoining rectilinear enclosures were constructed

(303), both sharing a north to south and east to west orientation. These were superseded by Enclosure 310 in Phase 4.2, which had a slightly different alignment. The question of why these changes occurred, and why new ditch systems appear to have been modified in relatively quick succession is difficult to answer, particularly in Area 2 where the orientation of boundaries shifted between Phase 4.1 and 4.2. Whatever the causes, the changes were significant and widespread (new divisions were apparent in both excavation areas, c. 1km apart). If nothing else, they indicated an intensification of agricultural activity on the clay, and a desire to expand the partitioning and control of parcels of land towards the end of the Roman period.

The status of the Roman settlement and its relationship to other sites in the local landscape

RQ6. What was the status of the Roman settlement in Area 3, and how did this relate to the Roman archaeology in the surrounding landscape?

- 4.3.23 Whilst status is never straightforward to discern from the archaeological record, the excavation at Eye Airfield yielded a relatively small artefact assemblage for a Roman site, and one which contained few signs of obvious material wealth. Given the site witnessed occupation from the mid first to early fourth century, the recovery of just 2534 pottery sherds (Appendix B.6) and 32 items of metalwork (Appendix B.1-2) is in-substantial. Of note is the recovery of just two coins, despite the site being metal detected by an experienced user. Coins are less common on earlier Roman sites than later ones, but given settlement activity appears to have peaked during the mid second to early third century AD (Phase 3), this tally is un-usually small. In fact, most of the copper-alloy artefacts recovered were brooches dating from the late first century BC to mid second century AD, and associated with the Area 3, Phase 2 settlement around the line of roundhouses. These may indicate that the occupants kept abreast of changing fashions in dress, but the number and range is typical of small scale Roman rural sites of the period and region (Appendix B.1).
- 4.3.24 The pottery provides a similar picture and is primarily composed of local wares procured from the Wattisfield region (Appendix B.6). In some respects, this is not surprising as Wattisfield lies 12km to the west, though a higher level of imported wares might have been anticipated in light of the site's proximity to Pye Road, just c. 600m to the west. The Roman road was probably constructed in the later first century AD (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 215) and was the main route between *Camulodunum* (Colchester) and *Venta Icenorum* (near Norwich), via major local centres at Scole to the north and Coddendam to the south. As goods and imports would have flowed along this road, it is noteworthy that the level of imported pottery was only 2% at the site (Appendix B.6), suggesting the occupants were either unwilling or unable to exploit the access opportunities they were afforded.
- 4.3.25 The character of the faunal assemblage is also typical of rural Roman farmsteads, though again, the size of the assemblage is small, limiting the conclusion that can be drawn (Appendix C.1). As with the pottery, most of the material derived from the Area 3 settlement occurred in Phases 2 and 3. The normal mix of domestic species is

represented (cattle, sheep, pig and horse), with cattle forming the mainstay of the economy. Beef production is hinted at in the ageing dating, whilst that for sheep suggest they may have been kept for meat, milk and wool. Pigs formed a minor component, and horses were probably utilised for traction and transportation. The environmental remains add to a picture of a mixed farming regime (Appendix C.4). Charred cereal grains were found in small numbers, but were widespread in the samples, with hulled wheat (emmer/spelt), bread wheat, barley, rye, oats, and occasional legumes present.

- 4.3.26 Overall, the character of the material assemblages are typical of small-scale rural farmsteads of the period and region. Despite the changes in the layout of settlement and types of buildings constructed between Phases 2 and 3, there is no evidence that the site or its occupants achieved a status beyond a small rural farmstead. In fact, the number of domestic structures in use at any one time probably remained relatively stable, as too did the size and basic social complexion of the occupying group. This was most likely organised around an extended family unit. As discussed above, such kin-based groupings were probably the social foundations of small, spatially discrete farmstead-type rural settlements in Eastern England in the Roman period. However, none would have been completely autonomous, and would have had some relations of dependence with other families to meet the demands of the agricultural round. This would have been particularly important during harvest, or at any time when a larger labour force was required for farming or construction.
- 4.3.27 These networks would have been provided by surrounding farmsteads, and there is some evidence that the settlement in Area 3 was one of a number of such sites in the local landscape. The location of these sites is probably indicated by the various metalwork scatters and stray finds of pottery recorded in the Suffolk HER to the north and north-west (YAX 002, YAX 005-6; TDE 04 and TDE 017). Other recent investigations on Eye Airfield, c. 900m to the north, have also revealed Early Roman features suggestive of occupation (Cuthbert 2018; BRM 134), whilst excavations at Hartismere High School, c. 1.1km to the south-east, have uncovered later Roman settlement activity dating from 3rd century AD (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083).
- 4.3.28 Though it is far from certain that all these sites were contemporary (or were of similar status), the evidence points towards a developed and well-populated rural landscape around the airfield. Sites are largely within 1km of one another, and additional fieldwork may further fill this picture. In neighbouring Cambridgeshire, it is not uncommon for Roman sites on the clay to be distributed at distances of c. 500m apart, and so similar settlement densities may be envisaged. Though difficult to work and manage, clays are fertile and agriculturally productive, and could have supported a fairly dense settlement pattern.
- 4.3.29 Rural development may have been further spurred by the proximity and growth of the Roman 'Small Town' at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014), located just 3.5km to the north along Pye Road. Scole was a major Roman centre and it is plausible that many of the sites in its hinterland were established following its foundation. On this theme, it is interesting to note that the development sequence of the settlement in Area 3 mirrors some aspects of that at Scole, in terms of changes and signs of decline. In

particular, the changes in settlement form and field morphology between Phases 2 and 3 occurred at the same time that a degree of centralised planning becomes evident at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 217). If changes here dictated a reorganisation of the satellite settlements, it would imply a high degree of influence, and possibly a measure of direct control in the structuring of the rural hinterland. At Scole it has been suggested that such developments reflect the emergence of a more fully developed 'Romano-British' economy in the region (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 217), and this may be evidenced by the emergence of a formalised farmstead in Area 3 during Phase 3. The exact nature of this relationship is hard to pin point, though emerging towns were obviously reliant on an agricultural surplus being produced from their rural hinterlands to feed the urban population. Therefore the farmstead in Area 3 was probably one of a large number of such 'producer' sites linked economically (and politically) to Scole in one form or another.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

The post-Roman agrarian landscape

RQ7. What was the nature of medieval occupation in Area 3? To what extent can occupation be linked to the medieval Green of Brome Common, and does this help us to understand the origin of the common and the organisation of the surrounding medieval landscape?

- 4.4.1 The excavations in Areas 2 and 3 revealed a scatter of post-Roman features and finds, mostly relating to the agricultural use of the claylands at Eye Airfield. Most of these Phase 5 features were ditches serving as field boundaries, drains and cultivation features, though a small number of pits and postholes were also found (Figs. 31-32).
- 4.4.2 An unusual find was a small hoard of three worked bone needle cases, found in the fill of a mid-Roman ditch (**1777**, Enclosure **1135**, Phase 3.1). Typologically of Early Anglo-Saxon date, almost all of the other known needle cases of this date are single finds from burials (Appendix B.11). In terms of the current site they are an unexpected find, and are significant because they have been found in a non-burial context. However, Eye is a focus for activity in the Early Anglo-Saxon period, with a major settlement and associated cemetery having been excavated at Hartismere High School (**HER: EYE 083**, Caruth and Goffin, 2012: 31-51), which stretches northwards towards the south-eastern part of Eye Airfield (**HER: EYE 123**, Stocks-Morgan 2015).
- 4.4.3 The earliest post-Roman features date to the Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval period in Area 3, and include pit/well (**738**) which cut through secondary silts of Pond **585** and its Bronze Age predecessor, waterhole **598**. A grain of barley from this pit delivered a radiocarbon date of 907-1116 cal. AD (SUERC-86050; 95.4% probability; 1026 ± 28 BP; see Appendix C.7), and indicates that that pond was still being accessed and modified as a water source. Other pit-like hollows within the pond (**606** and **609**) are likely to be contemporary, as too is pit **1030** to the north-west, and the scatter of pits and postholes to the north-east in Pit Group **665**. These features yielded fragments of 11th-12th century AD pottery, together with some residual Roman

finds. Significantly, these earlier features also included charred cereals and legumes, with rye, barley, bread wheat, oats and peas being represented. This provides important evidence for cultivation, and perhaps an emphasis on arable production on the surrounding claylands from the early medieval period. This is certainly hinted at by the pollen signature from context 608, hollow **606**, which suggest increased cereal cultivation relative to the samples from Bronze Age contexts beneath (Appendix C.5).

- 4.4.4 The other Phase 5 features in Area 3 comprised ditches and gullies, aligned broadly north to south. These follow the same axis as many of the boundaries constructed in the Roman period, and suggest the existence of a long-term 'grain' in the layout and partitioning of the landscape (see discussion below). The close spacing of some of the gullies could indicate strip cultivation in this zone, with ditch **1828** serving as the main field boundary. This is plausible, but the paucity of finds makes it unclear as to how many of these features were strictly contemporary. The fills of ditch **1828**, for instance, were of recent date. In fact, this ditch was only infilled during the construction of the airfield in 1942, and is one of the few features visible from the project's geophysical survey. However, it is marked on the Eye Tithe map of 1839, and may have an older ancestry. A medieval origin certainly seems likely, and the orientation may have been influenced by earlier (Roman?) partitions.
- 4.4.5 There are similar parallels between the alignment of medieval and Roman boundaries in Area 2B: the curve of ditch **416** seeming to mirror that of Roman trackway **429**. The pottery from this area is slightly later than that from Area 3, and centres upon the 12-13th centuries AD. The boundaries here are likely to be related to the field system exposed in excavations at the Cranswick Processing Plant site immediately north, (YAX 041; Kwiatkowska 2019). This revealed part of an extensive rectilinear field system dating from the 11th-12th century AD, associated with a farmstead, and later modified between the 15th-18th centuries AD.
- 4.4.6 Combined, these investigations serve to highlight the developed character of the medieval agrarian landscape on the airfield, and help build a clearer picture of the character of occupation and activity in the wider area. Settlement is certainly well attested, with Yaxley, Thrandeston and Brome being listed in the Domesday Book. Crucial to local developments was the rise of Eye as a medieval urban and administrative centre with a market. This expanded and reached regional prominence following the construction of Eye castle between 1066 and 1071 (EYE 016). Its hinterland developed in tandem, and saw the farmsteads between villages, such as that excavated at the Cranswick Processing Plant site, emerge (YAX 041; Kwiatkowska 2019).
- 4.4.7 The development of commons/greens and common-edge settlement on Suffolk's elevated clayland plateaus was also critical in the organisation of the agrarian landscape. Brome Common (TDE 016), depicted on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk, and located just north of Area 3, is likely to have had early medieval origins. Indeed, a series of ditches found across Trenches 91, 92 and 95 during the 2017 evaluation (Gilmour 2017) may have marked the rear of house plots fronting the common-edge. Pottery recovered from this area had a date centred upon the 12th

century AD, and the features yielded productive environmental samples containing carbonised free-threshing wheat, barley and oats. Interestingly, the content of these samples is very similar to that recovered from the scatter of pits and postholes in Area 3, c. 120m to the south. It therefore seems likely that remains from Area 3 relate to the occupation fronting Brome Common, with the ditches here belonging to fields emanating from the rear of plots. The date certainly accords well with what is known about the origin of common-edge settlement in Suffolk, which is thought to have originated around the 11th century AD (Martin and Satchell 2008, 17).

The origins of the Yaxley/Eye co-axial field system

- 4.4.8 The date of the historic pattern of co-axial field boundaries across the Yaxley/Eye landscape has been a subject of debate for over three decades (*e.g.* Martin 1999a; Williamson 1987; 1998; 2016). It has been postulated that the layout and alignment of the field system has prehistoric origins, as the pattern of boundaries appears to be obliquely cut by the line of the Pye Roman Road (Williamson 1987).
- 4.4.9 Whilst arguments surrounding the organisational principles behind the orientation of the system have been nuanced in recent years (Williamson 2016), it is still interpreted as a relict ancient landscape. Most of the debate has centred upon understandings of historic mapping and the relationship between boundaries, topography and resource models. To date, however, the contribution of archaeology has been minimal, despite the obvious merits of the discipline, and the evidence it can bring forth. This is largely a consequence of the lack of opportunity for fieldwork, particularly large scale evaluation and excavation, in this landscape. The results of the Progress Power Project are therefore significant, and offer some of the first direct insights into the patterning of pre-modern boundaries within the heart of the Yaxley/Eye system.
- 4.4.10 In terms of the excavation, the most striking result is the absence of any ditched boundaries pre-dating the mid-first century AD/Early Roman period. Although there is evidence for repeated activity during the Early and Middle Bronze Age, with the utilisation of the burnt mound and Pond **585**, there is no associated field ditches or enclosures. Nor were any identified at the Cranswick Processing Plant site (YAX 041; Kwiatkowska 2019). In fact, neither site had any evidence for activity during the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age (*i.e.* the first millennium BC), and nothing of this date was positively identified in the wider evaluation (Gilmour 2017). Given this covered a large area (c. 25ha), the absence is both noteworthy and problematic to the current theory that the system has pre-Roman origins.
- 4.4.11 Of course, it could be argued that 25ha is small when compared to a system covering c. 20 square kilometres (Martin 1999a, 54), and it is possible that this section was simply between the first bounded components. Alternatively, a boundary system of tracks and hedges may have left no archaeological trace until delineated by ditches in the Roman period. Both explanations, however, seem somewhat unsatisfactory, especially since it is questionable whether archaeological fieldwork has reliably secured the dating of *any* Iron Age co-axial field system in Suffolk (whether on the clayland or any other soil type). To the author's knowledge, none have been proven

beyond the shadow of doubt. Co-axial field systems were constructed in the Middle Bronze Age in Suffolk (*e.g.* Clarke 2019), but so far, there is no indication that they had a lingering influence on the structure of activity or occupation much beyond the mid-first millennium BC (Brudenell 2012).

- 4.4.12 What then of a Roman date? Significantly the results from Area 3 do suggest the existence of a persistent and dominant axis in the orientation of boundaries and enclosures, most of which were aligned north to south and east to west. This is evident in the arrangement of ditches and buildings in Phase 2, and becomes more formalised throughout Phase 3. The axes are also maintained in Phase 4 (despite a decline in settlement and a major restructuring of space), and are furthermore echoed in the orientation of the medieval and post-medieval boundaries in Phase 5. Fundamentally, they are in line with the wider organisational ‘grain’ of the Yaxley/Eye field system, and could be cited as evidence for an Early Roman origin.
- 4.4.13 Unfortunately the results are only partly corroborated by those from Area 2. The alignment of Trackway **429** fits the north to south pattern, but there are shifts in the orientation of enclosures in Area 2A during Phase 4. Admittedly, these changes may appear more dramatic because of the small size of the excavation window: ditches or other linked enclosures may return to the dominant alignment beyond the excavation area. More problematic are the results from the Cranswick Processing Plant site excavations immediately north of Area 2 (YAX 041; Kwiatkowska 2019) where there was no persistence or continuity in ditch alignment. Field ditches and enclosures were constructed on varying alignments from the 12th century AD, and none showed any relationship with the Roman trackway that can be traced into Area 2. Indeed, it was not until the c. 15th century AD that boundaries tie directly into alignments in the wider Yaxley/Eye field system. Such variations are difficult to account for, and undermine the notion of a uniform pattern. Even acknowledging that the system survives in a much altered form, with components being subject to centuries of piecemeal modification (renewal, subdivision and amalgamation *etc.*), the archaeological evidence suggests the picture is more complex and messier than in the current model projected for this ancient landscape.
- 4.4.14 Pulling these strands together, the excavations have not found evidence to support a pre-Roman date for the Yaxley/Eye field system. At present, an Early Roman origin seems more likely for certain aspects of alignment, though the picture is far from uniform, and is probably much more complex. This interpretation may seem at odds with the stratigraphic relationship established with the Pye Road: the feature that first announced the ancestry of the field system, and still forms the keystone to a model of a prehistoric origin. This relationship is not under question, but the temporal distance between the road and the field system is. Could these not be broadly contemporary?
- 4.4.15 As Williamson has recently suggested (2016, 8), the relationship need not have a significant chronological implication. The road may simply have ‘slighted’ the system within years of its inception. It must also be remembered that the purpose of the road was to forge a direct route between key places, increasing military and administrative efficiency (and control). It was a direct imposition on the landscape,

but did not alter the character of the local topography and the different affordances of the land between the river valleys and the clayland interfluves around Yaxley/Eye. These were crucial to farming this land, and it is these factors that were most important in determining the basic orientation of the field system (Martin 1999a and b). It is probably for this reason that none of the ditched boundaries uncovered in the excavation on Eye Airfield have alignments clearly influenced by the orientation of Pye Road. Its axis did not structure the layout of settlement or fields here during the Roman period or post-Roman period, because it was of little consequence to how the land could be worked. As such suggesting the field system might have Roman origins is less problematic than it first seems, and may fit the evidence base better than arguments for a prehistoric date.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 At PXA stage the intention was to produce two summary articles in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* (PSIAH) under the working title 'First inroads: earlier Bronze Age activity on the Suffolk claylands' and 'Settlement in a Small Town hinterland - Romano-British activity at Eye Airfield', as well as a paper in the journal *Landscape Archaeology*, focussing on the Yaxley/Eye co-axial field system. Following analysis the proposal is to retain the two articles in PSIAH but to incorporate the discussion of the co-axial field system into the Roman article given the possible Romano-British date of its inception.

5.2 Archiving

5.2.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines and SCCAS (2019) guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

5.2.2 It is estimated that the archive will comprise 14 bulk find boxes, six small find boxes, five paper boxes and one A3 permatrace folder. Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council Stores under the Site Code YAX040. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. Suffolk County Council requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
300	2A	layer	topsoil	0		0	0			dark grey brown	clayey silt	compact but soft				
301	2A	Layer	subsoil	0		0			0.2	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft + compact				
302	2A + 2B	layer	geology	0		0				mid orangey yellow	clay	firm + compact				
303	2A	cut	ditch	303	303 enclosure/303	4.1	304	0.5	0.21				linear	steep	sharp	flat
304	2A	fill	ditch	303	303 enclosure/303	4.1	304	0.5	0.21	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
305	2A	cut	ditch	305	303 enclosure/305	4.1	306	1.5	0.44				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
306	2A	fill	ditch	305	303 enclosure/305	4.1	306	1.5	0.44	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
307	2A	cut	ditch	307	303 enclosure/307	4.1	308, 309	1.4	0.48				linear	concave steep sides	top - sharp, base - moderate sharp	irregular, mostly flat
308	2A	fill	ditch	307	303 enclosure/305	4.1		1	0.32	light orange grey	silty clay	firm				
309	2A	fill	ditch	307	303 enclosure/305	4.1		1.14	0.48	mid grey orange	silty clay	firm				
310	2A	cut	ditch	310	310 enclosure/310	4.2	311	0.62	0.37				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
311	2A	fill	ditch	310	310 enclosure/310	4.2		0.62	0.37	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	soft				
312	2A	cut	ditch	312	310 enclosure/310	4.2	313	0.49	0.34				linear	sloping	imperceptible	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
313	2A	fill	ditch	312	310 enclosure/310	4.2		0.49	0.34	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	soft				
314	2A	cut	ditch	314	310 enclosure/310	4.2	315	1	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
315	2A	fill	ditch	314	310 enclosure/310	4.2		1	0.34	mid brown orange	silty sand	soft				
316	2A	cut	ditch	316	310 enclosure/310	4.2	317, 318	0.24	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
317	2A	fill	ditch	316	310 enclosure/310	4.2		0.24	0.14	dark orangey grey	sandy silt	soft				
318	2A	fill	ditch	316	310 enclosure/310	4.2		0.2	0.16	mid grey orange	sandy silt	soft				
319	2A	cut	Ditch	319	310 enclosure/319	4.2	320	1.4	0.35				linear	moderately steep concave sides	top-moderately sharp, base - gradual	concave
320	2A	fill	ditch	319	310 enclosure/319	4.2		1.4	0.35	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
321	2A	cut	ditch	321	303 enclosure/305	4.1	322	0.54	0.36				linear	moderate	gradual	not bottomed
322	2A	fill	ditch	321	303 enclosure/305	4.1	322	0.54	0.36	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
323	2A	cut	ditch	323	310 enclosure/323	4.2	324	0.5	0.25				linear	gentle slope	imperceptible	
324	2A	fill	ditch	323	310 enclosure/323	4.2		0.5	0.25	light brownish yellow	clayey silt	plastic				
325	2A	cut	GULLY	325	303 enclosure/307	4.1	326	0.6	0.26				linear	concave moderately steep	top-moderately sharp	concave + irregular
326	2A	fill	GULLY	325	303 enclosure/307	4.1	326	0.6	0.26	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
327	2A	cut	gully	327	303 enclosure/307	4.1	328	0.35	0.3				linear	steep concave	top- sharp	irregular

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
328	2A	fill	gully	327	303 enclosure/307	4.1		0.35	0.3	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
329	2A	cut	ditch	329	303 enclosure/307	4.1	330	0.2	0.35				linear	concave, steep	top - sharp	irregular
330	2A	fill	ditch	329	303 enclosure/307	4.1		0.2	0.35	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
331	2A	cut	pit	331	310 enclosure/331	4.2	332	0.35	0.07				oval	concave	gentle	flat
332	2A	fill	pit	331	310 enclosure/331	4.2	332	0.35	0.07	very dark grey	clay silt	firm				
333	2A	cut	ditch	333	303 enclosure/305	4.1	334	1.6	0.4				linear	steep	gentle	flat
334	2A	fill	ditch	333	303 enclosure/305	4.1	334	1.6	0.4	mid grey brown with mottling	clayey silt	friable				
335	2A	cut	ditch	335	303 enclosure/307	4.1	336	1.16	0.36				linear	steep	gentle	concave
336	2A	fill	ditch	335	303 enclosure/307	4.1		1.16	0.36	mid greyish brown with mottling	clayey silt	friable				
337	2A	cut	Gully terminal	337	303 enclosure/337	4.1	338, 339	0.64	0.24				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
338	2A	FILL	Gully terminal	337	303 enclosure/337	4.1		0.64	0.24	dark grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
339	2A	fill	Gully terminal	337	303 enclosure/337	4.1		0.64	0.24	mid orange brown	clayey silt	friable				
340	2A	cut	DITCH	340	310 enclosure/323	4.2	341	1	0.26				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
341	2A	fill	Ditch	340	310 enclosure/323	4.2		1	0.26	light brownish yellow	clayey silt	soft				
342	2A	cut	natural	342	natural feature	0	343	0.96	0.11				irregular	gentle slope	gentle	irregular
343	2A	fill	natural	342	natural feature	0	343	0.96	0.11	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	friable				
344	2A	cut	Gully	344	303 enclosure/303	4.1	345	0.57	0.2				linear	moderately sharp concave	top- mod sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
345	2A	fill	Gully	344	303 enclosure/303	4.1	345	0.57	0.2	mid orangey grey	silty clay	firm				
346	2A	cut	pit	346	310 enclosure/pits+ph grp	4.2	347	0.7	0.16				sub-circular	steep but shallow	fairly sharp	slightly concave
347	2A	fill	pit	346	310 enclosure/pits+ph grp	4.2	347	0.7	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt	friable				
348	2A	cut	ditch	348	303 enclosure/348	4.1	349	1.2	0.36				linear	steep	gradual	concave
349	2A	fill	ditch	348	303 enclosure/348	4.1	349	1.2	0.36	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
350	2A	cut	gully	350	303 enclosure/350	4.1	351	0.7	0.35				linear	steep/sharp and concave	top - sharp	concave
351	2A	fill	gully	350	303 enclosure/350	4.1	351	0.7	0.35	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
352	2A	cut	natural	352	natural feature	0	353	0.56	0.22				oval	steep concave sides	top- sharp	concave base
353	2A	fill	natural	352	natural feature	0	353	0.56	0.22	mid orangey grey	sandy clay	friable				
354	2A	cut	spread?	354	310 enclosure/331	4.2	355	0.5	0.09				L-shape	gentle	gentle	flat
355	2A	fill	Spread?	354	310 enclosure/331	4.2	355	0.5	0.09	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
356	2A	cut	ditch	356	310 enclosure/331	4.2	357	0.5	0.18				L-shaped	shallow	gentle	concave
357	2A	fill	ditch	356	310 enclosure/331	4.2	357	0.5	0.18	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
358	2A	cut	pit	358	310 enclosure/331	4.2	359	0.35	0.2				Recti-linear	moderate slope	gradual	concave
359	2A	fill	pit	358	310 enclosure/331	4.2	359	0.35	0.2	mid orangey grey	silty clay	soft				
360	2A	cut	FIELD DRAIN	360	310 enclosure/pits+ph grp	4.2	361	0.11	0.2				linear	steep	not bottomed	not bottomed

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
361	2A	fill	FIELD DRAIN	360	310 enclosure/pits+ph grp	4.2	361	0.11	0.2	same as (359) but paler	silty clay	soft				
362	2A	cut	ditch	362	303 enclosure/305	4.1	363	1.3	0.38				linear	steep	moderate	concave
363	2A	fill	ditch	362	303 enclosure/305	4.1	363	1.3	0.38	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	plastic				
364	2A	cut	ditch	364	310 enclosure/310	4.2	365	0.95	0.22				linear	sloped	gradual	concave
365	2A	fill	ditch	364	310 enclosure/310	4.2	365	0.95	0.22	dark orange brown	clayey silt	friable				
366	2A	cut	ditch	366	310 enclosure/310	4.2	367	0.46	0.22				linear	steep	moderate	flat
367	2A	fill	ditch	366	310 enclosure/310	4.2	367	0.46	0.22	pale orangey brown	sandy silt	friable				
368	2B	cut	natural	368	369 ditch	5	369	2.25	0.24				IRREGULAR	gentle	gentle	flat
369	2B	fill	natural	368	369 ditch	5	369	2.25	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay	hard				
370	2B	cut	Field drain	370	field drain	5	371	0.32	0.24							
371	2B	fill	Field drain	370	field drain	5	371	0.32	0.24							
372	2B	cut	ditch	372	372 enclosure/372	3.1	373	2.3	0.72				linear	moderate	sharp	concave
373	2B	fill	ditch	372	372 enclosure/372	3.1	373	2.3	0.72	mid grey brown	clayey silt	concrete				
374	2B	cut	NATURAL	374	368 pits+phs group post-med	5	375	2.4	0.38				IRREGULAR	gentle slope	gentle	flat, slightly concave
375	2B	fill	natural	374	368 pits+phs group post-med	5	375	2.4	0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay	hard				
376	2B	cut	Gully	376	372 enclosure/376	3.1	377	0.39	0.15				linear	sloped	gradual	concave
377	2B	fill	Gully	376	372 enclosure/376	3.1	377	0.39	0.15	dark orangey grey	sandy silt	soft				
378	2B	cut	gully	378	372 enclosure/376	3.1	379	0.38	0.19				linear	moderate slope	fairly sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
379	2B	fill	gully	378	372 enclosure/376	3.1	379	0.38	0.19	mid brown grey	sandy silt	soft				
380	2B	cut	gully	380	372 enclosure/376	3.1	381	0.2	0.23				LINEAR	moderate slope	gradual	concave
381	2B	fill	gully	380	372 enclosure/376	3.1	381	0.2	0.23	mid orangey grey	clayey silt	soft				
382	2B	cut	gully	382	372 enclosure/376	3.1	383	0.65	0.32				linear	steep	sharp	concave
383	2B	fill	gully	382	372 enclosure/376	3.1	383	0.65	0.32	mid orangey grey	clayey silt	soft				
384	2B	Cut	post hole	384	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1	385	0.36	0.15				sub-circular	steep	gentle	concave
385	2B	fill	post hole	384	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1		0.36	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
386	2A	cut	Ditch	386	310 enclosure/323	4.2	387	2.9	0.2				amorphous	irregular	sharp	flat
387	2A	fill	ditch	386	310 enclosure/323	4.2		2.9	0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	friable				
388	2B	Cut	ditch	388	372 enclosure/372	3.1	389	2.7	0.36				linear	moderate concave	sharp	concave
389	2B	fill	ditch	388	372 enclosure/372	3.1		2.7	0.36	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm				
390	2B	cut	natural	390	368 pits+pms group post-med	5	391	2.9	0.3				sub-circular	sloped	gradual	concave
391	2B	fill	natural	390	368 pits+pms group post-med	5		2.9	0.3	dark brown grey	clayey silt	compact				
392	2B	cut	post hole	392	natural feature	0	393	0.49	0.12				circular	steep	gentle	concave
393	2B	fill	post hole	392	natural feature	0		0.49	0.12	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
394	2B	cut	ditch	394	372 enclosure/394	3.1	395	1.1	0.39				Linear	steep	moderate	concave
395	2B	fill	ditch	394	372 enclosure/394	3.1		1.1	0.39	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
396	2B	cut	ditch	396	372 enclosure + enclosure 427/396	3.1	397	0.87	0.32				linear	steep	gentle	concave
397	2B	fill	Ditch	396	372 enclosure + enclosure 427/396	3.1		0.87	0.32	light brownish grey	clayey silt	friable				
398	2B	cut	ditch	398	368 pits+phs group post-med	5	399	0.72	0.31				linear	steep	sharp	concave
399	2B	fill	Ditch	398	368 pits+phs group post-med	5		0.72	0.31	dark brown grey	clayey silt	friable				
400	2B	cut	ditch	400	372 enclosure + enclosure 400/396	3.1	401	1.2	0.4				Linear	moderate steep	sharp	concave
401	2B	fill	ditch	400	372 enclosure + enclosure 400/396	3.1		1.2	0.4	light yellow orange	silty sandy clay	hard				
402	2B	cut	post hole	402	372 enclosure/ pits+ph grp	3.1	403	0.44	0.17				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
403	2B	fill	post hole	402	372 enclosure/ pits+ph grp	3.1		0.44	0.17	dark orange brown	clayey silt	soft				
404	2B	cut	ditch	404	372 enclosure + enclosure 400/396	3.1	405	0.3	0.3				curvilinear	moderate	gradual	concave
405	2B	fill	ditch	404	372 enclosure + enclosure 400/396	3.1		0.3	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	plastic				
406	2B	cut	ditch	406	372 enclosure/394	3.1	407	0.8	0.4				linear	steep	moderate	concave
407	2B	fill	ditch	406	372 enclosure/394	3.1		0.8	0.4	light brownish yellow	clayey silt	soft				
408	2B	cut	ditch	408	372 enclosure + enclosure 427/396	3.1	409	0.76	0.28				linear	steep	gentle	concave
409	2B	fill	ditch	408	372 enclosure + enclosure 427/396	3.1		0.76	0.28	light greyish brown	clayey silt	friable.				
410	2B	cut	post hole	410	372 enclosure/ pits+ph grp	3.1	411	0.22	0.13				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
411	2B	fill	post hole	410	372 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1		0.22	0.13	mid orangey grey	clayey silt	soft				
412	2B	cut	post hole	412	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1	413	0.16	0.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
413	2B	fill	post hole	412	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1		0.16	0.1	dark grey brown	sandy silt	soft				
414	2B	cut	post hole	414	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1	415	0.27	0.09				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
415	2B	fill	post hole	414	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1		0.27	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
416	2B	cut	ditch	416	416 pmed ditch/416	5	417, 418	2	0.94				linear	steep	sharp	concave
417	2B	fill	ditch	416	416 pmed ditch/416	5		0.8	0.38	mid brown	silty clay	hard				
418	2B	fill	ditch	416	416 pmed ditch/416	5		2	0.56	mid brown	clay	hard				
419	2B	cut	ditch	419	416 pmed ditch/419	5	420	1.8	0.42				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
420	2B	fill	ditch	419	416 pmed ditch/419	5		1.8	0.42	dark greyish brown	silty clay	plastic				
421	2B	cut	post hole	421	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1	422	0.26	0.06				sub-circular	imperceptible	imperceptible	concave
422	2B	fill	post hole	421	427 enclosure/pits+ph grp	3.1		0.26	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable.				
423	2B	cut	ditch	423	416 pmed ditch/423	5	424	0.7	0.19				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
424	2B	fill	ditch	423	416 pmed ditch/423	5		0.7	0.19	mid orange brown	silty clay	soft				
425	2B	cut	ditch	425	416 pmed ditch/423	5	426	0.9	0.19				linear	shallow	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
426	2B	fill	Ditch	425	416 pmed ditch/423	5		0.9	0.19	mid brownish grey	silty clay	plastic				
427	2B	cut	ditch	427	427 enclosure/427	3.1	428	0.64	0.21				curvilinear	moderate	gentle	concave
428	2B	fill	ditch	427	427 enclosure/427	3.1		0.64	0.21	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
429	2B	cut	ditch	429	427 enclosure/427	3.1	430	1.16	0.35				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
430	2B	fill	ditch	429	427 enclosure/427	3.1		1.16	0.35	mid brown orange	sandy silt	compact				
431	2B	cut	pit	431	368 pits+pms group post-med	5	432	0.7	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	gentle	concave
432	2B	fill	pit	431	368 pits+pms group post-med	5		0.7	0.1	mid orange grey	clay	plastic				
433	2B	cut	ditch	433	416 pmed ditch/416	5	434, 435	2.7	0.8				linear	moderate steep	sharp	v shape
434	2B	fill	ditch	433	416 pmed ditch/419	5		1.2	0.34	mid brown	silty clay	concrete				
435	2B	fill	ditch	433	416 pmed ditch/416	5		2.7	0.45	mid orange brown	silty clay	hard				
436	2B	cut	ditch	436	429 trackway/436	3.1	437, 438	0.87	0.3				Curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave
437	2B	fill	ditch	436	429 trackway/436	3.1		0.87	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay	plastic				
438	2B	fill	ditch	436	429 trackway/436	3.1		1.01	0.22	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic				
439	2B	cut	pit	439	429 trackway/436	3.1	440	0.72	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat
440	2B	fill	pit	439	429 trackway/436	3.1		0.72	0.06	mid grey	silty clay	soft				
441	2B	cut	pit	441	427 enclosure/427	3.1	442	1	0.38				sub-circular	imperceptible	imperceptible	concave
442	2B	fill	pit	441	427 enclosure/427	3.1		1	0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable.				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
443	2B	Cut	ditch	443	427 enclosure/427	3.1	444	0.77	0.16				Curvilinear ear	steep	sharp	concave
444	2B	fill	ditch	443	427 enclosure/427	3.1		0.77	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
445	2B	cut	ditch	445	427 enclosure/472	3.1	446	0.9	0.36				linear	steep	sharp	concave
446	2B	fill	ditch	445	427 enclosure/472	3.1		0.9	0.36	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable.				
447	2B	cut	ditch	447	416 pmed ditch/419	5	448	0.93	0.32				linear	moderate steep	gradual	concave
448	2B	fill	ditch	447	416 pmed ditch/419	5		0.93	0.32	light yellow brown	silty clay	hard				
449	2B	cut	ditch	449	416 pmed ditch/416	5	450, 451	2.8	0.61				Curvilinear ear	moderate steep	sharp	concave
450	2B	fill	ditch	449	416 pmed ditch/416	5		1.2	0.2	mid brown	silty clay	hard				
451	2B	fill	ditch	449	416 pmed ditch/416	5		0.9	0.42	mid orange brown	silty clay	hard				
452	2B	cut	ditch	452	429 trackway/452	3.1	453	0.8	0.34				linear	steep	moderate	concave
453	2B	fill	Ditch	452	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.8	0.34	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
454	2B	cut	ditch	454	429 trackway/452	3.1	455	0.32	0.21				linear	steep irregular	moderate	concave
455	2B	fill	Ditch	454	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.32	0.21	dark brown	clayey silt	soft				
456	2B	Cut	Ditch	456	429 trackway/452	3.1	457	0.9	0.24				linear	steep	moderate	concave
457	2B	fill	Ditch	456	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.9	0.24	mid grey brown	clay silt	soft				
458	2B	cut	Ditch	458	429 trackway/452	3.1	459	0.55	0.3				linear	steep	moderate	concave
459	2B	fill	ditch	458	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.55	0.3	mid reddish grey	clayey silt	soft				
460	2B	cut	ditch	460	429 trackway/452	3.1	461	0.97	0.38				linear	steep	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
461	2B	fill	ditch	460	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.97	0.38	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
462	2B	cut	ditch	462	429 trackway/462	3.1	463	0.5	0.28				Curvilinear ear	steep	sharp	concave
463	2B	fill	Ditch	462	429 trackway/462	3.1		0.5	0.28	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
464	2B	cut	ditch	464	429 trackway/462	3.1	465	0.47	0.17				Curvilinear ear	steep	gradual	concave
465	2B	fill	ditch	464	429 trackway/462	3.1		0.47	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
466	2B	cut	pit	466	natural feature	0	467	2.4	0.74				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
467	2B	fill	Pit	466	natural feature	0		2.4	0.74	mid brown grey	silty clay	hard				
468	2B	cut	ditch	468	429 trackway/452	3.1	469	0.46	0.29				linear	steep	gentle	concave
469	2B	fill	ditch	468	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.46	0.29	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
470	2B	cut	ditch	470	416 pmed ditch/416	5	471	0.71	0.2				curvilinear	gentle slope	gradual	n/a
471	2B	fill	ditch	470	416 pmed ditch/416	5		0.7	0.2	dark brown	clayey silt	soft				
472	2B	cut	ditch	472	400 enclosure/472	3.1	473	1	0.3				linear	steep	moderate	concave
473	2B	fill	ditch	472	400 enclosure/472	3.1		1	0.3	light greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
474	2B	cut	ditch	474	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1	475	0.86	0.24				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
475	2B	fill	Ditch	474	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1		0.86	0.24	light greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
476	2B	cut	ditch	476	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1	477	0.8	0.38				linear	steep	moderate	concave
477	2B	fill	Ditch	476	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1		0.8	0.38	light greyish brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
478	2B	cut	ditch	478	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1	479	0.7	0.28				linear	moderate shallow	sharp	concave
479	2B	fill	ditch	478	427 enclosure+ enclosure 400/427	3.1		0.7	0.28	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
480	2B	cut	ditch	480	427 enclosure/427	3.1	481	0.9	0.34				Linear	steep	sharp	concave
481	2B	fill	ditch	480	427 enclosure/427	3.1		0.9	0.34	mid brownish grey	silty clay	plastic				
482	2B	cut	Gully	482	400 enclosure/472	3.1	483	0.4	0.12				Linear	shallow	sharp	concave
483	2B	fill	Gully	482	400 enclosure/472	3.1		0.4	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
484	2B	cut	ditch	484	429 trackway/452	3.1	485	0.77	0.3				linear	moderate steep	moderate sharp	concave
485	2B	fill	ditch	484	429 trackway/452	3.1		0.77	0.3	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm				
486	2B	cut	ditch	486	427 enclosure/427	3.1	487	0.5	0.24				linear	moderate	sharp	concave
487	2B	fill	Ditch	486	427 enclosure/427	3.1		0.5	0.24	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
488	2B	cut	ditch	488	416 pmed ditch/419	5	489	0.5	0.2				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
489	2B	fill	ditch	488	416 pmed ditch/419	5		0.5	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	plastic				
490	2B	cut	ditch	490	429 trackway/436	3.1	491	0.9	0.26				Curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
491	2B	fill	ditch	490	429 trackway/436	3.1		0.9	0.26	light orange grey	silt clay	firm				
492	2B	cut	ditch	492	416 pmed ditch/419	5	493	1.97	0.62				linear	steep	sharp	concave
493	2B	fill	ditch	492	416 pmed ditch/419	5		1.97	0.62	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
494	3	cut	ditch	494	494 ditch group/474	5	495	0.96	0.12				linear/irregular	shallow gently sloping	gentle	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
495	3	fill	ditch	494	494 ditch group/474	5		0.96	0.12	mid orange brown	silty clay	hard				
496	3	cut	ditch	496	561 ditch	2.2	497	1.36	0.26				linear	e:moderate, w; steep	moderate	flat
497	3	fill	ditch	496	561 ditch	2.2	497	1.36	0.26	mid greyish brown with reddish mottling	silty clay	compact/firm				
498	3	cut	pit	498	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	499	0.57	0.14				circular	steep, near vertical	sharp	flat
499	3	fill	pit	498	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	499	0.57	0.14	very dark grey	silty clay	friable, firm				
500	3	cut	post hole	500	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	501	0.27	0.17				sub circular	vertical	gradual	concave
501	3	fill	post hole	500	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2		0.27	0.17	very dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
502	3	cut	post hole	502	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	503	0.4	0.14				sub-circular	e:moderate, w:vertical	e- gentle, w-sharp	concave
503	3	fill	post hole	502	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	503	0.4	0.14	dark brownish grey mottled with mid reddish yellow	silty clay	firm				
504	3	cut	post hole	504	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	505	0.2	0.04				circular	steep vertical sides	sharp	flat
505	3	fill	post hole	504	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	505	0.2	0.04	dark grey brown	silty clay	hard				
506	3	cut	post hole	506	514 enclosure/Structure 498	3.2	507	0.28	0.04				circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
507	3	Fill	post hole	506	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	507	0.28	0.04	light brown grey	silty clay	hard				
508	3	cut	post hole	508	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	509	0.42	0.05				OVAL	gentle	gentle	concave
509	3	fill	post hole	508	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	509	0.42	0.05	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
510	3	cut	post hole	510	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	511	0.68	0.11				OVAL	gentle	gentle	irregular
511	3	fill	post hole	510	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	511	0.68	0.11	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
512	3	cut	Pit	512	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	513	0.61	0.08				circular	gradual	gentle	concave
513	3	fill	Pit	512	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	513	0.61	0.08	very dark grey	silty clay	firm, friable				
514	3	cut	gully	514	514 enclosure/514	3.2	515, 516	1.1	0.34				Curvilinear	steep, concave	concave	flat
515	3	fill	gully	514	514 enclosure/514	3.2		1.1	0.34	black	silt + 98% charcoal	very hard				
516	3	fill	gully	514	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.9	0.12	black	silt and 99% charcoal	firm				
517	3	cut	gully	517	514 enclosure/514	3.2	518	0.52	0.28				curvilinear	steep	moderate	slightly concave
518	3	fill	gully	517	514 enclosure/514	3.2	518	0.52	0.28	very dark grey	silty clay	concrete				
519	3	cut	Post/stake-hole	519	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	520	0.15	0.09				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave
520	3	fill	Post/stake-hole	519	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	520	0.15	0.09	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
521	3	cut	gully	521	514 enclosure/514	3.2	522	1.1	0.24				Curvilinear ear	moderate	gentle	irregular
522	3	fill	gully	521	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.63	0.16	very dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable, firm				
523	3	fill	gully	521	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.46	0.18	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	firm				
524	3	fill	gully	521	514 enclosure/514	3.2		1.1	0.09	very dark grey	silty clay	friable				
525	3	cut	post hole	525	514 enclosure/514	3.2	526	0.34	0.14				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
526	3	fill	post hole	525	514 enclosure/514	3.2	526	0.34	0.14	very dark grey	silty clay	friable				
527	3	cut	ditch	527	561 ditch	2.2	528, 529, 530	1.4	0.44				linear	steep	sharp	concave
528	3	fill	ditch	527	561 ditch	2.2		0.56	0.16	mid blueish grey	silty clay	firm				
529	3	fill	ditch	527	561 ditch	2.2		0.82	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
530	3	fill	ditch	527	561 ditch	2.2		1.12	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
531	3	cut	ditch	531	561 ditch	2.2	532	0.7	0.3				linear	steep	moderate	concave
532	3	fill	ditch	531	561 ditch	2.2	532	0.7	0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay	concrete				
533	3	cut	ditch	533	561 ditch	2.2	534	1	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
534	3	fill	ditch	533	561 ditch	2.2	534	1	0.34	mid brownish grey	silty clay	compact				
535	3	cut	gully	535	514 enclosure/514	3.2	536	0.94	0.42				curvilinear ar	steep	moderate	concave
536	3	fill	Gully	535	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.94	0.42	very dark brown grey = black	silty clay	concrete				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
537	3	cut	post hole	537	514 enclosure/514	3.2	538	0.15	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
538	3	fill	post hole	537	514 enclosure/514	3.2	538	0.15	0.08	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
539	3	cut	post hole	539	514 enclosure/514	3.2	540	0.19	0.1				circular	steep	moderate	concave
540	3	fill	post hole	539	514 enclosure/514	3.2	540	0.19	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
541	3	cut	gully	541	514 enclosure/514	3.2	542	0.9	0.08				curvilinear	shallow	gentle	concave
542	3	fill	gully	541	514 enclosure/514	3.2	542	0.9	0.08	mid grey	silty clay	compact				
543	3	cut	post hole	543		3.2	545	0.3	0.17				OVAL	steep concave	sharp	concave
544	3	fill	post hole	543		3.2	544	0.3	0.17	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
545	3	cut	post hole	545		3.2	546	0.33	0.12				oval	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
546	3	fill	post hole	545		3.2		0.33	0.12	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
547	3	cut	post hole	547	514 enclosure/ fence line 547	3.2	548	0.25	0.06				oval	gentle	gradual	concave
548	3	fill	post hole	547	514 enclosure/ fence line 547	3.2		0.25	0.06	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
549	3	cut	post hole	549	514 enclosure/ fence line 547	3.2	550	0.3	0.13				circular	steep	sharp	concave
550	3	fill	post hole	549	514 enclosure/ fence line 547	3.2		0.3	0.13	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
551	3	cut	post hole	551	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	552	0.52	0.17				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
552	3	fill	post hole	551	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.52	0.17	dark grey	silty clay	compact				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
553	3	cut	gully	553	514 enclosure/514	3.2	554	0.41	0.32				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
554	3	fill	gully	553	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.41	0.32	black	silty clay	concrete				
555	3	cut	ditch	555	616 ditch group/555	3.1	556	0.44	0.08				linear	shallow	gentle	concave
556	3	fill	ditch	555	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.44	0.08	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
557	3	cut	ditch	557	494 group/557	5	558	1.1	0.33				linear	steep	gradual	concave
558	3	fill	ditch	557	494 group/557	5		1.1	0.33	mid orangish brown	sandy silt	compact				
559	3	fill	post hole	559	494 group/557	5	560	0.24	0.17				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
560	3	fill	post hole	559	494 group/557	5		0.24	0.17	dark grey brown	silty sand	compact				
561	3	cut	gully	561	561 linear ditches/561	2.2	562	0.54	0.06				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
562	3	fill	gully	561	561 linear ditches/561	2.2		0.54	0.06	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
563	3	cut	pit	563	567 ditch grp/567	3.2	564, 565, 566	0.75	0.3				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave
564	3	fill	pit	563	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.61	0.09	mid blueish grey	silty clay	friable, firm				
565	3	fill	pit	563	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.7	0.12	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	firm				
566	3	fill	pit	563	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.75	0.12	dark brownish grey with reddish brown mottling	silty clay	soft				
567	3	cut	ditch	567	567 ditch grp/567	3.2	568	0.85	0.16				linear	moderate	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
568	3	fill	ditch	567	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.85	0.16	light yellowish grey	silty clay	firm				
569	3	cut	ditch	569	567 ditch grp/567	3.2	570	0.86	0.2				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
570	3	fill	ditch	569	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.86	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
571	3	cut	ditch	571	567 ditch grp/567	3.2	572	0.82	0.16				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
572	3	fill	ditch	571	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.82	0.16	light greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
573	3	cut	ditch	573	616 ditch group/555	3.1	574	0.64	0.1				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
574	3	fill	ditch	373	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.64	0.1	mid brow	silty clay	compact				
575	3	cut	gully	575		3	576	0.4	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
576	3	fill	gully	575		3		0.4	0.1	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
577	3	cut	gully	577	561 linear ditches/561	2.2	578	0.6	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
578	3	fill	gully	577	561 linear ditches/561	2.2		0.6	0.12	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
579	3	cut	gully	579	561 linear ditches/561	2.2	580	0.3	0.18				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
580	3	fill	gully	579	561 linear ditches/561	2.2		0.3	0.18	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
581	3	cut	gully	581	567 ditch grp/581	3.2	582	0.4	0.14				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
582	3	fill	gully	581	567 ditch grp/581	3.2		0.4	0.14	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
583	3	cut	post hole	583	651 Structure	3.2	584	0.32	0.16				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
584	3	fill	gully	583	651 Structure	3.2		0.32	0.16	mid brown	silty clay	compact				
585	3	cut	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1	600 - 624	4	1.1				sub-circular	sloped	irregular	not reached
586	3	cut	ditch	586	616 ditch group/616	3.1	587	1.4	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
587	3	fill	ditch	586	616 ditch group/616	3.1		1.4	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
588	3	cut	natural	588		3	589	0.88	0.16				indeterminate	steep	sharp	irregular
589	3	fill	natural	588		3		0.88	0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable but firm				
590	3	cut	ditch	590	494 group/557	5	591	0.66	0.14				linear	steep	moderate	concave
591	3	fill	ditch	590	494 group/557	5		0.66	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
592	3	cut	post hole	592		3.2	593	0.33	0.14				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
593	3	fill	post hole	592		3.2		0.33	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
594	3	cut	post hole	594		3.2	595	0.33	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
595	3	fill	post hole	594		3.2		0.33	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
596	3	cut	post hole	596		3.2	597	0.24	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
597	3	fill	post hole	596		3.2		0.24	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
598	3	cut	pit	598	598 BA pit group	1	599, 710, 709	0.51	0.78				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
599	3	fill	pit	598	598 BA pit group	1		0.51	0.78	dark blue grey	silty clay	soft				
600	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		1.2	0.1	dark blueish grey	silty clay	compact				
601	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.34	dark grey blue with orange mottling	silty clay	compact				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
602	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.45	mid grey blue with orange mottling	silty clay	plastic				
603	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.6	mid greyish brown, orange brown mottling	silty clay	plastic				
604	3	cut	pit	604	585 BA pond area	1	605	0.86	0.58				indeterminate	steep	moderate	flat
605	3	fill	pit	604	585 BA pond area	1		0.86	0.58	dark blue grey	clay	plastic				
606	3	cut	tree throw	606	598 BA pit group	1	607, 608	2.28	0.5				indeterminate	sloping	gradual	concave
607	3	fill	tree throw	606	598 BA pit group	1		2.4	0.02	very dark reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
608	3	fill	tree throw	606	598 BA pit group	1		2.24	0.46	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable but sticky				
609	3	cut	pit	609	598 BA pit group	1	610	1.08	0.28				indeterminate	moderate slope	moderate	concave
610	3	fill	pit	609	598 BA pit group	1		1.08	0.28	mid blue grey	silty clay	compact				
611	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	5		2	0.2	dark grey blue with reddish brown mottling	silty clay	soft				
612	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.14	mid blue grey	silty clay	plastic				
613	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.2	dark grey blue	clay	compact				
614	3	cut	ditch	614	616 ditch group/555	3.1	615	1.44	0.4				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
615	3	fill	ditch	614	616 ditch group/555	3.1		1.44	0.4	light brown	silty clay	compact				
616	3	cut	ditch	616	616 ditch group/616	3.1	617	0.8	0.14				linear	moderate	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
617	3	fill	ditch	616	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.8	0.14	light brown	silty clay	compact				
618	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.25	dark blue grey	silty clay	friable but sticky				
619	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.2	mid orange brown with grey mottling	silty clay	firm				
620	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
621	3	fill	pond	585	585 BA pond area	1		2	0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
622	3	cut	pit	622	598 BA pit group	1	623, 624, 708	1.2	0.45				sub-circular	steep	unknown	unknown
623	3	fill	pit	622	598 BA pit group	1		1.2	0.2	dark blue grey with reddish brown mottling	silty clay	sticky				
624	3	fill	pit	622	598 BA pit group	1		1.2	0.1	dark blue grey	silty lay	sticky				
625	3	cut	ditch	625	616 ditch group/616	3.1	626	0.6	0.08				linear	steep	moderate	concave
626	3	fill	ditch	625	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.6	0.08	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	soft				
627	3	cut	post hole	627	651 Structure	3.2	628	0.4	0.1				circular	steep	moderate	concave
628	3	fill	post hole	627	651 Structure	3.2		0.4	0.1	mid red brown	clay silt	soft				
629	3	cut	post hole	629	651 Structure	3.2	630	0.3	0.18				circular	near vertical	sharp	concave
630	3	fill	post hole	629	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.18	mid brown grey	sandy silt	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
631	3	cut	post hole	631	651 Structure	3.2	632	0.2	0.18				circular	steep	sharp	concave
632	3	fill	post hole	631	651 Structure	3.2		0.2	0.18	dark brown grey	sandy silt	soft				
633	3	cut	ditch	633	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	634	0.3	0.07				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
634	3	fill	ditch	633	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		0.3	0.07	mid yellow grey	silty sand	soft				
635	3	cut	ditch	635	561 linear ditches/561	2.2	636	0.35	0.15				linear	steep	sharp	concave
636	3	fill	ditch	635	561 linear ditches/561	2.2		0.35	0.15	mid yellow grey	sandy silt	soft				
637	3	cut	ditch	637	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	638	0.35	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	concave
638	3	fill	ditch	637	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		0.35	0.22	mid yellow brown	sandy silt	firm				
639	3	cut	ditch	639	494 ditch group/649	5	640	0.87	0.36				linear	moderately steep	moderate	concave
640	3	fill	ditch	639	494 ditch group/649	5		0.87	0.36	mid red brown	silty clay	soft				
641	3	cut	gully	641	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	642	0.49	0.13				linear	moderately steep	moderate	concave
642	3	fill	gully	641	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		0.49	0.13	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
643	3	cut	ditch	643	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	644	1.38	0.26				linear	steep	moderate	flat
644	3	fill	ditch	643	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		1.38	0.26	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
645	3	cut	post hole	645	645 post hole group	3.2	646	0.4	0.06				circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
646	3	fill	post hole	645	645 post hole group	3.2		0.4	0.06	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
647	3	cut	ditch	647	567 ditch grp/647	3.2	648	0.6	0.14				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
648	3	fill	ditch	647	567 ditch grp/647	3.2		0.6	0.14	mid brown grey	sandy silt	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
649	3	cut	ditch	649	494 ditch group/649	5	650	0.8	0.22				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
650	3	fill	ditch	649	494 ditch group/649	5		0.8	0.22	light blue grey	sandy silt	firm				
651	3	cut	post hole	651	651 Structure	3.2	652	0.3	0.21				circular	steep	sharp	concave
652	3	fill	post hole	651	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.21	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
653	3	cut	post hole	653	651 Structure	3.2	654	0.3	0.04				circular	moderate	gradual	concave
654	3	fill	post hole	653	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.04	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
655	3	cut	post hole	655	651 Structure	3.2	656	0.3	0.05				circular	moderate	gradual	concave
656	3	fill	post hole	655	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.05	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
657	3	cut	post hole	657	651 Structure	3.2	658	0.4	0.13				circular	steep	sharp	concave
658	3	fill	post hole	657	651 Structure	3.2		0.4	0.13	mid red grey	clay silt	firm				
659	3	cut	post hole	659	651 Structure	3.2	660	0.4	0.15				circular	steep	sharp	concave
660	3	fill	post hole	659	651 Structure	3.2		0.4	0.15	mid red grey	clay silt	firm				
661	3	cut	post hole	661	651 Structure	3.2	662	0.2	0.11				circular	steep	sharp	concave
662	3	fill	post hole	661	651 Structure	3.2		0.2	0.11	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
663	3	cut	gully	663		3	664	0.5	0.07				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
664	3	fill	gully	663		3		0.4	0.07	dark red grey	clay silt	soft				
665	3	cut	post hole	665	665 p-med pit grp	5	666	0.45	0.25				circular	vertical	sharp	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
666	3	fill	post hole	665	665 p-med pit grp	5		0.45	0.25	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
667	3	cut	pit	667		3	668	0.71	0.18				circular	moderate	moderate	flat
668	3	fill	pit	667		3		0.71	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
669	3	cut	post hole	669	645 post hole group	3.2	670	0.24	0.17				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
670	3	fill	post hole	669	645 post hole group	3.2		0.24	0.17	mid reddish brown	silty clay	soft				
671	3	cut	pit	671	645 post hole group	3.2	672	0.84	0.12				circular	shallow	shallow	convex
672	3	fill	pit	671	645 post hole group	3.2		0.84	0.12	mid reddish brown	silty clay	soft				
673	3	cut	pit	673	665 p-med pit grp	5	674	0.5	0.13				sub-circular	steep	moderate	flat
674	3	fill	pit	673	665 p-med pit grp	5		0.5	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
675	3	cut	post hole	675	665 p-med pit grp	5	676, 677	0.58	0.27				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
676	3	fill	post hole	675	665 p-med pit grp	5		0.22	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
677	3	fill	post hole	675	665 p-med pit grp	5		0.21	0.27	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
678	3	cut	post hole	678		3.2	679	0.48	0.24				sub-rectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
679	3	fill	post hole	678		3.2		0.35	0.24	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
680	3	cut	post hole	680	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	681	0.2	0.67				circular	steep	gentle	concave
681	3	fill	post hole	680	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.2	0.67	very dark grey	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
682	3	cut	post hole	682	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	683	0.15	0.12				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
683	3	fill	post hole	682	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.15	0.12	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
684	3	cut	post hole	684	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	685	0.21	0.1				circular	steep	sharp	concave
685	3	fill	post hole	684	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.21	0.1	very dark grey	silty clay	friable				
686	3	cut	gully	686	651 Structure	3.2	687	0.3	0.22				linear	steep	gradual	concave
687	3	fill	gully	686	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.22	light red grey	sandy silt	firm				
688	3	cut	gully	688		3.2	689	0.3	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	concave
689	3	fill	gully	688		3.2		0.3	0.22	dark red grey	clay silt	firm				
690	3	cut	gully	690		3.2	691	0.5	0.26				linear	steep	sharp	concave
691	3	fill	gully	690		3.2		0.5	0.26	light yellow grey	clay slit	firm				
692	3	cut	pit	692	651 Structure	3.2	693	1	0.14				circular	steep	sharp	flat
693	3	fill	pit	692	651 Structure	3.2		1	0.14	dark yellow grey	clay silt	firm				
694	3	cut	post hole	694	651 Structure	3.2	695	0.2	0.15				circular	steep	moderate	concave
695	3	fill	post hole	694	651 Structure	3.2		0.2	0.15	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
696	3	cut	pit	696	651 Structure	3.2	697	0.6	0.24				circular	steep	sharp	concave
697	3	fill	pit	696	651 Structure	3.2		0.6	0.24	mid reddish grey	sandy silt	firm				
698	3	cut	gully	698	514 enclosure	3.2	699	0.4	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	concave
699	3	fill	gully	698	651 Structure	3.2		0.4	0.22	mid brown grey	clay silt	firm				
700	3	cut	ditch	700	369 ditch	5	701	0.65	0.17				linear	steep	moderate	concave
701	3	fill	ditch	700	369 ditch	5		0.65	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
702	3	cut	post hole	702	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	703	0.3	0.06				circular	gentle	gradual	concave
703	3	fill	post hole	702	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.3	0.06	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
704	3	cut	post hole	704	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	705	0.24	0.09				circular	steep	moderate	concave
705	3	fill	post hole	704	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.24	0.09	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
706	3	cut	post hole	706	598 BA pit group	1	707	0.28	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	gradual	concave
707	3	fill	post hole	706	598 BA pit group	1		0.28	0.09	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
708	3	fill	pit	622	598 BA pit group	1		1.05	0.25	mid brown grey	sandy clay	soft				
709	3	fill	pit	598	598 BA pit group	1		1.2	0.24	dark blueish grey	silty clay	soft				
710	3	fill	pit	598	598 BA pit group	1		0.8	0.22	very dark grey blue	clay	soft				
711	3	cut	ditch	711	514 enclosure/514	3.2	712	1.8	0.39				linear	moderately steep	sharp	concave
712	3	fill	ditch	711	514 enclosure/514	3.2		1.8	0.39	dark brown grey	silty clay	hard				
713	3	cut	post hole	713	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	714	0.3	0.23				oval	steep	sharp	concave
714	3	fill	post hole	713	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.3	0.23	dark brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
715	3	cut	pit	715	665 p-med pit grp	5	716, 717, 718, 719	1.7	0.28				irregular oval	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
716	3	fill	pit	715	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.7	0.2	dark grey	clayey silt	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
717	3	fill	pit	715	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.7	0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
718	3	fill	pit	715	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.7	0.24	mid brown with patches of beige	silty clay	firm				
719	3	fill	pit	715	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.7	0.03	dark grey to black	silt	soft				
720	3	cut	gully	720		3	721	0.7	0.1				linear	shallow	gentle	concave
721	3	fill	gully	720		3		0.7	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
722	3	cut	post hole	722	651 Structure	3.2	723	0.37	0.06				sub-circular	shallow	shallow	concave
723	3	fill	post hole	722	651 Structure	3.2		0.37	0.06	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
724	3	cut	pit	724		2.2	725	1	0.22				sub-circular	steep	moderately sharp	concave
725	3	fill	pit	724		2.2		1	0.22	dark grey to black	silty clay	firm				
726	3	cut	post hole	726	651 Structure	3.2	727	0.33	0.2				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
727	3	fill	post hole	726	651 Structure	3.2		0.33	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	friable				
728	3	cut	post hole	728	651 Structure	3.2	729	0.5	0.12				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderate	irregular concave
729	3	fill	post hole	728	651 Structure	3.2		0.5	0.12	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
730	3	cut	post hole	730	651 Structure	3.2	731	0.46	0.12				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
731	3	fill	post hole	730	651 Structure	3.2		0.46	0.12	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
732	3	cut	gully	732	494 group/557	5	733	0.7	0.12				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
733	3	fill	gully	732	494 group/557	5		0.7	0.12	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm				
734	3	cut	gully	734	616 ditch group/616	3.1	735	0.76	0.12				linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
735	3	fill	gully	734	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.76	0.12	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
736	3	cut	pit	736		2.2	737	1	0.23				oval	gentle slope	gradual	concave
737	3	fill	pit	736		2.2		1	0.23	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
738	3	cut	pit	738	665 p-med pit grp	5	739, 740, 753	2.02	1.18				circular	steep	moderate	flat
739	3	fill	pit	738	665 p-med pit grp	5		2.02	0.32	dark blue grey with red brown mottling	silty clay	friable				
740	3	fill	pit	738	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.7	0.42	dark grey blue with orangish red mottling clay	clay	friable				
741	3	cut	ditch	741	561 ditch	2.2	742	1.9	0.54				linear	steep	moderate	concave
742	3	fill	ditch	741	561 ditch	2.2		1.9	0.54	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
743	3	cut	ditch	743	494 ditch group/649	5	744	0.8	0.32				linear	steep	moderate	concave
744	3	fill	ditch	743	494 ditch group/649	5		0.8	0.32	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				
745	3	cut	ditch	745	494 ditch group/649	5	746	0.8	0.3				linear	steep	moderate	concave
746	3	fill	ditch	745	494 ditch group/649	5		0.8	0.3	light yellow grey	sandy silt	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
747	3	cut	gully	747	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	748	0.43	0.2				linear	moderately steep	sharp	flat
748	3	fill	gully	747	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		0.43	0.2	mixed mid grey and yellow	silty clay	firm				
749	3	cut	ditch	749	514 enclosure/514	3.2	750	1.4	0.44				linear	gradual	moderate	flat
750	3	fill	ditch	749	514 enclosure/514	3.2		1.4	0.44	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
751	3	cut	ditch	751	494 ditch group/474	5	752	1.6	0.24				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
752	3	fill	ditch	751	494 ditch group/474	5		1.6	0.24	mid yellow brown	clayey silt	firm				
753	3	fill	pit	738	598 BA pit group	1		1.5	0.42	very dark grey blue	clay	plastic				
754	3	cut	post hole	754	651 Structure	3.2	755	0.41	0.11				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
755	3	fill	post hole	754	651 Structure	3.2		0.41	0.11	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
756	3	cut	post hole	756	645 post hole group	3.2	757	0.44	0.14				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
757	3	fill	post hole	756	645 post hole group	3.2		0.44	0.14	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
758	3	cut	post hole	758	651 Structure	3.2	759	0.45	0.12				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
759	3	fill	post hole	758	651 Structure	3.2		0.45	0.12	dark yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
760	3	cut	post hole	760	651 Structure	3.2	761	0.25	0.12				sub-circular	moderately steep	shallow	concave
761	3	fill	post hole	760	651 Structure	3.2		0.25	0.12	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
762	3	cut	post hole	762	645 post hole group	3.2	763	0.25	0.1				circular	moderately shallow	shallow	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
763	3	fill	post hole	762	645 post hole group	3.2		0.25	0.1	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
764	3	cut	ditch	764	514 enclosure/514	3.2	768	0.65	0.11				linear	moderately steep	moderately shallow	concave
765	3	fill	ditch	764	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.65	0.11	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft				
766	3	cut	ditch	766		3.2	768	0.4	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave
767	3	cut	post hole	767	514 enclosure/fence line 547	3.2	769	0.4	0.15				circular	steep	moderate	concave
768	3	fill	ditch	766		3.2		0.4	0.2	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
769	3	fill	post hole	767	514 enclosure/fence line 547	3.2		0.4	0.15	mid grey brown	clay silt	soft				
770	3	cut	ditch	770	514 enclosure/514	3.2	771	1.2	0.32				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
771	3	fill	ditch	770	514 enclosure/514	3.2		1.2	0.32	dark red brown	clay silt	firm				
772	3	cut	ditch	772	567 ditch grp/772	3.2	773	1.6	0.33				linear	moderately steep	gradual	concave
773	3	fill	ditch	772	567 ditch grp/772	3.2		1.6	0.33	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
774	3	cut	ditch	774	561 ditch	2.2	775	2.5	0.29				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
775	3	fill	ditch	774	561 ditch	2.2		2.5	0.29	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
776	3	cut	ditch	776	369 ditch	5	777	1.1	0.28				linear	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
777	3	fill	ditch	776	369 ditch	5		1.1	0.28	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
778	3	cut	gully	778	616 ditch group/616	3.1	779	0.35	0.2				L-shaped	steep	sharp	irregular
779	3	fill	gully	778	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.35	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
780	3	cut	ditch	780	616 ditch group/555	3.1	781	0.75	0.14				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
781	3	fill	ditch	780	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.75	0.14	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
782	3	cut	ditch	782	514 enclosure/514	3.2	783	0.87	0.22				linear	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
783	3	fill	ditch	782	514 enclosure/514	3.2		0.87	0.22	mid red brown	silty clay	friable				
784	3	cut	post hole	784	514 enclosure/fence line 547	3.2	785	0.34	0.11				circular	moderately shallow	moderate	concave
785	3	fill	post hole	784	514 enclosure/fence line 547	3.2		0.34	0.11	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
786	3	cut	post hole	786	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2	787	0.18	0.38				sub-circular	steep	moderately sharp	concave
787	3	fill	post hole	786	514 enclosure/ Structure 498	3.2		0.18	0.38	dark reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
788	3	cut	gully	788	616 ditch group/555	3.1	789	0.55	0.16				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
789	3	fill	gully	788	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.55	0.16	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
790	3	cut	ditch	790	369 ditch	5	791	0.5	0.3				linear	moderate	moderate	flat
791	3	fill	ditch	790	369 ditch	5		0.5	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	plastic				
792	3	cut	ditch	792	616 ditch group/555	3.1	793	0.6	0.05				linear	shallow	imperceptible	flat
793	3	fill	Ditch	792	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.6	0.05							
794	3	cut	ditch	794	494 ditch group/474	5	795	0.45	0.28				linear	moderate slope	gradual	concave
795	3	fill	ditch	794	494 ditch group/474	5		0.45	0.28	dark grey brown	silty clay	plastic				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
796	3	cut	ditch	796	616 ditch group/555	3.1	797	0.2	0.24				linear	truncated	unclear	flat
797	3	fill	ditch	796	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.2	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic				
798	3	cut	ditch	798	616 ditch group/616	3.1	801	0.4	0.15				linear	gradual	gentle	concave
799	3	cut	ditch	799	616 ditch group/616	3.1	802	0.6	0.21				linear	steep	moderate	concave
800	3	cut	gully	800		3.2	803	0.4	0.09				linear	steep	gradual	concave
801	3	fill	ditch	798	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.4	0.15	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
802	3	fill	ditch	799	616 ditch group/616	3.1		0.6	0.22	mid red brown	clay silt	firm				
803	3	fill	gully	800		3.2		0.4	0.09	dark brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
804	3	cut	gully	804	651 Structure	3.2	805	0.3	0.16				linear	steep	moderate	concave
805	3	fill	gully	804	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.16	mid reddish brown	clay silt	firm				
806	3	cut	gully	806	651 Structure	3.2	807	0.3	0.15				linear	steep	moderate	concave
807	3	fill	gully	806	651 Structure	3.2		0.3	0.15	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
808	3	cut	ditch	808	494 group/557	5	809	1.8	0.54				linear	steep	sharp	flat
809	3	fill	ditch	808	494 group/557	5		1.8	0.54	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
810	3	cut	ditch	810	616 ditch grp/641	3.1	811	0.92	0.54				linear	steep	sharp	concave
811	3	fill	ditch	810	616 ditch grp/641	3.1		0.92	0.54	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
812	3	cut	gully	812	812 ditch group/812	3.1	813, 814	0.59	0.18				linear	moderately sloping	moderate	concave
813	3	fill	gully	812	812 ditch group/812	3.1		0.59	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
814	3	fill	gully	812	812 ditch group/812	3.1		0.66	0.18							
815	3	cut	gully	815	837 enclosure/815	3.2	816	0.6	0.24				linear	steep	moderate	concave
816	3	fill	gully	815	837 enclosure/815	3.2		0.6	0.24	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm				
817	3	cut	post hole	817	837 enclosure/815	3.2	818	0.6	0.34				circular	steep	sharp	concave
818	3	fill	post hole	817	837 enclosure/815	3.2		0.6	0.34	mid reddish grey	clay silt	firm				
819	3	cut	gully	819	819 enclosure/819	3.2	820	0.8	0.3				linear	moderate	sharp	concave
820	3	fill	gully	819	819 enclosure/819	3.2		0.8	0.3	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
821	3	cut	ditch	821	1135 enclosure/821	3.1	822	0.7	0.28				linear	moderately steep	sharp	concave
822	3	fill	ditch	821	1135 enclosure/821	3.1		0.7	0.28	dark brown	clayey silt	soft				
823	3	cut	ditch	823	812 ditch group/812	3.1	824	0.48	0.16				linear	moderate slope	gradual	concave
824	3	fill	ditch	823	812 ditch group/812	3.1		0.48	0.16	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable				
825	3	cut	gully	825	827 enclosure/827	3.2	826	0.22	0.06				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
826	3	fill	gully	825	827 enclosure/827	3.2		0.22	0.06	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
827	3	cut	ditch	827	827 enclosure/827	3.2	828	0.25	0.13				linear	moderate slope	gradual	flat
828	3	fill	ditch	827	827 enclosure/827	3.2		0.25	0.13	dark orangish brown	silty clay	friable				
829	3	cut	gully	829	1135 enclosure/821	3.1	830	0.51	0.17				linear	moderate slope	moderate	concave
830	3	fill	gully	829	1135 enclosure/821	3.1		0.51	0.17	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
831	3	cut	ditch	831	827 enclosure/831	3.2	832	0.3	0.35				linear	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
832	3	fill	ditch	831	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.3	0.35	mid brown	silty clay	friable				
833	3	cut	gully	833	812 ditch group/812	3.1	834	0.45	0.09				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
834	3	fill	gully	833	812 ditch group/812	3.1		0.45	0.09	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	friable				
835	3	cut	pit	835	819 enclosure	3.2	836	1.3	0.26				irregular oval	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
836	3	fill	pit	835	819 enclosure	3.2		1.3	0.26	pale grey	clayey silt	firm				
837	3	cut	ditch	837	839 enclosure/839	3.2	838	0.7	0.07				linear	gradual	moderate	concave
838	3	fill	ditch	837	839 enclosure/839	3.2		0.7	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
839	3	cut	post hole	839	839 enclosure/839	3.2	840	0.28	0.18				circular	steep	sharp	concave
840	3	fill	post hole	839	839 enclosure/839	3.2		0.28	0.18	dark grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
841	3	cut	ditch	841	839 enclosure/839	3.2	842	0.6	0.1				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
842	3	fill	ditch	841	839 enclosure/839	3.2		0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm				
843	3	cut	gully	843	812 ditch group/843	3.1	844	0.6	0.11				linear	steep	moderate	concave
844	3	fill	gully	843	812 ditch group/843	3.1		0.6	0.11	mid yellow brown	sandy silt	firm				
845	3	cut	gully	845	812 ditch group/845	3.1	846	0.5	0.06				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
846	3	fill	gully	845	812 ditch group/845	3.1		0.5	0.06	mid yellow brown	sandy silt	firm				
847	3	cut	gully	847	812 ditch group/847	3.1	848	0.5	0.1				linear	moderate	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
848	3	cut	gully	847	812 ditch group/847	3.1		0.5	0.1	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	firm				
849	3	cut	gully	849	812 ditch group/849	3.1	850	0.47	0.25				linear	steep	sharp	flat
850	3	fill	gully	849	812 ditch group/849	3.1		0.47	0.25	dark yellowish brown	clay silt	firm				
851	3	cut	gully	851	812 ditch group/851	3.1	852	0.3	0.11				linear	steep	moderate	concave
852	3	fill	gully	851	812 ditch group/851	3.1		0.3	0.11	mid yellowish grey	clayey silt	firm				
853	3	cut	post hole	853	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	854	0.25	0.16				circular	steep	moderate	concave
854	3	fill	post hole	853	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.25	0.16	mid yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
855	3	cut	post hole	855	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	856	0.28	0.08				circular	steep	gradual	concave
856	3	fill	post hole	855	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.19	0.08	light yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
857	3	cut	post hole	857	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	858	0.19	0.26				circular	near vertical	sharp	concave
858	3	fill	post hole	857	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.19	0.26	dark grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
859	3	cut	post hole	859	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	860	0.4	0.1				circular	moderate	gradual	concave
860	3	fill	post hole	859	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.4	0.1	mid yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
861	3	cut	ditch	861	827 enclosure/831	3.2	862	0.65	0.3				linear	steep	moderate	concave
862	3	fill	ditch	861	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.65	0.3	dark orange brown	silty clay	firm				
863	3	cut	post hole	863	827 enclosure	3.2	864	0.53	0.31				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
864	3	fill	post hole	863	827 enclosure	3.2		0.53	0.31	dark orange grey	sandy clay	firm				
865	3	cut	ditch	865	827 enclosure/827	3.2	866	0.47	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave
866	3	fill	ditch	865	827 enclosure/827	3.2		0.47	0.28	dark grey brown	sandy clay	firm				
867	3	cut	ditch	867	867 ditch	3.2	868	1.6	0.18				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
868	3	fill	ditch	867	867 ditch	3.2		1.6	0.18	light grey	sandy silt	soft				
869	3	cut	pit	869	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2	870	1.08	0.11				sub-circular	moderately shallow	moderate	concave
870	3	fill	pit	869	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2		1.08	0.11	dark yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
871	3	cut	ditch	871	812 ditch group/871	3.1	872	0.61	0.09				curvilinear	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
872	3	fill	ditch	871	812 ditch group/871	3.1		0.61	0.09	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
873	3	cut	post hole	873	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	874	0.17	0.09				circular	moderately steep	shallow	concave
874	3	fill	post hole	873	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.17	0.09	mid brown	silty clay	friable				
875	3	cut	ditch	875	827 enclosure/831	3.2	876, 900, 901, 902	0.8	0.34				linear	steep	sharp	concave
876	3	fill	ditch	875	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.8	0.28	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
877	3	cut	pit	877	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2	944, 945, 946	0.8	0.36				almost circular	steep and undercutting	sharp	almost flat
878	3	cut	pit	879	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2	947	1.54	0.22				oval	steep	sharp	flat

