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Bishop's Stortford North, Secondary School

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 12th October and 18th December 2020 Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation on land north of the A120, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. A total of 2.65ha in two separate areas (Areas 1 and 2) was machine stripped to investigate areas of interest identified in the earlier evaluation phase of the investigation.

Early land-use was evident from residual Neolithic/BA flints and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron and Middle Iron Age pottery in several later features. One Middle Iron Age pit was identified in Area 1. The main periods of activity identified in Area 1 dated to the transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British and later Roman periods. This activity consisted of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman-British farmstead which commenced with a sub-circular example in the west of Area 1, with a series of rectangular enclosures added to its north-east and eastern side. Internal ditches and pits primarily lay within the sub-circular enclosure which also contained a post-built structure in its south-western corner, presumably of a domestic purpose.

Later Roman activity (2nd century onwards) saw a shift included larger waterholes on the northern and southern edges of the rectangular enclosures to the east which truncated the earlier ditches. Large spreads of midden material, a small rectangular enclosure and a poorly preserved 4th century burial also belong to this period. This appears to be part of a shift in emphasis from domestic activity to livestock management, with the domestic core shifting elsewhere, possibly to the higher status site identified at Wickham Hall to the west.

A single grave radiocarbon dated to the late 4th century was located within the abandoned sub-circular enclosure. Graves goods included a Romano-Saxon Hadham ware jar with incised dot decoration. This possibly relates to the skull recovered during the evaluation.

Area 2 contained six post-medieval ditches and ten pits. A very large feature, possibly representing a watering hole, extended across most of this area.

Artefactual evidence included a large assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery with smaller quantities of earlier and post-medieval material. Fragments of both Bronze Age and Iron Age loom weights, multiple querns (several having been reused as whetstones), spindle-whorls, animal bone and tile were also recovered. Metalwork included five copper-alloy brooches of early 1st century date, two copper-alloy coins of the 3rd and 4th centuries and iron objects including over thirty handmade nails., five hobnails and possible parts of harnesses, as well as structural or furniture fittings.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an excavation at the 2.65ha site of the new Bishop's Stortford North Secondary School playing fields, on land north of the A120 (Fig. 1; NGR TL 48109 23151)

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (East Herts District Planning Ref: 3/20/0240/CPO). The requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process were agreed in consultation with Simon Wood and Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisory Service. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Moan 2020) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet these requirements.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited Bishop's Stortford Museum in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The town of Bishop's Stortford is located on the Hertfordshire/Essex border, around 30km south of Cambridge and 25km west of Braintree. The subject site is located on the northern limits of the town, in a single arable field (Plate 1). It is bounded to the south by the A120 and to the north by an unnamed farm track. The site is surrounded by arable farmland along with a small area of woodland. The site lies on a north-northeast facing slope, falling from *c.*91m OD to *c.*77m OD. The Bourne Brook flows southwards along the eastern site boundary before joining the River Stort, *c.*1km to the south-east.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology consists of clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has previously been undertaken for the site that details the archaeological potential of the site (Archer 2020). The following section is a summary based on the DBA with pertinent Hertfordshire Historic Environment Records (HHERs) shown on Figure 2.

Previous archaeological works

1.3.2 Based on a previous geophysical survey of the site (ET7791, Fry & Roseveare 2014), an evaluation was undertaken in June 2020 (Mlynarska 2020) which identified the remains of a Roman rural settlement or farmstead which had its origins in the Late Iron Age (Fig. 3). A Late Iron Age/Early Roman circular enclosure was recorded in the south-western corner of the site with associated pits and ditches. A Middle to Late Roman rectangular enclosure was identified to the north-east of the earlier enclosure. Boundary ditches, pits, postholes and a waterhole were also identified. Fragments of fired clay lining were recovered from features, suggesting a possible oven/corn drier on the site. Further to this, a single decapitated human skull was recovered from a ditch.

1.3.3 The site of the 6FE Secondary School itself, immediately to the south of the A120, was subject to geophysical survey (EHT7237), evaluation (EHT7238) and excavation in 2012-2018 and revealed evidence for ditches, pits, gullies and horticultural trenches dating to the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods as well as post-medieval ditches and field boundaries (EHT8597, Albion 2018).

Prehistoric

1.3.4 During the Bishop's Stortford North evaluation (EHT7238), located on land immediately south of the current site, a pit containing Middle to Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was uncovered in one of the trenches (MHT30302). The same evaluation also identified a ditch, which was probably part of a rectangular enclosure, containing Late Bronze Age pottery (MHT30300). Excavations to the east of Farnham Road (EHT8150) uncovered a series of tree throws and pit groups containing Early Neolithic struck flint and pottery. Early Bronze Age activity was also recorded in the form of a mini barrow, cremations and an unusual small sub-rectangular enclosure interpreted as a shrine. A Middle Bronze Age field system and Late Bronze Age pits, ditches and cremations were also present.

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.5 A series of archaeological works, predominantly across the north-western outskirts of Bishop's Stortford has shown that Iron Age activity is concentrated across this area. Middle Iron Age pottery (MHT31374) has been recorded as coming from a pit uncovered during an evaluation off Farnham Road (EHT8328). Archaeological works (EHT7149) off Dane O'Coys Road revealed a ditch containing sherds of Late Iron Age pottery along with Roman tegula roof tile and animal bone (MHT17995). The Bishop's Stortford North evaluation uncovered a variety of Late Iron Age remains, including a large circular ring ditch/possible shrine associated with Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, burnt flint and fired clay (MHT30299). A geophysical survey (EHT7237) ahead of the evaluation at Bishop's Stortford North revealed an extensive complex of pits and ditches just north of the above site off Dane O'Coys Road. The trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological features containing substantial amounts of Late Iron Age remains (MHT30301).

1.3.6 Roman remains are most prevalent in the centre of Bishop's Stortford, probably because the A120 follows the route of Stane Street Roman road (MHT4680), which ran from St Albans to Colchester via Braughing.

Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval

1.3.7 The archaeological excavation to the east of Farnham Road (EHT8150) identified a single highly truncated sunken featured building along with a pit containing Early-Middle Saxon pottery, fired clay and metalwork (MHT18779). A medieval manor and deserted medieval village (DMV) are recorded at Wickham Hall, *c.*500m west of the development (MEX13928-29, MHT10918, MHT1024). This site developed into a farmstead in the post-medieval period. It is likely that the development site was agricultural land during the Saxon and medieval periods and remained so until the modern day.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation was 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.

2.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation more specific aims and research objectives were formulated:

i. Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork recovered residually in features suggests that this area was utilised during this period. Can any associated contemporary features be identified on the site to suggest the type and level of activity being undertaken during this period?

ii. There is an apparently absence of Early-Middle Iron Age activity on the site. Can anything be gleaned as to why the site was only inhabited from the Late Iron Age?

iii. Environmental remains along with the quernstone recovered from the evaluation would indicate that crop processing was being undertaken on the site during the Late Iron Age. Can this be definitively proven? Are there any other specialist activities being undertaken here too?

iv. The site appears to have been most active during the Middle to Late Roman periods, with a rural settlement being established. How does this settlement relate to nearby Roman town at the centre of Bishop's Stortford?

v. What other evidence for human remains is there on the site? Was the decapitated head recovered from a ditch during the evaluation purposely deposited here or was it incidental?

vi. How does the archaeology here relate overall to Iron Age and Roman settlement and activities recorded to the south and west across the wider Bishop's Stortford North development?

vii. In line with Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011, 47), can the effects of Romanisation on the landscape be seen through evidence for development or change in agricultural practices?

viii. Also from this Framework (Medlycott 2011, 47), is the possibility to address research questions on the forms of farmsteads.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The site specific objectives were drawn from, and aimed to 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); and

Latest review undertaken between 2018-20: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

2.3 Post-Excavation Assessment

2.3.1 The post-excavation assessment (Cox 2021) showed that all the original aims of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials. No new aims were identified. In general terms, the post-excavation assessment concluded the site will contribute to over-arching research into lower status farming settlements in the environs of Bishop's Stortford across the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, focusing on the transitional 'conquest period'. It was also concluded that the post-medieval remains should not be considered further.

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that detailed in the WSI (Moan 2020) which required that approximately 2.65ha in total (Area 1: *c.*2.4ha and Area 2: *c.*0.25) be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon (Plates 2 and 3).

2.4.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

2.4.3 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area. Where a service was identified (Area B), a 4m wide easement was left unexcavated.

2.4.4 The excavation areas were stripped by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.5 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping.

2.4.6 Spoil was initially removed from the excavation areas to spoil heaps using wheeled dumpers. However, due to extremely wet ground conditions, significant wheel rutting occurred. To avoid potential damage to underlying archaeology (in agreement with the Planning Archaeologist) a bulldozer was subsequently used to push spoil out of the investigation area. The overburden consisted only of topsoil with no subsoil present.

2.4.7 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Excavation of archaeological deposits was carried out by hand with the exception of four very large or deep features

(watering holes **505**/**651**, **908**, and **5062**, and layer 867) which were excavated by hand to around 1.2m depth and then excavated by machine to their full depth, with the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist.

2.4.8 An auger was used to establish the depth and stratigraphy of the large watering hole (**505**/**651**; Phase 3) prior to the use of a machine for further excavation. Machine excavation was also used to establish the full extent of watering holes **908** and **5062**.

2.4.9 A Ministry of Justice exhumation license was obtained prior to beginning excavation as potential human remains were identified during the evaluation. Human remains were excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations.

2.4.10 Surveying was 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.

2.4.11 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Pre-excavation plans were prepared using GPS-based survey equipment and photogrammetry. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance.

2.4.12 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

2.4.13 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS when collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.

2.4.14 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register was kept.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. An overall plan of archaeological features with their group names is provided as Figure 3 and a phased excavation plan is presented as Figure 4. More detailed plans of the Period 2-5 archaeology along with sections of features are shown on Figures 5-11. Photographs of a selection of features are provided in Plates 4-19.

3.1.2 Cut numbers allocated to features are shown in **bold**. Where group names have been given to linear features or pit groups comprising multiple cuts, these names are capitalized, *e.g.* Hollow 574, Waterhole 880. Context numbers from the evaluation phase of the investigation will be referred to in italics.

3.1.3 Five main periods of activity have been identified:

Phase 1: Earlier Prehistoric (*c.*1150-350 BC)

Phase 2: Middle Iron Age (*c.*350-50 BC)

Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British (*c.*100 BC-AD 150)

Phase 4: Mid to Late Romano-British (AD 150-450)

Phase 5: Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 to present)

3.1.4 The post-medieval activity is not of further interest, it is fully recorded in the section below and the Appendices and will not be considered further.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of yellow brown silty clay was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.4m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were wet, with standing water across many parts of the site. Features of any significant depth filled with water rapidly. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Natural and undated features (Fig. 4)

3.3.1 A series of the linear natural features – ice cracks (**57**, **59**, **61**, **63**, **122**) – were revealed in the western part of Area 1 along with a possible paleochannel (**148**).

3.3.2 Along the western edge of Area 1 were some undated features which were too distant from the other archaeological features to ascribe a period. These included two possible postholes (**53** and **55**) and three pits (**65**, **67** and **469**).

3.4 Phase 1: Earlier Prehistoric

3.4.1 A small amount of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) to Early Iron Age (EIA) was recovered from features primarily containing later material and thus was probably residual in nature. Features containing this material are summarised in Table 1.

Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Fill	Material
1	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch **125**	126	1 sherd (18g)
	3.1	-	Pit **183**	180	1 sherd (4g)
	3.2	Ditch 108	Ditch **213**	214	1 sherd (11g)
	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch **221**	223	1 sherd (5g)
	3	-	Ditch **280**	281	1 sherd (49g)
	3.3	Ditch 331	Ditch **331**	332	1 sherd (2g)
	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch **374**	378	1 sherd (9g)
	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch **411**	414	1 sherd (5g)
	3.3	-	Pit **662**	663	1 sherd (26g)
	3.3	Enclosure 5	Ditch **752**	753	1 sherd (7g)
	3.2	Ditch 930	Ditch **969**	972	2 sherds (4g)

Table 1: Summary of features containing residual LBA-EIA pottery

3.5 Phase 2: Middle Iron Age (Fig. 5)

3.5.1 A single pit of Middle Iron Age (MIA) date was identified in Area 1 (Pit **966**). Similar with the earlier prehistoric ceramics, a small quantity of residual Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered from features containing mainly more recent material. These features are summarised in Table 2.

Pit 966

3.5.2 Located in the middle of Area 1 lay sub-circular pit **966**. It measured 2.7m long, 2.4m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig. 5, Section 318). It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (967), overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay (968). The upper fill contained 29 sherds (275g) of MIA pottery and five fragments (150g) of animal bone.

Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Fills	Finds
1	3.3	Ditch 131	Ditch **141**	143	6 sherds MIA (119g)
1	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch **284**	286	3 sherds MIA (66g)
1	3.3	Ditch 191	Ditch **379**	382	2 sherds MIA (8g)
1	3.3	Ditch 347	Ditch **404**	406	1 sherd MIA (10g)
1	3.3	-	Pit **662**	663	2 sherds MIA (24g)
1	3.3	Enclosure 5	Ditch **749**	751	2 sherds MIA (8g)
1	3.3	Enclosure 5	Ditch **752**	753	1 sherd MIA (2g)
2	5	Watering hole 5047	**5047**	5053	1 sherd MIA (3g)

Table 2: Summary of features containing residual MIA pottery

3.6 Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British

3.6.1 The main features comprising this phase was a series of five connected enclosures: one sub-circular (Enclosure 1) and four sub-rectangular (Enclosures 2-5). A range of pits, postholes and other ditches were located within or to the south of the enclosures. Three sub-phases (Phases 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) have been identified within this period, primarily defined by the sequential construction of the enclosures, with no discernible variation in the composition of the finds assemblage.

Phase 3.1 (Figs 4 and 6a-b)

3.6.2 During this phase the most significant feature was the sub-circular enclosure (Enclosure 1) and the features enclosed within it. Further pits, postholes and ditches were also located outside the southern edge of the enclosure.

3.6.3 Three ditches (**22**, **26** and **41**) on broadly north to south alignments were exposed along the southern edge of excavation area and extended beyond its southern limit. Ditch **41** truncated pit **39**.

3.6.4 A short north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**341**) was located to the north of ditch **22**. This ditch was truncated by curvilinear Ditch 205, into which three interventions were excavated (**205**, **339** and **354**). Other than a residual flint, these ditch alignments did not produce any finds and were cut by Enclosure 1.

3.6.5 A cluster of intercutting pits (**475**, **477** and **479**) along with a small gully/ditch (**486**) were also truncated by this enclosure. Each of these features measured between 0.66m and 0.94m wide and up to 0.9m deep (Fig. 7, Section 193).

3.6.6 Overall, the features truncated by Enclosure 1 produced only a small amount of Late Iron Age to Early Roman (LIA-ER) pottery (Table 3). The largest assemblage came from the uppermost fill of ditch **41** (fill 45). Pits **477** and **479** produced some possibly later material including ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery dating from the 1st century AD. Pit **477** (fill 478) contained a fragment of copper-alloy strip (SF9) possibly binding from the edge of a knife sheath.

Feature	Cuts	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch **22**	**22**	23	0.96	0.46	-
Ditch **26**	**26**	27	0.42	0.12	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (1g)
Pit **39**	**39**	40	1.04	0.12	-
Ditch **41**	**41**	42 43 44 45	1.18	0.48 (0.40) 0.46 0.31 0.21	- - Pot (LIA-ER) x3 (40g) Pot (LIA-ER) x10 (114g), bone x2 (22g)
Ditch 205	**205**	206	0.63	0.14	-
	339	340	0.42	0.21	-
	354	355	0.84	0.18	-
Pit **234**	**234**	235	0.36	0.30	-
Ditch **341**	**341**	342	0.40	0.19	Flint x1 (57g)
Ditch **486**	**486**	487	0.44	0.14	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (277g), bone x7 (173g)
Pit **475**	**475**	476	0.72	0.24	Pit (LIA-ER) x1 (52g), bone x1 (3g)
Pit **477**	**477**	478	0.66	0.44	Pot (C1) x5 (131g), daub x2 (27g), bone x12 (233g), CuA artefact (SF9)
Pit **479**	**479**	480 481 517	0.94	0.90 (0.52) 0.34 0.16	Pot (C1) x2 (63g), brick x4 (64g) Pot (LIA-ER) x15 (297g), bone x3 (30g), burnt stone x1 (34g) -

Table 3: Pre-enclosure features

Enclosure 1

3.6.7 A sub-circular enclosure measuring *c.* 52 and 57m in diameter was located at the western end of the investigation area. Seventeen interventions (Table 4) were excavated into its ditch circuit which measured between 0.90-3.04m in width and 0.44-1.04m in depth (Fig. 7, Section 193; Plate 4). The enclosure ditch was generally wider along its southern side (Fig. 7, Section 124).

3.6.8 The excavated slots produced primarily LIA-ER pottery, 1st century AD in date. A large group of pottery at the base of cut **227** is shown on Plate 5. A large amount of animal bone, some residual pottery (see Tables 1 and 2) and a smaller amount of later Roman pottery was also recovered. Fired clay including fragments of three possible loomweights, small quantities of daub from several slots, and a single fragment of a possible floor surface from fill 286 (cut **284**). Fill 229 (cut **227**) produced a ceramic spindlewhorl (SF4) fashioned from a pottery sherd.

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
112	113	1.60	0.85	Pot (C1) x28 (159g), bone x23 (321g), flint x6 (86)
125	126	1.12	0.80	Pot (LIA-ER) x53 (267g), daub x4 (15g), bone x6 (88g), flint x1 (18g)
127	128	0.92	0.58	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (4g)
154	155	1.46	0.74 (0.48)	Pot (C1) x15 (64g), daub x1 (10g), bone x30 (494g), flint x1 (20g)
	156		0.26	Pot (LIA-ER) x21 (289g), daub x4 (45g), bone x7 (20g), flint x2 (104g), burnt stone x1 (96g)
171	172	3.04	1.04 (0.2)	Pot (LIA-ER) x5 (61g), bone x18 (185g)
	173		0.14	Pot (C1) x22 (185g), tile x1 (13g)
	174		0.21	Pot (LIA-ER) x3 (44g), bone x4 (34g)
	175		0.30	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (13g), tile x1 (36g), bone x1 (4g)
	176		0.14	Pot (LIA-ER) x9 (109g), bone x2 (33g)
221	222	1.80	0.65 (0.44)	Pot (LIA-ER) x8 (41g)
	223		0.33	Pot (LIA-ER) x35 (728g), daub x1 (14g)
	226		0.1	-
227	228	1.48	0.94 (0.20)	Daub x2 (13g), bone x21 (262g), flint x13
	229		0.20	Pot (LIA-ER) x108 (3473g), daub x5 (94g), spindlewhorl (SF4), CBM x3 (476g), flint x3, bone x23 (647g)
	230		0.24	Pot (C1) x31 (331g), ?loomweight x2 (43g), bone x40 (529g), flint x 15
	231		0.34	Pot (C1) x136 (956g), tile x2 (32g), bone x5 (24g)
275	276	0.90	0.66 (0.30)	-
	277		0.10	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (9g), bone x3 (8g), shell x1 (15g), burnt stone x1 (53g)
	278		0.12	-
	279		0.44	Pot (M-LC1) x8 (57g), ?loomweight x1 (22g)
284	285	1.60	0.86 (0.36)	Pot (C1) x12 (90g), bone x7 (52g), burnt stone x1 (33g)
	286		0.34	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (7g), FC floor x1 (28g), bone x4 (53g), flint x1 (6g)
	291		0.32	Pot (C1) x9 (197g), bone x4 (24g), Fe obj x1
352	353	2.44	0.58	Pot (C1) x3 (38g), bone x2 (25), Fe ring x1 (SF5)
374	375	1.46	0.72 (0.22)	-
	376		0.16	-
	377		0.20	Pot (C1) x11 (193g), bone x2 (72g)
	378		0.22	Pot (M-LC1) x34 (562g), bone x15 (289g), shell x2 (21g)
411	412	2.00	1.00 (0.38)	Pot (LIA-ER) x 10 (56g), bone x4 (34g)
	413		0.34	Pot (LIA-ER) x 3 (38g), daub x2 (6g), bone x6 (268g)
	414		0.20	Pot (LIA-ER) x 6 (32g), 1g charcoal
423	424	2.00	0.86	Pot x6 (9g)

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
482	483 484 485	2.16	0.80 (0.30) 0.32 0.22	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (2g), brick x4 (67g), bone x36 (1004g) Pot (LIA-ER) x6 (76g), brick x2 (432g), bone x4 (71g) Pot (C1) x5 (356g), daub x1 (5g), tile x3 (35g), bone x10 (119g)
496	497	1.65	0.44	Pot (LIA-ER) x5 (27g)
570	571	1.56	0.47	Pot (M-LC3) x270 (3858g), shell x1 (2g)
801	802 803	1.40	0.88 (0.10) 0.66	Pot x7 (20g), bone x1 (86g) Pot x7 (43g), bone x5 (97g)

Table 4: Summary of ditch slots in Enclosure 1

Structure 79

3.6.9 A cluster of 13 postholes and a single pit lay in the south-west corner of Enclosure 1, just over 3m in from the enclosure ditch at their closet point (Table 5; Fig. 6a-b; Plates 6 and 7). These features may have formed a rectangular structure on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, measuring *c.*10m by 5.5m across. However, no wall-lines were clearly discernible. Only a small quantity of artefactual evidence was recovered from postholes **79** (Fig. 7, Section 22), **81**, **83** and **97**, primarily animal bone. Only two postholes (**81** and **97**) produced datable evidence totaling 15 sherds (209g) of LIA to 1st century AD pottery.

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Posthole **79**	80	0.49	0.21	Bone x1 (1g)
Posthole **81**	82	0.50	0.24	Pot x10 (91g), bone x8 (38g)
Posthole **83**	84	0.63	0.19	Bone x1 (77g)
Posthole **85**	86	0.48	0.20	-
Posthole **87**	88	0.60	0.27	-
Posthole **89**	90	0.40	0.24	-
Posthole **91**	92	0.28	0.13	-
Posthole **93**	94	0.30	0.13	-
Posthole **95**	96	0.39	0.07	-
Posthole **97**	98	0.40	0.19	Pot x5 (118g), bone x1 (5g)
Posthole **99**	100	0.33	0.23	-
Posthole **101**	102	0.45	0.11	-
Posthole **103**	104, 105	0.62	0.29	-
Pit **116**	117	0.78	0.09	-

Table 5: Pits and postholes within Structure 79

Ditches 161, 236 and 492 within Enclosure 1

3.6.10 Three short sections of ditch were present in the northern half of the enclosure (Table 6). Ditch 161 had a broadly north to south alignment and measured 6.16m in length, 0.38m wide and 0.17m in depth. Two terminal slots (**161** and **635**) were excavated in the ditch which contained mid grey brown silty clays (162 and 636).

3.6.11 Approximately 1m to the west of Ditch 161, Ditch 492 curved from the north to south-west for a total distance of *c.*17m. Three slots (**492**, **541** and **547**) were excavated along its length with a maximum width of 0.55m and depth of 0.24m.

3.6.12 Ditch 236 was located to the south-east and lay on a north-south alignment with a length of *c.*13m. It was the widest of the three ditches, with a maximum width of 1.1m and maximum depth of 0.44m. A total of two slots (**236** and **294**) were excavated to establish their relationship with later ditches.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 161	**161**	162	0.38	0.11	Pot (C1) x26 (299g), bone x9 (18g), burnt stone x1 (16g)
	635	636	0.37	0.17	-
Ditch 236	**236**	237, 238	0.83	0.25	-
	294	295	1.10	0.44	-
Ditch 492	**492**	493	0.55	0.24	Pot x1 (11g), bone x7 (63g),
	541	542	0.35	0.11	-
	547	548	0.43	0.12	Bone x3 (10g)

Table 6: Summary of ditches within Enclosure 1

Other Features within Enclosure 1

3.6.13 Also located within the enclosure ditch were a further 10 pits and two postholes also dating to the same phase. These were mostly distributed within the northern half of the enclosure with the remaining features towards the southern edge along with Structure 79. The largest pit (**209**) was 2.54m in diameter and 0.78m deep (Fig. 7, Section 56), with the smallest (**165**) only being 0.26m wide and 0.07m deep. The majority of finds from these features were recovered from the three largest pits (**179**, **183** (Fig. 7, Section 204) and **209**). Pottery was generally LIA-ER date. Fill 182 (**179**) produced an early 1st century Thistle/Rosette brooch (SF 44).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit **144**	145	1.40	0.52	-
Pit **163**	164	0.60	0.13	-
Pit **165**	166	0.26	0.07	-
Pit **179**	181	1.70	0.60 (0.60)	Pot (C1) x50 (1390g), brick x5 (8g), bone x13 (265g)
	182		0.30	Pot (LIA-C1) x14 (282g), daub x2 (12g), brick/tile x11 (543g), bone x32 (248g), CuA Brooch x1 (SF44)
	185		0.20	-
Pit **183**	180	?1.96	0.75 (0.15)	Pot (C1) x35 (910g), ?loomweight x11 (120g), bone x35 (495g)
	184		0.38	Bone x2 (30g)
Pit **186**	187	0.55	0.09	Bone x2 (2g)
Posthole **188**	189	0.30	0.18	-
Posthole **193**	194	0.48	0.13	Tile x1 (21g)
Posthole **195**	196	0.60	0.07	Pot (EIA-LR) x3 (18g)
Pit **209**	210	2.54	0.78 (0.28)	Pot (C1) x2 (45g), daub x3 (40g), bone x20 (261g)
	211		0.22	Pot (C1) x1 (8g), daub x2 (24g), box flue tile x2 (94g), bone x12 (190g), burnt stone x1 (15g)
	212		0.30	Pot (C1) x7 (40g), CBM x13 (140g), bone x6 (54g), shell x2 (6g)
Pit **224**	225	1.18	0.35	-
Pit **409**	410	1.00	0.22	-
Pit **463**	464	0.58	0.24	-
Pit **467**	468	1.04	0.24	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (8g)

Table 7: Summary of features within Enclosure 1

Features south of Enclosure 1

3.6.14 To the south-east of the enclosure were a small cluster of a pit (**71**) and postholes (**30**, **32**, **74** and **343**). The first of these was posthole **74** (0.36m wide and 0.2m deep) which

was filled by pale brown silty clays (74, 75 and 76). This was cut by pit **71**, which was 1.12m wide and 0.27m deep. The upper fills of both features contained large amounts of charred plant remains. A charred wheat grain from posthole **74** returned a radiocarbon date of 90 cal BC to 65 cal AD at 95.4% confidence and 40 cal BC to 20 cal AD at 68.3% confidence (SUERC-101407; 2020 ± 24 BP). The remaining three postholes formed a possible arc to the east, parallel with the curve of the circuit of Enclosure 1.

3.6.15 A further pit (**34**) was located to the east which measured 2.51m wide and 1.34m deep and contained two dark grey brown silty clays (35 and 36).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Posthole **30**	31	0.29	0.16	-
Posthole **32**	32	0.26	0.06	-
Posthole **74**	75 76	0.36	0.20 (0.15) 0.05	Pot (LIA-ER) x4 (61g) Pot (LIA-ER) x3 (63g), tile x1 (20g)
Posthole **343**	344	0.68	0.16	-
Pit **34**	35 36	2.51	1.34 (1.34) 0.40	Pot (LIA-ER) x49 (381g), daub x2 (18g), bone x13 (71g) Pot (C1) x11 (320g), daub x2 (5g), bone x16 (92g)
Pit **71**	72 73	1.12	0.27 (0.17) 0.10	Pot (LIA-ER) x8 (245g), brick x5 (69g), bone x1 (4g) Pot (LIA-ER) x15 (259g), FC floor x5 (88g), bone x6 (153g)
Pit **420**	421 422	1.68	0.69 (0.19) 0.30	-

Table 8: Summary of Phase 3.1 features south of Enclosure 1

Phase 3.2 (Figs 4 and 6c)

3.6.16 The main features of this phase were two roughly rectangular enclosures (Enclosures 2 and 3) which extended from east-north-east to west-south-west aligned Ditch 108.

3.6.17 A few features predated the construction of these enclosures. These included a circular pit (**315**) in the southern part of Enclosure 3 that measured 0.98m in diameter and 0.32m deep. The pit was filled by dark grey brown silty clays (316 and 317) and produced only a small amount of bone and oyster shell. It was truncated by the terminus of Ditch 318 (cuts **318**, **320**, **323** and **327**) which measured up to 0.66m wide by 0.13m deep. The pottery recovered was all 1st century or broadly Roman in date. Fill 322 (cut **320**) produced a quantity of a finger moulded plate or dish somewhat akin to briquetage.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
-	Pit **315**	316 317	0.44	0.32	- Bone x5 (293g), oyster shell x2 (27g)
Ditch 318	**318**	319	0.40	0.06	Pot (M-LC1) x4 (27g)
	320	321 322	0.66	0.10	Pot (C1) x5 (21g) ?Briquetage x7 (108g)
	323	324	0.58	0.13	-
	327	328	0.60	0.12	Pot (Roman) x11 (343g), tile x1 (262g), bone x1 (16g)

Table 9: Early Phase 3.2 features

Enclosure 2

3.6.18 A sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.*31.7m by 16.5m across, was attached to the eastern side of the Enclosure 1. Eleven interventions were excavated into the surrounding ditches which measured up to 1.7m wide and 0.79m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 70 and 114; Plate 8). Whilst this enclosure appears to have been added onto to the eastern side of Enclosure 1, a linear north-west to south-east aligned ditch (comprising cuts **152**, **255**, **270**, **645** and **797**) formed the western side of Enclosure 2, replacing a portion of the existing curvilinear ditch which it truncates. The fills were primarily mid-dark yellow and grey brown silty clays. Six interventions produced finds with the pottery broadly LIA-ER and 1st century AD in date which was recovered along with a fragment of possible loomweight and quantities of animal bone (Table 10).

3.6.19 There were two possible extensions of the north-west to south-east aligned ditches forming the enclosure. Ditch 698 extended north from the north-west corner before its alignment was truncated by Phase 3.3 Ditch 131. A short stretch of curvilinear ditch (Ditch 248) extended to the north-west from the north-east corner of the enclosure.

3.6.20 A large pit (**197**) was located in the north-east corner of the enclosure which measured 2.05m in width and 0.75m deep (Plate 9). The pit contained mid orange brown clay (198) overlain by a dark grey brown silty clay (199) which was capped by two dark orange brown silty clay fills (200 and 201). The dark secondary fill (199) produced 28 sherds (366g) of mid-late 1st century pottery and 192g of animal bone.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Enclosure 2	**152**	153	0.44	0.32	-
	157	158 159 160	1.70	0.79 (0.10) 0.48 0.50	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (3g) Pot (LIA-ER) x12 (106g), bone x1 (3g) -
	241	242 243	1.28	0.76 (0.46) 0.30	- -
	244	245	1.50	0.59	-
	250	251	0.30	0.22	-
	255	256	1.21	0.50	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (13g), bone x16 (339g)
	261	262 263	1.10	0.52 (0.44) 0.25	- -
	270	271 272	1.09	0.36 (0.36) 0.24	- Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (9g)
	400	401 402 403	1.46	0.48 (0.18) 0.16 0.14	- Pot (C1) x 1 (33g), bone x4 (153g) -
	522	523 524 525	1.54	0.60 (0.20) 0.36 0.12	Pot x27 (5509g), bone x12 (414g) - -
	645	646	0.84	0.34	?Loomweight x1 (10g), bone x1 (4g)
	797	798	0.40	0.28	Pot (Roman) x1 (4g)
	804	805	1.63	0.64	Pot (E-MC1) x7 (90g), flint x3 (31g)
Ditch 698	**698**	699	0.54	0.22	Pot (M-LC1) x6 (58g)
	806	807	0.60	0.17	-
	810	811	0.80	0.18	-

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 248	**248**	249	0.30	0.16	-
	643	644	0.60	0.07	-
	Pit **197**	198 199 200 201	2.05	0.75 (0.75) 0.75 0.14 0.22	- Pot (M-LC1) x28 (366g), bone x27 (192g) - -

Table 10: Summary of Enclosure 2 and associated features

Enclosure 3

3.6.21 Attached to the eastern side of the Enclosure 2 was a second sub-rectangular enclosure on the same alignment which measured *c.*34.5m by 17.8m across. Thirteen interventions were excavated in the surrounding ditches which measured between 0.42-1.0m wide and 0.1-0.42m deep (Table 11). On the eastern side of the enclosure side there are at least three changes of position for the edge of the enclosure (**465**, **443**=**471**=**757** and **268**=**439**=**580**) however later features have obscured the relationship between the latter two alignments. Two short stretches of north-west to south-east aligned ditches (Ditches 302 and 590) located near the eastern edge of the enclosure could also represent remnants of the southward continuation of ditch **268**=**439**=**580**.

3.6.22 The ditches were filled by primarily yellow and grey brown silty clays and eight interventions produced a moderate amount of finds. The pottery is mostly dates from the 1st century AD with a smaller amount of LIA-ER material. Other finds include a fragment of loomweight (fill 269/**268**), animal bone, oyster shell, and residual worked flint (see Table 11).

3.6.23 Two short gullies/ditches (Ditches 364 and 441) on a north-east to south-west alignment were located at the northern end of the enclosure. Ditch 364 was 6.81m long, 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep. It was filled with mid brown yellow silty clays (365 and 367) that produced no finds. Ditch 441 was 4.24m in length and up to 0.76m wide by 0.18m deep. It was filled by brown grey sandy clays (442, 444 and 491) which produced a small amount of finds. Two small pits/postholes (**219** and **696**) were also located within the enclosure. No finds were recovered from these features.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Enclosure 3	**246**	247	0.98	0.42	-
	268	269	0.82	0.50	Pot (M-LC1) x15 (175g), loomweight x1 (52g), bone x3 (54g)
	325	326	0.96	0.34	-
	433	434	0.42	0.12	Pot (Roman) x1 (3g), daub x1 (18g), bone x3 (57g), flint x1 (30g)
	439	440	0.50	0.10	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (74g)
	465	466	0.69	0.16	Pot (M-LC1) x4 (8g), bone x1 (7g)
	471	472	0.95	0.14	-
	580	581	0.50	0.30	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (16g), bone x8 (72g), burnt stone x1 (214g)
	595	596	1.00	0.32	-
	605	606	0.57	0.33	Pot (M-LC1) x13 (159g), bone x2 (1g), shell x3 (1g)
	757	758	0.50	0.10	-
	892	893	0.56	0.32	Pot (Roman) x1 (5g)

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	894	895	0.88	0.34	Pot (M-LC1) x4 (33g), brick x1 (61g), bone x7 (109g), flint x1 (1g)
Ditch 590	**590**	591	0.44	0.16	
Ditch 302	**302**	303	0.50	0.08	
	304	305	0.50	0.06	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (34g)
Ditch 364	**364**	365	0.70	0.11	-
	366	367	0.50	0.08	-
Ditch 441	**441**	442	0.60	0.18	Pot (Roman) x1 (5g), bone x4 (58g)
	443	444	0.48	0.16	Bone x11 (74g)
	490	491	0.76	0.18	Pot (LC1-EC2) x6 (41g), bone x14 (76g)
	Pit **219**	220	0.76	0.47	-
	Posthole **696**	697	0.33	0.12	-

Table 11: Summary of Enclosure 3 and associated features

Ditch 108

3.6.24 A single ditch on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment extended across Area 1 which formed the southern boundary of both Enclosures 2 and 3. The ditch was a maximum of 1.2m wide and 0.74m deep (Fig. 7, Section 70). A total of 16 interventions were excavated (Table 12). Pottery was primarily LIA-ER and 1st century types, with some 2nd century and broader Roman material. A La Tène III type bow brooch (SF10) and an iron knife blade (SF8) were recovered from the upper fill (454) of ditch slot **451**. A small amount of daub was recovered from two interventions (fills 214/**213** and 527/**526**) as well as fragments of possible loomweight (fill 438/**437**).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
108	109	0.90	0.12	-
118	119	0.90	0.13	-
123	124	1.70	0.28	Bone x4 (105g), flint x2 (49g)
146	147	0.47	0.17	-
213	214	0.92	0.60	Pot (C1) x3 (34g), daub x1 (7g), bone x12 (64g), shell x5 (77g)
239	240	0.90	0.28	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (46g), bone x14 (210g)
273	274	1.07	0.47	?Loomweight x2 (10g)
437	438	0.50	0.15	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (9g)
451	452 453 454	1.20	0.74 (0.24) 0.24 0.22	Pot (C1) x2 (16g) Brick/tile x5 (89g), bone x1 (8g) Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (27g), bone x10 (156g), Fe blade x1 (SF8), CuA broach (SF10)
473	474	0.40	0.14	Pot (M-LC1) x3 (15g)
526	527 528	0.66	0.36 (0.10) 0.24	Pot (M-LC1) x4 (75g), daub x1 (38g), bone x9 (154g) Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (6g), tile x1 (18g)
621	622	0.56	0.32	-
653	654	0.48	0.20	Pot (Roman) x1 (2g), bone x1 (15g), shell x1 (18g)
705	706 707	0.82	0.40 (0.17) 0.34	- Pot (Roman) x8 (22g)
734	735	1.01	0.41	Pot (Roman) x1 (11g), bone x2 (14g)
859	860 861	0.74	0.24 (0.08) 0.16	- Pot (C2) x2 (18g)

Table 12: Summary of interventions in Ditch 108

Other Features

3.6.25 Curvilinear ditch **7**=**28** branched off from the southern side of Ditch 108 to continue beyond the southern excavation limit. It was up to 1.5m wide and 0.56m in depth with a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (8=29).

3.6.26 Linear ditch **17**=**46** also extended south of Ditch 108 on the same alignment as the eastern side of Enclosure 3, possibly representing a continuation of this ditch. Two interventions were excavated which produced no finds.

3.6.27 A total of eight pits (**232**, **282**, **354**, **356**, **415**, **425**, **429** and **585**) truncated the ditches which defined the southern side of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1. These pits were up to 3m wide and 1.3m deep. This group included three intercutting examples (**415**, **425** and **429** (Fig. 7, Sections 241 and 242). Most of the finds were recovered from the fills of pits **232** and **415**. A sub-circular pit (**345**/**346**) was located south of Ditch 108 which contained a small amount of animal bone.

3.6.28 Near the eastern edge of the excavation area, a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch (Ditch 930) extended beyond the northern excavation limit (Fig. 4). This ditch alignment appears to have been recut at least once with a remnant of earlier ditch recorded as ditch **933**. The ditch was mainly filled by mid-dark grey brown silty clays, however, ditch slot **969** was filled by a series of yellow brown clays.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 7	**7**	8	1.50	0.56	Bone x2 (18g)
	28	29	1.26	0.46	Pot (Roman) x1 (7g)
Ditch 17	**17**	18	1.00	0.21	-
	46	47	0.35	0.11	-
Ditch 930	**930**	931 932	1.50	0.71 (0.61) 0.25	- -
	933	934 935	1.15	0.46 (0.26) 0.21	- -
	969	970 971 972 973 974	1.50	0.63 (0.30) 0.05 0.19 0.59 0.49	- - - - Flint x1 (11g)
	Pit **232**	233	0.86	0.26	Pot (LIA-ER) x38 (231g), brick/tile x1 (105g), flint x2 (115g)
	Pit **282**	283	0.44	0.36	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (6g)
	Pit **346**	351	1.20	0.26	Bone x3 (39g), flint x1 (90g)
	Pit **354**	355	0.84	0.18	-
	Pit **356**	357	0.72	0.50	Pot (C1) x2 (66g), brick x3 (30g)
	Pit **415**	416 417 418 419	3.00	1.30 (0.60) 0.48 0.24 0.22	Pot (C1) x3 (39g), bone x15 (65g) Pot (C1) x13 (158g), bone x3 (30g) Pot (C1) x14 (192g), spindle whorl (SF6), bone x1 (36g), shell x1 (34g), flint x2 (12g) Pot (C2) x14 (118g), ?loomweight x1 (49g), FC floor x1 (47g), bone x1 (12g)
	Pit **425**	426 427 428	2.60	0.60 (0.15) 0.14 0.36	- - -
	Pit **429**	430 431 432	1.04	1.06 (0.23) 0.28 0.61	- Pot (LIA-ER) x4 (42g) -

	Pit **585**	586 587 588 589	1.62	0.92 (0.24) 0.32 0.16 0.28	- Pot (LIA-ER) x3 (34g), daub x1 (9g), bone x10 (160g) Daub x1 (13g) Pot (C1) x11 (111g), loomweight x6 (40g), bone x8 (117g), shell x1 (11g)

Table 13: Summary of other Phase 3.2 features

Phase 3.3 (Figs 4 and 6d-f)

3.6.29 This phase was characterised by a further pair of enclosures (Enclosure 4 and 5) being added to north and east of the existing enclosures and possibly the further redefinition of those enclosures. A series of ditches around the northern edge of the new enclosures were added creating a possible track or drove way.

3.6.30 A large sub-rectangular pit (**607**) was excavated within the eastern side of Phase 3.2 Enclosure 3. It was 3.3m wide and 1.2m deep and filled by a series of yellow grey and grey brown silty clays (608-612; Fig. 7, Section 281). The fills produced a large amount of Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell (Table 14). A poorly preserved copper alloy coin (SF46) and a La Tène III brooch (SF45) of early 1st century date were also recovered (from fills 611 and 612 respectively).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
607	608 609 610 611 612	3.30	1.20 (0.35) 0.58 0.23 0.56 0.38	Bone x1 (173g), shell x9 (113g) Pot (Early Roman) x24 (765g), bone x3 (154g) Pot (Roman) x6 (112g), bone x2 (50g) Pot (M-LC1) x25 (603g), bone x27 (525g), CuA Coin x1 (SF46) Pot (M-LC1) x8 (67g), bone xx9 (221g), shell x1 (9g), CuA Broach x1 (SF45)

Table 14: Pit 607

Enclosure 4

3.6.31 Located on the northern edge of Enclosures 2 and 3, Enclosure 4 was sub-rectangular, measuring *c.*35m by 16.3m across (Figs 6d-e). Seven interventions, up to 1.4m wide and 0.56m deep, were excavated in the surrounding ditches (Table 15). Their profiles were filled with mid grey brown and mid grey yellow silty clays. The ditches produced mid-late 1st century AD pottery, several fragments of possible loomweight, tile, animal bone and oyster shell. From fill 559 (cut **557**) was recovered a saddle quern (SF 27).