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879	3	cut	pit	879	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2	948, 949	1.67	0.62				oval	steep	sharp	uneven
880	3	cut	ditch	880	827 enclosure/827	3.2	881	0.44	0.21				linear	slope	gradual	concave
881	3	fill	ditch	880	827 enclosure/827	3.2		0.44	0.21	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
882	3	cut	post hole	882	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	883	0.3	0.1				sub-circular	sloping	gradual	concave
883	3	fill	post hole	882	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.1	dark brown grey	sandy silt	friable				
884	3	cut	post hole	884	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	885	0.39	0.19				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
885	3	fill	post hole	884	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.39	0.19	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
886	3	cut	post hole	886	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	887	0.32	0.26				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
887	3	fill	post hole	886	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.32	0.26	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
888	3	cut	post hole	888	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	889	0.28	0.17				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
889	3	fill	post hole	888	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.28	0.17	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
890	3	cut	post hole	890	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	891	0.3	0.09				sub-circular	shallow	imperceptible	concave
891	3	fill	post hole	890	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.09	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable				
892	3	cut	post hole	892	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	893	0.19	0.05				sub-circular	shallow	gradual	concave
893	3	fill	post hole	892	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2		0.19	0.05	dark grey brown	sandy silt	friable				
894	3	cut	post hole	894	839 enclosure/Structure 853	3.2	895	0.32	0.16				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
895	3	fill	post hole	894	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.32	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
896	3	cut	post hole	896	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	897	0.35	0.14				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
897	3	fill	post hole	896	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.35	0.14	dark orangey brown	silty clay	friable				
898	3	cut	gully	898	812 ditch group/898	3.1	899	0.33	0.15				linear	steep	moderate	concave
899	3	fill	gully	898	812 ditch group/898	3.1		0.33	0.15	mid brown grey	sandy silt	friable				
900	3	fill	ditch	875	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.1	0.18	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm				
901	3	fill	ditch	875	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.2	0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
902	3	fill	ditch	875	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.66	0.09	mid yellow grey	clayey silt	very firm				
903	3	cut	gully	903	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	904	0.45	0.14				linear	steep	moderate	concave
904	3	fill	gully	903	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.22	0.17	mid yellow brown	clayey silt	firm				
905	3	cut	gully	905	812 ditch group/905	3.1	906	0.22	0.17				linear	steep	moderate	concave
906	3	fill	gully	905	812 ditch group/905	3.1		0.22	0.17	light yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
907	3	cut	post hole	907	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	908	0.25	0.12				circular	steep	sharp	concave
908	3	fill	post hole	907	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.25	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
909	3	cut	post hole	909	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	910	0.23	0.12				circular	steep	sharp	concave
910	3	fill	post hole	909	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.23	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
911	3	cut	post hole	911	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	912	0.3	0.15				circular	steep	sharp	concave
912	3	fill	post hole	911	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.15	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
913	3	cut	post hole	913	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	914	0.32	0.12				circular	steep	gradual	concave
914	3	fill	post hole	913	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.32	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
915	3	cut	post hole	915	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	916	0.37	0.16				circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
916	3	fill	post hole	915	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.37	0.16	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
917	3	cut	post hole	917	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	918	0.2	0.13				circular	steep	sharp	concave
918	3	fill	post hole	917	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.2	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
919	3	cut	post hole	919	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	920	0.35	0.1				circular	steep	moderate	concave
920	3	fill	post hole	919	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.35	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
921	3	cut	post hole	921	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	922	0.32	0.11				circular	steep	moderate	concave
922	3	fill	post hole	921	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.32	0.11	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
923	3	cut	post hole	923	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	924	0.3	0.26				circular	near vertical	sharp	concave
924	3	fill	post hole	923	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.26	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm				
925	3	cut	post hole	925	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	926	0.19	0.08				circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
926	3	fill	post hole	925	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.19	0.08	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
927	3	cut	post hole	927	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	928	0.25	0.11				circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
928	3	fill	post hole	927	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.25	0.11	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
929	3	cut	post hole	929	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	930	0.3	0.26				circular	moderately steep	moderately shallow	concave
930	3	fill	post hole	929	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.26	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
931	3	cut	post hole	931	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	932	0.26	0.12				circular	steep	moderate	concave
932	3	fill	post hole	931	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.26	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
933	3	cut	post hole	933	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	934	0.3	0.09				circular	moderately shallow	shallow	concave
934	3	cut	post hole	933	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.09	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
935	3	cut	gully	935	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	936	0.3	0.16				linear	steep	moderate	concave
936	3	fill	gully	935	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.16	light yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
937	3	cut	gully	937	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	938	0.3	0.09				linear	steep	moderate	concave
938	3	fill	gully	937	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.09	light yellow grey	clayey silt	firm				
939	3	cut	gully	939	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	940	0.6	0.18				linear	steep	gradual	concave
940	3	fill	gully	939	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.6	0.18	light reddish grey	clayey sand	firm				
941	3	cut	ditch	941	941 enclosure /941	4.1	942, 943	1.56	0.52				linear	moderately sloping	moderate break	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
942	3	fill	ditch	941	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.42	0.27	light orangeish brown	sandy silt	compact				
943	3	fill	ditch	941	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.56	0.26	light greyish brown	sandy clay	friable				
944	3	fill	pit	877	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		0.7	0.12	very dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
945	3	fill	pit	877	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		0.74	0.16	very dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
946	3	fill	pit	877	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		0.58	0.08	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	very compact				
947	3	fill	pit	878	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		1.54	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay with some sand	firm				
948	3	fill	pit	879	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		1.67	0.28	very dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
949	3	fill	pit	879	819 enclosure/pit grp 879	3.2		1.67	0.38	light to mid orangeish greyish brown	clayey silt	very compact				
950	3	cut	post hole	950	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	951	0.16	0.14				oval	steep	sharp	concave
951	3	fill	post hole	950	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.16	0.14	mid grey	clayey silt	firm				
952	3	cut	post hole	952	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	953	0.21	0.15				circular	steep	sharp	concave
953	3	fill	post hole	952	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.21	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
954	3	cut	post hole	954	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	955	0.2	0.21				circular	steep	sharp	concave
955	3	fill	post hole	954	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.2	0.21	mid grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
956	3	cut	post hole	956	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	957	0.18	0.22				circular	steep	sharp	concave
957	3	fill	post hole	956	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.18	0.22	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
958	3	cut	post hole	958	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	959	0.21	0.16				oval	steep	sharp	concave
959	3	fill	post hole	958	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.21	0.16	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
960	3	cut	post hole	960	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	961	0.22	0.12				oval	steep	sharp	concave
961	3	fill	post hole	960	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.22	0.12	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
962	3	cut	post hole	962	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	963	0.3	0.12				circular	moderate slope	moderate	concave
963	3	fill	post hole	962	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.3	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
964	3	cut	post hole	964	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	965	0.34	0.15				oval	gentle slope	gradual	concave
965	3	fill	post hole	964	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.34	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
966	3	cut	post hole	966	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	967	0.24	0.12				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
967	3	fill	post hole	966	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.24	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
968	3	cut	post hole	968	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2	969	0.27	0.18				oval	steep	sharp	concave
969	3	fill	post hole	968	839 enclosure/ Structure 853	3.2		0.27	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
970	3	cut	pit	970	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2	971	0.6	0.05				amorphous	shallow	imperceptible	flat
971	3	fill	pit	970	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2		0.6	0.05	pale grey	silty sand	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
972	3	cut	pit	972	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2	973, 974	1.9	0.28				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderate	concave
973	3	fill	pit	972	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2		1.9	0.28	light reddish grey	burnt clay	firm				
974	3	fill	pit	972	839 enclosure/pit grp 869	3.2		1.9	0.24	dark reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
975	3	cut	pit	975		3.2	976	0.7	0.33				oval	steep	sharp	flat
976	3	fill	pit	975		3.2		0.7	0.33	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
977	3	cut	post hole	977	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2	978	0.25	0.1				almost circular	steep	sharp	concave
978	3	fill	post hole	977	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2		0.25	0.1	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
979	3	cut	post hole	979	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2	980	0.33	0.07				oval	steep	sharp	flat
980	3	fill	post hole	979	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2		0.33	0.07	mid grey	charcoal	firm				
981	3	cut	post hole	981	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2	982	0.49	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
982	3	fill	post hole	981	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2		0.49	0.14	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
983	3	cut	post hole	983	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2	984	0.7	0.21				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
984	3	fill	post hole	983	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2		0.7	0.21	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
985	3	cut	post hole	985	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2	986	0.55	0.21				sub-circular	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
986	3	fill	post hole	985	837 enclosure/977 Fence Line	3.2		0.55	0.21	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
987	3	cut	ditch	987	987 enclosure/987	4.2	988, 989, 990	1.5	0.52				linear	steep	sharp	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
988	3	fill	ditch	987	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.2	0.22	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
989	3	fill	ditch	987	987 enclosure/987	4.2		2.1	0.32	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm				
990	3	fill	ditch	987	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.32	0.04	dark grey to black	sandy silt	friable				
991	3	layer	midden	1033	1033 spread	3.2		2	0.08	mid to dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
992	3	cut	gully	992	992 trackway	2.2	993	0.7	0.32				linear	steep	sharp	concave
993	3	fill	gully	992	992 trackway	2.2		0.7	0.32	very dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
994	3	cut	gully	994	1055 trackway/994	2.2	995	0.7	0.13				linear	moderately steep	gradual	concave
995	3	fill	gully	994	1055 trackway/994	2.2		0.7	0.13	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
996	3	cut	gully	996	1053 trackway	3.2	997	0.5	0.15				linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave
997	3	fill	gully	996	1053 trackway	3.2		0.5	0.15	dark yellowish grey	silty clay	firm				
998	3	cut	post hole	998	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2	999	0.18	0.1				oval	steep	imperceptible	concave
999	3	fill	post hole	998	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2		0.18	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1000	3	cut	ditch	1000	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1001	1.2	0.34				linear	gentle	not perceptible	concave
1001	3	fill	ditch	1000	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		1.2	0.35	mid brown	silty clay	friable				
1002	3	cut	gully	1002	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1003	0.42	0.12				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
1003	3	fill	gully	1002	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1		0.42	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1004	3	cut	gully	1004	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1005	0.35	0.16				linear	slope	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1005	3	fill	gully	1004	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1		0.35	0.16	mid brown grey	sandy silt	friable				
1006	3	cut	gully	1006	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1007	0.6	0.15				linear	shallow slope	gradual	concave
1007	3	fill	gully	1006	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1		0.6	0.15	mid grey brown	sandy silt	friable				
1008	3	cut	ditch	1008	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1009, 1025, 1026	2.1	0.78				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1009	3	fill	ditch	1008	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.88	0.32	mid blueish grey with red brown mottling	sandy silt	friable				
1010	3	layer	spread	1010	1033 spread	3.2		3.3	0.19	dark brown	silty clay	soft and damp				
1011	3	cut	pit	1011		2	1012	2.49	0.43				sub-rectangular	steep	moderately sharp	uneven
1012	3	fill	pit	1011		2		2.49	0.43	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
1013	3	layer	dark earth/midden	1033	1033 spread	3.2		1.5	0.08	light to mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1014	3	cut	post hole	1014	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2	1022	0.35	0.24				oval	steep	sharp	concave
1015	3	cut	post hole	1015	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2	1023	0.22	0.17				oval	steep	sharp	flat
1016	3	cut	gully	1016	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2	1024	0.18	0.11				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1017	3	cut	post hole/gully	1017		2	1018	0.32	0.3				indeterminate	moderately tapered	imperceptible	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1018	3	fill	post hole/gully	1017		2		0.32	0.3	mid brown	silty clay	friable				
1019	3	cut	pit	1019		3	1020	0.4	0.4				indeterminate	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1020	3	fill	pit	1019		3		0.4	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1021	3	cut	ditch	1021	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1027	0.5	0.42				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1022	3	fill	post hole	1014	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2		0.3	0.24	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1023	3	fill	post hole	1015	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2		0.22	0.17	light to mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1024	3	fill	post hole	1016	1033 spread/ph 1014	3.2		0.18	0.11	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1025	3	fill	ditch	1008	987 enclosure/987	4.2		2	0.18	dark brown grey	sandy silt	soft				
1026	3	fill	ditch	1008	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.4	0.28	mid orange brown	sandy silt	friable				
1027	3	fill	ditch	1021	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.5	0.42	pale brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1028	3	cut	pit	1028	665 p-med pit grp	5	1029	0.94	0.26				circular	steep	sharp	flat
1029	3	fill	pit	1028	665 p-med pit grp	5		0.94	0.26	light brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1030	3	cut	pit	1030	665 p-med pit grp	5	1031, 1032	1.37	0.44				sub-circular	moderate	moderate	flat
1031	3	fill	pit	1030	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.37	0.44	mid blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1032	3	fill	pit	1030	665 p-med pit grp	5		1.37	0.3	dark blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1033	3	layer	spread	1033	1033 spread	3.2		8.68	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1034	3	cut	pit	1034	867 ditch	3.2	1035	0.64	0.1				linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
1035	3	fill	pit	1034	867 ditch	3.2		0.64	0.1	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	friable				
1036	3	cut	ditch	1036	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1037	0.34	0.24				linear	moderate		
1037	3	fill	ditch	1036	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.34	0.24	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1038	3	cut	post hole	1038	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1039	0.28	0.22				circular	near vertical	moderate	concave
1039	3	fill	post hole	1038	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.28	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1040	3	cut	post hole	1040	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1041	0.5	0.24				circular	steep	moderate	concave
1041	3	fill	post hole	1040	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.5	0.24	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	friable				
1042	3	cut	post hole	1042	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1014 3	0.29	0.12				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
1043	3	fill	post hole	1042	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.29	0.12	light grey	silty clay	friable				
1044	3	cut	ditch	1044	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1045	0.7	0.64				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
1045	3	fill	ditch	1044	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		0.7	0.64	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1046	3	cut	ditch	1046	1053 trackway	3.2	1047	0.41	0.18				linear	steep	moderate	flat
1047	3	fill	ditch	1046	1053 trackway	3.2		0.41	0.18	mid reddish brown	silty clay	friable				
1048	3	cut	ditch	1048	827 enclosure/831	3.2	1049	0.5	0.5				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1049	3	fill	ditch	1048	827 enclosure/831	3.2		0.5	0.5	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1050	3	cut	ditch	1050	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1051, 1052	1.48	0.72				linear	moderate	moderate	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1051	3	fill	ditch	1050	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		1.28	0.12	light blueish grey with orange mottling	silty clay	friable				
1052	3	fill	ditch	1050	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		1.48	0.6	mid greyish brown with orange mottling	silty clay	friable				
1053	3	cut	ditch	1053	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1054, 1089	1.76	0.6				linear	moderate	sharp	concave
1054	3	fill	ditch	1053	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1.76	0.32	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1055	3	cut	ditch	1055	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1056, 1088	0.9	0.6				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1056	3	fill	ditch	1055	1055 trackway/1055	2.2		0.9	0.58	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1057	3		gully	1057	1053 trackway	3.2	1058	0.42	0.24				linear	concave gentle	mod sharp	concave
1058	3	fill	gully fill	1057	1053 trackway	3.2		0.42	0.24	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1059	3	cut	gully	1059	1002 trackway/1059	3.1	1060	0.42	0.17				linear	shallow	moderate	flat
1060	3	fill	gully	1059	1002 trackway/1059	3.1		0.42	0.17	dark grey brown	sandy silt	friable				
1061	3	cut	gully	1061	1002 trackway/1059	3.1	1062	0.48	0.13				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
1062	3	fill	gully	1061	1002 trackway/1059	3.1		0.48	0.13	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1063	3	cut	ditch	1063	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1064, 1065, 1066	1.38	0.68				linear	steep	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1064	3	fill	ditch	1063	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.38	0.18	mid grey with orangeish brown mottling	sandy silt	compact				
1065	3	fill	ditch	1063	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.9	0.24	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1066	3	fill	ditch	1063	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.38	0.26	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1067	3	cut	ditch	1067	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1068	0.5	0.18				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1068	3	fill	ditch	1067	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		0.5	0.18	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1069	3	cut	ditch	1069	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1070	0.6	0.18				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1070	3	fill	ditch	1069	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.6	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1071	3	cut	pit	1071		3.2	1072	1.7	0.36				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
1072	3	fill	pit	1071		3.2		1.7	0.36	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1073	3	cut	pit	1073		3.2	1074	0.9	0.5				circular	steep	moderate	concave
1074	3	fill	pit	1073		3.2		0.9	0.5	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1075	3	cut	ditch	1075	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1076, 1077, 1078, 1079	1	0.5				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1076	3	fill	ditch	1075	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1	0.24	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1077	3	fill	ditch	1075	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1078	3	fill	ditch	1075	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1	0.04	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1079	3	fill	ditch	1075	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1	0.1	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1080	3	cut	ditch	1080	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1081	0.46	0.52				linear	sharp	moderate	concave
1081	3	fill	ditch	1080	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.46	0.52	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1082	3	cut	ditch	1082	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1083	0.96	0.34				linear	steep	gentle	flat
1083	3	fill	ditch	1082	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.96	0.34	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	friable				
1084	3	cut	gully	1084	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1085	0.35	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	irregular
1085	3	fill	gully	1084	1055 trackway/1055	2.2		0.35	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1086	3	cut	ditch	1086	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1087	0.4	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	
1087	3	fill	ditch	1086	1055 trackway/1055	2.2		0.4	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1088	3	fill	ditch	1055	1055 trackway/1055	2.2		0.9	0.6	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1089	3	fill	ditch	1053	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		0.96	0.3	light grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1090	3	cut	post hole	1090	827 enclosure	3.2	1091	0.24	0.14				circular	vertical	sharp	concave
1091	3	fill	post hole	1090	827 enclosure	3.2		0.24	0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1092	3	cut	post hole	1092	827 enclosure	3.2	1093	0.24	0.2				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave
1093	3	fill	post hole	1092	827 enclosure	3.2		0.24	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1094	3	cut	ditch	1094	1053 trackway	3.2	1095	0.56	0.3				linear	gentle slope	imperceptible	concave
1095	3	fill	ditch	1094	1053 trackway	3.2		0.56	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1096	3	layer	spread	1096	1053 trackway/spread 1354	3.2		1.65	0.34	dark brownish grey	silty clay	soft				
1097	3	cut	gully	1097	1053 trackway	3.2	1098	0.6	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1098	3	fill	gully	1097	1053 trackway	3.2		0.6	0.18	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1099	3	cut	ditch	1099	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1100	1.8	0.18				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1100	3	fill	ditch	1099	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		1.8	0.18	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1101	3	cut	gully	1101	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1102	0.26	0.48				linear	vertical	sharp	concave
1102	3	fill	gully	1101	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1102	0.26	0.48	mid red brown	silty sand	firm				
1103	3	cut	ditch	1103	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1104	1.9	0.56				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1104	3	fill	ditch	1103	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1104	1.9	0.56	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1105	3	cut	ditch	1105	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1111	0.54	0.26				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1106	3	cut	ditch	1106	992 trackway	2.2	1112	1.4	0.46				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1107	3	cut	ditch	1107	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1108	1.1	0.34				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1108	3	fill	ditch	1107	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1108	1.1	0.34	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1109	3	cut	ditch	1109	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1110	0.7	0.3				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
1110	3	fill	ditch	1109	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1110	0.7	0.3	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1111	3	fill	ditch	1105	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1111	0.54	0.26	mid yellow brown	silty clay	friable				
1112	3	fill	ditch	1106	992 trackway	2.2	1112	0.12	0.12	light blueish grey with yellow mottling	silty clay	firm				
1113	3	fill	ditch	1106	992 trackway	2.2		1.4	0.24	mid blueish grey	silty clay	friable				
1114	3	fill	Ditch	1106	992 trackway	2.2		0.82	0.26	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1115	3	cut	ditch	1115	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1116	0.7	0.46				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1116	3	fill	ditch	1115	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1116	0.7	0.46	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1117	3	cut	ditch	1117	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1118, 1119	2	0.78				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1118	3	fill	ditch	1117	987 enclosure/987	4.2		2	0.4	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1119	3	fill	ditch	1117	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.8	0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1120	3	cut	ditch	1120	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1121	1.4	0.33				linear	moderately steep	gradual	concave
1121	3	fill	ditch	1120	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		1.4	0.33	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1122	3	cut	ditch	1122	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1123	0.3	0.24				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1123	3	fill	ditch	1122	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		0.3	0.24	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1124	3	cut	ditch	1124	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1125, 1126	0.45	0.38				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1125	3	fill	ditch	1124	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.45	0.06	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1126	3	fill	ditch	1124	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.45	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1127	3	fill	ditch	1129	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		0.72	0.2	mid grey	clay	soft				
1128	3	fill	ditch	1129	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		0.58	0.17	light grey	clay	soft				
1129	3	cut	ditch	1129	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1128, 1127	0.72	0.32				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
1130	3	fill	ditch	1132	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		0.56	0.07	mid grey	clay	soft				
1131	3	fill	ditch	1132	1124 enclosure/1132	3.2		0.96	0.24	very dark grey	clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1132	3	cut	ditch	1132	1124 enclosure/1132	3.2	1130, 1131	1.2	0.31				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1133	3	cut	gully	1133	1141 enclosure/1133	3.2	1134	0.59	0.18				linear	moderate concave	imperceptible	concave
1134	3	fill	gully	1133	1141 enclosure/1133	3.2		0.59	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1135	3	cut	ditch	1135	1135 enclosure/1135	3.1	1136	0.53	0.15				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1136	3	fill	ditch	1135	1135 enclosure/1135	3.1		0.53	0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
1137	3	cut	ditch	1137	1135 enclosure/821	3.1	1138	0.7	0.3				linear	moderately steep	moderate	concave
1138	3	fill	ditch	1137	1135 enclosure/821	3.1		0.7	0.3	dark brown	silty clay	soft				
1139	3	cut	gully	1139	1141 enclosure/ditch 1139	3.2	1140	0.43	0.06				linear	gentle	gentle	flat
1140	3	fill	gully	1139	1141 enclosure/ditch 1139	3.2		0.43	0.06	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1141	3	cut	gully	1141	1141 enclosure/1133	3.2	1142	0.4	0.04				linear	very gentle	very gentle	flat
1142	3	fill	gully	1141	1141 enclosure/1133	3.2		0.4	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
1143	3	cut	post hole	1143	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1144	0.39	0.06				circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1144	3	fill	post hole	1143	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2		0.39	0.06	light brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1145	3	cut	pit	1145	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1146	0.6	0.12				circular	steep	moderate	concave
1146	3	fill	pit	1145	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2		0.6	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1147	3	cut	ditch	1147	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1148	1.4	0.64				linear	steep	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1148	3	fill	ditch	1147	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		1.4	0.64	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1149	3	cut	pit	1149	819 enclosure	3.2	1150	1.1	0.16				circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1150	3	fill	pit	1149	819 enclosure	3.2		1.1	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1151	3	cut	gully	1151	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2	1152	0.6	0.19				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
1152	3	fill	gully	1151	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2		0.6	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1153	3	cut	gully	1153	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2	1154	0.18	0.41				linear	vertical	sharp	flattish
1154	3	fill	gully	1153	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2		0.18	0.41	dark brownish grey	silty clay	soft				
1155	3	cut	post hole	1155	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1156	0.16	0.05				circular	steep	sharp	concave
1156	3	fill	post hole	1155	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2		0.16	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	soft				
1157	3	fill	ditch	1158	1055 trackway/1055	2.2		1.75	0.21	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1158	3	cut	ditch	1158	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1157	1.75	0.21				linear	moderate slope	moderate at top, gentle at base	flat
1159	3	cut	ditch	1159	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1160	1.1	0.4				linear	moderate concave	top= sharp, base = gentle	concave
1160	3	fill	ditch	1159	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1160	1.1	0.4	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1161	3	cut	ditch	1161	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1162	1.05	0.24				linear	moderate concave	top= sharp, base= gentle	flat
1162	3	fill	ditch	1161	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		1.05	0.24	dark grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1163	3	cut	post hole	1163	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1164	0.3	0.18				Circular	steep	moderately sharp	concave
1164	3	fill	post hole	1163	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1164	0.3	0.18	dark grey brown	silty clay	soft/ loose				
1165	3	cut	post hole	1165	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1166	0.4	0.15				circular	moderately steep	gradual	concave
1166	3	fill	post hole	1165	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1166	0.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1167	3	cut	DITCH TERMINUS	1167	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1168	0.6	0.13				Curvilinear	moderate	gradual	concave
1168	3	fill	DITCH TERMINUS	1167	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1168	0.6	0.13	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1169	3	cut	ELONGATED PIT	1169	1169 Feature group	2.2	1170	0.74	0.6				sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1170	3	fill	ELONGATED PIT	1169	1169 Feature group	2.2	1170	0.74	0.6	dark black brown	silty clay	friable				
1171	3	cut	post hole	1171	1169 Feature group	2.2	1172	0.2	0.04				circular	gentle	gentle	
1172	3	fill	post hole	1171	1169 Feature group	2.2	1172	0.2	0.04	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1173	3	cut	post hole	1173	1169 Feature group	2.2	1174	0.37	0.05				circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1174	3	fill	post hole	1173	1169 Feature group	2.2	1174	0.37	0.05	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1175	3	cut	pit	1175	1141 enclosure	3.2	1176	0.71	0.16				circular	moderately steep	gradual	flat
1176	3	fill	Pit	1175	1141 enclosure	3.2	1176	0.71	0.16	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1177	3	cut	post hole	1177	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1178	0.4	0.07				circular	moderate	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1178	3	fill	post hole	1177	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2		0.4	0.07	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1179	3	cut	post hole	1179	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1180	0.6	0.18				circular	shallow	imperceptible	concave
1180	3	fill	post hole	1179	1141 enclosure/ph grp 1143	3.2	1180	0.6	0.18	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1181	3	cut	pit	1181	1141 enclosure	3.2	1182	1.25	0.4				sub-circular	steep concave	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1182	3	fill	pit	1181	1141 enclosure	3.2	1182	1.25	0.4	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1183	3	cut	gully	1183	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1184	0.2	0.03				Curvilinear	imperceptible	imperceptible	concave
1184	3	fill	gully	1183	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1184	0.2	0.03	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable, soft				
1185	3	cut	gully	1185	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1186	0.3	0.08				Curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1186	3	fill	gully	1185	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1186	0.3	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1187	3	cut	ring gully	1187	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1188	0.32	0.13				Curvilinear	steep	moderate	concave
1188	3	fill	RING GULLY	1187	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1188	0.32	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1189	3	cut	gully	1189	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1190	0.32	0.12				Curvilinear	moderate	gradual	concave
1190	3	FILL	RING GULLY	1189	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1190	0.32	0.12	dk brown grey	silty clay	sticky				
1191	3	cut	RING GULLY	1191	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1192	0.5	0.07	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1192	3	fill	RING GULLY	1191	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1192	0.5	0.07	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1193	3	master	gully		1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1										
1194	3	cut	ditch	1194	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1195	1.4	0.42				linear	se = gradual, nw = steep	gradual	flat
1195	3	fill	ditch	1194	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		1.4	0.42	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic				
1196	3	cut	ditch	1196	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1197, 1198	1.08	0.35				linear	moderate	rounded	concave
1197	3	FILL	ditch	1196	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1197	0.6	0.21	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1198	3	fill	ditch	1196	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1		1.12	0.28	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
1199	3	cut	pit	1199	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1200	1.2	0.48				sub-circular	shallow	?	u
1200	3	fill	Pit	1199	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1200	1.2	0.48	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1201	3	cut	Pit	1201	1141 enclosure	3.2	1202	0.25	0.3				sub-circular	steep concave	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1202	3	fill	Pit	1201	1141 enclosure	3.2	1202	1.1	0.3	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1203	3	cut	ditch	1203	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1204	0.5	0.09				linear	gentle concave	top = sharp, base = imperceptible	concave
1204	3	fill	ditch	1203	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1204	0.5	0.1	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1205	3	cut	ditch	1205	1169 Feature group	2.2	1206	0.78	0.24				linear	gentle	gentle	flat
1206	3	fill	ditch	1205	1169 Feature group	2.2	1206	0.78	0.24	light grey brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1207	3	cut	ditch	1207	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1208	0.38	0.36				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1208	3	fill	ditch	1207	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1208	0.38	0.36	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1209	3	cut	?PIT/SHORT DITCH	1209	1169 Feature group	2.2	1210	0.92	0.26				ELONGATED CIRCLE	gentle	gentle	concave
1210	3	fill	PIT/DITCH	1209	1169 Feature group	2.2	1210	0.92	0.26	dark black brown	silty clay	friable				
1211	3	fill	ditch	1212	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1211	1.5	0.33	light grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1212	3	cut	ditch	1212	1055 trackway/1055	2.2	1211	1.5	0.33				Linear	moderate slope	moderate	flat
1213	3	fill	Ditch	1214	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1213	0.8	0.49	light grey	clayey silt	soft				
1214	3	cut	ditch	1214	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1213	0.8	0.49				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1215	3	fill	natural	1216	natural feature	4	1215	0.85	0.33	light brown grey with frequent light brown yellow patches,	clayey silt	soft				
1216	3	cut	Natural	1216	natural feature	4	1215	0.85	0.33				sub-circular	only east and south survived	top = moderate, base = gentle	flat
1217	3	cut	ditch	1217	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1218, 1219, 1220	1.34	0.74				linear	moderately steep	rounded	narrow concave
1218	3	fill	ditch	1217	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1	0.35	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1219	3	fill	ditch	1217	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1	0.28	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1220	3	fill	ditch	1217	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.34	0.42	mid orangey grey	silty clay	firm				
1221	3	cut	ditch	1221	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1222	0.56	0.46				linear	moderate slope	moderately sharp	flat
1222	3	fill	ditch	1221	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1222	0.56	0.46	light brown grey with orange mottles	silty clay	friable				
1223	3	cut	ditch	1223	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1224	0.56	0.4				linear	moderate slope	moderately sharp	concave
1224	3	fill	ditch	1223	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1224	0.56	0.4	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1225	3	cut	GULLY	1225	987 enclosure/ditch 1225	4.2	1226	0.66	0.18				linear	gradual	rounded	concave
1226	3	fill	gully	1225	987 enclosure/ditch 1225	4.2	1226	0.66	0.18	mid orangey grey	clayey silt	firm				
1227	3	cut	natural	1227	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1228	0.6	0.05				amorphous	shallow	gradual	irregular
1228	3	fill	natural	1227	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1228	0.6	0.05	mid grey brown	sandy clay	plastic				
1229	3	cut	GULLY TERMINUS	1229	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1230	0.41	0.11				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
1230	3	fill	ditch	1229	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1230	0.41	0.11	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1231	3	cut	natural	1231	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1232	0.4	0.12				UNCLEAR	shallow slope	gradual	flattish
1232	3	fill	natural	1231	1227/irreg depression with fill	2.1	1232	0.4	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy clay	sticky				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1233	3	cut	gully	1233	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2	1235	0.2	0.12				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1234	3	fill	gully	1233	1141 enclosure/1151	3.2	1234	0.2	0.12	mid red brown	silty clay	soft				
1235	3	cut	ditch	1235	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1236	1	0.72				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
1236	3	fill	ditch	1235	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1	1236	0.2	0.06	dark grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1237	3	fill	ditch	1235	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.6	0.44	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1238	3	fill	ditch	1235	941 enclosure+987 enclosure/941	4.1		0.8	0.28	mid red-brown	silty clay	soft				
1239	3	cut	gully	1239	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1240	0.47	0.13				Curvilinear ear	steep concave	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1240	3	fill	gully	1239	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1240	0.47	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1241	3	cut	gully	1241	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1242	0.35	0.15				Curvilinear ear	steep concave	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1242	3	fill	gully	1241	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2		0.35	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand	firm				
1243	3	cut	Gully	1243	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1244	0.4	0.32				Curvilinear ear	steep, concave	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1244	3	fill	gully	1243	1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1244	0.4	0.32	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1245	3	MASTER	Ring Gully		1124 enclosure/1239	3.2	1240, 1242, 1244,									
1246	3	cut	ditch	1246	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1247, 1248	1.9	0.8				linear	n=steep, s=steep	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1247	3	fill	ditch	1246	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.8	0.34	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic				
1248	3	fill	ditch	1246	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.96	0.4	dark brown grey	silty clay	plastic				
1249	3	cut	pit	1249	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1250	0.56	0.12				Circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1250	3	FILL	pit	1249	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		0.56	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1251	3	cut	post hole	1251	1141 enclosure	3.2	1252	0.4	0.14				sub-circular	steep	steep	flat
1252	3	fill	post hole	1251	1141 enclosure	3.2	1252	0.4	0.14	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
1253	3	cut	post hole	1253	1141 enclosure	3.2	1254	0.3	0.06				circular	moderate	gradual	concave
1254	3	fill	post hole	1253	1141 enclosure	3.2	1254	0.3	0.06	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
1255	3	cut	gully	1255	1135 enclosure/1135	3.1	1256	0.32	0.06				linear	shallow	curved	u
1256	3	fill	gully	1255	1135 enclosure/1135	3.1	1256	0.32	0.06	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1257	3	cut	ditch	1257	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1258	0.9	0.29				linear	moderate	rounded	concave
1258	3	fill	Ditch	1257	1002 Trackway/1002	3.1	1258	0.9	0.29	dark brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1259	3	cut	ditch	1259	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2	1260	0.5	0.21				linear	moderate	rounded	concave
1260	3	fill	ditch	1259	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2	1260	0.5	0.21	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1261	3	cut	Pit	1261	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1262	0.8	0.2				circular	moderately steep	gradual	concave
1262	3	fill	Pit	1261	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1262	0.8	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1263	3	cut	RING GULLY	1263	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1264	0.2	0.1				Curvilinear ear	steep	sharp	concave
1264	3	fill	RING GULLY	1263	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1264	0.2	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1265	3	cut	pit	1265	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1266	1.15	0.48				sub-circular	steep	steep	concave
1266	3	fill	pit	1265	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		1.15	0.48	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1267	3	cut	pit	1267	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1268	1.36	0.13				circular	moderate	moderate	uneven
1268	3	fill	pit	1267	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1268	1.36	0.13	dark blackish brown with light brown mottling	silty clay	friable				
1269	3	cut	post hole	1269	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1270	0.26	0.04				circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1270	3	fill	post hole	1269	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1270	0.26	0.04	dark blackish brown	silty clay	friable				
1271	3	Cut	Pit	1271	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1272	0.52	0.08				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
1272	3	fill	pit	1271	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1272	0.52	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1273	3	cut	ditch	1273	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1274	0.91	0.27				linear	moderate	gradual	concave
1274	3	fill	Ditch	1273	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1274	0.91	0.27	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1275	void			0	VOID	0										
1276	void			0	VOID	0										
1277	void			0	VOID	0										

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1278	void			0	VOID	0										
1279	void			0	VOID	0										
1280	3	cut	RING GULLY	1280	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1281	0.2	0.1				Curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1281	3	fill	RING GULLY	1280	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1281	0.2	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1282	3	cut	ditch	1282	1055 trackway/1282	2.2	1283	0.77	0.2				Linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1283	3	fill	ditch	1282	1055 trackway/1282	2.2		0.77	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1284	3	cut	ditch	1284	1055 trackway/994	2.2	1285	1.04	0.18				Linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1285	3	fill	ditch	1284	1055 trackway/994	2.2		1.04	0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1286	3	cut	Ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1291, 1295, 1293, 1294	1.6	0.62				linear	steep	steep sided	flattish
1287	3	cut	ditch	1287	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2	1288	1.5	0.4				linear	e= steep, w= gradual	e= sharp, w= gradual	flat
1288	3	fill	ditch	1287	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2	1288	1.5	0.4	dark grey	silty clay	plastic				
1289	3	cut	pit	1289	1287 enclosure	3.2	1290	1	0.19				Sub-circular	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1290	3	fill	pit	1289	1287 enclosure	3.2	1290	1	0.19	mid grey brown	sandy silt	firm				
1291	3	fill	ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.46	0.42	mid orangey brown	silty clay	firm				
1292	3	fill	ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.22	0.21	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1293	3	fill	ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.65	0.48	light orangey grey	clayey silt	firm				
1294	3	fill	Ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.72	0.34	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1295	3	fill	ditch	1286	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		1.4	0.21	dark blueish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1296	3	cut	RING GULLY	1296	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1297	0.3	0.08				Curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1297	3	fill	RING GULLY	1296	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1297	0.3	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1298	3	cut	RING GULLY	1298	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1299	0.35	0.08				Curvilinear	shallow	gradual	concave
1299	3	fill	RING GULLY	1298	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1299	0.35	0.08	dark brown grey	silty clay	sticky				
1300	3	cut	ditch	1300	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1301, 132, 133	0.9	0.2				linear	moderate concave	imperceptible	concave
1301	3	fill	ditch	1300	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1301	0.32	0.03	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1302	3	fill	ditch	1300	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		0.8	0.14	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
1303	3	fill	ditch	1300	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		1.3	0.03	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft/waterlogged				
1304	3	cut	GULLY	1304	1287 enclosure	3.2	1305	0.3	0.03				linear	gentle concave	base = imperceptible	concave
1305	3	fill	Gully	1304	1287 enclosure	3.2		0.3	0.03	mid brown grey	silty sand	soft/waterlogged				
1306	3	cut	ditch	1306	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2	1307	0.92	0.2				linear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1307	3	fill	ditch	1306	1287 enclosure/1287	3.2		0.92	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1308	3	cut	Pit/?POSTHOLE	1308	1287 enclosure	3.2	1309	0.25	0.2				Circular	moderately steep	gentle	concave
1309	3	fill	PIT/?POSTHOLE	1308	1287 enclosure	3.2	1309	0.25	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1310	3	fill	Dump/trample	1311	1311 spread	3.2		1.75	0.15	very dark grey - almost black	clay silt	soft				
1311	3	cut	hollow	1311	1311 spread	3.2	1310	1.75	0.15				IRREGULARLY LINEAR	very gentle slope	imperceptible	broadly concave
1312	3	fill	pit	1313	1311 spread/pit 1752	3.2		0.75	0.27	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1313	3	cut	Pit	1313	1311 spread/pit 1752	3.2	1312	0.75	0.27				sub-circular	moderate slope	moderate	undulating
1314	3	fill	Pit	1315	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1314	0.35	0.08	dark red brown	silty clay	firm				
1315	3	cut	Pit	1315	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1314	0.35	0.08				circular	moderate concave	base=imperceptible	concave
1316	3	cut	gully	1316	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1317	0.86	0.19				linear	gradual	gentle	very shallow concave
1317	3	cut	Gully	1316	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1317	0.86	0.19	dark brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1318	3	cut	gully	1318	1287 enclosure	3.2	1319	0.58	0.2				linear	gradual	rounded	concave
1319	3	fill	gully	1318	1287 enclosure	3.2	1319	0.58	0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1320	3	cut	gully	1320	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1321	0.48	0.1				linear	gradual	gentle	shallow concave
1321	3	fill	gully	1320	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1321	0.48	0.1	mid red brown	clayey silt	firm				
1322	3	cut	gully	1322	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1323	0.65	0.1				Curvilinear	moderate	moderate	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1323	3	fill	gully	1322	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1323	0.65	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1324	3	cut	gully	1324	1053 trackway	3.2	1325	0.6	0.16				Linear	moderately steep	gentle	concave
1325	3	fill	gully	1324	1053 trackway	3.2	1325	0.6	0.16	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1326	3	cut	gully	1326	1055 trackway/1282	2.2	1327	0.7	0.12				linear	s= steep, n=gradual	gradual	concave
1327	3	fill	gully	1326	1055 trackway/1282	2.2	1327	0.7	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic				
1328	3	cut	Pit	1328	1287 enclosure	3.2	1329, 1338	1.4	0.61				Rectangular	steep/concave	top- sharp	flat
1329	3	fill	pit	1328	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.4	0.62	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1330	3	cut	pit	1330	1287 enclosure	3.2	1331, 1339	1.5	0.58				Rectangular	steep, concave	sharp	flat
1331	3	FILL	pit	1330	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.4	0.6	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1332	3	cut	post hole	1332	1287 enclosure	3.2	1333	0.6	0.64				circular	steep	sharp	concave
1333	3	fill	post hole	1332	1287 enclosure	3.2	1333	0.4	0.64	mid brown orange	sandy silt	soft				
1334	3	cut	ditch	1334	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1335	0.8	0.22				linear	gentle	gentle	flat
1335	3	fill	ditch	1334	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2		0.8	0.22	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1336	3	cut	pit	1336	1287 enclosure	3.2	1337	1.7	0.22				Circular	moderate	moderate	concave
1337	3	fill	Pit	1336	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.7	0.22	light grey brown, with mottling	silty clay	friable				
1338	3	fill	Pit	1328	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.3	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1339	3	fill	Pit	1330	1287 enclosure	3.2		0.8	0.2	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1340	3	cut	ditch	1340	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2	1341	1.04	0.36				linear	gradual-moderate	rounded	concave
1341	3	fill	Ditch	1340	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2		1.04	0.36	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1342	3	cut	Ditch	1342	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2	1343, 1344	0.68	0.22				linear	moderate	rounded	concave
1343	3	FILL	ditch	1342	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2		0.72	0.09	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1344	3	fill	ditch	1342	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2		1.35	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1345	3	cut	ditch	1345	1055 trackway/994	2.2	1346, 1347	2.2	0.58				linear	moderate steep	moderately sharp	concave
1346	3	fill	ditch	1345	1055 trackway/994	2.2		2.2	0.3	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1347	3	fill	ditch	1345	1055 trackway/994	2.2		1.85	0.28	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1348	3	fill	gully	1349	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.3	0.07	dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft				
1349	3	cut	Gully	1349	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1348	0.3	0.07				Curvilinear	gentle slopes	imperceptible	concave
1350	3	cut	pit	1350	1350 pit group	2.2	1351	0.65	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	gentle	slightly concave
1351	3	fill	Pit	1350	1350 pit group	2.2		0.65	0.1	mid brown grey	sandy silt	soft				
1352	3	cut	ditch	1352	1124 enclosure/1132	3.2	1353	0.95	0.15				linear	gentle concave	imperceptible	concave
1353	3	fill	ditch	1352	1124 enclosure/1132	3.2	1353	0.95	0.15	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1354	3	fill	SPREAD	1354	1053 trackway	3.2		1.8	0.1	dark brown	silty clay	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1355	3	cut	ditch	1355	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1356	0.53	0.11				linear	gentle, concave	imperceptible	concave
1356	3	fill	ditch	1355	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1356	0.53	0.11	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1357	3	cut	ditch	1357	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1358, 1359	1.8	0.9				linear	steep/concave	mod sharp	concave
1358	3	fill	ditch	1357	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2		1.8	0.36	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1359	3	fill	ditch	1357	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2		1.26	0.54	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1360	3	cut	ditch	1360	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1361	1.22	0.32				Linear	moderate	sharp	flat
1361	3	fill	ditch	1360	1360 trackway/1360	3.2		1.22	0.32	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1362	3	cut	gully	1362	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1363	0.48	0.16				linear	moderately steep concave	moderately sharp	concave
1363	3	fill	gully	1362	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.48	0.16							
1364	3	cut	gully	1364	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1		0.5	0.12				linear	moderately steep concave	moderately sharp	concave
1365	3	fill	gully	1364	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1		0.5	0.16	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1366	3	cut	Pit	1366	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1367	1.1	0.3				circular	moderately steep	sharp	sloped
1367	3	fill	pit	1366	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2		1.1	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1368	3	cut	gully	1368	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1369	1.3	0.46				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1369	3	fill	ditch	1368	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1368	1.3	0.46	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1370	3	cut	RING GULLY	1370	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1371	0.86	0.21				Curvilinear ear	moderate	rounded	uneven
1371	3	fill	RING GULLY	1370	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.86	0.21	dark blueish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1372	3	cut	RING GULLY	1372	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1373	0.65	0.13				Curvilinear ear	shallow	rounded	uneven
1373	3	fill	RING GULLY	1372	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.65	0.13	dark blueish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1374	3	cut	gully	1374	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1375	0.4	0.15				Curvilinear ear	gentle	gentle	uneven
1375	3	fill	RING GULLY	1374	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.4	0.15	dark blackish grey	silty clay	firm				
1376	3	cut	gully	1376	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1377	0.2	0.12				Curvilinear ear	gentle	gentle	uneven
1377	3	fill	Gully	1376	1362 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.2	0.12	dark black grey	silty clay	firm				
1378	3	cut	Gully	1378	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2	1379	0.97	0.16				Curvilinear ear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1379	3	fill	gully	1378	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2		0.97	0.16	light grey brown	silty clay	gradual				
1380	3	cut	GULLY TERMINUS	1380	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2	1381	0.42	0.14				Curvilinear ear	shallow	imperceptible	concave
1381	3	fill	GULLY TERMINUS	1380	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2		0.42	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1382	3	cut	POSTHOLE	1382	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1383	0.38	0.4				sub-circular	near vertical	moderate	concave
1383	3	fill	POSTHOLE	1382	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1383	0.38	0.4	mid grey brown	silty sand	?				
1384	3	cut	pit	1384	1350 pit group	2.2	1385	0.41	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1385	3	fill	pit	1384	1350 pit group	2.2	1385	0.41	0.07	dark blueish grey	silty clay	firm				
1386	3	cut	GULY	1386	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2	1387	0.6	0.08				Curvilinear ear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1387	3	fill	gully	1386	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2	1387	0.6	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1388	3	cut	ditch	1388	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1389, 1390, 1391, 1392	2	0.88				linear	steep stepped	moderate	concave
1389	3	fill	ditch	1388	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2		0.9	1	mid brown	silty clay	friable				
1390	3	fill	ditch	1388	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.1	0.64	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
1391	3	fill	ditch	1388	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1	0.36	light brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1392	3	fill	ditch	1388	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.4	0.2	light grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1393	3	cut	Gully	1393	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1394	1	0.2				linear	undercut	gentle	flat
1394	3	fill	gully	1393	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1395	3	cut	ditch	1395	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1396	1.64	0.2				linear	steep	gentle	flat
1396	3	fill	ditch	1395	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		1.64	0.2	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1397	3	cut	Pit	1397		3	1398	0.47	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
1398	3	fill	pit	1397		3		0.47	0.14	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1399	3	cut	Gully	1399	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	140	0.32	0.06				linear	gradual	rounded	concave
1400	3	fill	Gully	1399	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1400	0.32	0.06	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1401	3	cut	gully	1401	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1402	0.66	0.21				linear	moderate	rounded	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1402	3	fill	Gully	1401	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1402	0.66	0.21	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1403	3	cut	RING GULLY	1403	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1404	0.42	0.22				Curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1404	3	fill	RINGGULLY	1403	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1404	0.42	0.22	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
1405	3	cut	ditch	1405	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1406	0.54	0.16				linear	steep	moderate	flat
1407	3	cut	post hole	1407	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1408	0.35	0.12				sub-circular	steep, concave	steep, sharp	flat
1408	3	cut	post hole	1407	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1408	0.35	0.12	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
1409	3	cut	post hole	1409	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1410	0.26	0.15				sub-circular	steep, concave	sharp	flat
1410	3	fill	post hole	1409	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1410	0.26	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1411	3	cut	post hole	1411	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1412	0.4	0.14				Rectangular	vertical	sharp	flat
1412	3	fill	post hole	1411	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1412	0.4	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1413	3	cut	post hole	1413	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1414	0.2	0.15				circular	concave/steep	sharp	concave
1414	3	fill	post hole	1413	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1414	0.2	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1415	3	cut	gully	1415	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1416	0.72	0.26				Curvilinear	shallow	shallow	uneven
1416	3	fill	gully	1415	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1416	0.72	0.26	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1417	3	cut	gully	1417	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1418	0.24	0.77				Curvilinear	shallow	shallow	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1418	3	fill	Gully	1417	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1418	0.77	0.24	light grey brown with orange mottle	silty clay	friable				
1419	3	cut	RING GULLY	1419	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1420	0.3	0.08				Curvilinear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1420	3	fill	RING GULLY	1419	1348 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1420	0.3	0.08	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1421	3	cut	gully	1421	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2	1422	0.52	0.17				SUB-LINEAR	moderate	rounded	concave
1422	3	fill	gully	1421	1378 roundhouse gully	2.2		0.52	0.17	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1423	3	cut	gully	1423	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1424	0.45	0.06				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1424	3	fill	Gully	1423	1364 Enclosure/1364	3.1	1424	0.45	0.06	dark grey brown	silty sand	friable				
1425	3	cut	ditch	1425	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1426	0.72	0.31				linear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1426	3	fill	DITCH	1425	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2		0.72	0.31	dark grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1427	3	cut	ditch	1427	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2	1428	0.2	0.4				linear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1428	3	fill	ditch	1427	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2	1428	0.2	0.4	mid red brown	silty clay	soft				
1429	3	cut	post hole	1429	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1430, 1431	0.61	0.14				sub-circular	gradual	rounded	generally flat
1430	3	fill	post hole	1429	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2		0.61	0.14	light brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1431	3	fill	post hole	1429	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2		0.61	0.12	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1432	3	cut	post hole	1432	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1433	0.6	0.14				sub-circular	gradual, w=steep due	rounded	generally flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
														to land drain		
1433	3	fill	post hole	1432	1053 trackway/ph grp 1407	3.2	1433	0.6	0.14	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1434	3	cut	Gully	1434	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2	1435	0.6	0.13				linear	steep concave	moderate	flat
1435	3	fill	gully	1434	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2		0.6	0.13	very dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1436	3	cut	ditch	1436	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1438, 1437	1.7	0.52				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1437	3	fill	ditch	1436	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2		1.7	0.36	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm				
1438	3	fill	ditch	1436	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2		1.2	0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1439	3	cut	ditch	1439	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1440	0.4	0.31				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1440	3	fill	ditch	1439	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1440	0.4	0.31	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1441	3	fill	ditch	1443	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		1.5	0.25	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1442	3	fill	ditch	1443	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		0.95	0.12	light blueish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1443	3	cut	ditch	1443	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1441, 1442	1.5	0.36				linear	moderate slope	moderate	flat
1444	3	fill	ditch	1445	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2		0.45	0.21	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1445	3	cut	Gully	1445	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1444	0.45	0.21				Curvilinear	steeply sloping	top = sharp, base = moderate	concave
1446	3	cut	ditch	1446	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2	1447, 1448	1	0.15				linear	sloping	moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1447	3	fill	ditch	1446	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2		1.12	0.27	mid brown orange	sandy silt	loose-mid				
1448	3	fill	ditch	1446	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2		0.74	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1449	3	cut	RING GULLY	1449	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1450	0.3	0.24				Curvilinear ear	steep	moderate	concave
1450	3	fill	RING GULLY	1449	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1450	0.3	0.24	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
1451	3	cut	RING GULLY	1451	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1452	0.54	0.2				Curvilinear ear	steep	moderate	concave
1452	3	fill	RING GULLY	1451	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1452	0.54	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	friable				
1453	3	cut	Gully	1453	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1454	0.51	0.1				SUB-LINEAR	shallow	rounded	concave
1454	3	fill	Gully	1453	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2		0.51	0.1	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1455	3	cut	Gully	1455	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1456	0.25	0.03				linear	shallow	gradual	concave
1456	3	fill	Gully	1455	1124 enclosure/1167	3.2	1456	0.25	0.03	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1457	3	Cut	post hole	1457	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1458, 1459	0.26	0.06				circular	gradual	rounded	concave
1458	3	fill	post hole	1457	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		0.26	0.05	light grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
1459	3	fill	post hole	1457	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		0.17	0.04	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1460	3	cut	pit	1460	1053 trackway	3.2	1461	2.2	0.66				sub-circular	moderate	steep	concave
1461	3	fill	Pit	1460	1053 trackway	3.2		2.2	0.66	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1462	3	cut	gully	1462	1360 trackway/pits + ph grp 1382	3.2	1463	1.1	0.15				linear	shallow	shallow	slightly concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1463	3	fill	gully	1462	1360 trackway/pits + ph grp 1382	3.2	1463	1.1	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1464	3	cut	Pit	1464	1360 trackway/pit 1464	3.2	1465, 1466, 1467, 1468	1.3	0.9				circular	steep	steep	concave
1465	3	fill	pit	1464	1360 trackway/pit 1464	3.2		0.54	0.18	light yellow orange with light blue mottles	clay	firm				
1466	3	fill	Pit	1464	1360 trackway/pit 1464	3.2		0.72	0.26	dark blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1467	3	fill	pit	1464	1360 trackway/pit 1464	3.2		1.3	0.64	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1468	3	fill	pit	1464	1360 trackway/pit 1464	3.2		1	0.19	light orangey yellow with light blue mottles	silty clay	friable				
1469	3	cut	pit	1469	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1470	0.38	0.12				sub-circular	moderate = s, steep = n	rounded	concave
1470	3	fill	pit	1469	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1470	0.38	0.12	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1471	3	cut	GULLY TERMINUS	1471	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2	1472	0.4	0.05				linear	gentle concave	moderate	flat
1472	3	fill	GULLY TERMINUS	1471	1124 enclosure/1427	3.2		0.4	0.05	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1473	3	cut	RING GULLY	1473	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1474	0.31	0.1				Curvilinear	steep	moderate	concave
1474	3	fill	RINGGULLY	1473	1403 Roundhouse gully	2.2	1474	0.31	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1475	3	cut	pit	1475		2	1476	1.75	0.24				rectangular	moderate, concave	sharp	irregular
1476	3	fill	pit	1475		2	1476	1.75	0.24	light brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1477	3	cut	Ditch	1477	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1478	0.86	0.38				linear	steep concave	moderate	concave
1478	3	fill	ditch	1477	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1478	0.86	0.38	light grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1479	3	cut	ditch	1479	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1480	0.78	0.25				linear	moderate	rounded	irregular/un even
1480	3	fill	ditch	1479	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		0.78	0.25	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1481	3	cut	ditch	1481	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1482, 1483	0.54	0.31				linear	moderate	rounded, stepped to west	concave
1482	3	fill	ditch	1481	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		0.33	0.36	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1483	3	fill	ditch	1481	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		0.44	0.17	light brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1484	3	cut	ditch	1484	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1485	1.71	0.36				curvilinear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
1485	3	fill	ditch	1484	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		1.71	0.36	dark grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1486	3	cut	ditch	1486	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1488	2.16	0.48				linear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1487	3	fill	Pit	1501	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		0.41	0.46	dark grey	clayey silt	soft				
1488	3	fill	ditch	1486	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		1	0.48	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft				
1489	3	fill	Gully	1490	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		0.42	0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1490	3	cut	Gully	1490	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1489	0.42	0.1				linear	ne= moderate, sw = gentle	ne= moderate, sw = gradual	unevenly concave
1491	3	cut	ditch	1491	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1495, 1492	1.6	0.3				linear	gradual	gradual	flat
1492	3	fill	ditch	1491	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		1.67	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1493	3	cut	Pit	1493	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1494	0.52	0.2				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
1494	3	fill	Pit	1493	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		0.52	0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1495	3	fill	ditch	1491	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		1.37	0.19	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1496	3	cut	Ditch terminal	1496	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1497	1.55	0.27				linear	moderate	gradual	shallow concave
1497	3	fill	Ditch terminal	1496	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		1.55	0.27	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1498	3	layer	surface (external)	1498	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		3.74	0.16	light brown	silty clay	firm				
1499	3	cut	ditch	1499	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1500	2.06	0.47				linear	sloped concave	gradual	concave
1500	3	fill	ditch	1499	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1500	2.06	0.47	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1501	3	cut	pit	1501	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1487	0.41	0.46				Circular	moderately steep	imperceptible	concave
1502	3	cut	ditch	1502	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1503	2.1	0.45				linear	moderately steep, and concave	sharp	irregular
1503	3	fill	ditch	1502	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		2.1	0.45	mid grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1504	3	cut	ditch	1504	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1505	0.43	0.18				Curvilinear ear	shallow	shallow	uneven
1505	3	fill	ditch	1504	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1505	0.43	0.18	mid grey brown with occasional blue mottle	silty clay	friable				
1506	3	cut	post hole	1506	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1507	0.39	0.22				sub-circular	u	steep	curved
1507	3	fill	post hole	1506	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1507	0.39	0.22	dark brown grey	silty sand	mjd				
1508	3	cut	pit	1508	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1509	1.24	0.22				circular	moderate	moderate	flat
1509	3	fill	pit	1508	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1509	1.24	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1510	3	cut	Gully	1510	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1511	0.46	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1511	3	fill	Gully	1510	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1511	0.46	0.3	mid orangey brown	silty sand	soft				
1512	3	layer	SPREAD	1512	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1		2.3	0.12	light brownish grey	silty clay	plastic				
1513	3	cut	Gully	1513	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1514	1.4	0.27				linear	moderate	rounding	concave
1514	3	fill	Gully	1513	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1514	1.4	0.27	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1515	3	cut	Gully	1515	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1516	0.76	0.32				Curvilinear ear	truncated		flattish
1516	3	fill	Gully	1515	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1516	0.82	0.32	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
1517	3	cut	ditch	1517	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1518	0.94	0.36				Linear	moderate	rounded	concave
1518	3	fill	ditch	1517	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2		0.94	0.36	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1519	3	cut	Gully	1519	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1520	0.35	0.24				linear	gradual	gentle	flat
1520	3	fill	Gully	1519	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1520	0.35	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1521	3	cut	ditch	1521	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1522	1.13	0.28				Linear	moderate	rounded	flat
1522	3	fill	ditch	1521	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1522	1.13	0.28	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1523	3	cut	Gully	1523	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1524	0.3	0.08				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1524	3	fill	Gully	1523	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1524	0.3	0.08	dark grey	silty clay	soft				
1525	3	cut	post hole	1525	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1526	0.36	0.14				IRREGULAR RECTANGLE	gentle and concave	gentle	concave
1526	3	fill	post hole	1525	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		0.36	0.14	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1527	3	cut	post hole	1527	1531 roundhouse/ph grp	2	1528	0.48	0.11				sub-circular	gentle concave	gentle	concave
1528	3	fill	post hole	1527	1531 roundhouse/ph grp	2	1528	0.48	0.11	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1529	3	cut	Pit	1529	1531 roundhouse/ph grp	2	1530	0.57	0.07				SUB-OVAL	gentle	gentle	flat
1530	3	fill	Pit	1529	1531 roundhouse/ph grp	2		0.57	0.07	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1531	3	cut	Gully	1531	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1531	0.5	0.15				Curvilinear ear	shallow	shallow	concave
1532	3	fill	Gully	1531	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1532	0.5	0.15	dark blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1533	3	fill	Gully	1534	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.63	0.23	light brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1534	3	cut	Gully	1534	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1533	0.63	0.25				Curvilinear ear	moderate to steeply sloping	moderate	concave
1535	3	cut	ditch	1535	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1536, 1537	2.27	0.34				linear	moderate	shallow	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1536	3	fill	ditch	1535	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		2.27	0.3	light brown grey	silty clay with sand lenses	friable				
1537	3	fill	ditch	1535	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		2.27	0.34	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1538	3	cut	ditch	1538	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1539	1.7	0.24				linear	steep	shallow	concave
1539	3	fill	ditch	1538	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2		1.7	0.24	mid grey brown	sandy silt,	friable				
1540	3	cut	pit	1540	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1541, 1542	1.17	0.47				circular	stepped, moderate to steep	rounded	irregular
1541	3	fill	Pit	1540	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2		0.4	0.24	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	firm				
1542	3	fill	Pit	1540	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2		1.16	0.3	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1543	3	cut	ditch	1543	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1544	1.88	0.44				linear	moderate	rounded	shallow concave
1544	3	fill	ditch	1543	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2		1.88	0.44	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1545	3	cut	ditch	1545	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1546	1.5	0.37				linear	moderate	gentle	shallow concave
1546	3	fill	ditch	1545	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2		1.5	0.37	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
1547	3	cut	RING GULLY	1547	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1548	0.65	0.14				Curvilinear	shallow	shallow	concave
1548	3	fill	RING GULLY	1547	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1548	0.65	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1549	3	cut	pit	1549	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1550	0.67	0.13				Linear	gradual	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1550	3	fill	pit	1549	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1550	0.67	0.13	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1551	3	cut	RING GULLY	1551	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1552	0.5	0.21				Curvilinear ear	gentle	gentle	concave
1552	3	fill	RING GULLY	1551	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1552	0.5	0.21	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1553	3	cut	ring gully	1553	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1554	0.4	0.12				Curvilinear ear	moderate	gradual	concave
1554	3	fill	RING GULLY	1553	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1554	0.4	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1555	3	cut	RING GULLY	1555	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1556	0.44	0.19				Curvilinear ear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1556	3	fill	RING GULLY	1555	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1556	0.44	0.19	dark grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1557	3	cut	RING GULLY TERMINUS	1557	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1558	0.3	0.1				Curvilinear ear	moderate	moderate	concave
1558	3	fill	RING GULLY TERMINUS	1557	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1558	0.3	0.1	dark grey brown	clayey silt	soft				
1559	3	cut	RING GULLY	1559	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1560	1.15	0.14				curvilinear ear	sloping	imperceptible	irregular
1560	3	fill	ring gully	1559	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1560	1.15	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1561	3	cut	pit	1561	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1562	0.6	0.24				sub-circular	gradual	gentle	flat
1562	3	fill	pit	1561	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1562	0.6	0.24	dark blueish grey	ashy, silty clay	firm				
1563	3	fill	Fill of SF 36		987 enclosure/987	4.2										

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1564	3	cut	gully	1564	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1565	0.7	0.15				Curvilinear ear	steep	imperceptible	concave
1565	3	fill	gully	1564	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1565	0.7	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1566	3	cut	gully	1566	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1567	0.3	0.14				Curvilinear ear	steep	gradual	concave
1567	3	fill	gully	1566	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1567	0.3	0.14	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1568	3	cut	Gully	1568	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1569	0.3	0.15				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1569	3	fill	Gully	1568	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1		0.3	0.15	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1570	3	cut	gully	1570	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1571	0.4	0.18				Curvilinear ear	gentle	gentle	concave
1571	3	fill	gully	1570	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1571	0.4	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1572	3	cut	post hole	1572	1531 Roundhouse/ph	2.2	1573	0.36	0.16				Circular	near vertical	sharp	slightly concave
1573	3	fill	post hole	1572	1531 Roundhouse/ph	2.2	1573	0.36	0.16	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1574					VOID	0										
1575					VOID	0										
1576					VOID	0										
1577					VOID	0										
1578					VOID	0										
1579	3	cut	pit	1579		2.2	1580	0.5	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave
1580	3	fill	pit	1579		2.2	1580	0.5	0.15	light brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1581	3	cut	Ditch terminal	1581	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1582	0.48	0.21				linear	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1582	3	fill	Ditch terminal	1581	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1582	0.48	0.21	mid grey brown	silty sand	mid				
1583	3	cut	RING GULLY	1583	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1584, 1593	0.7	0.25				Curvilinear ear	moderately steep, concave	gentle	flat
1584	3	fill	RING GULLY	1583	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.7	0.21	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1585	3	cut	post hole	1585	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1586	0.55	0.25				OVAL	steep, concave	steep, sharp	flat
1586	3	fill	post hole	1585	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1586	0.55	0.25	light grey	silty clay	firm				
1587	3	cut	RING GULLY	1587	1531 Roundhouse/1555	2.2	1588	0.48	0.14				Curvilinear ear	gradual, rounded	gradual	concave
1588	3	fill	ring gully	1587	1531 Roundhouse/1555	2.2		0.35	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1589	3	cut	RING GULLY	1589	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1590	0.3	0.1				Curvilinear ear	steep	gentle	concave
1590	3	fill	RING GULLY	1589	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1590	0.3	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1591	3	cut	gully	1591	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1592	0.18	0.09				Curvilinear ear	steep, concave	sharp	concave
1592	3	fill	gully	1591	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1592	0.18	0.09	mid yellow grey	silty clay	firm				
1593	3	fill	RING GULLY	1583	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.38	0.14	mid yellow grey	silty clay	firm				
1594	3	MASTER	RING GULLY		1531 Roundhouse	2.2										
1595	3	cut	post hole	1595		2.2	1596	0.3	0.16				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
1596	3	fill	post hole	1595		2.2	1596	0.3	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1597	3	cut	ditch	1597	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1598	0.3	0.1				linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1598	3	fill	ditch	1597	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1598	0.3	0.1	medium brown grey	silty clay	soft				
1599	3	cut	post hole	1599		2.2	1600	0.23	0.35				irregular	vertical	steep	concave
1600	3	fill	post hole	1599		2.2	1600	0.23	0.35	dark grey brown	silty sand	firm				
1601	3	cut	pit	1601		2.2	1602	0.4	0.13				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
1602	3	fill	pit	1601		2.2	1602	0.4	0.13	dark grey brown (black)	silty sand	loose				
1603	3	cut	pit	1603	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1604	1.2	0.16				sub-circular	moderate	moderate	flat
1604	3	fill	Pit	1603	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1604	1.2	0.16	dark brown grey	clayey sand	soft				
1605	3	cut	post hole	1605		2.2	1606	0.17	0.2				sub-circular	vertical	steep	concave
1606	3	fill	post hole	1605		2.2	1606	0.17	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand	firm				
1607	3	cut	gully	1607	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1608	0.4	0.06				linear	imperceptible	imperceptible	flat
1608	3	fill	Gully	1607	1055 trackway/1504	2.2	1608	0.4	0.06	light grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1609	3	cut	Gully	1609	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1610	0.1	0.06				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1610	3	fill	Gully	1609	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1610	0.1	0.06	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				
1611	3	cut	post hole	1611	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1612	0.27	0.18				sub-circular	steep, concave	sharp	concave
1612	3	fill	post hole	1611	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.27	0.18	mid grey orange	silty sand	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1613	3	Cut	Ditch terminal	1613	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1614	0.56	0.23				Curvilinear ear	sloped	moderate	flat
1614	3	fill	Ditch terminal	1613	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1614	0.56	0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand	friable				
1615	3	cut	pit	1615	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1616	0.64	0.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular
1616	3	fill	Pit	1615	1531 roundhouse/pit grp	2.2	1616	0.64	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand	mid				
1617	3	cut	ditch	1617	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1618	0.68	0.12				linear	gentle	gentle	flat
1618	3	fill	ditch	1617	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1618	0.68	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1619	3	cut	ditch	1619	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1620	1.17	0.44				Linear	steep	steep	concave
1620	3	fill	ditch	1619	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1620	1.17	0.44	dark grey brown	silty sand	firm				
1621	3	fill	Ditch	1622	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1621	0.71	0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	soft				
1622	3	cut	ditch	1622	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1621	0.74	0.28				linear	moderate slope	moderate	concave
1623	3	fill	ditch	1624	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1623	0.47	0.28	light grey yellow	clay silt	soft				
1624	3	cut	ditch	1624	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1623	0.47	0.28							
1625	3	fill	Gully	1626	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1625	0.5	0.07	light blueish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1626	3	cut	Gully	1626	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1625	0.5	0.08				linear	gentle slope	imperceptible	gentle concave
1627	3	cut	gully	1627	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1628, 1629	0.74	0.3				sub-rectangular	n= steep, s= stepped	moderate	concave
1628	3	fill	gully	1627	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.64	0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1629	3	fill	gully	1627	1531 Roundhouse	2.2		0.54	0.1	light yellow brown	clay	friable				
1630	3	cut	ditch	1630	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1631	1.25	0.22				Curvilinear ear	gentle	gentle	concave
1631	3	fill	ditch	1630	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1631	1.25	0.22	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1632	3	cut	ditch	1632	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1633	1.2	0.26				linear	gradual	sharp	concave
1633	3	fill	ditch	1632	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.2	0.26	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1634	3	cut	ditch	1634	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1635	0.55	0.25				linear	moderate	moderate	appears concave
1635	3	fill	ditch	1634	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1635	0.55	0.25	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm				
1636	3	cut	ditch	1636	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1637	0.8	0.36				linear	moderate	gentle	concave
1637	3	fill	ditch	1636	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1637	0.8	0.36	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm				
1638	3	cut	Gully	1638	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1639	0.25	0.09				linear	very gradual	gentle	shallow, concave
1639	3	fill	Gully	1638	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1639	0.25	0.09	mid red brown	silty clay	firm				
1640	3	cut	Gully	1640		3.1	1641	0.67	0.12				IRREGULAR	gentle, concave	gentle	flat
1641	3	fill	Gully	1640		3.1	1641	0.67	0.12	mid orangey grey	sandy silt	soft				
1642	3	cut	ditch	1642	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1643	0.15	0.15				linear	steep, concave	sharp	unseen
1643	3	fill	ditch	1642	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1643	0.15	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1644	3	cut	ditch	1644	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1645	0.6	0.18				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1645	3	fill	ditch	1644	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1645	0.6	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1646	3	cut	gully	1646	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1647	0.2	0.15				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1647	3	fill	gully	1646	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1647	0.2	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1648	3	cut	ditch	1648	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1649	1.1	0.38				curvilinear	stepped	moderate	concave
1649	3	fill	ditch	1648	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1649	1.1	0.38	dark grey brown	clayey sand	soft				
1650	3	cut	gully	1650	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1651	0.98	0.24				linear	gradual	imperceptible	concave
1651	3	fill	gully	1650	1443 enclosure/1355	3.2	1651	0.98	0.24	mid brown	silty clay	soft				
1652	3	cut	gully	1652	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1653	0.3	0.04				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
1653	3	fill	gully	1652	1399 ditch grp LIA	2.1	1653	0.3	0.04	mid brown	sandy clay	soft				
1654	3	cut	ditch	1654	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1655	0.21	0.07				linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1655	3	fill	ditch	1654	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1655	0.21	0.07	dark blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1656	3	cut	ditch	1656	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1657	0.21	0.2				linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1657	3	fill	ditch	1656	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1657	0.21	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
1658	3	cut	gully	1658	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1659	0.27	0.26				linear	gradual	sharp	v shaped
1659	3	fill	gully	1658	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1659	0.3	0.21	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
1660	3	cut	ditch	1660	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1661	0.27	0.26				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1661	3	fill	ditch	1660	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1661	0.3	0.21	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1662	3	cut	ditch	1662	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1663	0.7	0.56				linear	steep	sharp	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1663	3	fill	ditch	1662	987 enclosure + enclosure 1436/987	4.2	1663	0.7	0.56	md grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1664	3	cut	ditch	1664	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1665	0.9	0.24				linear		gradual	irregular
1665	3	fill	ditch	1664	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1665	0.9	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	mid				
1666	3	cut	gully	1666	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1667	0.34	0.01				linear	imperceptible	imperceptible	flat
1667	3	fill	gully	1666	1531 Roundhouse	2.2	1667	0.34	0.001	mid brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1668	3	cut	gully	1668	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1669	0.74	0.12				linear	gradual	gradual	concave
1669	3	fill	gully	1168	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1669	0.74	0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm				
1670	3	cut	ditch	1670	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1671	0.97	0.25				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1671	3	fill	ditch	1670	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1671	0.97	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1672	3	cut	ditch	1672	1519 Roundhouse	2.2		1.2	0.5				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1673	3	fill	ditch	1672	1519 Roundhouse	2.2		1.2	0.5	dark brown grey	silty sand	firm				
1674	3	cut	ditch	1674	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1675	1.34	0.53				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1675	3	fill	ditch	1674	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1675	1.34	0.53	light greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1676	3	cut	gully	1676	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1677	1	0.24				rectangular	moderate	gradual	flat
1677	3	fill	gully	1676	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1677	1	0.24	light grey brown	sandy silt	mid				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1678	3	cut	ditch	1678	987 enclosure/1678	4.2	1679 1680	1.4	0.85				rectangular	steep	sharp	concave
1679	3	fill	ditch	1678	987 enclosure/1678	4.2	1679) (1680)	1.4	0.85	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1680	3	fill	ditch	1678	987 enclosure/1678	4.2	1679 1680	1.88	0.42	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1681	3	cut	ditch	1681	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1682	2	0.32				linear	steep	gradual	flat
1682	3	fill	ditch	1681	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1682	2	0.32	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1683	3	cut	ditch	1683	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1684	1	0.48				linear	moderately steep	imperceptible	concave
1684	3	fill	ditch	1683	1360 trackway/ditch 1670	3.2	1684	1	0.48	mid brown	clayey silt	soft				
1685	3	cut	ditch	1685	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1686	1.22	0.24				linear	moderate	gradual	irregular
1686	3	fill	ditch	1685	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1		1.22	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1687	3	cut	ditch	1687	987 enclosure/1687	4.2	1688 1689 1690 1691	2.4	0.56				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1688	3	fill	ditch	1687	987 enclosure/1687	4.2	1688	1.92	0.22	light yellowish grey with blue mottles	silty clay	friable				
1689	3	fill	ditch	1687	987 enclosure/1687	4.2		1.4	0.28	dark blackish grey	silty clay	friable				
1690	3	fill	ditch	1687	987 enclosure/1687	4.2		0.42	0.11	light orangish yellow	silty clay	friable				
1691	3	fill	ditch	1687	987 enclosure/1687	4.2		2.4	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1692	3	cut	ditch	1692	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1693	0.65	0.36				linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1693	3	fill	ditch	1692	1519 Roundhouse	2.2	1693	0.65	0.36	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1694	3	cut	ditch	1694	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1695 1696	1.38	0.84				rectangular	steep	moderate	concave
1695	3	fill	ditch	1694	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1695	1.38	0.34	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1696	3		ditch	1694	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1695 1696	0.95	0.5	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1697	3	cut	ditch	1697	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1698 1699	2.8	0.7				circular	moderate	gradual	flat
1698	3	fill	ditch	1697	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1698 1699	2.8	0.41	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1699	3		ditch	1697	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1698	1.6	0.29	mid grey brown	silty sand	firm				
1700	3	cut	ditch	1700	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1701	1.8	0.52				sub-circular	shallow	gradual	concave
1701	3	fill	ditch	1700	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1701	1.8	0.52	light brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1702	3	cut	pit	1702		3	1703	0.3	0.1				circular	shallow	gradual	flat
1703	3	fill	pit	1702		3	1703	0.3	0.1	dark brown grey	silty clay	moderate				
1704	3	cut	pit	1704	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1705	0.8	0.2				sub-circular	shallow	gradual	concave
1705	3	fill	pit	1704	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1705	0.8	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	moderate				
1706	3	cut	post hole	1706		2	1707 1708	0.65	0.37				sub-rectangular	very steep	sharp	concave
1707	3	fill	post hole	1706		2	1707	0.32	0.13	mid brown	clayey sand	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1708	3	fill	post hole	1706		2		0.65	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
1709	3	cut	pit	1709	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2	1710 1711 1712	2.2	1.1				sub-circular	moderate	imperceptible	concave
1710	3	fill	pit	1709	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		1.24	0.4	light grey with red mottling	silty sand	soft				
1711	3	fill	pit	1709	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		2.1	0.68	reddish grey	sandy clay	soft				
1712	3	fill	pit	1709	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		2.2	0.16	light brown	clayey sand	soft				
1713	3	cut	ditch	1713	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2	1714	1.15	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1714	3	fill	ditch	1713	1443 enclosure/1443	3.2		1.15	0.3	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm				
1715	3	cut	ditch	1715	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1716	1.09	0.55				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1716	3	fill	ditch	1715	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2		1.09	0.55	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
1717	3	cut	gully	1717		3	1718	0.42	0.12				linear	gradual	gradual	flat
1718	3	fill	gully	1717		3		0.42	0.12	dark brown grey	silty sand	firm				
1719	3	cut	ditch	1719	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1	1720	0.77	0.2				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1720	3	fill	ditch	1719	1617 sub-enclosure	3.1		0.77	0.2							
1721	3	cut	ditch	1721	1159 enclosure	3.2	1722	0.3	0.16				linear	gentle	gentle	uneven
1722	3	fill	ditch	1721	1159 enclosure	3.2	1722	0.3	0.16	light grey brown	silty clay	friable				
1723	3	cut	ditch	1723	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1724	0.75	0.21				linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1724	3	fill	ditch	1723	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1724	0.75	0.21	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1725	3	cut	pit	1725	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1726	1.23	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	flat
1726	3	fill	pit	1725	987 enclosure/987	4.2		1.23	0.14	light grey brown	silty sand	moderate				
1727	3	cut	post hole	1727	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1728	0.45	0.14				circular	moderate	moderate	concave
1728	3	fill	post hole	1727	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1728	0.45	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
1729	3	Cut	post hole	1729	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1730	0.34	0.13				sub-circular	w = steep; e= truncated	w= sharp; e = truncated	flat
1730	3	fill	post hole	1729	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1720	0.34	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	friable				
1731	3	cut	ditch	1731	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1732	1.43	0.44				linear	moderate slope	gradual	concave
1732	3	fill	ditch	1731	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1732	1.43	0.44	mid brown grey	silty clay	mid				
1733	3	cut	?well	1733	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2	1734, 1735, 1736, 1737	2.1	2.1				sub-circular	steep	not bottomed	not bottomed
1734	3	fill	well	1733	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		1.8	0.7	light grey with red mottling	silty sand	soft				
1735	3	fill	well	1733	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		1.9	0.28	mid brown	silty clay	soft				
1736	3	fill	well	1733	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		2.1	1.64	dark brown grey	silty sand	firm				
1737	3	fill	well	1733	1733 Waterhole grp	2.2		2.1	1.64	light brown grey	silty sand	firm				
1738	3	cut	ring gully	1738	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1739	0.28	0.11							
1739	3	fill	ring gully	1738	1185/roundhouse gully grp	2.1	1739	0.28	0.11	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1740	3	cut	natural	1740	natural feature	0	1741	0.1	0.11				irregular	steep	imperceptible	imperceptible
1741	3	fill	natural	1740	natural feature	0	1741	0.1	0.11	light brown	silty clay	friable				
1742	3	cut	post hole	1742	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1743	0.35	0.11				sub-circular	u	very shallow	flat
1743	3	fill	post hole	1742	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2		0.35	0.11	light brown grey	silty sand	loose				
1744	3	cut	post hole	1744	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1745	0.28	0.07				sub-circular	u	very shallow	flat
1745	3	fill	post hole	1744	1531 roundhouse/ph	2.2	1745	0.28	0.07	light brown grey	silty sand	loose				
1746	3	cut	pit	1746	1350 pit group	2.2	1747	0.46	0.23				sub-circular	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1747	3	fill	pit	1746	1350 pit group	2.2		0.46	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand	friable				
1748	3	cut	pit	1748	1350 pit group	2.2	1749	2.4	0.5				circular	steep	sharp	concave
1749	3	fill	pit	1748	1350 pit group	2.2		2.4	0.5	dark brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1750	3	cut	gully	1750	1287 enclosure	3.2	1751	0.8	0.06				linear	very gentle, concave	very gentle	flat
1751	3	fill	gully	1750	1287 enclosure	3.2		0.8	0.06	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1752	3	cut	pit	1752	1311 spread/pit 1752	3.2	1753	0.6	0.24				oval	moderately steep, concave	moderately sharp	concave
1753	3	fill	pit	1752	1311 spread/pit 1752	3.2		0.6	0.24	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm				
1754	3	layer	spread of dumped waste material	1311	1311 spread	3.2		3.2	0.08	dark grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1755	3	cut	post hole	1755	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2	1756	0.45	0.14				irregular sub-circular	concave, gentle	gradual	concave
1756	3	fill	post hole	1755	1124 enclosure/pits +phs	3.2		0.45	0.14	mid orange grey	silty sand	firm				
1757	3	cut	ditch	1757	987 enclosure/987	4.2	1758	0.9	0.35				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1758	3	fill	ditch	1757	987 enclosure/987	4.2		0.9	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1759	3	cut	ditch	1759	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1760	1.8	0.24				linear	gentle slope	gradual	concave
1760	3	fill	ditch	1759	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		1.8	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1761	3	cut	pit	1761	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2	1762, 1763, 1764	0.33	0.57				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
1762	3	fill	pit	1761	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2		0.3	0.34	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1763	3	fill	pit	1761	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2		0.74	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1764	3	fill	pit	1761	1055 Trackway/1316	2.2		1.7	0.21	light brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1765	3	cut	ditch	1765	1287 enclosure	3.2	1766	0.7	0.15				linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
1766	3	fill	ditch	1765	1287 enclosure	3.2		0.7	0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1767	3	cut	pit	1767	1287 enclosure	3.2	1768	1.1	0.3				sub-rectangular	steep, concave	sharp	concave
1768	3	fill	pit	1767	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.1	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1769	3	cut	pit	1769	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.2	0.45				sub-rectangular	steep, concave	sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1770	3	fill	pit	1769	1287 enclosure	3.2		1.2	0.45	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm				
1771	3	fill	gully	1772	1159 enclosure	3.2	1768	0.3	0.08	dark brownish grey	silty clay	soft				
1772	3	cut	gully	1772	1159 enclosure	3.2	1771	0.3	0.08				linear	gently sloping	gradual	concave
1773	3	cut	ditch	1773	1360 trackway/1360	3.2	1774, 1775, 1776	0.6	0.2				circular	steep	steep	concave
1774	3	fill	ditch	1773	1360 trackway/1360	3.2		0.6	0.2	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1775	3	fill	ditch	1773	1360 trackway/1360	3.2		0.6	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1776	3	fill	ditch	1773	1360 trackway/1360	3.2		0.6	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1777	3	cut	ditch	1777	1135 enclosure/1777	3.1	1778	0.8	0.24				curvilinear	gently sloping	gradual	concave
1778	3	fill	ditch	1777	1135 enclosure/1777	3.1		0.8	0.24	dark grey	silty sand	soft				
1779	3	cut	pit	1779	1053 trackway	3.2	1780	0.9	0.38				oval	steep, concave	sharp	concave
1780	3	fill	pit	1779	1053 trackway	3.2		0.9	0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1781	3	fill	gully/ditch	1782	1782 ditch	4.2		0.75	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	friable				
1782	3	cut	gully/ditch	1782	1782 ditch	4.2	1783	0.75	0.2				linear	se: gentle, nw: steep	se: gradual, nw: sharp	flat
1783	3	cut	gully	1783	1782 ditch	4.2		0.6	0.2				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1784	3	fill	gully	1783	1782 ditch	4.2		0.6	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1785	3	cut	pit	1785	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2	1786	0.3	0.09				circular	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1786	3	fill	pit	1785	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2	1786	0.3	0.09	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1787	3	fill	ditch	1789	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		1.25	0.25	mid blueish grey	clayey silt	soft				
1788	3	fill	ditch	1789	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		0.4	0.15	light blueish grey & light reddish yellow	sandy silt	very soft				
1789	3	cut	ditch	1789	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1787, 1788	1.25	0.38				linear	gently sloping	gradual	concave
1790	3	fill	ditch	1792	1792 pit	2.2		0.65	0.2	mid greyish blue	clayey silt	soft				
1791	3	fill	ditch	1792	1792 pit	2.2		0.65	0.15	light yellowish brown with light blueish grey lenses	clayey silt	soft				
1792	3	cut	ditch	1792	1792 pit	2.2	1791, 1790	0.65	0.32				linear	steep	top: sharp, base: moderate	concave
1793	3	cut	ditch	1793	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1794	1.9	0.4				linear	moderate	sharp	concave
1794	3	fill	ditch	1793	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		1.9	0.4	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1795	3	cut	ditch	1795	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2	1796	1.8	0.52				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1796	3	fill	ditch	1795	1124 enclosure/1115	3.2		1.8	0.52	light brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1797	3	cut	gully	1797	1135 enclosure/1777	3.1	1798	0.87	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	flat
1798	3	fill	gully	1797	1135 enclosure/1777	3.1		0.87	0.16	dark grey brown	silty sand	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1799	3	fill	gully	1800	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.85	0.33	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1800	3	cut	gully	1800	1159 enclosure	3.2	1799	0.85	0.33				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1801	3	cut	ditch	1801	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1802, 1803, 1804	1.3	0.3				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
1802	3	fill	ditch	1801	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		0.79	0.15	light brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1803	3	fill	ditch	1801	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		0.51	0.28	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1804	3	fill	ditch	1801	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		0.9	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand	friable				
1805	3	cut	ditch	1805	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1806	1.12	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave
1806	3	fill	ditch	1805	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2		1.12	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1807	3	cut	pit	1807	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2	1808, 1809	0.5	0.1				circular	steep	gradual	concave
1808	3	fill	pit	1807	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2		0.5	0.1	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1809	3	fill	pit	1807	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2		0.5	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1810	3	fill	ditch	1811	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2		1.2	0.31	mid greyish brown	silty clay	plastic				
1811	3	cut	ditch	1811	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1810	1.2	0.31				linear	steep	moderate	concave
1812	3	cut	ditch	1812	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1813	1.07	0.23				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1813	3	fill	ditch	1812	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2		1.07	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1814	3	fill	gully	1815	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.8	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1815	3	cut	gully	1815	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1814	0.8	0.12				linear	gentle	shallow	flat
1816	3	fill	gully	1817	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.51	0.12	dark grey	silty clay	soft				
1817	3	cut	gully	1817	1159 enclosure	3.2	1816	0.51	0.12				linear	shallow	gentle	concave
1818	3	cut	pit	1818	1159 enclosure	3.2	1819	1.2	0.6				sub-rectangular	under cutting	top: sharp, base: moderate	concave
1819	3	fill	pit	1818	1159 enclosure	3.2		1.2	0.6	dark grey	silty clay	loose				
1820	3	cut	pit	1820	1159 enclosure	3.2	1821	2.6	0.45				circular	steep	sharp	concave
1821	3	fill	pit	1820	1159 enclosure	3.2		2.6	0.45	light brown	silty sand	firm				
1822	3	fill	ditch	1823	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2		1.54	0.35	light grey brown	silty clay	soft				
1823	3	cut	ditch	1823	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1822	1.54	0.35				linear	n: shallow, s: steep	sharp	flat
1824	3	cut	ditch	1824	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1825	1.5	0.34				linear	gentle	shallow	concave
1825	3	fill	ditch	1824	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		1.5	0.34	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1826	3	cut	ditch	1826	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2	1827	0.3	0.3				linear	steep	concave	concaved
1827	3	fill	ditch	1826	1159 enclosure/1159	3.2		0.3	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1828	3	cut	ditch	1828	1828 main n-s pmed ditch	5	1829, 1830	2.4	0.94				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1829	3	fill	ditch	1828	1828 main n-s pmed ditch	5		1.6	0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1830	3	fill	ditch	1828	1828 main n-s pmed ditch	5		2.4	0.94	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
1831	3	cut	pit/ post hole	1831	1159 enclosure	3.2	1832, 1833, 1834, 1835	3.7	0.4				sub-circular	gradual	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1832	3	fill	pit	1831	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.6	0.14	light greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1833	3	fill	pit	1831	1159 enclosure	3.2		2.1	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1834	3	fill	pit	1831	1159 enclosure	3.2		2	0.2	light reddish brown	silty sand	firm				
1835	3	fill	pit	1831	1159 enclosure	3.2		1.7	0.08	dark brownish grey	silty sand	friable				
1836	3	cut	gully	1836	1159 enclosure	3.2	1837	0.48	0.1				linear	gentle slope	gradual	flat
1837	3	fill	gully	1836	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.48	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1838	3	cut	ditch	1838	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1839	1.23	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1839	3	fill	ditch	1838	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.23	0.28	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1840	3	fill	pit	1841	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1840	1.27	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
1841	3	cut	pit	1841	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1841	1.27	0.2				circular	w: steep, e:shallow	gentle	concave
1842	3	cut	gully	1842	1159 enclosure	3.2	1843	0.78	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1843	3	fill	gully	1842	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.78	0.22	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
1844	3	cut	ditch	1844	1141 enclosure/ditch 1139	3.2	1845	0.67	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1845	3	fill	ditch	1844	1141 enclosure/ditch 1139	3.2		0.67	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1846	3	cut	ditch	1846	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1847	1.5	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1847	3	fill	ditch	1846	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.5	0.4	light greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1848	3	cut	gully	1848	1159 enclosure	3.2	1849	0.6	0.07				linear	gentle slope	very gentle	flat
1849	3	fill	gully	1848	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.6	0.07	dark grey	silty clay	loose				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1850	3	cut	pit	1850	1141 enclosure	3.2	1851	0.88	0.12				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
1851	3	fill	pit	1850	1141 enclosure	3.2	1851	0.88	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1852	3	cut	pit	1852	1159 enclosure	3.2	1853	0.37	0.07				sub-rectangular	moderate	top: sharp, base: gentle	firm
1853	3	fill	pit	1852	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.37	0.07	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1854	3	cut	gully	1854	1159 enclosure	3.2	1855	0.3	0.23				linear	steep, straight	top: sharp, base: sharp	flat
1855	3	fill	gully	1854	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.3	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1856	3	cut	gully	1856	1159 enclosure	3.2	1857	0.2	0.23				linear	steep, straight	sharp	flat
1857	3	fill	gully	1856	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.2	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1858	3	cut	gully	1858	1159 enclosure	3.2	1859	0.37	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1859	3	fill	gully	1858	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.37	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1860	3	cut	gully	1860	616 ditch group/555	3.1	1861	0.5	0.13				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1861	3	fill	gully	1860	616 ditch group/555	3.1		0.5	0.13	dark brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1862	3	fill	ditch	1863	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2		1.8	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1863	3	cut	ditch	1863	1141 enclosure/1538	3.2	1862	1.8	0.3				linear	shallow	gentle	concave
1864	3	cut	ditch	1864	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2	1865	1.3	0.16				linear	gentle	sharp	concave
1865	3	fill	ditch	1864	1159 enclosure/1805	3.2		1.3	0.16	light greyish brown	silty sand	soft				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1866	3	cut	ditch	1866	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1867	0.94	0.16				linear	gentle	sharp	concave
1867	3	fill	ditch	1866	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.94	0.16	light brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1868	3	cut	ditch	1868	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2	1869	0.9	0.17				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1869	3	fill	ditch	1868	Encl. 1287/ ditch 1340	3.2		0.9	0.17	dark grey	silty clay	firm				
1870	3	cut	gully	1870	827 enclosure/1870	3.2	1871	0.35	0.07				linear	gradual	steep	concave
1871	3	fill	gully	1870	827 enclosure/1870	3.2		0.35	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1872	3	cut	gully	1872	827 enclosure/1870	3.2	1873	0.35	0.15				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1873	3	fill	gully	1872	827 enclosure/1870	3.2		0.35	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1874	3	cut	post hole	1874	827 enclosure/1870	3.2	1875	0.1	0.16				circular	steep	gradual	concave
1875	3	fill	post hole	1874	827 enclosure/1870	3.2		0.1	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1876	3	cut	pit	1876	1053 trackway	3.2	1877	0.66	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
1877	3	fill	pit	1876	1053 trackway	3.2		0.66	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1878	3	cut	ditch	1878	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1879, 1880	2.6	0.88				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1879	3	fill	ditch	1878	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.2	0.38	light blueish grey	silty clay	soft				
1880	3	fill	ditch	1878	941 enclosure /941	4.1		2.68	0.48	mid greyish brown	silty clay	plastic				
1881	3	cut	natural	1881	natural feature	4	1882	0.5	0.15				amorphous	steep, concave	sharp	concave
1882	3	fill	natural	1881	natural feature	4		0.5	0.15	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1883	3	cut	gully	1883	1002 trackway/1059	3.1	1884	0.5	0.16				linear	moderately steep	sharp	concave
1884	3	fill	gully	1883	1002 trackway/1059	3.1		0.5	0.16	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
1885	3	cut	ditch	1885	1002 trackway/1059	3.1	1886	0.58	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular
1886	3	fill	ditch	1885	1002 trackway/1059	3.1		0.58	0.17	light greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1887	3	cut	ditch	1887	369 ditch	5	1888	0.24	0.06				linear	irregular	imperceptible	irregular
1888	3	fill	ditch	1887	369 ditch	5		0.24	0.06	light brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1889	3	cut	ditch	1889	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1890	1.24	0.45				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1890	3	fill	ditch	1889	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		1.24	0.45	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1891	3	cut	ditch	1891	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1892, 1893	2.57	0.39				linear	s: gentle, n: steep	gentle	concave
1892	3	fill	ditch	1891	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		1.1	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1893	3	fill	ditch	1891	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		2.57	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1894	3	cut	gully	1894	561 linear ditches/561	2.2	1895	0.4	0.13				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1895	3	fill	gully	1894	561 linear ditches/561	2.2		0.4	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1896	3	cut	ditch	1896	567 ditch grp/581	3.2	1897	0.8	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1897	3	fill	ditch	1896	567 ditch grp/581	3.2		0.8	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1898	3	cut	ditch	1898	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1899, 1900, 1901	1.3	0.7				linear	steep	top: sharp, base: moderate	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1899	3	fill	pit	1898	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.25	0.7	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1900	3	fill	ditch	1898	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.87	0.57	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1901	3	fill	ditch	1898	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.75	0.28	light brownish yellow	clay	firm				
1902	3	cut	post hole	1902	modern post hole	4	1903	0.26	0.7				circular	nr vertical	top: sharp, base: sharp	concave
1903	3	fill	post hole	1902	modern post hole	4		0.26	0.7	light yellowish grey	clay	soft				
1904	3	cut	ditch	1904	561 ditch	2.2	1905	1.12	0.32				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1905	3	fill	ditch	1904	561 ditch	2.2		1.2	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1906	3	cut	gully	1906	567 ditch grp/647	3.2	1907	0.5	0.18				linear	steep	gradual	concave
1907	3	fill	gully	1906	567 ditch grp/647	3.2		0.5	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1908	3	cut	ditch	1908	561 linear ditches/1908	2.2	1909	0.37	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1909	3	fill	ditch	1908	561 linear ditches/1908	2.2		0.37	0.07	light greyish brown	silty sand	soft				
1910	3	cut	pit	1910	1053 trackway	3.2	1911	0.6	0.12				circular	steep	gradual	concave
1911	3	fill	pit	1910	1053 trackway	3.2		0.6	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand	friable				
1912	3	cut	ditch	1912	567 ditch grp/647	3.2	1913	1.1	0.35				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
1913	3	fill	ditch	1912	567 ditch grp/647	3.2		1.1	0.35	mid grey with lenses of light brown	silty clay	soft				
1914	3	cut	ditch	1914	494 group/557	5	1915	0.9	0.18				linear	moderate	top: sharp, base: imperceptible	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1915	3	fill	ditch	1914	494 group/557	5		0.9	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1916	3	cut	ditch	1916	567 ditch group/1916	3.2	1917	0.8	0.33				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1917	3	fill	ditch	1916	567 ditch group/1916	3.2		0.8	0.33	mid blueish grey	soft sand	soft				
1918	3	cut	gully	1918	567 ditch grp/567	3.2	1919	0.73	0.35				linear	steep	top: sharp, base: sharp	flat
1919	3	fill	gully	1918	567 ditch grp/567	3.2		0.73	0.35	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
1920	3	cut	ditch	1920	567 ditch grp/647	3.2	1921	0.6	0.19				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1921	3	fill	ditch	1920	567 ditch grp/647	3.2		0.6	0.19	dark brown	silty clay	firm				
1922	3	cut	ditch	1922	1053 trackway/1053	3.2	1923	1.8	0.35				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1923	3	fill	ditch	1922	1053 trackway/1053	3.2		1.8	0.35	light greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1924	3	cut	ditch	1924	941 enclosure/1000	4.1	1925	0.42	0.26				linear	steep	gradual	irregular
1925	3	fill	ditch	1924	941 enclosure/1000	4.1		0.42	0.26	light brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1926	3	cut	ditch	1926	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1927, 1928, 1929	1.8	0.64				linear	gentle	gradual	v-shaped
1927	3	fill	ditch	1926	941 enclosure /941	4.1		1.08	0.64	mid brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1928	3	fill	ditch	1926	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.9	0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
1929	3	fill	ditch	1926	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.6	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	firm				
1930	3	cut	pond	1930	598 BA pit group	1	1931, 1932	2	0.62				amorphous	gentle	gentle	irregular
1931	3	fill	pond	1930	598 BA pit group	1		2	0.62	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1932	3	fill	pond	1930	598 BA pit group	1		2	0.33	dark grey	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1933	3	cut	pit	1933	598 BA pit group	1	1934	2.4	0.3				sub-circular	steep	steep	concave
1934	3	fill	pit	1933	598 BA pit group	1		2.4	0.3	dark grey	silty sand	friable				
1935	3	cut	gully	1935	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2	1936	0.4	0.19				oblong linear	gentle	sharp	concave
1936	3	fill	gully	1935	1807 ?roundhouse	2.2		0.4	0.19	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm				
1937	3	cut	ditch	1937	1159 enclosure	3.2	1938	0.47	0.13				linear	steep	sharp	flat
1938	3	fill	ditch	1938	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.47	0.13	light brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1939	3	cut	gully	1939	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1940	0.9	0.19				linear	moderate steep	moderate sharp	concave
1940	3	fill	gully	1939	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.9	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1941	3	cut	gully	1941	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1	1942	0.53	0.08				amorphous	gentle	gentle	flat
1942	3	fill	gully	1941	1135 enclosure/1597	3.1		0.53	0.08	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1943	3	cut	ditch	1943	1159 enclosure	3.2	1944	0.54	0.12				linear	steep	gradual	irregular
1944	3	fill	ditch	1943	1159 enclosure	3.2		0.54	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
1945	3	cut	gully	1945	987 enclosure/ditch 1225	4.2	1946	0.47	0.05				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
1946	3	fill	gully	1945	987 enclosure/ditch 1225	4.2		0.47	0.05	mid brown	silty clay	firm				
1947	3	cut	ditch	1947	1055 trackway/994	2.2	1954, 1953, 1952	0.5	0.5				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1948	3	cut	ditch	1948	941 enclosure /941	4.1	1950	0.3	0.15				linear	steep	sharp	concave
1949	3	fill	ditch	1947	1055 trackway/994	2.2		0.5	0.37	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Main group then feature	Phase	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of slope	Base
1950	3	fill	ditch	1948	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.5	0.16	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm				
1951	3	layer	tread deposit	1951	941 enclosure /941	4.1		0.5	0.08	dark greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
1952	3	fill	ditch	1947	1055 trackway/994	2.2		0.5	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
1953	3	fill	ditch	1947	1055 trackway/994	2.2		0.5	0.08	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
1954	3	fill	ditch	1947	1055 trackway/994	2.2		0.5	0.1	light greyish yellow	silty clay	firm				
1955	3	cut	gully	1955	812 ditch group/845	3.1	1956	0.76	0				linear			
1956	3	fill	gully	1955	812 ditch group/845	3.1		0.76	0	light grey brown	silty clay	firm				

APPENDIX B FINDS

B.1 Metalwork - brooches

By Anna Booth

Factual data

- B.1.1** The group consists of six complete, incomplete and fragmentary copper alloy brooches, all of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.
- B.1.2** Condition is variable, but all are heavily corroded with patches of surface oxidisation, while SF39 consists of only a small fragment from the head of a brooch (probably a mid-first century continental type). The Nauheim derivative brooch (SF23) is of particular note as it is complete and survives in fairly good condition.
- 5.2.3** The assemblage consists of a range of types spanning the late 1st century BC to early 2nd century AD and is typical of small scale Roman rural sites of this period in the region. The assemblage consists primarily of Colchester derivative types with one earlier Nauheim derivative (SF23; Area 3, Phase 4.1, Enclosure **941**) and one fragmentary probable mid-1st century AD continental type (SF39; Area 3, Phase 3.1, Sub-Enclosure **1617**). The Colchester derivatives with fantail foot (SF26; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Enclosure **1159**; Fig. 34 and Plate 12) and Polden Hill spring fitting (SF28; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Spread 1033; Fig. 34 and Plate 13) are both forms with a strong East Anglian bias to their distribution.

Methodology

- B.1.3** Mackreth's typology, published in his 2011 volume 'Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain' has been used here as it is the most recent comprehensive study of brooches of this period and has a particular focus on eastern England.
- B.1.4** The catalogue is organised by SF number (Table 1). Measurements of length (L), width (W), thickness (Th) and weight (Wg) are provided for each together with a description and general chronological range. Width is measured at the head of the brooch and thickness includes the catch-plate and head of each brooch.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.1.5** The brooches need to be retained and stored according to the current guidance.

Conclusions

- B.1.6** All brooches date exclusively to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase of the site - an unusually discrete chronological range given the overall length of settlement. The assemblage suggests domestic occupation of the site during this particular period, but the small size of the group and unexceptional range of types make it difficult to draw further conclusions.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
23	1732	1731	Ditch	4.1	Enclosure 941	Brooch	<p>A complete copper alloy late Iron Age to Roman La Tène III Nauheim derivative brooch. The bow is flattened and sub-triangular in shape. Its outer face is decorated with two longitudinal, parallel grooves. The spring and pin are integral, and the chord passes beneath the head. The solid catch-plate distinguishes this form from the Nauheim type proper.</p> <p>L: 30.5mm, W: 14mm, Th: 12mm, W: 2.98g</p>	c.10 BC- c.100 AD
26	1536	1535	Ditch	3.2	Enclosure 1159	Brooch	<p>An incomplete copper alloy Roman hinged Colchester derivative brooch. The outer face of the upper bow is decorated with a raised downwards pointing triangle. The outer face of each wing is decorated with a transverse groove. The pin is missing, but iron corrosion is present on the head.</p> <p>L: 37.5mm, W: 21mm, Th: 11mm, W: 3.86g</p> <p>see Plate 12 and Fig. 34</p>	AD c.75- c.125
27	1673	1672	Ditch	3.2	Trackway 1360	Brooch	<p>An incomplete copper alloy Roman Colchester derivative rear-hook with fantail foot brooch. The outer face of the head is decorated with two raised transverse ridges. The bow is broad, short and expands into a fantail foot. Its outer face is decorated with two narrow beaded longitudinal ridges running down the centre. The pin and spring are missing. Similar to an example illustrated by Mackreth (2011, vol.II, 45, pl.42, no.7728), which belongs to his Type 7b. The distribution of this form is strongly concentrated in East Anglia.</p> <p>L: 34mm, W: 18mm, Th: 12mm, W: 9.26g</p> <p>see Plate 14 and Fig. 34</p>	AD c.43- c.150

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
28	1033	-	Spread/ layer	3.2	Spread/layer 1033	Brooch	<p>A copper alloy Roman Colchester derivative Polden Hill brooch. Three parallel raised ridges run longitudinally down the centre of the outer face of the bow. The copper alloy spring remains in situ, but the pin itself is missing. The large width of the end caps on the head suggest that this fragment belongs to Mackreth's (2011, 78) 'Eastern Group', which usually have springs 'fitted into sections left for them in what are in effect solid wings' (ibid.). The dates cited by Mackreth for this group suggest that the floruit for production was c.AD 43-75, but perhaps tailing off into the early 2nd century (ibid.).</p> <p>L: 39mm, W: 29mm, Th: 15mm, W: 7.62g</p> <p>see Plate 13 and Fig. 34</p>	AD c.43-c.75 (some continuation into 2 nd century)
29	1584	1583	Drip gully – Roundhouse 1531	2.2	Roundhouse 1531	Brooch	<p>An incomplete copper alloy Roman rear hook Colchester derivative, AD 43-70. Most of the copper alloy spring remains in situ. The pin & part of the catch-plate are missing. A raised ridge runs longitudinally down the centre of outer face of the bow.</p> <p>L: 28mm, W: 19.5mm, Th: 14.5mm, W: 4.12g</p> <p>see Plate 10 and Fig. 34</p>	AD c.43-c.70
39	1631	1630	Ditch	3.1	Sub- Enclosure 1617	Brooch	<p>A fragmentary copper alloy Roman brooch of uncertain mid-1st century AD probable continental type. Only head and pin spring survive. The cylindrical head and strip-like bow suggest that this is part of a mid-first century AD type of brooch like the Langton Down or rosette. Re-dating of material from the King Harry Lane site by Donald Mackreth (2011, vol.I, 28) suggests the chronology of some of these extends back into the late first century BC.</p> <p>Total weight: 1.61g</p>	AD c.25-c.60 (some may be earlier)

Table 1: Brooches catalogue

B.2 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.2.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of eight copper-alloy artefacts (Table 2) and 20 iron finds (Table 3). Copper-alloy brooches are assessed separately (See Appendix B.1). Two lead artefacts are also assessed here (Table 4).

Methods statement

B.2.2 The catalogue of Roman iron artefacts by Manning (1989) was used as reference and as a general guideline for the Roman metalwork. In addition, the monograph on Roman finds from Colchester by Crummy (1983) was also consulted. The discussion on medieval horseshoes in Clark (1995) is the reference for SF20. The Roman Imperial Coinage Volume II was used as reference for coin SF22.

B.2.3 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wg) together with the description of the objects, the context and feature of provenience, as well as a suggested chronology are provided in the catalogue.

Factual data

B.2.4 The finds are poorly preserved; the iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted, while the copper-alloy and lead objects show signs of oxidisation.

B.2.5 The metalwork assemblage can be divided into portable and dressing accessories, economy and commerce, building activity, horseshoeing and crafting.

B.2.6 The copper-alloy artefacts date to the Roman period and represent material evidence of everyday activities such as trade, personal hygiene and adornment. The copper-alloy artefacts were recovered from features dating to the 2nd century AD (Phase 3), concentrated in Area 3.

B.2.7 Iron nails and fittings are notoriously difficult to date because of their limited variation in shape and forging techniques through the centuries. The proposed chronology is, therefore, based on association with ceramic finds in the same contexts. The most common type of nail on site is Manning type 1b, a very versatile artefact with tapering stem, square in cross-section and sub-circular head commonly used in timber building constructions (Manning 1989: 133-34). Evidence of some crafting activity may be evident from Phase 3 features in Area 3, including three chisels; SF21 (Ditch Group **616**, Phase 3.1), SF37 (Trackway **1053**, Phase 3.2) and SF61 (Spread 1033, Phase 3.2) and also three blades; SF35 (Structure **651**, Phase 3.2), SF44 (Pit **1831** within Enclosure **1159**, Phase 3.2) and SF59 (Enclosure **514**, Phase 3.2).

B.2.8 A possible lead pot repair (SF24; Area 3, Enclosure **1159**, Phase 3.2) is most likely Roman in date, although a medieval or post-medieval chronology cannot be excluded. Lead weight SF31 (Area 3, Structure **651**, Phase 3.2) is difficult to date as

conical weights were used from the Roman to the post-medieval period; however, the weight from Eye Airfield weighs 26g, which is very close to a Roman ounce (27.4g), supporting a Romano-British date.

B.2.9 Artefacts were recovered from subsoil and the upper fills of pits and ditches dating to the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Discussion

B.2.10 The metalwork assemblage is important for the Romano-British phase and finds may possibly indicate a prosperous and articulated rural community living in the area. The distribution of metal artefacts can certainly help in determining potential areas of domestic and crafting activity on site.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.11 Given their limited importance iron artefacts can be dispersed. The copper-alloy and lead artefacts must be retained and stored accordingly to the current guidance.

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
22	1103	Ditch	4.2	Enclosure 987	Coin	Hadrian AE Sestertius (RIC 610 var.) Ob.: [IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRI]ANVS AVG Draped, cuirassed bust laureate, right. Re.: P M TR P - COS III / S - C Ceres with long torch and corn-ears standing to left Diam.: 24 mm Th: 2.8 mm Wg: 8.14 g	117-138 AD
30	1033	Spread	3.2	Spread/layer 1033	Buckle	Complete annular frame with circular cross-section (diam: 3 mm) and indent for pin. Diam: 30 mm	Roman to medieval
32	1665	Ditch	4.2	Enclosure 987	Tweezers	Complete, made from a single strip of folded metal. Bent and tapering elongated trapezoidal arms with rectangular cross-section. The arms are decorated with two parallel ridges. L: 35.3 mm W: 5.4 mm Th: 0.6 mm Wg: 1.9 g	Roman
33	1123	Ditch	4.2	Enclosure 987	Possible pendant	Incomplete, a broken cylinder 20mm long and	Medieval to post-medieval

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
34	1290	Ditch	3.2	Pit 1289, Enclosure 1287	Ring	Complete finger ring with square cross-section (Crummy 1983: 45, n 1755). Internal diam: 19 mm; Th: 1.5 mm; Wg: 1.5 g	Roman 3 rd /4 th century
38	1522	Ditch	3.2	Ditch 1538	Coin	Unreadable, possible modern Diam: 26.3 mm Th: 3.2 mm Wg: 13 g	Modern
40	1631	Ditch	3.1	Sub-Enclosure 1617	Tweezers	Incomplete elongated trapezoidal arm. L: 30 mm; W: 4 mm; Th: 0.8 mm	Roman
53	499 <56>	Pit	3.2	Structure 498	Coin	Unreadable, possible radiate Diam: 25 mm Th: 1.4 mm Wg: 3.13 g	Second half of 3 th century

Table 2: Copper-alloy artefacts catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
20	451	Ditch	5	Ditch 416	Horseshoe	Complete hand forged horseshoe of crude appearance with broad branches (31 and 24 mm) and narrow toe (16 mm). The calkings are absent and the holes are covered by rust (Clark 1995, type 1). L: 100 mm; W: 130 mm; Th: 9 mm	Medieval
21	574	Ditch	3.1	Ditch group 616	Chisel	Incomplete and fragmented knife with rectangular cross-section tapering stem (5x9 mm) developing into a very narrow blade with straight back curved at the tip and curved cutting edge (Maning pl. 11, B42). L: 134 mm; W: 10 mm; Th: 4 mm	Roman
35	687	Gully	3.2	Structure 651	Blade	Incomplete. Tapering tang with triangular cross-section splaying into a very short blade (36 mm) with curved back and edge. L: 70 mm; W: 9.5 mm; Th: 5.3 mm	Roman
37	1077	Ditch	3.2	Trackway 1053	Chisel	Incomplete very narrow blade with straight back and curved edge. L: 76 mm; 0.9 mm; Th: 4 mm	Roman/Saxon(?)

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
44	1835	Pit	3.2	Enclosure 1159.	Blade	Incomplete, solid, thick handle terminating in a cylindrical knob. The handle has a rectangular cross-section (19 x 8 mm) and splays into a large blade with arched back, the cutting edge is missing (similar to Manning pl 54 Q25-26). L: 135 mm	Roman
45	1789	Ditch	3.2	Enclosure 1159	Fitting	Incomplete L shape fitting with tapering stem and flat, triangular terminal. L: 26 mm; W: 15 mm	Roman to Modern
46	1806	Ditch	3.2	Enclosure 1159		Shapeless small lump of metal	
47	1784	Gully	4.2	Enclosure 987	Possible nail	Incomplete possible tapering stem of a nail, very poorly preserved. L: 33 mm	Roman to Modern
48	1160	Ditch	3.2	Enclosure 1159	Possible nail	Incomplete tapering stem with possible quadrangular cross-section. L: 24 mm; W: 7 mm	Roman to Modern
49	1845	Ditch	3.2	Ditch 1139, Enclosure 1141	Nail	Complete bent tapering stem with square cross-section (5 mm) and truncated sub-circular ⁴ faceted head (Manning type 1b). L: 74 mm	Roman to Modern
50	1311	Spread	3.2	Spread/layer 1311	Possible fitting	Incomplete bent forming an L shape fitting with square cross-section (7 mm) flattening to one end in a sub-rectangular cross-section (7x4 mm). L: 46 mm;	Roman to Modern
55	1010	Spread	3.2	Spread/layer 1033	Possible chisel	Incomplete tapering tool. The stem has a square cross section (4.5 mm) expanding into a large and flat rectangular cross-section (9 mm x3 mm). L: 62 mm	Roman
56	997	Gully	3.2	Trackway 1053	Fitting	Incomplete L shaped with sub-quadrangular cross-section fitting (Manning type 4). L: 61 mm; W: 9 mm	Roman
57	687	Gully	3.2	Structure 651	Nail	Incomplete, long bent nail with tapering stem with square cross-section (5 mm). L: 76 mm	Roman
58	420	Ditch	5	Ditch 416	Nail	Incomplete with tapering stem with square cross-section (4.5 mm) and bended sub-circular flat head (Manning type 1b). L: 65 mm	Roman to Modern

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
59	734	Gully	3.2	Enclosure 514	Knife	Incomplete and bent knife with rectangular cross-section tapering tang (8x4 mm) splaying into a blade with straight back and missing cutting edge. L: 132 mm	Roman to Medieval
60	1310	Spread	3.2	Spread/layer 1311	Nails	Three incomplete nails with tapering stems, square cross-sections (5mm) and sub-circular heads (Manning type 1b).	Roman
61	1033	Spread 1033	3	Spread/layer 1033	Possible chisel	Incomplete bar of metal with rectangular cross-section showing evidence of heavy hammering stepping into a square in cross-section	Roman
62	1033	Spread 1033	3	Spread/layer 1033	Nail	Incomplete nail with tapering stem, square cross-section (6 mm) and circular head (Manning type 1b). L: 60 mm	Roman
63	1033	Spread 1033	3	Spread/layer 1033	Wire	Possible small fragment of thick twisted wire. L: 30 mm; Diam: 4mm	Roman

Table 3: Iron artefacts catalogue.