3.6.32 The ditch forming the eastern side of the enclosure (Ditch 347) extended to the south to truncate pit **607** and the ditch alignments that defined the eastern side of Phase 3.2 Enclosure 3.

3.6.33 A small ditch (**289**=**306**) aligned north to south bisected the enclosure. A pair of sub-circular pits (**257** and **259**) were located in the south-east corner of the enclosure these were filled by mid grey brown silty clays (258 and 260) devoid of finds. Two sub-circular pits were located on the northern edge of the enclosure, the smaller pit (**552**) was cut by pit **554** to the north. Pit **552** contained a light grey brown clay (553), which produced a quernstone and animal bone. Pit **554** contained a mid yellow brown clay silt (555) overlain by a dark grey brown silty clay (556) which contained mid-late 1st century AD pottery.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Enclosure 4	**264**	265	1.37	0.53 (0.23)	Pot (M-LC1) x51 (1084g), tile x1 (13g), bone x6 (115g), shell x2 (23g), flint x1 (28g)
		266		0.12	-
		267		0.27	-
	287	288	0.91	0.28	-
	513	514	1.68	0.26	-
	557	558	1.40	0.56 (0.24)	-
		559		0.34	Pot (M-LC1) x30 (271g), loomweight x1 (33g), bone x2 (2g), burnt stone x1 (470g), saddle quern (581g, SF27)
	613	614	0.75	0.39	Pot (C1) x76 (542g), ?loomweights x5 (356g), tile x2 (40g), bone x3 (45g), flint x4 (19g)
	700	701	0.84	0.30	-
	722	723	0.70	0.24	Pot (LIA-ER) x13 (141g), Slag x3 (7g)
Ditch 347	**347**	348	0.40	0.16	-
	404	405	1.04	0.26 (0.12)	-
		406		0.14	Pot (M-LC1) x10 (107g), bone x2 (85g), flint x1 (4g)
	407	408	1.40	0.44	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (11g), flint x1 (7g)
	582	583	1.00	0.44	Pot (LIA-ER) x6 (49g), daub x3 (26g)
	595	604	1.00	0.32	Pot (LC1) x41 (446g), bone x11 (207g), shell x2 (34g)
Ditch 289	**289**	290	0.46	0.16	-
	306	307	0.80	0.31 (0.20)	-
		308		(0.11)	
Pit **257**	**257**	258	1.65	0.52	-
Pit **259**	**259**	260	1.20	0.38	-
Pit **552**	**552**	553	1.50	0.26	Bone x4 (17g), quernstone x1 (688g)
Pit **554**	**554**	555	2.02	0.40 (0.30)	-
		556		0.10	Pot (M-LC1) x2 (38g), bone x1 (3g)

Table 15: Summary of Enclosure 4 and associated features

Enclosure 5

3.6.34 East of Enclosure 4, Enclosure 5 was much larger, measuring *c.*120m by at least 78m, and sub-rectangular in shape. It extended beyond the southern edge of the excavation. Nineteen interventions, up to 2.26m wide and 0.68m deep, were excavated in the surrounding ditches (Table 16; Plate 13; Fig. 9, Section 18). The eastern side of the enclosure truncated the southern end of Phase 3.2 Ditch 930.

3.6.35 There was evidence on both the northern and eastern sides of this enclosure of recutting of the ditches (**619**, **687**, **749** and **838** cutting **683**, **685**, **752** and **834** respectively).

3.6.36 The interventions into the enclosure ditch produced very small amounts of finds (Table 16). These included a small amount of generally Roman dated pottery, fragments of possible loomweight, daub and tile as well as animal bone.

3.6.37 Ditch **943** extended from beyond the eastern excavation limit to meet the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. This was filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (944), which contained no finds.

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
615	616	1.45	0.33	Pot (C1) x12 (104g), ?loomweight x1 (86g), bone x1 (74g)

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
617	618	0.60	0.08	-
619	620	0.90	0.30	-
683	684	0.45	0.13	-
685	686	0.45	0.10	-
687	688	0.90	0.22	-
692	693	1.20	0.20	-
738	739 740 741 742	1.00	0.46 (0.16) 0.30 0.24 0.30	- - - -
747	748	0.93	0.39	-
749	750 751 756	2.26	0.74 (0.28) 0.34 0.14	- Bone x40 (175g) -
752	753	1.18	0.32	Pot (Roman) x1 (3g), tile x1 (21g), bone x34 (309g)
754	755	0.76	0.34	Bone x21 (297g)
791	792	1.30	0.30	-
793	794	1.10	0.30	Fired clay x1 (37g)
834	835 836 837	1.54	0.61 (0.06) 0.25 0.30	- - -
838	839 840	1.55	0.72 (0.30) 0.38	- -
841	842	0.68	0.38	Bone x1 (9g)
871	872 873	1.80	0.38 (0.06) 0.32	- Pot (Roman) x2 (22g), daub x1 (5g), bone x4 (47g)
936	937 938	0.40	0.68 (0.68) 0.68	- -
939	940	1.00	0.40	-
943	944	1.18	0.39	-

Table 16: Summary of ditches in Enclosure 5

Features within Enclosure 5

3.6.38 Contained within Enclosure 5 were two shorter stretches of ditch, 14 pits, a posthole, and two small hollows (Table 17).

3.6.39 Ditch **941** extended southwards from the inside edge of the enclosures northern side. Ditch 909 (comprising cuts **909** and **964**) was a short stretch of ditch located in the eastern part of the enclosure, aligned roughly north to south. Ditch 909 produced a moderate amount of Romano-British pottery.

3.6.40 The pits (**361**, **498**, **537**, **568**, **641**, **694**, **710**, **726**, **743**, **795**, **852**, **865**, **945** and **947**) and posthole (**503**) were scattered throughout the interior of the enclosure with no obvious groupings. These features generally produced small amounts of broadly Romano-British material. Only pit **710** produced a significant assemblage including pottery, CBM and animal bone from both its fills (see Table 17). An intercutting cluster of pits (**386**, **388** and **390**) lay towards the western side of the enclosure. These features were filled by various mainly mid-dark grey or yellow brown silty clays. These pits (particularly pit **386**) produced a large assemblage of 1st century and early 2nd century AD material (see Table 17).

3.6.41 In the western part of the enclosure lay shallow Hollow 670 which measured approximately 8.7m by 7m across. This feature was backfilled by possible midden

material containing a moderate finds assemblage including pottery of 1st-2nd century AD date. Two small pits (**680** and **769**) were also cut into the backfill of the hollow. These pits contained dark grey brown silty clays (681 and 770) which produced 2nd century AD pottery, fired clay, an iron nail (SF29) and a strip of copper alloy (SF28).

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Ditch **941**	942	0.52	0.22	-
Ditch 909	Ditch **909**	910	0.75	0.26	Bone x2 (121g)
	Ditch **964**	965	0.42	0.12	Pot (Roman) x14 (291g)
	Pit **361**	362	0.70	0.06	Pot (Roman) x1 (11g), shell x1 (1g)
	Pit **386**	387	1.90	0.34	Pot (MC1) x47 (1397g), daub x1 (14g), bone x7 (54g), shell x1 (7g), flint x2 (483g), hammerstone x2 (275g), Fe Nail x2
	Pit **388**	389	1.30	0.40 (0.40)	Pot (EC2) x20 (257g), bone x2 (171g), shell x13 (181g)
		395		0.22	-
		396		0.12	-
	Pit **390**	391	1.20	0.30 (0.30)	Pot (Roman) x7 (107g), daub x1 (18g), bone x29 (327g)
		397			-
	Pit **498**	499	1.34	0.34 (0.06)	-
		500		0.28	-
	Posthole **503**	504	0.29	0.08	-
	Pit **537**	538	0.82	0.14	-
	Pit **568**	569	1.22	0.26	Pot (Roman) x2 (40g), bone x3 (2g), flint x2 (182g)
	Pit **641**	642	1.15	0.32	Pot (Roman) x4 (14g)
	Pit **680**	681	0.70	0.18 (0.10)	Pot (Roman) x1 (20g), bone x1 (8g)
		682		0.08	
	Pit **694**	695	0.94	0.36	Pot (Roman) x1 (5g)
	Pit **710**	711	1.20	0.36 (0.26)	Pot (Roman) x15 (52g), bone x1 (1g)
		714		0.12	Pot (Roman) x25 (308g), tile x2 (198g), bone x2 (13g), flint x1 (15g)
	Pit **726**	727	0.70	0.10	Bone x7 (45g)
	Pit **743**	744	0.62	0.22	-
	Pit **769**	770	1.30	0.50	Pot (C2) x22 (308g), daub x1 (6g), CuA artefact (SF28), Fe nail (SF29)
	Pit **795**	796	0.40	0.08	Bone x3 (2g)
	Pit **852**	853	0.54	0.27	Pot (MC1) x4 (72g)
	Pit **865**	864	1.14	0.13	Pot (Roman) x2 (4g)
	Pit **945**	946	0.60	0.22	Pot (LR) x1 (15g), bone x4 (167g)
	Pit **947**	948	0.90	0.15	-
Hollow 670	Hollow **670**	671	6.80	0.16 (0.08)	-
		672		0.16	Pot (MC1-EC2) x15 (224g), bone x2 (1g)
		673		0.22	-
		674		0.18	-
		675		0.12	-
		676		0.08	-
		677		0.08	-
		678		0.08	-
		679		0.06	-
	Hollow **765**	766	2.50	0.20 (0.10)	Bone x1 (30g)
		767		0.10	Pot (LC1) x7 (52g), shell x2 (24g), slag x1 (7g), Fe nail x1
		768		0.20	Pot (E-LC2) x11 (362g), daub x4 (30g), bone x2 (23g), shell x5 (52g)

Table 17: Summary of features within Enclosure 5

Ditches 131 and 358

3.6.42 Two ditches (**131** and **358**) were located around the northern edges of the main enclosures, forming a narrow outer enclosure or possibly a trackway (Table 18). These features produced pottery of 1st-2nd century date, with some LIA/Early Roman transitional types. Ditch **141** also produced a fragment of possible oven floor (fill 142) and a small amount of daub (fill 143). A fired clay plate or daub panel was retrieved from fill 360 (cut **358**).

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 131	**131**	132	0.71	0.27	Bone x22 (48g)
	141	142 143	0.68	0.34 (0.34) 0.26	Pot (LIA-MC1) x2 (88g), FC x1 (39g), shell x4 (33g), flint x1 (77g) Pot (MC1-C2) x11 (54g), daub x3 (17g), bone x7 (33g), shell x17 (236g), flint x9 (306g)
	312	313	0.50	0.22	Pot (LIA-C1) x2 (39g)
	372	373	0.94	0.38	Bone x2 (219g)
	383	384 385	0.70	0.33 (0.33) 0.15	- -
	392	393 394	0.67	0.31 (0.31) 0.09	Pot (MC1-EC2) x2 (12g) Bone x8 (97g)
	572	573	0.69	0.51	-
	808	809	0.80	0.31	Bone x4 (21g)
Ditch 358	**358**	359 360	0.90	0.36 (0.36) 0.21	- Pottery (ER) x6 (36g), FC plate x1 (50g), bone x5 (161g)
	370	371	0.91	0.35	Pot (M-LC1) x11 (273g), bone x16 (223g)
	398	399	0.59	0.21	-
	812	813	0.35	0.05	Pot (LIA-ER) x23 (162g), bone x13 (95g)
	816	817	0.44	0.10	-

Table 18: Summary of Ditches 131 and 358

Ditch 191

3.6.43 A north-west to south-east aligned ditch cut extended across the northern half of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1 and the southern edge of Phase 3.2 Enclosure 2 which also truncated Phase 3.2 Ditch 108. At its eastern end it turned southwards along the alignment of Phase 3.2 ditch **17**=**46.** This feature was on a notably different alignment to the other Phase 3 linear features but did appear to respect the western side of Enclosure 4 and Ditch 131.

3.6.44 These features had generally dark yellow brown silty clay basal fills with mid-dark grey brown or red brown silty clay upper fills. The fills contained pottery mostly dating to the LIA-ER period, however, fill 709 (**708**) produced pottery of late 1st century to early 2nd century AD date (see Table 19). Three slots produced fragments of possible loomweights, with two of them also containing daub. Fill 49 (Cut **48**) contained three fragments of lava quern and a single carved chalk spindlewhorl was recovered from fill 21 (cut **19**), probably of IA date.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 191	**15**	16	0.90	0.32	Pot (M-LC1) x11 (107g), bone x9 (256g)
	19	20 21	2.10	0.62 (0.35) 0.32	Pot (M-LC1) x10 (78g), loomweight x1 (24g), bone x9 (56g), shell x9 (143g)

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
					Pot (Roman) x7 (41g), daub x1 (11g), bone x4 (22g), chalk spindlewhorl (16g), flint x1 (12g), Fe nail x1
	48	49	0.75	0.33	Lava quern x3 (278g)
	50	51	1.70	0.68 (0.30)	Pot (MC1-EC2) x8 (186g), bone x2 (80g), shell x1 (20g)
		52		0.46	Pot (M-LC1) x20 (288g), bone x15 (124g), shell x1 (14g)
	191	192	1.20	0.32	Pot (LIA-ER) x22 (152g), bone x7 (35g)
	252	253	1.27	0.44 (0.25)	Pot (M-LC1) x26 (846g)
		254		0.22	tile x1 (6g), Bone x5 (18g)
	296	297	0.87	0.46 (0.21)	Pot (C1) x7 (137g), brick x5 (106g)
		314		0.25	-
	379	380	0.92	0.48 (0.20)	Pot (LIA-ER) x21 (381g), bone x3 (71g)
		381		0.21	Pot (MC1) x66 (1091g), bone x25 (295g), shell x1 (20g)
		382		0.12	Bone x4 (44g)
	447	448	0.88	0.40 (0.08)	-
		449		0.12	Pot (Roman) x17 (54g), bone x3 (25g), shell x12 (73g)
		450		0.08	Pot (MC1) x11 (224g), bone x5 (143g), shell x3 (37g)
	494	495	0.81	0.44	Bone x9 (119g), flint x1 (15g)
	529	530	0.60	0.48 (0.10)	-
		531		0.12	Pot (M-LC1) x12 (117g), bone x4 (28g), shell x2 (9g)
		532		0.22	-
	543	544	0.40	0.48 (0.20)	Pot (LIA-ER) x1 (9g), bone x1 (3g), flint x2 (16g)
		545		0.14	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (4g), ?loomweight x4 (32g), flint x1 (117g)
		546		0.16	Pot (LIA-ER) x3 (63g), daub x2 (16g), bone x1 (1g)
	631	632	0.94	0.46 (0.10)	Pot (LIA-ER) x6 (45g), flint x1 (15g)
		633		0.26	Pot (LIA-ER) x25 (166g), ?loomweight x1 (11g), bone x3 (6g), shell x8 (99g), flint x5 (71g)
		634		0.10	-
	708	709	0.72	0.26	Pot (LC1-EC2) x7 (121g)

Table 19: Summary of Ditch 191

Other Features

3.6.45 A short stretch of ditch (Ditch 331) was located to the south of Ditch 191, running almost parallel to it. Only one of the three interventions (fill 338, cut **336**) produced pottery (EIA-1st century), this also produced a fragment of daub and animal bone.

3.6.46 Along the southern edge of the site lay five pits and postholes attributed to this phase (Table 20). These features produced mainly LIA and Early Romano-British pottery, as well as a small amount of daub.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 331	Ditch **331**	332	0.38	0.10	-
	Ditch **333**	334	0.80	0.38 (0.19)	-
		335		0.20	Bone x2 (41g)
	Ditch **336**	337	0.52	0.26 (0.10)	-
		338		0.14	Pot (LIA-C1) x2 (19g), daub x1 (5g), bone x1 (9g), burnt stone x1 (28g)

	Pit **9**	10	0.90	0.20	Pot (C2-EC5) x9 (79g), bone x1 (9g), shell x1 (13g)
	Pit **207**	208	1.20	0.30	Pot (LIA) x1 (31g)
	Posthole **215**	216	0.40	0.08	Pot (LIA-ER) x2 (3g), daub x3 (14g), bone x6 (21g)
	Pit **217**	218	0.36	0.26	Pot (ER) x4 (45g), daub x1 (3g), bone x5 (53g), shell x7 (91g), burnt stone x1 (20g)
	Pit **520**	521	0.65	0.16	Pot (Roman) x1 (4g)

Table 20: Summary of other Phase 3.3 features

3.7 Phase 4: Mid to Late Romano-British

3.7.1 This phase primarily consisted of large watering holes, which often truncated parts of the circuits of the Phase 3 enclosures, and large spreads of midden material within Phase 3.3 Enclosure 5 (Figs 4 and 8a-b). A smaller square enclosure (Enclosure 6) was also constructed within Enclosure 5. A small number of other ditches and an inhumation burial are also attributed to this phase.

Pits

3.7.2 Like the earlier phases during this period there were several pits cut into earlier features, particularly the enclosure ditches. Pit **560** truncated the northern arm of Phase 3.3 Enclosure 4 (Fig. 9, Section 7). It contained seven fills (561-567) of mostly grey yellow and grey brown silty clays, however, fills 562 and 566 were much darker. The fills produced a mixed finds assemblage of pottery, bone and stone. Fill 562 producing a large quantity of Middle Romano-British pottery. Residual Early Roman material was also recovered from overlying fill 564.

3.7.3 A group of four intercutting pits (**659**, **662**, **888**, **896** and **898**) truncated Phase 3.2 Ditch 108 close to where it met the southern end of Phase 3.3 Ditch 347. These pits were filled by various grey brown and yellow brown silty clays. Only small amounts of finds were recovered (Table 21).

3.7.4 On the eastern side of Phase 3.3 Enclosure 5 lay a further pit (**843**). This contained two red grey and grey brown silty clays (844 and 845) overlain by a very dark grey silty clay (846). The dark upper fill contained Late Roman pottery and animal bone.

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit **560**	561	1.80	1.20 (0.46)	Bone x1 (1g), burnt stone x1 (14g)
	562		0.06	Pot (C2-MC3) x41 (1179g), bone x4 (64g), burnt stone x1 (106g)
	563		0.10	-
	564		0.04	Pot (ER) x10 (210g), daub x1 (7g), bone x3 (33g)
	565		0.24	-
	566		0.32	Pot (Roman) x3 (14g), bone x9 (122g)
	567		0.30	Pot (Roman) x3 (118g)
Pit **659**	660	2.80	1.20 (0.30)	-
	661		0.50	Pot (LIR-ER) x62 (293g), bone x51 (447g), burnt stone x4 (109g), Fe nail x1
Pit **662**	663	1.90	0.40 (0.30)	Pot (ER) x11 (66g), bone x20 (292g), burnt stone x1 (87g)
	664		0.10	Pot (ER) x6 (62g), bone x6 (18g)
Pit **843**	844	2.60	0.68 (0.10)	-
	845		0.24	-
	846		0.30	Pot (MC3-C5) x7 (128g), bone x6 (37g)
Pit **888**	889	1.08	0.54 (0.18)	-

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	890 891		0.34 0.36	- Bone x25 (253g), burnt stone x2 (457g)
Pit **896**	897	0.84	0.36	Pot (LR) x1 (56g), daub x2 (18g), brick x1 (83g), flint x1 (25g)
Pit **898**	899 900 901 902	0.94	0.62 (0.20) 0.14 0.20 0.30	Bone x10 (250g), brick x2 (18g), flint x2 (18g) - - -

Table 21: Early Phase 4 pits

Ditches 718 and 736

3.7.5 Two small north-east to south-west ditch alignments truncated Ditch 108 (Table 22). These were filled by mid grey brown silty clays which produced mostly Late Roman pottery along with a small amount dating to the 1st century AD.

3.7.6 These features contained a mixed Roman pottery assemblage with fragments of possible clay floor (fill 737, cut **736**), animal bone and an iron ring (also fill 737, SF42).

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 718	Ditch **718**	719	0.60	0.10	Pot (Roman) x2 (19g), flint x1 (9g)
Ditch 736	Ditch **736**	737	0.92	0.43	Pot (LR) x7 (107g), FC floor x2 (21g), bone x5 (59g), Fe ring (SF42)
	Ditch **789**	790	0.90	0.43	-
	Ditch **850**	851	0.44	0.10	Pot (C1) x3 (20g)

Table 22: Early Phase 4 ditches

Watering Holes

3.7.7 Three large watering holes dating to the 2nd century AD or later were revealed, of which two truncated the northern perimeter of Phase 3.3 Enclosure 5 (Table 23).

3.7.8 Watering hole **505**=**651** measured 4.86m by 3.99m across and up to 1.2m deep. A small pit (**511**) cut its southern edge. The watering hole contained five fills comprising mid-dark grey and orange brown silty clays. The fills produced a mixed assemblage of finds including pottery ranging from the 2nd century AD through to the end of the Roman period (Table 23).

3.7.9 To the east, the largest watering hole (Watering hole 880, comprising cuts **880**=**908**) cut the northern arm of Enclosure 5. It measured 32.4m by 7.16m across and up to 1.28m deep (Fig. 6, Section 334). This feature contained a series of six fills comprising brown grey and grey brown silty clays. The lower fills of cut **908** produced a moderate quantity of Late Roman pottery. A pair of intercutting pits (**923** and **925**) truncated the north-east corner of the watering hole whose fills did not produce any finds.

3.7.10 To the south, watering hole **623**=**782** cut Phase 3.2 Ditch 108. It measured 7.34m by 6.78m across and up to 1.09m deep (Fig. 6, Section 283; Plate 12). The watering hole contained a series of four silty clay fills: light grey brown towards the base with a very dark grey brown upper fill. Whilst some of the lower fills contained 1st century AD pottery, the upper fills were mostly of 2nd century and later date. Fill 624 contained a partial copper alloy bow brooch of early 1st century date (SF14), a fragment of second brooch (SF17) was recovered from fill 625. Several fragments of quernstones were

recovered from this watering hole including two (fill 626/cut **623**, SF27 and fill 783/cut **782**) which had later been reused as whetstones.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Watering hole 505	**505**	506	1.90	1.20 (0.14)	Pot (C4) x1 (28g)
		507		0.28	Pot (Roman) x1 (62g), bone x5 (229g)
		508		0.26	-
		509		0.30	Pot (C1-2) x18 (376g), bone x53 (1021g)
		510		0.20	Iron slag x2 (203g)
	651	652	2.00	0.13 (0.20)	Pot (C4-EC5) x1 (128g), CuA Artefact
		655		0.20	Pot (LC3-LR) x2 (61g), daub x1 (15g), box flue tile x4 (44g), bone x8 (199g), shell x2 (17g)
		656		0.26	Pot (E-LC2) x8 (216g), FC floor x5 (39g), bone x30 (672g)
		657		0.77	Pot (C4-5) x7 (264g) bone x42 (1020g), shell x2 (26g)
		658		0.22	Bone x26 (571g)
	Pit **511**	512	0.76	0.66	-
Watering hole 623	**623**	624	3.14	1.09 (0.32)	Pot (MC2-C5) x66 (836g), bone x21 (261g), shell x 7 (120g), quern stone x1 (81g), Fe objects x3 (SF15, 16), CuA brooch x1 (SF14)
		625		0.49	Pot (MC3-C5) x102 (921g), brick x2 (187g), bone x32 (316g), shell x4 (102g), Fe objects x2 (SF18), CuA brooch x1 (SF17)
		626		0.42	Pot (MC2) x61 (599g), tile x1 (32g), bone x10 (170g), shell x2 (33g), saddle quern (6350g, SF27), Fe objects x2 (SF19)
	782	783	6.48	1.02 (0.42)	Pot (M-LC1) x17 (344g), bone x7 (68g), shell x2 (50g), quern stone x1 (1657g), Fe artefact x1
		784		0.31	Pot (M-LC1) x31 (355g), tile/tessera x2 (80g), bone x40 (1007g), shell x2 (40g)
		785		0.24	-
		786		0.20	Pot (E-MC2) x39 (572g), brick x3 (325g), bone x30 (230g), shell x3 (25g), burnt stone x1 (42g), Fe artefacts x1, Fe nails x3
Watering hole 880	**880**	881	3.57	1.10 (1.10)	-
		882		0.28	-
		883		0.24	-
		884		0.25	-
		885		0.30	-
	908	911	6.80	1.28 (0.46)	Pot (LR) x5 (46g), bone x9 (88g)
		912		0.48	Pot (LR) x6 (110g), bone x2 (37g), shell x1 (17g), Fe nail x1
		913		0.34	-
		914		0.40	-
	Pit **923**	924	2.63	0.61	-
	Pit **925**	926	-	0.34	-

Table 23: Summary of watering holes in Area 1

Hollows

3.7.11 Similar to Phase 3.3 Hollow 670, a group of larger, overlapping amorphous hollows (Hollows 574, 715 and 577) attributed to Phase 4 contained spreads of possible midden material. A separate, smaller hollow overlay the eastern side of Enclosure 5.

3.7.12 A total of 27 interventions (including 22 test pits) were excavated into Hollows 574, 715 and 577 (Fig. 8b; Table 24; Plate 14). These features were found to have been generally filled with two distinct layers: a lower deposit of mid grey brown silty and sandy clays overlain by an upper dark deposit of the same description. These deposits produced a wide range of finds which included a large amount of Roman pottery, ranging from the 2nd century AD to the end of the Roman period. These also contained quantities of daub and Roman brick and tile. Numerous iron nails were recovered along with a sickle blade (SF36, fill 827/**574**), a hinge strap (SF52, fill 949/**831**), an iron ring and a two-link snaffle bit (SF 53 and 54, fill 833/**831**).

3.7.13 Hollow 818 contained a very dark grey silty clay (819) which produced a sherd of Roman pottery, daub and animal bone. A short distance to the north was layer 867 which partially overlay the north-east corner of Phase 3.3 Enclosure 5 and was of similar colour and composition. This further layer produced Late Roman pottery and a small amount of animal bone. To the north-west of Hollow 818 was the smaller Hollow 918 which contained a mid brown grey silty clay (919). This feature also produced Late Roman pottery.

Group	Cut	Deposit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Hollow 574	**574**	575	11.68	0.08	Pot (MC2-MC3) x21 (196g), daub x3 (19g), tile x1 (52g), bone x36 (623g)
		576		0.16	Pot (Roman) x23 (249g), bone x4 (26g), Fe x1 (SF12), Fe nails x2 (SF11, 21)
		637		0.04	Pot (MC2-LC3) x26 (725g), bone x5 (127), shell x2 (42g)
		638		0.22	Pot (LR) x6 (16g), brick/tile x5 (437g), bone x34 (623g), shell x3 (28g), burnt stone x1 (31g), Fe nails x3 (SF20, 25)
		647		0.06	Pot (Roman) x2 (17g), bone x3 (23g), shell x3 (44g)
		648		0.06	Pot (C3-EC5) x14 (782g), bone x1 (6g)
		649		0.08	Pot (LR) x7 (180g), bone x4 (188g), shell x1 (33g)
		650		0.04	Pot (LR) x3 (31g), tile x1 (16g), bone x1 (62g), shell x1 (19g), Fe x2 (SF22, 24, 26), Fe nails x1 (SF23)
		724		0.12	Pot (MC2-LC3) x22 (358g), tile x1 (28g), bone x1 (28g)
		725		0.04	Pot (Roman) x8 (54g), daub x1 (21g), glass x1 (1g), bone x1 (7g)
		728		0.21	Pot (LC1-LC2) x2 (29g), bone x11 (65g)
		729		0.07	Pot (LR) x13 (138g), bone x9 (127g), shell x1 (23g), Fe nails x3 (SF32, 33, 34)
		730		0.10	Pot (C1) x2 (36g), bone x3 (13g)
		731		0.07	-
		778		0.14	Tile x2 (38g), bone x3 (134g)
		779		0.05	Pot (Roman) x4 (7g), bone x16 (275g)
		780		0.06	Pot (LC1-C2) x1 (46g)
		781		0.02	Shell x1 (3g), Fe nail (SF35)
		826		0.10	Pot (Roman) x3 (60g), tile x4 (167g)

Group	Cut	Deposit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
		827		0.12	Pot (Roman) x1 (9g), bone x6 (77g), Fe sickle (SF36)
		828		0.08	Pot (LR) x8 (33g), tile x1 (24g), bone x2 (218g), burnt stone x4 (79g)
		829		0.04	Pot (Roman) x5 (40g), bone x1 (7g), Fe artefact (SF41), Fe nails x4 (SF37-40)
		830		0.11	Pot (MC3-EC5) x17 (194g), tile x1 (51g), bone x1 (24g)
		955		0.15	Pot (LC3-EC5) x3 (55g), bone x2 (19g), Fe nail x1 (SF47)
		956		0.23	Pot (Roman) x5 (50g), tile x5 (236g), bone x3 (56g), shell x1 (15g)
Hollow 577	**577**	578	6.73	0.30 (0.16)	Pot (M-LC2) x52 (614g), brick/tile x4 (312g), Fe objects x2
		579		0.20	Brick/tile x9 (644g), bone x30 (308g), burnt stone x3 (70g), Fe nail
	831	832	6.75	0.13	Pot (E-MC3) x8 (69g), bone x10 (181g), flint x1 (10g)
		833		0.05	Pot (MC2-MC3) x17 (227g), bone x1 (9g), Fe objects (SF53, 54)
		949		0.17	Pot (MC3-EC5) x10 (190g), bone x16 (477g), Fe artefact (SF52), Fe nail (SF51)
		950		0.16	Pot (LR) x14 (227g), bone x13 (363g), tile x2 (78g)
		951		0.14	Pot (MC2-C3) x3 (41g), brick x1 (65g), bone x2 (127g), Fe nail (SF50)
		952		0.15	Pot (LR) x5 (47g), bone x7 (431g)
		953		0.17	Pot (LC1-C2) x8 (339g), bone x5 (181g)
		954		0.20	Pot (Roman) x5 (25g), Fe object (SF49)
Hollow 715	**715**	716	-	0.40 (0.10)	-
		717		0.30	Pot (MC2-MC3) x23 (530g), bone x2 (15g), flint x1 (9g), Fe nail x1
	771	772	-	0.10	Pot (Roman) x2 (5g), bone x7 (47g)
	773	774	-	0.30 (0.10)	-
		775		0.20	Pot (EC2-EC5) x13 (118g), ?loomweight x1 (26g), bone x6 (66g)
	820	824	-	0.50 (0.14)	Pot (LC3) x9 (236g), bone x2 (8g)
		825		0.36	Pot (LR) x26 (273g), brick x1 (183g), bone x4 (35g), shell x1 (33g)
	847	848	-	0.28 (0.08)	Pot (LR) x10 (103g)
		849		0.20	Pot (Roman) x4 (12g), bone x2 (38g)
	854	855	-	0.20 (0.08)	-
		856		0.12	Pot x17 (293g), bone x2 (5g)
	874	875	-	0.46 (0.10)	Pot (C3) x22 (405g), tile x1 (388g), bone x2 (24g)
		876		0.36	Pot (MC2-MC3) x4 (48g), tile x1 (39g), bone x26 (404g), shell x1 (12g), Fe artefact x1
	905	906	-	0.28 (0.06)	-
		907		0.22	Pot (C2-MC3) x25 (253g)
	927	928	-	0.44 (0.14)	-
		929		0.30	Pot (EC4-EC5) x14 (87g), bone x3 (67g), flint x1 (8g)
Hollow 818	**818**	819	6.12	0.29	Pot (Roman) x1 (4g), daub x8 (67g), bone x3 (8g)
Hollow 918	**918**	919	5.69	0.10	Pot (LC4-EC5) x5 (161g), bone x1 (26g)
Other layer 867			2.60	0.34	Pot (MC4-EC5) x3 (29g), bone x3 (44g)

Table 24: Summary of hollows in Area 1

Enclosure 6

3.7.14 A small sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.*16.7 by 12.6m across, was located immediately west of Hollows 574, 715 and 577 on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 8b). Six interventions, up to 1.7m wide and 0.79m deep, were excavated into its ditch which enclosed its southern, western and northern sides (Plate 10). The enclosure appears to have cut into the deposits on the western edge of Hollow 715. The ditch was filled with mid to dark grey brown silty clays. These produced a small amount of later Roman pottery, animal bone and pilla brick (Table 25).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
596	597	0.65	0.24	Pot (EC2-MC3) x3 (25g), bone x1 (2g), flint x1 (25g)
598	599	0.65	0.14	-
600	601	1.00	0.45	Pot (Roman) x2 (4g), brick x1 (865g), bone x19 (672)
627	628	0.75	0.26	Pot (C2-4) x2 (63g), bone x1 (3g)
712	713	0.96	0.22	-
776	777	0.40	0.14	Pot (C1-4) x1 (6g)

Table 25: Summary of ditches in Enclosure 6

Grave 501

3.7.15 Located in the western part of Area 1 lay an isolated shallow grave (**501**) on a north-south alignment. It contained a poorly preserved and incomplete human skeleton (Sk. 975) of an older sub-adult/adult, with the feet aligned to the north (Plate 11). A bone sample returned a radiocarbon date of 260-530 cal AD at 95.4% confidence and 375-430 cal AD at 68.3% confidence (SUERC-101406; 1657 ± 24 BP).

3.7.16 Graves goods recovered include a Hadham ware necked jar/bowel with a rolled bead rim (five sherds, 22g; *c.* AD260 onwards) and diagonal incised line decoration, and a oxidised Hadham ware jar (four sherds, 19g) with Romano-Saxon incised dot decoration (late 4th century).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Grave **501**	502, Sk. 975	2.03	0.18	43 sherds M-LC4 (243g)

Table 26: Grave 501

Ditch 877

3.7.17 A single ditch, on a near north to south alignment, extended across Area 1 which truncated Waterhole 880 and represents the latest feature within Area 1. The ditch was up to 1.6m wide and 0.84m deep (Fig. 9, Section 316). It produced only a small amount of Roman pottery from one intervention.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 877	**877**	878	1.35	0.84 (0.66)	-
		879		0.24	-
	903	904	1.60	0.74 (0.22)	-
		915		0.26	-
		916		0.24	-
		917		0.52	-

	920	921 922 970	1.10	0.60 0.30	- - -
	961	962 963	1.40	0.62 (0.32) 0.30	- Pot (Roman) x8 (107g), burnt stone x1 (14g)

Table 27: Ditch 877

3.8 Phase 5: Post-medieval

3.8.1 The post-medieval features lay entirely within Area 2 (Figs 4 and 10). The activity consisted of eight ditches on predominantly north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east alignments. Furthermore, there were six pits of varying size and a very large feature which cut several of the ditches, possibly representing a watering hole.

3.8.2 In the south-west corner of Area 2 was the remnant of a north to south aligned ditch (**5079**) which was mostly truncated by wide, shallow pit (**5058**) measuring 9.74m by 5.99m across and up to 0.58m deep. The ditch was filled by a mottled dark grey silty clay (5080) which contained no finds. The pit contained several mid grey-brown or brown-grey silty clays, which produced a small amount of 16th-18th century pottery and CBM (Table 29).

Ditches

3.8.3 Lying 8.4m apart, parallel linear Ditches 5007 and 5017 extended across Area 2 on a north-east to south-west alignment. Of similar morphology, both ditches were filled with light-dark grey brown silty clays which produced no finds.

3.8.4 In the south-east corner of the excavation area was a narrow curvilinear ditch (Ditch 5000) which entered the excavation from the north-east before turning to the north-west to meet a larger ditch (**5005**) on a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 11, Section 169). Ditch **5070** followed a similar alignment to **5005** some 15.7m to the north (Plate 15). Each ditch was filled by mid-dark grey brown silty clays. Only fill 5006 (**5005**) produced any finds, including a sherd medieval pottery, but mostly comprising post-medieval material.

3.8.5 Ditch 5015 entered the excavation from the north-west and truncated Ditch 5017 (Fig. 11, Section 175). It was filled with mid grey brown clays devoid of finds. A discrete, short length of ditch (**5026**) on a north-west to south-east alignment was also revealed near the northern excavation limit which was filled by sterile mid reddish brown clay silt (5027).

3.8.6 Ditch 5019 entered Area 2 from the south-west before truncating the edge of pit **5058**. It was filled by mid/dark grey brown silty clays (5020/5057) with a thin yellow brown silty clay (5021) in the top of one intervention. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 5000	**5000**	5001	0.42	0.25	-
	5002	5003 5004	0.74	0.28 (0.28) 0.15	-
Ditch 5005	**5005**	5006	1.45	0.51	Pot (C11-18) x20 (1070g), brick x1 (1073g), tobacco pipe x3 (18g),

					glass x5 (58g), bone x1 (2g), shell x2 (9g), Fe artefacts x4
Ditch 5007	**5007**	5008	0.70	0.18	-
	5028	5029	0.77	0.18	-
Ditch 5015	**5015**	5016	1.65	0.69	-
	5086	5087	1.56	0.50	-
Ditch 5017	**5017**	5018	0.63	0.10	-
	5022	5023	0.86	0.20	-
	5084	5085	0.83	0.13	-
Ditch 5019	**5019**	5020 5021	0.91	0.30 (0.30) 0.13	-
	5056	5057	0.90	0.24	-
Ditch 5026	**5026**	5027	0.66	0.13	-
Ditch 5070	**5070**	5071	1.37	0.40	-
Ditch 5079	**5079**	5080	0.56	0.18	-

Table 28: Summary of Phase 5 ditches

Pits

3.8.7 Seven post-medieval pits were revealed within Area 2, varying in size between 0.87m to 2.75m in diameter and up to 1.4m deep. These were mostly sub-circular but included a single square pit (**5073**; Fig. 11, Section 335).

3.8.8 Pit **5073** was filled by two mid brown silty clays (5075 and 5076) devoid of finds. A smaller, sub-circular recut was made into the top of the pit (**5074**), which contained a mid red brown silty clay (5077) overlain by a much darker grey brown silty clay (5078). The upper fill produced a small amount of 16-18th century AD pottery.

3.8.9 Some 7.8m to the north of pit **5073** was a cluster of three intercutting pits. The largest was pit **5030** which measured up to *c.*1.86m in diameter and 0.66m in depth. It was cut by two small, shallow pits (**5043** and then **5045**). Fill 5032 of pit **5030** produced a significant amount of pottery, including a mid 16th-17th century AD jar (Table 29).

3.8.10 Two smaller pits were exposed in the southern half of the area. Pit **5009** was located south of Ditch 5000. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (5010) devoid of finds. Pit **5011** truncated the northern edge of ditch **5005**. It was filled by grey and yellow brown silty clays (5012, 5013 and 5014). The upper two fills produced pottery of 15th century AD date.

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit 5009	**5009**	5010	0.90	0.20	-
Pit 5011	**5011**	5012 5013 5014	1.60	0.82 (0.15) 0.42 0.50	- Pot (MC15-MC17) x11 (312g), bone x6 (9g), flint x5 (91g), Fe knife x1 Pot (C15) x2 (8g),
Pit 5024	**5024**	5025	0.87	0.30	-
-	**5030**	5031 5032 5033 5034 5035	1.92	0.66 (0.13) 0.17 0.33 0.25 0.08	- Pot (MC16-C18) x20 (2966g), bone x1 (20g) Tile x3 (287g), burnt stone x1 (23g), Fe nail x1 - -

	5043	5044	1.01	0.22	Pot (MC14-C15) x1 (16g), brick x2 (557g)
	5045	5046	1.23	0.21	Pot (MC16-C18) x1 (2g), burnt stone x4 (81g)
Pit 5058	**5058**	5059 5060 5061	2.02	0.58 (0.38) 0.12 0.16	- - Tile x1 (45g), flint x1 (10g)
	5081	5082 5083	1.54	0.58 (0.13) 0.46	Pot (MC16-C18) x2 (18g), brick x10 (323g) Pot (PM) x2 (18g), brick/tile x8 (274g)
Pit 5073	**5073**	5075 5076	2.75	1.40 (0.38) 1.04	- -
	5074	5077 5078	2.56	0.56 (0.36) (0.20)	- Pot (C16-18) x2 (10g), bone x7 (83g)

Table 29: Summary of Phase 5 pits

Possible Watering Hole 5047

3.8.11 Overlying several of the post-medieval ditches was a very large feature – possibly a watering hole – measuring 34m long within the excavation area by 14.5m wide. At the south-western end it had a depth of 1.4m (Fig. 6, Section 120) but shallowed up to the north-east to a depth of 0.75m. It was mainly filled by successive layers of brown grey or yellow brown silty clays (Plates 15 and 16).

3.8.12 The finds assemblage was very small for such a large feature, including small amounts of animal bone, an iron knife and single sherd of residual Roman pottery and residual fragments of Roman tile (Table 30).

Group	Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Watering hole 5047	**5047**	5048 5049 5050 5051 5052 5053 5054 5055	8.00	1.20 (0.13) 0.18 0.24 0.50 0.16 0.16 0.43 0.26	- - - Bone x6 (88g) - Tile x1 (58g), bone x24 (129g), flint x1 (8g), Fe knife (SF31) Bone x1 (170g) -
	5062	5063 5064 5065 5066	14.54	0.75 (0.60) 0.50 0.40 0.20	- Tile x1 (40g), bone x5 (415g) Pot (Roman) x1 (119g) -

Table 30: Summary of Watering hole 5047

3.9 Finds and environmental summary

3.9.1 A total of nine copper alloy artefacts were recovered during the excavation. These include two likely 1st/2nd century AD coins (SF46 and 51) and five early-mid 1st century AD broaches (SFs 10, 14, 17, 44 and 45). Seventy fragments of ironwork were recovered, these were mainly (38 fragments) nails (likely of post-Conquest date), some five probable hobnails (SFs 15, 25, 26 and 35). The assemblage also includes a D-shaped buckle (SF41), three small rings (SFs 5, 42 and 53), a two link snaffle bit (SF54) and knife blades and a LIA-ER sickle blade (SF36) (Appendix B.1). Two fragments (210g) of ironworking slag were also recovered (Appendix B.2).