SF	Context	Phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
24	1536	3.2	Enclosure 1159	Possible pot repair	Complete. The artefact is formed by a sub-rectangular main body with sloped sides. One side steps into a short stem with sloped sides ending into a vertical flat trapezoidal terminal. L: 54 mm; W: 38 mm; Th: 0.9 mm; Terminal high: 20 mm; Wg: 101 g	Roman to post-medieval
31	755	3.2	Structure 651	Weight	Complete. Conical with flat top and circular hole (Diam: 7 mm). H: 9 mm; Diam max: 22mm; Diam min: 19 mm; Wg: 26 g	Roman to post-medieval

Table 4: Lead artefacts catalogue.

B.3 Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.3.1** A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 3g was recovered from the fill (446) of ditch **427** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure **427**).

Methodology

- B.3.2** The sample was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. Additionally, a moderately powerful magnet was used as a 'rule of thumb' test for the presence of free iron or wustite within the slag.

Description of iron slag

- B.3.3** This single small piece of glassy vesicular slag proved to be diagnostic, from the base of a smithing hearth (SHB), adhering to a vitrified hearth lining and thin layer of fired clay (c. 5mm thick). This suggests a small but well-made smithing hearth, of unknown diameter, associated with a forge. The moderate magnetisation of the piece suggests the likely inclusion of wustite within a glassier fayalitic slag – thus a sure indication of a properly formed SHB with the inclusion of melted hammer scale.

Discussion

- B.3.4** Given the absence of any other evidence for ironworking it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the scale of this activity, though it is likely to have been minor, or else located off-site from the main area of excavation. Such activity could well be Roman in date.

Disposal

- B.3.5** The item may be disposed of.

Context/ SF no	Phase	Group	Nos. piece	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Magnet (0-4)	Hearth/ SHB diam (mm)?	Category	Comments
(446)	3	Ditch 427	1	15	3	2	VHL	smithing hearth	small fragment from beneath base of SHB

Table 5: Iron slag from Eye Airfield Industrial Estate excavation.

VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 1 = faint)

B.4 Flint work

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 61 worked flints and 6962g of unworked burnt flint (395 pieces) were hand-recovered during the excavation. Summary quantifications by phase and feature type are provided below in Tables 6 and 7, and a full catalogue of the flint by context is provided in Table 8. A further 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces) was recovered through systematic sampling of ploughsoil deposits in the area of a putative burnt mound. The material generated by this is quantified separately in Table 9.

Worked flint

B.4.2 The 61 worked flints were generally thinly distributed across the site, deriving from 40 individual contexts, largely deriving from ditches, gullies and pits belonging to the Roman phases of the site sequence. As such, the vast majority, if not all, of the worked flint represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features. The condition of much of the flint is consistent with this, with a relatively high incidence of minor to moderate edge damage/rounding.

B.4.3 In terms of raw material, the assemblage is very varied but the character of the flint is consistent with having derived from a source within the local glacial till and includes pieces derived from relatively large, high-quality nodules, as well as poorer quality material with frequent incipient thermal flaws (as attested by the large number of thermally fractured pieces of irregular waste in the assemblage). Most of the assemblage is uncorticated, with only seven pieces showing patination/staining, generally taking the form of speckling/pseudo-dendritic patination.

B.4.4 The most unusual and notable individual artefact in the assemblage is a short end scraper recovered from a Phase 2.2 ring gully in Area 3 (cut **1570**; Roundhouse **1531**). This piece has the kind of pseudo-dendritic cortication noted above but is otherwise in fairly good condition and takes the form of a broad hard-hammer struck tertiary flake with convex inverse (ventral) scalar retouch along its broad distal end. This is an unusual form, and in purely typological terms has its closest affinities with scraper ('raclours') of Middle Palaeolithic date, which in Britain are a particular feature of late Middle Palaeolithic assemblages (*i.e.* Marine Isotope Stage 3; c. 59-36 ka BP; White and Pettitt 2011), best represented in the region by the lithic assemblage from Lynford, Norfolk (Bosimier *et al.* 2012). Nonetheless, it remains equally plausible that this piece simply represents an idiosyncratic Neolithic/Early Bronze Age piece.

B.4.5 Aside from this somewhat enigmatic piece the remainder of the assemblage is made up, in broad terms, of simple flake-based material, including two further retouched tools, a scraper and a piercer. A notable feature of the assemblage is the complete absence of true blade-based material characteristic of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies. There are a few blade-like/narrow flakes, including two from

a Phase 3 ditch (**372**; Area 2B, Enclosure **372**), but these need date no earlier than the later Neolithic. Equally, whilst a proportion of the assemblage is made up of relatively systematically made flakes indicative of a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (including a fine end scraper from Enclosure ditch **987**, Phase 4.2), the majority of the assemblage is made up of crude, expediently produced material, which suggest a date in the second or even first millennium BC is likely for much of this material (*i.e.* Early Bronze Age to Iron Age). This material is dominated by squat, broad secondary flakes, often struck from unprepared cortical striking platforms, whilst the piercer (made on the lateral edge of a simple secondary flake) from ditch **364** (Area 2A, Phase 4.2, Enclosure **310**) is also a typical later prehistoric tool form.

Burnt flint

- B.4.6** As noted above, prior to the main phase of excavation systematic sampling of the ploughsoil in the area of a putative burnt mound identified during the evaluation yielded a substantial assemblage of 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces; Table 9). This assemblage was derived from the sampling of a 36m² area (6m x 6m), which was divided into 1x1m squares, from each of which a 10 litre sample of ploughsoil was sieved (Fig. 11). Three of the 36 samples yielded no finds whilst the others all contained quantities of unworked burnt flint, ranging from 3g-146g (mean weight: 39g). The burnt flint was all heavily fragmented (mean weight: 3.6g), with crazed surfaces and appears to derive largely from small flint cobbles.
- B.4.7** Alongside this ploughsoil assemblage, almost 7kg of unworked burnt flint were hand-recovered during the excavation. As with the worked flint this derived largely from ditches, gullies and pits relating to the Roman phases of the site sequence. The burnt flint generally takes the form of calcined, heavily crazed and shattered flint fragments, with some less heavily burnt, reddened, cracked/lightly crazed pieces. Several Phase 3 features in Area 3 produced large quantities of burnt flint, in excess of 400g, including four interventions within Phase 3.2 Enclosure **514** in the east of the area (**517**, **521**, **531**, **535**) and one associated with Enclosure **1159** in the west of the area (**1789**). Those from Enclosure **514** were located in the area of high burnt flint densities encountered during the evaluation and the subsequent ploughsoil sampling. As such, all of this burnt flint is likely to represent residual material derived from the putative burnt mound.

Discussion

- B.4.8** A total of 61 worked flints and almost 7kg of unworked burnt flint was hand-recovered during the excavation. The worked flint was thinly distributed and appears to almost exclusively represent residual material. None of the flint can confidently be attributed to Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic activity and it seems likely that the vast majority relates to activity from the Early Bronze Age through into later prehistory – potentially into the first millennium BC. The only notable individual artefact is an unusual ventrally retouched scraper which shares typological affinities with examples of late Middle Palaeolithic date, although this may simply be an unusual Neolithic or Early Bronze Age piece.

B.4.9 The large burnt flint assemblage clearly attests to the deliberate heating of flint, presumably for use in some kind of domestic or craft activity, perhaps to heat water. Notable concentrations of burnt flint were recovered from several Phase 3 enclosure ditches, suggesting that some of this activity may have been associated with this phase of the site's occupation but some is also likely to derive from the earlier burnt mound.

Retention and dispersal

B.4.10 It is recommended that the worked flint should be retained in the project archive, whilst the unworked burnt flint can be considered for dispersal.

Phase	0	1	2	3	4	5	Totals
Irregular waste	1	3		6	2		12
Primary flake				1	1		2
Secondary flake			2	13	13	4	32
Tertiary flake			1	6		1	8
Secondary blade-like flake				2			2
Edge trimmed flake						1	1
Scraper			1		1		2
Piercer					1		1
Core				1			1
Total worked	1	3	4	29	18	6	61
Unworked burnt flint count	1	51	16	310	7	10	395
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	30	499.4	358.7	4788.3	182	1104	6962

Table 6: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by phase.

Feature type	<i>pit</i>	<i>?beam slot</i>	<i>?spread</i>	<i>ditch</i>	<i>gully</i>	<i>natural</i>	<i>pit</i>	<i>post hole</i>	<i>ring gully</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>pit/posthole</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Irregular waste			1	4	1		4			1	1	12
Primary flake				1			1					2
Secondary flake			2	27	2				1			32
Tertiary flake				2	2		2		2			8
Secondary blade-like flake				2								2
Edge trimmed flake				1								1
Scraper				1					1			2
Piercer				1								1
Core				1								1
Total worked			3	40	5		7		4	1	1	61
Unworked burnt flint count	20	1		108	61	1	67	45	91	1		395
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	189	75		2020	722	30	1651	447	1805	23		6962

Table 7: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by feature type

Cut	Context	small find no.	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Edge trimmed flake	Scraper	Piercer	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
	1033		3.2	Spread/layer 1033	spread	1									1		
305	306		4.1	Enclosure 303	ditch											1	57
307	309		4.1	Enclosure 303	ditch			2							2		
310	311		4.2	Enclosure 310	ditch	1		3							4		
314	315		4.2	Enclosure 310	ditch			1							1		
319	320		4.2	Enclosure 310	ditch			1							1		
333	334		4.1	Enclosure 303	ditch											3	22
335	336		4.1	Enclosure 303	ditch			1							1		
342	343		0	Natural	natural											1	30
344	344		4.1	Enclosure 303	gully			1							1		
354	355		4.2		?spread	1		2							3		
358	359		4.2		pit		1								1		
364	365		4.2	Enclosure 310	ditch								1		1		
366	367		4.2	Enclosure 310	ditch											1	53
372	373		3.1	Enclosure 372	ditch					2					2		
396	397		3.1	Enclosure 372+427	ditch			1						1	2		
398	399		5	Med/post-med feature group 368	ditch			2	1						3		
419	420		5	Med/post-med feature group 419	ditch						1				1		
425	426		5	Med/post-med feature group 416	ditch			1							1		
427	428		3.1	Enclosure 427	ditch	2		2							4		
433	434		5	Med/post-med feature group 416	ditch			2							2		
460	461		3.1	Trackway 429	ditch	1									1		
466	467		0	Natural	Pit	1									1		
476	477		3.1	Enclosure 400 + 427	ditch			1	1						2		
492	493		5	Med/post-med feature group 416	ditch			1							1		
498	499		3.2	Structure 498	pit											20	189
500	501		3.2	Structure 498	post hole											5	21
502	503		3.2	Structure 498	post hole											4	17
512	513		3.2	Structure 498	Pit											5	47
514	515		3.2	Enclosure 514	ring gully				1						1		
517	518		3.2	Enclosure 514	ring gully											46	558
521	522		3.2	Enclosure 514	ring gully											18	496
521	523		3.2	Enclosure 514	ring gully											14	514
527	530		3.2	Ditch group 4	ditch											24	359
531	532		3.2	Enclosure 514	ditch											53	688
535	536		3.2	Enclosure 514	gully											44	463
543	544		3.2		post hole											1	8.3
551	552		3.2	Structure 498	post hole											20	201
553	554		3.2	Enclosure 514	gully											17	259
567	568		3.2	Ditch group 567	ditch			1							1		
571	572		3.2	Ditch group 567	ditch			1							1		
581	582		3.2	Ditch group 567	gully	1									1		
598	710		1		pit											8	28
622	708		1		pit											1	15.4
680	681		3.2	Structure 498	post hole											8	57

Cut	Context	small find no.	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Edge trimmed flake	Scraper	Piercer	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
686	687		3.2	Structure 498	gully			1	1						2		
711	712		3.2	Enclosure 514	ditch											5	74
715	716		5	Group Med/post-med feature group 665	pit											5	101
715	718		5	Med/post-med feature group 665	pit											5	1003
738	739		5	Med/post-med feature group 665	pit											22	166
738	740		5	Med/post-med feature group 665	pit	3									3	11	156
738	753		5	Med/post-med feature group 665	pit											9	134
896	897		3.2	Structure 853	post hole											4	87
987	988		4.2	Enclosure 987	ditch			2				1			3		
1006	1007		3.1	Trackway 1002	gully				1						1		
1008	1025		4.2	Enclosure 987	ditch											2	50
1092	1093		3.2		post hole											3	56
1106	1114		2.2	Trackway	ditch			1							1		
1158	1157		2.2	Trackway 1055	ditch			1							1	1	2
1263	1264		2.1	Roundhouse 1185	ring gully				1						1		
1308	1309		3.2	Enclosure 1287	pit/posthole	1									1		
1322	1323		2.1	Roundhouse 1185	ring gully			1							1		
1443	1441		3.2	Enclosure 1443	ditch			2							2	4	54
1443	1442		3.2	Enclosure 1443	ditch												
1446	1447		3.2	Enclosure 1124	ditch											2	99
1449	1450		2.2	Roundhouse 1403	ring gully											1	5.7
1464	1465		3.2		pit				1						1		
1464	1467		3.2		pit				1						1		
1481	1483		2.1	Ditch group 1399	ditch			1							1		
1529	1530		2.2	Roundhouse 1531	Pit											1	1
1534	1533		2.2	Roundhouse 1531	ring gully											12	231
1570	1571	41	2.2	Roundhouse 1531	ring gully							1			1		
1622	1621		2.2	Trackway 1055	ditch											2	47
1627	1628		2.2	Roundhouse 1531	gully											1	75
1644	1645		3.1	Sub-Enclosure 1617	ditch		1								1		
1752	1754		3.2	Spread 1311	spread											1	23
1789	1787		3.2	Enclosure 1159	ditch											5	420
1792	1790		2.2		ditch											5	95
Totals						12	2	32	8	2	1	2	1	1	61	395	6962.4

Table 8: Catalogue of flint by context.

Sieved sample no.	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	2	4
4	3	16

Sieved sample no.	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
5	10	35
6	1	3
7	7	20
8	2	4
9	2	11
10	5	10
11	7	51
12	7	43
13	2	5
14	2	15
15	8	34
16	13	55
17	14	47
18	33	64
19	0	0
20	1	4
21	8	13
22	14	48
23	18	60
24	32	146
25	2	15
26	8	4
27	6	28
28	11	82
29	33	124
30	35	135
31	8	34
32	9	18
33	15	57
34	25	61
35	16	45
36	37	122
Totals	396	1413

Table 9: Basic quantification of unworked burnt flint recovered from the ploughsoil sampling – see Figs 11 and 12

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 A small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, totalling eight sherds (32g), with a low mean sherd weight of 4.0g. The pottery was recovered from ditch **372** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure **372**), context 373 (two sherds, 3g) and pit **1792** (Area 3, Phase 2.2), context 1790 (six sherds, 29g).

Methodology

B.5.2 The pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the material, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue.

B.5.3 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

B.5.4 The assemblage comprises eight handmade body sherds in coarse burnt flint (F1, 3g) and dense quartz sand fabrics (Q1, 29g). The sherds are predominately small and lightly abraded, but are otherwise in a moderate to good condition. The sherds from ditch **372** comprise two coarse flint tempered sherds (F1, 3g), whilst those from pit **1792** are sandy ware sherds (Q1, 29g), possibly derived from the same vessel.

Discussion

B.5.5 The two flint tempered body sherds from ditch **372** are likely to be of later Bronze Age in origin, dating c. 1500-1100 BC. Given their context, they are likely to be residual. The sandy ware sherds from pit **1792** are typical of handmade later Iron Age ceramics in Suffolk (*e.g.* Brudenell 2014; Brudenell and Hogan 2014), which have a long currency between c. 350 BC – AD 50. However, with such a small assemblage lacking feature sherds (*i.e.* rim, bases, decorated fragments), refining the dating of this group further on typo-chronological grounds is impossible. That being said, in light of their site context, the material is probably of Late Iron Age origin, and could date as late as the mid-1st century AD.

B.6 Romano-British pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.6.1 A sizable assemblage of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery totalling 2534 sherds, weighing 25183g and representing 58.65 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 294 vessels (MNV) was recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Chronology

B.6.2 The pottery evidence suggests occupation from the early/mid-1st century AD to the end of the Roman period, with no apparent evidence for any hiatus in activity. The earliest material comprises a small assemblage of pottery (13 sherds, 36g) dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (c.AD 30/60), while the latest dating pottery dates AD 200-400. The quantity of pottery varies throughout the site phases (Table 10), with limited activity attributed to Phase 2 (10.4% by sherd count and 10.7% by weight) with a peak in Phase 3, which represents 75.7% of the pottery by sherd count and 68.9% by weight. There was then an apparent decline in activity in Phase 4 (12.7% by count and 19% by weight). Phases 0 and 5 represent intrusive and residual material.

B.6.3 It should however be noted at this stage that the dating of the pottery assemblage (and consequently some of the site phasing) was made problematic by the very 'generic' nature of much of the pottery. This is because much of the material comprises unsourced coarsewares, and even when sourced, some of the production centres, most notably Wattisfield, was produced from the Early to the Late Roman period. With 66.7% of the assemblage (by sherd count) comprising non-diagnostic body sherds, refining the date of these unsourced or long-lived industries was often not possible. Therefore, the data presented in Table 10 may somewhat misrepresent the true division of pottery by phase. It should also be noted that the data presented in Table 10 is based on the feature phase and therefore does not take into account the residual and/or intrusive material within Phases 2, 3 and 4.

Phase	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
0	25	315	1	0
2	263	2701	16	6.66
3	1918	17346	243	43.2
4	321	4787	34	8.79
5	7	34	0	0
TOTAL	2534	25183	294	58.65

Table 10: Quantification of Roman pottery by Phase

Assemblage Composition

- B.6.4** The assemblage comprises primarily small sherds reflected in the low mean weight of 9.9g, with much of the pottery noted as being abraded. That said, there were exceptions to this, with some medium to large-sized sherds, including 32 amphora sherds, as well as one almost complete small tetina (SF36; Fig. 35, No. 3) from fill 1026 within ditch cut **1008** (Area 3, Phase 4.2, Enclosure **987**). There are also a number of refitting sherds, although in almost all cases this occurred within contexts, with just one example of cross-context refit, comprising coarse sandy micaceous greyware body sherds with rouletting decoration recovered from contexts 1127 and 1128 (ditch cut **1129**; Area 3, Phase 4.1, Enclosure **941**). However, the fragmented and abraded nature of the assemblage made refitting a difficult process.
- B.6.5** A variety of fabrics were identified, occurring in varying quantities (Table 11). Romano-British coarseware fabrics are the most common fabric type, representing 86.1% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 76.2% by weight (2183 sherds, 19180g). The coarseware category is dominated by sandy greywares which represent 68.3% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 59.5% by weight (1731 sherds, 14923g), and the largest single group are Wattisfield reduced wares, which total 1094 sherds weighing 9950g (26.15 EVEs). Two Wattisfield fabrics were noted; the first being the reduced ware as described in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), which total 814 sherds weighing 6943g. The second Wattisfield fabric is the same as Wattisfield reduced ware but with common clay relict inclusions visible on the surface as well as the break. This fabric appears to be the same as the 'visible clay relict grey ware' fabric noted at Scole (Lyons and Tester 2014), which was subject to thin-section analysis that concluded that this ware was chemically identical to Wattisfield reduced ware with the clay relics being naturally occurring in the clay rather than being specifically added (*ibid*). For the purposes of this assemblage, this fabric is referred to as 'Wattisfield 2', and accounts for 280 sherds weighing 3007g.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
AMPH	Amphora (unsourced)	1	101	0	0
ARGO	Argonne ware	9	43	0	0.3
BAETE	Baetican amphora (early)	13	733	0	0
BAETL	Baetican amphora (late)	15	1946	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	24	206	2	0.22
BLKSLM	Micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	27	114	1	0.22
BUFF GS	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	2	40	1	0.2
CALC	Coarse sandy ware with occasional to moderate calcareous inclusions	2	113	1	0
CSBLK	Coarse sandy black surface ware (unsourced)	17	111	1	0.1
CSBUFF	Coarse sandy buff ware (unsourced)	12	103	1	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy grey ware (unsourced)	43	433	5	1.99
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black surface ware (unsourced)	20	162	1	0.25
CSMBUFF	Coarse sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	4	32	0	0.35
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	82	489	8	0.86
CSMOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	21	150	2	0.5
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	27	563	5	1.22

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	70	552	0	0.2
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	29	113	0	0
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-surface ware (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
FSBUFF	Fine sandy buff ware (unsourced)	9	122	2	2.12
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	8	34	1	0.25
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-surfaced ware (unsourced)	194	1547	23	3.3
FSMBUFF	Fine sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	14	105	0	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	504	4017	66	11.92
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	63	935	10	3.41
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	156	1719	14	4.46
FSMRS	Fine sandy micaceous red-slipped ware (unsourced)	2	1	0	0
GAUL	Gaulish amphora	5	141	0	0
GROG	Grog -tempered ware	7	78	0	0
Q1	Coarse sandy was with common to frequent small quartz sand	1	5	0	0
QG1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with moderate to common small grog-inclusions (up to 0.5mm)	5	30	0	0
SAMCG	Samian - Central Gaulish	2	28	1	0.1
SAMEG	Samian - East Gaulish	1	4	1	0
SAMSG	Samian - South Gaulish	9	148	0	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	26	159	3	0.21
WATT	Wattisfield reduced ware	814	6943	114	19.5
WATT 2	Wattisfield reduced ware 2	280	3007	29	6.65
WEST STOW	West Stow fine reduced ware	13	147	1	0.22

Table 11: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

- B.6.6** All other Romano-British sandy coarsewares are unsourced and include a variety of sandy reduced, oxidised and black-surfaced wares, 62% of which also contained common to frequent silver mica, indicative of production within the region. Coarsewares with tempers other than sand are rare, comprising 26 shell-tempered sherds (159g) and seven (78g) grog-tempered sherds.
- B.6.7** British fineware fabrics represent 11.7% of the pottery assemblage by sherd count and 11.4% by weight, totalling 296 sherds weighing 2859g. The only sourced wares within this category are West Stow fine reduced wares which total 13 sherds (147g). The remainder of the Romano-British finewares are unsourced and include fine sandy micaceous buff, oxidised and black-slipped wares, the latter being similar to the West Stow products, but not quite so fine in fabric.
- B.6.8** The remaining 2.2% of the assemblage by sherd count comprises imported wares (55 sherds, 3144g), the majority of which comprise amphora sherds (32 sherds, 2905g). These comprise 13 early Baetican sherds (733g), 13 late Baetican sherds (1946g), three Gaulish sherds (125g) and one unsourced amphora sherd (101g). In addition to the amphora sherds 12 samian sherds were recovered, comprising nine South Gaulish sherds (48g), including one Dragendorff 18r dish, two Central Gaulish sherds (28g) and one East Gaulish sherd (4g). The remaining imported wares comprise nine (43g) Argonne colour-coated sherds from a beaker with roughcast decoration from context 1781 (ditch cut **1782**; Area 3, Phase 4.1, Enclosure **941**), dating AD 250-400 and two Gaulish whiteware body sherds (16g).

B.6.9 The range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, with Wattisfield in particular providing much of the site's pottery, which is unsurprising given the sites relatively close proximity to the production centre. While the site clearly had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is a reflection on the relative status/wealth of the site, with the pottery indicative of a rural domestic site.

B.6.10 Diagnostic sherds formed 32.5% of the assemblage, although this equates to a minimum of 294 vessels (MNV). Jars are the most commonly occurring vessel type (Table 12), with a minimum of 169 different vessels identified based on the number of unique rims present, thus representing 57.5% of the diagnostic sherds. Within this group necked jars with everted, rounded or beaded rims are the most commonly occurring type. The jars ranged in size from small vessels to large storage jars, with rim diameters measuring between 8cm and 32cm, with an average diameter of 16cm, thus representing a range of different functions. Of the jars, 15.7% are decorated, with tooled lines the most common technique (68% of decorated jars), followed by burnishing (16.7%), cordons (11%) and combing (8%). One vessel of note is a coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware jar with impressed dot decoration on the shoulder and rilling on the rest of the body, dating AD 50-100, from fill 1584 (ring-gully **1583**; Area 3, Phase 2.2, Roundhouse **1531**).

B.6.11 Usewear evidence on jars is limited to just 7% of sherds, primarily comprising exterior and/or rim top sooting indicative of the vessels being used over a fire. A possible trimmed base, with a diameter of 8cm was identified in fill 1317 (ditch **1316**; Area 3, Phase 2.2, Trackway **1055**) suggestive of a secondary function. A fine, sandy micaceous greyware jar was noted as having a post-firing perforation on the neck, possibly modified to enable the vessel to be hung, recovered from fill 1754 (pit **1752**; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Spread **1311**). Finally, five sherds were noted as being poorly made, which possibly represent wasters.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Amphora	32	2905	0	0
Beaker	268	1929	62	12.84
Bowl	5	148	5	0.63
Closed	312	3208	10	5.94
Dish	37	677	25	2.03
Flagon	19	194	2	0.12
Jar	460	7361	169	26.57
Jar/Lid?	2	40	1	0.2
Lid	10	33	4	0.33
Mortaria	5	322	2	0.2
Open	7	64	1	0.22
Platter	6	152	1	0.6
Tetina	1	73	1	2
Unknown	1370	8077	11	6.88
TOTAL	2534	25183	294	58.56

Table 12: Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

- B.6.12** A minimum of 62 beakers were identified (268 sherds, 1929g, 12.804 EVEs), of which 39% are Wattisfield products, with everted rim vessels the most common form. Other beakers of note include nine sherds (41g) from an Argonne colour-coated beaker with roughcast decoration and six sherds (37g) from a coarse sandy micaceous greyware beaker with pinprick lattice decoration (Fig. 35, No. 18) on the body from pit **1464** (fill 1467), within the limits of Trackway **1360** (Area 3, Phase 3.2). Overall, 29.4% of beaker sherds are decorated, primarily comprising cordons on the neck. Usewear evidence on beakers is limited to 37 sherds (190g, MNV 6) with exterior and/or rim top sooting.
- B.6.13** Dishes (MNV 25, 37 sherds, 677g, 2.03 EVEs) occur primarily in two forms; beaded rim dishes (12 sherds, 243g) and straight-sided dishes (13 sherds, 182g). Two samian dishes were recovered, comprising one south Gaulish Dragendorff 18r and one Central Gaulish Dr31 from Spread **1033** (Area 3, Phase 3.2), which had resin on the edge of the sherd, indicating that it had been repaired in antiquity. One final dish of note is a Wattisfield ware sieve or cheese press (Fig. 35, No. 14), with pre-firing perforations in the base from fill 1435 (ditch **1427**; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Enclosure **1124**).
- B.6.14** Of particular interest within the assemblage is a complete 'tetina' (SF36) in a fine sandy buff fabric (73g) recovered from fill 1026 within ditch cut **1008** (Area 3, Phase 4.2, Enclosure **987**; Fig. 35, No. 3). This comprises a small beaker like vessel with spout, although there is no hole through the centre of the spout, suggesting it may have functioned as a handle instead. It is also possible that this vessel was not intended for use as a baby's bottle, but rather had a different function.
- B.6.15** Other vessel forms comprise only small elements of the assemblage, with a minimum of five bowls, three lids, two mortaria, two flagons and one platter. The remaining rim sherds could not be assigned to specific vessel forms.

Contextual Analysis

- B.6.16** Pottery was recovered from 245 different contexts as well as a small quantity of unstratified material, representing 216 cuts and eight layers/spreads (Table 13). The vast majority of the pottery derived from features within Area 3, which represents 97% of the total assemblage, with a further 2.3% from Area 2A and the remaining 0.7% from Area 2B.
- B.6.17** The majority of contexts (228 in total) contain small assemblages of pottery (1-30 sherds), 14 contexts contain medium sized assemblages (31-99 sherds), while the remaining three contexts contain large assemblages of 100+ sherds. The limited number of large contexts of material has implications for the nature of deposition on the site, suggesting that there was no primary focus for the disposal of rubbish. However, it may also reflect that activity was never intensive enough to produce large quantities of refuse accumulating in certain areas of the site. The majority of the pottery derived from ditches (45% by sherd count), with 21.2% deriving from spreads, 14.8% from gullies and 5.4% from dark earth, 1.3% from postholes and 0.8% from a waterhole (**1733**, Phase 2.2, Area 3). The remaining 11.5% derives from a hollow, a beam slot, surface finds and unstratified material. Although nearly half of the pottery

was recovered from ditches, it was the spreads and layers that produced the largest single assemblages of material.

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
304	303	4.1	303/enclosure 303	ditch	7	63	1	0.18	AD150-400
306	305	4.1	305/enclosure 303	ditch	7	19	1	0.07	AD150-400
311	310	4.2	310/enclosure 310	ditch	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
315	314	4.2	310/enclosure 310	ditch	3	10	0	0	AD100-400
336	335	4.1	307/enclosure 303	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD100-400
339	337	4.1	337/enclosure 303	gully	3	7	0	0	AD150-400
344	344	4.1	303/enclosure 303	gully	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
355	354	4.2	331/enclosure 310	?SPREAD	2	26	0	0	AD150-400
359	358	4.2	331/enclosure 310	pit	2	8	0	0	AD50-400
363	362	4.1	305/enclosure 303	ditch	28	319	2	0.19	AD150-400
387	386	4.2	323/enclosure 310	ditch	1	7	1	0	AD150-300
389	388	3.1	372/enclosure 372	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
413	412	3.1	pits+phs/enclosure 427	post hole	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
422	421	3.1	pits+phs/enclosure 427	post hole	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
428	427	3.1	427/enclosure 427	ditch	2	2	0	0	AD50-150
444	443	3.1	427/enclosure 427	ditch	2	4	0	0	AD50-100
453	452	3.1	452/Trackway 429	Ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
475	474	3.1	427/enclosure 400+enclosure 427	Ditch	8	6	0	0	50BC-AD100
477	476	3.1	427/enclosure 400+enclosure 427	Ditch	2	1	0	0	AD40-400
499	498	3.2	498 structural feature/ enclosure 514	pit	11	61	1	0.09	AD200-400
515	514	3.2	514/enclosure 514	drip gully	3	10	0	0	AD150-400
530	527	2.2	496/linear ditches 561	ditch	1	6	0	0	AD100-400
536	535	3.2	514/enclosure 514	Gully	1	4	0	0	AD100-400
544	543	3.2	545/Structural Feature 543	post hole	3	13	0	0	AD50-400
552	551	3.2	498 structural feature/ enclosure 514	post hole	14	195	0	0.55	AD150-400
554	553	3.2	514/enclosure 514	gully	1	6	0	0	AD150-400
558	557	5	557/group 494	ditch	5	18	0	0	AD50-400
568	567	3.2	567/ditch grp 567	ditch	1	8	0	0	AD100-400
572	571	3.2	567/ditch grp 567	ditch	2	13	0	0	AD100-400

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
574	373	3.1	555/ditch group 616	ditch	1	6	0	0	AD50-100
580	579	2.2	561/ linear ditches 561	gully	1	7	1	0.05	AD50-100
582	581	3.2	581/ditch group 567	gully	1	12	0	0.25	AD50-200
587	586	3.1	616/ditch group 514	ditch	2	9	0	0	AD50-400
644	643	3.1	643/ditch grp 567	ditch	1	10	1	0.1	AD50-150
648	647	3.2	647 /ditch grp 567	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
687	686	3.2	structural feature 651	gully	2	3	0	0	AD50-400
712	711	3.2	514/enclosure 514	ditch	16	51	1	0.22	AD70-150
737	736	2.2		pit	8	28	0	0	AD50-400
742	741	2.2	496/linear ditches 561	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
748	747	3.1	631/ditch grp 567	gully	2	1	0	0	AD50-150
771	770	3.2	514/enclosure 514	ditch	6	19	1	0	AD50-150
813	812	3.1	812/gully group 812	gully	6	19	0	0	AD50-400
816	815	3.2	815/enclosure 837	gully	3	19	0	0	AD50-200
820	819	3.2	819/enclosure 819	gully	3	64	0	0.19	AD50-150
822	821	3.1	821/enclosure 1135	ditch	2	5	0	0	AD50-400
836	835	3.2	835/pit group enclosure 821	pit	1	4	0	0	AD100-400
838	837	3.2	839/enclosure 837	ditch	5	22	1	0	AD50-200
848	847	3.1	847/gully group 812	gully	2	10	0	0	AD50-400
866	865	3.2	812/enclosure 827	ditch	4	5	0	0	AD50-400
887	886	3.2	853 Structural feature/enclosure 839	post hole	2	5	1	0	AD50-200
947	878	3.2	879/pits enclosure 819	pit	5	40	0	0.12	AD100-400
948	879	3.2	879/pits enclosure 819	pit	4	34	0	0.2	AD50-400
988	987	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	25	543	6	0.72	AD150-400
989	987	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	30	362	3	0.8	AD150-400
991	1033	3.2	1033/spread 1033	dark earth/midden	13 7	1240	14	1.49	AD150-300
993	992	2.2	994/Trackway 1055	gully	7	43	0	0	AD150-400
997	996	3.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	gully	16	158	3	0.47	AD150-400
1009	1008	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	7	30	0	0	AD100-400
1010	1010	3.2	1033/spread 1033	spread	39	485	5	0.82	AD150-400
1025	1008	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD100-400

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1026	1008	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	15	94	1	2	AD150-400
1032	1030	5	665/p-med pit grp	pit	1	2	0	0	Med
1033	1033	3.2	1033/spread 1033	spread	27 4	2450	48	6.5	AD150-300
1052	1050	4.1	941/enclosure 941+enclosure 987	ditch	2	7	0	0	AD100-400
1054	1053	3.2	1053/Trackway 1053	ditch	2	40	0	0	AD150-400
1060	1059	3.1	1059/Trackway 1002	gully	3	17	0	0	AD150-400
1062	1061	3.1	1059/Trackway 1002	gully	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
1066	1063	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	3	15	0	0	AD50-200
1068	1067	3.2	1053/Trackway 1053	ditch	5	38	1	0.22	AD70-200
1070	1069	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	7	102	0	0	AD70-200
1072	1071	3.2	1071/pit group in Trackway 1053	pit	2	12	1	0	AD150-400
1088	1055	2.2	1055/Trackway 1055	ditch	4	29	0	0	AD150-400
1093	1092	3.2	1090/ph enclosure 827	post hole	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1096	1096	3.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	spread	5	108	1	1	AD150-300
1098	1097	3.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	gully	5	31	1	0.18	AD150-400
1104	1103	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	15	1586	1	0.08	AD150-300
1108	1107	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	7	67	0	0.25	AD150-400
1111	1105	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD150-400
1112	1106	2.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	ditch	16	70	2	0.25	AD150-300
1114	1106	2.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	Ditch	79	495	6	0.78	AD150-300
1116	1115	3.2	1115/enclosure 1124	ditch	5	25	0	0.12	AD150-400
1118	1117	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
1121	1120	3.2	1115/enclosure 1124	ditch	30	127	1	0.5	AD150-300
1127	1129	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	9	23	0	0	AD100-400
1128	1129	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD100-300
1131	1132	3.2	1132/enclosure 1124	ditch	1	31	1	0.64	AD70-150
1140	1139	3.2	835/pit group enclosure 821	gully	1	3	0	0	AD100-400
1148	1147	4.1	941/enclosure 941+enclosure 987	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD70-200

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1161	1161	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	11	85	1	0.17	AD70-200
1168	1167	3.2	1167/enclosure 1124	DITCH TERMINUS	26	108	1	0.22	AD50-120
1170	1169	2.2	Enclosure 1531/1169 pit ph grp	ELONGATED PIT	2	15	0	0	AD50-100
1186	1185	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	gully	3	5	0	0	AD150-400
1190	1189	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	RING GULLY	3	27	0	0	AD50-400
1192	1191	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	RING GULLY	1	2	0	0	AD50-200
1195	1194	4.1	941/enclosure 941+enclosure 987	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD150-400
1197	1196	3.1	1002/Trackway 1002	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1198	1196	3.1	1002/Trackway 1002	ditch	1	29	0	0	AD40-100
1200	1199	3.2	1199/pits+ph enclosure 1124	Pit	3	29	0	0	AD50-400
1202	1201	3.2	835/pit group enclosure 1141	Pit	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1211	1212	2.2	1055/Trackway 1055	ditch	2	10	0	0	AD150-400
1213	1214	4.1	941/enclosure 941+enclosure 987	Ditch	12	53	2	0.22	AD150-400
1222	1221	3.2	1115/enclosure 1124	ditch	2	29	1	0	AD70-200
1224	1223	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	4	25	0	0	AD150-400
1226	1225	4.2	987/enclosure 987	gully	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
1228	1227	2.1	1227/irreg depression with fill	natural	2	7	1	0.07	AD100-400
1232	1231	2.1	1227/irreg depression with fill	natural	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
1236	1235	4.1	941/enclosure 941+enclosure 987	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1260	1259	3.2	1287/enclosure 1287	ditch	14	174	4	0.53	AD150-300
1262	1261	3.2	1199/pits+ph enclosure 1124	Pit	10	188	3	0.41	AD100-200
1264	1263	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	RING GULLY	2	9	0	0	AD150-400
1266	1265	3.2	1199/pits+ph enclosure 1124	pit	5	39	2	0.09	AD100-400
1283	1282	2.2	1282/Trackway 1055	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-400

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1285	1284	2.2	994/Trackway 1055	ditch	2	3	0	0	AD50-400
1288	1287	3.2	1287/enclosure 1287	ditch	72	608	6	1.48	AD100-400
1290	1289	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	pit	46	393	5	1.24	AD150-300
1299	1298	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	RING GULLY	3	31	2	0.1	AD100-400
1305	1304	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	Gully	4	33	0	0	AD70-200
1306	1306	3.2	1287/enclosure 1287	DITCH TERMINUS	4	57	0	0	AD50-150
1307	1306	3.2	1287/enclosure 1287	DITCH TERMINUS	12	248	3	0.72	CHECK FAB FOR DATE
1309	1308	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	PIT/?POSTHOLE	10	103	2	0.2	AD150-300
1310	1311	3.2	1311/spread 1311	DUMP/TRAMPLE	16	1382	24	4.35	AD200-300
1311	1311	3.2	1311/spread 1311	HOLLOW	30	143	2	0	AD150-400
1312	1313	3.2	1752/pit spread 1311	pit	2	7	1	0	AD100-300
1317	1316	2.2	1316/Trackway 1055	Gully	7	131	0	1	AD150-400
1319	1318	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	gully	14	102	3	0.61	AD150-300
1323	1322	2.1	1185/roundhouse gully grp	RINGGULLY	8	63	1	1	AD70-200
1329	1328	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	pit	4	32	0	0	AD100-300
1331	1330	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	pit	1	9	1	0	AD100-400
1335	1334	2.2	1316/Trackway 1055	ditch	4	5	0	0	AD100-400
1337	1336	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	Pit	1	11	1	0.1	AD100-400
1344	1342	3.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	ditch	2	6	0	0	AD100-400
1351	1350	2.2	1350/pit group	Pit	7	13	1	0.12	AD70-300
1354	1354	3.2	996/misc grp Trackway 1053	SPREAD	5	61	1	0.2	AD70-200
1359	1357	4.2	987/enclosure 987 + enclosure 1436	ditch	6	54	2	0.21	AD70-200
1363	1362	2.2	1362/Structural Feature	gully terminus fill	1	6	0	0	AD50-200

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1365	1364	3.1	1364/Roundhouse 1364	gully fill	1	4	0	0	AD70-120
1371	1370	2.2	1362/Structural Feature	RING GULLY	4	27	0	0	AD70-200
1373	1372	2.2	1362/Structural Feature	RING GULLY	3	41	0	0	AD70-200
1379	1378	2.2	1364/Roundhouse 1364	gully	3	39	1	0.1	AD70-200
1383	1382	3.1	1382/pits+ph Trackway 1360	POSTHOLE	10	65	0	0	AD50-150
1390	1388	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	21	217	0	0.52	AD70-200
1391	1388	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	5	41	2	0.22	AD70-200
1404	1403	2.2	1403/Roundhouse	RINGGULLY	8	80	0	0.5	AD70-150
1416	1415	3.1	1364/Roundhouse 1364	gully	1	5	0	0	AD50-120
1418	1417	3.1	1364/Roundhouse 1364	Gully	9	164	1	0.3	AD50-120
1422	1421	2.2	1364/Roundhouse 1364	gully	26	189	2	0.65	AD50-120
1433	1432	3.2	1407/ph group in Trackway 1053	post hole	1	8	0	0	AD50-120
1435	1434	3.2	1427/enclosure 1124	gully	49	443	7	0.93	AD150-300
1441	1443	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	47	881	7	2.2	AD70-150
1442	1443	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	3	31	1	0.13	AD100-200
1444	1445	2.2	1403/Roundhouse	ditch	5	28	0	0	AD50-200
1447	1446	3.2	1427/enclosure 1124	ditch	2	26	1	0.25	AD70-200
1450	1449	2.2	1403/Roundhouse	RING GULLY	5	35	0	0	AD70-150
1452	1451	2.2	1403/Roundhouse	RING GULLY	2	5	0	0	AD50-150
1465	1464	3.2	1382/pits+ph Trackway 1360	pit	1	10	1	0.12	AD70-150
1466	1464	3.2	1382/pits+ph Trackway 1360	Pit	2	10	0	0	AD50-120
1467	1464	3.2	1382/pits+ph Trackway 1360	pit	35	275	2	0.28	AD70-120
1474	1473	2.2	1403/Roundhouse	RINGGULLY	4	10	0	0	AD50-150
1485	1484	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	14	168	0	0	AD50-150
1489	1490	2.1	1399/ditch grp LIA	Gully	1	5	0	0	AD50-120
1492	1491	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	8	85	0	0.9	AD70-120
1495	1491	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	3	71	0	0	AD50-200
1498	1498	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	surface (external)	1	7	1	0	AD70-150
1503	1502	2.1	1399/ditch grp LIA	ditch	4	15	0	0	AD70-150
1514	1513	2.1	1399/ditch grp LIA	Gully	1	4	0	0	AD50-400

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1518	1517	3.2	1355/enclosure 1443	ditch	17	194	2	0.2	AD100-200
1530	1529	2	1199/pits+ph enclosure 1124	Pit	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
1532	1531	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	RINGGULLY	6	67	0	0	AD50-200
1533	1534	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	RING GULLY	3	35	1	0.12	AD70-200
1537	1535	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	5	73	0	0.45	AD70-200
1539	1538	3.2	1538/enclosure 1141	ditch	2	21	1	0.1	AD70-200
1544	1543	3.2	1538/enclosure 1141	ditch	5	38	2	0	AD100-300
1548	1547	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	RING GULLY	1	5	0	0	100BC-AD50
1550	1549	2.2	1531/pits Roundhouse 1531	pit	5	25	0	0	AD100-400
1552	1551	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	RING GULLY	2	7	0	0	AD50-200
1560	1559	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	ring gully	2	26	0	0	AD50-400
1562	1561	2.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	pit	15	111	2	0.42	AD70-120
1573	1572	2.2	1531 posthole roundhouse 1531	post hole	1	6	0	0	AD70-200
1584	1583	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	RING GULLY	6	36	0	0	AD50-150
1598	1597	3.1	1597/enclosure 1135	ditch	1	13	0	0	AD50-100
1604	1603	2.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	Pit	2	4	0	0	AD50-120
1618	1617	3.1	1521/enclosure 1521	ditch	2	6	0	0	AD0-100
1620	1619	3.2	1053/Trackway 1053	ditch	2	43	0	0	AD50-100
1621	1622	2.2	1316/Trackway 1055	Ditch	4	23	0	0	AD70-120
1628	1627	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	gully	2	55	0	0.45	AD50-150
1631	1630	3.1	1521/enclosure 1521	ditch	20	312	3	1.35	AD40-70
1633	1632	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	8	0	0	AD40-200
1641	1640	3.1	1521/enclosure 1521	Gully	7	86	0	0.1	AD50-200
1647	1646	2.2	1531/Roundhouse 1531	gully	2	11	0	0	AD40-100
1657	1656	3.1	1521/enclosure 1521	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD40-200
1671	1670	3.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	ditch	2	70	1	0.1	AD50-150
1673	1672	2.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	ditch	11	61	3	0.17	AD40-70
1680	1678	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
1682	1681	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD50-400

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1684	1683	3.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	ditch	1	8	0	0	AD50-200
1686	1685	3.1	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD50-200
1689	1687	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	1	15	0	0	AD50-150
1691	1687	4.2	987/enclosure 987	ditch	2	12	0	0	AD50-200
1693	1692	2.2	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-200
1710	1709	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	pit	24	269	1	0.15	AD50-150
1711	1709	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	pit	3	63	0	0.4	AD100-400
1714	1713	3.2	1443/enclosure 1443	ditch	18	135	3	0.2	AD50-120
1716	1715	2.2	1316/Trackway 1055	ditch	15	103	3	0.29	AD70-200
1718	1717	3	1521/pit+gully group enclosure 1521	gully	7	47	0	0	AD70-150
1720	1719	3.1	1521/enclosure 1521	ditch	7	151	0	0	AD50-200
1722	1721	3.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	ditch	2	6	0	0	AD50-200
1724	1723	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	8	42	1	0	AD100-400
1732	1731	4.1	941/enclosure 941	ditch	2	6	1	0	AD50-200
1734	1733	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	waterhole	10	510	0	1	AD70-200
1735	1733	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	waterhole	4	25	0	0	AD50-200
1736	1733	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	waterhole	5	29	0	0	AD50-200
1737	1733	2.2	1531 Enclosure/1475 Waterhole grp LIA	waterhole	2	11	0	0	AD50-400
1741	1740	0	natural feature	natural	3	178	0	0	AD50-150
1749	1748	2.2	1350/pit group	pit	1	5	0	0	AD50-200
1751	1750	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	gully	8	179	1	0.1	AD50-150
1753	1752	3.2	1752/pit spread 1311	pit	13	61	3	0.1	AD150-400
1754	1311	3.2	1311/spread 1311	spread of dumped material	50	414	12	0.89	AD150-300
1768	1767	3.2	1289/pit group enclosure 1287	pit	3	11	1	0	AD70-200

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1778	1777	3.1	1777/enclosure 1135	ditch	90	1334	8	4.11	AD200-400
1780	1779	3.2	1071/pit group in Trackway 1053	pit	3	5	0	0	AD100-400
1781	1782	4.2	941/enclosure 941	gully/ ditch	36	525	4	1.91	AD250-400
1784	1783	4.2	941/enclosure 941	gully	36	432	5	1.12	AD150-300
1786	1785	2.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	pit	2	14	1	0.1	AD100-400
1787	1789	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	31	172	2	0.2	AD150-300
1788	1789	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	4	53	0	0	AD100-400
1790	1792	2.2	1597/enclosure 1135	ditch	38	228	1	0.22	AD150-300
1791	1792	2.2	1597/enclosure 1135	ditch	21	367	2	1.28	AD150-300
1794	1793	3.2	1115/enclosure 1124	ditch	15	65	1	0.3	AD150-300
1796	1795	3.2	1115/enclosure 1124	ditch	76	466	5	0.52	AD150-300
1798	1797	3.1	1777/enclosure 1135	gully	7	86	4	0.21	AD150-300
1804	1801	3.2	1159/enclosure 1159	ditch	21	318	8	1.56	AD150-300
1806	1805	3.2	1805/enclosure 1159	ditch	2	11	0	0	AD150-400
1809	1807	2.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	pit	4	20	1	0.29	AD100-400
1810	1811	3.2	1805/enclosure 1159	ditch	3	14	1	0.07	AD150-400
1816	1817	3.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	gully	16	221	1	0.1	AD150-300
1819	1818	3.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	pit	13	106	3	0.32	AD150-300
1822	1823	3.2	1805/enclosure 1159	ditch	2	8	0	0	AD100-400
1840	1841	3.2	1805/enclosure 1159	pit	8	20	1	0	AD70-300
1849	1848	3.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	gully	1	40	0	0.18	AD100-400
1884	1883	3.1	1059/Trackway 1002	gully	1	18	0	0	AD100-400
1890	1889	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	1	9	0	0	AD100-400
1892	1891	4.1	1000/enclosure 941	ditch	7	45	1	0.2	AD150-400
1915	1914	5	557/group 494	ditch	1	14	0	0	AD100-400
1936	1935	2.2	1800/pits ph gullies enclosure 1159	gully	4	17	1	0.2	AD100-300

Table 13: Quantification of Roman pottery by context with spotdates

B.6.18 Analysis of the distribution of pottery by date reveals some interesting patterns and highlights that there were shifts in settlement focus thorough the span of the Roman

period. Area 2 was clearly more peripheral than Area 3, with the pottery representing only a minor component of the overall ceramic assemblage, totalling 76 sherds weighing 506g. However, despite the small assemblage size, there are still some clear patterns visible through the distribution of pottery across this area. Phase 2 pottery occurred exclusively within Area 2B (Fig. 26), while the Phase 3 and Phase 4 pottery occurred exclusively within Area 2A. The pottery distribution therefore shows a clear shift in focus, probably sometime in the mid-later 2nd century AD.

B.6.19 In Area 3 the Phase 2 material shows a concentration of material in the west of the site, including Roundhouses **1403**, **1378** and **1531** (Fig. 27). Much of the pottery dating to these periods is distributed within and immediately around the roundhouses, implying material was discarded within a short distance of where it was used. A very small quantity of Phase 2 pottery occurred in the south-east corner of the site suggesting limited activity during this period, although it should be considered that the distribution plots exclude material which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'. Phase 3 saw an increase of pottery discard in the south-east corner of Area 3, focusing around Enclosure **514**, but this still represents a lower level of activity when compared to other parts of Area 3 during the same period (Fig. 28).

B.6.20 The largest single assemblage derived from layer 1033 (Area 3, Phase 3.2, Spread **1033**), totalling 274 sherds weighing 2450g and representing an MNV of 48 and 6.30 EVEs. The majority of the material dates AD 150-300, although there was some earlier pottery identified, which given the nature of the feature is perhaps unsurprising, as this is likely to represent an accumulation of pottery potentially from different sources, rather than reflecting a single deposit in a cut feature. This is further supported by the low mean weight of the pottery of 8.9g, indicative of a high level of fragmentation, perhaps as the result of the material being left on the surface after breakage. The assemblage from this context includes 172 Wattisfield wares (1520g), as well as three samian sherds including the Dr31 dish sherd with resin on the edge. The range of vessel forms comprises (by MNV) 25 jars, 10 beakers, seven dishes and one bowl, as well as three body sherds (125g) from a Gaulish amphora. The pottery therefore appears to represent domestic activity, thus is in keeping with the signature of the assemblage as a whole.

B.6.21 Similar in nature was layer 991 within the same Phase 3.2 group (Spread **1033**), described as a dark earth/midden, which produced an assemblage totalling 137 sherds weighing 1240g and representing 14 MNV and 1.48 EVEs. The mean weight of pottery from this context is slightly higher than for spread (1033) at 9g, however, the material is still fragmented with a moderately high level of abrasion noted. Material from this context dates AD150-300 and thus it appears to be broadly contemporary with layer 1033. The pottery primarily comprised coarsewares, including 72 Wattisfield sherds weighing 389g. Two late Baetican amphora sherds (332g) were also identified.

B.6.22 Layer 1310 (**1311**; Area 3, Phase 3.2, Spread **1311**) produced a sizable assemblage totalling 161 sherds weighing 1382g (24 MNV, 4.35 EVEs), with a mean weight of 8.6g. Vessel forms recovered includes (by MNV) 17 jars, three dishes, one bowl and one lid

as well as two sherds (40g) from a late Baetican amphora. The pottery suggests a date of AD 200-300, thus making this one of the latest dating contexts on the site.

B.6.23 The composition and dating of the pottery from Spreads **1033** and **1311** is very similar and implies not only that the pottery is reflective of the same domestic activity, but also that very similar patterns of discard were occurring. That these spreads along with several other smaller spreads/layers all appear to be broadly contemporary is of interest and suggests that by the Mid-Late Roman period, either household waste was primarily being discarded on the surface rather than within ditches, or else it may suggest that material from these types of features represents the clearing out of other features.

Pottery was also recovered from features associated with the roundhouses (Table 14), totalling 108 sherds weighing 938g (8 MNV, 3,22 EVEs). Most of the pottery derived from the roundhouse gullies and it predominately dates to the Early Roman period (c. AD 50-100/120). The nature of the material recovered makes it difficult to date these features more tightly, though this could mean that the roundhouses may have been contemporary with each other. The material recovered from these features is comparable to the overall character of the assemblage, comprising primarily coarsewares, with fewer examples of finewares and fewer still imported wares.

Roundhouse	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Spotdate
1531	24	242	1	0.57	AD40-100
1185	20	137	3	1.1	AD70-120
1403	24	158	0	0.5	AD70-150
1378	40	401	4	1.05	AD50-120
TOTAL	108	938	8	3.22	X

Table 14: Quantification of pottery by principal Roundhouse

Discussion

B.6.24 The pottery assemblage suggests that the site was occupied from the mid-1st century AD to the later 3rd/4th century AD, seemingly without hiatus. The earliest pottery spans the Iron Age to Roman transition, with the earliest material dating between 50BC-AD50, although this represents only a very small quantity of material, implying that this area was not the focus of activity in the Late Iron Age. There was then seemingly an increase in activity in the Early Roman period, before a peak in the mid-later Roman period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, although it did continue to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD and possibly into the early 4th century AD, although there was no material which was conclusively 4th century AD in date. The overall quantity of pottery is relatively low when it is considered as an assemblage representing occupation spanning c.300 years and may suggest that occupation was not continuous. Area 3 appears to have been the focus for Roman activity, accounting for 97% of the total assemblage, with Area 2A seemingly in use in the mid to later Roman period, and Area 2B seeing limited activity in the earlier Roman period.

- B.6.25** The assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, including a significant component from the Wattisfield kilns, which represent 43.2% of the total assemblage by sherd count. The composition of the assemblage in terms of fabrics is comparable to that from the Roman small town at Scole, located approximately 4km north-east of Eye Airfield. For example, Wattisfield products dominated the assemblage, representing 70.5% of the pottery (Lyons & Tester, 2014; 310). This includes the fabric as described in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) as well as the WATT 2 fabric (at Scole recorded as visible clay relict ware/VGW). Not only do both fabrics occur at both sites, but they occur in similar proportions, peaking overall in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Scole Phases 4 and 5 and Eye Phase 3). These equivalent phases also saw the peak in the WATT 2 fabrics, representing 12.9% at Eye and up to 19.99% at Scole. This not only suggests that both sites were utilising the same markets but also adds weight to the view that the WATT 2 fabric was primarily produced during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.
- B.6.26** However, there are also some significant differences between the two assemblages, including the lack of colour-coated wares at Eye Airfield. Although these only represent a small proportion of the assemblage from Scole (Nene Valley colour-coated wares 0.93% and Pakenham colour-coated wares 0.76%, *ibid*), they are completely absent from Eye Airfield. This may be due to the differences in site status/function, highlighting differences between an urban and rural site.
- B.6.27** Further comparisons can be made with Hartismere School, some 800m south-east of Eye Airfield, which produced a comparable assemblage totalling 1139 sherds weighing 17146g (Benfield 2012). As at Eye Airfield and Scole, this assemblage comprised a significant proportion of Wattisfield sherds (36.5% by count, *ibid*), supporting the view that there was a specific pattern of ceramic consumption (dominated by Wattisfield products) unique to this area of south Norfolk (Lyons and Tester, 2014). However, though some activity was contemporary with Eye Airfield, the Hartismere School site peaked in the 3rd-4th century AD, which may explain the more diverse range of finewares (Nene Valley, Hadham and Oxfordshire), which although occurring in small numbers, reflects a different pattern of ceramic consumption compared to Eye Airfield. It is also possible that the lack of regional finewares at Eye is also related to relative status/wealth of the site and the overall low level of finewares (11.7% by count) may indicate the site was not as affluent as Hartismere. That said, it is likely that chronology is a more significant factor, since, for example, Eye Airfield peaked in the early stages of production for both Pakenham and the Nene Valley colour-coated industries. Furthermore, the ratio of imported wares is very similar between the two rural sites; 2.2% at Eye Airfield, 1.8% Hartismere which suggests no major difference in wealth between the two.
- B.6.28** Overall, although the pottery assemblage itself is not remarkable, it is an important regional site, especially when considered alongside Scole. It allows for very useful comparisons between urban and rural sites operating within the same environs and

provides a valuable insight into the nature of ceramic consumption at small rural sites and how they relate to larger regional centres.

Illustration Catalogue (Fig. 35)

- 2 Wattisfield reduced ware, medium jar with beaded rim (12cm diameter), AD 150-400. Ctxt 997, **996**, ditch in Relict Trackway **1053**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 3 Fine sandy buff ware tetina, though lacking hole in the spout, almost complete, AD 50-400. Ctxt 1026, **1008**, Enclosure **987**, ditch **987**, Phase 4.2. Area 3.
- 4 Coarse sandy black-surface ware jar with combed diagonal decoration on the body, AD 50-200. Ctxt 1066, **1063**, Enclosure **987**, ditch **987**, Phase 4.2. Area 3.
- 5 West Stow fine reduced ware jar with tooled horizontal line decoration, AD 70-200. Ctxt 1068, **1067**, Relict Trackway **1053**, ditch **1053**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 6 Wattisfield reduced ware jar with folded beaded rim (12cm diameter), AD 150-400. Ctxt 1098, **1097**, ditch in Relict Trackway **1053**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 7 Wattisfield reduced ware small jar with short neck and everted rim (rim diameter 14cm), AD 150-300. Ctxt 1112, **1106**, ditch **992**, Phase 2.2. Area 3.
- 9 Black-slipped sandy micaceous ware beaker with angular shoulder and everted rim. Burnished with lattice decoration and thin cordon. AD 50-120. Ctxt 1168, **1167**, Enclosure **1124**, ditch **1167**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 10 Fine sandy micaceous greyware jar with a 's'-shaped profile and tooled line decoration. AD 70-200. Ctxt 1262, **1261**, pit in Enclosure **1124**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 11 Buff sandy ware with grey slip lid with flanged rim, AD 70-200. Layer (1354), Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 12 Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware jar with long neck and beaded rim and tooled line decoration, AD 50-120. Ctxt 1418, **1417**, Enclosure **1364**, ditch **1364**, Phase 3.1. Area 3.
- 13 Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware beaker with angular shoulder and everted rim. AD 50-120. Ctxt 1422, **1421**, Roundhouse **1378**, Phase 2.2. Area 3.
- 14 Wattisfield fine reduced ware cheese press. AD 100-300. Ctxt 1435, **1434**, Enclosure **1124**, ditch **1427**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 15 Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware decorated body sherd with stabbed dot decoration. Similar to Scole fig.6.2.67. AD 50-150. Ctxt 1441, **1443**, Enclosure **1443**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 16 Wattisfield fine reduced ware platter – imitation of a Cam13. Paralleled with Scole fig.6.4.99. AD 70-120. Ctxt 1441, **1443**, Enclosure **1443**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 17 Shell-temper channel rim jar with light combed decoration. AD 50-120. Ctxt 1467, **1464**, pit in Trackway **1360**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.
- 18 Coarse sandy micaceous greyware beaker with pin prick lattice decoration. AD 70-120. Ctxt 1467, **1464**, pit in Trackway **1360**, Phase 3.2. Area 3.

- 19 Fine sandy micaceous greyware beaker with everted rim and thin cordon. AD 40-70. Ctxt 1631, **1630**, Sub-Enclosure **1617**, Phase 3.1. Area 3.
- 21 Wattisfield reduced ware jar with hooked beaded rim and tooled line decoration (Scole type 4.5.3), AD 200-400. Ctxt 1778, **1777**, Enclosure **1135**, ditch **1777**, Phase 3.1. Area 3.

B.7 Medieval pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 An assemblage of mostly medieval pottery (117 sherds, 826g) was collected from twenty contexts during the excavation.

Methodology

B.7.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

B.7.3 Table 15 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield?)	RBGM	Roman	1	1		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	2	11		1
Thetford-type ware ?local	THETL	10th-11th c.	12	70		3
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	850-1150	3	10		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	43	153	0.40	34
Early medieval ware limestone	EMWL	11th-12th c.	1	13		1
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th-13th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	2	6		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	13	33		9
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	2	5		2
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	11th-12th c.?	1	3		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	31	488	0.32	20
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	2	20		2
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	1	4		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>117</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>81</i>

Table 15: Pottery quantification

Roman

B.7.4 One small abraded body sherd of sandy micaceous greyware was found in fill 1032 (pit 1030; Area 3, Phase 5), in association with medieval pottery.

Late Anglo-Saxon (9th-11th century AD)

B.7.5 Fourteen sherds were tentatively identified as Thetford-type ware and there was one small sherd of St Neots-type ware. All fragments were body sherds. Two Thetford-type wares in 'local' fabrics (softer types than the typical Thetford fabric) had applied strips and were probably pieces of large storage jars.

Medieval (11th–14th century AD)

B.7.6 Sixty-four sherds of early medieval fabrics were found. The majority were fine to medium sandy thin-walled grey or black sherds, occasionally with oxidised surfaces (EMW), and these included rims of three jars and two 'ginger jars' in typical forms (flaring/everted for the former, in-turned for the latter). A relatively high proportion of the group comprised shelly wares of Suffolk type (EMWSS, EMWSG) and there was a single small sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware. Only one small fragment of a shelly ware jar rim was found. Other early medieval wares included a fine silty micaceous example (EMWM), an unusual type (presumably non-local) containing sparse very coarse limestone fragments (EMWL) and some Yarmouth-type wares.