3.9.2 The excavation produced a total of 82 worked flints and 247g of unworked burnt flint (Appendix B.3). A worked stone assemblage totalling 16.68kg was recovered, including anvil and hammer stones, rotary and lava querns, whetstones and a partial chalk spindle whorl (Appendix B.4). The assemblage also included 2917g of burnt unworked cobbles.

3.9.3 The pottery assemblage contained 59 sherds (655g) of MIA and earlier pottery (Appendix B.5); 3606 sherds (58.34kg) of LIA and Roman pottery (Appendix B.6); and 61 sherds (4.47kg) of medieval and later pottery (Appendix B.7). Fragments of two ceramic spindle whorls (SFs 4 and 6) made from pottery sherds were also found (Appendix B.1). A total of 154 fragments (2.49kg) of fired clay including fragments of both MBA and IA loomweights, daub from both from walls and possible oven lining and a one fragment of possible briquetage (Appendix B.8) and 166 pieces (10.4kg) of CBM (Appendix B.9) were also recovered, these mostly consisting of Romano-British roof tiles and brick but also with box-flue tile and a single tessera.

3.9.4 A single disturbed inhumation burial was exposed which was less than 50% complete (Appendix C.1).

3.9.5 Faunal skeletal remains totalling 32.79kg was recovered, primarily cattle with smaller amounts of sheep/goat and other species (Appendix C.2).

3.9.6 Environmental sampling produced primarily carbonised cereal grains, with a generally poor level of preservation across the site (Appendix C.3).

Radiocarbon dating

3.9.7 Two samples of organic remains were selected for radiocarbon dating (Table 31).

Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Result	Date	Certificate
Human bone	975	501	Inhumation burial	3.3	1657 ± 24 BP	262-532 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-101406
						375-430 cal AD	68.3% SUERC-101406
Sample 8: *Triticum Spelta/didoccum*	76	74	Posthole	3.1	2020 ± 24 BP	91 cal BC - 65 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-101407
						43 cal BC - 16 cal AD	68.3% SUERC-101407

Table 31: Radiocarbon dating results

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The features were generally easy to recognise against the natural geology. However, heavy rain during the excavation meant that some lower levels of the site were flooded, as were most features of any significant depth. Standing water was also present on many other parts of the site.

4.1.2 Wet ground conditions during the stripping of the site resulted in some areas of wheel rutting caused by plant. These ruts extended down to into the archaeological layer in places. Within Area 1 there were a series of linear natural features which in some cases gave the appearance of possible rectangular enclosures. These features were, however, distinguished by much lighter brown fills than the actual archaeological features. When excavated, they possessed irregular profiles, produced no finds and were truncated by archaeological features.

4.1.3 The results of the excavation generally match well with those of the earlier evaluation phase of the investigation (Mylnarska 2020; Fig. 3). The majority of ditch alignments identified or predicted in the evaluation were identified by the excavation. The evaluation did not identify Enclosures 2-4, although portions of their ditches were investigated. Several undated ditches (*2204*, *2206* and *4112*) from the evaluation appear to correlate with the linear natural features.

4.1.4 Dating is also similar between features from the evaluation and excavation phases of the investigation, although the evaluation suggested slightly later Roman dates for the eastern enclosure (Enclosure 5) than the current findings.

4.2 Phases 1 and 2: Prehistoric

4.2.1 Direct evidence for prehistoric activity prior to the Late Iron Age (*c.*100 BC-AD 43) is minimal but a moderate assemblage of residual Middle Iron Age (*c.*350-100 BC) and earlier pottery, worked flint and burnt stone was recovered from several of the later features. Other residual finds of more significance include a hammerstone (Appendix B.4.9), saddlequern and anvil stone(Appendix B.4.10), and chalk spindlewhorl (of an IA type) (Appendix B.4.16). This is indicative that some activity during these earlier periods occurred within the immediate area. A few poorly preserved fragments of possible Middle Bronze Age (*c.*1600-1150 BC) loomweights were also recovered residually in later features (Appendix B.10.11).

4.2.2 Only a single feature (pit **966**) was dated to the Middle Iron Age by its pottery assemblage. However, it is possible some of the completely undated features, or undated features assigned to later periods could potentially be attributed to these earlier periods. The residual finds assemblage is likely to have derived from a scatter of earlier material within the topsoil overburden having been reworked into later feature fills.

4.3 Phase 3: Late Iron and Early Romano-British Farmstead

4.3.1 The main significant period of activity identified in the investigation was a small rural settlement of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British date. The pottery assemblage is

typical of a settlement of low status, with very few high status or imported wares (Appendix B.7.47). This settlement appears to have undergone considerable repeated alterations in its form over the space of little more of than a century. The pottery date range for Phase 3.1 suggests activity on the site certainly in a fairly narrow period around the date of the Roman conquest, and/or possibly slightly before it (Appendix B.7.30). This is supported by the presence of conquest period brooches (SFs 10, 14, 44 and 45), found residually in later feature. Radiocarbon dating from posthole **74** (43 cal BC-16 cal AD, 68.3% certainty) also supports this chronology. The settlement continued as a focus for activity into the Early Roman period proper (Phases 3.2 and 3.3). Although activity lessens in Phase 4, there is enough pottery to suggest a nearby focus of Mid Roman activity in the vicinity (Appendix B.7.31).

4.3.2 This episode of continued and repeated reorganisation resulted in some parts of the site having complex sequences of intercutting ditches on differing alignments. Combined with the relatively narrow timespan for all the changes, this resulted in some contradictions between the stratigraphy date ranges of finds. For example, some primary feature fills appeared to contain later pottery than secondary fills. This can best be explained by the continued reworking of earlier material into later feature fills. As such, the assignment of sub-phases within this period is primarily based on the stratigraphy of features and the evolution of ditch and enclosure alignments.

4.3.3 The animal bone assemblage was typical of the period, comprising primarily cattle and sheep/goat, but with smaller amounts of pig, as well as deer, bird and small mammal (Appendix C.2.24). Whilst the frequency of animal species appears the same across each sub-phase of Phase 3, the overall proportion of cattle increases in Phase 4 (Appendix C.2.11-12). The food plant assemblage was also typical for a rural site of the period (Appendix C.4.24). Evidence for cereal processing on the site was recovered, although probably only on a small scale, and with no concentration of material to define any definite crop processing areas. Located south of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1, posthole **74** produced a higher concentration of cereal grains than other features from this period. Several quern stones (and fragments of others) for grinding processed grain were also recovered from the site. Most of the querns were recovered from later Romano-British features (in Period 4), particular from the backfills of the watering holes, and many of them also appear to have been reused as whet or grind stones (Appendix B.4.12). As such their locations do not provide strong evidence for the location of the processing within the site. The small scale of cereal processing and the large amounts of animal bone recovered may suggest that pastoral farming formed a more significant part of the farmstead's activities (Appendix C.4.17).

Late Iron Age settlement remains (Phase 3.1)

4.3.4 Based on the pottery, Enclosure 1 appears to have originated in the Late Iron Age and was expanded upon during the Early Romano-British period. Ditches **161**, **492** and **236** may represent the remnants of some form of internal division within the enclosure, although too little survives to draw any further conclusions. Structure 79 was the only evidence for an internal building. Its rectangular footprint is unusual on a rural site of this period. The purpose of the structure is unknown with only four postholes producing small amounts of pottery and animal bone. There was no evidence of a

hearth or fireplace to suggest it was a non-domestic structure. A small assemblage of wall daub fragments recovered from the enclosure ditch and some of the pits also implies the presence of buildings. All other features within the enclosure consisted of pits, these were in a variety of sizes, with a similar finds assemblage to the other features from this period.

4.3.5 The presence of loomweight fragments and the spindle whorl (SF 4) from Enclosure 1 (ditch **227**) indicate that some domestic scale fabric weaving took place within the enclosure. No intact loomweights were recovered, whilst the spindle whorl was fashioned from a pottery sherd (Appendix B.1.18). The finds were recovered from a variety of pits and ditch slots, with no notable concentration of objects. Given the poor preservation of the majority of recovered fragments, they are likely from secondary depositions. A high proportion of the total animal bone assemblage derived from features in this sub-phase, possible indicative of more intensive occupation than during later periods.

Early Romano-British enclosure complex remains

Phase 3.2

4.3.6 Throughout the latter half of the 1st century AD, the original Late Iron Age farmstead appears to have undergone a series of relatively rapid and often extensive rearrangements to its layout. Successive rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures (Enclosure 2, 3, 4 and 5) were added to the east of Enclosure 1 which partially incorporated pre-existing ditch alignments. The initial modification of the farmstead was the addition of Enclosures 2 and 3 to the east side of Enclosure 1 (Phase 3.2). Associated ditches truncated the footprint of Enclosure 1 and some pits cut its upper fills to demonstrate its probable disuse. Neither of these enclosures contained significant internal features with no evidence for structures and only a few pits and possible internal division. Although some fragments of daub was recovered from the surrounding ditches, it was in smaller quantities than that recovered from Enclosure 1. It is possible that these enclosures were intended for animal husbandry and not habitation. The most significant feature was a large rectangular pit (**607**) on the eastern side of Enclosure 3, the purpose of which remains unknown.

Phase 3.3

4.3.7 Phase 3.3 witnessed the construction of sub-rectangular Enclosures 4 and 5, the latter extending south, beyond the excavation limit. During this phase the alignment of the enclosure complex shifted closer to an east west axis. As with Phase 3.2, each enclosure contained relatively few internal features. A smaller quantity of finds was recovered from this period. Parallel ditches (Ditches **131** and **358**) on the northern side of Enclosures 4 and 5 possibly delineated a trackway for controlling movement of livestock.

4.4 Phase 4: Later Romano-British activity

4.4.1 The change in emphasis from domestic settlement to possible livestock management on this site appears to have continued into the later Romano-British period with the

excavation of several watering holes. Two of the watering holes truncated the circuit of Enclosure 5 and a third cut Ditch 108. Large areas of the site may also have received tips of midden material which survived in Hollows **574**, **715** and **818** with a further midden possibly have extended over the eastern side of Enclosure 5. An evaluation *c.*540m to the west at Wickham Hall uncovered a similar large feature from this period which was cut by a later 3rd century AD ditch (Baister 2018, 14).

4.4.2 Very little intrusive Middle to Late Romano-British material was recovered from Phase 3 features. This fact, combined with the lower quantity of finds recovered from in this period suggests this part of the farmstead had reverted to solely pastoral and agricultural use. Nevertheless, the pottery evidence indicates that a focus of Middle Roman activity lay in vicinity (App. B.7.31).

4.4.3 A similar shift in activity in the later Romano-British period was identified on a Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British agricultural site excavated at Gipping Road, Sawtry (Thatcher 2021). Similarly, later activity at that site was restricted to the addition of a watering hole and middens.

4.4.4 To the west of the watering holes and middens was a heavily disturbed grave (**501**), radiocarbon dated to 375-430 cal AD, which contained evidence for pottery grave goods (a miniature late shell-tempered jar and a Hadham Romano-Saxon vessel; Appendix B.7.48). A human skull was recovered from Ditch 191 approximately 68m to the south-east, during the evaluation (Mylnarska 2000, *3905*; Fig. 3). The excavation results suggest a 1st century AD date for Ditch **191**, however, pottery from around the skull during the evaluation suggested a later date (*c.* AD200-400). Notably they included a sherd of Hadham oxidised ware (ibid., 19). This suggests the possibility the skull may have been placed into the ditch after it had gone out of use and partly silted up, along with material post-dating that event. It is possible, given the proximity, similar pottery and lack of a skull within the grave, that this skull derives from the body in Grave **501**.

4.5 Wider landscape

4.5.1 The area to the south of the site is part of a broader Late Iron Age to Romano-British agricultural landscape, with a known ditch complex and multiple enclosures (Jackson 2012). The current site formed part of this agricultural landscape, which extends north of Stane Street, *c.*900m to the south; the Roman road between Standon and Great Dunmow (Archer 2020).

4.5.2 Excavations *c.*540m west of the site at Wickham Hall (Baister 2018 & Hicks 2019) uncovered evidence for a Roman farmstead or villa. Notably, the main phase of activity at that site appears to have spanned the 3rd and 4th centuries, with much less evidence dating from the Late Iron Age and 1st century AD; an opposing narrative to the current site (Hicks 2019, 24-25). It is possible that after the farmstead was abandoned around of the Early Romano-British period, the domestic focus shifted west, with the site reverting to solely pastoral and agricultural use.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 This site is of local significance, having provided a further example of a low status farming settlement whose origins lay in the Late Iron Age and which continued to be occupied into the Early Romano-British period. It is interesting that this site appears to have declined before it was wholly abandoned in the Middle to Late Roman period, which corresponds to a shift in the site's use towards agricultural/pastoral use. This trend indicates a shift in local settlement foci and therefore complements the previous discovery of a 3rd to 4th century AD Roman farmstead or villa at Wickham Hall, c. 500m to the west. The uncovering of a grave with pottery grave goods securely radiocarbon dated to the very end of the Romano-British period is a significant addition to the local archaeological record.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
1	1			Ploughsoil		0.4	0
2	1			Natural			0
3	1		3	Natural Feature	1.7	0.11	0
4	1		3	Primary Fill	1.7	0.11	0
5	1		5	Natural Feature	0.44	0.5	0
6	1		5	Primary Fill	0.44	0.5	0
7	1		7	Ditch	1.5	0.56	3.2
8	1		7	Secondary Fill	1.5	0.56	3.2
9	1		9	Pit	0.9	0.2	3.3
10	1		9	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.2	3.3
11	1		11	Ditch	0.5	0.14	3.3
12	1		11	Secondary Fill	0.5	0.14	3.3
13	1		13	Ditch	0.5	0.1	3.3
14	1		13	Secondary Fill	0.5	0.1	3.3
15	1	Ditch 191	15	Ditch	0.9	0.32	3.3
16	1	Ditch 191	15	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.32	3.3
17	1	Enclosure 3	17	Ditch	1	0.21	3.2
18	1	Enclosure 3	17	Secondary Fill	1	0.21	3.2
19	1	Ditch 191	19	Ditch	2.1	0.62	3.3
20	1	Ditch 191	19	Secondary Fill	1.5	0.35	3.3
21	1	Ditch 191	19	Secondary Fill	2	0.32	3.3
22	1		22	Ditch	0.96	0.46	3.3
23	1		22	Secondary Fill	0.96	0.46	3.3
24	1		24	Ditch	0.6	0.38	3.1
25	1		24	Secondary Fill	0.6	0.38	3.1
26	1		26	Ditch	0.42	0.12	3.1
27	1		26	Secondary Fill	0.42	0.12	3.1
28	1		28	Ditch	1.26	0.46	3.1
29	1		28	Secondary Fill	1.26	0.4	3.1
30	1		30	Posthole	0.29	0.16	3.1
31	1		30	Secondary Fill	0.29	0.16	3.1
32	1		32	Posthole	0.26	0.06	3.1
33	1		32	Secondary Fill	0.26	0.06	3.1
34	1		34	Pit	1.4	1.34	3.1
35	1		34	Primary Fill	1.4	1.34	3.1
36	1		34	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.4	3.1
37	1	Ditch 37	37	Ditch	1.6	0.64	4
38	1	Ditch 37	37	Primary Fill	1.6	0.64	4
39	1		39	Pit	1.04	0.12	0
40	1		39	Primary Fill		0.12	0
41	1		41	Ditch	1.18	0.48	3.1

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
42	1		41	Primary Fill		0.4	3.1
43	1		41	Primary Fill		0.46	3.1
44	1		41	Deliberate Backfill		0.31	3.1
45	1		41	Tertiary Fill		0.21	3.1
46	1	Enclosure 3	46	Ditch	0.35	0.11	3.2
47	1	Enclosure 3	46	Primary Fill	0.35	0.11	3.2
48	1	Ditch 191	48	Ditch	0.75	0.33	3.3
49	1	Ditch 191	48	Primary Fill	0.75	0.33	3.3
50	1	Ditch 191	50	Ditch	1.7	0.68	3.3
51	1	Ditch 191	50	Primary Fill	0.8	0.3	3.3
52	1	Ditch 191	50	Secondary Fill	1.7	0.46	3.3
53	1		53	Posthole	0.26	0.07	0
54	1		53	Secondary Fill	0.26	0.07	0
55	1		55	Posthole	0.31	0.11	0
56	1		55	Secondary Fill	0.31	0.11	0
57	1		57	Palaeochannel	2	1.2	0
58	1		57	Secondary Fill	2	1.2	0
59	1		59	Natural Feature	1.4	0.3	0
60	1		59	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.3	0
61	1		61	Natural Feature	0.96	0.3	0
62	1		61	Other Fill	0.96	0.3	0
63	1		63	Natural Feature	0.31	0.32	0
64	1		63	Secondary Fill	0.31	0.32	0
65	1		65	Posthole	0.33	0.08	0
66	1		65	Secondary Fill	0.33	0.08	0
67	1		67	Pit	1.06	0.18	0
68	1		67	Secondary Fill	1.06	0.18	0
69	1		69	Natural Feature	1.8	0.41	0
70	1		69	Primary Fill	1.8	0.41	0
71	1		71	Pit	1.12	0.27	3.1
72	1		71	Primary Fill		0.17	3.1
73	1		71	Secondary Fill		0.1	3.1
74	1		74	Posthole	0.36	0.2	3.1
75	1		74	Primary Fill		0.15	3.1
76	1		74	Secondary Fill		0.05	3.1
77	1		77	Natural Feature	1	0.36	0
78	1		77	Primary Fill	1	0.36	0
79	1	Structure 79	79	Posthole	0.49	0.21	3.1
80	1	Structure 79	79	Primary Fill	0.49	0.21	3.1

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
81	1	Structure 79	81	Posthole	0.5	0.24	3.1
82	1	Structure 79	81	Primary Fill	0.5	0.24	3.1
83	1	Structure 79	83	Posthole	0.62	0.19	3.1
84	1	Structure 79	83	Primary Fill	0.62	0.19	3.1
85	1	Structure 79	85	Posthole	0.48	0.2	3.1
86	1	Structure 79	85	Primary Fill	0.48	0.2	3.1
87	1	Structure 79	87	Posthole	0.6	0.27	3.1
88	1	Structure 79	87	Primary Fill	0.6	0.27	3.1
89	1	Structure 79	89	Posthole	0.4	0.24	3.1
90	1	Structure 79	89	Primary Fill	0.4	0.24	3.1
91	1	Structure 79	91	Posthole	0.28	0.13	3.1
92	1	Structure 79	91	Primary Fill	0.28	0.13	3.1
93	1	Structure 79	93	Posthole	0.3	0.13	3.1
94	1	Structure 79	93	Primary Fill	0.3	0.13	3.1
95	1	Structure 79	95	Posthole	0.36	0.06	3.1
96	1	Structure 79	95	Primary Fill	0.36	0.06	3.1
97	1	Structure 79	97	Posthole	0.4	0.19	3.1
98	1	Structure 79	97	Primary Fill	0.4	0.19	3.1
99	1	Structure 79	99	Posthole	0.33	0.23	3.1
100	1	Structure 79	99	Primary Fill	0.33	0.23	3.1
101	1	Structure 79	101	Posthole	0.45	0.11	3.1
102	1	Structure 79	101	Primary Fill	0.45	0.11	3.1
103	1	Structure 79	103	Posthole	0.62	0.29	3.1
104	1	Structure 79	103	Primary Fill	0.47	0.29	3.1
105	1	Structure 79	103	Secondary Fill	0.5	0.24	3.1
106	1		106	Natural Feature	0.8	0.19	0
107	1		106	Primary Fill	0.8	0.19	0
108	1	Ditch 108	108	Ditch	0.9	0.12	3.2
109	1	Ditch 108	108	Primary Fill	0.9	0.12	3.2
110	1		110	Pit	0.7	0.17	3.2
111	1		110	Primary Fill	0.7	0.17	3.2
112	1	Enclosure 1	112	Ditch	1.6	0.85	3.1
113	1	Enclosure 1	112	Primary Fill	1.6	0.85	3.1
114	1		114	Natural Feature	3.2	1.1	0
115	1		114	Primary Fill	3.2	1.1	0
116	1	Structure 79	116	Pit	0.78	0.09	3.1
117	1	Structure 79	116	Primary Fill	0.78	0.09	3.1
118	1	Ditch 108	118	Ditch	0.9	0.13	3.2
119	1	Ditch 108	118	Primary Fill	0.9	0.13	3.2
120	1		120	Natural Feature	0.2	0.14	0
121	1		120	Primary Fill	0.2	0.14	0
122	1		122	Natural Feature	0.9	0.23	0

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
123	1	Ditch 108	123	Ditch	1.7	0.28	3.2
124	1	Ditch 108	123	Primary Fill	1.7	0.28	3.2
125	1	Enclosure 1	125	Ditch	1.12	0.8	3.1
126	1	Enclosure 1	125	Primary Fill	1.12	0.8	3.1
127	1	Enclosure 1	127	Ditch	0.92	0.58	3.1
128	1	Enclosure 1	127	Primary Fill	0.92	0.58	3.1
129	1		129	Natural Feature	1.76		0
130	1		129	Primary Fill	1.76		0
131	1	Ditch 131	131	Ditch	0.71	0.27	3.3
132	1	Ditch 131	131	Primary Fill	0.71	0.27	3.3
141	1	Ditch 131	141	Ditch	0.68	0.34	3.3
142	1	Ditch 131	141	Primary Fill	0.63	0.34	3.3
143	1	Ditch 131	141	Secondary Fill	0.53	0.26	3.3
144	1		144	Pit	1.4	0.52	3.1
145	1		144	Primary Fill	1.4	0.52	3.1
146	1	Ditch 108	146	Ditch	0.47	0.17	3.2
147	1	Ditch 108	146	Secondary Fill	0.47	0.17	3.2
148	1		148	Paeleochannel	1.4	0.77	0
149	1		148	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.77	0
150	1		150	Posthole	0.37	0.06	0
151	1		150	Secondary Fill	0.37	0.06	0
152	1	Enclosure 2	152	Ditch	0.44	0.32	3.2
153	1	Enclosure 2	152	Primary Fill	0.44	0.32	3.2
154	1	Enclosure 1	154	Ditch	1.46	0.74	3.1
155	1	Enclosure 1	154	Primary Fill	1	0.48	3.1
156	1	Enclosure 1	154	Secondary Fill	1	0.26	3.1
157	1	Enclosure 2	157	Ditch	1.7	0.79	3.2
158	1	Enclosure 2	157	Primary Fill		0.1	3.2
159	1	Enclosure 2	157	Secondary Fill		0.48	3.2
160	1	Enclosure 2	157	Tertiary Fill		0.5	3.2
161	1	Ditch 161	161	Ditch	0.38	0.11	3.1
162	1	Ditch 161	161	Primary Fill	0.38	0.11	3.1
163	1		163	Pit	0.6	0.13	3.1
164	1		163	Other Fill	0.6	0.13	3.1
165	1		165	Pit	0.26	0.07	3.1
166	1		165	Other Fill	0.26	0.07	3.1
167	1		167	Natural Feature	0.52	0.74	0
168	1		167	Secondary Fill	0.52	0.74	0
169	1	Ditch 37	169	Ditch	1.56	0.46	4
170	1	Ditch 37	169	Secondary Fill	1.56	0.46	4
171	1	Enclosure 1	171	Ditch	3.04	1.04	3.1
172	1	Enclosure 1	171	Secondary Fill	2.26	0.2	3.1
173	1	Enclosure 1	171	Secondary Fill	2.98	0.14	3.1
174	1	Enclosure 1	171	Secondary Fill	2.24	0.21	3.1

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
175	1	Enclosure 1	171	Secondary Fill	2.12	0.3	3.1
176	1	Enclosure 1	171	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.14	3.1
177	1		177	Natural Feature	0.23	0.12	0
178	1		177	Other Fill	0.12		0
179	1		179	Pit	1.7	0.6	3.1
180	1		183	Primary Fill	0	0.15	3.1
181	1		179	Secondary Fill		0.6	3.1
182	1		179	Tertiary Fill		0.3	3.1
183	1		183	Pit		0.75	3.1
184	1		183	Primary Fill		0.38	3.1
185	1		179	Secondary Fill		0.2	3.1
186	1		186	Pit	0.55	0.09	3.1
187	1		186	Primary Fill	0.55	0.09	3.1
188	1		188	Posthole	0.3	0.18	3.1
189	1		188	Primary Fill	0.3	0.18	3.1
190	1		144	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.33	3.1
191	1	Ditch 191	191	Ditch	1.2	0.32	3.3
192	1	Ditch 191	191	Primary Fill	1.2	0.32	3.3
193	1		193	Posthole	0.48	0.13	3.1
194	1		193	Other Fill	0.48	0.13	3.1
195	1		195	Posthole	0.6	0.07	3.1
196	1		195	Other Fill	0.6	0.07	3.1
197	1		197	Pit	2.05	0.75	3.2
198	1		197	Primary Fill		0.75	3.2
199	1		197	Secondary Fill		0.75	3.2
200	1		197	Tertiary Fill		0.14	3.2
201	1		197	Other Fill		0.22	3.2
202	1		202	Ditch	1.56	0.3	3.1
203	1		202	Primary Fill	1.14	0.16	3.1
204	1		202	Secondary Fill	1.56	0.15	3.1
205	1	Ditch 205	205	Ditch	0.63	0.14	3.1
206	1	Ditch 205	205	Primary Fill	0.63	0.14	3.1
207	1		207	Pit	1.2	0.3	3.3
208	1		207	Primary Fill	1.2	0.3	3.3
209	1		209	Pit	2.54	0.78	3.1
210	1		209	Secondary Fill		0.28	3.1
211	1		209	Secondary Fill		0.22	3.1
212	1		209	Secondary Fill		0.3	3.1
213	1	Ditch 108	213	Ditch	0.92	0.6	3.2
214	1	Ditch 108	213	Other Fill	0.92	0.6	3.2
215	1		215	Posthole	0.4	0.08	3.3
216	1		215	Other Fill	0.4	0.08	3.3
217	1		217	Pit	0.36	0.26	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
218	1		217	Other Fill	0.36	0.26	3.3
219	1		219	Pit	0.76	0.47	3.3
220	1		219	Other Fill	0.76	0.47	3.3
221	1	Enclosure 1	221	Ditch	1.8	0.65	3.1
222	1	Enclosure 1	221	Primary Fill	1.2	0.44	3.1
223	1	Enclosure 1	221	Secondary Fill	1.8	0.32	3.1
224	1		224	Pit	1.18	0.35	3.1
225	1		224	Other Fill	1.18	0.35	3.1
226	1	Enclosure 1	221	Tertiary Fill	0.78	0.1	3.1
227	1	Enclosure 1	227	Ditch	1.48	0.94	3.1
228	1	Enclosure 1	227	Primary Fill	0.8	0.2	3.1
229	1	Enclosure 1	227	Placed Deposit	0.9	0.2	3.1
230	1	Enclosure 1	227	Tertiary Fill	1.26	0.24	3.1
231	1	Enclosure 1	227	Other Fill	1.14	0.34	3.1
232	1		232	Pit	0.86	0.26	3.2
233	1		232	Primary Fill	0.86	0.26	3.2
234	1		234	Pit	0.36	0.3	3.1
235	1		234	Primary Fill	0.36	0.3	3.1
236	1	Ditch 236	236	Ditch	1.1	0.25	3.1
237	1	Ditch 236	236	Primary Fill	1.1	0.13	3.1
238	1	Ditch 236	236	Secondary Fill	1.1	0.15	3.1
239	1	Ditch 108	239	Ditch	0.9	0.28	3.2
240	1	Ditch 108	239	Primary Fill	0.9	0.28	3.2
241	1	Enclosure 2	241	Ditch	1.28	0.76	3.2
242	1	Enclosure 2	241	Primary Fill		0.46	3.2
243	1	Enclosure 2	241	Secondary Fill		0.3	3.2
244	1	Enclosure 2	244	Ditch	1.5	0.59	3.2
245	1	Enclosure 2	244	Primary Fill	1.5	0.59	3.2
246	1	Enclosure 3	246	Ditch	0.98	0.42	3.2
247	1	Enclosure 3	246	Primary Fill	0.98	0.42	3.2
248	1		248	Ditch	0.3	0.16	3.2
249	1		248	Primary Fill	0.3	0.16	3.2
250	1	Enclosure 2	250	Ditch	0.3	0.22	3.2
251	1	Enclosure 2	250	Other Fill	0.3	0.22	3.2
252	1	Ditch 191	252	Ditch	1.27	0.44	3.3
253	1	Ditch 191	252	Primary Fill		0.25	3.3
254	1	Ditch 191	252	Deliberate Backfill		0.22	3.2
255	1	Enclosure 2	255	Ditch	1.21	0.5	3.2
256	1	Enclosure 2	255	Primary Fill		0.5	3.2
257	1		257	Pit	1.4	0.52	3.3
258	1		257	Primary Fill	1.4	0.52	3.3
259	1		259	Pit	0.94	0.38	3.3
260	1		259	Primary Fill	0.94	0.38	3.3
261	1	Enclosure 2	261	Ditch	1.1	0.52	3.2

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
262	1	Enclosure 2	261	Primary Fill	0.8	0.44	3.2
263	1	Enclosure 2	261	Secondary Fill	1.1	0.25	3.2
264	1	Enclosure 4	264	Ditch	1.37	0.53	3.3
265	1	Enclosure 4	264	Primary Fill	0.96	0.23	3.3
266	1	Enclosure 4	264	Secondary Fill	0.84	0.12	3.3
267	1	Enclosure 4	264	Tertiary Fill	1.28	0.27	3.3
268	1	Enclosure 3	268	Ditch	0.82	0.5	3.2
269	1	Enclosure 3	268	Primary Fill	0.82	0.5	3.2
270	1	Enclosure 2	270	Ditch	1.09	0.36	3.2
271	1	Enclosure 2	270	Primary Fill		0.36	3.2
272	1	Enclosure 2	270	Secondary Fill		0.24	3.2
273	1	Ditch 108	273	Ditch	1.07	0.47	3.2
274	1	Ditch 108	273	Primary Fill		0.47	3.2
275	1	Enclosure 1	275	Ditch	0.9	0.66	3.1
276	1	Enclosure 1	275	Primary Fill	1	0.3	3.1
277	1	Enclosure 1	275	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.1	3.1
278	1	Enclosure 1	275	Secondary Fill	0.32	0.12	3.1
279	1	Enclosure 1	275	Tertiary Fill	1.2	0.44	3.1
280	1		280	Ditch	1.2	0.32	3
281	1		280	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.32	3
282	1		282	Pit	0.44	0.36	3.2
283	1		282	Secondary Fill	0.44	0.36	3.2
284	1	Enclosure 1	284	Ditch	1.6	0.86	3.1
285	1	Enclosure 1	284	Primary Fill	0.8	0.36	3.1
286	1	Enclosure 1	284	Secondary Fill	1.32	0.34	3.1
287	1	Enclosure 4	287	Ditch	0.91	0.28	3.3
288	1	Enclosure 4	287	Primary Fill	0.91	0.28	3.3
289	1	Ditch 289	289	Ditch	0.46	0.16	3.3
290	1	Ditch 289	289	Primary Fill	0.46	0.16	3.3
291	1	Enclosure 1	284	Tertiary Fill	1.6	0.32	3.1
292	1		292	Ring Gully	0.26	0.2	0
293	1		292	Secondary Fill	0.26	0.2	0
294	1	Ditch 236	294	Ditch	0.83	0.44	3.1
295	1	Ditch 236	294	Primary Fill	0.83	0.44	3.1
296	1	Ditch 191	296	Ditch	0.87	0.46	3.3
297	1	Ditch 191	296	Primary Fill		0.21	3.3
298	1		298	Pit	1	0.1	3.3
299	1		298	Primary Fill	1	0.1	3.3
300	1		300	Pit	0.7	0.12	3.2
301	1		300	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.12	3.2
302	1	Ditch 302	302	Ditch	0.5	0.08	3.3
303	1	Ditch 302	302	Other Fill	0.5	0.08	3.3
304	1	Ditch 302	304	Ditch	0.5	0.06	3.3
305	1	Ditch 302	304	Other Fill	0.5	0.06	3.3
306	1	Ditch 289	306	Ditch	0.8	0.31	3.3
307	1	Ditch 289	306	Primary Fill	0.35	0.3	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
308	1	Ditch 289	306	Secondary Fill	0.5	0.2	3.3
310	1		310	Pit	1.5	0.06	3.3
311	1		310	Other Fill	1.5	0.06	3.3
312	1	Ditch 131	312	Ditch	0.5	0.22	3.3
313	1	Ditch 131	312	Primary Fill	0.5	0.22	3.3
314	1		296	Secondary Fill		0.25	3.3
315	1		315	Pit	0.98	0.32	3.2
316	1		315	Secondary Fill		0.14	3.2
317	1		315	Secondary Fill		0.16	3.2
318	1	Ditch 318	318	Ditch	0.4	0.06	3.2
319	1	Ditch 318	318	Secondary Fill	0.4	0.06	3.2
320	1	Ditch 318	320	Ditch	0.66	0.1	3.2
321	1	Ditch 318	320	Secondary Fill		0.03	3.2
322	1	Ditch 318	320	Secondary Fill		0.07	3.2
323	1	Ditch 318	323	Ditch	0.58	0.13	3.2
324	1	Ditch 318	323	Secondary Fill	0.58	0.13	3.2
325	1	Enclosure 3	325	Ditch	0.52	0.34	3.2
326	1	Enclosure 3	325	Secondary Fill	0.52	0.34	3.2
327	1	Ditch 318	327	Ditch	0.6	0.12	3.2
328	1	Ditch 318	327	Secondary Fill	0.6	0.12	3.2
329	1	Ditch 191	329	Ditch	0.6	0.18	3.3
330	1	Ditch 191	329	Secondary Fill	0.6	0.18	3.3
331	1	Ditch 331	331	Ditch	0.38	0.1	3.3
332	1	Ditch 331	331	Secondary Fill	0.38	0.1	3.3
333	1	Ditch 331	333	Ditch	0.8	0.38	3.3
334	1	Ditch 331	333	Secondary Fill		0.19	3.3
335	1	Ditch 331	333	Secondary Fill		0.2	3.3
336	1	Ditch 331	336	Ditch	0.52	0.26	3.3
337	1	Ditch 331	336	Secondary Fill		0.1	3.3
338	1	Ditch 331	336	Secondary Fill		0.14	3.3
339	1	Ditch 205	339	Ditch	0.42	0.21	3.1
340	1	Ditch 205	339	Primary Fill	0.42	0.21	3.1
341	1		341	Ditch	0.4	0.19	3.1
342	1		341	Primary Fill	0.4	0.19	3.1
343	1		343	Posthole	0.68	0.16	3.1
344	1		343	Primary Fill	0.68	0.16	3.1
345	1		345	Pit	1.26	0.58	3.2
346	1		346	Pit	1.2	0.26	3.2
347	1	Ditch 347	347	Ditch	0.4	0.16	3.2
348	1	Ditch 347	347	Other Fill	0.4	0.16	3.2
349	1		345	Primary Fill		0.32	3.2
350	1		345	Secondary Fill		0.3	3.2
351	1		346	Primary Fill		0.26	3.2
352	1	Enclosure 1	352	Ditch	1	0.58	3.1
353	1	Enclosure 1	352	Primary Fill	0.92	0.58	3.1

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
354	1	Ditch 205	354	Ditch	0.84	0.18	3.1
355	1	Ditch 205	354	Primary Fill	0.84	0.18	3.1
356	1		356	Pit	0.72	0.5	3.2
357	1		356	Primary Fill	0.72	0.5	3.2
358	1	Ditch 358	358	Ditch	0.9	0.36	3.3
359	1	Ditch 358	358	Primary Fill	0.35	0.36	3.3
360	1	Ditch 358	358	Secondary Fill	0.62	0.21	3.3
361	1		361	Pit	0.7	0.06	3.3
362	1		361	Primary Fill	0.7	0.06	3.3
363	1	Ditch 363	363	Ditch			3
364	1	Ditch 364	364	Ditch	0.7	0.11	3.2
365	1	Ditch 364	364	Primary Fill	0.7	0.11	3.2
366	1	Ditch 364	366	Ditch	0.5	0.08	3.2
367	1	Ditch 364	366	Primary Fill	0.5	0.08	3.2
368	1		368	Pit	0.6	0.13	3.2
369	1		368	Primary Fill	0.6	0.13	3.2
370	1	Ditch 358	370	Ditch	0.62	0.35	3.3
371	1	Ditch 358	370	Primary Fill	0.62	0.35	3.3
372	1	Ditch 131	372	Ditch	0.28	0.38	3.3
373	1	Ditch 131	372	Primary Fill	0.28	0.38	3.3
374	1	Enclosure 1	374	Ditch	1.46	0.72	3.1
375	1	Enclosure 1	374	Primary Fill	1	0.22	3.1
376	1	Enclosure 1	374	Secondary Fill	1.12	0.16	3.1
377	1	Enclosure 1	374	Tertiary Fill	0.98	0.2	3.1
378	1	Enclosure 1	374	Deliberate Backfill	0.62	0.22	3.1
379	1	Ditch 191	379	Ditch	0.92	0.48	3.3
380	1	Ditch 191	379	Primary Fill	0.6	0.2	3.3
381	1	Ditch 191	379	Deliberate Backfill	0.65	0.21	3.3
382	1	Ditch 191	379	Tertiary Fill	0.52	0.12	3.3
383	1	Ditch 131	383	Ditch	0.7	0.33	3.3
384	1	Ditch 131	383	Primary Fill	0.63	0.33	3.3
385	1	Ditch 131	383	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.15	3.3
386	1		386	Pit	1.9	0.34	3.3
387	1		386	Primary Fill	1.9	0.34	3.3
388	1		388	Pit	1.3	0.4	3.3
389	1		388	Primary Fill	1.3	0.4	3.3
390	1		390	Pit	1.2	0.3	3.3
391	1		390	Primary Fill	1.2	0.3	3.3
392	1	Ditch 131	392	Ditch	0.67	0.31	3.3
393	1	Ditch 131	392	Primary Fill	0.67	0.31	3.3
394	1	Ditch 131	392	Secondary Fill	0.67	0.09	3.3
395	1		388	Secondary Fill	1.3	0.22	3.3
396	1		388	Tertiary Fill	1.1	0.12	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
397	1		390	Secondary Fill			3.3
398	1	Ditch 358	398	Ditch	0.59	0.21	3.3
399	1	Ditch 358	398	Primary Fill	0.59	0.21	3.3
400	1	Enclosure 2	400	Ditch	1.46	0.48	3.2
401	1	Enclosure 2	400	Primary Fill	1.46	0.18	3.2
402	1	Enclosure 2	400	Secondary Fill	1.46	0.16	3.2
403	1	Enclosure 2	400	Tertiary Fill	1.06	0.14	3.2
404	1	Ditch 347	404	Ditch	1.04	0.26	3.3
405	1	Ditch 347	404	Primary Fill		0.12	3.3
406	1	Ditch 347	404	Secondary Fill		0.14	3.3
407	1	Ditch 347	407	Ditch	1.4	0.44	3.2
408	1	Ditch 347	407	Primary Fill	1.4	0.44	3.2
409	1		409	Pit	1	0.22	3.1
410	1		409	Primary Fill	1	0.22	3.1
411	1	Enclosure 1	411	Ditch	2	1	3.1
412	1	Enclosure 1	411	Primary Fill		0.38	3.1
413	1	Enclosure 1	411	Secondary Fill		0.34	3.1
414	1	Enclosure 1	411	Tertiary Fill		0.2	3.1
415	1		415	Pit	3	1.3	3.2
416	1		415	Primary Fill		0.6	3.2
417	1		415	Primary Fill		0.48	3.2
418	1		415	Secondary Fill		0.24	3.2
419	1		415	Secondary Fill		0.22	3.2
420	1		420	Pit	0.7	0.69	3.1
421	1		420	Primary Fill		0.19	3.1
422	1		420	Secondary Fill		0.3	3.1
423	1	Enclosure 1	423	Ditch	2	0.86	3.1
424	1	Enclosure 1	423	Primary Fill		0.3	3.1
425	1		425	Pit	2.6	0.6	3.2
426	1		425	Primary Fill		0.15	3.2
427	1		425	Secondary Fill		0.14	3.2
428	1		425	Secondary Fill		0.36	3.2
429	1		429	Pit	1.04	1.06	3.2
430	1		429	Primary Fill		0.23	3.2
431	1		429	Primary Fill		0.28	3.2
432	1		429	Secondary Fill		0.61	3.2
433	1	Enclosure 3	432	Ditch	0.42	0.12	3.2
434	1	Enclosure 3	433	Primary Fill	0.42	0.12	3.2
435	1		435	Pit	0.4	0.15	3.1
436	1		435	Other Fill	0.4	0.15	3.1
437	1	Ditch 108	437	Ditch	0.5	0.15	3.2
438	1	Ditch 108	437	Other Fill	0.5	0.15	3.2
439	1	Enclosure 3	439	Ditch	0.5	0.1	3.2
440	1	Enclosure 3	439	Primary Fill		0.1	3.2
441	1	Ditch 441	441	Ditch	0.6	0.18	4