B.7.7 The medieval coarsewares in this group were fairly uniform, the majority being in a buff or grey fabric containing abundant well-sorted fine/medium sand and few other inclusions (MCW1), which is similar to Hollesley-type ware but coarser. Two jar rims were present in this fabric, one an everted square-beaded type and the other an everted beaded type with internal thumbing. Only body sherds of the other three medieval coarsewares were recovered.

Distribution

B.7.8 Table 16 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Phase	Group	Type	Fabric	Spot date
2B	390	391	5	Med/post-med misc. group 368	natural	THET EMW EMWSS MCW1 MCW2	12th-13th c.
2B	398	399	5	Med/post-med misc. group 368	ditch	EMW EMWSG EMWSS YAR EMWM	12th c.
2B	406	407	3	Enclosure 372	ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
2B	419	420	5	Med/post-med feature 416	ditch	EMW MCW4	12th-13th c.?
2B	425	426	5	Med/post-med feature 416	ditch	EMW EMWSG EMWSS YARN EMWL MCW1	12th-13th c.
2B	431	432	5		pit	EMW MCW1	12th-13th c.
2B	462	463	3	Trackway 429	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
2B	480	481	3	Enclosure 427	ditch	EMWSS	12th-13th c.
2B	488	489	5	Med/post-med feature 416	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
2B	492	493	5	Med/post-med feature 416	ditch	EMW MCW1 MCW3	13th c.
3	494	495	3	Ditch group 494	ditch	EMW EMWSS MCW1	12th-13th c.
3	675	677	3	Structure 498	post hole	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	715	716	5		pit	THETL EMWSS	11th c.?

Trench	Feature	Context	Phase	Group	Type	Fabric	Spot date
3	715	717	5		pit	THETL	11th c.?
3	732	733	5	Ditch group 494	gully	EMW STND	11th-12th c.
3	743	744	5	Ditch group 494	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
3	749	750	5	Enclosure 514	ditch	STNE EMW	11th-12th c.
3	800	803	3	Structure 498	gully	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	1028	1029	5		pit	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	1030	1032	5		pit	RBGM EMW	11th-12th c.

Table 16: Pottery fabric distribution by context

Discussion

- B.7.9** This is one of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery to have been recovered from anywhere in Yaxley in recent decades. Previous fieldwork at Eye airfield and within Yaxley itself produced small quantities of early medieval wares and some medieval coarsewares (Brudenell *et al.* 2017; Fletcher 2014; Stirk 2010). The fabrics in this assemblage include early medieval wares of Norfolk type, as well as shelly wares which are more typical of south and central east Suffolk. The medieval coarsewares are dominated by a fabric which has been recorded as Hollesley-type ware elsewhere in the county, but which is slightly coarser than material from the kiln site and is likely to have been made more locally.
- B.7.10** The groups of early and high medieval wares in most of the contexts containing post-Roman pottery may suggest that the wares were in use at this site in the same phase of activity, perhaps indicating that activity was most intensive in the 12th-13th centuries. The lack of glazed wares or any late medieval pottery suggests that activity had ceased before the 14th century and possibly earlier.

B.8 Worked stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 7.37kg (x 39 pieces) of worked stone (Table 17) and 4.79kg (x 33 pieces) of burnt stone (Table 18), were recovered from this excavation. In addition, another 8.6kg (x 4 pieces) of un-worked natural stone were collected.

B.8.2 The largest amount (by weight) of worked stone (consisting of a single hand mill quern fragment weighing 4.4kg) came from fill 1266 (pit **1265**, Area 3, Phase 3; Fig. 36), whilst the largest amount of burnt stone came from fill 1213 (ditch **1214**; Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure **987**). However, the assemblage of burnt stone was spread fairly evenly from 16 different contexts.

Methodology

B.8.3 The stone was looked at using an illuminated x 10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description and discussion of worked stone

B.8.4 Apart from a residual prehistoric hammerstone lying in Spread **1311** (Area 3, Phase 3.2) (made from a cylindrical water-rolled cobble used probably at both ends before breaking, which seems likely to be prehistoric in date) all of the worked stone consists of fragments of rotary quern used within hand mills; the style of the most diagnostic pieces of lava and Millstone Grit quern are from contexts 357 (ditch **354**, Area 2A, Phase 4.2), 1266 (pit **1265** within Enclosure **1124**, Area 3, Phase 3.2; Fig. 36), 1552 (gully **1551**, Roundhouse **1531**, Area 3, Phase 2.2) and 1680 (ditch **1678**, Enclosure **987**, Area 3, Phase 4.2; Fig. 36), all suggesting a Romano-British date for these between the 1st-3rd centuries AD.

B.8.5 Most of the somewhat smaller assemblage by weight of broken-up lava quern (total 0.796kg) recovered from some eight different contexts, showed clear evidence of having been burnt, but in some cases also considerable amounts of weathering prior to their deposition in features. However, a number of these fragments do still show diagnostic features reminiscent of the most common form of lava quern mill (such as that illustrated in Watts, M. 2002,324, fig. 10 and Green, C. 2017). This includes the presence of a raised kerb around the edge as well as parallel vertical pick striations which decorate the rim of the upper stone (as with the largest quern fragment seen from context 1680), alongside traces of the 'harp' segmented furrow dressing upon some of the grind surfaces (traces of these are evident on a very small fragment from context 1552). This is shown schematically within the relevant stages of dressing a quern stone at the Mayen production site (see Mangartz 2008, fig. 20). In fact, the presence of this exact style of decoration upon the Eye stone suggests that this particular example is likely to have been exported from Mayen in the finished state,

rather than having been sent to Britain as a lava quern blank to be dressed for use within a workshop in London or Colchester.

- B.8.6** The presence of two large fragments of flat-top rotary quern hand mill made of Millstone Grit attests to a strong Romano-British influence and new styles of quern production that copy the Roman imports and which date from the end of the 1st century AD and beyond. The diagnostic features of these gritstone querns appear to be the 'peck' form of dressing (as opposed to the less common segmented furrow) which is seen in the small rim piece taken from a lower stone in context 357. The projected (*i.e.* estimated) diameters of this and the larger upper stone from context 1266 are large for Romano-British hand mills (440mm and 520mm respectively), yet they still remain within the range of what was being regularly produced for domestic consumption.
- B.8.7** Two examples of Romano-British flat-topped querns of this type, with a collar and/or a projecting rim (as in the case of the Eye quern from context 1266) are shown in Watts *ibid.* 35, fig. 11). Of particular interest is the shallow lozenge-shaped slot cut into the top of the upper stone, which was used for inserting the handle. It is precisely this feature that we see cut into the projecting rim-edge of the upper quern stone recovered from context 1266 (see Fig. 36). The latter stone is also unusual in that it represents a Romano-British gritstone quern that exhibits the rarer continentally-influenced modification that consists of a projecting rim (Watts *ibid.* 38; Shaffrey 2006, 37 (Type 5 – Rimmed Continental)) which is common within imported (lava) querns, but less so in Romano-British produced examples.

Description of burnt stone assemblage

- B.8.8** It is difficult to interpret much from this assemblage given that is small (*c.* 4.8kg) and fairly evenly distributed across a large number of different contexts/features, with generally no more than 2-3 fragments of burnt and cracked (and sometimes quenched) cobble per feature. This is more typical perhaps of completely re-deposited and dispersed burnt stone, often within much later features, and with little indication of any *in situ* association. The potboiler-size cracked, reddened/ bleached and broken cobbles are characteristically prehistoric (later Bronze Age – Iron Age) in date, but it is unlikely that these may be used to date features, although they are still indicative (as with the hammerstone from 1311) of a background prehistoric presence, or even former settlement.

Discussion

- B.8.9** The relatively small amount of fragmentary quern recovered from the excavation cannot on its own provide a very concise chronological range for Romano-British settlement here, although the apparent absence of Iron Age – Romano-British saddle-quern and also Romano-British 1st – 2nd century AD 'type' beehive quern (Shaffrey *ibid.* 42) suggests that this is most probably a quern assemblage of the late 1st to 3rd century AD.

- B.8.10** Imported lava quern from the quarries at Mayen in the Eifel region of Germania were introduced into Roman Britain for use by the military during the middle of the 1st century AD, since these were lighter and could more easily be transported (Watts *ibid.* 33), although within just a matter of years they had developed an important civilian role in milling. However, by the 3rd century AD locally-produced gritstone querns had made these more brittle querns redundant. This therefore supports a likely date range for this quernstone assemblage of the late 1st to early 3rd century.
- B.8.11** The introduction of continental-type modifications to Romano-British gritstone hand mill querns such as the projecting rim or projecting hopper within the upper stones is probably a chronological marker, but as yet this is poorly understood. Shaffrey in her work on Old Red Sandstone quern types assesses the dating of these 'Continental Rimmed' (Type 5) upper stones as being 25% from the 1st/2nd century AD, 25% from the 2nd/3rd century AD, and 50% from the 3rd/4th century AD (p.42). Watts however implies these continental influences as being on the whole late modifications (p.36), although the presence of a simpler handle (p. 37) might be inferred as an inclusion of a stylistically-earlier element.
- B.8.12** The suggested date of the burnt stone assemblage adds little to this discussion, as this is clearly an earlier and dispersed one, yet the absence of any recycled saddle quern fragments amongst it dictates against this being an assemblage of the Mid-Late Iron Age. Much more likely is that this represents remnants of a background Bronze Age - Iron Age settlement.

Conclusions

- B.8.13** This small stone assemblage consists of Roman handmill quern fragments (composed of imported Mayen lava and Millstone Grit from Derbyshire) plus re-deposited prehistoric burnt stone and a fragment of a hammerstone.
- B.8.14** The Romano-British quern is indicative of local settlement and grain milling for bread or porridge or else to reduce malted grain for brewing, whilst the types of continentally imported and continentally-styled quern suggests a date for the manufacture and use of these that ranges from the late 1st to early 3rd century AD. The lava quern may have arrived in Britain as a finished product, whilst the best-preserved gritstone quern appears to be that of a relatively unusual variant.
- B.8.15** The burnt stone all appears to be residual, and most likely represents a low-level background of prehistoric settlement.

Disposal

- B.8.16** Other than the items listed in Table 17 (catalogue of worked stone) as 'to retain' (indicated by a *), all the material may be disposed of. This includes all of the burnt and un-worked (natural) stone and some of the more fragmentary and non-diagnostic pieces of lava quern.

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Traces of working	Category	Notes
357	4	354	Ditch	1	0.626	100x95x45-50	Millstone Grit	Peak District	worked rim, peck dressing underneath + upper smooth grind surface	rotary quern hand mill	lower stone est. diam. 440mm (disc/flat top) *
373	3	Enclosure 372	Ditch	1	2.792	290x160x60	decalcified Upper Jurassic limestone	glacial erratic	none		natural
461	3	Trackway 429	Ditch	2	0.005	12	basalt	Mayen	non diagnostic	rotary quern	weathered
580	3	Ditch group 561	Gully	2	0.012	25	basalt	Mayen	grind surface	rotary quern	weathered
716	5		Pit 715	2	0.051	30-40	basalt	Mayen	non-diagnostic	rotary quern	burnt + weathered
802	3.2	Enclosure 514	Ditch	2	0.005	15	basalt	Mayen	grind surfaces	rotary quern	weathered
1033	3.2	Spread 1033	Spread layer	2	0.02	20-30 (re-fit)	basalt	Mayen	non-diagnostic	rotary quern	broken-up weathered
1096	3.2	Spread 1033	Spread layer	1	>5	290x200x80	Lower Greensand?	erratic		natural	weathered
1266	3.2		Pit 1265	1	4.410	320x170x30-85	Millstone Grit	Peak District	carefully-worked rim and handle slot within top (50mm+ wide) + deep concentric wear grooves on grind surface	rotary quern hand mill	U/S Projecting Rim (Continental) Type (estim. diam. 520mm) *
1311 <51>	3.2	Spread 1311	Pit	1	1.534	210x115x35	micaceous quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	old flake scars from hammer use at end	hammer stone?	split lengthwise (possibly not struck) *
1552	2.2	Roundhouse 1531	Ring gully	1	0.009	30x25x10-5	basalt	Mayen	trace of segmented radial furrows	rotary quern hand mill	thin worn rim edge of lower stone est. 400mm diam *

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Traces working of	Category	Notes
1628	2.2	Roundhouse 1531	Gully	1	0.425	110x75x30	med g sstn	glacial erratic	none		natural
1680	4.2	Enclosure 987	Ditch	17	0.65	10-60x20-60 (deep)	basalt	Mayen	smooth grind surface + vertical pick striations on rim	rotary quern hand mill (lava)	fragments – mostly of U/S up to 450mm diameter *
1689	4.2	Enclosure 987	Ditch	1	0.388	1054x80x25	med g sstn	glacial erratic	none		natural
1921	3.2	Ditch group 567	Ditch	7	0.044	15-35 (15-20 deep)	basalt	Mayen	1 piece with worn segment furrow (L/S)	rotary quern hand mill	weathered + burnt *

Table 17: Catalogue of worked and un-worked stone (including querns) * = retain

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Comments
407	3	Enclosure 372	Ditch	5 (re-fit)	0.276	75x55x40	vein quartz	small heat-fractured pebble?
463	3	Trackway 429	Ditch	1	0.768	70x80x70	quartzite	cracked half of rectang- round cobble
513	3.2	Structure 498	Pit	1	0.012	20x20	pale qtz sstn	small pebb frag with heat crazing
515	3.2	Enclosure 514	Ring gully	1	0.043	45x30x25	andesite	fire-cracked and weathered fragment
518a	3.2	Enclosure 514	Ring gully	2	0.049	20-40	sstn + cherty sstn	small cracked frags of cobbles
518b	3.2	Enclosure 514	Ring gully	1	0.015	35x20x8	mica + Fe rich sstn	small burnt red fragment
522a	3.2	Enclosure 514	Gully	1	0.072	90x40x10	quartz-garnet mica schist	fragment of erratic cobble (NW Scotland?)
522b	3.2	Enclosure 514	Gully	1	0.217	85x65x22	micac meta-sandstone	split fragment of cobble
523	3.2	Enclosure 514	Gully	1	0.173	55x45x50	altered igneous	small round cobble – v. weathered
523b	3.2	Enclosure 514	Gully	2	0.171	60x45x35 + 50x40x30	pale fossilif plant sstn (Cloughton Fm. N.Yorks?)	angular frags of same broken-up cobble
530	2.2	Ditch group 561	Ditch	1	0.029	40x30x25	pale soft sstn	
532c	3.2	Ditch group 561	Ditch	3	0.062	35+40+25	micac sstn (2 re-fit) + dolerite	
532	3.2	Ditch group 561	Ditch	3	0.13	40-55	pale soft sstn	fragments: 2 from same small cobble
536	3.2	Enclosure 514	Gully	2	0.03	30	pale soft sstn	different pebble fragments
876	3.2	Enclosure 819+827	Ditch	1	0.045	40x25x30	chalk	reddened lump
1213	4.2	Enclosure 987	Ditch	1	0.834	90x110x64	fine g sstn	cracked half of flat-sided un-worked burnt cobble
1310	3.2	Spread 1311	Layer	3	0.185+ 0.419	70x40x50 + 100x60x45	sstn + dolerite	frags of broken cobbles (1 re-fit)
1447	3.2	Enclosure 1124	Ditch	1	0.449	125x65x35	flaggy micac sstn	frag of large cobble or boulder
1454	3.2	Enclosure 1124	Gully	1	0.105	65x60x20	metagabbro (amphibolite)	
1781	4.1	Enclosure 941	Ditch	1	0.708	100x105x50	fine grain flag micac sstn	cracked half of flat-sided cobble

Table 18: Catalogue of burnt stone

B.9 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological work recovered four fragments, 116g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from Area 3. This assemblage comprised Romano-British and post-medieval tile and some undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and abraded.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

B.9.3 Three fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage. The fabrics recorded were all typical of CBM, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later post-medieval and early modern material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

The assemblage

Roman

B.9.4 Waterhole **1733**, context 1737 (Phase 2.2), produced a crudely finished corner fragment of *imbrex* tile (93g); made in a light orange fine sandy fabric with fine quartz and grit inclusions.

Post-medieval

B.9.5 A fragment of post-medieval or modern tile (11g) was collected, again from waterhole **1733** (Phase 2.2). This small fragment is curved and made in a refined yellow fabric with few to no inclusions. It is probably from a field drain.

Undiagnostic

B.9.6 Ditch **837** (Phase 3.2, Enclosure **839**) produced an undiagnostic fragment of CBM (3g). Neither form nor fabric were discernible.

B.9.7 Ditch **643** (Phase 3.2, Structure **498**) produced an undiagnostic fragment of CBM (9g); made in a dull orange sandy fabric. No form was discernible.

Discussion

B.9.8 The material recovered was abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The later material is likely to have been

brought to the site – or moved around the site – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Retention and Discard

B.9.9 This material should be considered for discard.

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological work recovered 216 fragments, 1681g, of fired clay from Areas 2A, 2B and 3. The assemblage comprised both amorphous pieces with no discernible features (105 fragments, 636g) and more 'structural' pieces (111 fragments, 1045g). Generally, the material was moderately to severely abraded.

Methodology

B.10.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

B.10.3 Eight fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage (Table 19); three were sub-sets of a broad fabric group. All fabrics could be considered as deriving from local silt clays with varying amounts of quartz, grit and calcareous pellets with little to no paste preparation.

Code	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Mixing	Comments
F1	dense sandy clay	common rounded quartz and grit, some calcy pellets	rare ferrous and/or calc pellets	moderate	oxidised core with darker surfaces (orange to brown)
F1a	same but more porous				
F1b	same but friable				
F2	friable silty clay	common rounded quartz and grit	no vis	moderate	dull orange to brown; platy
F3	dense silt clay	common quartz and grit	no vis	moderate	
F4	silty clay	common rounded calc pellets and rounded voids	occ rounded calc pellets and rare angular flint	moderate	orange-yellow
F5	sandy	like F1 with no inclusions			
F6	dense silty clay	no vis	no vis		reduced - reds, browns

Table 19: Fired Clay Fabric Descriptions

Assemblage

Amorphous Fragments

B.10.4 Twenty-nine contexts produced amorphous fragments of fired clay (105 fragments, 636g). These fragments cannot be characterised beyond their weight and fabric. All fabrics were represented and several fragments originated from contexts with

structural pieces. There is little more to be said about these fragments other than that this material will have derived from the same objects and/or structures as the structural group.

Structural Fragments

B.10.5 Twenty-six features contexts produced structural fragments of fired clay (111 fragments, 1045g). The structural fragments were characterised by possessing flattened and smoothed surfaces and signs of hand-forming. No diagnostic objects were present, however, the structural fragments clearly derived from larger objects or structures. The majority of the material, by count and weight, came from features in Area 3. Almost all the structural fragments were made using fabric F1; this suggests a degree of uniformity in the use of this material. Very little more can be concluded about this material because no original forms were discernible.

Discussion

B.10.6 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary and little that can be drawn from the assemblage in sum. The structural fragments present only a tentative glimpse of their original forms. None of the suggestions regarding form are certain and should not be overstated.

Retention and Discard

B.10.7 This material should be considered for discard.

B.11 Worked Bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction

- B.11.1** Three bone needle cases (SF42, 43, 54; Fig. 37) were found in the fill of ditch **1777** (Enclosure **1135**, Phase 3.1). All three are similar in form. They consist of midshafts of sheep or goat metatarsals, each with the proximal and distal epiphyses removed with the aid of a blade. Little further modification has been made to them, although at least one of the surfaces has been smoothed and flattened on each needle case, and one example (SF 42) is lightly chamfered on two faces at the proximal end. They differ largely for the presence or absence of decoration. Two of them (SFs 42 and 43) have been decorated on the upper and lower surfaces with continuous patterns of crossing saltires, cut by a knife. The third needle case is undecorated. They vary in length between 82mm and 85mm, their widths extending from 12mm to 13.5mm at their widest point.
- B.11.2** Bone needle cases occur in the Late Roman period and they are largely produced from the same bone type. They differ, however, in being closed at one end, with the distal epiphysis retained (Riddler 2013, fig 4.49.4; Thuet and Morel 2013). Two examples from 4th century contexts at Winchester illustrate this object type well. One of them came from the Lankhills cemetery and is undecorated, with two lateral perforations for suspension set close to the condyles of the distal end. It was found under the skull of an adult male and interpreted as a knife handle, due to the presence of what was thought to be an iron tang, which is more likely to have been the vestige of an iron needle (Clarke 1979, 61, 251 and fig 83.493). A second needle case came from a Late Roman settlement context at Winchester and lacks the distal end. It is decorated with continuous ring-and-dot patterns on all four faces, which have been neatly trimmed (Rees *et al* 2008, 147 and fig 79.658).
- B.11.3** Where the midshaft is hollow throughout and both the proximal and distal ends have been removed, the needle case can be ascribed to the post-Roman world. With lengths between 82mm and 85mm, these three examples fall within the range of 70 – 100mm established for the lengths of most bone needle cases of the 4th and 5th century in northern Europe (Masanz 2017, 83). They represent a remarkable find, not least because they came from a settlement context and not from a cemetery.
- B.11.4** The object type is defined, in effect, by its occurrence in the cremation cemeteries of northern Europe. There are few overall summaries of bone needle cases, aside from the work of Raimund Masanz, but their characteristics have been outlined in several cemetery reports (Schön 1988, 206-8; Gaedtker-Eckhardt 1991, 111-2; Masanz 2017, 84-93). They are reasonably well-attested within cremations on the Continent, although they are comparatively rare objects, being found in around 2% or less of the graves within cemeteries (Masanz 2017, 90). They are first seen in graves of the late 3rd century, whilst at Issendorf they were found in cremations of the 4th and early 5th century (Weber 2000, 65; Masanz 2017, 84). They rarely occur in later inhumation graves, the few known examples being circular in section and undecorated (Masanz

2015, 85 note 487). They are absent also from Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves and this may be a reflection of their dating, as outlined above: there are almost no examples from 6th century graves and needle cases of square section can be set between the late 3rd century and the 5th century, although there is one potentially late example, noted below.

B.11.5 The majority of examples are square in section, although circular sections are also known. Some of the latter are likely to have been fashioned (with little modification) from bird bones, but bone identifications have seldom been made. Within Masanz's sample of just over 200 needle cases from cremation cemeteries, roughly a third had been decorated, this figure rising to almost half of those from Issendorf (Masanz 2017, 87-8; Weber 2000, 64). The two main forms of decoration consist of ring-and-dot patterning and continuous saltire patterns. The two forms of decoration are rarely intermingled on the same object (Masanz 2017, 92). Ring-and-dot patterning is more common, but continuous saltire patterns can be seen on bone needle cases from Forchheim and Westerwanna, amongst other sites (Masanz 2017, tafn 52.16 and 53.28; Zimmer-Linnfeld 1960, taf 31.226b). A third form of decoration, consisting of groups of punched dots, can be seen on a needle case from Lackford and occurs also on an example from Issendorf (Lethbridge 1951, fig 17.1950.26; Weber 2004, taf 43.1293b).

B.11.6 The interpretation of the object type as a needle case is based in part on the occurrence of metal needles found within a small number of examples, notably at Pritzler and Sörup II (Schuldt 1953, 84 and fig 438; Lagler 1989, 32 and taf 1.1b). This recalls the 'iron tang' found with the Lankhills Roman bone needle case. As hollow tubes, these needle cases have no obvious means of closure, unlike the Late Roman examples, where one terminal is formed from the distal end and consists of solid bone. They were probably sealed with leather, animal skin or textile, the latter wrapped around the needles to retain them within the hollow chamber (Gaedtke-Eckardt 1991, 111; Walton Rogers 2007, 41). Böhme mentions the use of animal hair in one particular case (Böhme 1974, 48). It is not clear whether needle cases were carried on the body or retained in pouches or bags, given that almost all examples have come from cremation graves.

B.11.7 Within Early Anglo-Saxon England bone needle cases made from sheep or goat metatarsals are known only from East Anglia, occurring in cremations at Burnham Market, Lackford and Spong Hill (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2013, 106 and forthcoming a). Their rarity in Early Anglo-Saxon England is probably a reflection in part of their early dating. The two Spong Hill examples came from cremations of Phase B within the cemetery, which spans the middle third of the 5th century, whilst the Burnham Market needle case came from a cremation that may be slightly later in date (Lilly Hodges, pers. comm.). The Lackford needle case, however, was associated with a square-headed brooch in urn 1950.26, indicating a date in the first half of the 6th century (Lethbridge 1951, fig 17.50.126). It may have been an heirloom when it was placed in the cremation, given that it was deposited at least fifty years after all of the other Early Anglo-Saxon examples. A bone needle case from Alwalton differs from the remainder because it is circular in section, and it may have been cut from a sheep or goat tibia, rather than a metatarsal. It is decorated in a similar way with continuous

ring-and-dot motifs, and was associated with a comb of 5th century date, broadly contemporary with Spong Hill Phase B (Gibson 2007, fig 32.1254).

- B.11.8** Bone needle cases mostly occur in the graves of females, although in a number of cases they are associated with males, recalling the situation at Late Roman Winchester (Weber 2000, 64; Masanz 2017, 84). One of the Spong Hill cremations (1976) contained the remains of an adult female, whilst the second cremation (3078) included glass beads, suggestive of female gender. The remains from Alwalton grave 1254 could not be sexed and the human remains do not survive from Lackford 1950.26, although the brooch is again indicative of female gender. Given that they contained needles, they have been linked with the preparation of the body for the afterlife, retaining implements used to repair and maintain clothing (Masanz 2017, 74).
- B.11.9** What were three bone needle cases, probably made in the late 4th or 5th century, doing in the fill of a ditch at Eye in Suffolk? By any standards, they form a remarkable find, both because they come from a settlement context (and are the only examples not to have been found in a grave), and because there are three needle cases. Almost all of the other known needle cases of this date are single finds from burials. In effect, they form a small hoard, which may have been part of the finished material of a bone worker active in the vicinity. Eye can be regarded as a central place of the Early Anglo-Saxon period because of the richness of material culture that has emerged from several excavations in the locality. Finds include part of a gold bracteate, waste from gold and silver working and numerous copper alloy objects, including brooches (and lead alloy models for brooch manufacture), wrist clasps, girdle hangers and sword mounts. It has also provided the only example of an Early Anglo-Saxon balance to be found outside of a cemetery. Antler and bone objects from Eye include combs, handles, needles, pins, pin-beaters and spindle whorls (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski forthcoming b).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

- C.1.1** This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. The assemblage was of a small size (13.38kg) and the number of recordable fragments totalled 169, 30 of which were retrieved from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), cat (*Felis catus*), vole (*Microtus* sp.), mole (*Talpa europaea*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), frog (*Rana* sp.) and a single fish vertebra (Table 20-21). Faunal remains came from five dateable phases including: Bronze Age (Phase 1), Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase 2), Early to Mid-Roman (Phase 3), Mid to Late Roman (Phase 4) and medieval to post-medieval (Phase 5). Remains were recovered from mainly enclosure ditches, boundary ditches, pits and spreads.
- C.1.2** The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. For the main domestic mammals only, the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.
- C.1.3** Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes. Sheep and goats were identified where possible using Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986).
- C.1.4** Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear, and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Epiphyseal fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) for horse and dog, and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.
- C.1.5** For all identified bones, taphonomic processes including butchery, gnawing, burning, and pathological changes were noted where present.
- C.1.6** Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated following Teichert (1969) for sheep and Fock (1966) for cattle.

Results of Analysis

C.1.7 The faunal remains from Eye Airfield are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate to high levels of fragmentation. Much of the assemblage came from the Early to Mid-Roman phase (Phase 3), which provides the bulk of the significant zooarchaeological data. Each phase was dominated by sheep/goat or cattle remains with the other domestic species minimally represented.

C.1.8 Spatially, the bulk of the faunal material was retrieved from Area 3, with fairly widespread distribution (Fig. 29-30). Disposal of food waste particularly been deposited in the ditches and enclosure ditches.

Species	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		TOTAL	TOTAL %
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%		
Cattle	2	20.0	4	18.2	48	48.0	4	50	17	58.6	75	44.4
Sheep/Goat	6	60.0	9	40.9	21	21.0			4	13.8	40	23.7
Horse			6	27.3	17	17.0	2	25	4	13.8	29	17.2
Pig			3	13.6	4	4.0					7	4.1
Mouse					7	7.0					7	4.1
Vole	2	20.0			2	2.0			2	6.9	6	3.6
Cat									2	6.9	2	1.2
Mole							1	12.5			1	0.6
Fish					1	1.0					1	0.6
Frog							1	12.5			1	0.6
Total	10	100	22	100	100	100	8	100	29	100	169	100

Table 20: Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) by phase.

C.1.9 The earliest material from Phase 1 (Bronze Age) consisted of eight fragments from hand-collection, and two fragments of vole from environmental samples. Ageing data was minimal, however a cattle mandible aged to 40-50 months of age at death. All the fragments dating to the Bronze Age were retrieved from pit **598**, which truncated the lower fills of pond **585** in Area 3.

C.1.10 Phase 2 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman) also consisted of only a small amount of identifiable faunal material. Two sheep/goat third molars indicate the presence of animals with an age of death of 26-28 months and an adult animal.

C.1.11 The material from Phase 3 (Early-Mid Roman) provided the most substantial evidence for age of slaughter and husbandry at the site. Ageing data indicated that there was no one distinct age of slaughter trends, as cattle ranged in age from 18-24 months up to 40-50 months. The fusion data also corresponds with the mandible wear data as only two long bones contained unfused epiphyses, indicating an absence of animals under 18 months of age at death. Sheep/goat ranged in age from 8-13 months up to adulthood. Only 1 mandible wear stage could be collected for pig and that specimen aged to 17-19 months of age at death.

C.1.12 Phase 4 (Mid-Late Roman) contained only eight identifiable fragments and Phase 5 (medieval to post-medieval) contained the second largest amount of material with 29 identifiable fragments. Cattle remains from Phase 5 made up 58.6% of the NISP with animals ageing to 16-17 months and 50 months of age at death based on mandible wear data. A sheep/goat mandibular third molar aged to adulthood.

- C.1.13** Environmental samples mainly consisted of the domestic species, along with small mammals including vole and mouse, and single fragments of both fish and frog.
- C.1.14** Small amounts of butchery, burning and gnawing were noted within Phases 3 and 4. Two cases of burning were noted on fragments from environmental samples from spread **1311** (Area 3, Phase 3.2) and from pit **878**, at the southern side of Enclosure **819** (Area 3, Phase 3.2), and carnivore gnawing was noted on a cattle radius fragments from ditch **1443** (Enclosure **1443**, Area 3, Phase 3.2). Four cases of butchery were observed in the forms of fine cut marks for removal of tendons and heavy chop marks to a cattle mandible and astragalus, evidence of disarticulation.
- C.1.15** Metrical data was minimal however estimated shoulder heights could be calculated for 3 elements. Two sheep long bones from Phase 1 (pit **598**) were calculated to be 53.28cm and 50.77cm. A cattle from Phase 4.1 (enclosure ditch **941**) had an estimated shoulder height of 115.9cm.

Discussion

- C.1.16** At Eye airfield, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented species.
- C.1.17** Beef would have been the most commonly consumed meat at Eye, a common trend at both Roman and medieval sites. The ageing data indicated that cattle were slaughtered between 1.5 to 4 years of age. These patterns of slaughter are not uncommon for more rural Roman settlements, as cattle would be slaughtered between 1 and 3 years of age as they were not necessarily required for breeding or sale (Maltby 2016).
- C.1.18** The small amount of dental ageing data indicated sheep/goat were slaughtered between 8-13 months up to adulthood. This may be indicative of sheep/goat being exploited for both primary and secondary products. Those sheep/goat less than 3 years of age at death would be exploited for meat, when reaching an optimum carcass weight for slaughter, and those that aged to adulthood would be exploited for wool or milk. The small amount of data and the porous nature of young animal bones may be a factor that is causing a bias, with only a small presence of young animals. Of those fragments identified as sheep/goat, six were identified as sheep and no fragments were identified as goat.
- C.1.19** The pig ageing evidence would be logical as pigs would have been slaughtered between 1 and 2.5 years as they do not produce significant secondary products. Pig remains made up only 4.1% of the overall NISP, suggesting pork was not a main meat consumed.
- C.1.20** Horse remains in the Roman period are usually quite well represented, As is the case here with horses making up 17.2% of the assemblage. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes and rarely consumed as meat.
- C.1.21** Other mammals including cat, mole, vole and mouse are all present in small numbers, yet not uncommon in Roman assemblages.

C.1.22 A single fragment belonging to frog and a single calcined unidentifiable fish vertebra were retrieved from environmental samples.

C.1.23 While the assemblage is only a small sample size there were changes in species abundance between phases which may highlight the differences in economic importance of a species over time, with the role of cattle increasing in later phases. The size of the assemblage must be taken into consideration as it is impossible to make solid conclusions with the small amount of data recovered.

C.1.24 The faunal remains can add to a broader understanding of husbandry and diet in this region of East Anglia. Previous excavations and evaluations in the area, at the new processing site on Eye Airfield (Uí Choileáin 2019) and Progress Power, Eye (Faine 2014) have produced very little faunal material, however the material is consistent with the condition and the species recovered from this particular excavation at Eye Airfield.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.25 The volume of bone from the site is small, however as several complete bones were recovered and a variety of species, it would be recommended that the bone be retained.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
389	388	3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
391	390	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
420	419	5	Horse	Radius	F	X	Hand
424	423	5	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
424	423	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
424	423	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
426	425	5	Horse	Ulna	0	X	Hand
426	425	5	Horse	Cranium	X	0	Hand
432	431	5	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
451	449	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
481	480	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
493	492	5	Cat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
493	492	5	Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
493	492	5	Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
493	492	5	Cat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
558	557	5	Cattle	Horn core	0	0	Hand
558	557	5	Cattle	Radius	X	UE	Hand
574	373	3	Cattle	Horn core	0	0	Hand
574	373	3	Cattle	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
574	373	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
580	579	3	Cattle	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
644	643	3	Cattle	Phalanx 2	F	F	Hand
648	647	3	Cattle	Mandible	X	F	Hand
648	647	3	Cattle	Metapodial 1	0	0	Hand
648	647	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
648	647	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
708	622	1	Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
708	622	1	Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
709	598	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
709	598	1	Sheep	Tibia	F	F	Hand
709	598	1	Sheep	Radius	F	F	Hand
709	598	1	Sheep	Scapula	X	F	Hand
709	598	1	Sheep	Astragalus	F	F	Hand
709	598	1	Sheep	Femur	X	F	Hand
712	711	3	Cattle	Femur	X	F	Hand
716	715	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
716	715	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
740	738	1	Cattle	Mandible	X	F	Hand
740	738	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Cranium	X	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Mandible	0	X	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Mandible	F	X	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
750	749	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
765	764	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
791	790	3	Cattle	Ulna	0	X	Hand
795	794	5	Cattle	Humerus	X	F	Hand
795	794	5	Cattle	Femur	F	F	Hand
795	794	5	Horse	Femur	F	X	Hand
832	831	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
832	831	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
832	831	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
869	869	3	Horse	Loose Tooth	0	0	Hand
876	875	3	Cattle	Femur	X	F	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
911	911	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
911	911	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
947	878	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
947	878	3	Fish	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
948	879	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
948	879	3	Horse	Mandible	X	0	Hand
991	0	3	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand
993	992	3	Horse	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1010	0	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1026	1008	4	Cattle	Horn core	0	0	Hand
1033	0	3	Cattle	Phalanx 3	F	F	Hand
1033	0	3	Cattle	Mandible	0	0	Hand
1033	0	3	Cattle	Astragalus	F	F	Hand
1033	0	3	Cattle	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
1033	0	3	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand
1054	1053	3	Horse	Pelvis	0	0	Hand
1064	1063	4	Horse	Scapula	X	F	Hand
1064	1063	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1068	1067	3	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
1072	1071	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1088	1055	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1098	1097	3	Pig	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1108	1107	4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1114	1106	3	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
1114	1106	3	Pig	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1116	1115	3	Horse	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1116	1115	3	Cattle	Scapula	X	F	Hand
1121	1120	3	Horse	Radius	X	F	Hand
1157	1158	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1157	1158	3	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	UE	Hand
1161	1161	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1195	1194	3	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
1197	1196	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1197	1196	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1206	1205	2	Horse	Tibia	X	F	Hand
1210	1209	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	X	F	Hand
1210	1209	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
1210	1209	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1228	1227	2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1228	1227	2	Horse	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1260	1259	3	Cattle	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
1285	1284	3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand
1302	1300	3	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1309	1308	3	Cattle	Horn core	0	0	Hand
1310	1311	3	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	X	0	Hand
1310	1311	3	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
1310	1311	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1310	1311	3	Pig	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1310	1311	3	Pig	Mandible	X	0	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Frog	Tibia	0	0	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Mouse	Mandible	X	F	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Mouse	Femur	F	X	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1310	1311	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1359	1357	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand
1369	1368	3	Cattle	Mandible	0	0	Hand
1373	1372	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1373	1372	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1373	1372	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1373	1372	2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1418	1417	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1418	1417	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1422	1421	2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1435	1434	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Mandible	0	X	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1441	1443	3	Sheep	Tibia	X	F	Hand
1441	1443	3	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
1466	1464	3	Cattle	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
1467	1464	3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	X	UM	Hand
1467	1464	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1492	1491	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1533	1534	2	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand
1537	1535	3	Horse	Radius	F	F	Hand
1541	1540	2	Pig	First Phalanx	UM	F	Enviro
1673	1672	3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
1673	1672	3	Sheep/Goat	Atlas	0	0	Hand
1684	1683	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1684	1683	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1711	1709	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1716	1715	3	Cattle	Astragalus	F	F	Hand
1734	1733	2	Horse	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
1734	1733	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1735	1733	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1736	1733	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1736	1733	2	Pig	Calcaneus	F	X	Hand
1778	1777	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1778	1777	3	Vole	Femur	F	X	Enviro
1778	1777	3	Vole	Mandible	X	0	Enviro
1778	1777	3	Mouse	Humerus	F	X	Enviro
1790	1792	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1804	1801	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1819	1818	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
1900	1898	4	Frog	Humerus	F	X	Enviro
1900	1898	4	Mole	Humerus	F	F	Enviro
1900	1898	4	Cattle	Tibia	F	F	Hand
1923	1922	3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand

Table 21: Identifiable Fragments from Eye Airfield

Species	Context	Phase	Element	Bp	SD	Bd	GL	Gli	GLm	SLC	GLP	EWB (cm)
Cattle	1716	3	Astragalus			41.2		65.2				
	1033	3	Astragalus			42.5						
	1068	3	Tibia			58.2						
	1900	3	Tibia			58.2	336					115.9
	795	4	Femur			74.6						
	1285	3	Metacarpal	45.9								
	481	3	Metatarsal	38.3								
Sheep/Goat	709	1	Astragalus			16.3		24.4	23.4			
	709	1	Tibia	36.4	10.8	23.5	177					53.28
	709	1	Radius	28	14.2	25.7	126.3					50.77
	709	1	Humerus			27.4						
	1673	3	Humerus			25.8						
	709	1	Scapula							16.9	26.6	
Horse	1206	2	Tibia		54.8							
	1121	3	Radius			59.3						
	1537	3	Radius	70.1	35.8							
	1116	3	Metatarsal	44.5								
	1228	2	Metatarsal	43.1	26.1							
Cat	493	5	Humerus			25.8						

Table 21: Table of measurements (in mm) with estimated withers heights (cm).

Context	Species	Element	MWS	Phase	Age
648	Cattle	Mandible	21	3	40-50 mnts
716	Cattle	M3	23	5	over 50 mnts
740	Cattle	Mandible	21	1	40-50 mnts
750	Cattle	Mandible	9	5	16-17 months
1302	Cattle	Mandible	21	3	40-50 mnts
1369	Cattle	Mandible	18	3	36 mnts
1441	Cattle	Mandible	11+	3	18-24 mnts+
1441	Cattle	Mandible	13	3	24-30 mnts
1711	Cattle	M3	21	2	40-50 mnts
424	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	5	adult
574	Sheep/Goat	M3	14	3	25-26 mnts
1161	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	3	adult
1210	Sheep/Goat	M3	15	2	26-28 mnts
1310	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	3	adult

1418	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	2	adult
1435	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	7+	3	8-13 mnts+
1804	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	3	adult
1310	Pig	Mandible	18	3	17-19 mnts

Table 22: Mandible wear ageing data.

C.2 Terrestrial Mollusca

By Sam Corke

Introduction

C.2.1 Four samples were taken and processed to examine the terrestrial mollusca as seen in two Area 3 features; a Phase 2.2 watering hole (**1733**) and Phase 4.2 ditches (interventions **1357** and **1898**, Enclosure **987**). Preservation was good and the limited samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade. The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether molluscs are present, their degree of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value regarding habitat and as proxies for environmental change.

Methodology

C.2.2 Snail shells present in flots and residues from environmental bulk samples/series samples were analysed for density and diversity. Identifications were made by examining shells using a binocular microscope and with reference to Evans (1972) and Kerney (1999).

C.2.3 The Ecological groups described by Evans (1972, p194) are as follows

- Terrestrial
 - ‘Woodland’ or Shade Loving Species
 - Catholic Species
 - Open Country Species
- Marsh Species
- Freshwater Slum Species

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this report, molluscs have been scored for abundance using the following categories;

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

Results

C.2.5 Preservation is moderate to good, with some evidence for mechanical damage, which likely occurred during and after excavation. Bleaching was apparent on the majority of shells.

C.2.6 Molluscs were abundant throughout the four samples processed, and in general the samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade (Table 23).

C.2.7 Sample 190 was taken from an Early Roman watering hole (**1733**; Phase 2.2). The assemblage from the sample was broadly similar to that of Sample 141 with a larger number of *Lymnaea palustris*, as well as a number of fresh water Bivalves (*Spharium*

cf.). This is indicative of gently flowing water in the vicinity. Slightly fewer *Retinella* specimens were visible in this sample when compared to Sample 141, but with another catholic species (*Hygromia* sp.) occurring in very limited quantities.

C.2.8 Sample 191 was from the same feature as sample 190, and the assemblage was broadly similar, with the principle difference being a slightly increased number of marsh species.

C.2.9 Sample 213 was taken from the enclosure ditch of Enclosure **941** (cut **1898**; Phase 4.1). It contained fewer snails than the others examined, though was still quite rich. Its composition was very similar to sample 141, though it had fewer *Planorbis* and more *Cepea*. This is possibly indicative of a slightly drier environment, though it is still likely very marshy.

C.2.10 Sample 141 was taken from the western side of Enclosure **987** (cut **1357**), of Late Roman date (Phase 4.2). Taxa represented included amphibious species which prefer slow moving or stagnant water (*Planorbis*, *Lymnaea palustris*) in large quantities, as well as those that prefer a good amount of shade (*Retinella pura*) and two catholic species (*Cepea*, *Cochlicopa*). Open country species were represented (*Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia costata*), but in very small quantities, and are most likely residual.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Phase	Feature Type	Open Country		Catholic			shade loving	Marsh			
					<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	<i>Cepea</i> sp.	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	<i>Hygromia</i> sp.	<i>Retinella pura</i>	<i>Lymnaea palustris</i>	<i>Planorbis</i>	cf <i>Spharidium</i>	<i>Succinea</i> sp.
141	1359	987	4.2	Ditch	+	+	++	++		+++	++	+++++		
190	1736	1733	2.2	Waterhole	++	+	++	+	+	++	+++	++++	+	+
191	1735	1733	2.2	Waterhole	+	+	+	+	+	++	++++	++++	++	+
213	1900	941	4.1	Ditch	+	+	+++	+		+++	++	+++		

Table 23: Terrestrial molluscs

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- C.3.1 A total of 439g of shell or shell fragments were collected by hand from ditches, ring gullies and layers during the excavation. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

- C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.
- C.3.3 Several oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Assemblage

- C.3.4 Shell was recovered from a single medieval feature in Area 2B, ditch **425** (Phase 5) and features dating to Phases 2-4 in Area 3. From Phase 2.1-2 these included Roundhouse **1185** (cuts **1189** and **1322**), Roundhouse **1348** (cut **1419**) ditch **1316** (part of Trackway **1055**) and ditch **992** (cut **1106**). Shell was recovered from several Phase 3.2 features, including ditch **1151** (cut **1234**), ditch **1115** within Enclosure **1124** (cut **1120**) and Enclosure ditch **1443** (cut **1443**). Most of the features produced only single oyster shells, with 13 fragments recovered from ditch **1008** representing only a low number of shells. Layer 1033 (Phase 3, Spread **1033**) had the largest group of near-complete shells (5 shells weighing 63g).
- C.3.5 Single incomplete oyster shells were also recovered from two locations in a Phase 4.1 ditch in Area 3 (**941**, cut **1235** and **1783**) and a Phase 4.2 ditch in the same area (**987**, cuts **987** and **1008**).
- C.3.6 Most of the shells have undergone some level of post-depositional damage and some are very fragmentary.

Discussion

- C.3.7 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The bulk of the features produced Romano-British material, either early to mid or mid to late pottery, suggesting a relatively long-lived settlement (Phases 2-4). The medieval

material most likely relates post-Roman manuring, with the shells representing general discarded food waste, across this whole period.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.3.8 The Mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.4 Environmental bulk samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 162 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas with the majority of the samples taken from the Bronze Age activity, Roman settlement and medieval activity in Area 3 (Table 24). Of these, 106 were processed.

C.4.2 In addition, a total of 24 pollen samples taken from four features (**585, 606, 738 and 1733**), 16 of which were assessed, with five of these then being fully analysed (Rutherford, this report).

Area	Number of samples
2A	7
2B	18
3	137

Table 24: Environmental samples from each area

C.4.3 A selection of the samples (or sub-samples) were assessed 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. Despite an extensive spatial sampling regime, preservation of plant remains is extremely poor with only occasional samples showing archaeobotanical potential. Based on these results, additional samples were selected for processing and any samples that were productive in terms of preserved plant remains had their entire volume processed.

Methodology

C.4.4 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. Most of the samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for a few days prior to processing due to the heavy clay content of the soils. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.4.5 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent analysis and quantification. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.4.6 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 25-31. Selected samples that were found to contain significant quantities of charred plant remains have been fully quantified.

C.4.7 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.8 For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.4.9 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

U=untransformed, w=waterlogged, f = fragment

Results

C.4.10 Preservation of plant remains is generally poor. Carbonised remains occur in approximately 25% of the samples and waterlogged remains occur in four samples only.

C.4.11 The results are discussed for each phase:

Phase 1 – Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 800 BC)

C.4.12 Samples were taken from a pond deposit and a pit in Area 3. Pollen samples were also taken from pond **585** Area 3. The soil from the monolith samples taken from pond **585** was processed after pollen sample extraction and found to contain waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europeus*), cinquefoil-type (*Potentilla* sp.), sowthistle (*Sonchus* sp.), along with seeds and thorns of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) (Denise Druce pers. comm).

C.4.13 An assemblage of burnt flint (1.8Kg) was recovered from fill 1934, Area 3 pit **1933**, possibly associated with the burnt mound. Charcoal was notably scarce precluding the potential to date the burnt mound deposits.

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments
708	627	90	3	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	Occasional snails
1931	1930	215	3	Pond	14	1	0	0	0	+	1	Sparse charcoal and snails
1932	1930	216	3	Pond	14	5	0	0	0	++	0	Occ snails
1934	1933	217	3	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	+	<1	Sparse charcoal and snails

Table 25: Phase 1 samples

Phase 2: Early Romano-British

C.4.14 Preservation of plant remains in Phase 2 samples is extremely poor with only occasional charred cereal grains occurring in three samples, each taken from ring-gullies (**1263**, **1547** and **1372**), most likely representing grain that has blown across the site. Charcoal volumes are low with no evidence that any of the structures burnt down. Burnt flint is frequent in the sample residues from features **496** and **531**, whilst Sample 184 (fill 1604 of pit **1603**) produced a swollen stem/possible tuber.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	Area	Feature type and number	Function	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
497	496	56	3B	Ditch	Disuse	10	10	0	0	10	Moderate charcoal	0
532	531	68	3B	Ditch	Ditch	9	1	0	+	0	Occ molluscs	0
636	635	80	3	Ditch 561	Disuse	16	5	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal	0
725	724	94	3B	Pit	Disuse	16	2	#	0	15	Occ barley and small fragment of hazelnut shell	##
1184	1183	122	3	Ring gully 1185	Roundhouse	6	1	0	+	0	Snails only	0
1192	1191	125	3	Ring gully 1185	Roundhouse	9	2	0	+	0	Sparse snails	0
1264	1263	126	3	Ring gully 1185	Roundhouse	8	10	#	+	<1	Single barley and 2 x indet grain	0
1281	1280	132	3	Ring gully 1185	Roundhouse	8	1	0	0	0	No preservation	0
1371	1370	145	3	Ring gully 1362	Roundhouse	20	30	0	+	2	Sparse charcoal	#
1373	1372	146	3	Ring gully 1362	Roundhouse	10	10	#f	+	1	Single fragment of grain	0
1444	1445	165	3	Ring gully 1403	Roundhouse	18	40	0	+	0	Snails only	0
1451	1452	161	3	Ring gully 1403	Roundhouse	16	20	0	+	1	Sparse charcoal only	#
1505	1504	182	3	Ditch 1504	Trackway	12	1	0	+	0	Sparse snails	0
1548	1547	173	3	Ring gully 1531	Roundhouse	16	1	#	+	0	Sparse snails	#
1552	1551	175	3	Ring gully 1531	Roundhouse	9	10	0	0	0	No preservation	#
1562	1561	176	3	Pit	Roundhouse	16	2	#	+	<1	Sparse charcoal and snails	##
1604	1603	184	3	Pit	Roundhouse	16	35	##	0	30	Occ wheat, barley, vetch, wild radish, tuber (cf. Celandine), indet macro (cf. Bread)	+
1571	1570	179	3	Ring gully 1531	Roundhouse	16	40	0	0	0	No preservation	0
1628	1627	185	3	Ring gully 1531	Roundhouse	18	40	0	+	5	Charcoal only	#
1736	1733	190	3	Waterhole 1733	Disuse	16	15	0	++++	0	Abundant snails	0
1735	1733	191	3	Waterhole 1733	Disuse	14	60	0	+++++	0	Abundant snails	0
1762	1761	208	3A	Pit		16	5	0	+	2	Clinker	#

Table 26: Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: Mid-Romano-British

C.4.15 A total of 65 Phase 3 samples were processed and are generally more productive than earlier samples reflecting increased activity during this phase (Table 27). Charred

cereal grains are present in approximately half of the samples and include hulled wheat varieties of emmer/spelt (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*), bread wheat (*T. aestivum sl.*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena sp.*). Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds are found in several of the charred assemblages indicating that heavy clay soils were being cultivated.

C.4.16 Sample 40 was taken from fill 403 of post hole **402** (Enclosure **372**) in Area 2B. It has produced a large and significant assemblage that is mainly comprised of fully-cleaned bread wheat grains with occasional barley, oats, rye and seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes (*Bromus sp.*) (Table 28). Most of the wheat grains are small and rounded which is suggestive of a compact form of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum ssp. compactum*) that was commonly cultivated in the medieval period. It is possible that this assemblage may be intrusive. Similarly, the presence of rye may suggest that this deposit contains later material. Both rye and bread wheat have been found in Roman deposits in the East of England (Parks 2013, 83) but not as principal crops. Rye is considered to have been introduced to Britain as a contaminant of other crops (Behre 1992, 141) and was only commonly cultivated from the Saxon period onwards. Many of the findings of rye in Roman deposits from Suffolk sites, such as West Stow (Murphy 1985, 103) have been from sites where there is also Saxon/medieval evidence of the cultivation of rye. These findings either represent intrusive material or the presence of rye as a minor crop or a contaminant.

C.4.17 Three pits located in the southern limits of Area 3 all contain charred plant remains with the most abundant assemblage recovered from fill 945 of pit **877** (Phase 3.2) in Enclosure **819** (Sample 105), which contains abundant charred barley with occasional legumes and stinking mayweed (Table 28). Occasional rye grains were also noted in this sample. Also in Area 3, Sample 115, fill 1072 of pit **1071** contains hulled wheat with barley, oats and bread wheat, whilst Sample 186 (fill 1631 of ditch **1630**) produced swollen stems/possible tubers as well as a small possible fragment of dung.

C.4.18 Burnt flint is frequent in the sample residues from features **514, 517, 519, 521, 535** and **537** (Enclosure Group **514** and Structure **498**), charcoal volumes are low.

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
385	384	37	2B	Post hole	8	1	##	0	0	0	0	<1	Wheat, barley and charred rush seeds	0
388	389	38	2B	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse snails	0
403	402	40	2B	Post hole	8	65	#####	0	0	#	0	30	Abundant wheat with occ barley and oats. Seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes. Charcoal rich	0
411	410	41	2B	Post hole	3	15	#	0	#f	0	0	15	Occ. Wheat and oats, pea fragment	0
415	414	42	2B	Post hole	4	1	##	0	#f	#	0	<1	Occ wheat, pea fragments, stinking mayweed	0

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
428	427	45	2B	Ditch	16	1	##	0	0	#	0	10	Occ wheat and barley, stinking mayweed, dock and ribwort plantain	0
430	429	46	2B	Ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Sparse charcoal only	0
440	439	49	2B	Pit	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal only	0
463	462	50	2B	Ditch	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
477	476	52	2B	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
945	877	105	3A	Pit	15	225	#####	0	#	##	+	75	Abundant barley, occ wheat and oats, barley chaff, peas, beans, stinking mayweed, charcoal-rich	0
947	878	104	3A	Pit	16	10	##	#	0	0	0	35	Mainly barley with occ wheat grains	#
948	879	103	3A	Pit	16	65	##	0	0	0	0	100	Charcoal-rich with occ barley and wheat grains	##
973	972	106	3A	Pit	9	5	#	#	0	0	0	1	Occ indet grain	#
997	996	108	3A	Gully	14	25	##	0	#	#	0	15	Occ wheat and barley, single glume base, vetch, stinking mayweed, indet tuber fragment	#
1074	1073	116	3A	Pit	8	10	#	0	0	0	0	5	3 grains	0
1162	1161	120	3A	Ditch	9	2	#	0	0	0	+	0	2 x wheat grains	#
1200	1199	127	3A	Pit	9	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse snails	0
1240	1239	129	3A	Gully	16	2	0	0	0	0	+	<1	Coal, ostracods	0
1242	1241	130	3A	Gully	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		#
1268	1267	131	3A	Pit	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	3		#
1310	1311	142	3A	Dump/trample	16	35	##	0	0	0	+	15	Occ barley and wheat with small fragment of hazelnut shell. Moderate charcoal	##
1329	1328	138	3A	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse snails	#
1331	1330	139	3A	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse snails	#
1337	1336	150	3	Pit	14	15	0	0	0	0	++	0	Occasional snails	0
1361	1360	143	3A	Ditch	14	15	0	0	0	0	+	1	Sparse snails and charcoal	#
1435	1434	154	3A	Gully	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	Sparse charcoal	#
1441	1443	157	3A	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	Occasional charcoal	0
1442	1443	160	3A	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	Sparse charcoal only	+
1447	1446	159	3A	Ditch	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	Sparse charcoal only	0
1467	1464	162	3A	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	0	+	2	Single indet grain	+
1466	1464	163	3A	Pit	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	Moderate charcoal	##
1536	1535	170	3A	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	+	<1	Sparse charcoal only	#
1537	1535	171	3A	Ditch	16	15	#	0	0	0	++	1	Single barley grain	+
1539	1538	172	3A	Ditch	16	2	0	0	0	0	++	2	Sparse charcoal and snails	0
1631	1630	186	3A	Ditch	17	20	#	0	#	#	0	15	Occ barley, wild radish, tuber (cf. Celandine)	##
1354		140	3A	Spread	16	5	#	0	0	0	+	3	Single wheat grain, sparse snails	0
1754		207	3A	Spread dumped material	16	10	0	0	0	0	+	<1	Sparse charcoal	#
501	500	57	3B	Posthole	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal	0
515	514	61	3B	Drip gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal only	0
518	517	62	3B	Ring gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal only	0

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
520	519	63	3B	Post/stakehole	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	Moderate charcoal	0
522	521	64	3B	Drip gully	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Sparse charcoal only	0
523	521	65	3B	Drip gully	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	Moderate charcoal	0
536	535	67	3B	Gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
538	537	69	3B	Posthole	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
552	551	72	3B	Posthole	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
664	663	81	3B	Gully	16	5	##	0	0	#	0	10	Spelt/emmer wheat, stinking mayweed. Moderate charcoal	#
668	667	83	3B	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
672	671	85	3B	Pit	14	3	#	0	0	0	0	1	Occ indet grain	0
687	686	87	3B	Gully	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Possible rabbit dropping	0
707	706	89	3B	Posthole	4	2	0	0	0	0	+++	0	Moderate snails	0
1923	1922	214	3C	Ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	Occ snails	#
1778	1777	209	3D	Ditch	16	2	0	0	0	0	++	30	Moderate charcoal	##
1819	1818	212	3D	Pit	16	2	0	0	0	0	+	20	Moderate charcoal	#
1010	-	109	4A	Spread	13	5	##	0	0	#	+	2	Occ wheat, barley and oats, bromes	#
911	-	112	5A	Post hole	7	10	0	0	0	##	++++	2	Single wheat grain, abundant snails	##

Table 27: Phase 3 samples

Sample No.		40	105
Context No.		403	945
Feature Type		Post hole	Pit
Volume processed (L)		8	15
Flot Volume (ml)		65	225
% sorted		50.00%	50.00%
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	46	189
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis	Rye grain	6	3
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	Wheat grain	15	14
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l. caryopsis	bread wheat type grain	619	
cereal indet. caryopsis		3	353
TOTAL GRAIN		689	559
Grain per litre soil		172.3	74.5
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. rachis fragment	domesticated Barley chaff		1
CHARRED OTHER EDIBLE OR ECONOMIC PLANTS			
Legume 2-4mm	Pea/small bean		3

Legume >4mm	Bean		2
CHARRED WILD SEEDS AND FRUITS			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. seed	Corncockle	1	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. achene	Stinking Chamomile	43	3
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp caryopsis	oat/brome seed	34	24
<i>Bromus</i> spp. caryopsis	Bromes	1	1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L seed	Fat hen		3
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. kernel achene	Knotgrasses kernel		1
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	small-seeded Docks		2
Indet seeds			2

Table 28: Analysis of Samples 40 and 105

Phase 4: Mid to Late Romano-British

C.4.19 Samples from Phase 4 were not particularly productive (Table 29). The occasional charred plant remains present in samples from 2A are weed seeds rather than food plants.

C.4.20 Samples from Area 3 are from ditch fills, some of which have evidence that they originally contained water. Sample 1204, fill 1204 of ditch **1203** contains frequent bread wheat grains with occasional oats, barley and peas. Sample 107, fill 990 of ditch **987** contains a small charred plant assemblage comprised of seeds of plants from damp ground along with a single spelt glume base and occasional weed seeds of cultivated ground.

C.4.21 Sample 211, fill 1784 of gully **1783** contains a small charred assemblage of probable cereal processing waste with occasional wheat and barley grains, with a single rachis (cereal stem) fragment of barley and seeds of stinking mayweed. Ditch **1898** contains abundant snails and moderate charcoal.

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Trench	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
306	305	30	2a	Ditch	8	1	0	0	#f	#	0	0	<1	Pea fragment and charred sedge seed	#
338	337	32	2a	Gully terminus	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	5	Single charred knotgrass-type seed	0
347	346	33	2a	Pit	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	Moderate charcoal	0
355	354	34	2a	Spread	16	5	0	0	0	0	#	0	1	Single untransformed seeds of buttercup and water-crowfoot	0
357	356	36	2a	Spread	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0
359	358	35	2a	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal only	0
990	987	107	3a	Ditch	9	25	0	#	0	##	0	0	25	Single glume base, occ seeds of stinking mayweed, cornflower-type, dock, sedge, spike-rusk, rushes	#
1009	1008	110	3a	Ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ostracods	0
1064	1063	114	3a	Ditch	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	Moderate snails	0

Context no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Trench	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
1119	1117	118	3a	Ditch	16	45	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	Frequent snails	0
1204	1203	128	3a	Ditch	16	25	###	0	##	#	0	+	1	Frequent ft wheat, occ oats, barley and large peas	0
1359	1357	141	3a	Ditch	18	45	0	0	0	#	0	++++	0	Abundant snails	0
1390	1388	151	3a	Ditch	14	40	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	Snails only	#
1438	1436	156	3a	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	Snails only	0
1680	1678	187	3a	Ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	Ostracods, sparse charcoal and snails	#
1682	1681	188	3a	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Sparse charcoal	0
1689	1687	189	3a	Ditch	16	2	#	0	0	0	0	++	3	Occ barley, snails	0
1784	1783	211	3d	Gully	16	5	##	#	0	#	0	+	30	Occ wheat and barley, barley chaff, stinking mayweed	##
1900	1898	213	3d	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	++++	15	Abundant snails, occ charcoal	0

Table 29: Phase 4 samples

Phase 5: Medieval and post-medieval

C.4.22 Charred plant remains occur in most of the samples from this phase with the most productive sample (111) from fill 1032 of Area 3 pit **1030**. It contains a moderate assemblage of approximately 100 cereal grains that include compact bread wheat and barley with occasional oats and legumes. Weed seeds include stinking mayweed, bromes and dock.

C.4.23 Sample 93, lower fill 719 of pit **715** (Area 2B) contains waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot in addition to occasional charred plant remains. The upper fill (716) of this pit contains charcoal only. Sample 44, fill 426 of ditch **425** (also in 2B) contains occasional mixed cereals and peas.

C.4.24 The lower fill 753 of pit **738** in Area 3 (sample 93) contains waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot along with seeds of nettle (*Urtica urens*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*). Other preserved remains include egg cases of water fleas (*Cladocera*) and ostracods (small bivalve, aquatic crustaceans). The density and diversity of plant remains is low suggesting that there has been dewatering of the deposits resulting in only preferential preservation of seeds that are most resistant to decay. The sample (95) from the upper fill (740) contains a small assemblage of charred plant remains in addition to occasional waterlogged seeds. Most likely representing a deliberate deposit of burnt material into the feature, the charred assemblage is comprised of cereal grains that are poorly preserved but can be identified as rye and barley along with a couple of grains that have been tentatively identified as bread wheat. Occasional charred weed seeds include stinking mayweed and docks.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	waterlogged seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
426	425	44	2B	Ditch	16	20	##	#	#	0	0	0	1	hulled wheat, barley and possible bread wheat. Large pea	#
432	431	47	2B	pit	8	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	single wheat grain	0
434	433	48	2B	ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0
493	492	54	2B	ditch	8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0
511	510	60	3B	posthole	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	Sparse charcoal	0
666	665	82	3B	Posthole	15	30	#	0	#	#	0	+	25	Occ wheat and barley, pea, stinking mayweed and weed seeds. Moderate charcoal	#
677	675	86	3B	Posthole	15	15	#	0	0	0	0	0	5	Single indet grain	0
716	715	91	3B	pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	moderate charcoal	0
718	715	92	3B	pit	12	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	5	single barley grain	##
719	715	93	3B	pit	14	5	#	0	0	#	##	0	15	single spelt/emmer, stinking mayweed, waterlogged water-crowfoot	+NR
740	738	95	3B	pit	16	20	####	0	0	#	#	0	20	moderate spelt/emmer wheat, occ barley, stinking mayweed plus occ w/l water-crowfoot, duckweed and rushes	0
753	738	96	3B	Pit	12	30	0	0	0	0	###	+	1	W/l water-crowfoot, pondweed, buttercup, small nettle	#
1032	1030	111	3A	pit	14	20	####	0	#	0	0	+++	45	frequent wheat and barley, occ oats and legumes. Stinking mayweed, bromes, dock. Charcoal-rich. Frequent snails	#
1072	1071	115	3A	Pit	14	30	###	0	0	0	15		#		

Table 30: Phase 5 samples

Phase 0 – Undated samples

C.4.25 Sample 39, fill 393 of undated posthole **392** contains a charred plant assemblage of grains of wheat, oats and seeds of crop weeds.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments
393	392	39	2B	post hole	8	1	##	#	<1	wheat, oats, seeds of stinking mayweed and cornflower-type

Table 31: Undated sample

Discussion

C.4.26 The scarcity of preserved plant remains on this site is surprising considering the considerable amount of archaeological evidence of activity, particularly in the Roman period. The poor preservation is possibly a reflection on how clean a site was

maintained but is most likely to be due to the heavy clay matrix of the soils which is not conducive to preservation due to freeze/thawing. Some of the samples that contain moderate to abundant charred plant remains are from deeper features that also contain waterlogged plant remains and it is likely that the anoxic environment within these deposits have assisted preservation. Occasional charred plant assemblages have been recovered from all of the major phases of activity, but their composition is similar in content. It is interesting to note that, despite the recovery of charred cereal grains, few chaff elements have been detected. Hulled wheats such as emmer and spelt were the most common wheat varieties cultivated in the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. They required several stages of processing in order to release the grain from the chaff and these stages leave characteristic assemblages if the remains had been burnt. Chaff was frequently used for tinder/fuel for ovens, dryers, hearths and kilns and is usually recovered from settlement sites of this period. The lack of chaff from this site may indicate that fully processed grains was being brought into a consumer site or it may also be the result of poor preservation. These findings contrast with the Roman samples from Scole (Fryer and Murphy 2014, 401) which produced assemblages with a high chaff to grain ratio.

C.4.27 The two most productive samples (40 and 105) are from features that are close to the limits of the excavated area and may reflect industrial activity nearby. The types of cereals and their weed contaminants indicate local cultivation of clay soils, most likely for the wheat and barley crops, and lighter, sandier soils for rye.

C.5 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 Sixteen sub-samples from a total of 24 collected samples were initially submitted for pollen assessment (Table 32), with five subsequently fully analysed. The sub-samples are all from Area 3 and comprise seven from pond **585** (Phase 1), six from waterhole **1733** (Phase 2.2) and three from pit **738** (Phase 5). The deposits within the features are of Bronze Age, Early Romano-British or Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval date.

Sample Number	Context Number	Phase	Group	Feature
73	613	0	natural	Pond 585
74	603	1	Bronze Age pond 585	Pond 585
75	603	1	Bronze Age pond 585	Pond 585
76	600	1	Bronze Age pond 585	Pond 585
77	601	1	Bronze Age pond 585	Pond 585
78	602	1	Bronze Age pond 585	Pond 585
79	608	1	Bronze Age pond 585 / hollow 606	Pond 585/606
194	1737	2.2		Waterhole 1733
195	1736	2.2		Waterhole 1733
198	1736	2.2		Waterhole 1733
199	1735	2.2		Waterhole 1733
203	1734	2.2		Waterhole 1733
205	1734	2.2		Waterhole 1733
97(A)	740	5	Truncates lower fills of pond 585	Pit 738
97(B)	753	5	Truncates lower fills of pond 585	Pit 738
97(C)	753	5	Truncates lower fills of pond 585	Pit 738

Table 32: sub-samples assessed for pollen

C.5.2 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment (Collie 2019), five of the seven sub-samples, collected as series of samples from organic deposits in pond **585**, were analysed for pollen. Charcoal from fill 613 has been dated to the Early Bronze Age, 2201-2033 cal. BC (SUERC-81625; 95.4% probability; 3722 ± 28 BP). The pond is interpreted as a natural periglacial hollow, possibly formed from the solution of the underlying chalk bedrock. A fragment of barley from fill 740 (pit **738**) returned a radiocarbon date of 907-1116 cal. AD (SUERC-86050; 95.4% probability; 1026 ± 28 BP).

Methodology

C.5.3 The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The sample was then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the

potential for further analysis. Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph (NPP) identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978).

- C.5.4** Pollen counts of between 300-500 grains (including trees and shrubs, herbs and fern spores) have been achieved for the sub-samples analysed from pond **585**. The pond data are presented as percentage values on the pollen diagram (Table 33), constructed using the computer programme Tilia (www.tiliait.com), and based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, herbs and fern spores. Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP), microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong. The pollen data are zoned following context designations, based on the section drawing (OA East 2019).
- C.5.5** Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al.* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006).

Results

- C.5.6** Nine of the sixteen sub-samples contained good pollen assemblages. Sub-samples from waterhole **1733** proved barren of palynomorphs, except for the deepest sub-sample from deposit 1734. Sub-samples from pond **585** were rich in pollen, apart from deposits 600 and 601. Three sub-samples from pit **738** all contained pollen. Pre-Quaternary palynomorph assemblages (pollen, spores, dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs), of probable early Cretaceous age, were present in several of the sub-samples and presumably derive from chalk clast fragments and associated clays from the Lowestoft Fm superficial deposits, overlying the bedrock Crag Group deposits. Pollen preservation was generally good to mixed.

Pit 738

Description

- C.5.7** Pollen assessed from three sub-samples from this feature contained similar assemblages; the deepest sub-sample from deposit 753 was slightly less rich than the other two. The assemblages are dominated by pollen of herbs, in particular, grasses (*Poaceae*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type). A diverse herb assemblage also includes pollen of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), goosefoot family (*Amaranthaceae/Chenopodiaceae*, a large group containing plants such as fat-hen, many-seeded goosefoot and good-king-henry), pinks family (*Caryophyllaceae*) and buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*) and additionally, in the middle sub-sample (97B), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), devil's bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type). Cereal-type pollen is also present, however, the dimensions of cereal-types overlap with those of wild grasses, such as *Glyceria* spp., and therefore the identification cannot be certain (Andersen 1979). Tree pollen is rare but includes relatively commonly occurring hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), lime (*Tilia*), oak (*Quercus*) and birch (*Betula*). Fern spores are present and include common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and monolete ferns

(*Pteropsida*). The green algal taxon, *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) is present in small numbers in each sub-sample. Microcharcoal is present in all sub-samples assessed from the pit.

Interpretation

C.5.8 The pollen data suggest a largely open, grassy palaeoenvironment supporting a rich herb flora including ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, buttercup-type, knotgrass and pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families. Such a mix may suggest meadowland which may have been used for grazing animals. The presence of possible cereal-type pollen may be indicative of local cultivation or processing of crops, or waste from crops could have been discarded in the pit. However, these grains could also represent varieties of wild grass, several of which grow in damp locations, in mud or by streams (Stace 2010). The occurrence of green algae in the pollen assemblages suggests the presence of possible freshwater pools. There is some evidence for the presence of probably regional woodland, comprising hazel-type, oak, lime, birch and pine woods. Microcharcoal reflects burning episodes within the local or regional area; the debris from fires could have been discarded in the pit.

Pond 585

Description

- C.5.9** There was no pollen present in the deepest fills 600 and 601, however the other sampled deposits contained abundant and diverse assemblages.
- C.5.10** Contexts 602, 613 and 603: Four sub-samples from these deposits are dominated by pollen of grasses with commonly occurring ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type), goosefoot family (*Amaranthaceae* / *Chenopodiaceae*, a large group including plants such as good-king-henry, fat-hen and many-seeded goosefoot), dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), buttercup-type (*Ranunculus*-type), daisy-type (*Asteraceae*, comprising for example, sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies), pea family (*Fabaceae*, including taxa such as clovers and vetches), carrot family (*Apiaceae*, including pennyworts, sweet cicely and cow parsley) and thistles (*Cirsium*-type). Less commonly occurring herb taxa include pollen of meadowsweets (*Filipendula*), mints (*Mentha*-type), mugworts (*Artemisia*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), sedges (*Cyperaceae*) and devil's bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*). Cereal-types/large grasses occur in consistent but low abundance and include types referable to barley (*Hordeum*) as well as wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). However, as the dimensions for these cultivated grains overlap with those for wild grasses (Andersen 1979), it may be that these grains represent wild varieties, such as sweet-grasses, for example, *Glyceria* spp., which grow in mud or in shallow water by ponds (Stace 2010).
- C.5.11** There are records of pollen of aquatic plants, including pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*). Non-pollen palynomorphs are represented by consistent occurrence of the algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130); sporadic occurrences of other NPP include *Glomus* (HdV-207), *Sordaria* (HdV-55), *Cercophora* (HdV-112) and *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke.

Context 608, pit/hollow 606

C.5.12 The sub-sample from the uppermost deposit (608) contains a similar assemblage to that outlined for the deeper deposits but differs significantly in abundance of several pollen types. There is a sharp decline in grass pollen and ribwort plantain with increases in cereal-type/large grasses, pollen of the goosefoot family, dandelion-type, daisy-type and cabbage families (*Brassicaceae*, for example, garlic mustard and cresses), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) and occurrence of common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). The tree and shrub pollen is also less diverse, with virtually no Rosaceae pollen (e.g. brambles, hawthorn-type) recorded. Counts for fern spores remain similar to the deeper deposits; NPP include only types associated with water, including Spirogyra (HdV-130), Botryococcus (HdV-760) and Mougeotia (HdV-313).

Interpretation and Discussion*Contexts 602, 613 and 603*

C.5.13 The pollen data from deposits 602, 613 and 603 may be interpreted to suggest an open, grassy landscape in the vicinity of the pond. These data support the fact that woodland clearance at this site had already taken place prior to the Early Bronze Age, supported by a radiocarbon AMS date of 2201-2033 cal BC (3722±28 BP; SUERC-81625), which was obtained from charcoal from fill 613. This corresponds with the general statement that sustained woodland clearance in Suffolk intensified throughout the Bronze Age (Brown and Murphy 1997). However, pollen data from further afield show development of open landscapes following the decline in lime (*Tilia*-decline) dating to around c. 3300-3000 BP (Waller 1994) for Holme Fen and the south eastern Fens. Open landscapes have also been identified at Godmanchester by 1671-1429 cal. BC (3249 ±50 BP; GU-5213;) (Brown and Murphy, 2000). The pollen data from Eye Airfield suggest an open landscape already existed on the Suffolk claylands prior to 2201-2033 cal. BC (3722 ± 28 BP; SUERC-81625), almost 500 years earlier than available published data indicate for clearance from the Fens area.

C.5.14 It is likely that this grassland area could have been used for grazing animals, based on robust counts of pollen of ribwort plantain, a plant that has been interpreted as an indicator of grazing pressure (Tipping 2002) and is commonly found in grassy areas (Stace 2010) and may be indicative of wet meadows/pastures (Behre 1981). Such damp, rich, grassy meadows would provide high quality grazing areas. The abundance of grass may also have been used for making hay, for example, for overwintering animals (Wiltshire 2006). Low values for the coprophilous fungal spore *Sordaria* (HdV55) also support the presence of animals in the landscape (van Geel and Aptroot 2006). A diversity of herbs associated with grassland and possibly grazed areas is recorded, including thistles, buttercup-types and daisy-types. Many of these herbs are also commonly found within ruderal communities, on waysides, footpaths, hedgerows and waste ground. Several taxa that have preference for damp environments, including pondside areas, are also recorded, for example, meadowsweets, docks/sorrels and mints (Stace 2010).

- C.5.15** Pollen of aquatic plants, of which pondweed is consistently recorded, require the presence of water within which the leaves could be submerged (Stace 2010). The green algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) which is also consistently recorded, suggests shallow, possibly stagnant water (van Geel 1978). A supply of water from the pond could have provided a suitable watering hole for grazing animals.
- C.5.16** Cereal-type/large grass pollen is present in low numbers and comprises several species attributed to barley (*Hordeum*) and wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). The presence of these grains may support limited arable cultivation adjacent to the site. As the dimensions for these cultivated grains overlap with those for wild grasses (Andersen 1979), it may be that these grains represent wild varieties, such as sweet-grasses (*Glyceria* spp.) which live on mud in or near water (Stace 2010). However, the occurrence of cornflower, a plant known to have naturalised in cornfields, may suggest that the grains represent cultivated cereals. The cereal-types also occur with pollen of knotgrass, a plant associated with cereal cultivation, although knotgrass can also occur on fallow land and on footpaths and ruderal communities (Behre 1981). Cereal-type pollen could have entered the record as a result of nearby crop processing or through animal movement in the vicinity of the feature. The presence of cereal-type grains in the pond sediments may reflect deposition of domestic waste in the pond.
- C.5.17** The range of pollen types of various trees and shrubs within these lower deposits 602, 613 and 603 suggests derivation from possible regional mixed deciduous woodlands, comprising elm, lime, oak, ash, beech and birch. There is also evidence for woodland development on damper soils, including alder and possibly willow and alder buckthorn. The diversity of pollen types associated with the rose family, including hawthorn-type, cherry-type and brambles as well as occurrences of honeysuckle and commonly occurring hazel-type and less common buckthorn, may support development of hedgerows around fields.
- C.5.18** Counts for microcharcoal are relatively low; microcharcoal particles may have been derived from regionally sourced firing and deposited as a product of wind transport. It is also possible that microcharcoal particles may reflect deposition of waste in the pond, as products from domestic fires.

Context 608

- C.5.19** The pollen data may be interpreted to show a reduction in pollen of grasses and ribwort plantain, suggesting a decrease in pastoral farming, but increases in cereal-type and weeds associated with cultivation and/or waste ground, for example, pollen of the goosefoot family and redshank (the latter described from waste, cultivated and open ground (Stace 2010)). If the grains identified as cereal-types represent cultivated varieties, then the data suggest a definite shift in land-use which could have happened any time post early/middle Bronze Age. The sub-sample analysed from this context is from a late re-cut that is stratigraphically contemporary with pit **733** and could possibly be of post-Roman age (M Brudenell *pers comm*, OA East).
- C.5.20** The assemblages are dominated by grasses and a wide variety of other herbs, including ribwort plantain, docks/sorrels, pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families, cereal-type, as well as sporadic occurrences of mints (*Mentha*-type), loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*-

type), yellow rattles (*Rhianthus*-type), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), cinquefoils (*Potentilla*-type), common knapweed and cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). Tree and shrub pollen is rare but fairly diverse, and includes occurrences of birch, alder, willow, hazel-type, oak, lime, pine, ash, brambles (*Rubus*-type), hawthorns (*Crataegus*-type) and ivy (*Hedera*). Pollen of aquatic plants is rare but there are records of pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*); the green algal taxon *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) is also present. Low numbers of the rare fungal spore *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) *Nitschke* were found in deposit 613.

Interpretation

- C.5.21** The pollen data suggest an open, grassy landscape surrounding the pond. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, thistles and ribwort plantain may suggest the land was used for grazing (the relatively common occurrence of ribwort plantain has been linked to grazing levels (Tipping 2002)). The presence of pollen of ruderal taxa such as the goosefoot family, mugworts and knotgrass suggest open, broken and possibly trampled soils around the site. Cereal-type pollen, particularly pollen of cornflower, a native plant traditionally found in cornfields (Stace 2010) provides support for interpretation of arable land in the vicinity. Alternatively, products of cereal processing or use may have been discarded in the pond. It is also possible that the cereal-type grains may represent the pollen of wild grasses (as the dimensions for cultivated grasses overlap with those for wild grasses) such as *Glyceria* spp. (sweet-grasses), which are found in and by rivers, ponds and lakes, on mud or in shallow water (Stace 2010). Rare but diverse assemblages of tree and shrub pollen suggest possible woodland (perhaps at some distance from the pond) and possible hedgerows (inferred from pollen of plants such as hawthorn and brambles). Hazel-type produces large quantities of pollen, therefore more would have been expected on the pollen slide, had the shrub been growing adjacent to the pond. The presence of pollen from aquatic plants as well as freshwater algae support the interpretation of the feature as a pond; lesser bulrush is an aquatic or semi-aquatic plant, described from swamps, lakes, ponds and ditches (Stace 2010). Micro-charcoal particles may also have been cast into the pond following possible domestic fires; however micro-charcoal could have been sourced regionally as well as locally.
- C.5.22** Specimens of the fungal spore *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) *Nitschke* have previously been described from sites of Roman and medieval age from the UK (Hawkesworth 2010) and an association with deciduous wood is possible, but the ecological preferences remain obscure (Hawkesworth 2010). This fungal spore was previously recorded from the fill of a Late Roman well at Tar Farm, South Leigh, Oxfordshire (Rutherford 2014).

Waterhole 1733

Description

- C.5.23** The deepest sub-sample from deposit 1734 contained abundant pollen; the remaining five sub-samples were largely barren of palynomorphs or retained only robust-type

grains such as dandelion-type. The assemblage from deposit 1734 is very similar to that previously described from both the pond and pit (above). Grass pollen is the most common type recorded, along with ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, thistles, buttercup-type, daisy-type (*Asteraceae*), common knapweed and docks/sorrels. Pollen of large grasses, of either cultivated or wild variety, is also present. Tree pollen is represented by low counts of birch, pine, oak, alder and hazel-type. There are records of fern spores, including common polypody, bracken (*Pteridium*) and monolete ferns. Specimens of the algal type, *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) are present in low numbers and microcharcoal is also recorded.

Interpretation

C.5.24 As before, the data may be interpreted to infer a largely open, grassy palaeoenvironment, with herbs such as ribwort plantain, thistles and dandelions, suggesting possible use of the land as pasture. Rare tree pollen suggests woodland was not developed close to the site. Microcharcoal particles within the deposit suggest that products of burning events, for example, camp fires or domestic fires may have been intentionally discarded in the waterhole or the microcharcoal particles could have been derived regionally, from intentional fires or resulting from natural events such as lightning strikes. Pottery from this deposit is dated to AD 70-200.

Conclusions and Recommendations

C.5.25 Pollen is well preserved in two features, pit **738** and pond **585**. Pollen derived from all the features reveals similar assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, suitable for pasture.

C.5.26 Cereal-type pollen is recorded from all three features and may be interpreted to suggest crop cultivation nearby, with processing or discarding of waste products in the features. However, caution is advised, as cereal-type grains could also represent pollen of wild grasses, known to grow in damp areas such as ponds and waterholes. Supporting evidence that the grains represent potential arable plants includes occurrence of pollen grains associated with disturbed or cultivated ground, such as cornflower.

C.5.27 The pollen assemblages from pond **585** may be interpreted to provide a vegetational and palaeoenvironmental history of the site. These data may be used to infer human activity at the site and surrounding area.

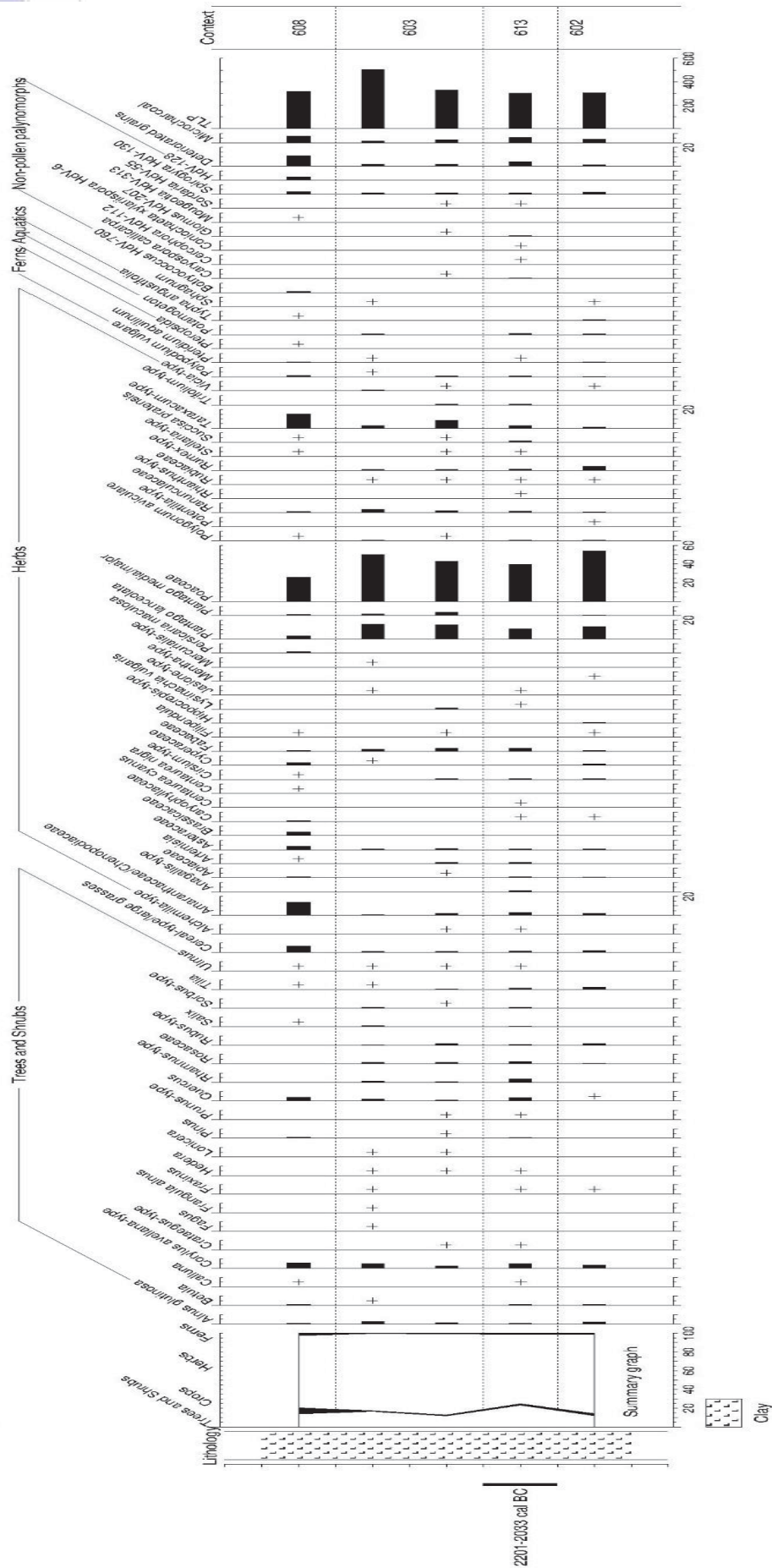
- The pollen data indicate a variety of different habitats in the vicinity of pond **585**.
- There is evidence for wetter ground, including presence of shallow water.
- The dominant environmental signal is one of open grassland, suitable for pastoral farming.

C.5.28 Radiocarbon dating suggest open conditions existed as early as c. 2201-2033 cal. BC, an earlier date for clearance than previously described from the Suffolk claylands or Fens.

C.5.29 There is limited evidence within the lower deposits for possible low scale local cereal cultivation; however, given the proximity to the pond, it may be that the cereal types represent wild grasses.



Pollen Analysis Diagram
 Pond 585, Eye Airfield, Suffolk



v. 2 (Final)

Table 33: Pollen distribution in contexts 602-3, 6-8 and 613

C.6 Wood

By Laura James

Introduction

- C.6.1 This document aims to analyse the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention. It considers four wood records assigned to the Early Bronze Age.
- C.6.2 The material was situated in waterlogged deposits within a pit (598; Area 3, Phase 1) which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. From the four items recovered in fill 710, two were comprised of split timbers that show evidence of charring around their edges and two were naturally halved branches. There was no evidence of working on any of the recovered items.

Methodology

- C.6.3 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Bunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.
- C.6.4 Each discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.
- C.6.5 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete, yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole. The metric data were measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.
- C.6.6 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).
- C.6.7 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted. Other items were sub-sampled to allow later identification to taxa via microscopic identification as necessary.
- C.6.8 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 34). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider the suitability of the item for a given process. If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score.

Condition of material

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 34: Condition Scale

- C.6.9** If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.
- C.6.10** Using the above condition scale (Table 34) the material all scores a 3 describing an assemblage in poor condition (Table 35).
- C.6.11** Material that scores 2 may be suitable for species identification. The form of the item will probably be visible, and it may be possible to see some woodworking evidence. The conversion may be apparent, but it is unlikely that clear tool faceting will be visible.

Range and variation

- C.6.12** There is a total of four wood records from Pit 598 (fill 710), consisting of two items classed as roundwood and two as timber. No artefacts or smaller pieces of primary woodworking debris, such as woodchips, were recovered. The assemblage consists entirely of moderate sized material.
- C.6.13** All four pieces were recovered in a poor condition. Two showed signs of charring around their edges with the un-mistakable cross hatching on their surface as well as a friable texture. This feature has been indirectly linked to layer (613), one of the earliest deposits within pond **585**, which was radiocarbon dated to 2201-2033 cal. BC (SUERC-81625; 95.4% probability; 3722 ± 28 BP). Both this layer and pit **598** itself are early within the stratigraphic matrix of the pond.
- C.6.14** The retained wood shows abraded surfaces on each piece as well as compression damage to the structure of the wood. No evidence of tooling survives. The timbers are degraded with evidence of wet rot and water wear, which is to be expected from items recovered from the base of a waterlogged feature.

Results and discussion

- C.6.15** The assemblage recovered shows evidence of burning which is consistent with the idea of being located close to a burnt mound. However, it is possible that the burning may have had little to do with the mound and could have originated either before or after the mound's formation.

C.6.16 The timber and roundwood show no visible signs of working, nor is there evidence of coppicing of the wood or any other woodland maintenance. However, the poor quality and abraded surface could be a reason for this, in addition to the limited size of the assemblage from this site.

C.6.17 The two items showing the charred surface do appear to be radially split timbers, however, there is no evidence for them being worked further than this.

Context Number	Sample Number	Phase	Type	Notes	Bark/Sapwood/Heartwood	Condition Score	Wood Working	Conversion	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Original Diameter (mm)
710	52a	1	r/w	Pressure Affected half a branch, straight grained. Naturally split. No working present. Some Bark Present	B S H	2	non visible	Split Half	182	38	-	71
710	52b	1	r/w	Surface abraded, also pressure affected natural half a branch	B S H	2	non visible	Split Half	140	58	-	78
710	52c	1	TIM	Possible Radially split plant with sign of charring around the edges. No evidence of working	S H	2	non visible	Radial Split/Nat	124	19	-	33
710	52d	1	TIM	Small offcut of possibly radially split timber with signs of charring around the edges. No signs of working	S	2	non visible	Radial Split/Nat	95	13	-	28

Table 35: Material by Context

Discussion

C.6.18 There was no evidence of wood working or carpentry present on any of the items, whilst charring was present around the edges of two of the pieces. Although much of the recorded taphonomy – including abrasion of the surface – is related to being in a waterlogged feature for a prolonged period of time, there are other processes – such as charring – that most probably relate to the original function of the items.

C.6.19 The material utilised is generally of moderate quality, with straight grained items dominating and only occasional knots and other defects noted. The timber assemblage has not been able to be identified to species. As would generally be expected, the roundwood assemblage is dominated by unidentified diffuse porous wood. There is no morphological signal for coppiced material.

Retention and dispersal

C.6.20 Preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. It is important to note that if conservation is carried out, the receiving museum needs to be willing to accept any conserved material.

C.7 Radiocarbon dating certificates



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
11 September 2018

Laboratory Code	GU48725
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cams. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	YAX040
Context Reference	613/603
Sample Reference	73/74
Material	Waterlogged plant remains

Result Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Checked and signed off by :



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC009401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC000338



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
11 September 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-81625 (GU48726)
Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cams. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference YAX040
Context Reference 613
Sample Reference 73
Material Charcoal : *Alnus glutinosa*/*Corylus avellana* fragment
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3722 \pm 28


N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

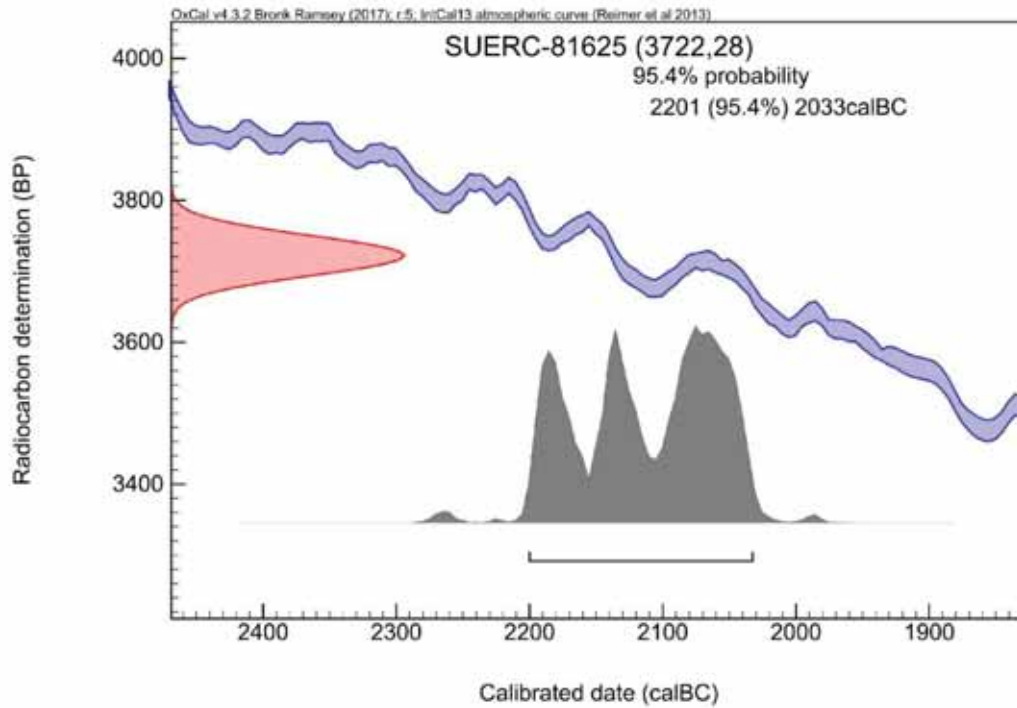
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : 



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 April 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-86049 (GU51345)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XSFEA117 / YAXO40
Context Reference	709
Material	Bone : Sheep
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	6.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	2992 \pm 28

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

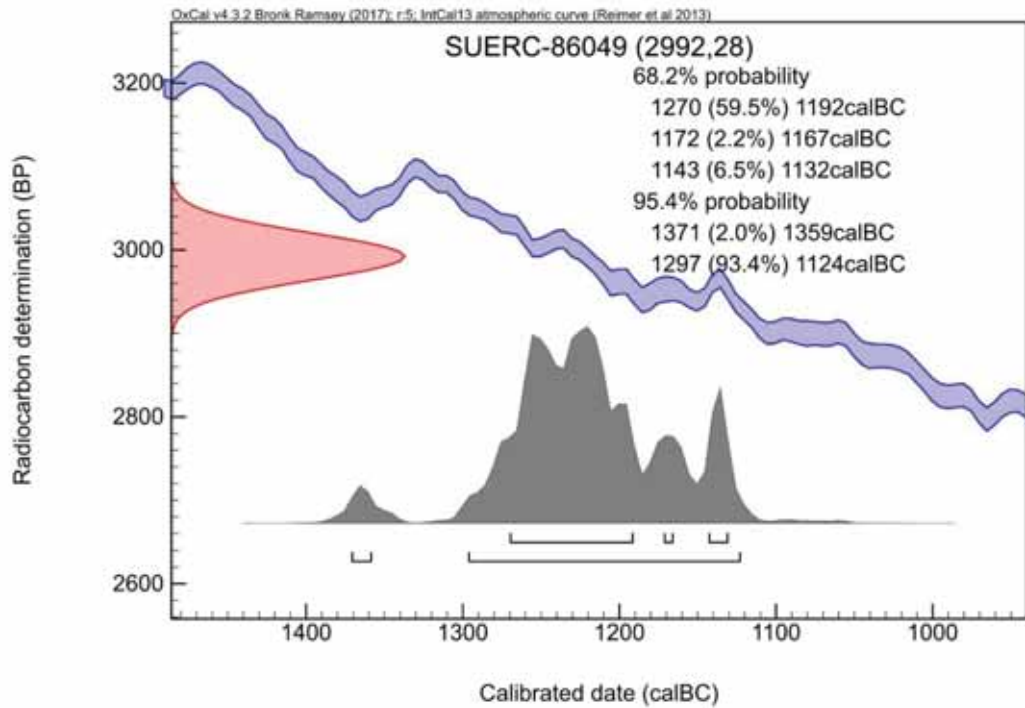
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by : *P. Nayantub*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 April 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-86050 (GU51346)
Submitter Zoe Ui Choileain
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
Site Reference XSFEA117 / YAXO40
Context Reference 740
Sample Reference 95
Material CPR : hordeum vulgare
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1026 ± 28

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

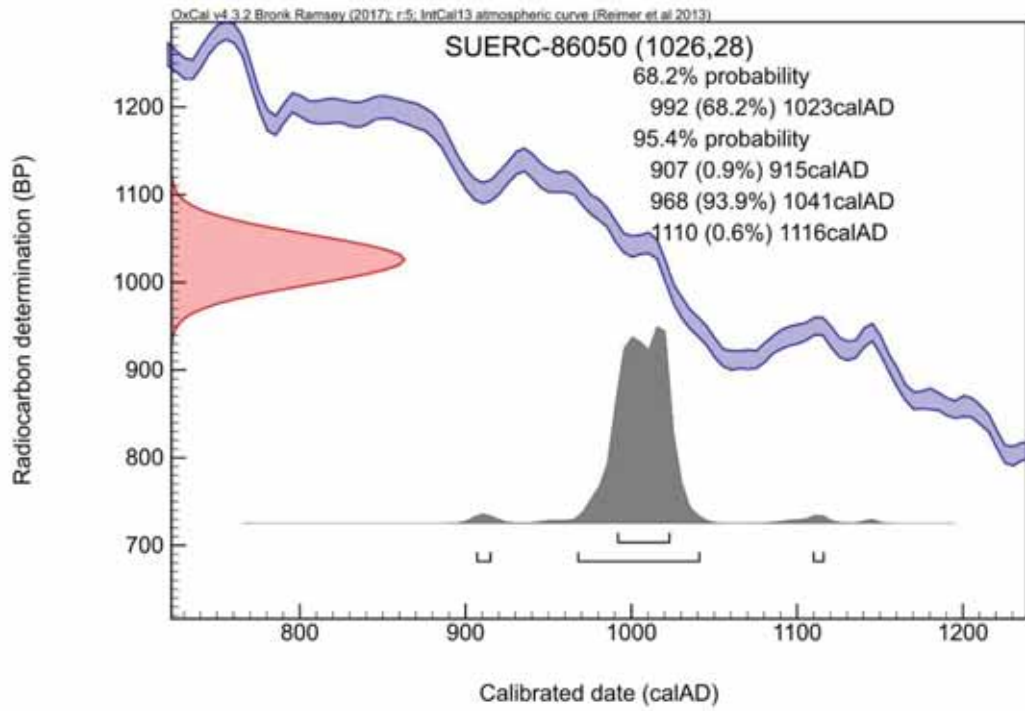
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayantub



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 April 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-86051 (GU51347)
Submitter Zoe Ui Choileain
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
Site Reference XSFEA117 / YAXO40
Context Reference 1934
Sample Reference 217
Material Charcoal : Unidentified
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.0 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3648 ± 28

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

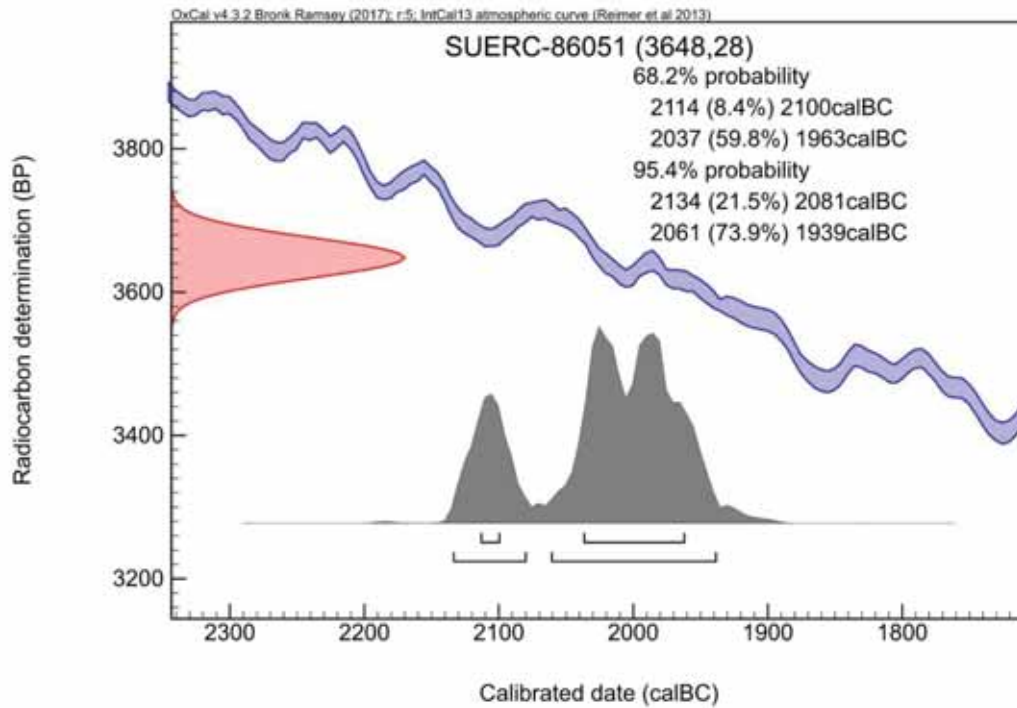
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayantub



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

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APPENDIX E WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk

Stage 3 Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Drax Power Limited

Prepared by	Rob Wiseman and Matt Brudenell
Date prepared	18 September 2017
Version	2

Site code	YAX 040
Project number	21257
Project type	Excavation
NGR	TM 1255 7461
Event number	ESF25819
OAE Code	XSFEAI17



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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Drax Power Limited to undertake a series of excavations within the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary of the Power Progress Project, on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Suffolk.
- 1.2.2 As part of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological investigations at the site, a geophysical survey of the site was conducted by Bartlett Clarke Associates in 2014. Evaluation trenching was subsequently carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2014 and 2017. Remains uncovered during trenching, and informing the migration strategy included:
- a burnt flint mound and pond, presumed to be Bronze Age in date
 - a Roman-era scatter of ditches and pits, represent the remains of a small rural farmstead, along with a possible kiln or oven flue
 - a possible Saxon ditch/early Medieval ditch
 - a small area of medieval settlement in the northeast corner of the site
- 1.2.3 The work is required under Schedule 2, Requirement 9 of the DCO order *Progress Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order 2015*.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- 1.3.1 Excavation will take place in two phases, in two separate parts of the site. These are shown in the plan attached.
- Area 2 on the southern edge of the development site – two small areas totaling 2,250 m²: one centred on the Roman kiln or flue (Trench 41); the other on a large Romano-British ditch, a possible ring ditch identified in the geophysical survey, and a possible Saxon/Early Medieval ditch (Trenches 5 and 45).
 - Area 3a in the north-east corner of the site – two excavation areas totaling 12,550 m². These will focus on the burnt mound and pond (Trench 77), the area of Romano-British pits and ditches (Trenches 76, 80, 84, 85, 86, 89). In the event that significant archaeology is found around the last two areas, the excavation may be expanded.

- Area 3b – an area of medieval ditches around Trench 95, measuring 3,250 m², has been identified for excavation by SCCAS, but may be preserved *in situ*. If this is the case, Drax will produce a separate preservation strategy document for approval by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS). This last area has been marked in green on the plans attached.

1.3.2 Each area will be stripped under archaeological supervision. The site will then be planned, and excavated by hand. Details of the excavation method are detailed below.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

- 1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.
- 1.4.2 If there is significant archaeology identified, particularly in Area 3a, the excavation area may be expanded, in consultation with SCCAS and Drax.
- 1.4.3 Drax is currently reviewing the design of the plant to be constructed in Area 3. It is possible that construction will not be required in Area 3b. In this event, Drax will discuss preserving archaeological remains *in situ* with the SCCAS.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The site (the area within the DCO) lies across two areas of flat agricultural either side of the A140 in in the parish of Yaxley. The excavation areas lie within land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate at approximately 48m OD.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of site comprises sand of the Crag Group Bedrock. Superficial deposits comprise Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) of the Lowestoft Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws information obtained from the following sources:
- Caruth, J. and Goffin, R. 2012. Land south of Hartismere High School Eye, Suffolk EYE 083. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 2012/067.
 - Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2014. Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. Document 35124338B
 - Bartlett, A.DH. 2014. Proposed Gas and Electric Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-2014. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.
 - Clarke, G. 2014. Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology East report 1655
 - Ladd, S. 2014. Historic Filed Boundaries at Ley's Lane & Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Field Boundary Survey. Oxford Archaeology East report 1647
 - Stocks-Morgan, H. 2015. Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk. Oxford Archaeology East report 1742.
 - Gilmour, N. 2017. Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East report 2095.
 - The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 Summary

- 3.2.1 West of the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area of DCO boundary includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic period onwards. These are present as surface finds including Neolithic flint artefacts (YAX 007), a scatter of Roman pottery sherds (YAX 006) and medieval pottery and metalwork (YAX 003; 004). The line of the A140 itself follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.
- 3.2.2 The fields immediately to the north of the development have yielded a large number of finds: Roman pottery, tile and glass; Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval artefacts including a gold coin (YAX 029). The most significant surface find is a collection of metalwork from the Anglo-Saxon period and may be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (YAX 018). Further assets include the field boundaries some of which may have been in continual use since prehistory (YAX 035), and medieval settlement activity in Yaxley (e.g. YAX 001; 020) which may encroach onto the development area.
- 3.2.3 East of the A140, the DCO boundary extends over part of the former Second World War Eye airfield (EYE 072). Immediately north lies Broome Common (TDE 006); a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.
- 3.2.4 Excavations at and around Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye have revealed multi-period remains (EYE 083).

- These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and an extensive Anglo Saxon settlement.
- 3.2.5 An evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of the airfield (EYE 123). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metalling in the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes. Also uncovered were three graves and a horse burial which are potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. These may form a small burial ground for a family group, associated with the settlement site located to the south at Hartismere School.
- Previous archaeological investigations within the DCO boundary***
- 3.2.6 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area in 2014. This identified areas of archaeological potential in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the DCO site (Bartlett 2014). A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the existing field system may have pre-dated the Roman Road (A140) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).
- 3.2.7 The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Saxon, early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit. The Stage 2 evaluation (YAX 040) was and more comprehensive, and revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology across the site
- 3.2.8 The earliest activity is represented by a single prehistoric burnt mound and associated pond feature, which are probably Early Bronze Age in origin. The burnt mound was found immediately below the plough-soil and was associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint covering an area of c. 144m².
- 3.2.9 Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed by the evaluation. The first included a possible kiln or oven flue, and was potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small rural farmstead. Pottery from these two areas spanned the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.
- 3.2.10 Evidence of Early medieval activity was revealed at the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small area of 12th century settlement, the fills of which yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.
- 3.2.11 Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

- 4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, themes more specific aims and research questions can be formulated as follows:
- What date is the burnt mound, and what activities were being conducted on and around it? Is there evidence for the repeated use of the burnt mound?
 - What was the immediate landscape like when the burnt mound was in use?
 - What was the nature of Roman activity in Area 2? Was this an area of industrial activity away from the focus of settlement?
 - What was the status of the Roman settlement in Area 3, and how did this relate to the Roman archaeology in the surrounding landscape?
 - What was the nature of medieval occupation in Area 3? Why is there an abundance of charred cereal from the feature at this location? To what extent can occupation be linked to the medieval Green of Brome Common, and does this help us to understand the origin of the common and the organisation of the surrounding medieval landscape?
- 4.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
 - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
 - Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

5 METHODS

5.1 Event number

- 5.1.1 An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER (ESF25819), and the site code YAX040 will be used for the excavations.

5.2 Excavation method

Excavation standards

- 5.2.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.2.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.2.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.
- 5.2.4 The excavation will also adhere to Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).
- 5.2.5 The excavations will be phased. Those in Area 2 will be completed and backfilled before embarking on those in Area 3.

Pre-commencement

- 5.2.6 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.2.7 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
 - sites for welfare units
 - soil storage areas
 - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 5.2.8 Before spoil stripping occurs a 2m by 2m chequerboard grid will be set out across the ploughsoil above the burnt mound in Area 3b. 10 litres of ploughsoil from each square will be collected and dry-sieved to record the weight and density of burnt flint in this horizon.

Soil stripping

- 5.2.9 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.2.10 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.2.11 Topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stored separately, to minimise mixing of soil horizons.
- 5.2.12 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.2.13 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.
- 5.2.14 Spoil will be stored beside excavation areas, at a safe working distance. The location will be mindful of the need to potentially expand excavation areas (see Section 1.4.2).
- 5.2.15 No machinery will be allowed to tack over excavation area until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Hand excavation

- 5.2.16 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.2.17 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.2.18 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCC Archaeology Service that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.2.19 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	Proportion
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

- 5.2.20 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.
- 5.2.21 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.
- 5.2.22 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCC Archaeology Service, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.
- 5.2.23 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.3 Human remains

- 5.3.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, Suffolk Coroner, and the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed immediately.
- 5.3.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.4 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.4.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 5.4.2 Metal detecting will be conducted by Steve Critchley on behalf of OA East.
- 5.4.3 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

- 5.4.4 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.
- 5.4.5 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and Suffolk Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.5.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

- 5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.5.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

- 5.5.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.5.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.5.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.
- 5.5.8 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.5.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.5.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

- 5.5.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

- 5.5.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.
- 5.5.13 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.6 Backfilling

- 5.6.1 Once SCC Archaeology Service has inspected the site and confirmed that the site has been excavated to its standards, the excavation areas will be backfilled.
- 5.6.2 The Area 2 excavations will be completed and backfilled before the Area 3 excavations begin (see Section 5.2.5).

5.7 Post-excavation processing

- 5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

- 5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),
- Procedures for finds handling**
- 5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
 - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where directed to discard on site by the SCC Archaeology Service.
- 5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.
- 5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

- 5.9.1 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.9.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits, or any feature thought to be have a good environmental potential. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.
- 5.9.3 The burnt mound will be intensively sampled. A 2m by 2m chequerboard grid will; be set out across the burnt mound deposits (as far as possible corresponding to the one set up on the plough soil – see Section 5.2.8) 10 liter samples will be taken and processed from each square.
- 5.9.4 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.
- 5.9.5 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).
- 5.9.6 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.
- 5.9.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).
- 5.9.8 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- 6.1.2 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.1.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 6.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 6.2.2 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
 - full list of contents
 - a non-technical summary of the findings
 - a description of the geology and topography of the area
 - a description of the methodologies used
 - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
 - tables summarising features and artefacts
 - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
 - selected sections of excavated features
 - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
 - relevant photographs of features and the site
 - a discussion of the findings and their significance
 - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
 - an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
 - a bibliography of all reference material
 - the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Analysis Report and Publication

- 6.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the SCCAS), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 6.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 6.3.4 If the SCC Archaeology Service requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History. If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the SCC Archaeology Service may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.

6.4 Draft and final reports

- 6.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the SCC Archaeology Service for comment.
- 6.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.5 OASIS

- 6.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 6.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the SCCAS *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017)
- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Archive contents

- 7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
 - ecofacts
 - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
 - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
 - a printed copy of the Written Brief
 - a printed copy of the WSI
 - a printed copy of all reports
 - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council Stores, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive.
- 7.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Council Stores. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the SCC Archaeology Service before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1.1 Fieldwork in Area 2 is expected to take approximately 4 weeks to strip, excavate, and backfill. This will be completed first.
- 8.1.2 Fieldwork in Area 3 is expected to take seven weeks to strip, excavate and backfill, if just the areas of Roman Archaeology and the burnt mound are required. If the area around Trench 95 is also required, and additional two weeks will be required.
- 8.1.3 This timetable is based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.
- 8.1.4 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 8.1.5 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within 2 years of completing fieldwork.
- 8.1.6 The project archive will be deposited within 18 months of delivering the final report, unless the SCCAS requires further excavation on the site.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

- 9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
 - 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
 - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
 - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Dr Matt Brudenell. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.
- 9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

- 9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Dr Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).
- 9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Outreach and Public Engagement

- 10.1.1 OA East will work with the Drax communication team to help deliver public benefit from the scheme relating to archaeology. This may take the form of press releases, presentations or a possible site open day (if suitable). The results of the excavation will be promoted via talks offered to the Hartismere School and Mellis primary school, and the Stradbroke & Eye Family History Group.

10.2 Monitoring

- 10.2.1 The SCC Archaeology Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.2.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Drax Power Limited), Oxford Archaeology East and the SCC Archaeology Service will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.3 Insurance

- 10.3.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.4 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 10.4.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.5 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 10.5.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 10.5.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 10.5.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected

wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.6 Site Security

- 10.6.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.7 Access

- 10.7.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

10.8 Site Preparation

- 10.8.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.9 Site offices and welfare

- 10.9.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.
- 10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford

Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



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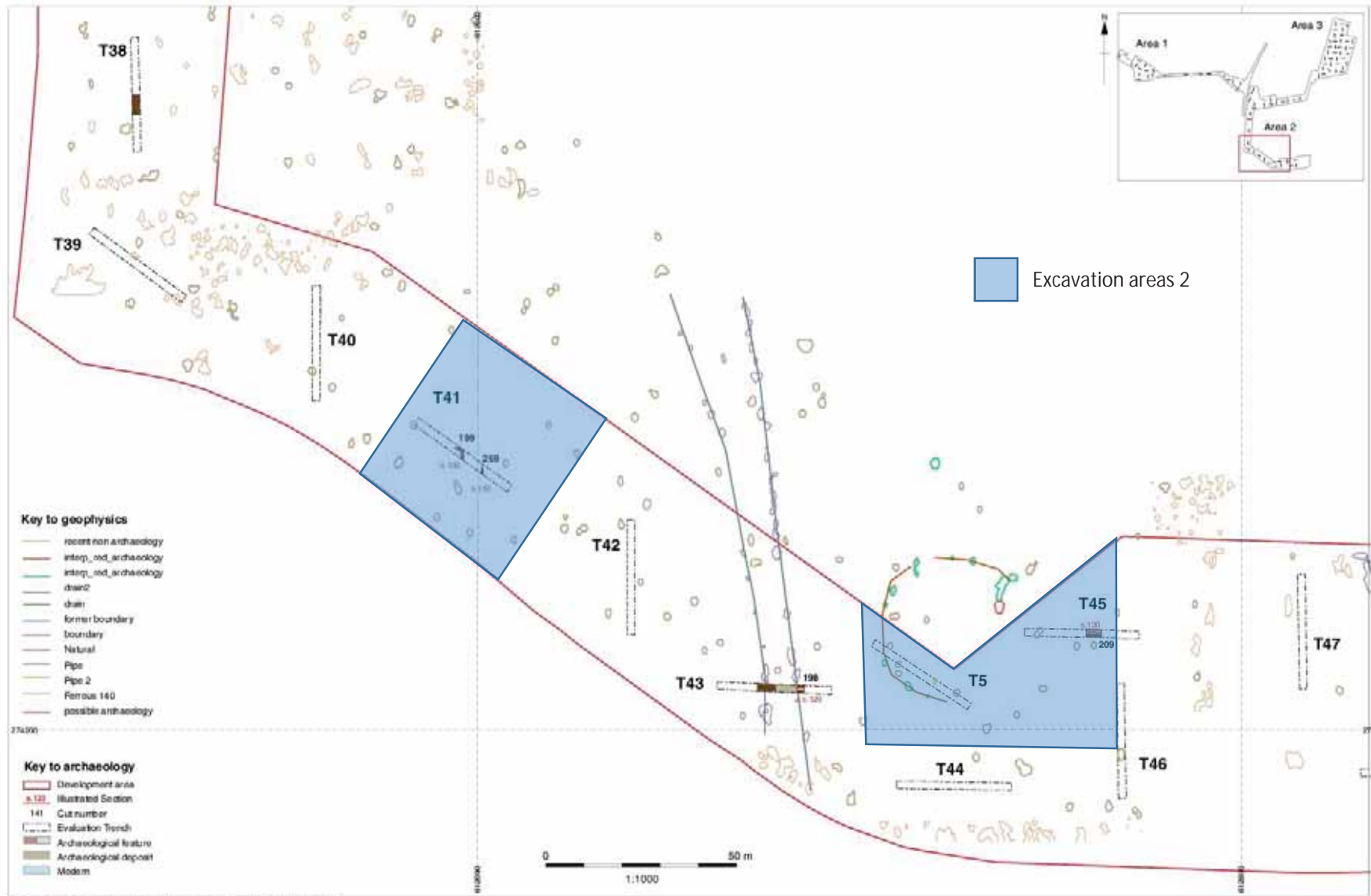


Figure 10: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:1000



Figure 21B: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:1000

APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-344885		
Project Name	Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk: full report		
Start of Fieldwork	25/09/17	End of Fieldwork	20/03/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	YAX040	Planning App. No.	Development Consent Order 2015
HER Number	ESF25819	Related Numbers	XSFEAI17

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Industrial
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits) | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input checked="" 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	Period	Object	Period
Pond	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)	Pottery, human and animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit and ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ring gully	Iron Age -Roman		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Eye, Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk	
Parish	Yaxley	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	1.9 ha	
National Grid Ref	TM 1255 7461	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham

Project Design Originator	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Tom Collie (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	YAX040
Digital Archive	SCC Stores	YAX040
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	YAX040

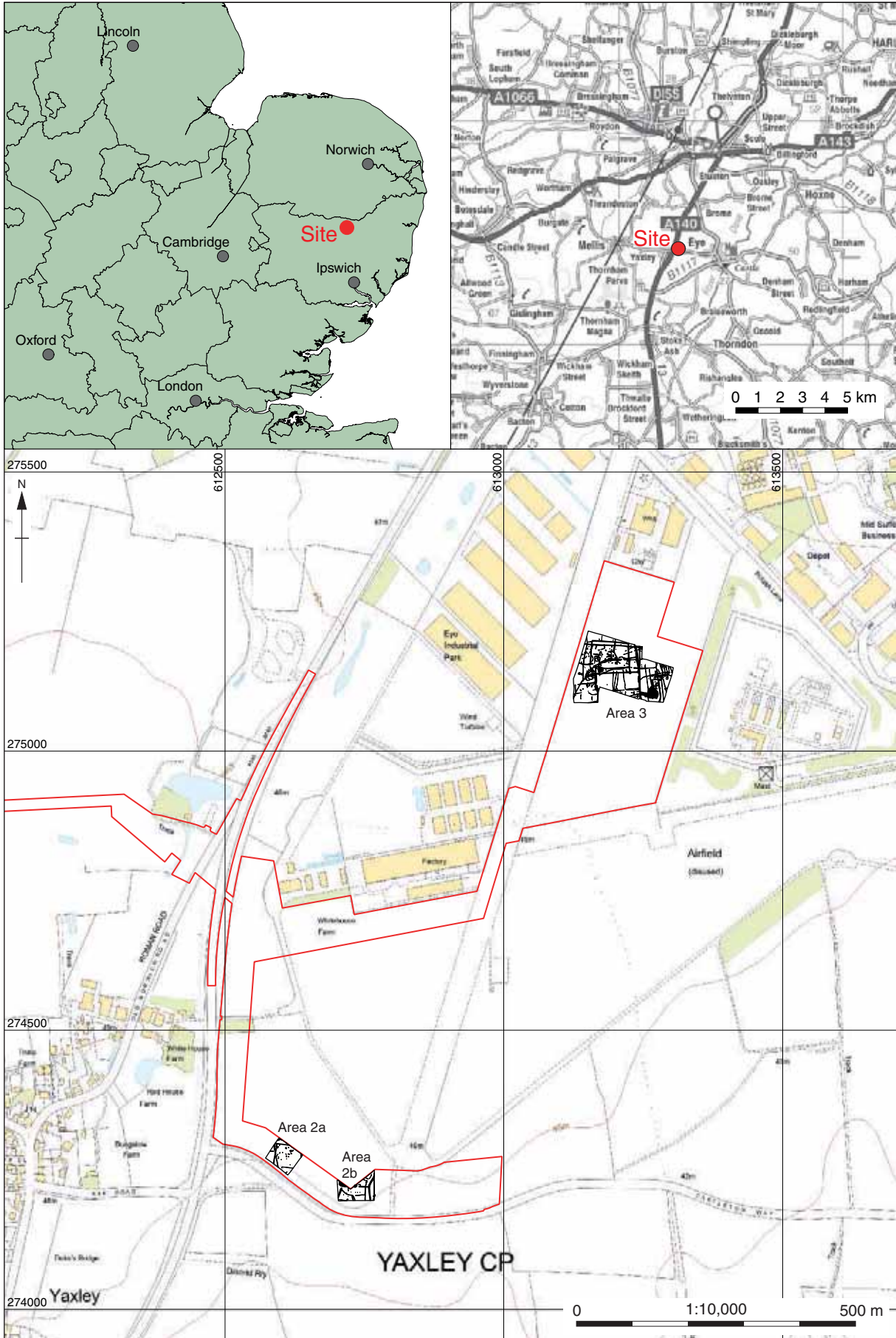
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation areas (black) in development area (red)

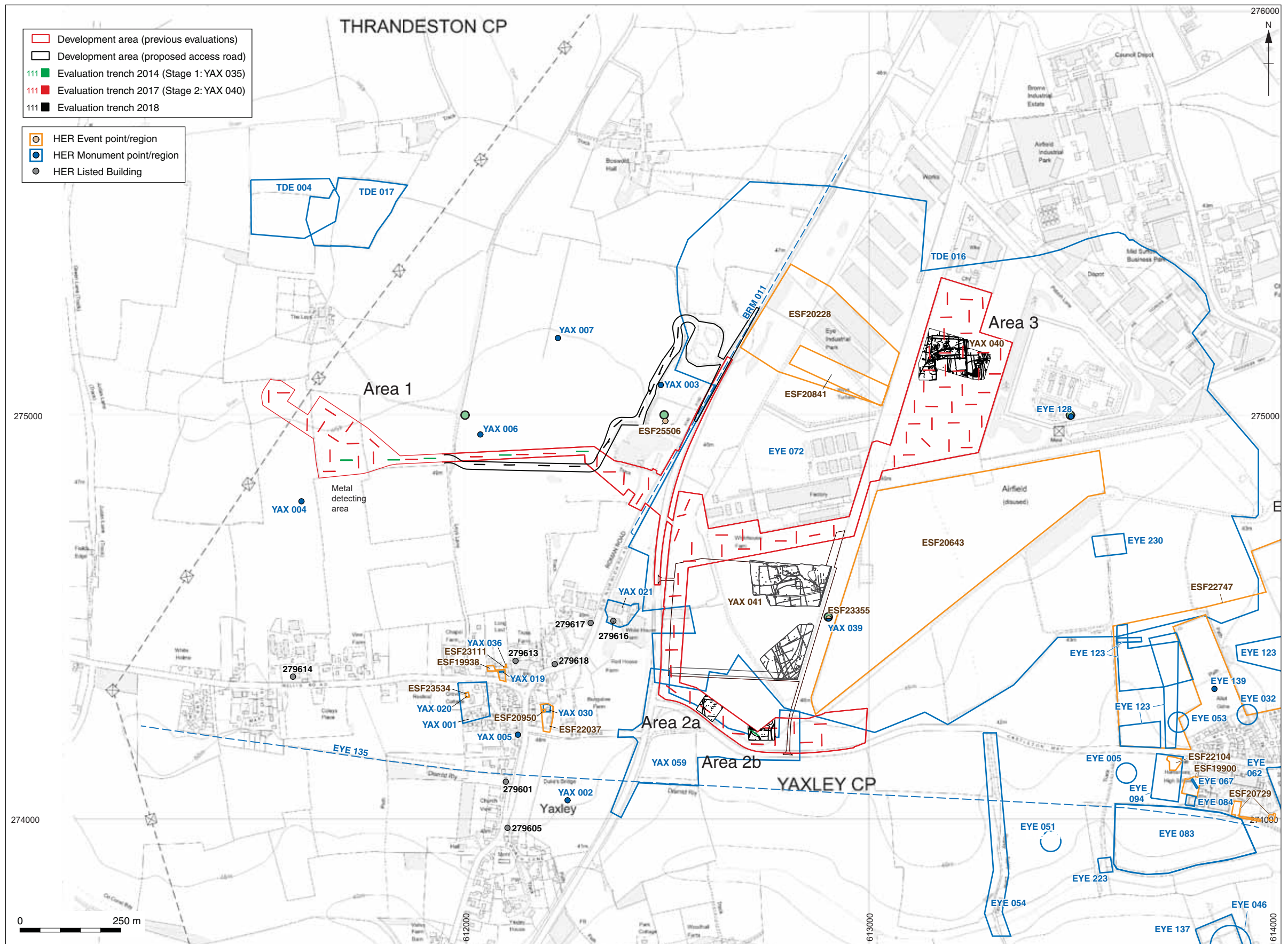


Figure 2: Site location, HER record entries and fieldwork areas. Scale 1:10,000

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Figure 3: Geophysical survey results of Eye airfield and surrounding area