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
442	1	Ditch 441	441	Primary Fill		0.18	4
443	1	Ditch 441	443	Ditch	0.48	0.16	4
444	1	Ditch 441	443	Primary Fill	0.48	0.16	4
445	1		445	Ditch	0.25	0.14	3.2
446	1		445	Secondary Fill	0.25	0.14	3.2
447	1	Ditch 191	447	Ditch	0.88	0.4	3.3
448	1	Ditch 191	447	Secondary Fill		0.08	3.3
449	1	Ditch 191	447	Secondary Fill		0.12	3.3
450	1	Ditch 191	447	Secondary Fill		0.08	3.3
451	1	Ditch 108	451	Ditch	1.2	0.74	3.2
452	1	Ditch 108	451	Secondary Fill		0.24	3.2
453	1	Ditch 108	451	Secondary Fill		0.24	3.2
454	1	Ditch 108	451	Secondary Fill		0.22	3.2
455	1	Ditch 455	455	Ditch	0.52	0.18	3.3
456	1	Ditch 455	455	Secondary Fill	0.82	0.18	3.3
457	1		457	Posthole	0.38	0.12	3.2
458	1		457	Secondary Fill	0.38	0.12	3.2
459	1		459	Natural Feature	1	0.38	0
460	1		459	Primary Fill	1	0.38	0
461	1		461	Ditch	0.46	0.18	3.2
462	1		461	Primary Fill	0.46	0.18	3.2
463	1		463	Pit	0.58	0.24	3.1
464	1		463	Primary Fill	0.58	0.24	3.1
465	1	Enclosure 3	465	Ditch	0.69	0.16	3.2
466	1	Enclosure 3	465	Other Fill	0.69	0.16	3.2
467	1		467	Pit	1.04	0.24	3.1
468	1		467	Primary Fill	1.04	0.24	3.1
469	1		469	Pit	0.6	0.19	0
470	1		469	Primary Fill	0.6	0.19	0
471	1	Enclosure 3	471	Ditch	0.95	0.14	3.2
472	1	Enclosure 3	471	Other Fill	0.95	0.14	3.2
473	1	Ditch 108	473	Ditch	0.4	0.14	3.2
474	1	Ditch 108	473	Other Fill	0.4	0.14	3.2
475	1		475	Pit	0.72	0.24	3.1
476	1		475	Secondary Fill	0.72	0.24	3.1
477	1		477	Pit	0.66	0.44	3.1
478	1		477	Secondary Fill	0.66	0.44	3.1
479	1		479	Pit	0.94	0.9	3.1
480	1		479	Primary Fill	0.92	0.52	3.1
481	1		479	Secondary Fill	0.86	0.34	3.1
482	1	Enclosure 1	482	Ditch	2.16	0.8	3.1
483	1	Enclosure 1	482	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.3	3.1
484	1	Enclosure 1	482	Secondary Fill	1.7	0.32	3.1
485	1	Enclosure 1	482	Secondary Fill	1.42	0.22	3.1

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
486	1		486	Ditch	0.44	0.14	3.1
487	1		486	Secondary Fill	0.44	0.14	3.1
488	1	Ditch 488	488	Ditch	0.45	0.18	3.1
489	1	Ditch 488	488	Primary Fill	0.45	0.18	3.1
490	1	Ditch 441	490	Ditch	0.76	0.18	4
491	1	Ditch 441	490	Primary Fill		0.18	4
492	1	Ditch 492	492	Ditch	0.55	0.24	3.1
493	1	Ditch 492	492	Primary Fill	0.55	0.24	3.1
494	1	Ditch 191	494	Ditch	0.81	0.44	3.3
495	1	Ditch 191	494	Primary Fill		0.44	3.3
496	1	Enclosure 1	496	Ditch	1.65	0.44	3.1
497	1	Enclosure 1	496	Primary Fill		0.44	3.1
498	1		498	Pit	1.16	0.34	3.3
499	1		498	Primary Fill		0.06	3.3
500	1		498	Secondary Fill		0.28	3.3
501	1	Grave 501	501	Grave	0.95	0.18	4
502	1	Grave 501	501	Primary Fill	0.95	0.18	4
503	1		503	Posthole	0.29	0.08	3.3
504	1		503	Primary Fill	0.29	0.08	3.3
505	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Water-hole	1.9	1.2	4
506	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Other Fill		0.14	4
507	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Other Fill		0.28	4
508	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Other Fill	0	0.26	4
509	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Other Fill		0.3	4
510	1	Watering Hole 505	505	Other Fill		0.2	4
511	1		511	Pit	0.76	0.66	4
512	1		511	Primary Fill	0.76	0.66	4
513	1	Enclosure 4	513	Ditch	1.68	0.26	3.3
514	1	Enclosure 4	513	Primary Fill		0.26	3.3
515	1	Ditch 131	515	Ditch		0.25	3.3
516	1	Ditch 131	515	Primary Fill		0.25	3.3
517	1		479	Deliberate Backfill	0.6	0.16	3.1
518	1	Ditch 488	518	Ditch	0.26	0.06	3.1
519	1	Ditch 488	518	Secondary Fill	0.26	0.06	3.1
520	1		520	Pit	0.65	0.16	3.3
521	1		520	Secondary Fill	0.65	0.16	3.3
522	1	Enclosure 2	522	Ditch	1.54	0.6	3.2
523	1	Enclosure 2	522	Secondary Fill		0.2	3.2
524	1	Enclosure 2	522	Secondary Fill		0.36	3.2
525	1	Enclosure 2	522	Secondary Fill		0.12	3.2
526	1	Ditch 108	526	Ditch	0.66	0.36	3.2
527	1	Ditch 108	526	Secondary Fill		0.1	3.2
528	1	Ditch 108	526	Secondary Fill		0.24	3.2
529	1	Ditch 191	529	Ditch	0.6	0.48	3.3
530	1	Ditch 191	529	Secondary Fill		0.1	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
531	1	Ditch 191	529	Secondary Fill		0.12	3.3
532	1	Ditch 191	529	Secondary Fill		0.22	3.3
533	1	Ditch 455	533	Ditch	0.9	0.3	3.3
534	1	Ditch 455	533	Secondary Fill		0.2	3.3
535	1	Ditch 455	533	Secondary Fill		0.12	3.3
536	1	Ditch 455	533	Secondary Fill		0.06	3.3
537	1		537	Pit	0.82	0.14	3.3
538	1		537	Primary Fill	0.82	0.14	3.3
539	1		539	Ditch	0.64	0.22	3
540	1		539	Secondary Fill	0.64	0.22	3
541	1	Ditch 492	541	Ditch	0.35	0.11	3.1
542	1	Ditch 492	541	Primary Fill	0.35	0.11	3.1
543	1	Ditch 191	543	Ditch	0.4	0.48	3.3
544	1	Ditch 191	543	Primary Fill	0.4	0.2	3.3
545	1	Ditch 191	543	Secondary Fill	0.4	0.14	3.3
546	1	Ditch 191	543	Tertiary Fill	0.4	0.16	3.3
547	1	Ditch 492	547	Ditch	0.43	0.12	3.1
548	1	Ditch 492	547	Primary Fill	0.43	0.12	3.1
549	1	Ditch 549	549	Ditch	0.62	0.3	3.3
550	1	Ditch 549	549	Primary Fill	0.24	0.14	3.3
551	1	Ditch 549	549	Secondary Fill	0.62	0.16	3.3
552	1		552	Pit	1.5	0.26	3.3
553	1		552	Other Fill	1.5	0.26	3.3
554	1		554	Pit	0.86	0.4	3.3
555	1		554	Primary Fill	0.86	0.3	3.3
556	1		554	Secondary Fill	0.86	0.1	3.3
557	1	Enclosure 4	557	Ditch	1.4	0.56	3.3
558	1	Enclosure 4	557	Primary Fill	1	0.24	3.3
559	1	Enclosure 4	557	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.34	3.3
560	1		560	Pit	1.8	1.2	4
561	1		560	Primary Fill	1	0.46	4
562	1		560	Secondary Fill	1	0.06	4
563	1		560	Secondary Fill	0.66	0.1	4
564	1		560	Secondary Fill	0.8	0.04	4
565	1		560	Tertiary Fill	1.1	0.24	4
566	1		560	Tertiary Fill	1.26	0.32	4
567	1		560	Tertiary Fill	1.42	0.3	4
568	1		568	Pit	1.22	0.26	3.3
569	1		568	Primary Fill	1.22	0.26	3.3
570	1	Enclosure 1	570	Ditch	1.56	0.47	3.1
571	1	Enclosure 1	570	Primary Fill		0.47	3.1
572	1	Ditch 131	572	Ditch	0.69	0.51	3.3
573	1	Ditch 131	572	Primary Fill		0.51	3.3
574	1	Hollow 574	574	Other Cut			4
575	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	5.2	0.08	4

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
576	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.16	4
577	1	Hollow 577	577	Other Cut	1	0.3	4
578	1	Hollow 577	577	Primary Fill	1	0.16	4
579	1	Hollow 577	577	Secondary Fill	1	0.2	4
580	1	Enclosure 3	580	Ditch	0.5	0.3	3.2
581	1	Enclosure 3	580	Primary Fill	0.5	0.3	3.2
582	1	Ditch 347	582	Ditch	1	0.44	3.3
583	1	Ditch 347	582	Primary Fill	0.4	0.38	3.3
584	1	Ditch 347	582	Secondary Fill	1.01	0.2	4
585	1		585	pit	1.62	0.92	3.2
586	1		585	Primary Fill	0.62	0.24	3.2
587	1		585	Secondary Fill	0.96	0.32	3.2
588	1		585	Deliberate Backfill	0.84	0.16	3.2
589	1		585	Secondary Fill	1.4	0.28	3.2
590	1		590	Ditch	0.44	0.16	3.2
591	1		590	Primary Fill	0.44	0.16	3.2
592	1		592	Ditch	0.7	0.35	3.2
593	1		592	Primary Fill		0.14	3.2
594	1		592	Secondary Fill		0.16	3.2
595	1	Ditch 347	595	Ditch	1	0.32	3.3
596	1	Enclosure 6	596	Ditch	0.65	0.24	4
597	1	Enclosure 6	596	Primary Fill	0.65	0.24	4
598	1	Enclosure 6	598	Ditch	0.65	0.14	4
599	1	Enclosure 6	598	Primary Fill	0.65	0.14	4
600	1	Enclosure 6	600	Ditch	1	0.45	4
601	1	Enclosure 6	600	Primary Fill	1	0.45	4
602	1		602	Ditch			0
603	1		602	Primary Fill			0
604	1	Ditch 347	595	Primary Fill		0.32	3.3
605	1	Enclosure 3	605	Ditch	0.57	0.33	3.2
606	1	Enclosure 3	605	Primary Fill		0.33	3.2
607	1		607	Pit	1	1.2	3.3
608	1		607	Primary Fill		0.35	3.3
609	1		607	Primary Fill		0.58	3.3
610	1		607	Secondary Fill		0.23	3.3
611	1		607	Secondary Fill		0.56	3.3
612	1		607	Secondary Fill		0.38	3.3
613	1	Enclosure 4	613	Ditch	0.75	0.39	3.3
614	1	Enclosure 4	613	Primary Fill	0.75	0.39	3.3
615	1	Enclosure 5	615	Ditch	1.45	0.33	3.3
616	1	Enclosure 5	615	Other Fill	1.45	0.33	3.3
617	1	Enclosure 5	617	ditch	0.6	0.08	3.3
618	1	Enclosure 5	617	Other Fill			3.3
619	1	Enclosure 5	619	Ditch	0.9	0.3	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
620	1	Enclosure 5	619	Other Fill	0.9	0.3	3.3
621	1	Ditch 108	621	Ditch	0.56	0.32	3.2
622	1	Ditch 108	621	Secondary Fill	0.56	0.32	3.2
623	1	Watering hole 623	623	Water-hole	3.14	1.09	4
624	1	Watering hole 623	623	Primary Fill		0.32	4
625	1	Watering hole 623	623	Secondary Fill		0.49	4
626	1	Watering hole 623	623	Tertiary Fill		0.42	4
627	1	Enclosure 6	627	Ditch	0.75	0.26	4
628	1	Enclosure 6	627	Primary Fill	0.75	0.26	4
629	1	Ditch 549	629	Ditch	0.36	0.18	3.3
630	1	Ditch 549	629	Primary Fill	0.36	0.18	3.3
631	1	Ditch 191	631	Ditch	0.94	0.46	3.3
632	1	Ditch 191	631	Primary Fill	0.5	0.1	3.3
633	1	Ditch 191	631	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.26	3.3
634	1	Ditch 191	631	Tertiary Fill	0.94	0.1	3.3
635	1	Ditch 161	635	Ditch	0.37	0.17	3.1
636	1	Ditch 161	635	Primary Fill	0.37	0.17	3.1
637	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.04	4
638	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.22	4
639	1		639	Posthole	0.38	0.04	0
640	1		639	Secondary Fill	0.33	0.04	0
641	1		641	Pit	1.15	0.32	4
642	1		641	Primary Fill	1.15	0.32	4
643	1		643	Ditch	0.6	0.07	3.2
644	1		643	Primary Fill		0.07	3.2
645	1		645	Ditch	0.84	0.34	3.2
646	1		645	Primary Fill	0.84	0.34	3.2
647	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.06	4
648	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.06	4
649	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.08	4
650	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill		0.04	4
651	1	Watering hole 505	651	Water-hole	2	1.2	4
652	1	Watering hole 505	651	Other Fill		0.2	4
653	1	Ditch 108	653	Ditch	0.48	0.2	3.2
654	1	Ditch 108	653	Secondary Fill	0.48	0.2	3.2
655	1	Watering hole 505	651	Other Fill		0.2	4
656	1	Watering hole 505	651	Other Fill		0.26	4
657	1	Watering hole 505	651	Other Fill		0.76	4
658	1	Watering hole 505	651	Other Fill		0.22	4
659	1		659	Pit	2.8	1.2	4
660	1		659	Primary Fill	1.9	0.3	4
661	1		659	Secondary Fill	2.8	0.5	4
662	1		662	Pit	1.9	0.4	4
663	1		662	Primary Fill	1.9	0.3	4
664	1		662	Secondary Fill	1.5	0.1	4
665	1		665	Ditch	1.3	0.3	3.2

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
666	1		665	Primary Fill	1.2	0.2	3.2
667	1		665	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.1	3.2
668	1						0
669	1						0
670	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Cut	6.8		3.3
671	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Layer	1	0.08	3.3
672	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Layer	2.2	0.16	3.3
673	1	Hollow 670	670	Deliberate Backfill	0.84	0.22	3.3
674	1	Hollow 670	670	Deliberate Backfill	0.4	0.18	3.3
675	1	Hollow 670	670	Deliberate Backfill	0.1	0.12	3.3
676	1	Hollow 670	670	Deliberate Backfill	0.14	0.08	3.3
677	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Layer	1	0.08	3.3
678	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Layer	0.28	0.08	3.3
679	1	Hollow 670	670	Other Layer	0.6	0.06	3.3
680	1		680	Pit	0.7	0.18	3.3
681	1		680	Primary Fill	0.7	0.1	3.3
682	1		680	Secondary Fill	0.6	0.08	3.3
683	1	Enclosure 5	683	Ditch	0.45	0.13	3.3
684	1	Enclosure 5	683	Other Fill			3.3
685	1	Enclosure 5	685	Ditch	0.45	0.1	3.3
686	1	Enclosure 5	685	Other Fill			3.3
687	1	Enclosure 5	687	Ditch	0.9	0.22	3.3
688	1	Enclosure 5	687	Other Fill			3.3
689	1		689	Posthole	0.8	0.38	3.3
690	1		689	Deliberate Backfill			3.3
691	1		689	Post-pipe			3.3
692	1	Enclosure 5	692	Ditch	1.2	0.2	3.3
693	1	Enclosure 5	692	Other Fill			3.3
694	1		694	Pit	0.94	0.36	3.3
695	1		694	Secondary Fill	0.94	0.36	3.3
696	1		696	Posthole	0.33	0.12	3.2
697	1		696	Primary Fill	0.33	0.12	3.2
698	1	Ditch 698	698	Ditch	0.54	0.22	3.2
699	1	Ditch 698	698	Primary Fill	0.54	0.22	3.2
700	1	Enclosure 4	700	Ditch	0.84	0.3	3.3
701	1	Enclosure 4	700	Primary Fill		0.3	3.3
702	1		702	Pit	0.62	0.5	3.2
703	1		702	Primary Fill		0.23	3.2
704	1		702	Secondary Fill		0.3	3.2
705	1	Ditch 108	705	Ditch	0.82	0.4	3.2
706	1	Ditch 108	705	Primary Fill		0.17	3.2

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
707	1	Ditch 108	705	Secondary Fill		0.34	3.2
708	1	Ditch 191	708	Ditch	0.72	0.26	3.3
709	1	Ditch 191	708	Primary Fill	0.72	0.26	3.3
710	1		710	Pit	1.2	0.36	3.3
711	1		710	Primary Fill		0.26	3.3
712	1	Enclosure 6	712	Ditch	0.96	0.22	4
713	1	Enclosure 6	712	Primary Fill		0.22	4
714	1		710	Secondary Fill		0.12	3.3
715	1	Hollow 715	715	Other Cut		0.4	4
716	1	Hollow 715	715	Primary Fill		0.1	4
717	1	Hollow 715	715	Secondary Fill		0.3	4
718	1		718	Ditch	0.6	0.1	4
719	1		718	Primary Fill	0.6	0.1	4
720	1		720	Ditch	0.55	0.18	3.2
721	1		720	Primary Fill	0.55	0.18	3.2
722	1	Enclosure 4	722	Ditch	0.7	0.24	3.3
723	1	Enclosure 4	722	Primary Fill	0.7	0.24	3.3
724	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.12	4
725	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.04	4
726	1		726	Pit	0.7	0.1	3.3
727	1		726	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.1	3.3
728	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.21	4
729	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.07	4
730	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.1	4
731	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.07	4
732	1		732	Ditch	0.9	0.26	3.2
733	1		732	Primary Fill	0.9	0.26	3.2
734	1	Ditch 108	734	Ditch	1	0.41	3.2
735	1	Ditch 108	734	Primary Fill	1	0.41	3.2
736	1	Ditch 736	736	Ditch	0.92	0.43	4
737	1	Ditch 736	736	Primary Fill	0.92	0.43	4
738	1	Enclosure 5	738	Ditch	1	0.46	3.3
739	1	Enclosure 5	738	Primary Fill	0.41	0.16	3.3
740	1	Enclosure 5	738	Other Fill	0.2	0.3	3.3
741	1	Enclosure 5	738	Other Fill	0.2	0.24	3.3
742	1	Enclosure 5	738	Other Fill	0.7	0.3	3.3
743	1		743	Pit	0.62	0.22	3.3
744	1		743	Primary Fill	0.62	0.22	3.3
745	1		745	Natural feature	1.15	0.77	0
746	1		745	Primary Fill	1.15	0.77	0
747	1	Enclosure 5	747	Ditch	0.93	0.39	3.3
748	1	Enclosure 5	747	Primary Fill	0.93	0.39	3.3
749	1	Enclosure 5	749	Ditch	2.26	0.74	3.3
750	1	Enclosure 5	749	Primary Fill	1.42	0.28	3.3
751	1	Enclosure 5	749	Secondary Fill	1.22	0.34	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
752	1	Enclosure 5	752	Ditch	1.18	0.32	3.3
753	1	Enclosure 5	752	Secondary Fill	1.18	0.32	3.3
754	1	Enclosure 5	754	Ditch	0.76	0.34	3.3
755	1	Enclosure 5	754	Secondary Fill	0.76	0.34	3.3
756	1	Enclosure 5	749	Secondary Fill	0.32	0.14	3.3
757	1	Enclosure 3	757	Ditch	0.5	0.1	3.2
758	1	Enclosure 3	757	Primary Fill	0.5	0.1	3.2
759	1		759	Ditch	0.34	0.14	3.2
760	1		759	Primary Fill	0.34	0.14	3.2
761	1		761	Ditch	0.4	0.1	3.2
762	1		761	Primary Fill	0.4	0.1	3.2
763	1		763	Natural Feature	0.53	0.22	0
764	1		763	Primary Fill	0.53	0.22	0
765	1	Hollow 670	765	Other Cut			3.3
766	1	Hollow 670	765	Other Layer	2.5	0.1	3.3
767	1	Hollow 670	765	Other Layer	2	0.1	3.3
768	1	Hollow 670	765	Other Layer	0.6	0.2	3.3
769	1		769	Pit	1.3	0.5	3.3
770	1		769	Secondary Fill	1.3	0.5	3.3
771	1	Hollow 715	771	Other Cut	0.98	0.1	4
772	1	Hollow 715	771	Primary Fill		0.1	4
773	1	Hollow 715	773	Other Cut		0.3	4
774	1	Hollow 715	773	Primary Fill		0.1	4
775	1	Hollow 715	773	Secondary Fill		0.2	4
776	1	Enclosure 6	776	Ditch	0.4	0.14	4
777	1	Enclosure 6	776	Primary Fill		0.14	4
778	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.14	4
779	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.05	4
780	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.06	4
781	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.02	4
782	1	Watering hole 623	782	Water-hole	6.48	1.02	4
783	1	Watering hole 623	782	Primary Fill		0.42	4
784	1	Watering hole 623	782	Secondary Fill		0.31	4
785	1	Watering hole 623	782	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.24	4
786	1	Watering hole 623	782	Tertiary Fill		0.2	4
787	1		787	ditch	0.8	0.27	4
788	1		787	Secondary Fill	0.8	0.27	4
789	1	Ditch 736	789	Ditch	0.9	0.43	3.3
790	1	Ditch 736	789	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.43	3.3
791	1	Enclosure 5	791	Ditch	1.3	0.3	3.3
792	1	Enclosure 5	791	Other Fill			3.3
793	1	Enclosure 5	793	Ditch	1.1	0.3	3.3
794	1	Enclosure 5	793	Other Fill			3.3
795	1		795	Pit			3.3
796	1		795	pit	0.4	0.08	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
797	1	Enclosure 2	797	Ditch	0.4	0.28	3.2
798	1	Enclosure 2	797	Primary Fill	0.4	0.28	3.2
799	1		799	Natural Feature	1.18	0.24	0
800	1		799	Primary Fill	1.8	0.24	0
801	1	Enclosure 1	801	Ditch	0.442	0.88	3.1
802	1	Enclosure 1	801	Primary Fill	0.3	0.1	3.1
803	1	Enclosure 1	801	Secondary Fill	0.4	0.66	3.1
804	1	Enclosure 2	804	Ditch	1.63	0.64	3.2
805	1	Enclosure 2	804	Primary Fill	1.63	0.64	3.2
806	1	Ditch 698	806	Ditch	0.6	0.17	3.2
807	1	Ditch 698	806	Primary Fill	0.6	0.17	3.2
808	1	Ditch 131	808	Ditch	0.8	0.31	3.3
809	1	Ditch 131	808	Primary Fill	0.8	0.31	3.3
810	1	Ditch 698	810	Ditch	0.8	0.18	3.2
811	1	Ditch 698	810	Primary Fill	0.8	0.18	3.2
812	1	Ditch 358	812	Ditch	0.45	0.14	3.3
813	1	Ditch 358	812	Other Fill			3.3
814	1	Ditch 358	814	Ditch	0.35	0.05	3.3
815	1	Ditch 358	814	Other Fill			3.3
816	1	Ditch 358	816	Ditch	0.44	0.1	3.3
817	1	Ditch 358	816	Other Fill			3.3
818	1		818	Other Cut		0.29	4
819	1		818	Secondary Fill		0.29	4
820	1	Hollow 715	820	Other Cut	1	0.5	4
821	1			Pit			3
822	1		821	Secondary Fill			3
823	1			Ditch			3.3
824	1	Hollow 715	820	Primary Fill		0.14	4
825	1	Hollow 715	820	Secondary Fill		0.36	4
826	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.1	4
827	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.12	4
828	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.08	4
829	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.04	4
830	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.11	4
831	1	Hollow 577	831	Other Cut	6.75	0.13	4
832	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.13	4
833	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.05	4
834	1	Enclosure 5	834	Ditch	1.54	0.61	3.3
835	1	Enclosure 5	834	Primary Fill		0.06	3.3
836	1	Enclosure 5	834	Secondary Fill		0.25	3.3
837	1	Enclosure 5	834	Tertiary Fill		0.3	3.3
838	1	Enclosure 5	838	Ditch	1.55	0.72	3.3
839	1	Enclosure 5	838	Primary Fill		0.3	3.3
840	1	Enclosure 5	838	Secondary Fill		0.38	3.3
841	1		841	Ditch	0.68	0.38	3.3

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
842	1		841	Primary Fill	0.68	0.38	3.3
843	1		843	Pit	2.6	0.68	4
844	1		843	Primary Fill		0.1	4
845	1		843	Secondary Fill		0.24	4
846	1		843	Tertiary Fill		0.3	4
847	1	Hollow 715	847	Other Cut	1	0.28	4
848	1	Hollow 715	847	Primary Fill		0.08	4
849	1	Hollow 715	847	Secondary Fill		0.2	4
850	1	Ditch 736	850	Ditch	0.44	0.1	4
851	1	Ditch 736	850	Secondary Fill	0.44	0.1	4
852	1		852	Pit	0.54		3.3
853	1		852	Secondary Fill	0.54		3.3
854	1	Hollow 715	854	Other Cut	1	0.2	4
855	1	Hollow 715	854	Primary Fill		0.08	4
856	1	Hollow 715	854	Secondary Fill		0.12	4
857	1		857	pit	1.5	0.33	0
858	1		857	Other Fill			0
859	1	Ditch 108	859	Ditch	0.74	0.24	3.2
860	1	Ditch 108	859	Primary Fill	0.54	0.08	3.2
861	1	Ditch 108	859	Secondary Fill	0.74	0.16	3.2
862	1		862	Posthole	0.2	0.02	0
863	1		862	Other Fill			0
865	1		865	Pit	1.14	0.13	3.3
866	1		865	Secondary Fill	1.14	0.13	3.3
867	1		867	Other Layer	2.6	0.34	4
868	1		868	Ditch	2.2	0.42	4
869	1		868	Primary Fill	1.5	0.28	4
870	1		868	Secondary Fill	2.2	0.14	4
871	1	Enclosure 5	871	Ditch	1.8	0.38	3.3
872	1	Enclosure 5	871	Primary Fill	0.3	0.06	3.3
873	1	Enclosure 5	871	Secondary Fill	1.5	0.32	3.3
874	1	Hollow 715	874	Other Cut	1	0.46	4
875	1	Hollow 715	874	Primary Fill		0.1	4
876	1	Hollow 715	874	Secondary Fill		0.36	4
877	1	Ditch 877	877	Ditch	1.35	0.84	4
878	1	Ditch 877	877	Primary Fill	1.1	0.66	4
879	1	Ditch 877	877	Secondary Fill	1.35	0.24	4
880	1	Watering hole 880	880	Water-hole	3.57	1.1	4
881	1	Watering hole 880	880	Other Fill	1	1.1	4
882	1	Watering hole 880	880	Other Fill	1	0.28	4
883	1	Watering hole 880	880	Other Fill	1	0.24	4
884	1	Watering hole 880	880	Other Fill	1	0.25	4
885	1	Watering hole 880	880	Other Fill	1	0.3	4
886	1		886	Ditch	0.84	0.32	3.2
887	1		886	Primary Fill	0.84	0.32	3.2

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
888	1		888	Pit	1.08	0.54	4
889	1		888	Primary Fill	0.32	0.18	4
890	1		888	Secondary Fill	0.3	0.34	4
891	1		888	Tertiary Fill	0.48	0.36	4
892	1	Enclosure 3	892	Ditch	0.26	0.32	3.2
893	1	Enclosure 3	892	Primary Fill	0.26	0.32	3.2
894	1	Enclosure 3	894	Ditch	0.88	0.34	3.2
895	1	Enclosure 3	894	Primary Fill	0.88	0.34	3.2
896	1		896	Pit	0.84	0.36	4
897	1		896	Primary Fill	0.4	0.12	4
898	1		898	Pit	0.94	0.62	4
899	1		898	Primary Fill	0.5	0.2	4
900	1		898	Secondary Fill	0.74	0.14	4
901	1		898	Tertiary Fill	0.8	0.2	4
902	1		898	Tertiary Fill	0.8	0.3	4
903	1	Ditch 877	903	Ditch	1.6	0.74	4
904	1	Ditch 877	903	Secondary Fill		0.22	4
905	1	Hollow 715	905	Other Cut	1	0.28	4
906	1	Hollow 715	905	Primary Fill		0.06	4
907	1	Hollow 715	905	Secondary Fill		0.22	4
908	1	Watering hole 880	908	Water-hole	6.8	1.28	4
909	1	Ditch 909	909	Ditch	0.75	0.26	3.3
910	1	Ditch 909	909	Primary Fill	0.75	0.26	3.3
911	1	Watering hole 880	908	Primary Fill		0.46	4
912	1	Watering hole 880	908	Secondary Fill		0.48	4
913	1	Watering hole 880	908	Secondary Fill		0.34	4
914	1	Watering hole 880	908	Tertiary Fill		0.4	4
915	1	Ditch 877	903	Secondary Fill		0.26	4
916	1	Ditch 877	903	Secondary Fill		0.24	4
917	1	Ditch 877	903	Secondary Fill		0.52	4
918	1		918	Other Cut	3.2	0.1	3.3
919	1		918	Primary Fill	3.2	0.1	3.3
920	1	Ditch 877	920	Ditch	1.1	0.6	4
921	1	Ditch 877	920	Other Fill			4
922	1	Ditch 877	920	Other Fill			4
923	1		923	Pit	0.85	0.61	4
924	1		923	Other Fill	0.85	0.61	4
925	1		925	Pit		0.34	4
926	1		925	Other Fill		0.34	4
927	1	Hollow 715	927	Other Cut	1	0.44	4
928	1	Hollow 715	927	Primary Fill	1	0.14	4
929	1	Hollow 715	927	Secondary Fill		0.3	4
930	1	Ditch 930	930	Ditch	1.5	0.71	3.2
931	1	Ditch 930	930	Primary Fill	1.61	0.61	3.2
932	1	Ditch 930	930	Secondary Fill	1.54	0.25	3.2

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
933	1	Ditch 930	933	Ditch	1.15	0.46	3.2
934	1	Ditch 930	933	Primary Fill	0.81	0.26	3.2
935	1	Ditch 930	933	Secondary Fill	1.15	0.21	3.2
936	1	Enclosure 5	936	Ditch	0.4	0.68	3.3
937	1	Enclosure 5	936	Other Fill	0.4	0.68	3.3
938	1	Enclosure 5	936	Other Fill	0.4	0.68	3.3
939	1	Enclosure 5	939	Ditch	1	0.4	3.3
940	1	Enclosure 5	939	Other Fill	1	0.4	3.3
941	1		941	Ditch	0.59	0.22	3.3
942	1		941	Primary Fill	0.59	0.22	3.3
943	1		943	Ditch	1.18	0.39	3.3
944	1		943	Secondary Fill	1.18	0.39	3.3
945	1		945	Ditch	0.6	0.22	3.3
946	1		945	Secondary Fill	0.6	0.22	3.3
947	1		947	Pit	0.9	0.15	3.3
948	1		947	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.15	3.3
949	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.17	4
950	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.16	4
951	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.14	4
952	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.15	4
953	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.17	4
954	1	Hollow 577	831	Secondary Fill	1.2	0.2	4
955	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1	0.15	4
956	1	Hollow 574	574	Secondary Fill	1	0.23	4
957	1			Pit	0.8	0.14	3.2
958	1		957	Other Fill	0.8	0.14	3.2
959	1			Posthole	0.2	0.18	0
960	1		959	Other Fill	0.2	0.18	0
961	1	Ditch 877	961	Ditch	1.4	0.62	4
962	1	Ditch 877	961	Primary Fill		0.32	4
963	1	Ditch 877	961	Secondary Fill		0.3	4
964	1	Ditch 909		Ditch	0.42	0.12	3.3
965	1	Ditch 909	964	Secondary Fill	0.42	0.12	3.3
966	1			Pit	2.4	0.54	2
967	1		966	Primary Fill	0.3	0.54	2
968	1		966	Secondary Fill	2.1	0.54	2
969	1	Ditch 930		Ditch	1.5	0.63	3.2
970	1	Ditch 877	920	Other Fill	0.95	0.3	4
971	1	Ditch 930	969	Other Fill	0.58	0.05	3.2
972	1	Ditch 930	969	Other Fill	0.87	0.19	3.2
973	1	Ditch 930	969	Other Fill	0.5	0.59	3.2
974	1	Ditch 930	969	Other Fill	1.05	0.49	3.2
975	1		501	skeleton			4
5000	2	Ditch 5000		Ditch	0.42	0.25	5
5001	2	Ditch 5000	5000	Secondary Fill	0.42	0.25	5

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
5002	2	Ditch 5000		Ditch	0.74	0.28	5
5003	2	Ditch 5000	5002	Secondary Fill	0.74	0.28	5
5004	2	Ditch 5000	5002	Secondary Fill	0.71	0.15	5
5005	2	Ditch 5005		Ditch	1.45	0.51	5
5006	2	Ditch 5005	5005	Secondary Fill	1.45	0.51	5
5007	2	Ditch 5007		Ditch	0.7	0.18	5
5008	2	Ditch 5007	5007	Secondary Fill	0.7	0.18	5
5009	2			Pit	0.9	0.2	5
5010	2		5009	Secondary Fill	0.9	0.2	5
5011	2			Pit	1.6	0.82	5
5012	2		5011	Secondary Fill		0.15	5
5013	2		5011	Secondary Fill		0.42	5
5014	2		5011	Secondary Fill		0.5	5
5015	2	Ditch 5015		Ditch	1.65	0.69	5
5016	2	Ditch 5015	5015	Secondary Fill	1.65	0.69	5
5017	2	Ditch 5017		Ditch	0.63	0.1	5
5018	2	Ditch 5017	5017	Secondary Fill	0.63	0.1	5
5019	2	Ditch 5019		Ditch	0.91	0.3	5
5020	2	Ditch 5019	5019	Secondary Fill	0.74	0.3	5
5021	2	Ditch 5019	5019	Secondary Fill	0.79	0.13	5
5022	2	Ditch 5017		Ditch	0.86	0.2	5
5023	2	Ditch 5017	5022	Secondary Fill	0.86	0.2	5
5024	2			Pit	0.87	0.3	5
5025	2		5024	Secondary Fill	0.87	0.3	5
5026	2			Ditch	0.66	0.13	5
5027	2		5026	Secondary Fill	0.66	0.13	5
5028	2	Ditch 5007		Ditch	0.77	0.18	5
5029	2	Ditch 5007	5028	Secondary Fill	0.77	0.18	5
5030	2			Pit	1.92	0.66	5
5031	2		5030	Secondary Fill		0.13	5
5032	2		5030	Secondary Fill		0.17	5
5033	2		5030	Secondary Fill		0.33	5
5034	2		5030	Secondary Fill		0.25	5
5035	2		5030	Secondary Fill		0.08	5
5043	2			Pit	1.01	0.22	5
5044	2		5043	Primary Fill		0.22	5
5045	2			Pit	1.23	0.21	5
5046	2		5045	Primary Fill		0.21	5
5047	2	Watering hole 5047		Water-hole	8	1.2	5
5048	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	Primary Fill		0.13	5
5049	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	Secondary Fill		0.18	5
5050	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	pit		0.24	5
5051	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	pit		0.5	5
5052	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	Secondary Fill		0.16	5
5053	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	pit		0.16	5

Context	Area	Group	Cut	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
5054	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	pit		0.43	5
5055	2	Watering hole 5047	5047	pit		0.26	5
5056	2	Ditch 5019		Ditch	0.9	0.24	5
5057	2	Ditch 5019	5056	Secondary Fill		0.24	5
5058	2			pit	2.02	0.58	5
5059	2		5058	Secondary Fill		0.38	5
5060	2		5058	Secondary Fill		0.12	5
5061	2		5058	Secondary Fill		0.16	5
5062	2	Watering hole 5047		Water-hole	1.8	1.4	5
5063	2	Watering hole 5047	5062	Tertiary Fill		0.6	5
5064	2	Watering hole 5047	5062	Tertiary Fill		0.5	5
5065	2	Watering hole 5047	5062	Secondary Fill		0.4	5
5066	2	Watering hole 5047	5062	Primary Fill		0.2	5
5067	2			Ditch	0.7	0.45	5
5068	2		5067	Primary Fill		0.45	5
5069	2		5062	Tertiary Fill		0.4	5
5070	2			Ditch	1.37	0.4	5
5071	2		5070	Primary Fill		0.4	5
5072	2		5072	Other Layer			5
5073	2			Pit	2.75	1.4	5
5074	2			Pit		0.56	5
5075	2		5073	Secondary Fill		0.38	5
5076	2		5073	Secondary Fill		1.04	5
5077	2		5074	Deliberate Backfill		0.36	5
5078	2		5074	Deliberate Backfill		0.2	5
5079	2			Ditch	0.56	0.18	5
5080	2		5079	Secondary Fill		0.18	5
5081	2			pit	1.54	0.58	5
5082	2		5081	Secondary Fill		0.13	5
5083	2		5081	Secondary Fill		0.46	5
5084	2	Ditch 5017		Ditch	0.83	0.13	5
5085	2	Ditch 5017	5084	Secondary Fill		0.13	5
5086	2	Ditch 5015		Ditch	1.56	0.5	5
5087	2	Ditch 5015	5086	Secondary Fill		0.5	5

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Chris Howard-Davis and Denis Sami

Overall Methodology

B.1.1 The same methodology was used for all of the material classes examined and detailed below. Each fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. In the case of ironwork, this was made, and approximate dimensions taken, without benefit of x-radiograph images. Outline spreadsheet entries were created, using Excel 2013 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, x-ray cross-reference, if available, and broad date range) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, and excellent).

Copper alloy

B.1.2 In all, nine copper alloy artefacts (11 fragments) were recovered during the excavation. All but one can be described as being in reasonable condition, either with a patinated surface, or only a thin coat of corrosion products, but none are complete. All of them came from Area 1, where the main focus of activity falls within the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. There are two coins amongst the small group, one of which is probably amongst the least well-preserved items, a problem exacerbated by its very worn condition. The coins are reported on separately below.

B.1.3 This small group is effectively limited to items associated with personal adornment, represented by four largely complete brooches, and a badly damaged fragment which has been tentatively identified as the catchplate of a fifth. All are early, dating to the early to mid-1st century AD, with none of the types represented long surviving the Roman invasion. Two of them (SF10, SF45) are simple one-piece brooches of La Tène III 'Nauheim derivative' type (see for instance Bayley and Butcher 2004, fig 107, T11) which, although in use by the early 1st century AD, became most common in the middle of the century, at which time the catchplate was generally plain, and essentially flattened from the main strip forming the bow (ibid., 147). Brooch x1 (SF 10; Fig. 12), with a narrow flat bow, is from a secondary fill (454) of Phase 3.2 ditch **451**, and brooch x2 (SF 45; Fig. 12), with a rod or wire bow, is from a marginally later (Phase 3.3) pit **607** (secondary fill 612). Crummy (1988) distinguishes the two forms as Types 10 and 11 respectively, but allocates the same time span for both, from the latest Iron Age to the immediate pre-Flavian period. Bayley and Butcher (2004, 147), however, suggest a probable chronological distinction between brooches with flat or round-sectioned bows, with the round-sectioned (rod) bows being in use until slightly later (to *c.*AD 75), and having a more widespread distribution.

SF 10 Almost complete wire brooch with a four-turn spring. There is a slight swelling along an otherwise flat bow. Foot/catchplate damaged, pin complete.

L: 42mm; W: 10mm; Ht: 16mm

Area 1, ditch **451**, fill 454, Sf 10, Phase 3.2

SF 45 Incomplete wire brooch with a four-turn spring. The bow cross-section varies, being round on surviving bow, but square elsewhere. Pin and foot/catchplate missing.

L: 26mm; W: 7mm; Ht: 14mm

Area 1, pit **607**, fill 612, Sf 45, Phase 3.3

B.1.4 Brooch x3 (SF 44; Fig. 12) is a well-preserved thistle/rosette brooch, which was recovered from a tertiary fill (182) of pit **179**, dug during Phase 3.1. These brooches are widely distributed in Gaul and on the German frontier (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 150), and also appear in southern Britain, for instance at the King Harry Lane cemetery in St Albans, where they are relatively common (Stead and Rigby 1989, 101). It has been suggested that such brooches were going out of production by the time of the Conquest, but that as complex, and presumably originally expensive items, they were more likely to have been carefully curated (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 150; Mackreth 2011, 29), and thus could have survived in use, or at least found their way into burials as heirloom objects, well into the third quarter of the 1st century AD. This particular example finds close parallels at the King Harry Lane cemetery (e.g. Stead and Rigby 1989, especially fig 49, no F27) and in Europe, for instance at Kaiseraugst (Riha 1979, taf 20, 532). Object SF 17, from Phase 4 waterhole **623** (fill 625), appears, after conservation, to be a poorly preserved fragment from the foot and catchplate of a second example. The final brooch, x4, (SF 14; Fig 12), surviving only as a fragment of the bow, was from the primary fill (624) of the same waterhole (**623**). It has been tentatively identified as a lion-bow derivative (Mackreth 2011, type 5b; see also, for instance, a fragmentary brooch from East Walton in Norfolk (NHER 29273)), which can be given broadly the same date as the other brooches from the site.

SF 44 Damaged but almost complete rosette brooch. The bow is cast as one, with the two plates of the rosette threaded over it. The base plate of the rosette, probably separate, is plain, and there is an embossed openwork plate above it. The original edges are missing in some areas. There is a closed cylinder over the spring (now four turns one side, three the other but probably originally seven), and it has a ridged bow and foot. There is, as is common, a bar within the curved bow, intended for support and to secure the rosette. Iron corrosion products in this area suggest other supplementary packing as well. The foot is damaged, as is the catchplate which was probably originally perforated.