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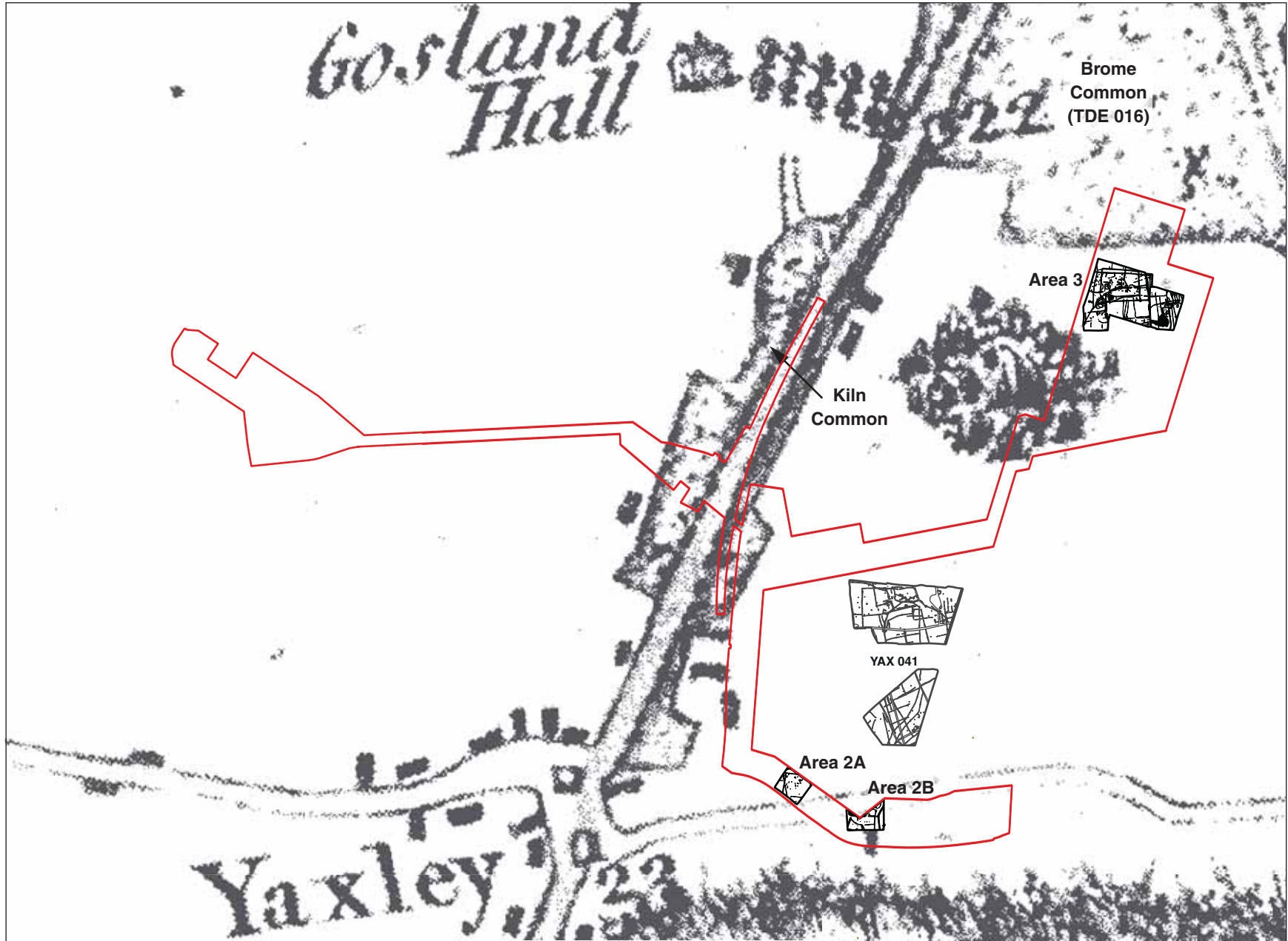


Figure 4: Development area and excavation areas in approximate relationship to Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk

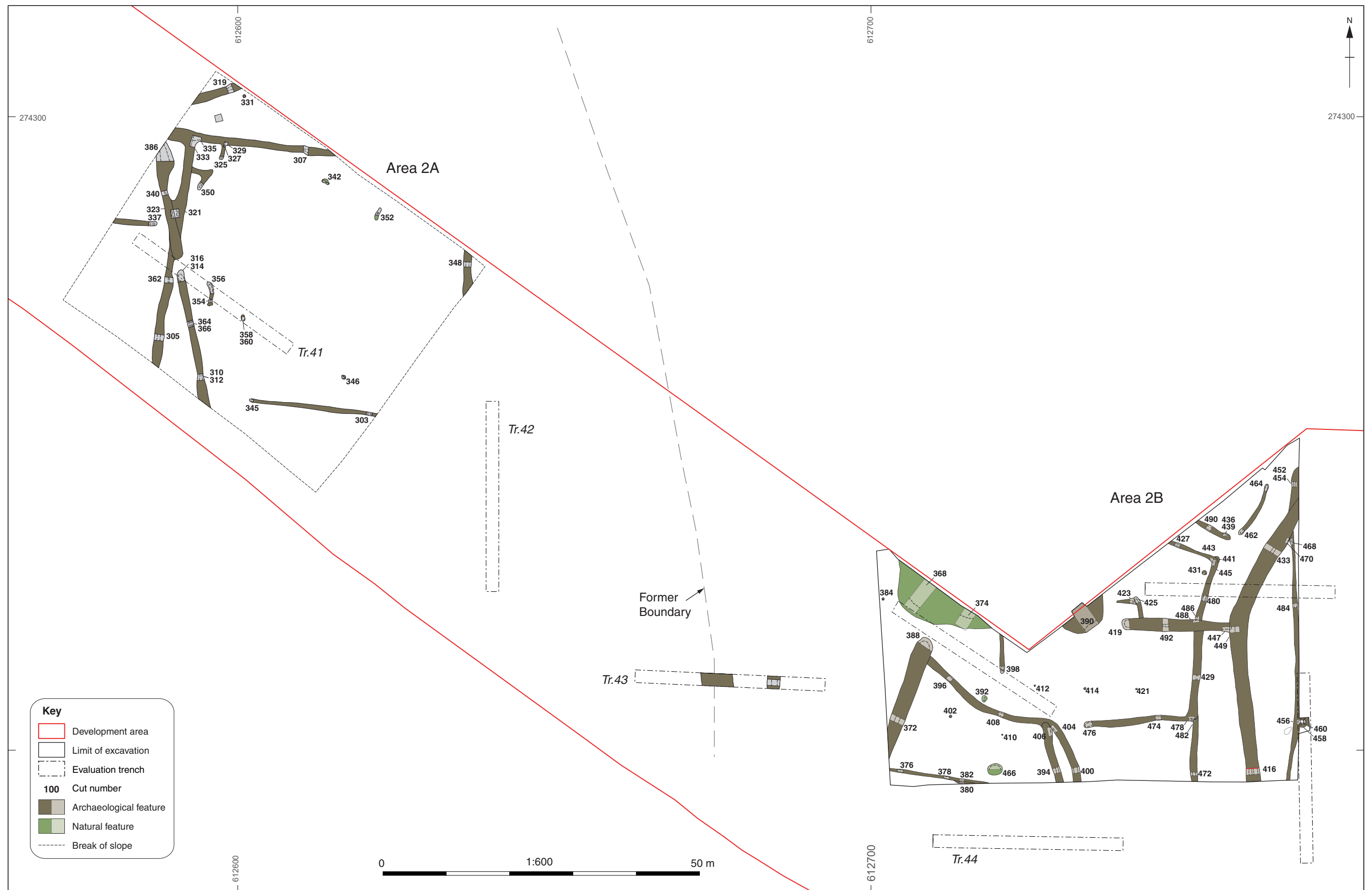


Figure 5: Unphased plan of archaeological features in Areas 2a and 2b

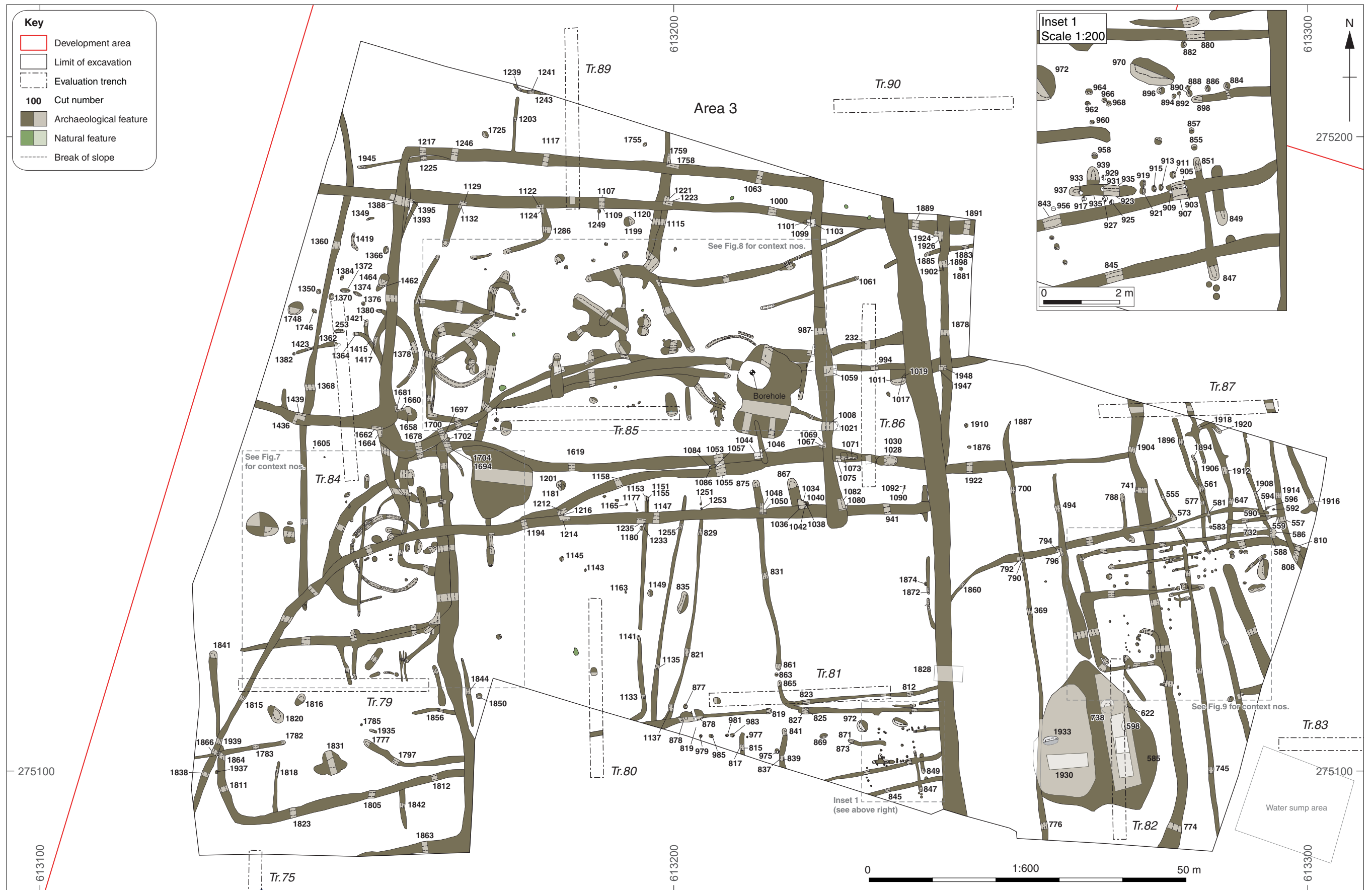


Figure 6: Unphased plan of archaeological features in Area 3



Figure 7: Unphased plan of archaeological features in Area 3

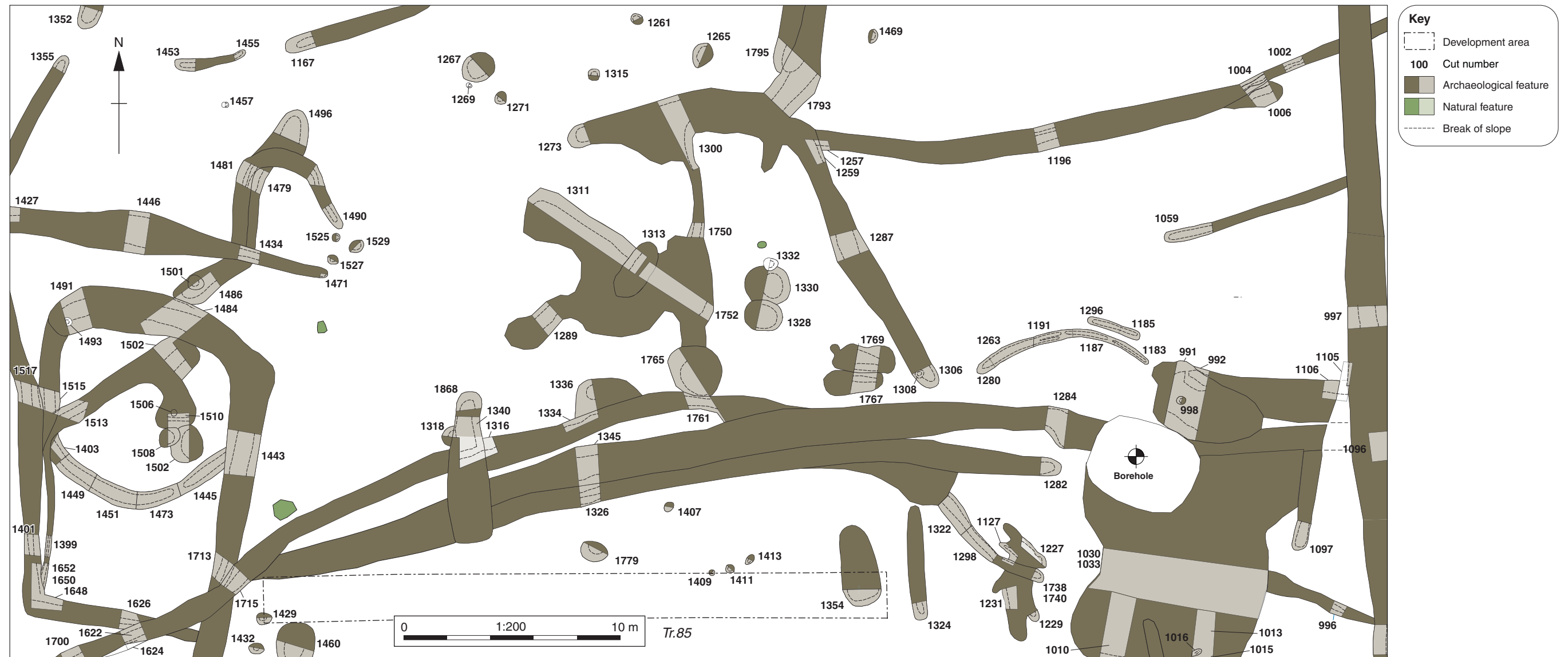






Figure 8: Unphased plan of archaeological features in Area 3



Figure 9: Unphased plan of archaeological features in Area 3

Key

-  Limit of excavation
-  100 Cut number
-  Archaeological feature
-  Break of slope

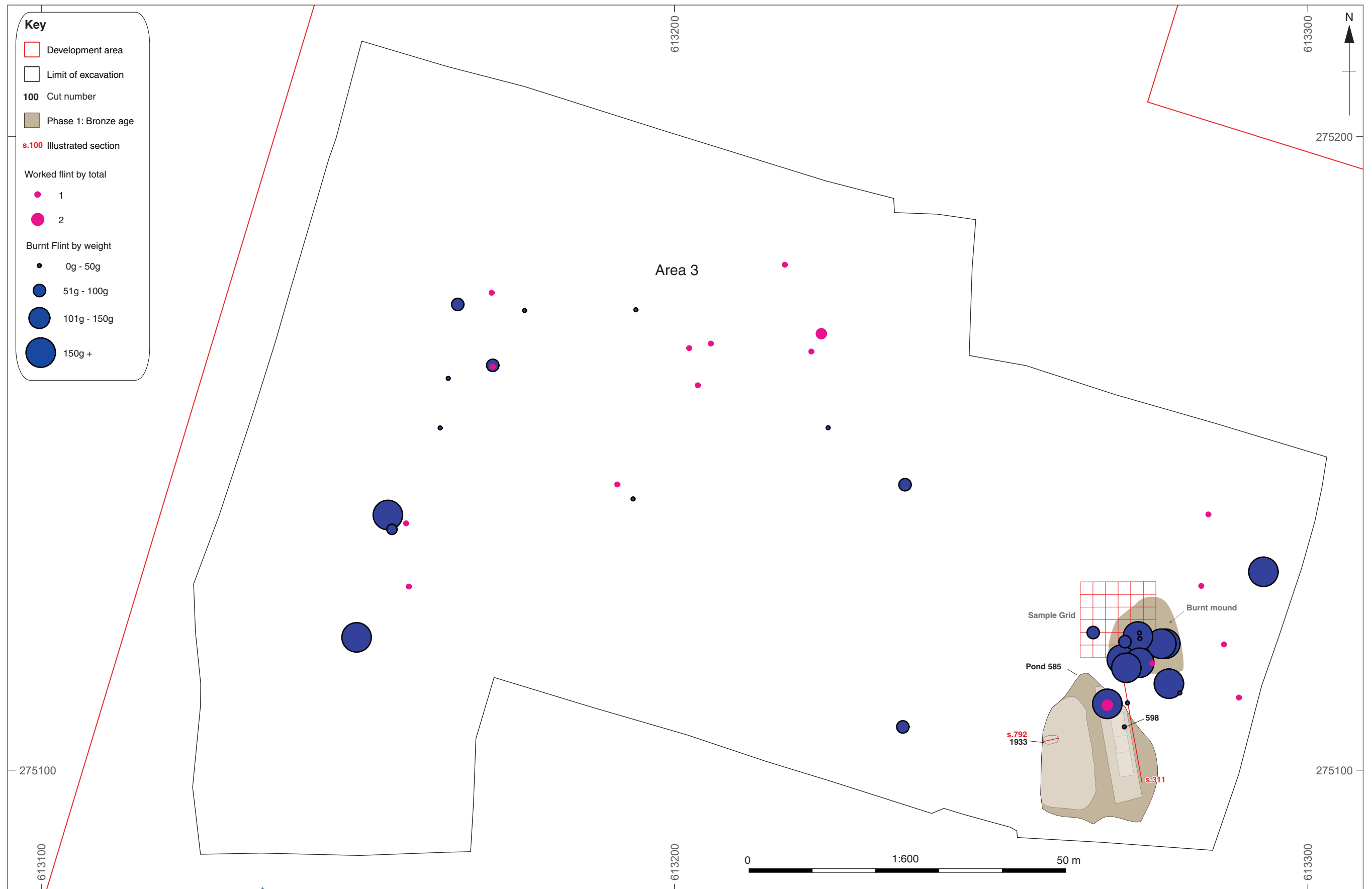


Figure 10: Phase 1: Bronze Age, Area 3, with distribution of burnt flint by weight and count and worked flint by count found across Area 3

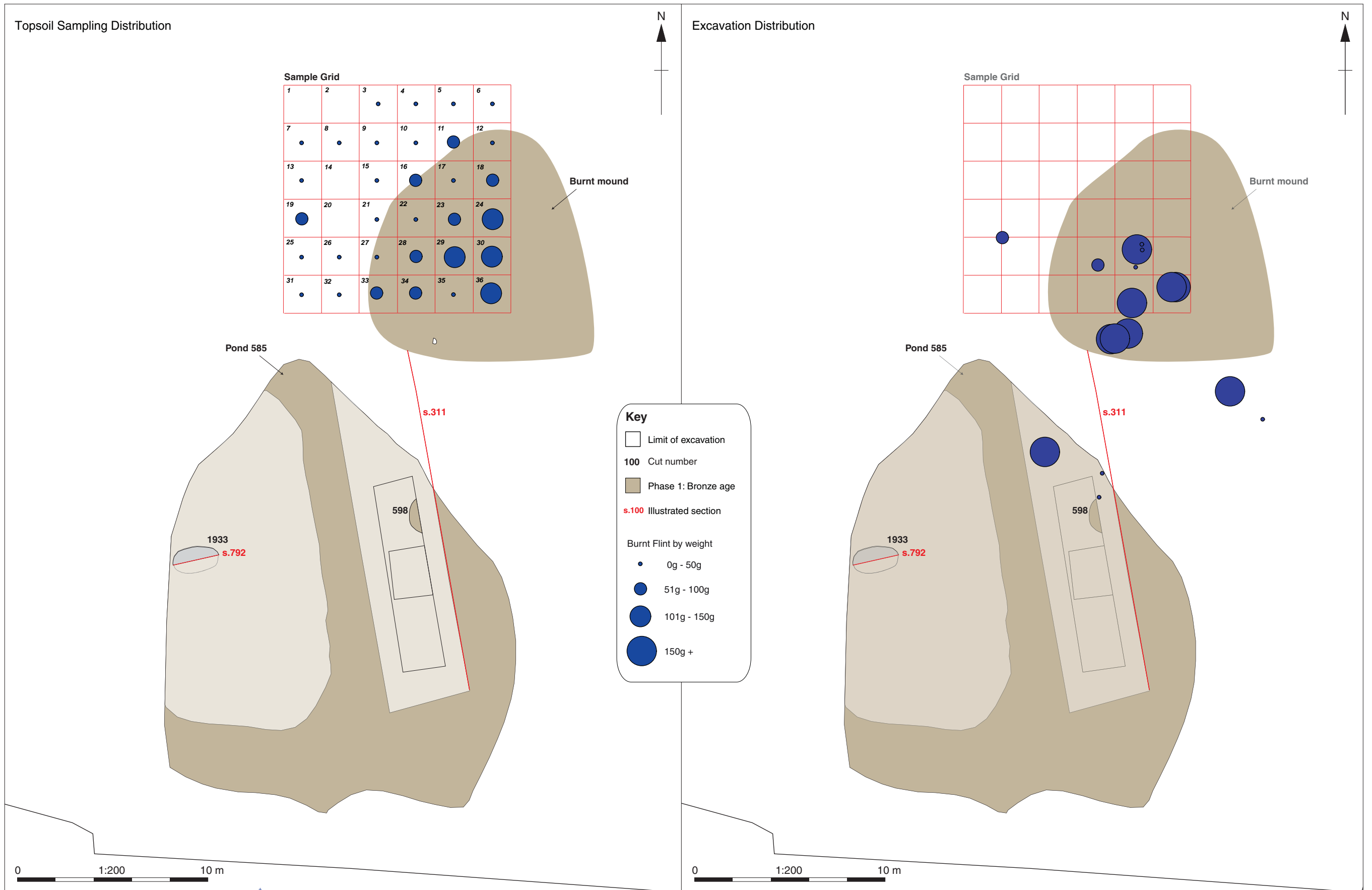


Figure 11: Phase 1: detail of burnt mound area, showing burnt flint by weight in topsoil survey grid (left) and burnt flint by weight found in features of all phases (right)

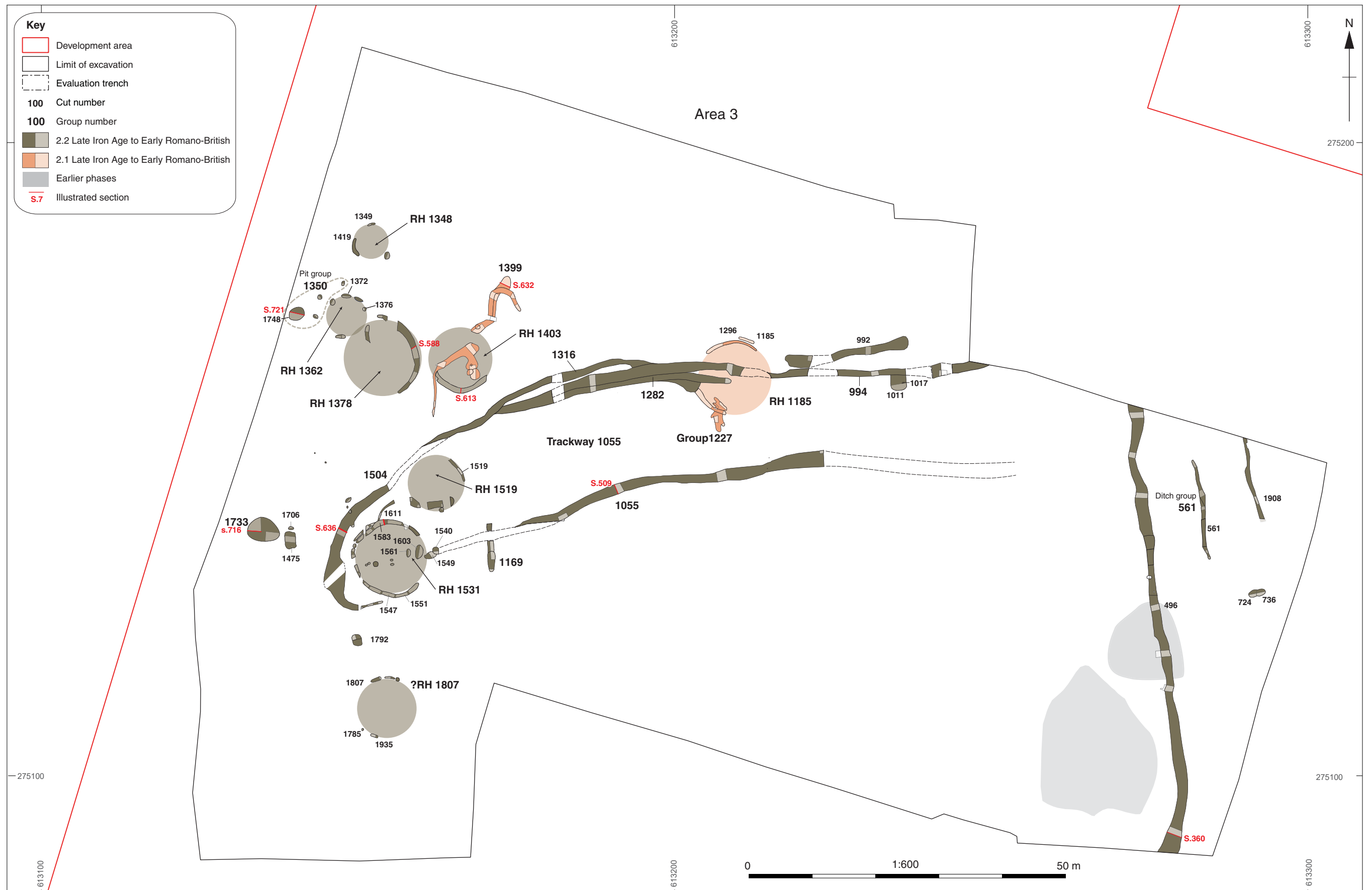


Figure 12: Phase 2.1-2.2: Early Romano-British, Area 3

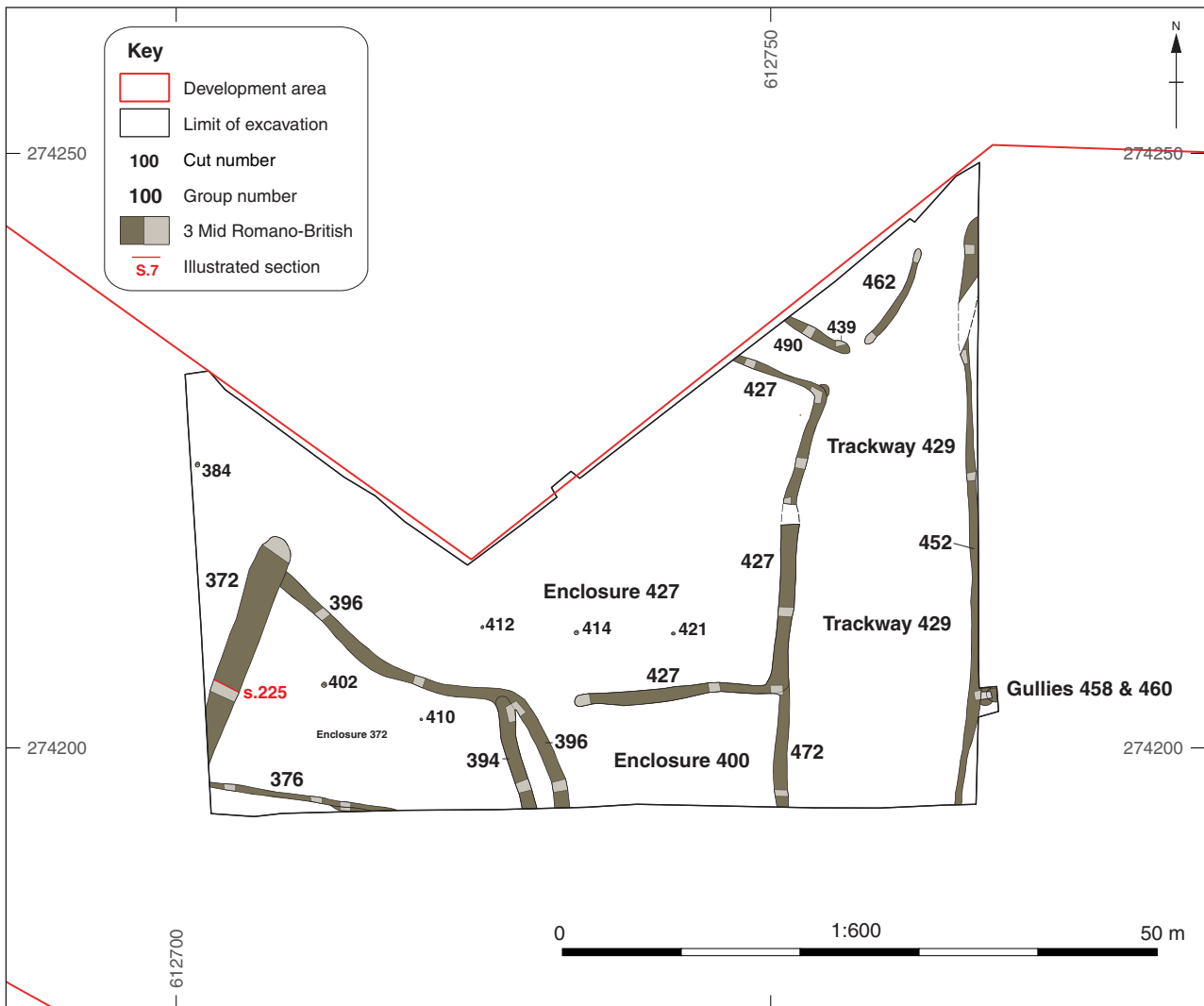


Figure 13: Phase 3: Mid Romano-British, Area 2B

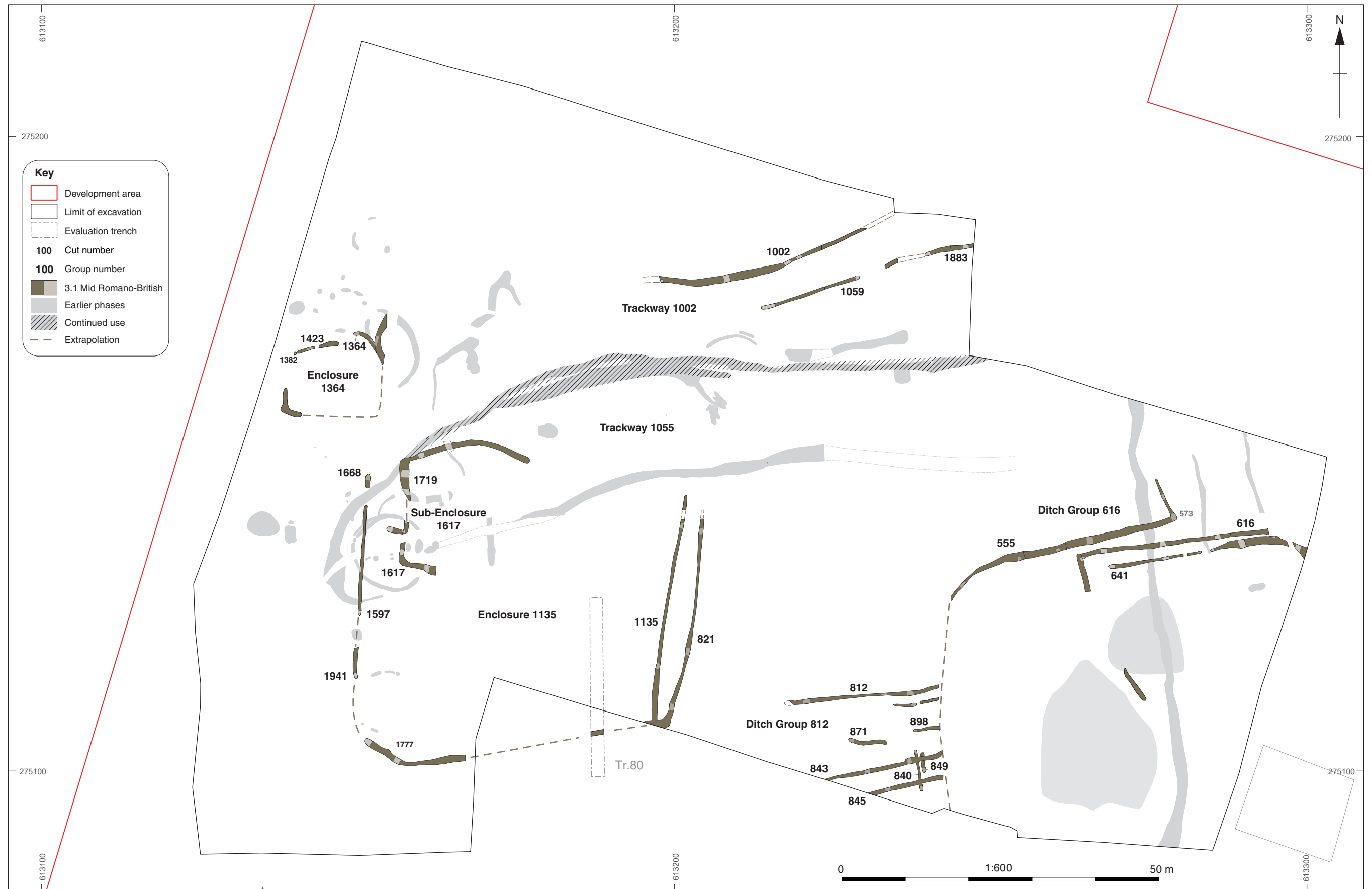


Figure 14: Phase 3.1: Mid Romano-British, Area 3



Figure 15: Phase 3.2: Mid Romano-British, Area 3

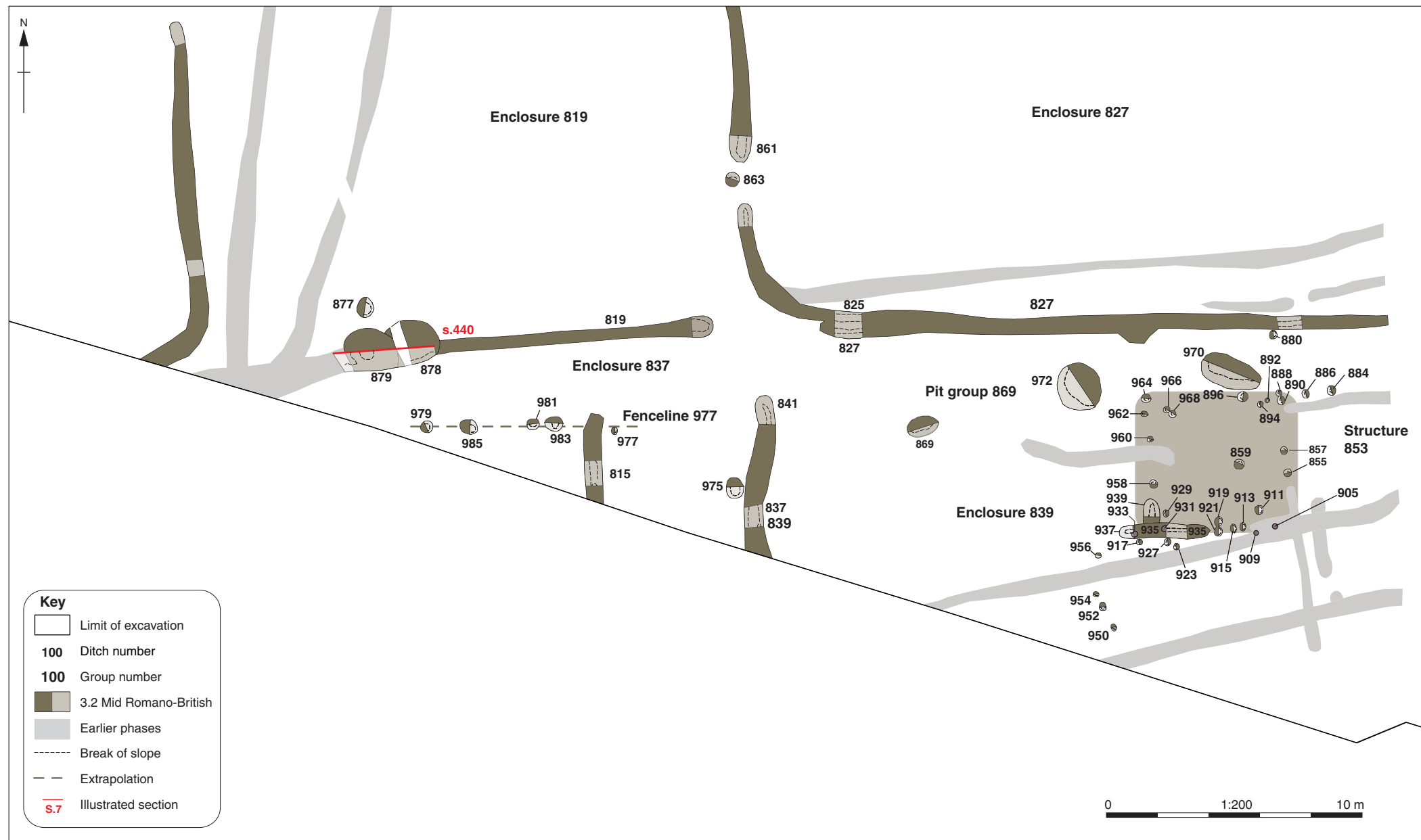


Figure 16: Phase 3.2: detail of Enclosure 837 with Fence line 977 and Enclosure 839 with Structure 853, Area 3

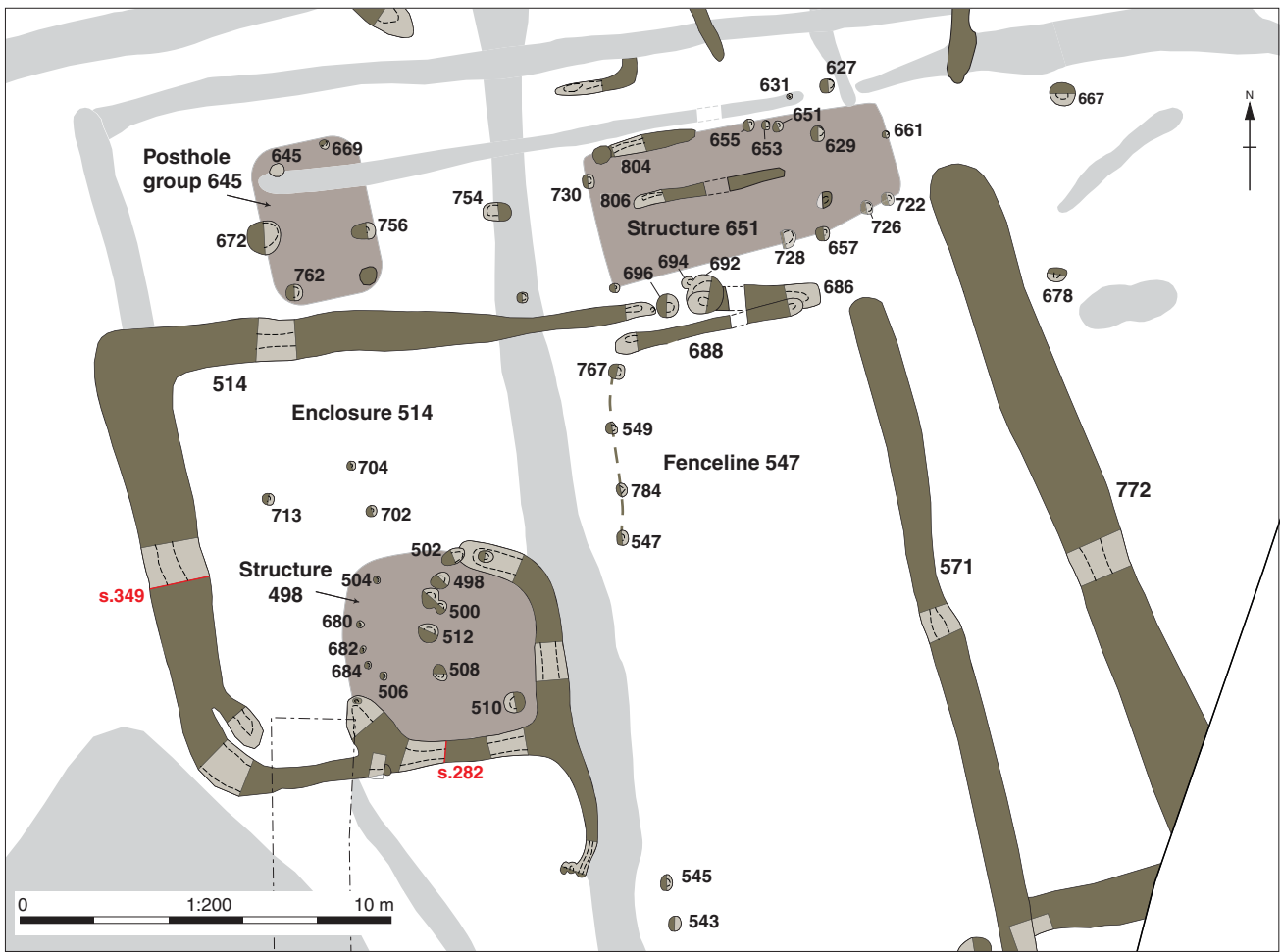


Figure 17: Phase 3.2: detail of Enclosure 837 with Fence line 977 and Enclosure 839 with Structure 853, Area 3

Key

- Limit of excavation
- 100** Ditch number
- 100** Group number
- 3.2 Mid Romano-British
- Earlier phases
- Break of slope
- Extrapolation
- Illustrated section

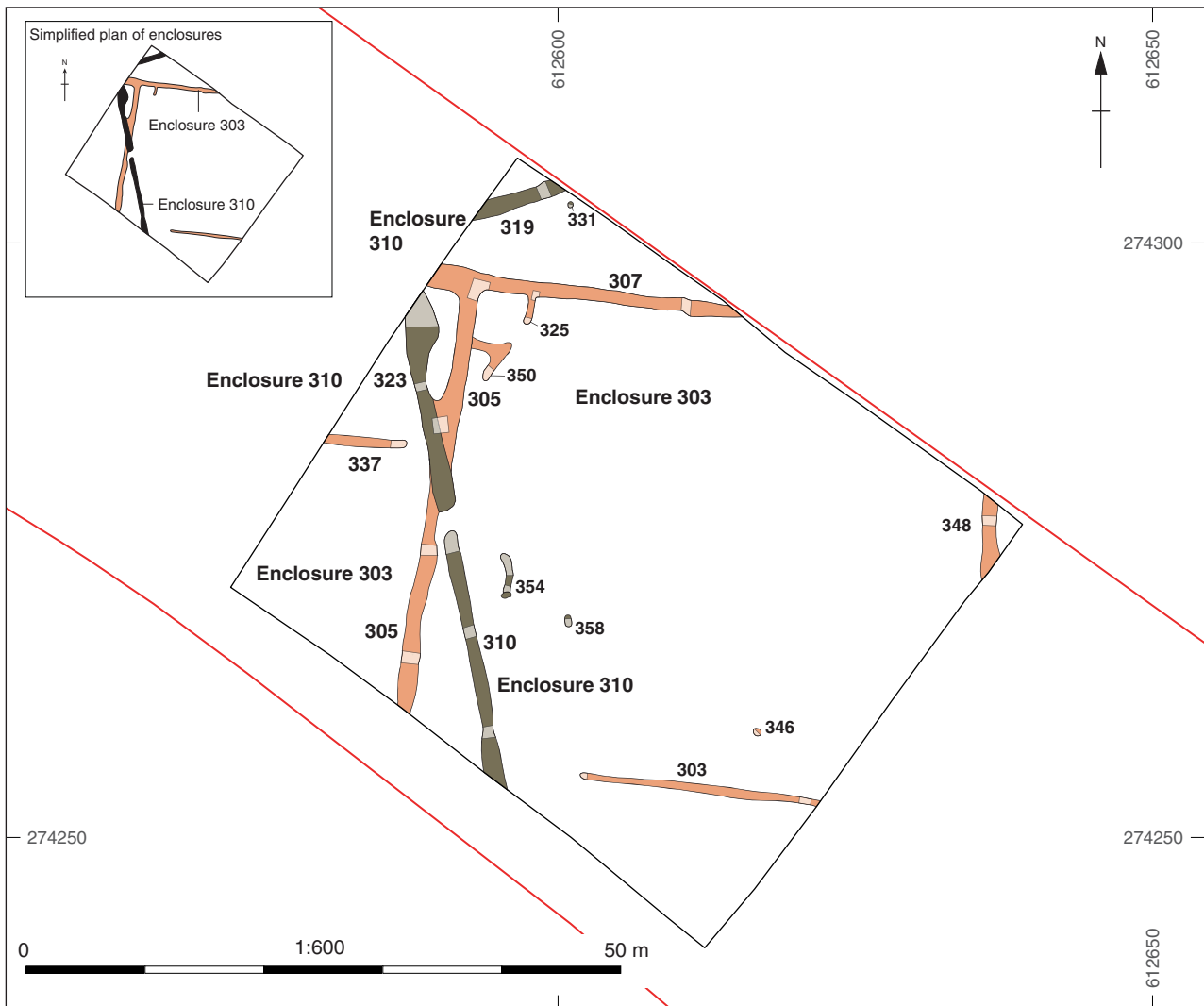






Figure 18: Phase 4.1-4.2: Mid to Late Romano-British, Area 2A

Key

-  Development area
-  Evaluation trench
- 100** Cut number
- 100** Group number
-  4.2 Mid to Late Romano-British
-  4.1 Mid to Late Romano-British

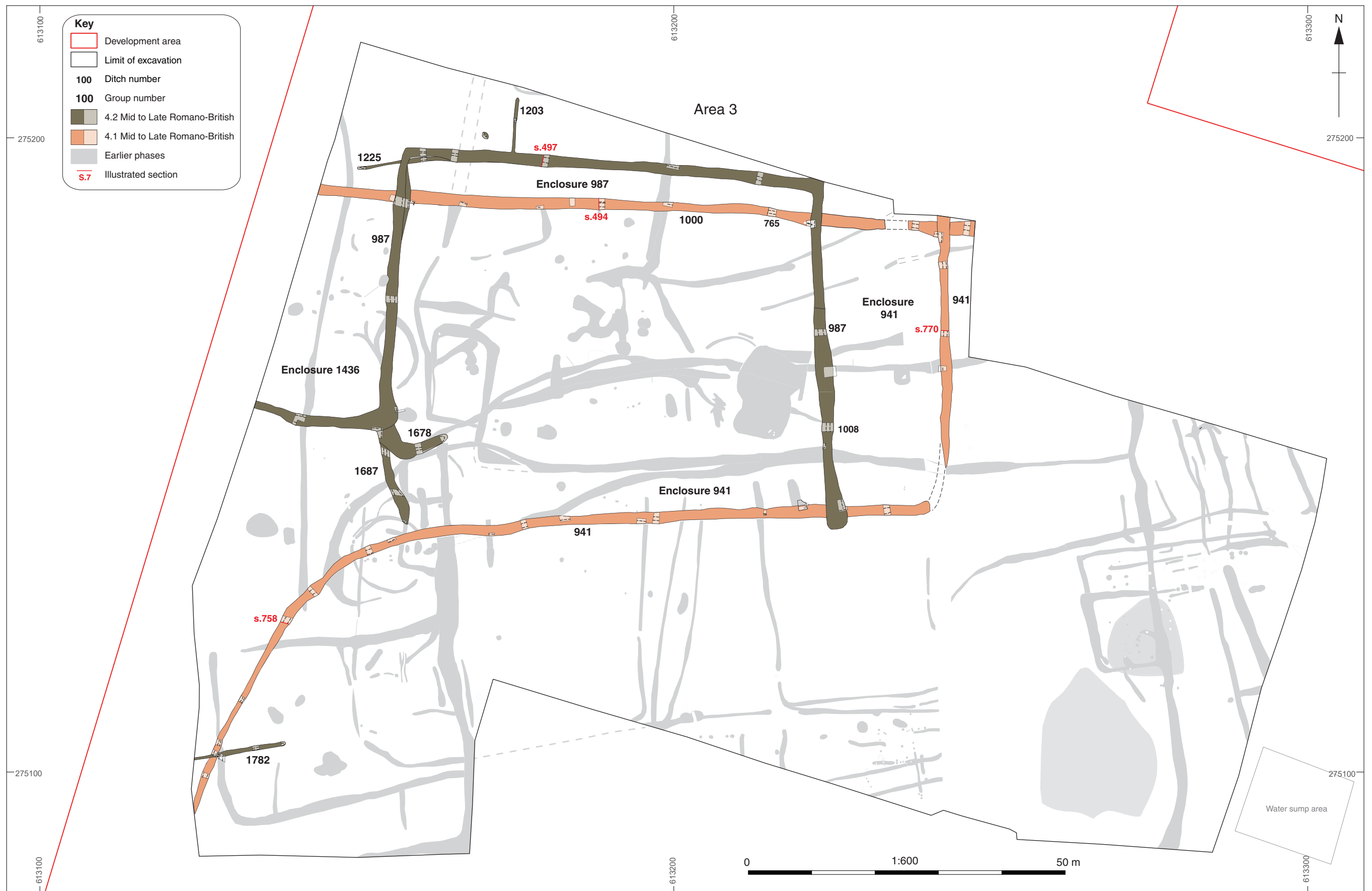


Figure 19: Phase 4.1-4.2: Mid to Late Romano-British, Area 3

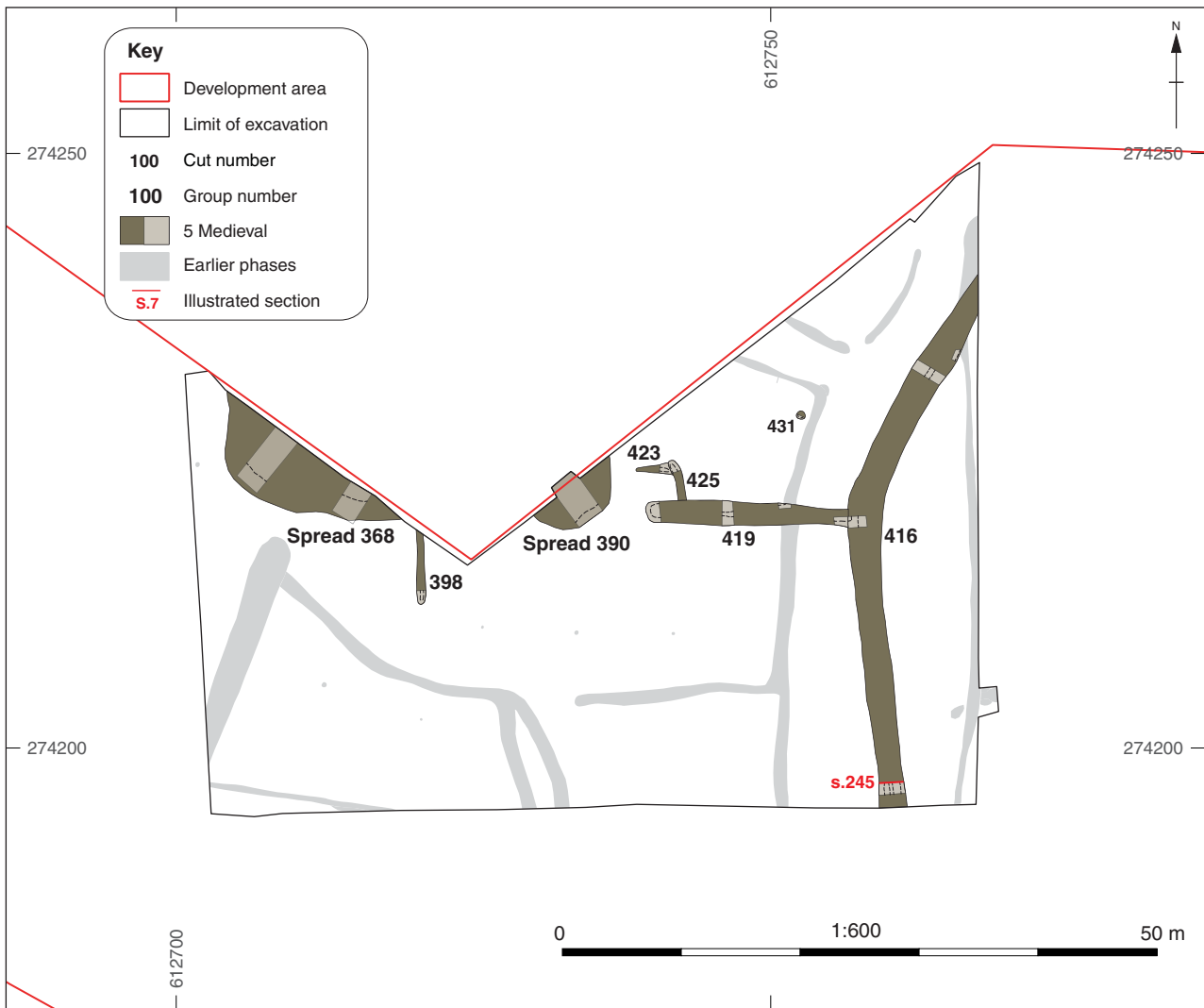


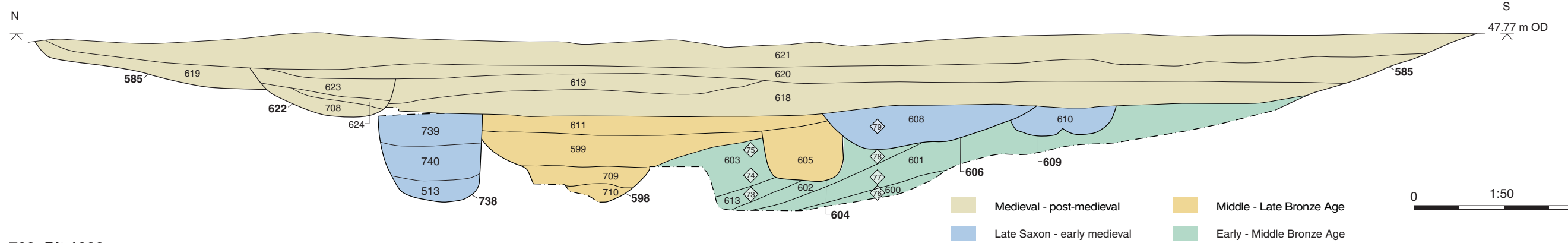
Figure 20: Phase 5: medieval and post medieval, Area 2B



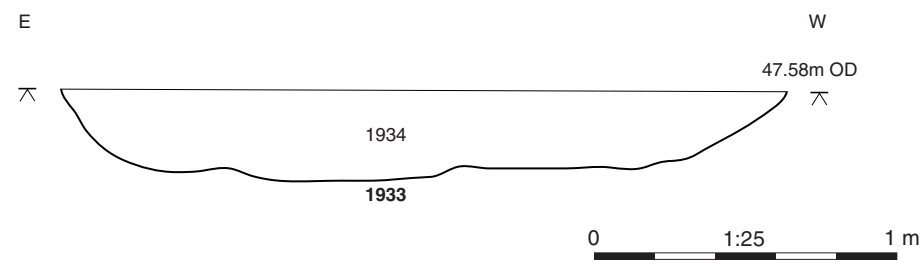
Figure 21: Phase 5: medieval and post medieval, Area 3

PHASE 1

Section 311: Pond 585



Section 792: Pit 1933

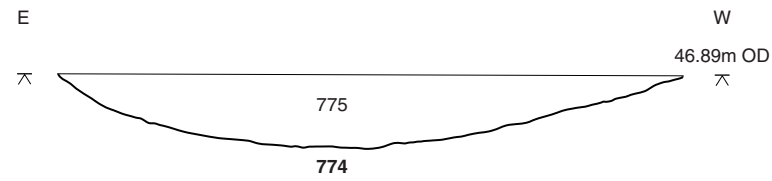


Key

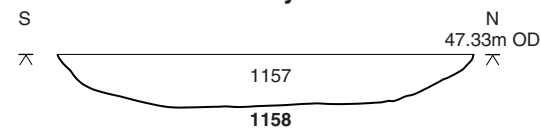
- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit Horizon
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Stone
- Pottery
- # Charcoal
- 30.10m OD Level
- ◇ Sample Number
- Column Sample

PHASE 2

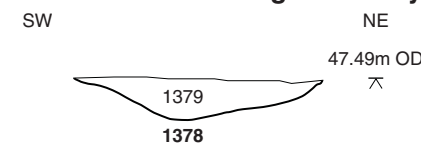
Section 360: Ditch 496



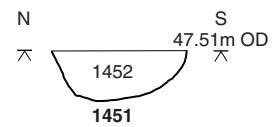
Section 509: Trackway ditch 1055



Section 588: Roundgully 1378



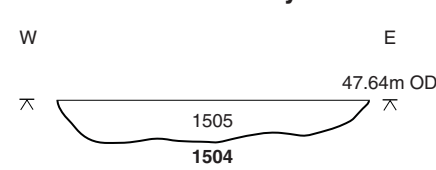
Section 613: Roundhouse Gully 1403



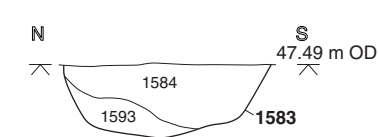
Section 632: Feature Group 1399



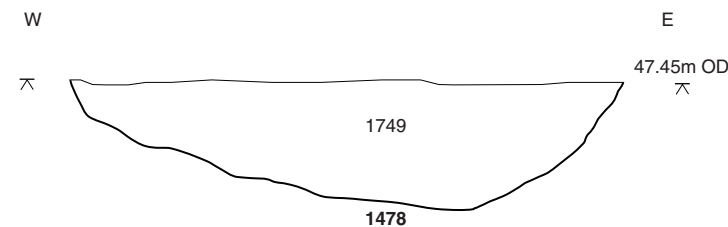
Section 636: Trackway ditch 1504



Section 664: Roundhouse Gully 1531



Section 721: Pit 1478



Section 716: Waterhole 1733

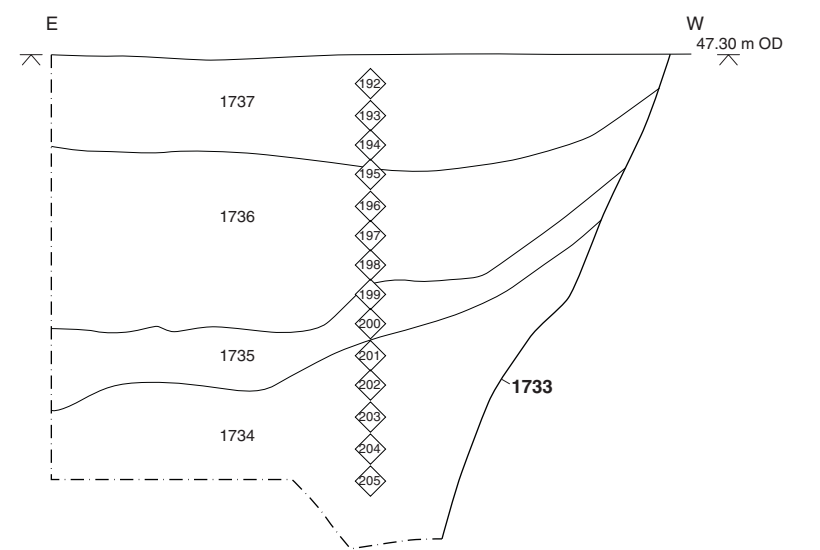


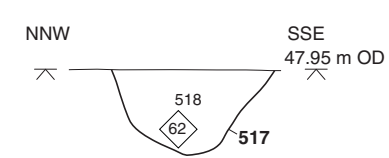
Figure 22: Selected section drawings from Phase 1 and 2

PHASE 3

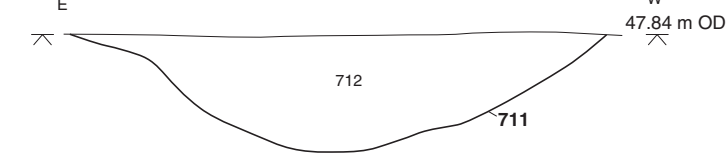
Section 225: Ditch 372



Section 282: Ditch 514



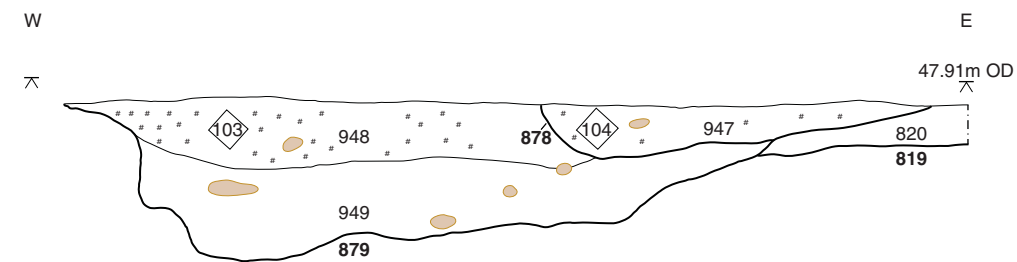
Section 349: Ditch 514



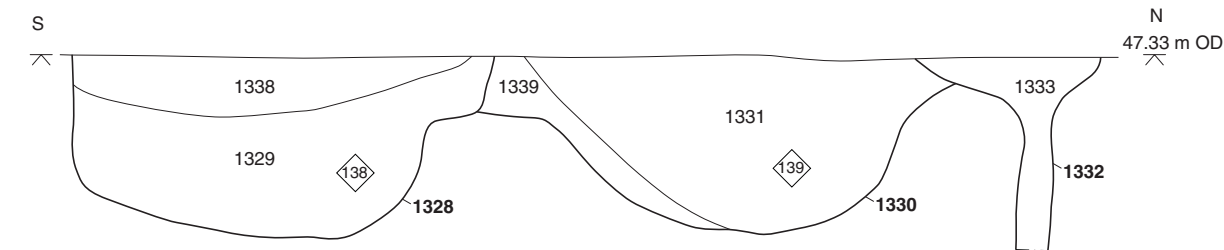
Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit Horizon
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Stone
- Pottery
- # Charcoal
- 30.10m OD Level
- 6 Sample Number
- Column Sample