L: 52mm; W: 26mm; Ht: 16mm

Area 1, pit **179**, fill 182, Sf 44, Phase 3.1

SF 14 Bow brooch with closed cylindrical spring case and marked bulge at the head of the bow, perhaps representing a much-debased lion couchant. The catchplate/foot and the pin are missing.

L; 29mm; w: 22mm; Ht: 12mm

Area 1, waterhole **623**, fill 624, Sf 14, Phase 4

B.1.5 Object SF 9, from Phase 3.1 pit **477** (fill 478) is a fragment of strip folded longitudinally to provide a deep U-shaped profile. It was presumably intended as an edge binding or reinforcement, but for what is unclear, although a knife or dagger sheath is one possibility. Object SF 77, from Phase 3.3 pit **680** (secondary fill 682), is a small curved fragment, reminiscent of a finger ring, but the hacked and jagged nature of one edge makes it clear that it would not have been wearable, and is thus probably an offcut.

B.1.6 The identification of fragments of strip (SF 9, SF 28), from Phase 3.1 pit **477** (fill 478), and Phase 3.3 pit **769** (fill 770) respectively, was not further clarified by x-ray.

Coins

B.1.7 Two poorly preserved copper-alloy coins were recovered from excavation. The small assemblage was recovered from pit **607** and water-hole **623** and both date to the Roman period.

Methodology

B.1.8 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104, Dungworth, D. 2012 and 108, Davis and Starley), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015, Bayley et alii) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013, Rimmer et alii).

B.1.9 Volume VIII of the Roman Imperial Coianage (RIC VIII) was used in the identification of coin SF 51.

B.1.10 Finds were quantified using a Microsoft Access database, while a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each coin. The catalogue is organised by context number.

The Assemblage

B.1.11 Small find (SF) 46 from pit **607**, is a late third century AD radiate possible of emperor Probus or Carus dating to the period between 276 to 283. The preservation of the coin is very poor and only the reverse is partially readable, for this reason a precise identification was not possible.

B.1.12 Coin Sf 51 is a VOT X type minted in London under Constantine's eldest son Crispus in 323-324. The coin was recovered from water-hole **623**.

Context	Cut	sf no.	Feature	Site Phase	Min Date	Max Date	Reece Period	Authority	Obv description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam	Thickness
611	607	46	pit	3.3	276	283	14	Probus or Carus	Radiate, cuirassed bust right	illegible	illegible	illegible	7.76	24	1.9
626	623	51	water-hole	4	323	324	16	Crispus	laureate head right	IVL CRISP-VS NOB C	VOT dot X in three lines	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	1.55	19	0.9

Table 32: Roman Coin Catalogue

Ironwork

B.1.13 Some 70 fragments of ironwork, probably representing approximately 60 artefacts, were recovered, mostly from Area 1. Most are in poor condition, and their original forms are obscured by a medium thick layer of ferrous corrosion products. As there was little to be gained by cleaning or conservation, identification was undertaken on the basis of x-radiographs. Illustrations are taken from these images. In addition, dimensions are taken from the x-ray images, and thus cannot be regarded as other than an approximate indication of size.

B.1.14 Area 1: small hand-forged nails (38 fragments, probably 32 nails) formed a major component of the assemblage, first appearing in Phase 3.3, but with the majority coming from a range of Phase 4 contexts. There are no particular concentrations, except for non-specific interventions into Hollow 574, which produced *c.* 50% of the nails, and by extension 25% of the total Area 1 ironwork assemblage. Their distribution between stratigraphic units is tabulated below.

Phase	Feature	Contexts	Qty	No frags
3.3	Ditch **19**	21	1	1
3.3	Ditch **455**	456	1	2
3.3	Layer **767**	767	1	1
3.3	Pit **386**	387	1	1
3.3	Pit **659**	661	1	1
4	Hollow 574	576, 638, 650, 729, 781, 829, 955	15	17
4	Cut **577**	579	1	1
4	Cut **831**	949, 951, 954	4	4
4	Cut **715**	717	1	1
4	Ditch **868**	870	1	1
4	Pit **651**	656	1	1
4	Pit **769**	770	1	1
4	Waterhole **623**	625	1	1
4	Waterhole **782**	786	1	3
4	Waterhole **908**	912	1	2
			32	**38**

Table 33: Distribution of nails and probable nails

B.1.15 Hand-forged nails are a simple and long-lived form, and cannot be used to refine dating in a late Iron Age to early post-Conquest context. Their size, however, generally conforms to Manning (1985, fig 32) type 1b, which seems to conform with their use in the later, post-Conquest, phases of the settlement. Nails would have been used for a number of small-scale structural purposes, alongside a range of other small iron items. SF 8 is the earliest structural item identified, being a multiply perforated strip, presumably a reinforcing plate, which came from Phase 3.2 ditch **451** (fill 454). The other objects which might be associated with structures are all from Phase 4 contexts. SF 19 is a small looped pin from waterhole **623** (fill 626) and part of a robust strap hinge (no SF number), again used structurally, or in furniture, was recovered from cut **577** (fill 578). X-radiography established that SF 52, from cut **831** (fill 949), is part of the strap from a large drop hinge or possibly a cart fitting, with at least one square nail hole clearly visible.

B.1.16 Apart from nails and related structural ironwork, there were few recognisable objects. They are discussed below in broadly related functional groups. Items of a personal

nature are confined to singleton examples of hobnails (SF 15, Sf 34) from two Phase 4 features: waterhole **623** (fill 624) and non-specific cut Hollow 574 (fill 729), with further possible hobnails (SF 23, SF 25, SF 26) again coming from the fills (638, 650) of cut Hollow 574. These are at best casual losses, and seem most likely, from the nature of their final places of deposition, to be redeposited.

B.1.17 Item x5 (SF 41; Fig 13), again from non-specific Phase 4 cut Hollow 574 (fill 829), has been tentatively identified as a D-shaped buckle. A simple form, it is not possible to determine whether it was used for clothing, or comes from horse tack. Although appreciably smaller, it most closely resembles a D-shaped example illustrated by Manning (1985, T6) common on military sites in Germany, and probably intended for use on a relatively broad leather strap rather than armour. Again, as a simple and long-lived type, a later date is also possible.

SF 41 Probably a D-shaped buckle with remnant of a pin. X-ray K21/434.

L: 39mm; W: 40mm; Th: 4mm

Area 1, Hollow 574, fill 829, Sf 41, Phase 4

B.1.18 Although otherwise featureless, there are two relatively small diameter rings (SF 5, SF 42; diameters 23 mm and 36mm respectively). One comes from a ditch (**352**; fill 353) forming part of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1, and the other from Phase 4 ditch **736** (fill 737). These could, again, have been used with the straps of leather harness, although small rings would undoubtedly have served a large number of purposes. A larger (diam *c.* 60mm), but less substantial ring (SF 53) from Phase 4 cut **831** (fill 833) could have served the same purpose, but its size, and relatively insubstantial nature, raises the possibility that it is a plain iron bangle, a type occasionally seen, for instance, in early Iron Age contexts on the Isle of Man, Scotland, and elsewhere (Howard-Davis forthcoming), persisting throughout the Iron Age and on, into the Roman period (Cool nd; see also, for example Crummy 1983, 45), although their insubstantial nature means that they are reported only infrequently. A thin fragment of rod, possibly split at one end, came from Phase 3.3 ditch **19** (fill 21) (no SF number). It is possibly the last remnant of a pin for clothing, but could equally be a needle. X-ray has shown SF 16, from Phase 4 waterhole **623** (fill 624 respectively), originally thought to be a possible strap end, to be a small triangular scrap of sheet.

B.1.19 Knife blades and other tools are not well represented within the group from Area 1. There is an incomplete blade (no SF number) from a tertiary fill (291) of Phase 3.1 Ditch **284**, which is too small for any attempt at assigning a form. There is also a large curved blade, probably a sickle or reaping hook (SF 36; fig 13) from a secondary fill (827) of Phase 4 Hollow 574. It falls into Manning's type 1 (Manning 1986, fig 13, 53) regarded as an Iron Age form. Similar relatively large examples have recently been excavated from the Clachtoll Broch in Scotland, dated 50 BC – AD 50, a date range which would not be out of place here (accessed online 25.01.22: https://www.aocarchaeology.com/key-projects/clachtoll-finds).

SF 36 Possible socketed sickle blade, now lacking the tip of blade and most of the socket. X-ray K21/432, K21/433.

L: 270mm; W: 25mm; Ht: 43mm

Area 1, Hollow 574, fill 827, Sf 36, Phase 4

B.1.20 Transport is represented by one element from a two-link snaffle bit (SF 54; Fig 13), from Phase 4 cut **831** (fill 833). Such bits are a form used widely in the Iron Age and Roman periods, see for instance, Brailsford 1962 (pl 13, K29) for a complete example from Hod Hill. Like so much simple ironwork, however, it is not closely datable.

SF 54 Probably one complete element of two-link snaffle bit, comprising a bar with loops at each end, one set at 180 deg to the other. X-ray K21/434.

L: 75mm; W: 23mm; Th: 25mm

Area 1, cut **831**, fill 833, Sf 54, Phase 4

B.1.21 The final eight fragments of ironwork, all from Phase 4 contexts, remain unidentified after x-radiography and are only mentioned for the sake of completeness. Measurements and a brief description can be found in the site archive. Small fragments of rectangular-sectioned bar came from cut **577** (fill 578), waterholes **623** (tertiary fill 626), and **782** (fill 783) (none allocated SF numbers). There were small and irregular fragments of strap and strip from Hollow 574 (SF 52 from fill 949 and SF 12 from fill 576), and of sheet (no SF number), from cut **874** (fill 876). Two fragments are either fortuitously bent nails, or small swivels or hooks. Both are from waterhole **623** (SF 18 from fill 625), and (no SF number) from fill 786.

B.1.22 Area 2: ironwork from this area is extremely limited (only six fragments in all) and presents little opportunity for independent dating, thus being dated only from its stratigraphic context. All of the ironwork comes from Phase 5 contexts. Two items were recovered from secondary fill 5006 in ditch **5005**. One (no SF) comprises two conjoined chain links, and could not be assigned a close date, the other (no SF) is a large and robust looped pin or peg, probably part of a simple hinge, and intended to accommodate a pintle. which seems unlikely to be of any significant age.

B.1.23 Fragmentary blades were recovered from pits **5011** (no SF; secondary fill 5013) and **5047** (SF 31; fill 5053). The former, is a whittle-tanged blade with a marked bolster dividing tang and blade. The bolster is a relatively late introduction, intended to reinforce a point of weakness in the blade, appearing in the later sixteenth century AD and common thereafter (Hayward 1957, 4). SF 31 from 5053, a fill of waterhole **5047**, is a relatively chronologically undiagnostic blade form, but would seem most likely to be of post-medieval date. A single nail was recovered from 5033, a secondary fill of pit **5030**.

Ceramic

B.1.24 There are two discoidal spindle whorls (SF 4, SF 6; Fig. 14) made from medium to coarse ?handmade? greyware vessel sherds. Their contexts, a fill (229) of Phase 3.1 ditch **227** and the fill (418) of Phase 3.2 pit **415** would presumably place them in the Late Iron Age, or Early/transitional Romano-British period. Following Walton Rogers, who has postulated a chronological progression in regard to the size of the diameter of the central perforations in spindle whorls, which are intended to house the spindle

(1997, 1731), the relatively small diameters of their perforations (6-8mm) seems to confirm such a date.

B.2 Metalworking Slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 Just 201g of iron slag (two pieces) could be confirmed from amongst all the samples collected (Table 34). Of this, only one piece (110g) could be positively identified as being that of an extremely weathered fragment of furnace conglomerate – most probably coming from the base (slag pit) of an iron smelting (bloomery) shaft furnace. This particular piece of slag had evidently been dispersed and re-deposited and may therefore be local. The remaining pieces consisted of lumps of rich (goethitic) ironstone which were probably part of a natural spread. However, these were rich enough in iron to have been used as an ore.

Methodology

B.2.2 The slag and ironstone nodule were 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. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e. the presence of free iron or wustite).

Description of the iron slag

B.2.3 The possible iron smelting slag came from just one context/feature (context 510), within which it appears to be re-deposited. The identification as iron smelting slag can be confirmed by its vesicular 'infill nature' and the presence of numerous pieces of coarse wood charcoal (remaining as impressions). Almost all the other pieces looked at could have been natural vesicular concretions of goethite (iron hydroxide), with just one other piece from the same context (510) being another possible piece of the same. None of the other goethite lumps examined were magnetic, although the density of some of these pieces (such as that from context 172) suggests that they contained between 40-50% iron, thus these might (or could have) been used as an iron ore. However, the contexts are not clearly linked, and there are no indications that this was ever the case.

B.2.4 The little evidence there is in the form of (small) pieces of furnace conglomerate does not really provide us with a date for this activity, except to say that it could be of the Late Iron Age to Early Anglo-Saxon periods, and probably local to Bishop's Stortford, though not necessarily the site.

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam. (mm)	Category	Comments
172	**171**	Encl. 1	3.1	3	70x65x35	133	0		natural	goethite nodule – possible iron ore?

332	**331**	Ditch 331	3.3	1	35x20x25	23	0		natural	goethite nodule – possible iron ore?
510	**505**	Water Hole 505	3.3	2	65x60x40 + 70x30x35	110 + 91	1	100+	furnace conglomerate?	fragments of probable bloomery slag – severely weathered and oxidised. Negative impressions of coarse charcoal in the larger piece confirms this as smelting conllomerate
528	**526**	Ditch 108	3.2	1	25x25x25	15	0		natural	iron pan in soil – not iron ore
723	**722**	Encl. 4	3.3	3	20-25	7			fuel	coal shale associated with modern coal

Table 34: Catalogue of iron slag and ironstone

Conclusion

B.2.5 This very small amount of evidence does nevertheless raise the question as to the presence of iron production (smelting) nearby. There does, however, appear to be workable iron ore in the vicinity (in terms of rich ironstone nodule).

B.3 Worked Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 82 worked flints and four fragments (247g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered during the excavation. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021).

B.3.2 The assemblage is quantified in Table 35, and a full catalogue by context is appended to this report as Table 36.

Type	No.
Irregular waste	11
Primary flake	2
Secondary flake	51
Tertiary flake	12
Secondary blade-like flake	2
Tertiary blade-like flake	2
Core tool	1
Retouched natural clast	1
Total worked	**82**
Burnt unwrkd flint count	4

Bunr unwrkd flint weight (g)	247.3

Table 35: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by type

Raw materials and condition

B.3.3 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally of good knapping quality and with cortical surfaces suggesting the exploitation of secondary source of material, probably local gravel and/or glacial till deposits. The condition of the assemblage is generally good, although few pieces can be described as fresh – consistent with most of the flint representing residual material redeposited in later features. A large proportion of the assemblage (*c.* 80%) displays recortication ('patination').

Quantification and distribution

B.3.4 The worked flint was generally recovered in very low densities, with the 82 worked flints deriving from 33 individual contexts – most of which produced a single flint. The flint came from the fills of ditches and pits – most of which belong to Phases 3 and 4 (Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British and Romano-British respectively). The size of assemblages from individual contexts/features, the condition of the material and its technological traits (see below) all indicate that the vast majority of the assemblage is likely to represent residual earlier prehistoric material ultimately derived from surface scatters which have been incorporated into the fills of later features. The one clear exception to this is the only assemblage from an individual context to number over five pieces: the 26 worked flints from fill 229 of the ditch of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1 (intervention **227**). This may represent material broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives.

Technological and typological characterisation

B.3.5 The composition and character of the assemblage is unremarkable. It is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched flakes; no cores were recovered, and the only retouched tools are two informal types which cannot be readily classified or closely dated. There is a marked scarcity of blade-based material characteristic of the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic periods; blade-like flakes were recovered from ditches **112**, **141** and **543** (all Period 3) and pit **898**, but no true blades were found, and it seems clear that material of this date is absent or very rare. The remaining unretouched removals are dominated by simple hard hammer struck flakes, generally partly cortical. None of this material is strongly chronologically diagnostic, but in general terms the assemblage includes a high proportion of well struck flakes with fairly regular morphologies and dorsal scar patterns which suggest much of this material is unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age.

B.3.6 There are, however, a number of more crudely worked pieces which would not be out of place in later, Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, contexts, and these include many of the 26 flints recovered from fill 229 of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1 noted above. This assemblage is in good condition, and is dominated by partly cortical flakes, often somewhat irregular with frequent obtuse flaking angles and cortical striking platforms. One of the two retouched tools in the assemblage was recovered from this deposit – a natural clast which has been flaked on one edge – probably to form a cutting tool.

The simple character of this tool and the use of a natural blank is, like the technology of the unretouched material from this context, in keeping with a later prehistoric date (e.g. Ford *et al.* 1984, McLaren 2010, 2011; Humphrey 2004). The second retouched tool was recovered from pit **568** and is a relatively large naturally fractured piece of flint which has fairly extensive unifacial flaking on one side, forming a concave acute angled edge along one edge (classified here as a core tool).

Discussion

B.3.7 The flint assemblage is dominated by residual pieces and includes very little chronologically diagnostic material. Its significance is therefore very limited, although it does indicate some earlier prehistoric (Neolithic/Bronze Age) activity at the site – which is otherwise unrepresented by cut features or other finds. The relatively substantial assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork from one fill of Enclosure 1 (Phase 3.1) is of some interest in terms of providing possible evidence for the working and use of flint during the (Late) Iron Age occupation of the site, presumably in the context of domestic-type activity.

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Core tool	Retouched nat clast	**Total worked**	Burnt unworked flint count	Bunr unworked flint weight (g)
21	19	3.3	15	Ditch			1						**1**		
38	37	4	37	Ditch				1					**1**		
113	112	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch			3			1			**4**		
124	123	3.2	108	Ditch			1						**1**		
126	125	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch			1						**1**		
143	141	3.3	131	Ditch			1		1				**2**		
155	154	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch				1					**1**		
156	154	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch				1					**1**		
228	227	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch	2		2						**4**		
229	227	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch	3		18	4				1	**26**	1	163.3
230	227	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch	2		6						**8**		
231	227	3.1	Enclosure 1	Ditch			2						**2**		
233	232	3.2	0	Pit	2								**2**		
265	264	3.3	Enclosure 4	Ditch										1	27.6
342	341	3.1	0	Ditch			1						**1**		

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Core tool	Retouched nat clast	**Total worked**	Burnt unworked flint count	Bunr unworked flint weight (g)
387	386	3.3	0	Pit			1						**1**		
406	404	3.3	347	Ditch				1					**1**		
408	407	3.2	Enclosure 3	Pit			1						**1**		
434	433	3.1	0	Ditch			1						**1**		
495	494	3.3	191	Ditch				1					**1**		
544	543	3.3	191	Ditch			1		1				**2**		
545	543	3.3	191	Ditch			1						**1**		
569	568	3.3	0	Pit							1		**1**		
614	613	3.3	Enclosure 4	Ditch			1	2					**3**		
633	631	3.3	191	Ditch			2						**2**	1	49.2
642	641	4	0	Pit			1						**1**		
655	651	4	505	Water-hole		1	1						**2**		
714	710	3.3	0	Pit			1						**1**		
798	797	3.2	Enclosure 2	Ditch										1	7.2
805	804	3.2	0	Ditch			3						**3**		
887	886	3.2	0	Ditch		1							**1**		
897	896	4	0	Pit	1								**1**		
899	898	3.2	0	Pit						1			**1**		
974	969	3.2	0	Ditch			1						**1**		
5013	5011	5	0	Pit	1			1					**2**		
Total					11	2	51	12	2	2	1	1	**82**	4	247.3

Table 36: Catalogue of flint

B.4 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 20.43kg (63 pieces) of utilised stone was recovered from this site. This consisted of 2.92kg (41 pieces) of utilised burnt stone, 16.68kg (20 pieces) of worked stone composed of saddlequern and whetstone etc and just 0.83kg (2 pieces) of building stone.

Burnt Stone

B.4.2 A total of 2917g of burnt, but otherwise unused cobble stone was identified amongst the assemblage. Most of this had the characteristics of prehistoric burnt stone, either as hearth stone or as 'potboilers'.

Methodology

B.4.3 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

B.4.4 For the most part the burnt stone from this site consisted of heat-cracked fragments of sub-rounded to sub-angular glacial erratic cobbles and small weathered slabs between *c.*30-80 mm in diameter; most of the fragments averaging around 40-50mm. There was rarely good evidence for immersion of these hot stones in water, although this could be clearly seen in some examples (with cracquelage and calcining of the rock). Typically, this stone was dominated by micaceous and/or hard quartz-rich sandstones, although it included a number of other petrologies such as igneous dolerite (10%), metamorphics (9%) and limestone (7%). Flint was conspicuous by its absence. In all probability the stone make-up reflects the natural composition of the erratic bed-load of stone occurring within the flint gravels, although there are sometimes suggestions that the denser crystalline rocks are those that have been preferentially selected.

B.4.5 The largest amounts of burnt stone (by weight) were recovered from contexts 891 (458g), 559 (470g) and 235 (233g). Nevertheless, the catalogue (Table 37) does suggest a fairly even distribution of small amounts of dispersed stone over quite a large number of features (29 contexts in total). The contexts are of multiple periods, yet in all likelihood most of this stone (probably utilised for the purposes of cooking or steam generation) is prehistoric in nature - reflecting a background Bronze Age - Iron Age settlement presence. Burnt cobble stone is a common residual artefact on archaeological sites.

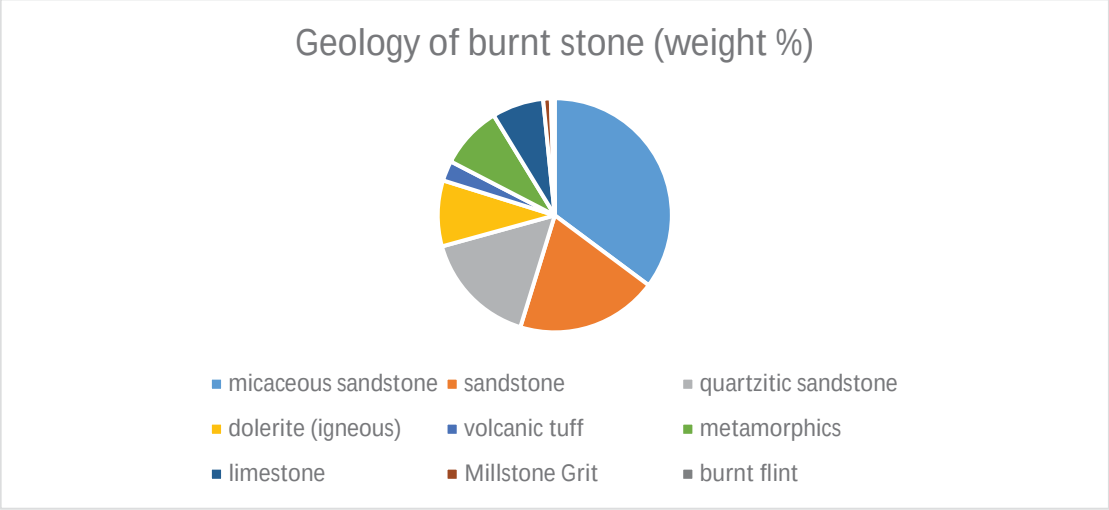


Figure B.4.1: Lithological (geological) composition of selected burnt stone

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Comments	Period
111	**110**	-	3.2	1	1061	120x105x95	Hertfordshire Puddingstone (silcrete conglomerate)	local residual outcrop	may or may not be lightly burnt – natural?	
143	**141**	Ditch 131	3.3	1	186	75x65x30	slightly micaceous fissile sandstone	glacial erratic	moderate burnt (not worked)	prehistoric
156	**154**	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	96	70x50x25	hard sandstone	fracture frag of round cobble	moderate burnt	prehistoric
162	**161**	Ditch 161	3.1	1	16	40x20x22	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
211	**209**	-	3.1	1	16	30x20x15	burnt flint		lightly burnt	prehistoric
218	**217**	-	3.3	1	20	45x35x15	sandstone		burnt?	
235	**234**	-	3.1	1	233	100x65x35	metasandstone	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
277	**275**	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	55	55x40x30	microdiorite	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
285	**284**	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	36	35x30x30	limestone	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
305	**304**	Ditch 302	3.2	1	131	45x40x35	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
338	**336**	Ditch 331	3.3	1	29	40x25x20	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic	mod burnt – re-fit (305)	prehistoric
481	**479**	-	3.1	1	37	35x30x22	sandstone	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
559 (b)	**557**	Enclosure 4	3.3	1	470	110x80x50	quartz micac sandstone	glacial erratic	lightly burnt	prehistoric
561	**560**	-	4	1	18	45x20x15	sandstone	glacial erratic	strongly burnt	prehistoric
562	**560**	-	4	1	107	70x55x30	felspathic micaceous sstn	glacial erratic	light burnt pebble	prehistoric
571 (a)	**570**	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	3	18	crumb of burnt sandstone	erratic	moderate	prehistoric?
571 (b)	**570**	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	2	15x12x10	sandstone		moderate	prehistoric?
578	**577**	-	4	1	169	65x60x40	dolerite	glacial erratic	mod burnt cobble frag	prehistoric
579 (a)	**577**	-	4	1	27	35x30x20	sandstone	glacial erratic	strongly burnt frag	prehistoric
579 (b)	**577**	-	4	2	43	30x25x25 + 30x22x25	de-calcified shelly sandstone	erratic (small frags from same cobble)	moderate burnt	prehistoric
581	**580**	Enclosure 3	3.2	1	214	65x50x50	hard sandstone	fragment erratic cobble	strongly burnt	prehistoric
624	**623**	Watering hole 623	4	1	82	85x45x25	ignimbritic tuff	glacial erratic	lightly burnt cobble	prehistoric
638	**574**	Hollow 574	4	1	31	55x35x12	Millstone Grit	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
661	**659**	-	4	4	109	65x60x20 (re-fit) + 25-40	micaceous greensand	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Comments	Period
663	**662**	-	4	1	89	50x40x30	soft fine g sandstone with plant fossil (Deltaic Ser?)	glacial erratic	strongly burnt + quench cracked	prehistoric
786	**782**	Watering hole 623	4	1	44	62x40x20	dolerite	glacial erratic	mod burnt	prehistoric
828	**574**	Hollow 574	4	4	79	60x35x40 + 45 (re-fitting)	Jurassic limestone with belemnite	glacial erratic	strongly burnt	prehistoric?
891	**888**	-	3.2	2	458	110x85x30 + 45x40x22	micaceous fissile sstn(401) + coarse micac sstn(55)	flat glacial erratic cobble	moderate burnt	prehistoric
963	**961**	Ditch 877	4	1	14	45x40x5	flinty limestone	erratic?	burnt	associated modern coal cinder
5033	**5030**	Pit 5030	5	1	22	35x30x19	granitic rock or gneiss	glacial erratic	moderate burnt	prehistoric
5046	**5045**	Pit 5030	5	4	81	50x45x40 +20	Jurassic limestone	glacial erratic	strongly burnt	prehistoric?

Table 37: Catalogue of burnt stone

Worked Stone

Introduction

B.4.6 Some 16,680g of worked stone, consisting mostly of flat slab-type saddlequern/ rubber stone (13,731g (56 pieces)), secondary anvil stone (1660g (1 piece)), hammerstone (275g (1 piece)), rotary quern made of Lodsworth Greensand (691gt (1 piece)), lava quern (318g (12 pieces)), secondary whetstone/hone stone (8010g (2 pieces)) and part of a small chalk spindlewhorl (5g). The largest amounts of this worked stone (by weight) came from contexts 510 (6800g), 626 (6350g) and 783 (1660g).

Methodology

B.4.7 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Description and discussion of the worked stone

B.4.8 A full catalogue of this stone is provided in Table 38.

Hammerstone

B.4.9 A single hammerstone made from a sandstone cobble which appears to have been used just at its narrowest end was recovered from context 387. Subsequent to minor use this was then discarded and later re-used as burnt cooking stone.

Saddlequern/ rubber stone

B.4.10 At least four large (or parts of large) flat slab-type saddlequerns were recovered during the excavation of this site. Normally these irregular-shaped flat-top types of saddlequern would be referred to as Iron Age, but in this case two of them (from contexts 626 and 783) appear to have been also used (or re-used) as large whetstone/polishers for metal knives and larger blades - one of these (783) showing very extensive evidence of use. This suggests a possible Late Iron Age to Roman date for these, although it is difficult to be certain of this. The heaviest saddlequern of this type has been fashioned from a flat slab of erratic dolerite (from 510), yet there is no evidence the re-use of this. Part of the peck-shaped keel-end to another saddlequern (from 559) was found which had been burnt, losing its grinding surface, thus not recognised as a worked object. The latter is typically Early-Middle Iron Age in form.

Anvil

B.4.11 The saddlequern (fragment) from 783 had also been used as an anvil/mortar stone (as well as a whetstone). It is unclear as to whether this use was earlier or later than the use of this as a saddlequern, although it seems probable that this predates the use of this as a whetstone. Once again, a later Iron Age date for its origins seem more probable.

Whetstone/ polishing stone

B.4.12 The secondary use of some of these saddlequerns as whetstone (i.e. the two from 626 and 783 (8010g)) is a little unusual, but not unknown. The example from 783 in

particular shows a considerable degree of polishing use: first coarse work on the indented quern/ anvil surface, then fine polishing of the whole blade(s) upon the top whetstone surface. The degree of the latter use has slightly indented the polished face, whilst edge work to remove burr etc can be seen upon one of the edge-rims, whilst two or three knife cut-marks probably indicate the sharpening of small iron knives, perhaps to remove burr or else slightly blunt the sharpest edges. A Late Iron Age - Roman date is possible for this use, though this practice of re-use of quern as whetstone continues into the Early Anglo-Saxon period (NB: the recent evidence from the Roman to Anglo-Saxon Northstowe settlement near Bar Hill, Cambridge).

Lodsworth Greensand rotary quern

B.4.13 Just one broken rim fragment from part of an upper stone of a flat-top discoid rotary quern was recovered from context 553 (691g). The lithology of this stone with its black chert stringer inclusions identifies this as a facies of the greensand from the lower Cretaceous Hythe Beds outcropping near Midhurst in West Sussex - an outcrop exploited from the Early Iron Age to the Roman period for the manufacture of both hand quern mills and millstones (Green 2017). The shape and thickness of this slightly over-stepping upper stone of this mill suggest that this is Early-Middle Roman in date rather than Iron Age (according to Peacock (1987, 69, fig. 4) this 3-4 cm thickness of the stone (if unworn) implies a 2nd-3rd century AD date for its manufacture).

Lava quern

B.4.14 These for the most part consisted of just poorly preserved small burnt fragments and crumbs of this rotary quernstone made from imported vesicular (lightweight and porous) basaltic lava quernstone from the Mayen quarries near Andernach on the River Rhine (Germany). (in this case 316g (12 pieces) from four different contexts). Enough diagnostic pieces did survive (such as the harp furrow-dressed top surface of an upper stone from context 49) to be able to confirm that these came originally from Roman-type hand mills (See Green 2017 Figure 33). Most typically such querns date from the second half of the 1st to the end of the 2nd century AD.

B.4.15 A single small fragment of Millstone Grit recovered within the burnt stone assemblage may come from a Romano-British Millstone Grit quern, but there is no way of knowing this for certain.

Chalk spindle-whorl

B.4.16 Half of a poorly preserved and crudely carved small chalk spindlewhorl of approximately 20-30mm diameter and 10-11mm thick with a narrow sub-cylindrical/hour-glass shaped central perforation (*c.*7mm diameter) for a distaff stick was recovered from context 21. Little more can be said of this crude and expedient small weight, except perhaps that un-sophisticated/undecorated carved stone spindlewhorls of this size and shape (and small diameter perforation) are often found within Iron Age contexts.

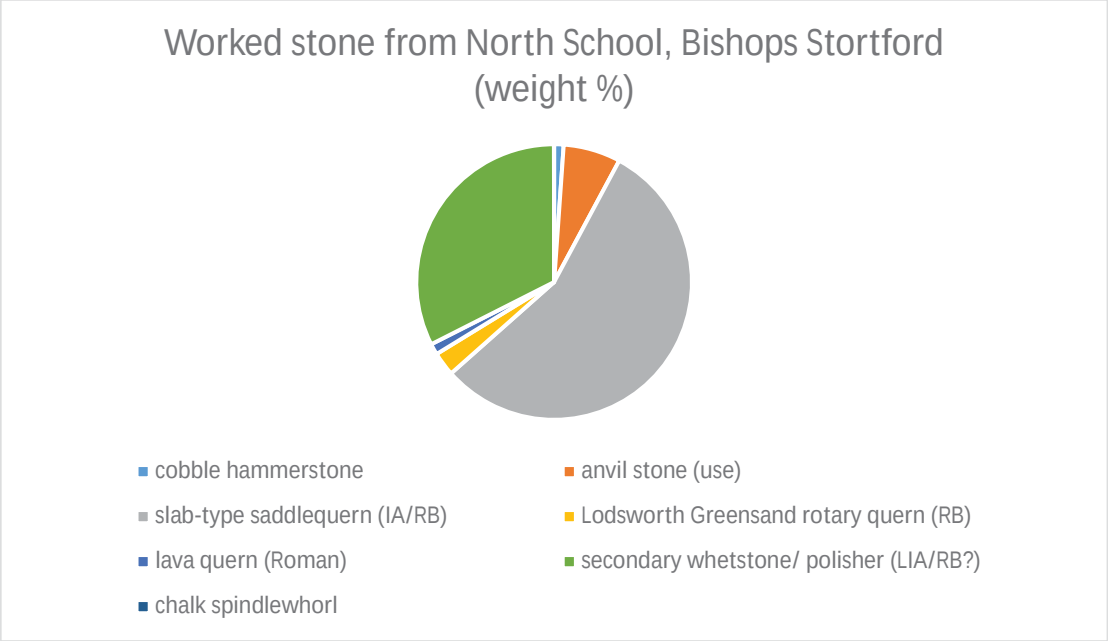


Figure B.4.2: Primary and secondary (dual use/ re-use) worked stone (proportions by weight %)

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	No. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
21 Box 27106	**20**	Ditch 191	3.3	1	5	30x20x11	spindlewhorl?	3	soft chalk	local	IA?	v crudely-carved small sub-round discoid in shape with a slight hour-glass perforation (7mm diam) for the distaff (broken along this)
49 (a)	**49**	Ditch 191	3.3	3	148	75x45x40 (re-fit)	rotary lava quern (U/S)	0-2?	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	re-fitting bits of fragment from the top (rim collar?) of U/S with unworn harp furrows
49 (b)	**49**	Ditch 191	3.3	1	145	80x50x40 (thick)	rotary lava quern (U/S?)	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	undiagnostic weathered piece (same lithology as 49(a) – same stone?)
52	**50**	Ditch 191	3.3	1	7	20x15x12	lava quern		basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	undiagnostic fragment
387	**386**	-	3.3	2	275	90x65x55 (refit)	hammerstone	3	sandstone	glacial erratic cobble	prehistoric	minor use – small pounding facet at one end: re-used as burnt stone
510 ID 27191	**505**	Watering Hole 505	4	1	6800	230-140 x200x80	slab saddlequern/ rubber stone	2	dolerite	flat erratic boulder	IA?	flat surface widthwise but flat-convex lengthwise
553	**552**	-	3.3	1	691	170x105x32	rotary discoid quern	4	Lodsworth Greensand (Hythe Fm)	Lodsworth, Midhurst, Sussex	Romano-British	poss later RB (2nd/ 3rd C AD) flat top
559 (a)	**557**	Enclosure 4	3.3	1	581	145x70x60	saddlequern?	0	micaceous sandstone (U Palaeozoic)	glacial erratic boulder	Iron Age?	part of the keel end of a slab quern? Peck-shaped round edge but no grind surface
626 SF <27> ID 27190	**625**	Watering Hole 623	4	1	6350	315x250x45	saddlequern + whetstone/ polisher	2 + 4	dolerite	flat erratic slab	Iron Age – Romano-British?	rough top surface used for short duration as saddlequern (flat-

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	No. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
												slight concave wear). Subsequent use on flattest part of reverse as a sharpener/polisher – probably for large blades?
767	**765**	Hollow 670	3.3	1	8	27x15x15	lava quern		basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	undiagnostic small fragment
783	**782**	Watering Hole 623	4	1	1660	170x110x40 -55	anvil stone/ saddlequern + whetstone	4 + 2-3	quartzitic micaceous sandstone (sarsen?)	flat glacial erratic boulder	Iron Age – Romano-British?	dual purpose grindstone – perhaps picked up and used at different times? The quern surface has been re-used also for coarse sharpening, but then the reverse used as a fine whetstone/ polisher for larger blades. Knife cuts
5064	**5062**	Watering Hole 5047	5	6	10	8-20	lava quern		basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	undiagnostic crumbs

Table 38: Catalogue of worked stone

Building stone

B.4.17 Just two items of possible building stone were recognised amongst the worked stone assemblage (total = 833g). The largest piece was that of a crudely shaped lump of (erratic) sandstone of *c.*150mm x 80mm square from context 735. This could have been part of an un-mortared wall course, or just as likely a fragment of foundation stone, perhaps as stone used to make a trench base for a beam slot. It was quite impossible to confirm this. The second piece was more convincingly a fragment of Roman stone roof slate - in this case a split piece of Collyweston Slate with an un-worked (un-knapped) edge. The trace of a broken-away nail hole along the top (middle) broken edge supports the identification of this as a roof slate. Collyweston Slate (from the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone) was outcrop-quarried at Collyweston, Northamptonshire from the Roman period onwards.

Conclusion

B.4.18 The presence of a small amount of 'prehistoric-type' burnt stone suggests an earlier though minor archaeological background to this site.

B.4.19 The relatively high incidence of lava quern might support evidence for a late 1st century AD origin and a predominance of settlement activity across the 1st-2nd centuries AD. Equally its abundance compared to other quern may reflect upon its closer proximity to Roman London and to road access.

B.4.20 Also of significance is the unexpected absence of Hertfordshire Puddingstone, given that some of the best-known extraction sources lie very local to this site. The recovery of a natural boulder fragment of this rock (which may or may not have been burnt) confirms the ready availability of a primary source nearby. What we do know is that by the late 1st century AD the local Hertfordshire Puddingstone quern manufacturing industry had all but ceased to function. Moreover, the presence here of a quern made of Lodsworth Greensand quern (the manufacture and distribution of which rivalled the Hertfordshire industry) reinforces the idea of its unavailability.

B.4.21 The small to moderate abundance of Millstone Grit and Old Red Sandstone quern is to be expected at any East of England Romano-British settlement of the late 1st to 3rd century AD. The absence of this stone is probably also significant.

B.4.22 The irregular shaped flat-topped slab-type and and keel-shaped saddlequern is on the whole characteristic of the Iron Age, although these querns persist domestically into the Early Roman period (Romano-British) on occasions. However, the type of dual use/reuse of these querns favours a later date.

The secondary (or dual use) of the worked saddlequerns as whetstone/polishers for metal blades has a precedence at other small Romano-British settlements where there is already some form of restriction on the availability of new imported quern and purpose-made whetstone. The most probable period of re-use of these is late Roman, although this could be still earlier or later.

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 During the excavation, five fragments of post-medieval glass, representing a minimum of three vessels (0.057kg), were recovered from a single feature.

Methodology

B.5.2 The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in Table 39. Early post-medieval vessel glass in England *c.*1500-1670 (Willmott 2002), Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1989) and the National Archives records of the Museum of London Ceramics and Glass Collections website were used for identification of the post-medieval material.

Factual Data and Discussion

B.5.3 Archaeological works produced an assemblage of glass from ditch **5005**, representing a minimum of three vessels, consisting of two shards from a pale olive green glass utility bottle and base sherds from two phials or short-necked bottles. The condition of the utility bottle shards, which are iridescent and flaking, suggest an 18th century AD date. Of the two phial or short-necked bottle bases, the larger, mid green glass, cylindrical base, may be 17th-18th century AD, while the smaller blue-green glass cylindrical base is probably from an 18th century AD vessel.

B.5.4 The glass shards were recovered alongside sherds of Post-medieval Redware (*c.*1500-1800) and 17th century AD Metropolitan-type Slipware. The assemblage is fragmented and represents general post-medieval rubbish deposition.

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Glass Date
2	5006	**5005**	Clear, mid green glass, incomplete base from a phial or short-necked bottle. Enough of the basal angle and resting point survive to establish a basal diameter of 46mm. The glass is in good condition, with small faults and bubbles. The basal kick is almost complete, forming a somewhat lopsided cross between a conical and rounded cone form. The open/ring pontil scar close to the apex of the kick is unpolished. The glass is approximately 1mm thick	1	1	0.018	17th-18th century
			Two shards from the base of a blue-green cylindrical phial or short-necked bottle with a basal diameter of 32mm. They exhibit a rounded basal edge and resting point, with a conical kick and an unpolished open/ring pontil scar, just inside the resting point. The glass is in good condition, with few faults, and the external surface has a slightly matt feel	1	2	0.010	18th century
			Shards of pale olive green glass, including part of the rounded, slightly flared, basal angle, and	1	2	0.030	18th century

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Glass Date
			a body shard from a free blown, possibly cylindrical, utility bottle, probably for wine. The glass is in poor condition. The iridescence covering the glass is flaking and there is obvious surface loss. The external diameter is approximately 140mm, suggesting a mallet-type bottle. The glass thickness varies from 3-4mm				
Totals:				**3**	**5**	**0.058**	

Table 39: Vessel glass

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.6.1 The excavation yielded a total of 59 sherds (655g) of handmade prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd (MSW) weight of 11g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 18 contexts relating to 18 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 40). With the exception of one sherd (3g) from Area 2, all the pottery derived from Area 1. The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age period, with the majority belonging to the Middle Iron Age potting tradition, *c.* 350-50 BC (47 sherds, 515g).

Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Group	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
126	**125**	1	ditch	Enclosure 1	1	18	LBA/EIA	3.1
143	**141**	1	ditch	131	6	119	MIA	3.3
180	**183**	1	pit		1	4	LBA/EIA	3.1
214	**213**	1	ditch	108	1	11	LBA/EIA	3.2
223	**221**	1	ditch	Enclosure 1	1	5	LBA/EIA	3.1
281	**280**	1	ditch		1	49	LBA/EIA	3
286	**284**	1	ditch	Enclosure 1	3	66	MIA	3.1
332	**331**	1	ditch	331	1	2	EIA	3.3
378	**374**	1	ditch	Enclosure 1	1	9	LBA/EIA	3.1
382	**379**	1	ditch	191	2	8	MIA	3.3
406	**404**	1	ditch	347	1	10	MIA	3.3
414	**411**	1	ditch	Enclosure 1	1	5	LBA/EIA	3.1
663	**662**	1	pit		3	50	LBA/EIA	3.3
751	**749**	1	ditch	Enclosure 5	2	8	MIA	3.3
753	**752**	1	ditch	Enclosure 5	2	9	MIA	3.3
968	**966**	1	pit		29	275	MIA	2
972	**969**	1	ditch		2	4	MIA	3.3
5053	**5047**	2	pit	Watering hole 5047	1	3	MIA	5
Total					*59*	*655*		

Table 40: Pottery quantification by context

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	12	140	21.4

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Middle Iron Age	47	515	78.6
TOTAL	*59*	*655*	*100*

Table 41: Quantification of pottery by period

B.6.2 The pottery is in a moderate/poor condition, and the assemblage contains a small range of partial vessel profiles. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded. The assemblage includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age periods, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

B.6.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Methodology

B.6.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts 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. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.6.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by J.D. Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

B.6.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (44 sherds; 75%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (15 sherds; 25%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (0 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-4mm in size). Sherds may contain rare very coarse flint (up to 10mm in size)

F2: Moderate to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-4mm in size). Sherds may contain rare very coarse flint (up to 10mm in size)

F3: Moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter. The clay matrix also may contain mica

QG1: Sparse coarse red grog/clay pellets in a sand matrix. Clay matrix may contain sparse to moderate quartz sand and/or sparse mica

Void fabrics

VeQ1: Moderate to common linear voids from burnt out organic matter, in a dense sandy clay matrix

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	4/35	5.3	1/26	74.3	-	-
F2	Flint	6/96	14.6	-	-	-	-
F3	Flint	2/9	1.4	-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	7/87	13.3	-	-	2	-
QG1	Sand and Grog	6/119	18.1	-	-	-	-
VeQ1	Void	34/309	47.2	1/20	6.5	5	-
TOTAL	-	*59/655*	*99.9*	*1/46*	*7*	*7*	-

Table 42: Quantification of LBA/EIA and Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified (three rims, one base and three partial vessel profiles)

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, c.1150-350BC

B.6.7 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age comprises 12 sherds (140g) with a MSW of 11.6g. The pottery derives from 11 contexts relating to 11 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with nine ditches and two pits. The pottery derives from features in Area 1 and the majority can be considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.8 The assemblage contains sherds in flint fabrics (F1-F3), all typical of pottery groups dating to the LBA/EIA in the region. The grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to rare depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012).

B.6.9 The pottery from the excavation constitutes a small assemblage which is highly fragmented. It does not contain diagnostic sherds and most contexts with pottery had single sherds, often abraded. Many could therefore be residual and may not reliably date the features by themselves. On the whole, pottery dating is largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with other assemblages from region.

Middle Iron Age, c. 350 - 50 BC

B.6.10 The assemblage comprises 47 sherds of pottery (515g) with a MSW of 11g. The pottery derives from nine contexts relating to nine cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with six ditches and three pits. Most of the pottery derives from features that contain Late Iron Age/Early Roman or Roman pottery. With the exception of one sherd (3g) from Area 2, all the pottery derives from features in Area 1. A total of 29 sherds (275g) derive from one Phase 2 feature (pit **966**: 62% of the pottery by

count) in Area 1. A total of 17 sherds (237g) derive from Phase 3.1 and 3.3 contexts (36% of the pottery by count) in Area 1 and only one sherd (3g) from one Phase 5 context in Area 2. The majority of this pottery derives from Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman contexts so it could be considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.11 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in this part of Hertfordshire. The assemblage is predominately composed of sandy ware sherds, either on their own, or in combination with other additives: grog and/or dissolved organic inclusions. Sherds with sand and organic matter inclusions account for 72% of the material. Sherds with just sand account for 15% and the other sandy wares have inclusions of grog (13%).

B.6.12 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of seven different vessels: three different rims, one base and three partial vessel profiles. Most vessels have simple upright rounded rims, but one beaded rim and one everted rim with rounded lips are also present. Three partial vessel profiles are identified. One small slack-shouldered jar with very slight everted rim (Hill Form A), a constricted necked vessel (Hill Form B), and a slightly globular pot with no distinct neck zone but with rim defined by beading (Hill Form M).

B.6.13 Measurable vessel rims (three in total) have a range of dimeters from a minimum of 8cm to a maximum of 14cm and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although any of them retains traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are very rare in the assemblage, with only two sherds with residue recorded (16g).

B.6.14 Decoration is present on four sherds (76g). With the only exception for one sherd displaying a fingertip impressed decoration, scoring is the only type of 'decoration', with three sherds (6.4% by count) displaying scoring characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992).

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	1	1/10	-
B	Constricted necked	1	1/14	14
M	Globular bowls/squat jars with rim defined by beading	1	1/50	-
TOTAL		*3*	*3/74*	*14*

Table 43: Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156)

Form/Fabric	Q1	VeQ1
A	-	1
B	-	1
M	1	-
TOTAL	*1*	*2*

Table 44: Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms by fabric

Key groups and contextual analysis

B.6.15 Pit **966** in Area 1 yielded a medium assemblage of material weighing less than 500g (29 sherds, 275g). The assemblage contained one sherd (20g) that was carefully smoothed or burnished. The pit also contained three of the seven vessels represented in the Middle Iron Age assemblage, with one form assigned vessel (Fig. 15).

Discussion

B.6.16 The pottery dates from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Middle Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 1st millennium BC. The vast majority is of handmade Middle Iron Age-type, which has a currency between *c.* 350 BC - 50 BC. The assemblage is small and fragmented, with only one feature yielding over 100g of pottery (pit **966**) and none of the individual context assemblages can be considered large. Compared with other contemporary sites in the county, this Middle Iron Age assemblage is small and not of relevance. The presence of handmade MIA pottery together with LIA/ER and roman pottery can suggest a continuity of the site throughout the roman period. The general paucity of pottery suggests that settlement-related activities involving the use of pottery, and the discard of ceramic detritus was very sporadic.

Illustration catalogue (Fig.15)

V.1 Hill Form M, fabric Q1. Scoring on the vessel body. Ditch **284**, context 286. MIA

V.7 Hill Form B, fabric VeQ1. Pit **966**, context 968. MIA

B.7 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

B.7.1 Some 3769 sherds (59,050g, 40.3 EVEs, 357 MVs) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the excavation were recorded and analysed. The present assemblage was recorded using the Oxford Archaeology (OA) system for late prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014), with sherds assigned to subgroups or individual fabrics/wares within major ware classes. This was cross-referenced with the fabric codes for Essex as utilised by Biddulph *et al*. in the analysis of Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex (2015). Both sets of codes are utilised in the archive data, but only the Essex codes are referenced alone in this report for clarity. Quantification of wares within individual context groups was by sherd count and weight. Vessel types were quantified by estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) and by a more subjective vessel count (MV) based on rim sherds. Details of decoration were recorded, as well as evidence of use and reuse where identifiable.

B.7.2 The assemblage spans the Roman period with an emphasis on the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. A smaller assemblage of material of Late Roman date was recovered, with the smallest but still significant period group being of Middle Roman date. The pottery is in reasonable condition with a mean sherd weight of 15.7g.

Abrasion was not consistently recorded, but moderate abrasion was typical with surfaces of finewares fairly well preserved.

Fabrics/wares

B.7.3 The excavation produced a range of Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics, these are listed in Table 45 below, in order within the series of major ware groups defined by the Essex system on the basis of significant common characteristics. The ware groups can be combined to constitute two main classes of material, fine and specialist wares on the one hand, and on the other the rest of the coarse wares (Booth 2004). The fine and specialist ware groups are: samian ware, fine wares (colour-coated wares etc), amphorae; mortaria; white wares and white-slipped wares. The remaining ware groups are: 'Belgic type' (broadly in the sense of Thompson 1982), usually grog-tempered, fabrics; 'Romanised' oxidised coarse wares; 'Romanised' reduced coarse wares; black-burnished ware/ black-surfaced wares; and calcareous (particularly shell- and limestone-tempered) wares.

B.7.4 Much of the material is in fabrics the sources of which are unknown or uncertain, and these sherds are recorded as GRF/GRS or RED for reduced and oxidised fabrics respectively and UWW for white-wares of uncertain origin. Attribution of sherds to ware groups or to individual fabrics was on the basis of macroscopic inspection, with frequent but not universal use of the binocular microscope at x10 or x20 magnification.

B.7.5 Relatively summary fabric descriptions or labels are given in Table 45. These descriptions are taken from the Elms Farm typology and cross referenced with fabric descriptions for the material from Chelmsford in Going (1987) and from Colchester in Symonds and Wade (1999). More comprehensive descriptions can be found in the handbook to the National Roman Pottery Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Fabric codes from the latter where available are shown in the table in bold.

Ware Code	Description	NRFRC code/reference
Samian ware		
CGSW	Central Gaulish samian ware (general).	incl **LEZ SA**
EGSW	East Gaulish samian ware (general)	incl **RHZ SA** and **TRI SA**
SGSW	South Gaulish samian ware (general)	**LGF SA**
COLSW	Colchester samian ware	**COL SA**
Fine ware		
CGCC	Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	**CNG BS**
COLC	Colchester Colour-coated ware	**COL CC 2**
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	**LNV CC**
OXRC	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware	**OXF RS**
Amphorae		
ABAET	Dressel 20 Baetican amphorae (Peacock and Williams 1986, 140)	**BAT AM 1**
ABSAN	Campanian Amphoae	**CAM AM 1**
AGAUL	Gaulish Amphorae	**GAL AM 1**
Mortaria		
OXWM	Oxfordshire whiteware mortarria	**OXF WH**
White wares		

COLB	Colchester Buff ware	**COL WH**
UWW	Coarse sandy white fabrics (general)	
OXW	Oxfordshire white-ware	**OXF WH**
VRW	Verulamium region white ware	**VER WH**
White-slipped wares (except mortaria)		
MWSGF	Miscellaneous white-slipped fine grey wares	
'Belgic type' wares		
ESH	Early shell tempered ware	
GROG	Grog-tempered 'Belgic type' fabrics	**SOB GT**
MICW	Miscellaneous Late Iron Age coarse wares	
Reduced 'coarse' wares		
GRF	Fine reduced 'coarse ware' fabrics (general)	
GRS	Sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics (general)	
BSW	sand-tempered black-surfaced wares	
HAR	Hadham reduced ware	**HAD RE 1**
Oxidised 'coarse' wares		
HAX	Hadham Oxidised ware	**HAD OX**
HAXWO	Hadham white-slipped oxidised ware	
RED	Sandy oxidised wares (unsourced)	
STOR	Coarse tempered (usually grog) oxidised fabrics	
Black-burnished wares		
BB	Unsourced Black-burnished ware	
BB2	Colchester Black-burnished ware	**COL BB2**
Calcareous wares		
LSH	Late shell-tempered ware	**ROB SH**

Table 45: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabric codes and descriptions

B.7.6 Quantification of the fabrics/wares by the three principal measures is presented in Table 46. Variation in fabric proportions depending in the measure employed is typical. There is no one ideal measure, but for convenience sherd count is used here as the primary means of quantification in considering fabrics. Significant aspects of each ware group are discussed below. Percentages are not tabulated where less than 1%.

Ware code	No. of sherds	% Nosh	Wt (g)	% wt	EVEs	%EVEs	MSW (g)
ABAET	16	-	794	1.3	-	-	49.6
ABSAN	7	-	656	1.1	-	-	93.7
AGAUL	4	-	241	-	-	-	60.3
BB	3	-	37	-	0.14	-	12.3
BSW	164	4.4	1879	3.2	2.57	6.4	11.5
CGCC	4	-	41	-	-	-	10.3
CGSW	6	-	169	-	0.05	-	28.1
COLB	16	-	195	-	0.28	-	11.7
COLC	3	-	64	-	-	-	21.3
EGSW	2	-	12	-	0.05	-	6
ESH	6	-	212	-	0.15	-	35.3
GRF	310	8.2	2713	4.6	5.42	13.5	8.8
GROG	1714	45.5	27914	47.3	9.1	22.6	16.3
GRS	898	23.8	13097	22.2	12.05	29.9	14.6
HAR	35	-	527	-	0.8	-	15
HAWO	12	-	141	-	0.3	-	11.8
HAX	158	4.2	1809	3.1	2.7	6.7	11.4

LSH	117	3.1	1979	3.4	2.39	5.9	16.9
MICW	8	-	166	-	0.1	-	20.7
MWSRF	1	-	5	-	-	-	5
NVC	8	-	100	-	0.27	-	12.5
OXRC	1	-	13	-	0.04	-	13
OXW	1	-	4	-	-	-	4
OXWM	4	-	286	-	0.28	-	71.5
RED	171	4.5	1697	2.9	1.12	2.8	9.9
REDM	1	-	101	-	0.1	-	101
SGSW	3	-	24	-	0.09	-	8
STOR	59	1.6	3502	5.9	0.33	-	59.3
SW	1	-	8	-	0.06	-	8
UWW	17	-	324	-	1.0	-	19
VRW	15	-	336	-	0.45	-	22.4
TOTAL	**3769**		**59050**		**40.28**		**15.6**

MSW = mean sherd weight

Table 46: Fabric quantification by sherd count, weight and EVEs

Coarsewares

B.7.7 E-wares dominate the assemblage and reflect the late Iron Age to early Roman chronological focus. The fabrics are mostly grog-tempered (GROG) which account for 45.5% of the whole assemblage by sherd count and 47.3%by weight. Forms included hand-made coarse large bead rim storage jars along with smaller bead rim and everted rim jars and to a lesser extent, bowls, and cups. They are most common in LIA-ER Phase 3.1, where the account for almost all of the pottery recovered from primary feature fills. They are still the dominant fabric in the LIA-ER Phase 3.2 assemblage but are accompanied by some Romanised fabrics such as Sandy greyware and black-surfaced wares in the early deposits of features. By LIA-ER Phase 3.3 they are less common and accompanied by a variety of Romanised fabrics including Verulamium white ware, sandy greywares and oxidised wares and black-surface wares but still form a significant part of the assemblage. By late Roman Phase 4 they are of course wholly residual.

B.7.8 Decoration on the coarse grog-tempered vessels is common and comprised heavy rilled/combed horizontal decoration and irregular diagonal combed and finer horizontal riling observed (e.g. Fig. 16a, no. 6).

B.7.9 A smaller number of vessels had incised wavy line decoration or stabbed decoration on the neck or shoulder. This material was accompanied in the 1st century by finer grog-tempered wheel-made vessels in the Belgic tradition, with cordoned jars (Fig. 16a, no. 2), platters and cups. Some of the forms identified include necked jars (Thompson forms B1 and B3), storage jars (Form C7), cups (forms E1 and E3) and platters (incl. Thompson form G1-6). There is also a squat, carinated bowl with cordons (Fig. 16a, no. 8).

B.7.10 The site is firmly within the region covered by Thompson's 1982 typology of grog-tempered 'belgic' pottery and the site is located in Zone 7 – Hertfordshire and the Chilterns, which covers Bishop's Stortford. All of the common forms are represented in the zone but some are more distinctively local, for example the form C7 rilled storage jars which are ubiquitous in Zone 7 but Thompson states are not often found elsewhere (1982, 273). They were found from the end of the 1st century BC at the nearby settlement site of Braughing (*c.*11km to the north-west of Bishop's Stortford), where a good chronology of forms has been established. Romanised versions appear

at Little Munden Farm from *c.*AD55-75 (Thompson 1982) and both types were found on the present site, five of which (MVs) are in grog-tempered wares.

B.7.11 Romanised coarsewares (reduced and oxidised wares) as a group are well represented. Thirty-nine per cent of the assemblage by sherd count and 36% by weight comprises greyware/ redware (GRS, GRF, RED) utilitarian, jar/bowl, dish and storage jar sherds (STOR) (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, GRS, GRF, RED). Jars with bead rims and everted rims are the most common vessel type. The form G21 'Braughing' types (19 MVs) with the thickened upsloping rim are the most-common and G23/G24 everted rim types are also well-represented (12 MVs). Narrow-necked form G36 accounts for six MVs and there are a smaller number of lid-seated vessels (G5). Other less common forms include the G16 (high shouldered, cordoned) and a single high-shouldered, neckless jar with an out-turned pointed rim (Going G3), a single very narrow necked jar/bottle (Going type G40) and there is a single cooking pot form (G9), a copy of the black-burnished ware prototype. These forms are almost wholly in greywares, with just one oxidised G24 jar recorded. There are also several necked jars with rilled bodies (Fig. 16b, no. 16) in a grey fabric with a significant grog component and similar forms in sandy greywares.

B.7.12 Bowls/dishes are well represented, with the plain-rimmed Going form B1 (7 MVs) and B2 or B4 (10 MVs) bead-rimmed forms the most common. The plain-rimmed B1 is widely dated, but the B2 and B4 forms are middle Roman in date. There are also several of the later Roman flanged forms B5 and B6 (7 MVs). There is a single Going form B7 dish, with a recessed, out-turned angular rim, an uncommon form. All but one bead-rimmed vessel, which is oxidised (RED) are in greywares (GRS, GRF). There was no decoration noted on these vessels. There are a small number of curving-sided bowls, including a fine greyware bowl (Going form C3) with a flanged rim, and a small bowl with a bead rim.

B.7.13 There are eight platters in the greyware assemblage (Fig. 16b, nos 19 and 20). Five are Going form A1, with an upright plain rim and concave side walls. Three are Going form A2, with convex/ S-shaped profiles. There is a whole profile present in each form.

B.7.14 Only a small number of beakers were recorded in coarseware fabrics. Of these, the globular form H6 and the H7 butt-beaker derived form are the most common (3 MVs of each), in greywares. Globular beakers H1 and H2 are also present (1 MV each). A bag-shaped beaker (Going form H19) is decorated with diagonal lines in a band around the girth.

Black surfaced ware/ Romanising greywares

B.7.15 Black-surfaced ware (BSW) and 'Romanising greywares make a fairly small contribution (164 sherds, 1879g), making up 4.4%% by sherd count and 3.2% by weight. It is represented here in all of the Phase 3 sub-phases where it fits as a transition from the belgic grog-tempered to the romanised sand-tempered fabrics. The fabric is characterised by its dark surfaces and inclusions of sand and grog and some vessels are very fine with burnished surfaces such as an elegant high-shouldered jar from Enclosure 2 (Fig. 16a, no. 7) and a small/miniature high-shouldered necked jar with everted rim (Fig. 16a, no. 9). Of the forms present, most notable are a small medium-mouthed jar with incised line decoration around the shoulder and neck and

a necked bowl with a rilled surface. Both are from contexts dated to the latter half of the 1st century AD.

Hadham products

B.7.16 The kilns associated with the mainly late Roman Hadham industry are located less than 5km to the west of the site (Roman Kilns database) and production associated with these sites is mid-3rd to 4th century in date. However, the distinctive 'salt and pepper' fabric with its inclusions of abundant fine quartz sand, fine black and red iron ores and some fine mica is recognisable in several sherds of vessels of middle Roman forms and a similar fabric contributes a few sherds to the early Roman assemblage and attests to the recognised production of pottery such as London/Essex stamped wares in the vicinity in the 1st and early 2nd centuries AD (Rodwell 1988, 56); prior to the production the later fine slipped wares. As Symonds and Wade (1999, 297) state, pottery was produced in the region of Hadham throughout the Roman period, only supplying the local area (which clearly includes Bishop's Stortford) with mostly reduced wares for much of that time and it is likely that this industry produced much of the early romanised wares from the site. The early oxidised products also had a local distribution and this likely accounts for the occasional vessel from this site. A Going form G20 (describe) jar may be an early Hadham product.

B.7.17 The vast majority of the Hadham ware is in later contexts (3rd to 4th century AD) and is mostly oxidised, although much of the material described above in the greywares section may derived from the Hadham kilns. Some of the standard Going jar forms are in the distinctive local fabric, there being two 'Braughing' type G21 jars and three standard everted rim types (G24). There are two storage jars with frilled rims (form G26), a stable of the Hadham industry and a large portion of a Romano-Saxon narrow-mouthed jar decorated with impressed dot decoration (Going G31). There are three beakers of uncertain form in Hadham ware and a funnel (Going form N3) and a ring-necked flagon with a cupped rim (Going J3) in white-slipped Hadham ware (HAWO).

B.7.18 The Hadham repertoire included stamped wares imitation samian forms and two hemispherical flanged bowls (a Going form C8; a Drag.38 copy) one in oxidised ware (Fig. 16c, no. 29) and one in reduced ware from late Roman contexts fall into this category. Such copies suggest that Hadham products filled the gap left after the end of samian imports in the mid-3rd century.

B.7.19 A fragment of a tube-like object is from a ring lamp/ triple vase lamp (Fig. 16a, no. 33), an increasingly recognised, but still fairly uncommon form. These objects consisted of a clay tube ring, with small cup-like attachments and were used with oil and a wick to provide lighting. The fragment is in Hadham oxidised ware and is late Roman in date. Similar fragments have been identified at Elm's Farm, Essex (Biddulph 2015, fig. 299, nos 105-107). There is also a funnel with a rippled body (going form N3) in white-slipped Hadham oxidised ware (Fig. 16c, no. 32).

Late Shell-tempered ware

B.7.20 The South-Midlands shell-tempered industry supplied the site in the late Roman period, contributing 117 sherds (1979g) of pottery, representing 17 MVs (2.39 EVEs). The fabric (C11) is thought to originate in the Harrold area of Bedfordshire, although

there may be other sites (Going 1987). The material reached Heybridge, Essex (*c.*40km to the south-east of Bishop's Stortford) and Chelmsford (*c.*25km to the south-east) in the mid-4th century and a similar or slightly earlier date is likely here. The identifiable forms include jars (12 MVs) and bowls (2 MVs) and three vessels of uncertain jar/bowl form. The jars are mostly (where closely identifiable) the Going form G27, characterised by fine rilling on the body (Fig. 16b, no. 21). There are also two 'miniature' jars with everted rims (Fig. 16b, no. 24). The bowls include one with an internally thickened plain rim and finely rilled surface (Fig. 16c, no. 27) paralleled at Milton Keynes (Marney, form 39/40, 1989, 63).

Fine and specialist wares

B.7.21 The fine and specialist ware group is small numerically (104 sherds, 3213g) and this accounts for 2.8% of the assemblage by sherd count. The imported element of the assemblage is fairly small for an assemblage of this size. Of note is a small amount of Central-Gaulish colour-coated ware (body sherds).

B.7.22 A small group of samian ware vessels from Gaul formed the bulk of the imports, complemented by a small amount by sherd count (but greater by weight) of amphora from Southern Spain, from Gaul and Campania. Most of the other colour-coated fine wares were provided by regional industries such as the Nene Valley, Colchester and Oxford industries although these amounts are also small.

B.7.23 A very small amount of Central Gaulish colour-coated ware was recorded (4 sherds, 41g), all are body sherds and this is the only other imported fineware represented. This ware was imported into this region in the early Roman period (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, CGCC).

B.7.24 Another regional supplier of finewares to the site was the Nene Valley industry, which reached the area of Colchester and Chelmsford in the 3rd Century (Going 1987, 3) and may be similar at Bishop's Stortford. The industry contributed just 8 sherds (100g) of pottery to the assemblage. Only two vessels are represented by rim (0.27 EVEs). These are a bowl and a plain rim dish (form B1) and similar vessels at Colchester were present to AD300. A single vessel is represented by rim in Oxford colour-coated ware (OXRC) is of late Roman date (AD270+)

Colchester wares

B.7.25 Colchester finewares (COLC) and buff wares (COLB) make a very small contribution, contributing only three sherds (64g) of colour-coated ware and 14 sherds of buff ware. A distinctive colour-coated pedestal base may be from the Colchester industry and is decorated with bands of red and black colour-coat. A butt-beaker in buff whiteware with rouletted zones on the body is paralleled in the Colchester corpus (CAM 113/116, Hawkes and Hull 1947, 238) is almost certainly a product of the industry. This may be partly a chronological issue, with the kilns in production in the middle Roman period. Although pottery was clearly reaching the site in this period, including Central-Gaulish samian ware, and local middle Roman coarseware forms, so it is also likely due to limited influence/ contact between the settlements.

Amphorae

B.7.26 A fairly small although not insignificant amount (27 sherds, 1691g) of Amphora fabric (ABAET, ABSAN and AGAUL) was recorded, all were body sherds including a handle and part of a base. The most common is South-Spanish amphora, with smaller amounts from Campania and Gaul. Although no vessels were represented by rim the presence of three different fabrics demonstrates the presence of at least three different vessels. They were recovered from all phases, but the Gaulish fabric is residual in the late Roman contexts. The South-Spanish sherds could be in use in the Late Roman period, with the vessels imported up until the mid-3rd century.

Mortaria

B.7.27 The small number of mortaria sherds recovered (4 sherds, 365g) are all from the Oxford kilns (OXWM, REDM), this is in contrast to the recently excavated site of Kelvedon where they were all from Colchester (Brady, forthcoming). The three white ware vessels are forms M20 and M17. The M17 has a burnt flange and rim and this form is attested from AD215 at Verulamium. The M20 vessels are late Roman, probably not reaching the region until the mid-3rd century (Biddulph, 2015). They would have filled a gap in the market that was previously filled by the Verulamium industry, which collapsed in around AD160, with mortaria from that source still deposited up until the mid-3rd century at Heybridge, Essex (Biddulph, 2015), perhaps suggesting the longevity of such vessels. The oxidised vessel, which may have once been white-slipped is a Going form D6 or a Young form WC7 (if colour-coated) with a bead and hooked flange and is also late Roman in date, probably manufactured in the latter half of the 3rd century (Going, 1987; Young, 2000).

Vessel types

B.7.28 The Late Iron Age and Roman vessels amount to a total of 34.26 EVEs. A minimum figure of 290 vessels based on a count of rim sherds is indicative, but less reliable, and these data are only used occasionally for comparative purposes. Vessel types were recorded with reference to Going (1987) and his Chelmsford typology was used to refer to forms. The vessels represented by rim (EVEs) by Going form are shown in Table 47, except for grog-tempered 'belgic' vessels which reference Thompson (1981) and samian vessels, which are forms from the Dragendorff series (Webster 1996).

Class (after Going 1987)	LIA-ER 'Belgic' form (after Thompson 1982)	Samian form	Description	MV	EVEs	%
Platters						
A1			Plater with upright plain rim and concave side wall	5	0.48	1.4
A2			Platter with convex or 'S' shaped profile	4	0.72	2.1
Subtotal (Platters)				**9**	**1.2**	**-**
Dishes						
B1			Plain-rim shallow dish and flat or chamfered base	17	1.48	4.3
B2			Bead rim shallow dish with bead rim and flat or chamfered base	3	0.25	0.7

Class (after Going 1987)	LIA-ER 'Belgic' form (after Thompson 1982)	Samian form	Description	MV	EVEs	%
B2/B4			Bead rim dish unknow if deep or shallow	6	0.45	1.31
B3			Plain rim deep dish with flat or chamfered base with rim defined by groove	3	0.07	-
B4			Bead rim deep dish/bowl usually with chamfered base	5	0.35	1
B5			Incipient flange dish and flat or chamfered base			
B6			Fully flanged (drop-flange) with flat or occasionally chamfered base	4	0.32	
		Drag 31R	Bead rim dish with straight sides	1	0.05	-
		Drag 31R (Copy)	Find Going form	1	0.08	-
Subtotal (dishes)				**40**	**3.05**	
Bowls						
C8			Curving sided bowl with dropped flange copying Drag.38	2	0.09	-
C12			Bead-rim bowl	1	0.03	-
C			Bowl (uncertain form)	12	1.24	3.6
	D2-5		Deep bowl with cordons around widest part of body	1	0.1	-
		Drag.29		1	0.09	-
	D2-1		Carinated bowl with cordons	1	0.19	-
Subtotal (bowls)				**19**	**1.88**	
Mortaria						
D6			D6(Going) /WC7 (Young 2000)	1	0.1	
D7			M20/M22 (Young 2000)	1	0.1	-
D			M17 (Young 2000)	1	0.13	-
D			M20 (Young 2000)	1	0.05	-
Subtotal (Mortaria)				**4**	**0.38**	
Jars						
	B1		Plain, everted rim, necked jar (finer wares)	10	1.54	4.5
	B2		Everted-rim jar with rippled shoulder (finer wares)	1	0.2	-
	B3		Wide-mouthed everted-rim jars with bulges between cordons on shoulder (finer wares)	3	0.98	-
	C1		Bead-rim jar (coarser wares)	2	0.23	-
	C3		Plain jar with no true external rim, but usually internal thickening (coarser wares)	1	0.08	-
	C6		Storage jars (coarser wares)	6	0.14	-
	C7		Rilled jar	4	0.28	-
G			Jar (uncertain form)	94	9.49	27.7
G2			Neckless bead-rim jar with up-turned rim and slight shoulder angle decorated with stabbing	1	0.05	-
G3			Neckless high-shouldered jar with out-turned pointed rim	2	0.13	-
G5			Neckless jar with ledged/rebated rim	4	0.03	-
G16			Necked jar with out-turned bead rim	2	0.4	1.2

Class (after Going 1987)	LIA-ER 'Belgic' form (after Thompson 1982)	Samian form	Description	MV	EVEs	%
G19			Jar with recurved profile and hooked/beaded rim	1	0.17	-
G20			High-shouldered jar with a concave neck and beaded or rounded rim	2	0.27	-
G21			'Braughing' jar - everted thickened rim	23	4.25	12.4
G22			Bead-rim jar with ovoid high-shouldered body	1	0.11	-
G23			Necked high-shouldered jar with beaded, undercut or everted rim	1	0.1	-
G24			Oval-bodied jar with oval, pointed or slightly undercut bead rim	17	1.45	4.2
G26			Jar with frilled rim, usually with an oval body	4	0.34	-
G27			Necked oval bodied jar with out-turned, squared off or rounded rim	4	0.64	1.9
G31			Globular jar with footring base and zones of Romano-Saxon decoration	2	1.04	3
G34			Large narrow-necked jar with bead rim	2	0.2	-
G34/35/36			Narrow-mouthed jar (form uncertain)	1	0.25	-
G36			Narrow-necked jar with out-turned, pointed or bead rim and cordon dividing neck from body	5	1.52	4.4
G40			Narrow-mouthed jar/bottle with triangular rim	1	0.4	1.2
G43			Massive storge jar	1	0.07	-
G45			High-shouldered storage jar with concave neck and under-cut rim	1	0.13	-
Subtotal (jars)				**196**	**24.49**	
Beakers						
H			Beaker (uncertain form)	6	0.25	-
H1			Globular beaker with sharply everted rim	2	0.6	1.8
H2			Large globular beaker with short everted rim	1	0.1	-
H6			Globular beaker with narrow neck cordon	3	0.29	-
H7			Form derived from native butt-beaker, out-turned pointed or occasionally hooked rim	4	0.86	2.5
H14			Deep funnel-shaped beaker	1	0.03	-
H27			Oval-bodied beaker with small bead or plain rim	1	0.15	-
H41?			Beaker with tapering neck, angular bead rim and globular body	1	0.05	-
Subtotal (beakers)				**19**	**2.33**	
Flagons						
J3			Ring necked flagon	1	0.05	-
J4			Flagon with bead rim and short concave neck	1	1	2.9
Subtotal				1	1.05	
Lids				2	1.05	
K			Possible lid			-
Subtotal				**1**	**0.05**	
Miscellaneous						
N3			Funnel	1	0.25	-
Subtotal				**1**	**0.25**	

Class (after Going 1987)	LIA-ER 'Belgic' form (after Thompson 1982)	Samian form	Description	MV	EVEs	%
TOTAL				**290**	**34.26**	

Table 47: Summary description and overall quantification of Roman vessel classes by estimated vessel equivalent (EVEs)

B.7.29 The assemblage was dominated by forms and fabrics typical of a Late Iron Age and Early Roman assemblage and the vast majority of the assemblage was in context groups phased to three Phase 3 sub-phases (3.1, 3.2, 3.3). These groups also contained some Middle Roman material. Pottery from Phase 4 contained pottery of Middle and Late Roman date, with the earlier material being residual and a redeposited due to intercutting of features.

B.7.30 The earliest fabrics recovered from the site are E-wares and there is a very small amount of pottery in miscellaneous Iron Age fabrics. A small number of forms found in Phase 3 contexts are likely to be pre-conquest, most notably a jar in sand-tempered ware (MICW) in Thompson form C1-2, a form which Thompson suggests only continues after the conquest in grog-tempered fabrics. This, and the assemblage more generally from Phase 3.1 suggests activity on the site certainly in a fairly narrow period around the date of the Roman conquest, and/or possibly slightly before it.

B.7.31 The pottery demonstrates that there is activity in the vicinity in the Middle Roman period with many forms and fabrics that are typical of this period, although this has not been assigned a site phase in itself and the material is mainly within later fills of Early Roman features and residually in Late Roman features.

B.7.32 The latest pottery is in late shell-tempered ware and a single sherd of Oxford colour-coated ware, both regional imports that reached Chelmsford and Heybridge, Essex in the mid-4th century and the date may be similar here.

Pottery by Phase

Phase 3.1 – LIA-ER

B.7.33 The Phase 3.1 assemblage totals 1188 sherds (17486g) with rims representing 85 MVs and 8.99 EVEs. The assemblage from the features assigned to Phase 3.1 includes material spanning the Roman period which is due to the later infilling of features after they went out of use. The primary fills of these features contained almost all Grog-tempered 'belgic' type material (284 sherds) and with only a very small number of romanised sherds (8 sherds) of Black-surfaced ware and greywares. Several of the greyware fabrics are characteristic of the post-conquest 'Romanising Greyware' fabrics described by Going as a short-lived continuation of grog-tempered fabrics at Chelmsford and recorded as these wares do indeed have characteristics of both the finer grog-tempered belgic vessels (and often similar forms) and the sand tempered Roman greywares which are ubiquitous in the region from the later first century onwards. This dates the earliest infilling of these features to the earliest part of the post-conquest period and some of the grog-tempered forms as dated by Thompson support this, with end dates of AD55 for forms such as the Thompson C7 storage jar in grog-tempered fabric E80 with a heavily rilled shoulder and girth from Structure 79

(Context 97). In the latter part of the 1st century AD these vessels are typically found in romanised fabrics. Similarly a 'placed deposit' from Enclosure 1 (Context 229, SFs 1, 2 and 3) includes a Thompson B1-2 jar (SF3) with an everted rim and deep rilled decoration on the upper body and the shoulder decorated with wavy lines (Fig. 16a, no. 1). The vessel also has a post-firing hole in the neck. This form has a late date of AD55 (Thompson 1981). Another form B2 jar (Fig. 16a, no. 3) from Context 162 (Primary fill of feature 161) has a corrugated shoulder and is probably not post-conquest (Thompson 1981, p118). A B1-1 (20) jar from Primary fill 145 is paralleled at the other Hertfordshire sites of Braughing and Prae Wood where they are dated by Thompson to AD25-45. This vessel also had holes drilled in the neck. Other necked jars (form B1-1) with a cordon at the base of the neck (from contexts 75 and 180) date to AD70 at the latest.

B.7.34 Some other vessels in secondary and tertiary contexts in this phase group are also dated up to *c.*AD55 at the latest. A platter in fine grog-tempered ware (form G1) was recorded (Context 181) and a deep bowl with cordons around the widest part of the body is an uncommon form (D2-5) and the dating is slightly unclear but Thomson suggests that some crossover with the conquest period is indicated, perhaps to *c.* AD45 (Thompson 1981, 333). However, some deposits, mainly the later fills associated with Enclosure 1, also contain much later material, including a sherd of 4th century Late shell-tempered ware (LSH), Hadham red-slipped ware (HAX) and various late Roman dish forms.

Phase 3.2 (LIA-ER)

B.7.35 The Phase 3.2 assemblage totals 365 sherds (9391g) of pottery, with rims representing 28 MVs (3087 EVEs). Romanised fabrics in primary contexts demonstrate a clear post conquest date. E-ware (mostly grog-tempered) tempered pottery is still ubiquitous in this phase contributing 323 sherds (7879g), with 15 MVs (1.49 EVEs) suggesting that this phase of activity is still in the early post-conquest period. The few vessels in primary contexts dated more closely than the broad LIA-ER period include a fine grog-tempered carinated bowl with cordons (CAM 209 p. 258 B3-1. D2-1) found in period III and IV deposits at Colchester and dates there up to *c.*AD61. It was also found in earlier contexts at Prae Wood (Thompson 1981). A fairly fine Thompson B1 jar with deep combing on the surface was also recovered from a primary fill and dates up to *c.*AD70.

B.7.36 Again, other early forms were present in secondary and tertiary deposits in Phase 3.2 features where they were accompanied by later vessels and so were residual. A large portion of a Thompson form C6-1 bead-rimmed storage jar from Enclosure 2 (Context 523) has stabbed decoration on the shoulder and combed arcs and lines below and is paralleled at Braughing in a context dating to up to *c.*AD45.

B.7.37 Vessels in other fabrics included distinctive early Roman forms including a globular beaker in fine greyware (Going H7) and a necked bowl with fine rilling (Going form E6) that may be early Hadham reduced ware vessel.

Phase 3.3 (LIA-ER)

B.7.38 Pottery from contexts assigned to Phase 3.3 total 1074 sherds (15101g) and 94 MVs (10.7 EVEs). Forms from the primary fills assigned to this phase suggest that initial deposition in these features took place in the second half of the first century AD, probably as with sub-phases 3.2 and 3.2, in the earlier part of that period. The more closely dated vessels include platters in fine greyware (Going forms A1 and A2), including one whole surviving profile. Grog-tempered jars including a Thompson B1-4 (which dates up to *c.*AD50) and a B3-3 (up to *c.*AD75) are both from the primary fill of Enclosure 4. Two sherds of Verulamium region whiteware from primary fills date deposition to After AD50 suggesting that this early deposition took place in the third quarter of the 1st Century AD, with no forms or fabrics from primary fills necessarily dating later than this. Other early Roman forms from primary fills include a neckless high-shouldered jar in sandy greyware (Going form G3) and a narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim and wide bulging cordon at base of neck in the same fabric (Going form G16, Fig. 16b, no. 18). There are three butt-beakers (Going form H7) in this phase group, two in whiteware (Fig. 16b, nos 14 and 15) with bands of roulette decoration (probably made at Colchester) and one plain form in greyware (Fig. 16a, no. 13). The beakers are post-conquest in date and vessels very similar to the whiteware forms are pre-Boudiccan in London (AD61), which corresponds well for the proposed date for this phase assemblage with deposition of the primary fills taking place in the third quarter of the 1st century AD.

B.7.39 Other slightly wider dated early Roman fabrics and forms from the Phase 3.3 assemblage from all types of fills and layers includes a small amount of South-Gaulish samian ware (S20), a Verulamium ware flagon (VRW), a small fine greyware globular beaker (Going form H1), another bead rimmed beaker in buff ware is a globular form (H7 1.1), and there are at least three more fine greyware platters (Going forms A1 and A2).

B.7.40 Phase 3.3 features including Enclosures 4 and 5 clearly continued to be infilled at least into the later 2nd century, with middle Roman forms and fabrics in the later fills including a Central-Gaulish samian ware Drag.31R dish which dates to AD160-200.

Phase 4 (Late Roman)

B.7.41 The Phase 4 pottery assemblage totalled 1129 sherds (16921g), a minimum of 148 vessels (MVs) and 16.72 EVEs. The primary fills of features assigned to this late Roman phase contained a chronologically mixed pottery assemblage, with significant amounts of grog-tempered material and other Early and Middle Roman material redeposited in these later features, presumably due to intercutting. However, Late Roman fabrics and forms in the early feature fills confirm the late date of these features.

B.7.42 Late shell-tempered ware (LSH) is common in the primary fills and suggests that infilling began in the 4th century, with certain forms suggesting a date of AD360+. A medium-mouthed jar with an everted, squared rim (Going G27) is a form that appears at Chelmsford and Heybridge from *c.* AD360. There is also a large portion of a miniature jar from Grave **501** with a similar date. A curving sided bowl with a plain internally thickened rim is paralleled at Milton Keynes (Marney 1982) in the 4th century assemblage.

B.7.43 Hadham wares are also common in this group; in oxidised and reduced fabric. A necked jar/bowl with a rolled bead rim (Going form E6) has traces of red slip on the surface (Fig. 16b, no. 26) and dates from *c.* AD260 onwards another, from Grave **501** is decorated with diagonal incised lines (Fig. 16c, no. 30). Most of a small medium-mouthed jar in oxidised Hadham ware (Going G31) is a Roman-Saxon type with incised dot decoration (Fig. 16b, no. 25) and dates to the latter half of the 4th century. There is one drop-flange bowl/dish (Going form B6) in sandy greyware and three dishes/bowls with 'incipient flanges' (Going form B5) in reduced Hadham ware, local copies of the later Roman black-burnished ware forms. There is also a Hadham oxidised ware beaker (Going form H27) of probable mid-3rd century or later date.