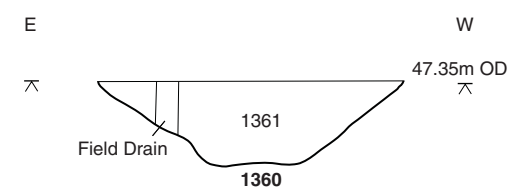
Section 440: Pits 878 and 879



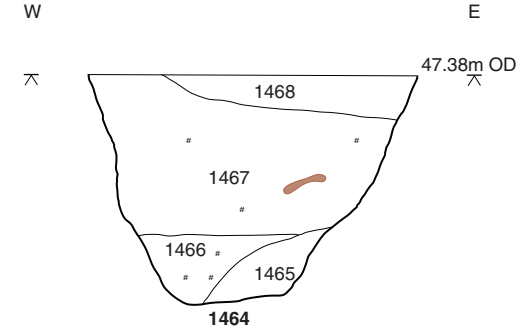
Section 568: Pits 1328 and 1330



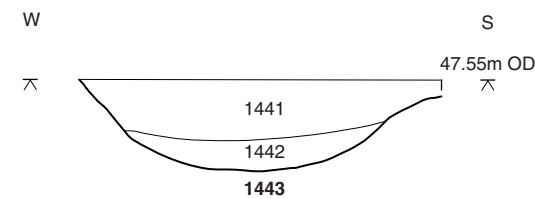
Section 579: Ditch 1360



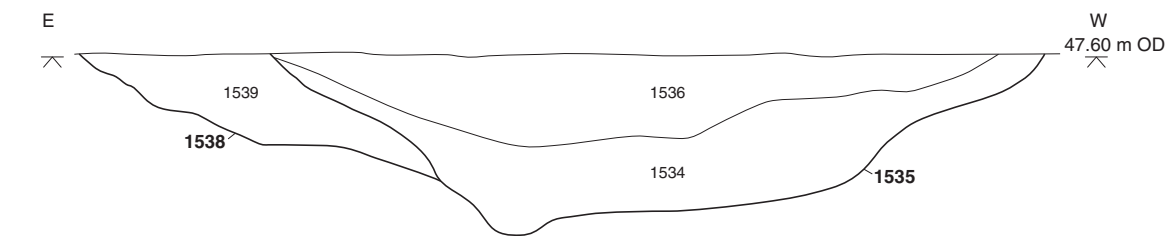
Section 619: Pit 1464



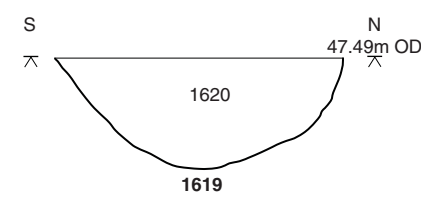
Section 624: Ditch 1443



Section 648: 1538 and 1159



Section 680: Ditch 1053



Section 737: Ditch 1115



Figure 23: Selected section drawings from Phase 3

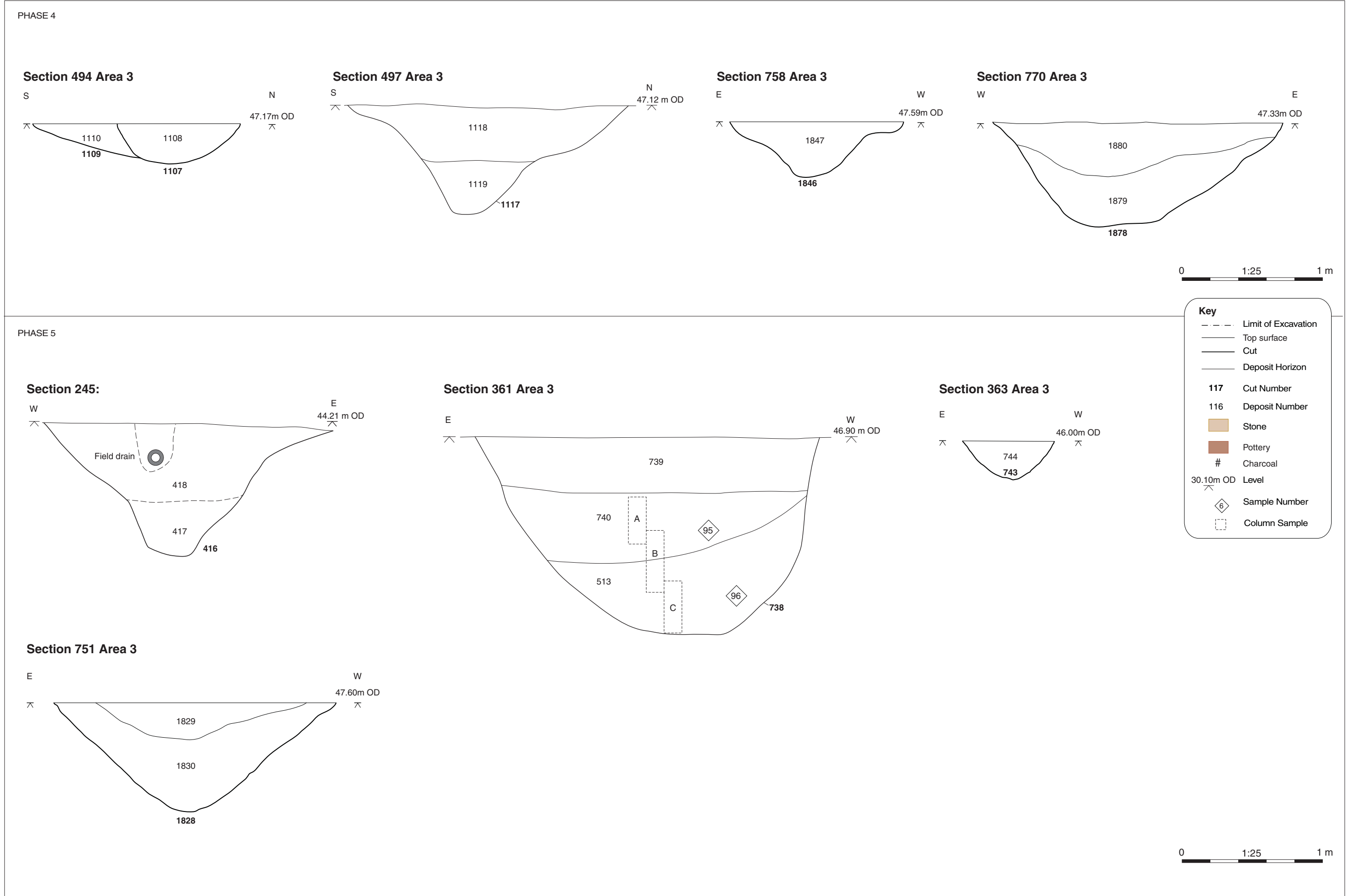


Figure 24: Selected section drawings from Phase 4 and 5

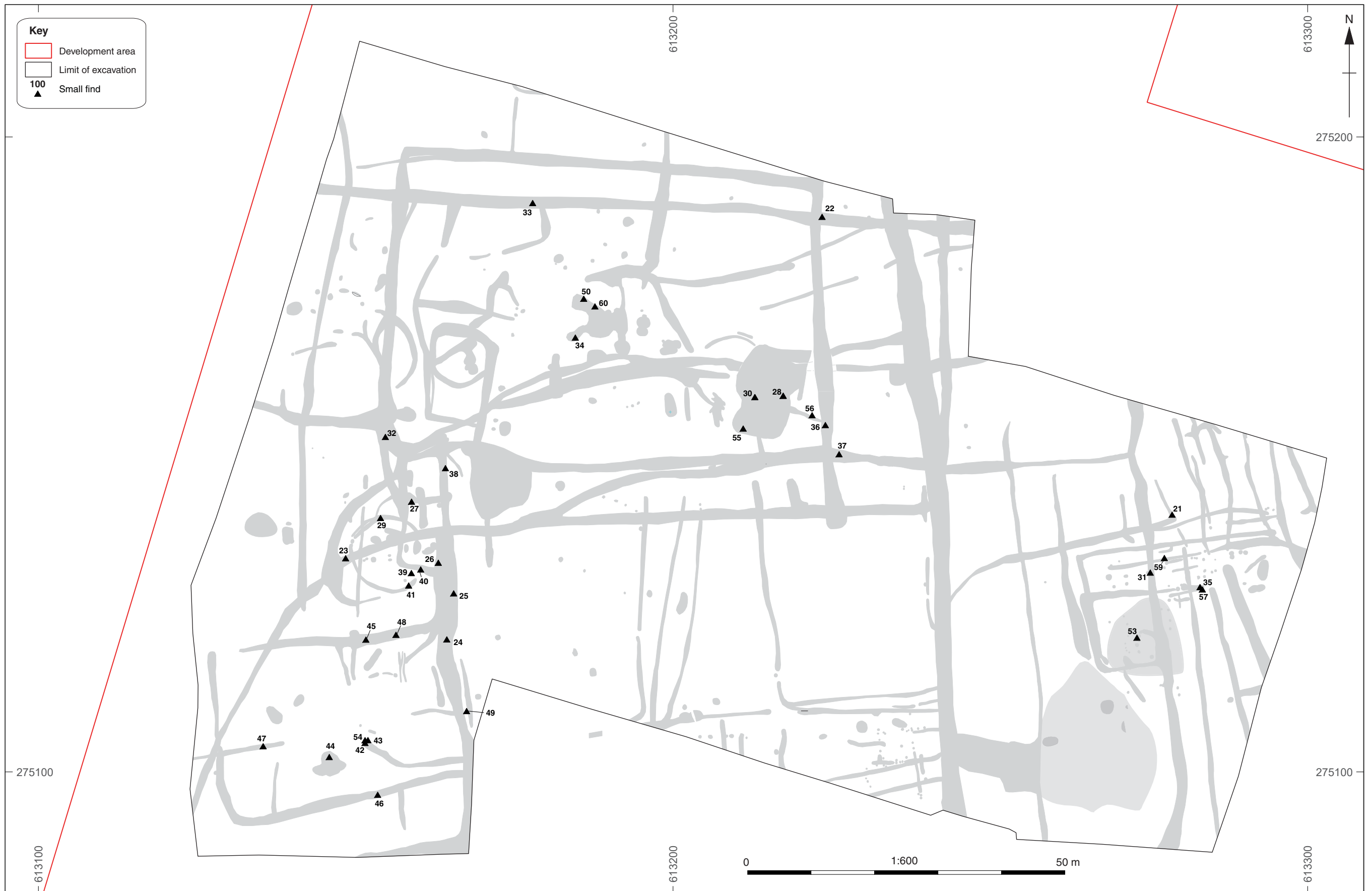


Figure 25: Small finds location, Area 3

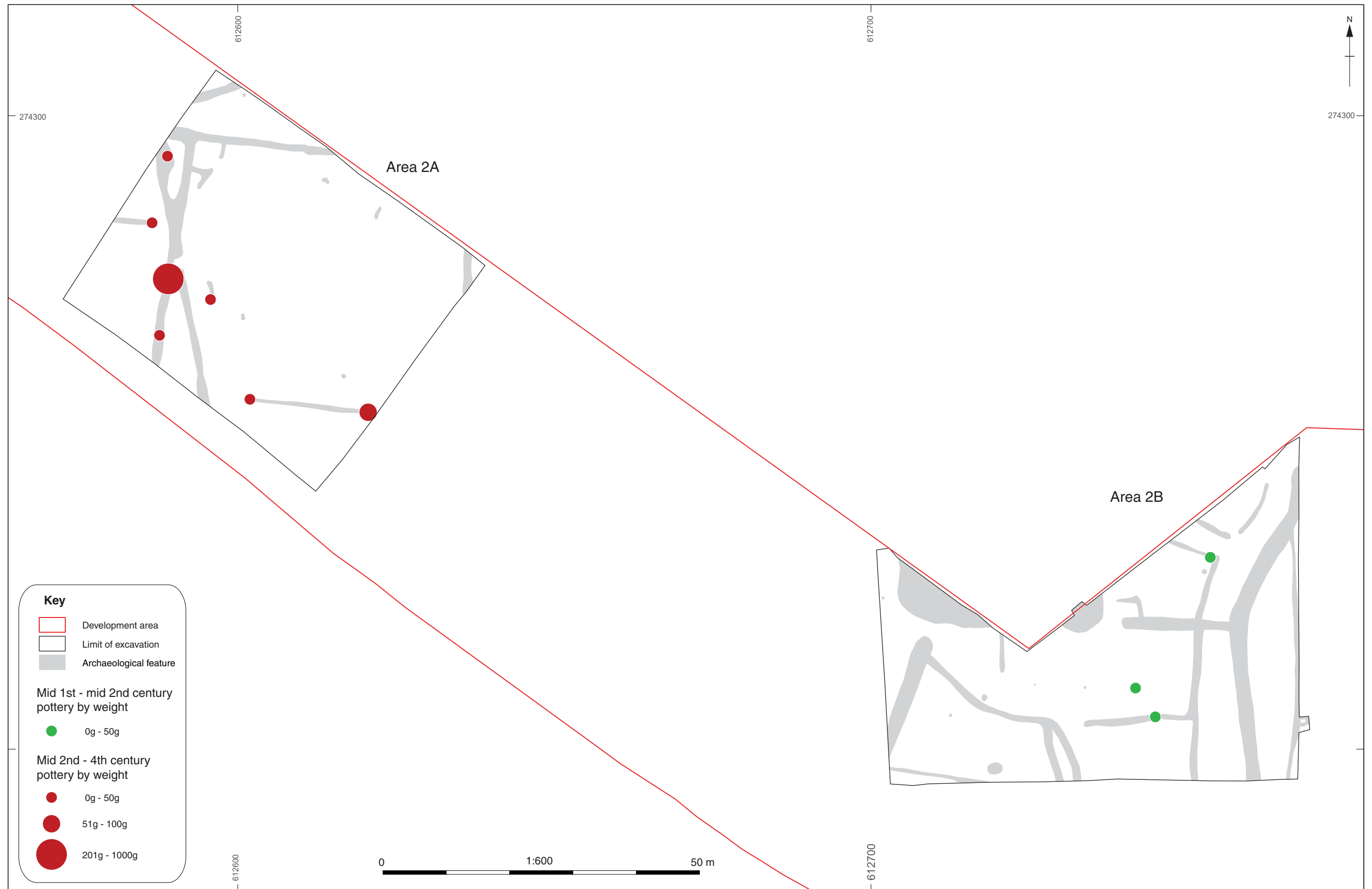


Figure 26: Distribution plot of Romano-British pottery in relation to features from Area 2A and 2B (pottery which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' is excluded)

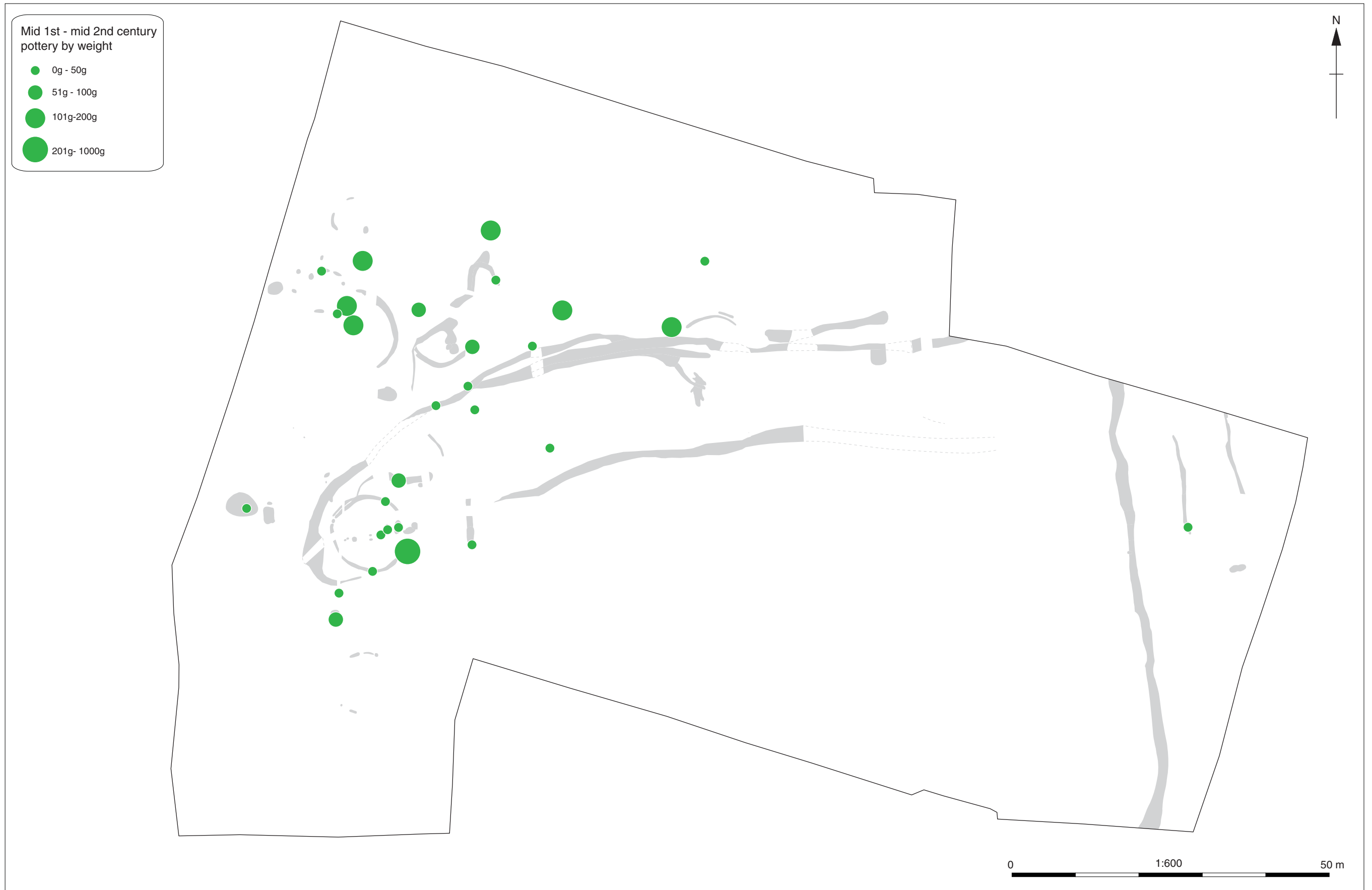


Figure 27: Distribution plot of pottery dating mid 1st - mid 2nd century AD in relation to Phase 2 features from Area 3 (pottery which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' is excluded)

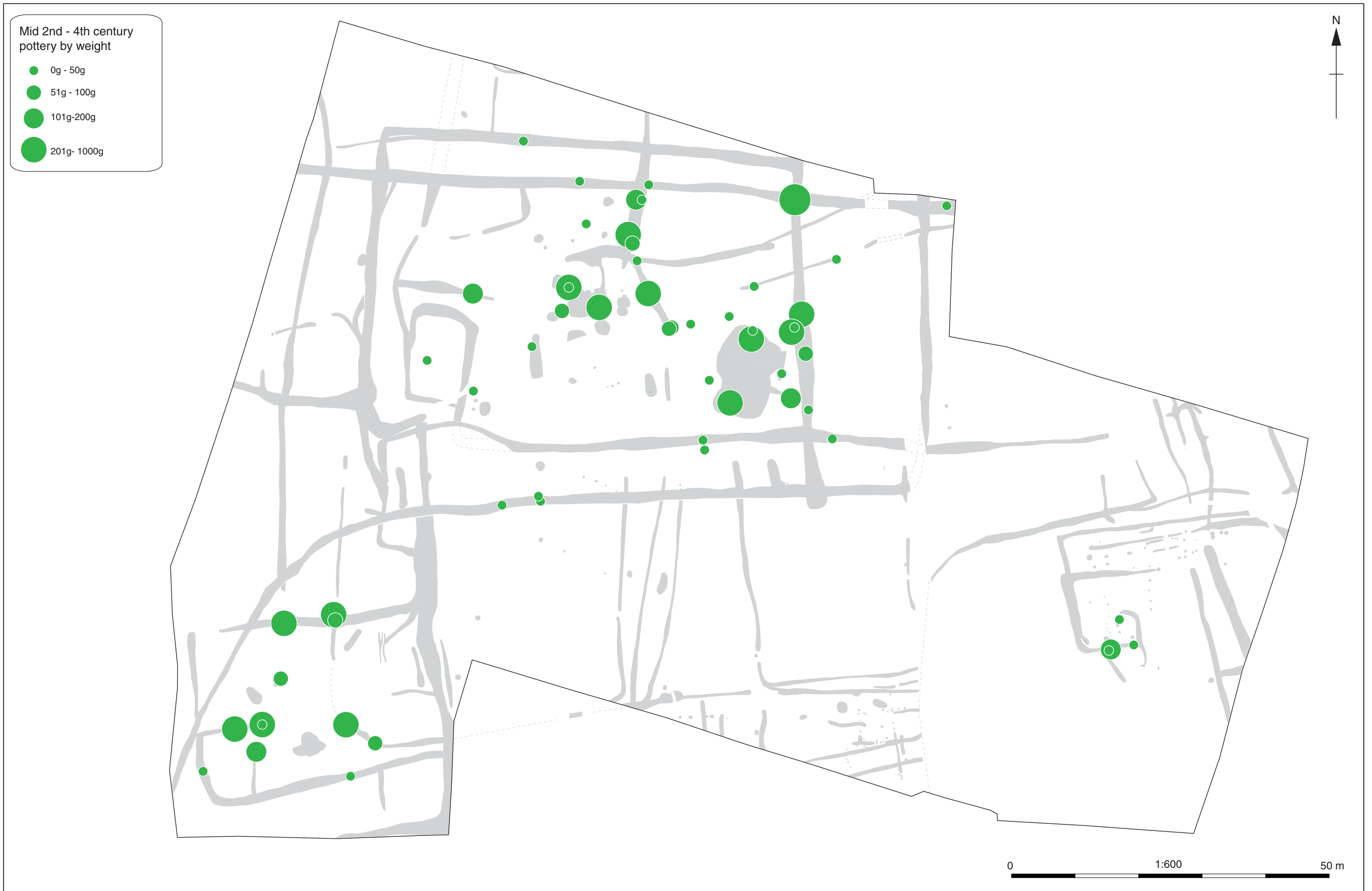


Figure 28: Distribution plot of pottery dating mid 2nd - 4th century AD in relation to Phase 3 and 4 features from Area 3 (pottery which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' is excluded)

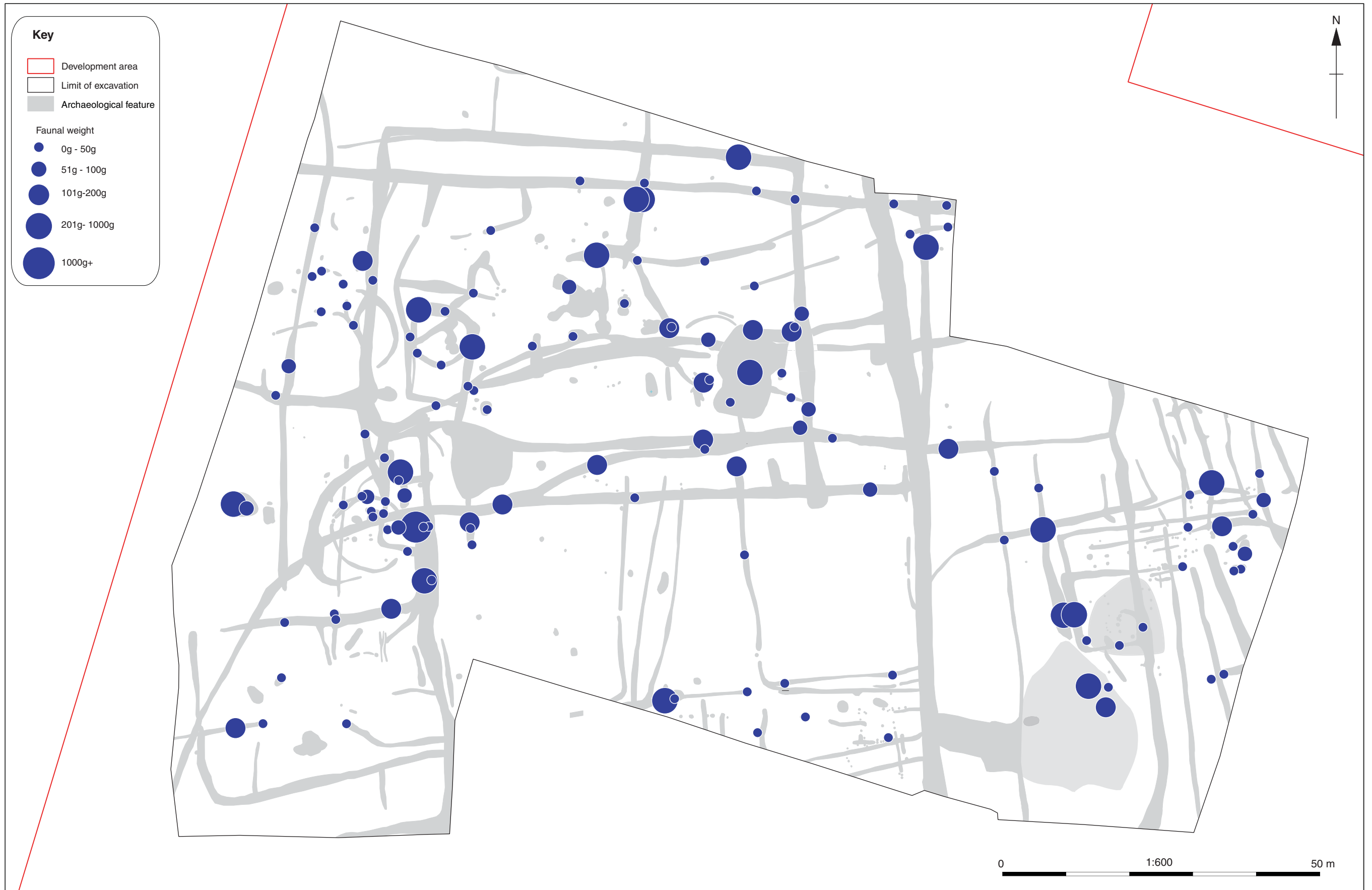


Figure 29: Distribution of animal bone by weight in Area 3

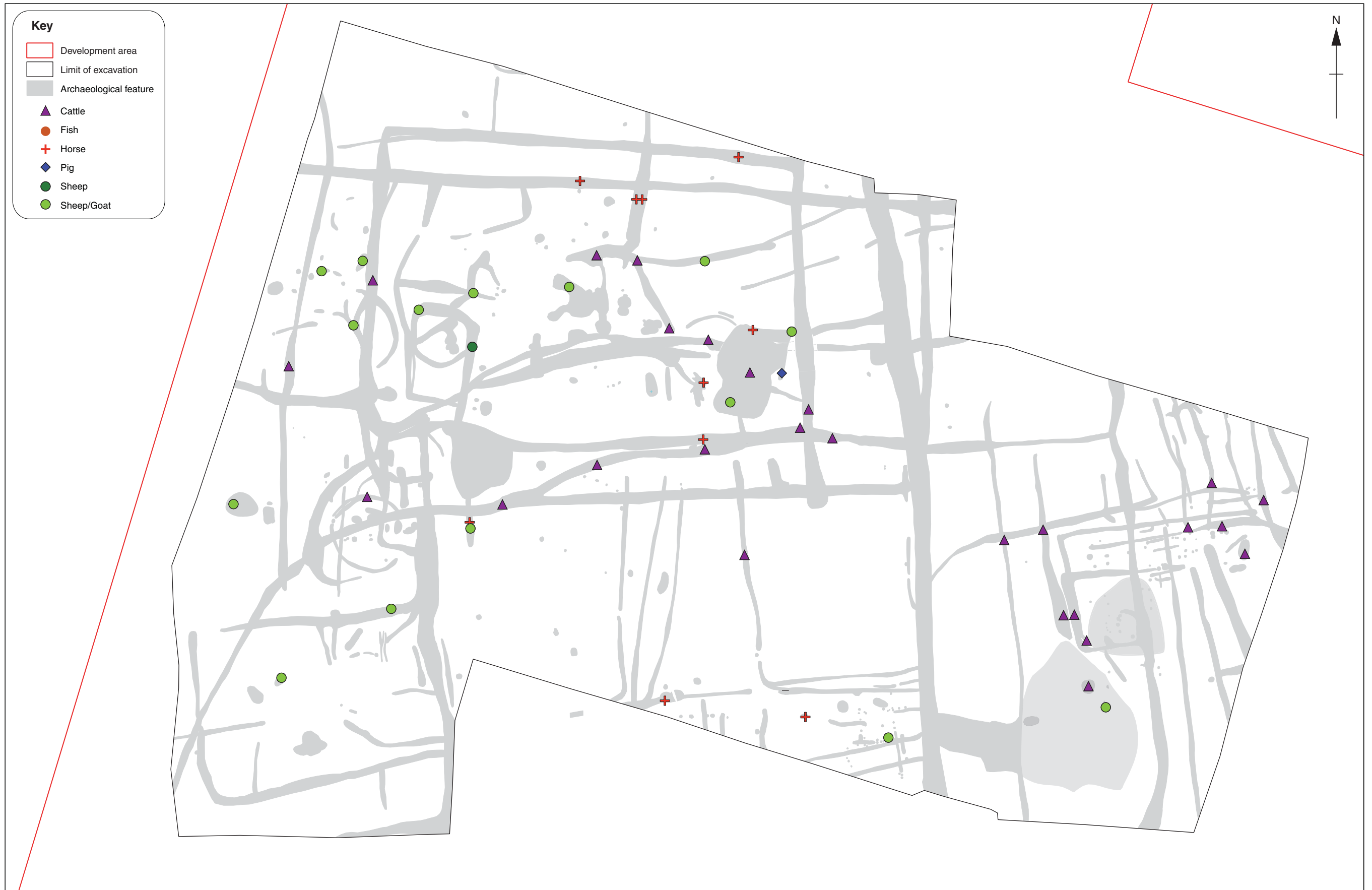


Figure 30: Distribution of animal bone by species in Area 3

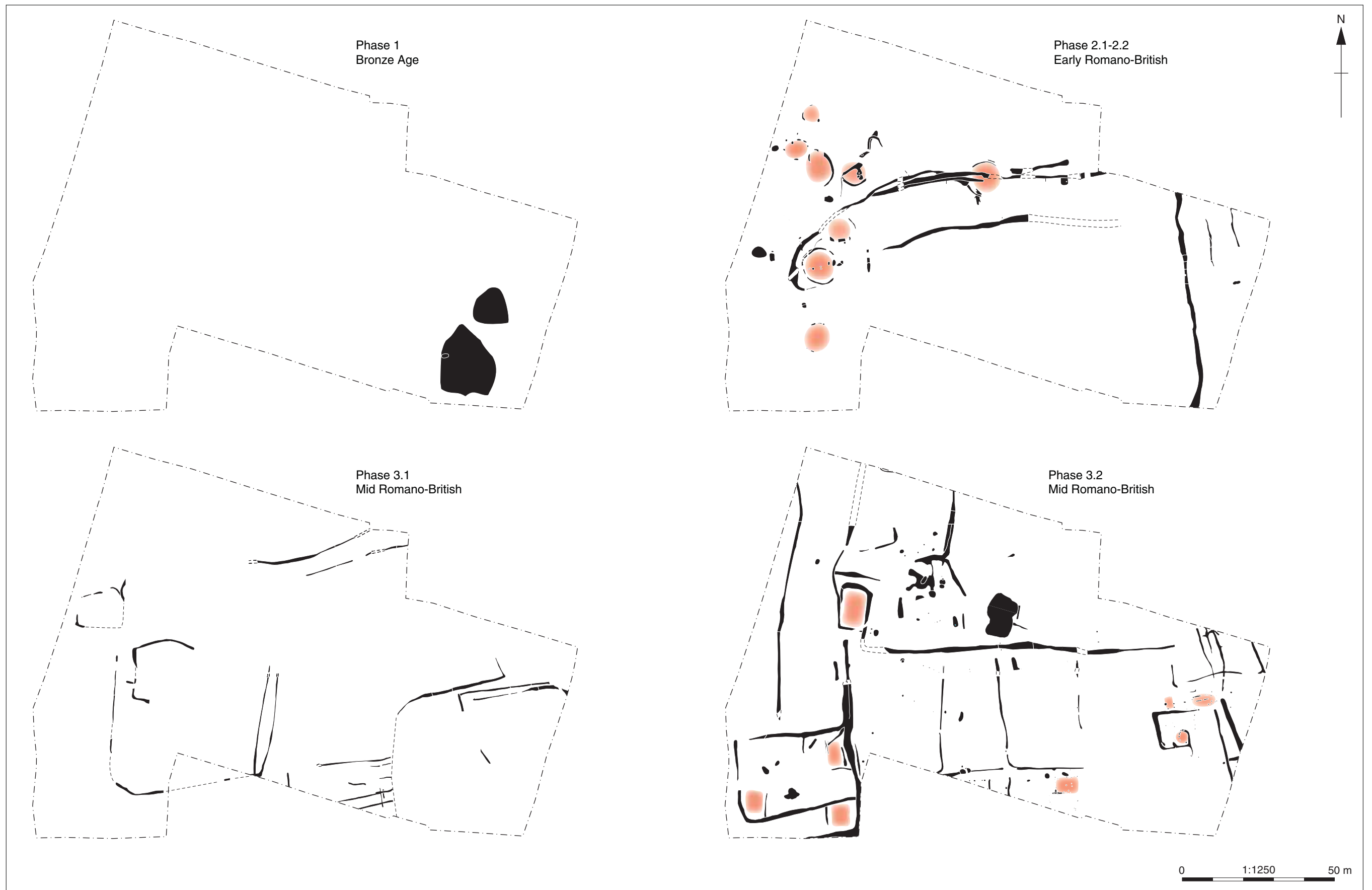


Figure 31: Phasing overview: Phases 1-3, Area 3. Structures highlighted red (known and potential)

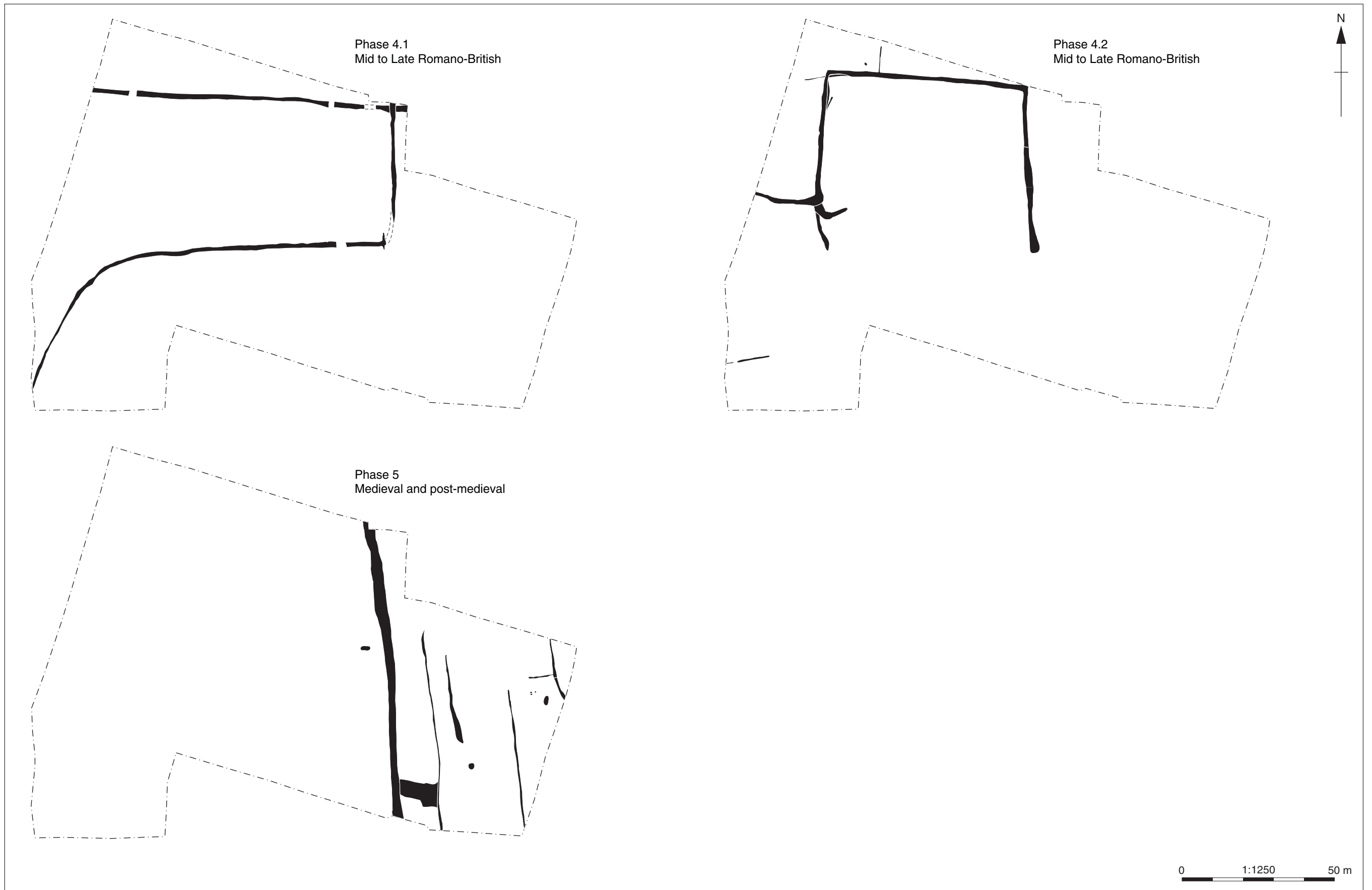


Figure 32: Phasing overview: Phases 4-5, Area 3

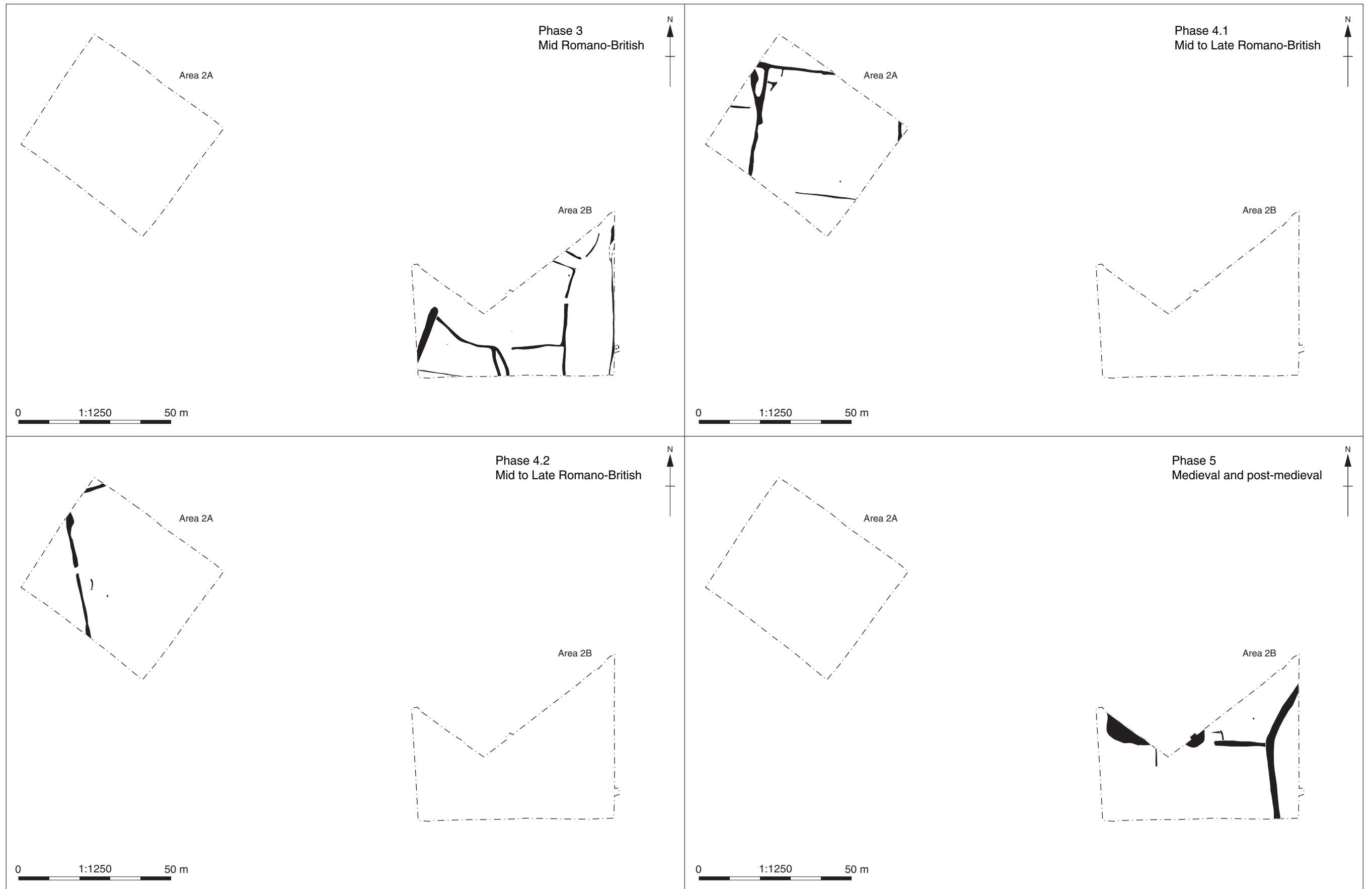


Figure 33: Phasing overview: Phases 3-5, Areas 2A and 2B

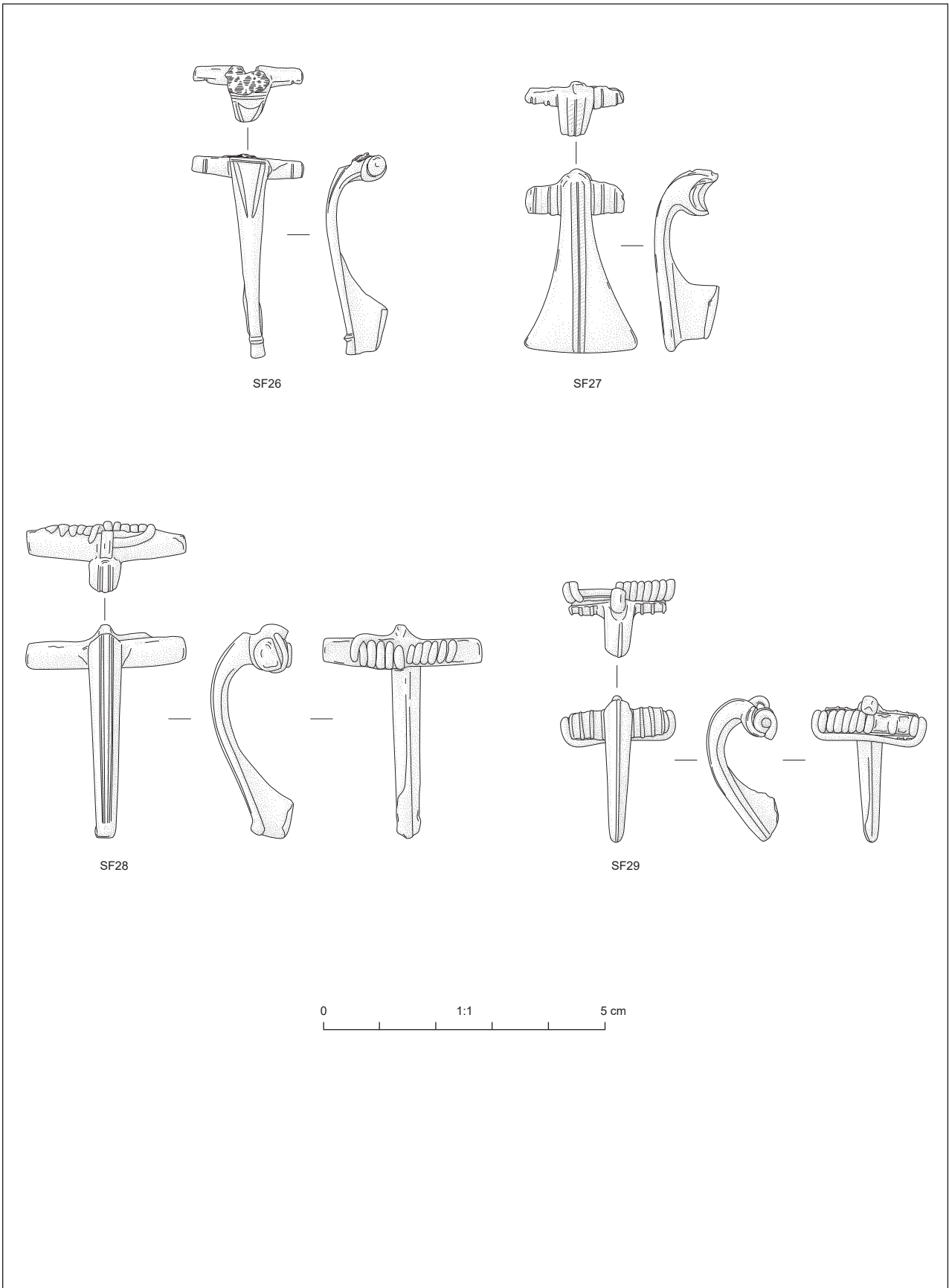


Figure 34: Brooch illustrations

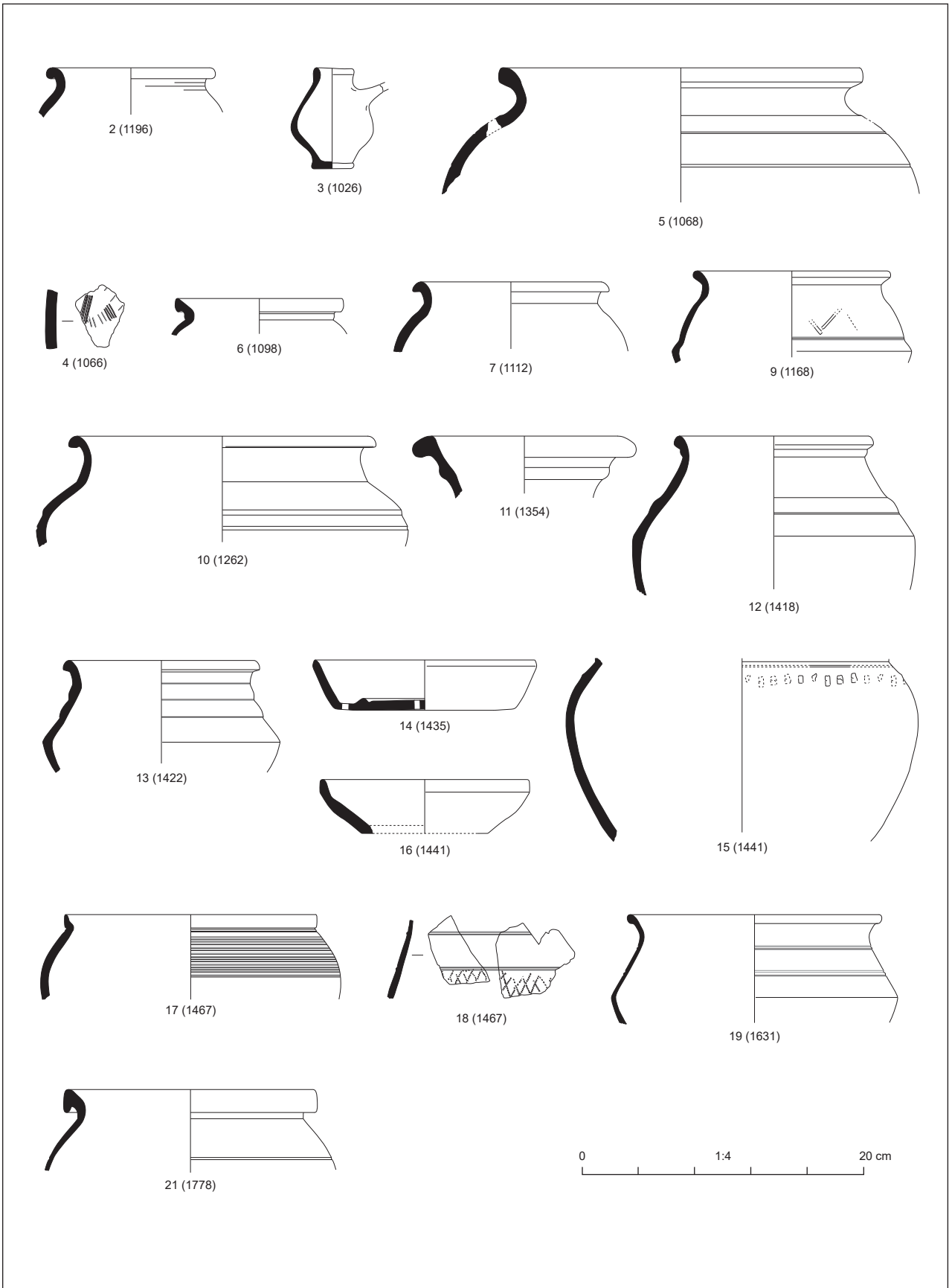


Figure 35: Romano-British pottery illustrations

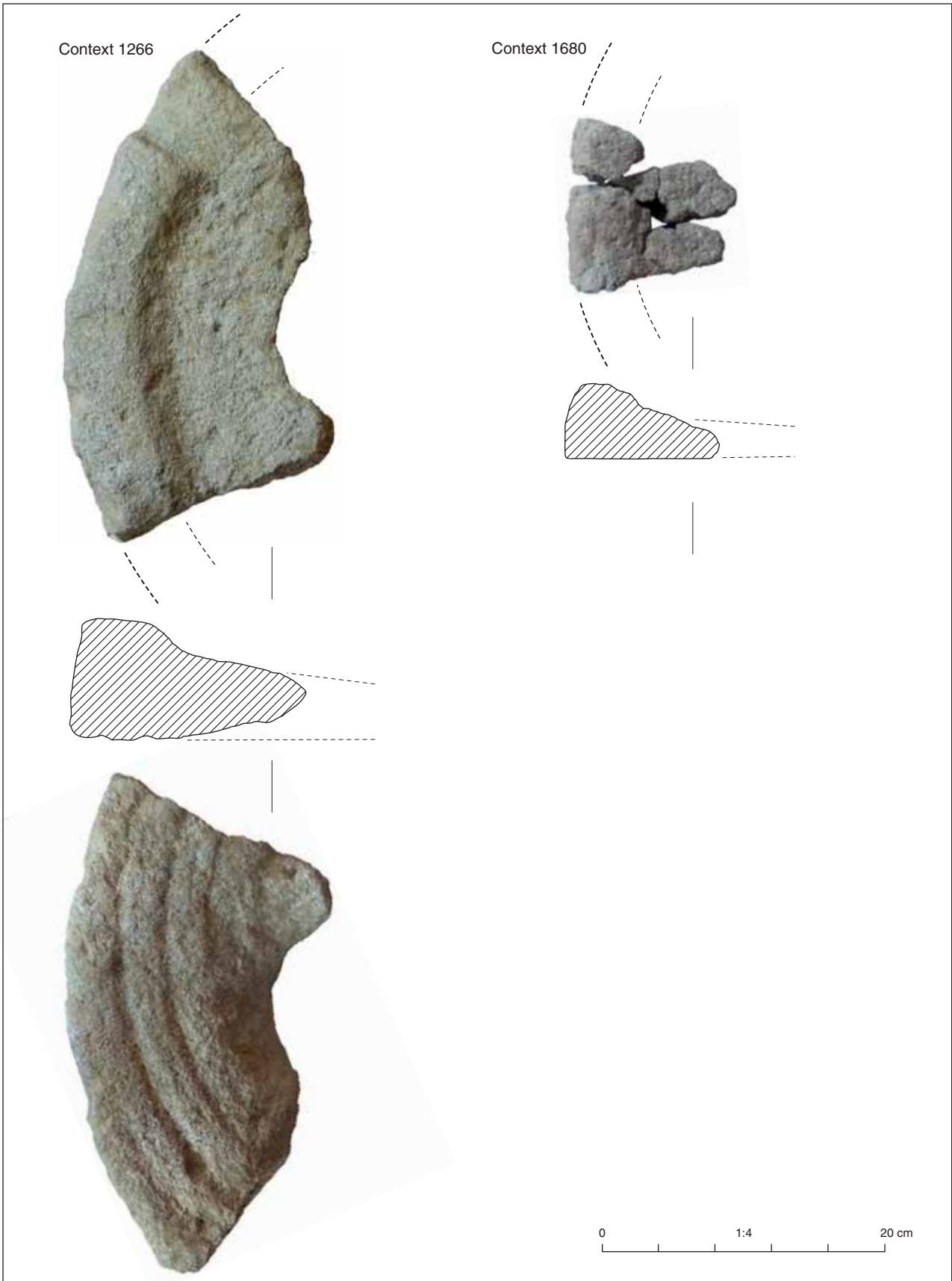


Figure 36: Quern stone illustrations

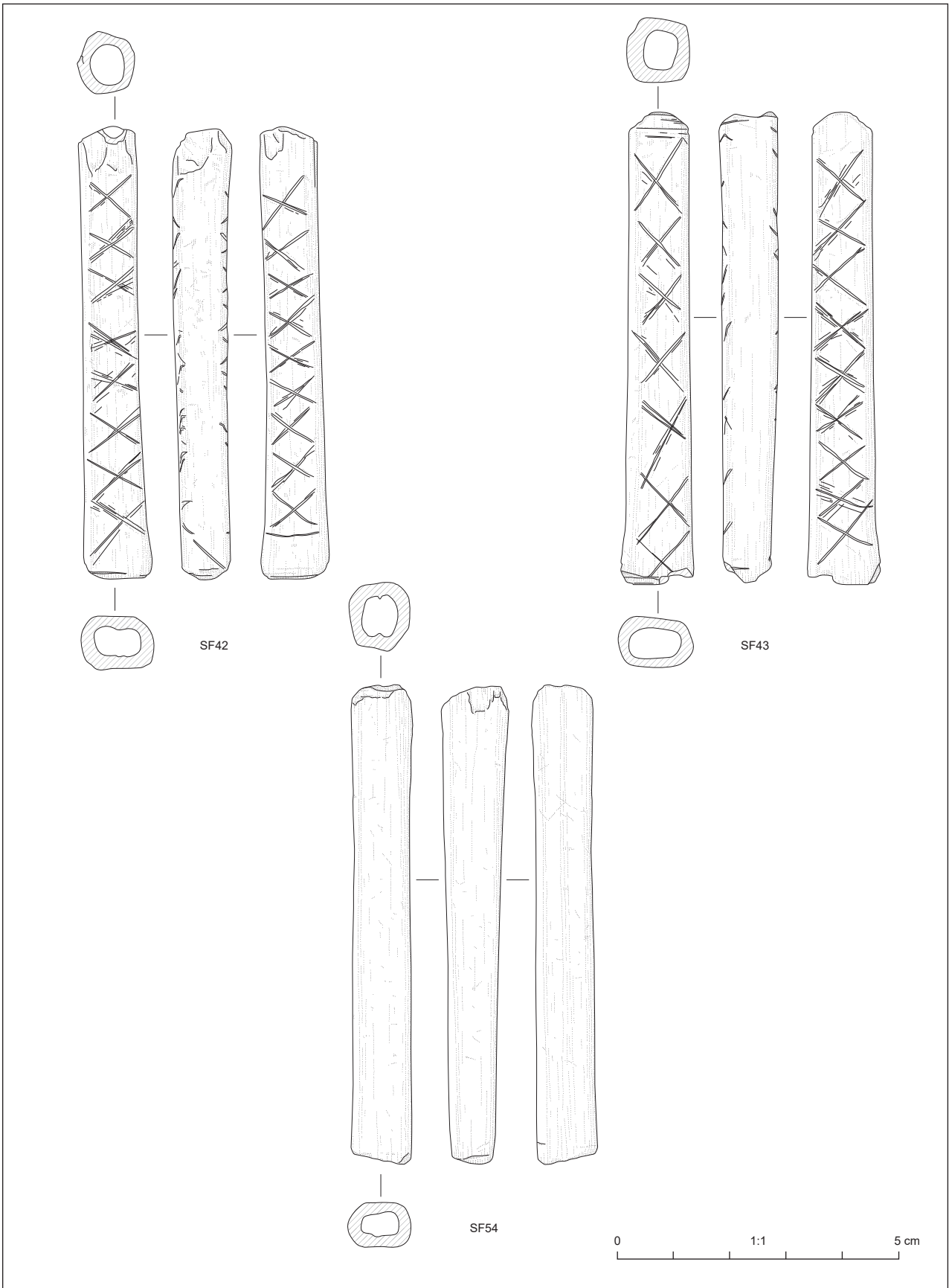


Figure 37: Worked bone illustrations



Plate 1: Aerial view of the western half of Area 3



Plate 2: 12m x 12m chequerboard grid over the “burnt mound”, laying on topsoil in Area 3, looking north-east



Plate 3: Excavation in poor conditions



Plate 4: Aerial shot of “burnt mound” remnants in Area 3, appearing as residual material in Phase 3 features



Plate 5: Aerial view of pond **585** looking northeast (Area 3, Phase 1) looking northeast



Plate 6: Ditch 514, Enclosure 514 (Area 3, Phase 3.2) with residual backfilled burnt mound material, looking east



Plate 7: Overhead shot of Roundhouse 1185 (Area 3, Phase 2.1) with geotechnical survey borehole to the right/east



Plate 8: Aerial view of Roundhouse **1531** (Area 3, Phase 2.2) prior to excavation



Plate 2:

Plate 9: Southern half of eaves drip gully from Roundhouse **1531** (Area 3, Phase 2.2), looking northwest

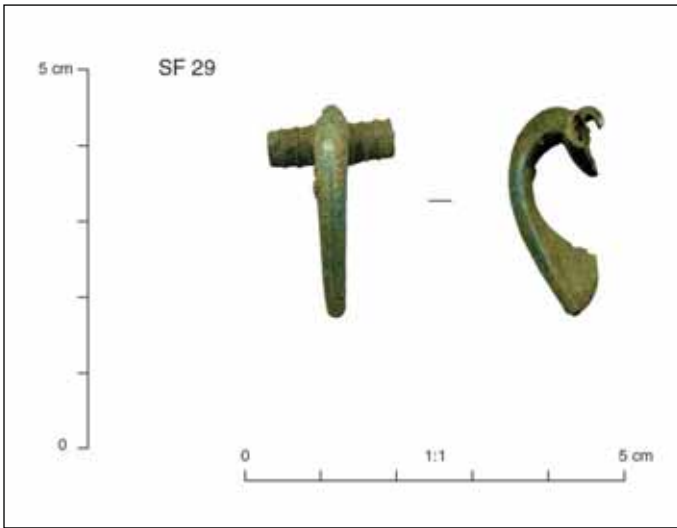


Plate 10: SF29 Cu alloy brooch, Roundhouse 1531 (Area 3, Phase 2.2)



Plate 11: Quadrant of excavated waterhole 1733 (Area 3, Phase 2.2) looking south

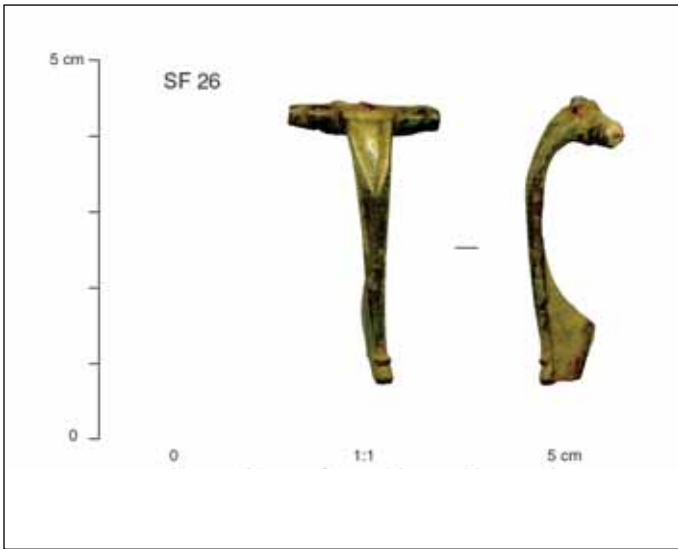


Plate 12: SF26 Cu alloy brooch, ditch **1805** (Area 3, Phase 3.2, Enclosure **1159**)

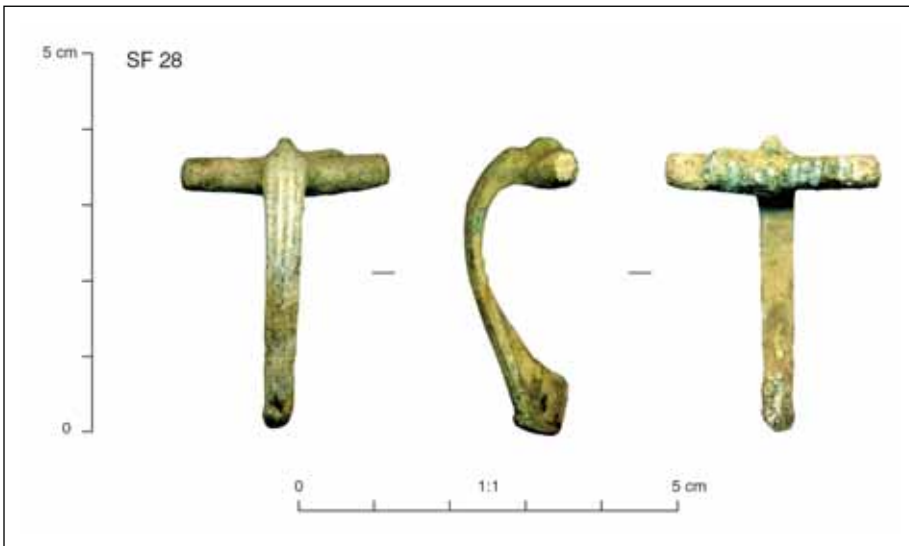


Plate 13: SF28 Cu alloy brooch, Spread **1033** (Area 3, Phase 3.2)



Plate 14: SF27 Cu alloy brooch, ditch **1670** (Area 3, Phase 3.2, Trackway **1360**)



Plate 15: SF36 Roman tetina, ditch **987** (Area 3, Phase 4.2, Enclosure **987**)



Plate 16: Pit **738** (Area 3, Phase 5) looking south



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