B.7.44 Although the Hadham industry clearly produced most of the red-slipped ware vessels in the late Roman period assemblage there is also a single colour-coated vessel from the Oxford kilns in a primary fill. The Young form C16 bowl dates from AD270 onwards in Oxford and may be later here, with all occurrences of the fabric in mid to late 4th century contexts at Elm's Farm, Heybridge (Biddulph, 2015). There is also a small amount of material from the Nene Valley industry (NVC) although this could be residual.

B.7.45 Late Roman material in later contexts (secondary and tertiary fills) includes more Hadham ware, including sherds from a reduced (HAR) Romano-Saxon jar (Going form G31) with ring and dot decoration which is late 4th century in date and a curving-sided flanged bowl (Going C8) in the same fabric. There are several other late Shell-tempered ware vessels from the South-Midlands kilns, including three lid seated jars (Going G27) which date from AD360 at Chelmsford but may be slightly earlier here. White ware Mortaria from the Oxford kilns were also recovered from this phase, all are Late Roman forms.

Evidence for pottery use

B.7.46 Evidence for use is limited to few instances of sooting under the rim of jars and dishes and two instances of graffito, one of which consisted of three joined lines on a vessel base and one example with an incised circle and radiating straight lines (Fig. 16c, no. 35), also on the base of a vessel. Both are in Sandy grey ware (GRS).

Settlement Status

B.7.47 The Bishop's Stortford assemblage is typical of a low-status rural assemblage, with a low proportion of fine and specialist wares (2.8% by sherd count). This is within the range of a low-status rural settlement as defined in Booth's study of ratios of finewares in assemblages in Oxfordshire (Booth 2007).

B.7.48 The assemblage was recovered from a variety of feature types (Table 48). The majority of the pottery (some 54% by sherd count) was collected from ditches. Twenty-one per cent was recovered from pits, 13.5% cent from other cuts/spreads and layers and 9% from waterholes. One per cent of the assemblage was recovered from graves and 0.6% from postholes. Postholes contained 1.5% of the assemblage. The remaining 1% was recovered from natural features. The pattern of pottery deposition and condition suggests that, while deposition was concentrated in ditches, there was no significant difference in the condition of the pottery across most feature types, suggesting that

most of the pottery was subject to a similar process of waste management (e.g. being incorporated into middens before being deposited into cut features) after household breakage and initial discard. The notable exception in Grave **501**, which contained a miniature late shell-tempered jar and a Hadham Romano-Saxon vessel, which were probably deliberately placed as grave goods.

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight	% of sherds	% of weight
Ditch	2025	32255	54	55
Pit	780	12719	21	22
Other cut	452	7007	12	12
Waterhole	349	4695	9	8
Layer	56	1003	1.5	2
Grave	46	266	1	0.5
Natural Feature	34	661	1	1
Posthole	23	344	0.6	0.6
	3765	**58950**		

Table 48: Quantification by feature type

B.7.49 The pottery assemblage suggests that the site formed part of a low status rural settlement and fits well into the pattern for the region with a standard set of forms and fabrics and a small proportion of exotic products (Booth 2007). Jars were dominant, accounting for 74.7% of the assemblage by sherd count. This is consistent with the tendency for higher proportions of jars the lower the settlement status, and the greater use of utilitarian vessels over tablewares (Evans, 2001).

B.7.50 Of particular note is the low occurrence of imports, particularly with the large amount of deposition in the Early Roman period where a site of moderate to high status is likely to have been using more fine tablewares. Although some vessels were imported, this was restricted to the occasional vessel, such a small amount of samian ware. Amphora was slightly more common and three different fabrics are represented, demonstrating access to olive oil and wine. However, it is clear that the use of imported tablewares was not widespread, with the supply of vessels of this type largely met by fairly local or regional industries.

B.7.51 The influence of the large nearby production site of Colchester appears to be fairly limited, and although there are vessels from this source, they were not a major supplier. This is certainly partly a chronological issue, with the Colchester exports mainly occurring within the Middle Roman period, when activity at Bishop's Stortford North appeared less intense. There appears to be no major construction undertaken at this time and Middle Roman pottery is only present in later fills of earlier Roman features, which does however, demonstrate continued use of these ditches, even if it may be just for the disposal for rubbish from a Middle Roman settlement focus elsewhere. This is in contrast to the recently excavated site of Kelvedon Monk's Farm (Brady, forthcoming), which is nearer to Colchester, and where for example, all the mortaria were sourced from the town. Using mortaria as an example, none at the current site came from Colchester. Instead, other regional industries met the settlement's mortaria supply needs, including the Verulamium region industry (in the Early Roman period) and the Oxford industry (in the Late Roman period).

Catalogue of illustrated vessels (Fig. 16a-c)

1 Medium-mouthed everted rim jar in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG) with will rilled decoration on shoulder and body. 'Placed deposit' Context 229, fill of ditch **227**, Enclosure 1, Phase 3.1.

2 Medium-mouthed everted rim cordoned jar, in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG). Context 223, ditch **221**, Enclosure 1, Phase 3.1.

3 Medium-mouthed everted rim jar with corrugated shoulder and upper body, in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG). Context 162, ditch **161**, Phase 3.1.

4 Medium mouthed jar with everted rim with decoration on shoulder and body, in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG). Context 377, fill of ditch **374**, Enclosure 1, Phase 3.1.

6 Jar/bowl with stubby everted rim in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG) with combed decoration. Context 484, fill of ditch **482**, Enclosure 1. Phase 3.1.

7 Medium-mouthed high-shouldered jar with everted rim in Black-surfaced ware (BSW) Context 402, fill of ditch **400**. Enclosure 2, Phase 3,2.

8 Squat carinated bowl with cordons in grog-tempered E-ware (GROG). Context 805, fill of ditch **804**, Phase 3.2.

9 Small/miniature high-shouldered necked jar with everted rim in Black-surfaced ware (BSW). Context 672, fill of other feature **670**. Phase 3.3.

13 Butt-beaker in fine greyware (GRF). Context 381, fill of ditch **379**, Group 191. Phase 3.3.

14 White ware butt-beaker (COLWH) with roulette decoration and traces of slip. Context 381, fill of ditch **379**, Group 191. Phase 3.3.

15 Butt-beaker with roulette decoration in fine white ware (UWW/COLWH). Context 381, fill of ditch **379**, Group 191. Phase 3.3.

16 Necked jar with everted rim and rilling on body in Grog-tempered ware/ 'Romanising greyware' (GROG). Context 142, fill of ditch **141**, Group 131, Phase 3.3.

18 Narrow-mouthed jar with bulging cordon at base of the neck in sandy greyware (GRS), Context 387, fill of pit **386**, Phase 3.3.

19 Straight-sided platter in fine greyware (GRF). Context 609, fill of ditch **607**. Phase 3.3.

20 Convex or 'S-shaped' platter in fine greyware (GRF). Context 450, fill of **447**, Group 191. Phase 3.3.

21 Medium-mouthed jar with lid-seated rim and fine rilling on body. Late shell-tempered ware (LSH). Context 657, fill of waterhole **651**, Group 505. Phase 4.

23 Jar with impressed dot and circle decoration in Hadham reduced ware (HAR). Context 870, fill of ditch 868. Phase 4.

24 Miniature everted-rim jar in late shell-tempered ware (LSH). Context 502, fill of grave 501. Phase 4.

25 Small narrow-mouthed jar with Romano-Saxon decoration in Hadham oxidised ware (HAX). Context 502, fill of grave **501**. Phase 4.

26 Necked bowl with bead rim in Hadham oxidised ware (HAX). Context 911, fill of waterhole **908**, Group 880. Phase 4.

27 Bowl with plain rim in late shell-tempered ware (LSH). Context 38, fill of ditch **37**. Phase 4.

29 Flanged bowl in Hadham oxidised ware (HAX). Context 843, fill of pit **843**. Phase 4.

30 Curving-sided bowl with everted rim and diagonal line decoration in Hadham oxidised ware (HAX). Context 507, fill of waterhole **505**. Phase 4.

32 Funnel with rippled body and plain collared rim in Hadham white-slipped ware (HAWO). Context 870, fill of ditch **868**. Phase 4.

33 Fragment of triple vase ring. Fine oxidised ware (RED). Context 509, fill of waterhole **505**. Phase 4.

35 Base with incised line graffito, circle with radiating straight lines. Sandy greyware (GRS). Context 843, fill of pit **843**. Phase 4.

Catalogue

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
10	R30	GRS	6	66	0		100	410	
10	R10	HAR	1	10	1	CC	100	410	
10	R20	GRS	1	11	1	C	100	410	
12	E80	GROGC	11	56	0		160	200	
12	O10	RED/HAX	2	23	0		160	200	
12	E80	GROG	2	24	1	C	160	200	
12	E80	GROG	15	104	0		160	200	
12	E810	GROG	1	12	1	C	160	200	
12	R30	GRS	5	25	0		160	200	
12	E80	GROGC	1	9	0		160	200	
12	R30	GRS	2	11	1	HB	160	200	
12	S30	CGSW	1	21	1	IB	160	200	
14	R30	HAR	3	72	1	CD	40	100	'Braughing' jar 3 joining rim sherds light grey hadham source
14	O10	RED/HAX	8	62	0		40	100	body sherds pale red/orange hadham check if Oxidised adham was made and therefre distributed locally in early/mid Roman
14	E80	GROGF	1	3	0		40	100	
16	E80	GROGC	3	17	0		40	100	
16	R20	GRS	7	68	0		40	100	
16	R20	GRS	1	22	1	CD	40	100	
20	R20	GRS	3	15	0		40	100	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
20	R50	BSW	3	11	0		40	100	
20	R30	GRS	1	16	1	CE	40	100	
20	R10	GRF	1	4	0		40	100	
20	E80	GROGF	2	32	0		40	100	
21	O10	REDF/HAX	1	4	1	D	40	410	
21	R20	GRF	4	24	0		40	410	
21	O10	RED/HAX	1	6	0		40	410	
21	R10	BSW	1	7	0		40	410	
25	E80	GROG	3	10	0		-20	100	
27	E80	GROGC	1	1	0		-20	100	
29	O10	RED/HAX	1	7	0		40	410	
35	E80	GROGF	37	231	0		-20	100	
35	E80	GROGC	3	44	0		-20	100	
35	E80	GROGC	2	52	1	CN	-20	100	see notes - long lived
36	E80	GROGF	1	10	1	C	-20	100	
36	E80	GROGC	6	207	0		-20	100	
36	E80	GROGC	1	87	1	CN	-20	100	see notes - long lived
36	E80	GROGF	3	19	0		-20	100	
38	E80	GROGF	1	7	1	D	300	350	
38	E80	GROGF	1	13	1	CD	300	350	
38	E80	GROGF	1	6	1	D	300	350	
38	E80	GROGF	13	118	0		300	350	
38	O10	HAX	1	11	1	D	300	350	small jar/beaker with everted rim
38	E80	GROGF	1	5	1	D	300	350	
38	O10	HAX	1	9	1	E	300	350	HAX beaker. MC3+ prob EC?
38	E80	GROGF	2	13	1	D	300	350	
38	C11	LSH	2	44	1	HC	300	350	LSH Bowl with internall thickened pain rim. South Midlands shell temp. Marney P63 form 39/40 4C. Rilled outer surface.
38	O10	HAX	14	124	0		300	350	HAX body sherds. Distinctive salt and pepper fabric.
38	E80	GROGF	1	9	1	C	300	350	
38	R20	HAR	1	27	0		300	350	
38	R30	HAR	1	21	0		300	350	Graffitto on exterior of flat base (3 joining lines) ILLUS
38	O10	HAX	1	6	1	CD	300	350	
38	C11	LSH	4	47	0		300	350	
38	O10	RED	1	3	1	E	300	350	red/brown fabric wth dull brown slip unsourced poss a hadham product but notably abundant mica
38	O10	HAX	1	9	1	E	300	350	HAX beaker or small jar. Cordon under rim. ins;oping form with flattened bead rim. HAX worn surf.
38	R30	HAR	1	17	1	HB	300	350	HAR HB bowl with incipient flange (Going B5.2) Groove defining

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
									otherwise simple flanged rim 3-E4C
38	R30	HAR	2	41	0		300	350	
38	R30	HAR	7	69	0		300	350	body sherds most if not all HAR selection examined under microscope
38	E80	GROGC	8	132	0		300	350	
44	E80	GROGF	4	38	0		-20	100	
45	E80	GROGF	9	78	0		-20	100	
45	E80	GROGF	1	14	1	C	-20	100	
45	E80	GROGC	1	19	0		-20	100	
51	R20	GRS	2	50	0		50	125	
51	R20	GRS	1	41	1	C	50	125	
51	R20	GRS	1	19	1	C	50	125	Neckless high shouldered sandy jar with out-turned short rim approaching bead. Claudio-neronium at CAM (internal thickening on this form as at CAM) Going P22 another slightly mis-shaped rim (rec 5288) may be from the same vessel. Poss waster??? ILLUS
51	R50	BSW	2	34	0		50	125	
51	W21	VRW	1	9	0		50	125	
51	R50	BSW	1	33	1	CE	50	125	Elms farm fabric BSW. Chelmsford fabrics 34 and 35. black surfaced 'romanising' quartz sand and grog but not fully grey ware. Going gives L1-2C date range. Short lived continuation of grog tempered fabric, similar forms
52	R20	GRS	2	28	0		50	100	
52	R30	HAR/GRS	2	38	0		50	100	
52	W21	VRW	1	63	0		50	100	Ver ww base. Industry collapsed in AD160
52	R10	HAR/GRF	1	2	0		50	100	
52	E30	MICW	1	15	1	CD	50	100	only continues after the conquest in grog
52	W21	VRW	2	18	0		50	100	
52	E80	GROGC	11	124	0		50	100	
72	E80	GROG	6	52	0		-20	100	
72	E80	GROGC	2	193	1	CN	-20	100	storage jar with bead rim oxidised surface
73	E80?	GROG	2	4	0		-20	100	
73	E810	GROGF	2	15	1	CD	-20	100	
73	E80	GROGC	6	168	0		-20	100	coarse body sherds with rilled surf
73	E80	GROGF	1	9	1	C	-20	100	
73	E80	GROGF	4	63	0		-20	100	body

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
75	E80	GROGF	1	49	1	CE	-20	70	Necked jar with cordon at base of neck
76	E80	GROGF	1	3	0		-20	100	
76	E80	GROGC	2	61	0		-20	100	
82	E80	GROGC	2	25	1	C	-20	100	joining rim sherds with stabbed decoration under rim
82	E80	GROGC	7	66	0		-20	100	
98	E80	GROGF	1	13	1	CD	-20	55	fairly fine storage jar. Heavily rilled shoulder and girth. Standard Hrts coarseware, found in large numbers but hardly found elsewhere. It the latest 1C thee are romanised
98	E80	GROGF	4	106	0		-20	55	
113	E80	GROGC	1	7	0		-20	100	
113	E80	GROGF	2	13	0		-20	100	
113	E80	GROGF	15	68	0		-20	100	
113	E80	GROGC	9	57	0		-20	100	
113	E80	GROGF	1	14	1	CD	-20	100	cordon at base of neck
124	E80	GROG	1	1	0		-20	100	
126	E80	GROGC	7	91	0		40	100	
126	O10	RED	1	2	0		40	100	
126	E80	GROGF	1	4	1	D	40	100	
126	E80	GROGF	44	170	0		40	100	
128	E810	GROG	2	4	0		-20	100	
142	E80	GROG	1	72	1	CD	-15	55	jar with rill surf. Necked with everted rim. fairly fine ILLUS standard HERTS form that rarely occurs elseware (Thompson P. 274) found in all levels at Prae wood and post-conquest forms in more Roman fabrics.
142	E80	GROG	1	16	1	C	-15	55	Miniature jar ILLUS rilled combed surf with upright everted rim Prae Wood AD5-45 and 30-50, St Albans AD43-55, Braughing 15BC-1BC, again all in Hertfordshire
143	O20	RED	4	15	0		50	160	
143	W21	VRW	3	22	0		50	160	
143	R10	BSW	2	6	0		50	160	
143	R50	BSW	2	11	0		50	160	
145	R30	HAR	1	1	0		40	100	
145	E80	GROGC	2	64	0		40	100	
145	E80	GROGF	12	91	0		40	100	
145	E80	GROGF	1	14	1	CC	40	100	similar from Braughing and Prae wood (Herts) hole drilled in neck parallels are AD25-45
145	E80	GROG	4	12	0		40	100	
155	R50	BSW	2	22	0		40	100	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
155	E80	GROGF	1	6	0		40	100	
155	E80	GROG	12	36	0		40	100	
156	E80	GROG	6	45	0		-20	43	
156	E80	GROG	13	92	0		-20	43	
156	E30	MICW	1	27	1	D	-20	43	LIA type cooking pot handmade fairly crude
156	E80	GROGC	1	125	0		-20	43	coarse jar with stabbed soulder and heavy rilling below. Body sherds, no rim but form is clear. One of the earliest of the 'Belgic' forms but not all contexts are early. For dating details see Thompson P. 289. Nn in Thompson are in post-conquest contexts
159	E80	GROG	1	3	0		-20	100	
160	E80	GROGF	12	107	0		-20	100	
162	E80	GROG	15	158	0		-20	55	
162	E80	GROG	4	57	1	CD	-20	55	jar with corrugated shoulder and upper body ILLUS. Brauging from 30BC, Prae Wood AD 5-45 probbly not post conquest see p. 118 Thompson. HM ones prob typologically early
170	E80	GROGF	3	38	0		-20	100	groove decoration around girth
172	E80	GROGC	3	38	0		-20	100	flat base with 2/3 holes
172	E80	GROGC	2	23	0		-20	100	
173	E80	GROF	5	19	0		-20	55	
173	E80	GROGF	1	9	1	D	-20	55	
173	E80	GROGF	15	113	0		-20	55	
173	E80	GROGF	1	44	1	CD	-20	55	
174	R50	BSW	1	15	0		40	100	
174	E80	GROGF	2	29	0		40	100	
175	E80	GROGF	1	4	0		-20	100	
175	E80	GROGC	1	9	0		-20	100	
176	E80	GROGF	7	48	0		-20	100	
176	E80	GROGC	1	16	0		-20	100	
176	E80	GROGC	1	45	1	C	-20	100	
180	E80	GROG	2	106	1	CD	-20	40	Very deeply rilled surface and hole in neck post-firing. Joining ILLUS
180	E810	GROG	3	128	1	CE	-20	40	cordon base of neck. Three sheds from same jar two refitting
180	E80	GROG	1	2	0		-20	40	
180	E80	GROGC	4	311	0		-20	40	coarse body sheds wnith diag crossed rilling and finer horizontal rilling. Storage jars. Reduced but some orange surf patches.

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
180	E30	MICW	1	16	0		-20	40	body sherd with post-firing hole. Fairly fine sand with occ grog. Wheel made. Rilled surf. Not romanised
180	E810	GROG	26	345	0		-20	40	body sherds assorted E810/ E80 some with rilled surf dec some plain and finer lso some red surfaced. Not romanised. Wheel and hand made
181	E80	GROGF	1	22	1	D	5	55	
181	E80	GROGF	31	299	0		5	55	
181	E80	GROGF	1	6	1	D	5	55	
181	E80	GROGF	1	23	0		5	55	body sherd of platter
181	E80	GROGC	32	1028	0		5	55	coarse riled body sherds prob for at least 2 vessels
181	R30? E80	GRS?/GROG	2	13	0		5	55	
182	A35	ABSAN	1	107	0		1	100	Campanian amphora body sherd with distinctive glauconitic inclusions CAM AM 2
182	E80	GROG	11	109	0		1	100	
182	E80	GROG	1	48	0		1	100	
182	E80	GROG	1	20	1	CD	1	100	
184	E80	GROG	2	10	0		-20	100	
187	E80	GROG	1	3	1	D	-20	100	
192	E80	GROG	2	35	0		-20	100	
192	E80	GROGRF	20	117	0		-20	100	
196	E80	GROG	3	18	0		-20	100	
199	E80	GROG	23	340	0		40	100	
199	R10	GRF	1	4	0		40	100	
199	E80	GROG	1	4	1	C	40	100	
199	O10	RED	1	3	0		40	100	
199	E80	GROG	2	19	1	C	40	100	
203	E80	GROG	1	15	0		-20	100	
204	E80	GROG	5	44	0		-20	100	
208	E30	MICW	1	31	0		-100	30	
210	E80	GROG	2	46	0		-20	100	
211	E80	GROG	1	8	0		-20	100	
212	E80	GROG	7	41	0		-20	100	
213	E80	GROG	3	35	0		-20	100	
215	E80	GROG	2	3	0		-20	100	
217	F42	CGCC	3	33	0		40	100	CNGCC 1 very clean fabric. Rim edge not present
217	E80	GROG	1	13	0		40	100	body sherd coarse
222	E80	GROG	7	35	0		-20	100	
222	E80	GROG	1	6	0		-20	100	fragment of flat base with parts of 4 holes ILLUS
223	E80	GROGF	29	516	0		-20	50	
223	E80	GROGC	3	151	0		-20	50	coarse grog temp storage jar body sherds with rilled dec

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
223	E80	GROGF	3	61	1	CD	-20	50	cordoned jar in fine grog temp ware ILLUS. Large portion of the vessel joining rim sherds
229	E80	GROGF	1	19	1	CD	-20	55	
229	E80	GROG	2	123	1	CD	-20	55	SF 3 - large prt of profile of jar, everted rim wih combed/ rilled dec on upper body, shoulder decorated with wavy lines. Post firing hole in neck ILLUS
229	E80	GROGC	15	230	0		-20	55	deep rilled surf
229	E80	GROG	20	996	0		-20	55	SF2 body sherds all over rilling flat base
229	E80	GROGF	1	26	1	CD	-20	55	
229	E80	GROG	22	671	0		-20	55	SF 1 - red surfaced fairly coars e grog tem storage jar body sherds decorated with vertical diagonal combed dec ptchy coloured surface red and dark grey/ Post firing holes in base. Two present on one side of flat base, were prob more
229	E80	GROG	2	567	1	CD	-20	55	SF 2 rims most comon in Kent and Herts
229	E80	GROG	11	84	0		-20	55	
229	E80	GROG	1	5	1	C	-20	55	deeply rilled surf
229	E80	GROGF	1	20	0		-20	55	grey grog temp
230	E80	GROG	19	215	0		40	100	
230	O10	RED	1	6	0		40	100	
230	E80	GROG	1	5	1	D	40	100	
230	E80	GROG	1	10	1	D	40	100	
230	E80	GROGF	10	99	0		40	100	
231	E80	GROG	1	3	1	D	5	50	
231	E80	GROG	39	340	0		5	50	
231	E80	GROGC	4	166	0		5	50	
231	E80	GRPGF	9	168	1	CD	5	50	jar, failry wide mouthed with bulging cordon below neck
231	E80	GROGF	82	285	0		5	50	
233	E80	GROG	1	24	1	CD	-20	100	
233	E80	GROG	31	168	0		-20	100	
233	E80	GROG	1	15	1	CD	-20	100	
233	E80	GROG	1	4	1	D	-20	100	
233	E80	GROG	1	13	1	C	-20	100	
233	E80	GROG	3	7	0		-20	100	
235	E80	GROG	4	48	0		-20	100	
240	E80	GROG	1	46	0		-20	100	
253	E80	GROG	6	695	0		40	100	
253	R50	BSW	3	26	1	CD	40	100	black surfaced sandy 'romanising' greyware. Micaceous fabric

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
253	R50	BSW	17	125	0		40	100	black surfaced sandy 'romanising' greyware. Micaceous fabric
254	R30	GRS	2	22	1	C	40	100	'romanising' greyware
254	E80	GROG	10	304	0		40	100	
254	E80	GROG	12	54	0		40	100	
254	R30	GRS	14	56	0		40	100	'romanising' greyware
256	E80	GROG	1	15	0		-20	100	
265	E80	GROG	1	31	1	D	40	100	
265	A11	ABAET	1	271	0		40	100	handle of south spanish anphora
265	E80	GROGF	1	76	1	D	40	100	elegant necked bowl with cordons at base of neck flattened squred rim ILLUS
265	E80	GROG	38	588	0		40	100	
265	R50	BSW	2	21	0		40	100	
265	R20	GRS	1	9	1	C	40	100	
265	E80	GROG	1	50	1	CD	40	100	
265	R10	GRF	1	4	1	D	40	100	
265	R50	BSW	2	18	1	D	40	100	
265	E80	GROG	1	7	1	D	40	100	
265	R10	GRF	2	9	0		40	100	
269	E80	GROG	1	22	1	D	40	100	
269	R30	GRS	9	110	0		40	100	'romansing' greyware with sand and some grog
269	E80	GROG	5	43	0		40	100	
272	E80	GROG	1	10	1	D	-20	100	
277	E80	GROG	3	4	0		-20	100	
277	E80	GROG	2	9	0		-20	100	
279	E80	GROG	8	58	0		-20	100	
281	E80	GROG	3	9	0		-20	100	
281	E80	GROG	1	7	0		-20	100	
283	E80	GROGF	1	6	0		-20	100	
285	E80	GROG	11	91	0		-20	100	
286	R20	GRS	1	6	0		40	120	ith some grog 'romanising'
291	E80	GROG	8	163	0		40	100	
291	A35	AGAUL	1	36	0		40	100	
297	E80	GROG	6	46	0		0	100	
297	A11	ABAET	1	91	0		0	100	part of pointed base
305	E80	GROG	1	34	0		-20	100	
313	E80	GROG	2	49	0		-20	100	
319	E80	GROG	2	20	0		40	100	
319	R10	GRF	2	6	0		40	100	
321	E80	GROG	5	23	0		40	100	
322	E80	GROG	2	13	0		-20	100	
328	R30	GRS	8	239	0		40	410	
328	W20	UWW	1	63	0		40	410	
328	R30	GRS	1	19	1	C	40	410	
328	R30	GRS	1	25	1	C	40	410	
328	O10	RED	5	15	0		40	410	fine red body sherds, thin bt hard and sandy buff/red fabric. Roulette lines on surface prob a beaker
330	R20	GRS	6	55	0		40	410	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
338	E80	GROG	2	19	0		-20	100	
351	E40	ESH	1	52	1	CD	40	100	jar with small everted /bed rim LIA form early shell tempered ware, pro from thames estuary area
351	E80	GROG	2	14	0		40	100	
351	O80	STOR	1	49	0		40	100	
351	R50	BSW	6	60	0		40	100	
351	E40	ESH	2	23	0		40	100	
351	R10	GRF	1	3	1	D	40	100	
351	R10	GRF	1	8	1	C	40	100	
353	R30/R50	GRS	2	25	0		40	100	'romanising ' greywares
353	E80	GROG	1	13	1	C	40	100	
357	E80	GROG	1	32	0		40	100	
357	A35	AGAUL	1	34	0		40	100	
360	R30	GRS	3	13	0		40	100	
360	R20	GRS	1	73	1	CD	40	100	sandy roman greyware rilled
360	E80	GROG	2	25	1	D	40	100	
360	E80	GROG	9	91	0		40	100	
360	R50	BSW	2	16	1	C	40	100	
360	R50	BSW	4	20	0		40	100	'Romanising' greyware
362	R10	GRF	1	11	0		40	410	
371	E80	GROG	9	245	0		40	100	
371	R20	GRS	1	19	1	CD	40	100	
371	R30	GRS	1	9	0		40	100	
377	E80	GROGC	9	122	0		-20	70	coarse combed body sherds
377	E80	GROG	3	72	1	CD	-20	70	tll narrow jar with stab decoration on shoulder and wiped/ combed horizontal dec below ILLUS
378	F40	CGCC?	1	8	0		40	100	light coloured slip on interior and thin patches on exterior. Fabric is very clean and same as CGCC
378	C10	ESH	1	12	0		40	100	body sherd
378	E80	GROG	1	39	1	CD	40	100	
378	E80	GROG	32	507	0		40	100	deep rilled coarse body sherds some red surfaced
380	E80	GROGC	6	304	0		-20	100	coarse body sherd with deep rilling and some finer sherds
380	R10	GRF	1	4	0		40	100	
380	R50	BSW	1	12	1	D	40	410	
380	R50	BSW	6	26	0		40	410	
380	E80	GROG	7	35	0		40	100	
381	E810	GROGR	2	38	1	JC	40	70	coarse sandy red surfaced grog and sand tempered fabric Platter A2 sub-belgic copy Colchestre period III-IV (Plate L - form 28A) ILLUS

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
381	W10	COLB	8	31	0		40	70	two deep zones of roulette on body
381	R10	GRF	2	15	0		40	70	Colchester in grey ware period 4 (49-61) body sherds from a carinated bowl form
381	R10	GRF	11	53	0		40	70	
381	R50	BSW	4	33	0		40	70	
381	R10	GRF	2	49	1	EA	40	70	
381	R50	BSW	1	17	0		40	70	necked jar/bowl body sherd
381	E80	GROG	10	472	0		40	70	grog, some very coarse thic sherds
381	W10	COLB	1	9	1	EA	40	70	ILLUS prob Colchester product (COL WH), see CAM plate LVII and page 238 for detailed descr and analysis for text 'should be regaarded as made at Colchester' also a little similar to 116 form
381	R10	R10	1	4	1	HG	40	70	small fine globular beaker ILLUS
381	E80	GROG	20	313	0		40	70	coarse body sherds some with rilling iLLUS
381	E80	GROG1	1	12	1	C	40	70	
381	E80	GROGF	1	4	0		40	70	
381	W10	COLB	2	41	1	EA	40	70	prob Colchester product (COL WH), see CAM plate LVII and page 238 for detailed descr and analysis for text 'should be regaarded as made at Colchester' also a little similar to 116 form
387	R30	GRS	2	50	0		55	70	'Romanising' greyware with some grog
387	R30	GRS	8	73	0		55	70	
387	E30	MICW	1	7	0		55	70	sandy red surfaced black core
387	R90	STOR	5	136	0		55	70	
387	R30	GRS	1	142	1	CC	55	70	ILLUS, Groing G16 narrow mouthed jar with everted rim and wide bulging cordon at base of neck.
387	E80	GROGF	1	11	0		55	70	
387	R30	GRS	25	735	0		55	70	body sherds associated with rim
387	R90	STOR	4	243	0		55	70	
389	R50	BSW	2	19	1	H	100	125	plain rim defined by groove BSW tiny remnant of chamfer Burnished BSW
389	R30	GRS	3	104	0		100	125	'romanising' greyware with some fine grog
389	E80	GROGRF	1	3	1	D	100	200	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
389	R50	BSW	1	48	0		100	125	boddy sherd jar with deep rilling on surface patchy black and red. Fabric almost looks like a BBW immitation
389	R50	GRF	9	83	0		100	125	'Romanising' greyware with some grog see Going fabrics 34 and 45
391	O10	RED	1	3	0		40	410	
391	R30	GRS	1	6	0		40	410	
391	R50	BSW	2	5	0		40	410	
391	R50	BSW	2	8	0		40	410	
391	O80	STOR	1	85	0		40	410	
393	R10	GRF	2	12	0		40	125	romanising grey ware
402	E80/R10	GROGF/GRF	1	32	1	HD	40	125	Period III-IV CAM form 225 ILLUS ' romanising' greyware with grog
406	R10	GRF	1	8	0		40	100	fine greyware with some grog 'romanising' greyware
406	O10	RED	1	4	0		40	100	fine body sherd with roulette decoration poss import? Or local eary fine wear. Fabric looks like an oxidised version of CGCC almost 'oily' in the break with some iron and very fine mica
406	R10	GRF	1	41	1	D	40	100	black 'romanising' greyware
406	E80	GROGC	7	94	0		40	100	
408	E80	GROGRF	2	8	0		-20	100	
412	E80	GROG	8	56	0		-20	125	body sherds with combed surface some sherds are grey 'romanising greywares?
413	E80	GROGF	11	38	0		-20	100	
413	R30	GRS	1	6	0		40	410	
414	E80	GROGF	5	27	0		-20	100	
416	R10	GRF?	2	36	1	HD	40	125	'Romanising' greyware in a Thompson grog type form CAM 218C p.261
416	R50	BSW	1	3	0		40	125	Romanising blck surfaced greyware with mica, these fabrics decline rapidly after the ER period
417	E80	GROG	9	79	0		-20	100	
417	E80	GROGF	1	11	1	D	-20	100	
417	E80	GROGF	3	68	0		-20	100	
418	E80	GROG	13	174	0		-20	100	
418	E80	GROG	1	18	1	D	-20	100	
419	W10	UWW	5	19	0		100	200	
419	E80	GROG	8	83	0		100	200	
419	W10	UWW	1	16	1	BA	100	200	complete whitewae flagon rim 2C even though is with lots of grog temp ware

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
424	E80	GROGF	6	10	0		-20	100	body sherds, fine smooth surface
431	E810	GROGF	2	12	0		-20	70	deep combing on surface of fairly fine vessel
431	E810	GROGF	2	30	1	CD	-20	70	
434	R50	BSW	1	3	0		40	410	
438	E810	MICW	1	7	0		-20	40	
440	E80	GROG	1	75	0		-20	100	
442	R10	GRF	1	4	0		40	410	
449	O10	RED	1	2	0		40	410	
449	R30	GRS	13	29	0		40	410	
449	O10	RED	3	23	0		40	410	
450	O10	REDF	1	3	0		40	80	fine fabric looks a bit like hadham, earliest oxidised
450	R10	GRF	3	25	0		40	80	
450	O20	RED	1	4	0		40	80	
450	R50	BSW	3	92	1	CE	40	80	with some grog, transitional fabric
450	R50	BSW	2	49	0		40	80	
450	R30	GRS	1	51	1	JC	40	80	whole profile of A2 platter ILLUS.
452	R30	GRS	2	17	0		40	125	'Romanising' greyware body sherds
454	E80	GROG	2	25	0		-20	100	
456	E80	GROG	2	43	0		-20	100	
465	R10	GRF	2	2	0		40	100	
465	E810	GROGF	2	6	0		40	100	
468	E80	GROGF	2	8	0		-20	100	
474	R30	GRS	1	5	0		40	100	
474	E80	GROGF	2	10	0		40	100	
476	O80	STOR	1	54	0		40	410	
478	E80	GROGC	3	118	0		40	100	deep combed decoration including ines and swirls
478	R50	BSW	1	14	1	CD	40	100	
480	R30	GRS	2	61	0		-20	45	body sherds 'romanising greywares
480	E80	GROG	2	61	0		-20	100	
481	E80	GROG	2	98	1	HC	-20	45	deep bowl with cordons around widest part of body. Not common, dates unclear but some crosover with conquest is indicated Thompson P333
481	E80	GROG	1	7	1	D	-20	45	
481	E80	GROGC	11	173	0		-20	45	
481	E80	GROG	1	22	1	D	-20	45	
481	E80	GROG	2	10	0		-20	45	
483	A35	ABSAN	1	10	0		1	100	Campanian black sand
483	E80	GROG	2	16	0		1	100	
483	E80	GROGF	2	3	0		1	100	
483	E80	GROG	2	24	1	C	1	100	
484	E80	GROGF	5	36	0		-20	100	
484	E80	GROG	1	41	1	HC	-20	100	thick stubby everted rim hand made with incised arch decoration ILLUS
484	E80	GROG	2	11	0		-20	100	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
485	A35	ABSAN	1	330	0		1	100	Campanian amphora body sherd (distinctive shiny black volcanic rock inclusions) CAM AM 2
485	E80	GROG	1	1	0		40	100	
487	E80	GROGC	2	282	1	CN	-20	100	large coarse storage jar rim sherds
491	R10	GRF	1	15	1	C	70	120	
491	R20	GRS	1	3	0		70	120	
491	R50	BSW	2	9	0		70	120	
491	R30	GRS	1	9	1	I	70	120	not enough to be sure of form so widely dated as precaution due to the C3 bowl probably an A4
491	R10	GRF	2	7	0		70	120	
493	R50	BSW	1	13	1	HB	125	250	
497	R10	GRF	1	2	0		40	100	
497	E80	GROG	1	7	1	C	40	100	
497	E80	GROG	3	17	0		40	100	burnished surface and fine rilling
502	C11	LSH	20	120	0		350	400	
502	O10	HAX	12	86	0		350	400	
502	E80?	GROGF	3	13	0		350	400	residual grog temp/ romanising greyware
502	O10	HAX	4	19	1	CD	350	400	most of a small vessel. Romano Saxon vessel with impressed dot decoration ILLUS. Hadham
502	R10	GRF	2	6	0		350	400	
502	C11	LSH	5	22	1	CD	350	400	large portion of 'miniture' jar vessel
506	C11	LSH	1	28	0		300	400	
509	O10	HAX	1	16	0		70	200	tube like obj, poss handle? ILLUS
509	O10	HAX	10	60	0		70	200	
509	R90	STOR	1	119	0		70	200	
509	R10	GRF	1	5	0		70	200	
509	O80	STOR	1	86	0		70	200	
509	O10	HAX	1	53	0		70	200	
509	W10	UWW	1	6	0		70	200	poss Colchester Buff?
509	O10	HAX	1	21	1	D	70	200	
509	O10	HAX	1	10	1	I	70	200	
521	W20	UWW	1	4	0		40	410	
523	E80	GROGC	27	5516	1	CN	-20	100	very long lived form. At braughing -20 to AD45 but . Large portion f vessel resent, very large and thick sherds. HM scorch marks on base externlly patchy exterior frng. Stabbed dec on shoulder and combed arcs and lines below ILLUS
527	E80	GROGF	3	32	0		40	100	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
527	R50	BSW	1	43	1	H	40	100	ILLUS necked bowl with rilling on surface, unusual black fabric with occ white mica and fine sand with occ larger white quartz
528	R50	BSW	1	6	0		40	410	
531	W20	UWW	1	9	0		40	100	
531	E80	GROG	11	108	0		40	100	
535	E80	GROG	3	67	0		40	100	deep rilled surface
535	R10	GRF	4	44	0		40	100	romanising greyware with grog
535	E80	GROGFR	1	3	0		40	100	fine red surfaced grog temp
544	E80	GROG	1	9	0		-20	100	
545	E80	GROG	2	4	0		-20	100	
546	A11	ABAET	2	56	0		0	100	
546	E80	GROGF	1	7	1	D	0	100	
550	E80	GROG	4	27	0		-20	100	
551	R20	GRS	1	4	0		40	100	
551	A35	ABSAN	4	209	0		40	100	
556	R10	GRF	1	31	0		40	100	romanising greyware
556	E80	GROGF	1	7	0		40	100	
559	R10	HAR	1	7	0		40	100	
559	R10	GRF	3	14	0		40	100	
559	O20	RED	1	9	0		40	100	
559	E80	GROGC	25	241	0		40	100	
562	R10	GRF	10	54	0		100	250	
562	A11	ABAET	6	160	0		100	250	
562	R30	GRS	2	6	0		100	250	
562	R30	GRS	2	313	1	CC	100	250	ILLUS large jarnarrow m outhed
562	R30	GRS	2	5	0		100	250	
562	R30	GRS	19	641	0		100	250	
564	R30	GRS	3	87	0		40	100	
564	E80	GROGF	1	24	0		40	100	
564	A11	ABAET	1	68	0		40	100	
564	R10	GRF	4	25	0		40	100	
564	R10	GRF	1	6	1	C	40	100	
566	R10	GRF	1	3	0		40	410	
566	O20	RED	1	8	0		40	410	
566	R10	GRF	1	3	0		40	410	
567	O10	RED	3	118	0		40	410	
569	R20	GRS	1	24	0		40	410	very coarse sand
569	R10	GRF	1	16	0		40	410	
570	R10	GRF	54	344	0		300	350	
570	F55	COLC	1	4	0		300	350	colc colour coated body/base sherd
570	R30	GRS	1	37	1	CD	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	35	1	CD	300	350	diameter unclear, mis-shaped waster?
570	R30	GRS	1	37	1	CC	300	350	narrow mouthed jar full form unclear
570	R10	GRF	1	11	1	BA	300	350	narrow mouthed jar/ bottle with triangular shaped rim ILLUS

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
570	R30	GRS	1	117	1	CC	300	350	Large storage jar with bead rim, fairly narrow mouthed with slightly offset neck
570	R10	GRF	1	12	1	HB	300	350	
570	C11	LSH	1	6	1	CD	300	350	miniature jar LSH
570	O20	RED	2	44	1	CD	300	350	
570	O10	HAX	3	25	1	E	300	350	form not clear but beaker has a tapering neck and pointed bead rim
570	R30	GRS	1	62	1	HB	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	26	378	0		300	350	
570	O20	RED	19	273	0		300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	37	1	CD	300	350	
570	R50	BSW	7	92	0		300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	51	1	HC	300	350	oval shaped body slightly cupped rim ILLUS
570	R30	GRS	59	1250	0		300	350	
570	O10	HAX	31	253	0		300	350	body sherds, fine an thinish HADHAM fabric but nor very fine red slipped type unless slip has worn off
570	BB	B30	1	5	0		300	350	
570	S	SW	1	8	1	I	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	2	32	1	CD	300	350	
570	R50	BSW	1	16	1		300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	11	1	I	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	34	1	C	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	16	1	CJ	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	2	51	1	CC	300	350	
570	O10	HAX	1	20	1	CD	300	350	
570	O20	RED	1	13	1	C	300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	8	1	I	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	23	1	C	300	350	
570	O10	HAX	9	72	0		300	350	
570	A11	ABAET	1	81	0		300	350	
570	F56	HAX	2	28	0		300	350	very smooth matt slipped? Surface
570	O20	RED	1	17	0		300	350	
570	O10	RED	5	41	0		300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	7	1	D	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	22	1	C	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	23	1	C	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	13	1		300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	9	1	H	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	21	1	C	300	350	
570	R30	GRS	1	24	1	C	300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	14	1	I	300	350	different vessel to other plain rim dish/bowl in this context
570	R10	GRF	1	10	1	I	300	350	
570	R50	BSW	1	8	1	EE	300	350	indented/ folded beaker body sherd micaceous greyware

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
570	R30	GRS	1	25	1	CD	300	350	jar with slightly mishapen rim and fine rilling on upper body. Fairly fine vessel
570	R30	GRS	1	17	1	C	300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	19	1	C	300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	10	1	D	300	350	
570	R10	GRF	1	22	1	CC	300	350	elongted horizontal rim only, prob G36
570	R30	GRS	1	14	1	CD	300	350	
575	R10	GRF	9	35	0		150	250	
575	A11	ABAET	2	9	0		150	250	
575	O20	RED	1	13	0		150	250	
575	R30	GRS	1	44	1	HB	150	250	
575	C11	LSH	1	4	1	D	150	250	small fragment of rim uncertain LSH but form is good, fabric is orange/red with black rim edge. Rest of context seems a little earleir
575	R50	BSW	1	4	0		150	250	
575	R56	HAR	1	5	1	HB	150	250	
575	O10	RED/HAX	1	4	1	D	150	250	
575	R30	GRS	1	16	1	HB	150	250	
575	R90	STOR	1	45	0		150	250	
575	Q	MWSRF	1	5	0		150	250	?? White fabric with cream slip some mica. Poss colchester? See Heybridge
575	R30	GRS	1	12	1	HB	150	250	
576	R10	GRF	14	79	0		40	410	
576	R10	GRF	1	10	1	C	40	410	
576	O10	RED	1	2	1	D	40	410	
576	R30	GRS	5	133	0		40	410	
576	R30	GRS	2	25	1	C	40	410	
578	S30	CGSW	1	15	0		150	200	body sherd of Drag45 Mortaria
578	R30	GRS	1	6	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	1	25	1	HB	150	200	
578	R20	GRS	1	17	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	1	32	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	1	17	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	39	377	0		150	200	
578	O10	RED/HAX	4	55	0		150	200	
578	O10	RED/HAX	1	9	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	1	43	1	C	150	200	
578	R30	GRS	1	18	1	C	150	200	
581	E80	GROG	2	16	0		-20	100	
583	E80	GROG	5	43	0		-20	100	
583	E80	GROG	1	6	1	D	-20	100	
584	S20	SGSW	1	16	1	H	300	400	bowl with panel decoration showing a flower and reeds/wheat decoration residual in this context
584	E80	GROG	1	3	0		300	400	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
584	C11	LSH	2	66	1	CJ	300	400	SF13 At Chelmsford from AD360
584	C11	LSH	29	829	0		300	400	finely rilled surface
584	O10	HAX	1	9	0		300	400	
584	C11	LSH?	4	5	0		300	400	small sherds but I think it is LSH, very fine shell black and brown fabric
587	E80	GROG	3	34	0		-20	100	
589	O10	RED	1	4	0		40	100	
589	E80	GROGF	1	9	1	D	40	100	
589	R10	GRF	4	48	0		40	100	'Romanising' greyware
589	E80	GROGF	3	20	0		40	100	
589	E80	GROGC	2	30	0		40	100	
593	E80	GROG	1	3	0		40	100	
593	O10	COLB?	2	8	0		40	100	
593	R30	GRS	1	3	0		40	100	
593	R10	GRF	1	3	0		40	100	
593	R90	STOR	2	56	0		40	100	
594	O10	RED	1	20	0		300	400	
594	R10	GRF	1	1	0		300	400	
594	C11	LSH	1	15	0		300	400	fine rilled surf
594	R50	BSW	1	31	1	CD	300	400	
594	R50	BSW	1	24	0		300	410	
597	R30	GRS	1	14	1	HB	125	250	
597	R30	GRS	2	11	0		125	250	
601	Unid	UNID	2	4	0		0	0	
604	O20	RED/VRW	1	11	0		60	80	
604	O10	RED	1	2	0		60	80	
604	R50	BSW	8	49	0		60	80	
604	R10	GRF	7	64	0		60	80	
604	R30	GRS	8	77	0		60	80	
604	R10	GRF	1	29	1	JC	60	80	
604	W22	VRW	1	12	0		60	80	
604	R10	GRF	2	31	1	JC	60	80	
604	R90	STOR	3	42	0		60	80	
604	R10	GRF	2	11	1	E?	60	80	
604	R10	GRF	1	4	1	H	60	80	
604	R50	BSW	1	20	1	CD	60	80	ILLUS unusual out-turned more everted rather than bead rim that is typical of the type
604	R50	BSW	2	32	1	C/ D	60	80	
604	R10	GRF	1	23	1		60	80	thick tapered bead rim jar/bowl
604	R10	GRF	2	39	1	JC	60	80	
606	R30	GRS	1	37	0		40	100	
606	R10	GRF	1	18	1	EA	40	100	
606	O20	RED	2	6	0		40	100	
606	R50	BSW	7	54	0		40	100	
606	R20	GRS	1	47	1	CD	40	100	
609	E80	GROGC	4	428	0		40	80	coarse handmade jar
609	R10	GRF	2	73	1	JC	40	80	whole profile of platter ILLUS
609	S20	SGSW	1	3	0	F?	40	80	body sherd dec
609	R30	GRS	7	76	0		40	80	
609	R50	BSW	3	104	1	CD	40	80	'romanising vessel with incised line decoration

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
									around shoulder and neck ILLUS small jar
609	R50	BSW	1	29	1	CD	40	80	'romanising' small jar similar to other vessel in this context but thicker waled and different finish
609	R20	GRS	1	10	1	C	40	80	
609	R10	GRF	2	19	1	D	40	80	
609	E80	GROGRF	3	23	0		40	80	red surfaced grog temp
610	W10	UWW	1	29	0		40	410	
610	R30	GRS	2	23	0		40	410	
610	R50	BSW	3	60	0		40	410	
611	W21	VRW	3	58	1	BB	40	100	
611	R10	GRF	5	22	0		40	100	
611	W21	VRW	2	34	0		40	100	
611	E80	GROG	2	64	0		40	100	
611	R90	STOR	4	193	0		40	100	
611	R30	GRS	3	114	0		40	100	'romanising' greyware
611	R50	BSW	3	18	0		40	100	
611	W21	VRW	1	57	0		40	100	Three rbbed jug/flagon handle
611	O20	RED	2	43	0		40	100	body sherds from the rippled neck of flagon? Or a thin walled amphora
612	R50	GRS	1	9	1	C	40	100	BSW high shouldered
612	E80	GROG	3	39	0		40	100	
612	E80	GROG	1	5	1	C	40	100	
612	R50	GRS	2	8	0		40	100	
612	O20	RED	1	6	0		40	100	
614	E80	GROG	1	20	1	C	1	75	
614	E80	GROG	1	13	1	CC	1	75	
614	E80	GROG	50	396	0		1	75	
614	E80	GROG	1	6	1	H	1	75	
614	E80	GROG	1	7	1	C	1	75	
614	E80	GROG	1	5	1	C	1	75	
614	E80	GROG	20	81	0		1	75	
614	E80	GROG	1	14	1	C	1	75	
616	E80	GROG	2	12	1	CD	-20	100	
616	E80	GROG	10	92	0		-20	100	
624	R20	GRS	2	63	1	CD	150	410	
624	F52	NVC	1	24	0		150	410	
624	O80	STOR	5	149	0		150	410	
624	R20	GRS	27	240	0		150	410	ody sherds include fine rilling around girth, poss verulamium greyware?
624	R10	HAR	6	57	0		150	410	
624	R20	GRS	7	98	1	CD	150	410	rilling in band on upper shoulder only (2nd century onwards) almost whole vessel
624	R50	BSW	1	16	0		150	410	
624	O10	COLB?	1	4	0		150	410	
624	R30	GRS	14	119	0		150	410	
624	R90	STOR	2	66	0		150	410	
625	R50	BSW	1	10	1	C	260	410	
625	R10	GRF	2	13	1	HB	260	410	dish with incipient flange

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
625	O10	HAX	1	6	1	C	260	410	
625	R50	BSW	2	14	0		260	410	
625	R30	GRS	1	19	1	CD	260	410	
625	O10	RED	1	2	0		260	410	
625	W10	UWW	1	2	0		260	400	
625	F52	NVC	1	16	1	HD	260	410	
625	R30	GRS	1	18	1	HB	260	410	
625	C10	LSH?	2	15	0		260	410	
625	R30	GRS	1	42	1	I	260	410	
625	R30	GRS	83	510	0		260	410	
625	R50	BSW	1	12	1	C	260	410	
625	R20	GRS	1	106	1	CD	260	410	rilled surface
625	S30?	CGSW	1	56	0		260	410	body sherd with running dog decoration, open spaced designed with ovolo above. Open designs tend to be slightly later, from *c.*140
625	R30	GRS	1	27	1	E	260	410	
625	A35	AGAUL	1	53	0		260	410	
626	O10	RED	1	1	0		125	160	
626	R30	GRS	8	28	0		125	160	
626	O10	RED/HAX	10	57	0		125	160	
626	F55	COLC	1	17	0		125	160	body sherd
626	R30	GRS	19	138	0		125	160	
626	R20	GRS	1	6	1	C	125	160	
626	R30	GRF	1	18	1	C	125	160	
626	R30	GRS	1	11	1	C	125	160	
626	R30	GRF	1	29	1	CD	125	160	
626	R50	BSW	1	6	1	E	125	160	
626	R30	GRS	1	55	1	CJ	125	160	
626	R50	BSW	1	23	1	I	125	160	
626	R20	GRS	5	64	0		125	160	
626	R50	BSW	8	75	0		125	160	fine body sherds
626	W21	VWW	1	63	0		125	160	pedstal base
626	C10	ESH	1	8	0		125	160	
628	R20	GRS	1	50	1	C	100	410	
628	R20	GRS	1	13	0		100	410	
630	E80	GROG	5	26	0		-20	100	
630	E80	GROG	1	10	1	C	-20	100	
632	E80	GROG	6	45	0		-20	100	
633	E80	GROG	23	143	0		-20	100	
633	E80	GROG	2	23	1	C	-20	100	
637	R10	GRF	13	190	0		150	300	
637	O80	STOR	4	212	0		150	300	
637	W20	UWW	1	11	0		150	300	
637	O10	HAX	2	18	0		150	300	
637	Q20	HAWO?	1	6	0	BB	150	300	ring necked flagon rim with cupped form, white slipped sandy oxidised ware
637	R10	GRF	1	8	1	I	150	300	plain rim dish broadly dated
637	R90	STOR	1	253	1	HC	150	300	ILLUS. Very large. Most examples in essex are 3C but as we are just outside, dated slightly

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
									wider. Form made at Moulsham Street kilns and at Mucking
637	R10	GRF	1	8	1	CE	150	300	small very fine high shouldered necked jar ILLUS
637	F52	NVC	2	19	0		150	300	
638	O10	RED	5	15	0		300	410	
638	C11	LSH	1	1	0		300	410	
642	R10	GRF	4	14	0		40	410	
647	R30	GRS	2	17	0		40	410	
648	R30	GRS	5	77	0		200	410	
648	R90	STOR	2	498	1	CN	200	410	massive storage jar with bead rim
648	R30	GRS	1	13	1	CC	200	410	
648	R90	STOR	2	146	0		200	410	
648	O10	HAX	1	5	1	CC?	200	410	fabric is red and looks like hadham with a dull brown/black coating over outside and inside of rim
648	R20	GRS	1	22	1	C	200	410	
648	O10	HAX	1	6	0		200	410	
648	R30	GRS	1	15	1	CC	200	410	
649	R10	GRF	1	28	0		300	410	
649	R30	GRS	1	19	1	C	300	410	
649	R20	GRS	1	17	0		300	410	
649	R20	GRS	1	39	0		300	410	
649	C11	LSH	1	25	1	H	300	410	flat top bowl slightly curving sides pointed bead rim LSH similar forms in Symonds and Wade
649	R30	GRS	1	47	1	CC	300	410	
649	R10	GRF	1	5	0		300	410	
650	C11	LSH	1	13	0		300	410	finely rilled surface
650	O10	HAX	2	18	0		300	410	
652	C11	LSH	1	128	1	CN	300	410	
654	R50	BSW	1	2	0		40	410	
655	O10	HAX	2	61	0		280	410	tow body and flange sherds of hemispherical flanged bowl Drag 38 copy
656	O10/20	RED	5	94	0		215	300	
656	O80	STOR	1	38	0		215	300	
656	M22	OXWM	1	70	1	K	215	300	mortaria with burnt flange and rim. earliest occ is AD215 at Verulamium
656	R10	GRF	1	14	0		215	300	
657	C11	LSH	3	139	1	CD	300	410	
657	O10	RED	1	68	0		300	410	
657	C11	LSH	1	32	1	CJ	300	410	slight lid seating/grooved ILLUS
657	C11	LSH	2	25	0		300	410	
661	E80	GROG	62	293	0		-20	100	body sherds
663	R20	GRS	1	6	0		40	100	
663	E80	GROG	10	60	0		40	100	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
664	R30	GRS	6	62	0		40	120	Romanising greyware
666	E80	GROG	5	78	0		-20	100	
667	R50	BSW	1	2	0		40	410	
667	E80	GROG	1	2	0		40	410	
667	R30	GRS	1	57	0		40	410	
667	O20	RED	1	9	0		40	410	
667	O80	STOR	1	30	0		40	410	
667	R20	GRS	1	13	1	C	40	410	
672	R30	GRS	1	49	1	CD	40	120	romanising greyware hight shouldered jar with almost squared shoulder ILLUS
672	R10	GRF	1	9	1	JC	40	120	
672	R10	GRF	2	6	0		40	120	
672	R30	GRS	2	29	1	CD	40	120	
672	O80	STOR	1	82	0		40	120	
672	R10	GRF	1	7	0		40	120	
672	R30	GRS	6	59	0		40	120	romanising greyware
672	O10	RED	1	3	0		40	120	
677	R10	GRF	1	3	0		40	410	
682	R10	GRF	1	20	1	JC	40	80	
695	R10	GRF	1	5	0		40	410	
699	E80	GROGF	4	54	0		40	100	romanising greyware with grog/grog temp
699	O10	RED	2	4	0		40	100	
707	R30	GRS	13	35	0		40	410	
707	R30	GRS	3	12	1	D	40	410	
707	R30	GRS	6	12	0		40	410	
709	E80	GROG	1	59	1	CD	70	120	
709	E80	GROG	4	45	0		70	120	
709	R10	GRF	1	12	1	EF	70	120	
709	R10	GRF	1	5	1	C	70	120	'Romanising' greyware
711	R10	GRF	6	19	0		40	410	
711	R30	GRS	9	33	0		40	410	
714	R10	GRF	4	42	0		40	410	
714	R30	GRS	11	76	0		40	410	fairly fine
714	R50	BSW	5	84	0		40	410	
714	R50	BSW	4	74	1	I	40	410	fine BSW plain rish dish/bowl very slightly concave sides and plain rim, no dec
714	R30	GRS	1	32	1	L?	40	410	Lid? Ask Ed ILLUS
717	R30	GRS	4	96	0		160	250	
717	O20	RED	1	12	0		160	250	
717	O80	STOR	1	16	0		160	250	
717	R10	GRF	1	3	0		160	250	
717	GRS	GRS	1	19	0		160	250	
717	A11	ABAET	1	31	0		160	250	
717	A35	AGAUL	1	118	0		160	250	GAL AM 2? Best fits this fabric flat based amphora
717	BB2	COLBB	1	82	1	I	160	250	
717	BB2	COLBB	1	20	1	I	160	250	definitely different vessel
717	R30	GRS	6	16	0		160	250	
717	E80	GROG	2	8	0		160	250	
717	O10	RED	1	3	0		160	250	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
717	R30	GRS	1	89	0		160	250	part of very large storage jar rolled bead rim
717	F52	NVC	1	17	1	I	160	250	at colchester in period endind c300
719	R30	GRS	2	19	0		40	410	
721	R90	STOR	4	153	0		40	410	
723	E80	GROG	13	141	0		-20	100	
724	R20	GRS	4	20	0		160	300	
724	R10	GRF	6	30	0		160	300	
724	O10	RED	2	8	0		160	300	
724	F57	HAX	6	215	0		160	300	
724	F57	HAX	4	85	1	HC	160	300	Hadham red slipped ware bowl with curved rim, earlier Hadham with slightly darker duller colour?
725	R30	GRS	2	9	0		40	410	
725	O10	RED	2	4	0		40	410	
725	R50	BSW	1	31	0		40	410	
725	R30	GRS	2	7	0		40	410	
725	O10	RED	1	3	0		40	410	
728	R30	GRS	1	18	1	EF	70	200	
728	R30	GRS	1	11	0		70	200	
729	R30	GRS	2	36	0		300	410	
729	O10	HAX	2	15	0		300	410	
729	O10	HAX	1	2	1	D	300	410	
729	C11	LSH	1	23	1	C	300	410	
729	C11	LSH	6	56	0		300	410	
729	F52	NVC	1	6	0		300	410	
730	E80	GROG	1	25	0		40	100	
730	R30	GRS	1	11	1	D	40	100	
735	R30	GRS	1	10	0		40	410	
737	R30	GRS	1	14	1	H	300	410	
737	C11	LSH	3	40	0		300	410	
737	R10	GRF	1	30	1	I	300	410	
737	O10	RED	1	23	0		300	410	
753	R30	GRS	1	3	0		40	410	
767	R10	GRF	3	15	1	H	70	100	
767	E80	GROGF	3	25	0		70	100	
767	R10	GRF	1	12	1	CE	70	100	
768	R30	GRS	1	9	1	C	125	200	
768	R10	GRF	1	4	1	E	125	200	
768	R90	STOR	1	25	1	CN	125	200	
768	R90	STOR	1	80	1	CN	125	200	
768	E80	GROG	4	27	0		125	200	
768	R90	STOR	2	210	0		125	200	
768	R30	GRS	1	7	1	J	125	200	
770	R10	GRF	6	41	0		100	200	
770	R50	BSW	8	127	0		100	200	'Romanising BSW' transition from grog to greywares
770	R20	GRS	1	73	1	CD	100	200	exactly the same as the example in Going. Band of rillin 2C +
770	R20	GRS	4	56	0		100	200	
770	R30	GRS	3	11	0		100	200	
772	R20	GRS	2	5	0		40	410	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
775	R30	GRS	2	17	1	C	120	410	
775	R30	GRS	8	63	0		120	410	
775	R20	GRS	1	9			120	410	
775	B30	BB	1	14	0	I	120	410	finer than BB1 and BB2 and with Mica but form looks like BB and with burnished surface. Immitation? Maybe just a local
775	O10	RED	1	15	0		120	410	
777	R30	GRS	1	6	0		40	410	
779	R10	GRF	3	6	0		40	410	
779	O10	RED	1	1	0		40	410	
780	S30	CGSW	1	46	0		70	200	body sherd drag 37 bowl with decoratiion (only small bit visible) wear internally probably from stirring
783	S20	SGSW	1	5	0		40	100	
783	R10	GRF	2	86	1	ED	40	100	
783	W20	UWW	1	155	0	L??	40	100	possile Nene Valley (see Marney P112). Whiteware sandy with dark grey core.? Ask Ed ILLUS poss Lid? Burning on inside would suggest use as a handled casserole lid
783	G30	GRS	7	56	0		40	100	
783	O20	RED/HAX	4	14	0		40	100	
783	R20	GRS	2	28	0		40	100	
784	O10	RED/HAX	6	26	0		40	100	
784	R30	GRS	1	26	1	C	40	100	
784	R10	GRF	3	8	0		40	100	
784	C10	ESH	1	117	1	CJ	40	100	The fabric had its widest distribution in the Late Iron Age, although wheel-thrown ledge-rimmed jars (G5) continued into the Flavian period (see Elms farm ESH fabric desc) Thameside kilns source eg Mucking ILLUS
784	R10	GRF	1	11	0		40	100	body sherd f Going C19 carinated bowl
784	O80	STOR	2	221	0		40	100	
784	E80	GROGF	1	3	0		40	100	poss slighty residual
784	R30	GRS	1	20	1	C	40	100	
784	R30	GRS	13	106	0		40	100	
784	O10	RED/HAX	1	8	1	D	40	100	
784	R10	GRF	1	9	1	C	40	100	
786	R20	GRS	1	39	0		200	250	very sandy base sherd possibly shaped into disc with internal 'nipple' at centre. ILLUS?
786	R50	BSW	2	4	0		200	250	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
786	O80	STOR	1	8	0		200	250	
786	R10	GRF	1	13	0		200	250	
786	O10	HAX/RED	1	70	0		200	250	
786	R30	GRS	11	161	0		200	250	
786	O20	RED	1	28	0		200	250	very sandy oxidised fabric. Quartzz sand erupting on surface with occ red/ brown ironstone occ silver mica poss amph? Unsourced
786	O80	STOR	1	19	0		200	250	
786	F52	NVC	1	8	0		200	250	worn surface with only remnants of CC
786	C10	LSH?	1	8	0		200	250	
786	R30	GRS	1	32	1	CD	200	250	everted rim jar with ledged/ flat top rim neckless long lived form
786	R30	GRS	1	33	1	H	200	250	
786	R30	GRS	1	17	1	C	200	250	
786	O20	HAX	1	17	1	C	200	250	Hadham jar ith bifid rim and moulded neck most like G28 as rim is not really frilled although form is similar. G28 is characteristic of Hadham industry
786	O20	RED/HAX	1	34	1	H	200	250	bead rim dish/bol with bead rim thickened internally and externaly. Fabric is similar to hadham but more sandy. ILLUS
786	O10	HAX/RED	13	81	0		200	250	
788	O10	RED/HAX	1	8	0		125	250	
788	R10	GRF	1	5	1	E	125	250	
788	O20	RED	1	5	0		125	250	
788	O10	RED	1	7	1	EF	125	250	
788	R30	GRS	1	19	1	CC	125	250	Narrow necked jar
788	R20	GRS	1	17	0		125	250	
788	E80	GROG	2	17	0		125	250	
788	R30	GRS	1	42	1	HB	125	250	bead rim bowl straight sided
792	R20	GRS	1	25	1	CD	100	410	
792	R10	GRF	3	21	0		100	410	
792	R30	GRS	1	11	0		100	410	
792	R20	GRS	1	40	0		100	410	
792	R30	GRS	3	59	1	CD	100	410	
792	R50	BSW	1	15	1	C	100	410	
794	R20	GRS	3	78	0		40	410	
798	E80	GROGF	1	5	0		-20	100	
802	E80	GROGC	7	20	0		-20	100	deep rilled surf
803	E80	GROGF	6	46	0		-20	100	
805	E80	GROGF	5	19	0		5	61	
805	E80	GROGF	2	71	1	HA	5	61	squat carinated bowl with cordons periods III and IV at Colchester ILLUS but also in earlier

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
									1C at Prae Wood. Standard for at the Herts centres
813	E80	GROGF	23	162	0		-20	100	
819	O10	RED	1	3	0		40	410	
824	S30	CGSW	1	21	0		270	300	
824	R30	GRS	1	72	0		270	300	
824	R30	GRS	5	120	0		270	300	
824	F54	OXRC	1	13	1	CC	270	300	
824	F52	NVC	1	10	0		270	300	
825	C11	LSH	1	8	1	C	300	410	
825	C11	LSH	4	68	0		300	410	
825	R20	GRS	4	20	0		300	410	
825	R30	GRS	8	85	0		300	410	
825	F56	HAX	1	6	1	C	300	410	
825	F56	HAX	2	38	0		300	410	body sherds. Fine red slipped hadham
825	R10	GRF	1	4	0		300	410	
825	F56	RED/HAX	4	17	0		300	410	
825	C11	LSH	1	27	1	CD	300	410	
826	R20	GRS	3	60	0		40	410	
827	O10	RED	1	9	0		40	410	
828	R30	GRS	1	18	0		300	410	
828	O10	RED	1	3	0		300	410	
828	R10	GRF	4	6	0		300	410	
828	C11	LSH	1	3	0		300	410	
828	C11	LSH	1	3	1	D	300	410	
829	R20	GRS	1	6	0		40	410	
829	R20	GRS	1	19	1	C	40	410	coarse quartz sand
829	O10	RED/HAX	1	3	0		40	410	
829	O10	RED	1	4	0		40	410	
829	R30	GRS	1	8	0		40	410	
830	R10	GRF	1	5	0		250	410	LIA?
830	E30	MICW	2	63	0		250	410	
830	R30	GRS	3	60	0		250	410	
830	O20	RED	2	9	0		250	410	with qurtz sand, poss hadham product
830	O10	HAX/RED	8	46	0		250	410	
830	O10	HAX/RED	1	11	1	EG	250	410	beaker with tapering neck and cordon on shoulder Hadham product
832	O10	HAX	1	18	1	HB	230	260	flanged bowl in HAX more sandy thn hadham red slipped but def salt and pepper fabric, No slip
832	R30	GRS	6	48	0		230	260	
832	S40	EGSW	1	3	1	I	230	260	
833	F55	COLC	1	43	0		150	250	pedestal base in Colchester CC red slip with black pained zone.
833	R30	GRS	1	52	1	CD	150	250	stabbed dec on shoulder
833	R30	GRS	3	49	0		150	250	
833	R30	GRS	10	52	0		150	250	
833	O20	RED	1	10	0		150	250	
833	R30	GRS	1	21	1	C	150	250	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
843	R10	R10	1	6	1	I	240	410	
843	R30	GRS	3	56	0		240	410	
843	R30	GRS	1	29	0		240	410	body sherd with incised dec lines radiating from a poss circ
843	F56	HAX	1	35	0		240	410	Hadham red slip fab, form based on samian
843	W20	UWW	1	2	0		240	410	
848	C11	LSH	1	29	1	CD	350	410	Jar with everted squared off rim in LSH. Appears at Chelms and Heybridge from AD360
848	R30	GRS	4	34	0		350	410	
848	W22	OXW	1	4	0		350	410	Oxford WW reaches Essex from M3C
848	R10	RED	2	6	0		350	410	
848	R10	GRF	1	12	1	HB	350	410	flanged bowl greyware with slightly up-curving flange and pointed bead
848	B30	BB	1	18	1	I	350	410	same fabric as that in 775 sherds are refitting so date of 775 and MV has been adjusted NOTE FOR DISCUSSION
849	R30	GRS	4	12	0		40	410	
851	R30	BSW	1	5	0		40	100	
851	E80	GROG	2	15	0		40	100	
853	R10	GRF	1	12	1	ED	50	80	beaker
853	R10	GRF	1	22	1	JC	50	80	platter
853	R10	GRF	3	38	0		50	80	
856	R10	GRF	1	17	1	CD	250	300	flat rim jar/ bol fairly fine dark surf
856	M22	OXWM	1	96	1	KA	250	300	mortaria with stamp and spout stam is not indecephirable
856	O10	RED	1	3	0		250	300	
856	O10	RED/HAX	1	35	1	CD	250	300	
856	R30	GRS	13	142	0		250	300	
866	R30	GRS	2	4	0		40	410	
867	R30	GRS	1	20	0		350	410	
867	C11	LSH	1	3	0		350	410	small body sherd
867	O10	RED	1	6	0		350	410	
870	R30	HAR	1	30	1	CD	350	410	Hadham reduced ware jar/bowl with Romano-Saxon decoration HAR with three large impressed dots and dot in circle (Going G31) ILLUS
870	R30	HAR	1	11	1	HB	350	410	
870	R30	HAR	1	11	1	HC	350	410	drop flange bowl curvingg sided. Hemisphericl bowl copying Drag 38. Made in Oxford and Hadham. This is Haham. ILLUS

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
870	O10	RED	1	23	1	D	350	410	trngular rim, prob narrow mouth jar?
870	O10	RED	1	3	0		350	410	
870	Q20	HAWO	10	132	1	MH	350	410	funnel oxidised with white slip. Hadham product. Ripled body with plain collared rim tapering to narrow funnel ILLUS
870	R30	HAR	2	54	0		350	410	
873	O10	RED/HAX	2	22	0		40	410	
875	R30	HAR/GRS	1	14	1	HB	230	300	
875	W20	UWW	1	5	0		230	300	poss OX WW
875	R30	GRS	10	129	0		230	300	
875	O10	RED/HAX	1	43	1	IB	230	300	with internal ledge near base. ILLUS
875	R90	STOR	1	60	0		230	300	
875	O10	HAX/RED	1	53	1	CD	230	300	
875	O10	HAX/RED	1	27	1	CD	230	300	
875	O10	HAX	2	15	0		230	300	
875	R20	GRS	3	19	0		230	300	
875	R30	HAR/GRS	1	40	1	CD	230	300	
876	R20	GRS	1	26	0		150	260	
876	O10	RED/HAX	1	6	0		150	260	
876	R30	GRS	1	7	0		150	260	
876	S40	EGSW/COLSW	1	9	0		150	260	Colchester samain ware or east gaulish very difficult to tell apart the fabric. In any case due to the LSH it is resiual
887	R50	BSW	1	2	0		40	410	
887	R20	GRS	2	4	0		40	410	
893	O10	RED/HAX	1	6	0		40	410	
895	R50	BSW	1	7	0		40	410	
895	R30	GRS	3	26	0		40	410	
897	F56	HAX	1	56	0		200	410	
907	R30	GRS	1	15	1	C	100	250	slightly mis-shaped
907	O10	RED	1	4	1	D	100	250	
907	R30	GRS	2	26	1	CD	100	250	rim mishaped
907	W10	UWW	1	3	0		100	250	
907	R30	GRS	13	77	0		100	250	
907	O20	RED	1	7	0		100	250	
907	R20	GRS	1	22	0		100	250	
907	R50	BSW	1	4	0		100	250	
907	R20	GRS	1	20	1	C	100	250	
907	R20	GRS	1	4	1	C	100	250	slightly undercut/squared
907	A11	ABAET	1	27	0		100	250	
907	R20	GRS	1	34	1	CD	100	250	
911	C11	LSH	3	10	0		300	410	
911	C11	LSH	1	8	0		300	410	
911	F56	HAX	1	28	1	CD	300	410	Going type E6 necked Jar/bowl with rolled bead rim and traces of red slip Hadham fabric
912	C11	LSH	3	57	0		300	410	body
912	R30	GRS	1	28	1	HB	300	410	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
912	R10	GRF	1	19	0		300	410	
912	O10	HAX/RED	1	6	0		300	410	
919	M50	REDM	1	101	1	KA	360	410	poss white slipped oxidosed witth no cat remaining? Either ay both suggested are late types L4C ILLUS
919	R30	GRS	1	18	0		360	410	
919	C11	LSH	1	30	1	CD	360	410	jar with out-turned squaed off rim
919	Q25	HAWO?	1	3	0		360	410	
919	O80	STOR	1	9	0		360	410	
929	O10	HAX	4	32	0		300	410	
929	E80	GROG	2	10	0		300	410	
929	C11	LSH	1	1	0		300	410	
929	C11	LSH	1	6	0		300	410	
929	R10	GRF	1	4	0		300	410	Romanising greyware
929	R10	GRF	4	24	0		300	410	
929	R10	GRF	1	10	1	H	300	410	
946	R30	GRS	1	15	1	C	300	410	
949	M22	OXWM	1	22	0		240	410	
949	R30	GRS	6	44	0		240	410	
949	R30	GRS	2	26	0		240	410	
949	M22	OXWM	1	98	1	KA	240	410	Mortaria M20 or M22, whitewares reaached the area from MC3 (ref Elms frm under fabric desc)
950	C11	LSH	1	8	0		300	410	
950	R10	GRF	1	10	0		300	410	
950	R10	GRF	3	51	0		300	410	
950	R30	GRS	2	23	0		300	410	
950	R20	GRS	1	19	1	CD	300	410	
950	R20	GRS	1	8	0		300	410	body sherd with regular rilling on surf Horningses reduced? L2-3C
950	O10	RED	1	10	0		300	410	
950	O10	RED/HAX	1	7	0		300	410	
950	C11	LSH	1	10	1	CD	300	410	LSH
950	F56	HAX	1	8	1	CD	300	410	Hadham
950	R30	GRS	1	73	1	HB	300	410	
951	R10	GRF	1	4	0		150	300	
951	R30	GRS	1	27	1	HB	150	300	bead rim straight sided greyware bowl
951	R30	GRS	1	10	0		150	300	
952	C11	LSH	1	8	1	D	300	410	
952	R20	GRS	1	12	0		300	410	
952	O10	RED/HAX	1	5	0		300	410	label uncler 952/954 but looks like 952
952	R30	GRS	1	13	0		300	410	
952	C11	LSH	1	9	0		300	410	
953	R10	GRF	1	30	1	CD	70	200	
953	O10	RED	1	86	0		70	200	base with markings, exterior possibe rack impression interior posible post breakage face??
953	R30	GRS/HAR	2	127	0		70	200	

Context	WARE	Essex Code	NOS	WEIGHT	MV	TYPE	Early Cxt Date	Late Ctx Date	COMMENTS
953	S30	CGSW	1	10	0		70	200	
953	R30	GRS/HAR	3	86	0		70	200	
954	O20	RED	2	4	0		40	410	
954	R30	GRS	2	18	0		40	410	
954	O10	RED/HAX	1	3	0		40	410	
955	R10	GRF	2	30	0		280	410	
955	O10	RED	1	25	0	H	280	410	Hemispherical bowl body
956	R30	GRS	5	50	0		40	410	
963	R30	GRS	5	45	0		40	410	
963	R20	GRS	2	37	0		40	410	
963	R20	GRS	1	25	1	C	40	410	
965	R20	GRS	13	128	0		40	410	coarse quartzite inclusions poss rettenden type
965	R20	GRS	1	163	0		40	410	
967	R30	GRS	12	161	0		120	250	
967	O10	RED/HAX	3	52	0		120	250	
967	R30	GRF	1	50	0		120	250	
967	R10	GRF	5	92	0		120	250	
967	R10	GRF	1	10	1	CD/CK	120	250	
967	B22	BB2	1	21	0		120	250	
967	B22	BB2	1	61	1	HB	120	250	COL BB plain rim dish
967	O20	RED	2	115	0		120	250	
968	E80	GROG	8	16	0		-20	100	
5065	R90	STOR	1	119	0		40	410	coarse grog storage jar fabric
6599	R30	GRS	2	16	0		40	410	
99999	S30	CGSW	1	44	0		120	150	

Table 49: Roman Pottery Catalogue

B.8 Medieval and later pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery (61 sherds, 4.466kg), the bulk of which was recovered from pits.

B.8.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight, and count recorded and catalogued in an Access database. A summary catalogue is produced in Table 50 at the end of this report, using, for fabric classification of medieval sherds, Cambridgeshire fabric types (Spoerry 2016), and for some post-medieval types, the Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014). The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature-by-feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

B.8.3 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology until formal deposition or dispersal.

Factual Data

B.8.4 An assemblage of 61 sherds, weighing 4.466kg, was recovered, representing a minimum number of 31 vessels (MNV). The condition of the overall assemblage is mixed, ranging from unabraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is high at 0.073kg. This weight is, in part, due to a single Post-medieval Redware vessel (16 sherds, 2.952kg) in the tradition of later East Anglian Redwares, recovered from pit **5030**. The assemblage has undergone moderate reworking.

B.8.5 Fabrics present in the assemblage.

Full Name	Fabric Code	Count	MNI	Weight (kg)	% by weight
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	2	2	0.010	0.2
Frechen Stoneware	FREC	1	1	0.017	0.4
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	3	2	0.057	1.3
Metropolitan-type Slipware	METS	3	3	0.177	4.0
Post-medieval Black-Glazed Redwares	PMBL	2	1	0.048	1.1
Post-medieval Redwares	PMR	44	25	3.991	89.4
Post-medieval Slipwares	PMR SLIP	1	1	0.008	0.2
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	5	1	0.158	3,5

Table 50: Pottery fabrics present in the assemblage

B.8.6 A Vessels present are domestic in nature. Jars are predominant by weight and count, due to bias caused by the vessel recovered from pit **5030**. Bowls and dishes are common, while also present are post-medieval drinking vessels, and several handles from jugs and a handled jar.

B.8.7 The pottery recovered is a mix of medieval to post-medieval, however, the assemblage is dominated by post-medieval fabrics. Of the eight features that produced post-Roman pottery, two features produced the bulk of the assemblage. All the material recovered was from Phase 5: post-medieval, and the assemblage is similar to that recorded in the evaluation (Sudds 2020).

Phase 5: Post-medieval (c.AD 1500 onwards)

B.8.8 Ditch **5005** produced a mixed group of post-medieval pottery, 20 sherds, 1.067kg, representing a minimum of 18 vessels. The assemblage includes a residual sherd from an East Anglian Redware vessel (*c.*1200-1500), very probably of Essex origin, and a single imported sherd, a handle from a Frechen Stoneware drinking jug. Two fragments from Metropolitan-type Slipware vessels (1630-1700) were also recovered- a rim sherd from a decorated dish and a body sherd from a drinking vessel. The bulk of the sherds recovered from the ditch are post-medieval redwares, also referred to as Glazed Red Earthenwares. These comprise approximately 84% of the feature assemblage and include a thumbed horizontal rod handle from a handled jar, bowl sherds and dish rims. Also, present are sherds from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessel.

B.8.9 Two fills from pit **5011** produced pottery: 5014 produced only two sherds, including a residual fragment of East Anglian Redware. 5013 produced the larger assemblage (11 sherds, 0.312kg, MNV 6) including a sherd from a Metropolitan-type Slipware bowl, Post-medieval Redware sherds from a jar, jug and bowl, and five sherds from a dish

tentatively identified as a Werra-type ware. The dish is lacking the figures associated with Werra, although the fabric, colouration and use of bright copper green 'splodges' over the cream slip is reminiscent of Werra, and it is possible that it may be a copy, perhaps from Essex.

B.8.10 Pit **5030** produced the largest feature assemblage (by weight), with most of the sherds coming from a single, large, unabraded Post-medieval Redware jar (18 sherds, 2.965kg), while the remaining two sherds are from a Post-medieval Redware drinking vessel and a jar.

B.8.11 Pit **5043** produced a unabraded sherd from the handle of a Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares jug, while pit **5045** produced a small moderately abraded sherd of Post-medieval Redware.

B.8.12 Pit **5074** also produced small sherds of Post-medieval Redware alongside two sherds from a Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares jug handle (*c.*1350-1500). Pit **5081** produced two Post-medieval Redware sherds.

Discussion

B.8.13 The pottery recovered spans the 13th century to end of the 18th and is domestic in origin. The bulk of the Post-medieval Redware recovered is fine and slightly micaceous and probably originates from Essex; locally-made vessels may also be present. The paucity of medieval material suggests that any medieval settlement was some distance from the area of excavation, with the East Anglian Redware sherds represents redistribution of pottery by manuring and ploughing. The Late East Anglian Redware sherds are, on the whole, unabraded or moderately abraded, suggesting perhaps that these sherds come from the latter part of the fabric's date range. The relative fine Post-medieval Redware fabric, forms and the presence of Metropolitan-type Slipware bowl suggest that at least part, if not the majority, of the assemblage is 17th century.

B.8.14 However, the relative paucity of material suggests perhaps a single household depositing rubbish rather than extensive settlement.

Catalogue

Phase	Cut	Context	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Date
5	**5005**	5006	EAR		1	1	0.005	1200-1400
			FREC	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.017	1550-1700
			METS	Bowl	1	1	0.095	1630-1700
				Drinking vessel	1	1	0.007	1630-1700
			PMBL	Drinking vessel	2	1	0.048	1580-1700
			PMR		4	1	0.07	1550-1800
				Bowl	3	1	0.171	1550-1800
				Bowl	1	1	0.064	1550-1800
				Dish	1	1	0.25	1550-1800
				Handled jar	1	1	0.098	1550-1800
				Jar	2	1	0.116	1550-1800
				Jug/jar	1	1	0.118	1550-1800
			PMR SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.008	1550-1800
	5011	5013	METS-Type	Bowl	1	1	0.075	1630-1700
			PMR		2	1	0.005	1550-1800
				Bowl	1	1	0.006	1550-1800
				Jar	1	1	0.013	1550-1800
				Jug	1	1	0.055	1550-1800
			UPG/Import	Dish	5	1	0.158	mid 16th-mid 17th

Phase	Cut	Context	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Date
		5014	EAR		1	1	0.005	1200-1400
			PMR		1	1	0.03	1500-1800
	5030	5032	PMR		1	1	0.01	1550-1800
				Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003	1550-1800
				Jar	18	1	2.952	1550-1800
		5078	PMR		1	1	0.002	1500-1800
					1	1	0.008	1550-1800
	5043	5044	LEAR	Jug	1	1	0.016	1350-1500
	5045	5046	PMR		1	1	0.002	1550-1800
	5074	5078	LEAR	Jug	2	1	0.041	1350-1500
	5081	5083	PMR		1	1	0.006	1550-1800
				Bowl	1	1	0.012	1550-1800
Total					**61**	**31**	**4.466**	

Table 51: Pottery by phase, cut and context

B.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.9.1 Some During the excavation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of bowl, weighing in total 0.018kg, were recovered from a single feature. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66) and details of the finds are recorded in the text.

Factual Data and Discussion

B.9.2 Two fragments of undecorated clay pipe stem were recovered from Phase 5 ditch **5005** in Area 2. The stem fragments are relatively unabraded. One is clean and unburnt, 72mm long and slightly sub-circular in profile (7.9mm widening to 8.7mm, 0.007kg), with an offset, relatively small bore and well-trimmed seams. The second stem is 73mm long, sub-circular, slightly curved and greyed from burning. One seam is neatly finished, the other seam is untrimmed, but slightly flattened, with the excess clay pressed into the stem. The bore is also relatively small and well placed (0.008kg, 8.9mm tapering to 9.5mm). The stem fragments are not closely datable.

B.9.3 In addition, an unrouletted/undecorated fragment of pipe bowl, of uncertain form, was recovered (0.003kg), well made, lightly burnished, with a well-trimmed, slightly internally bevelled, rim. The bowl form, although uncertain, suggests a pipe of late 17th-early 18th century or 18th century date. The clay pipe fragments were recovered alongside sherds of Post-medieval Redware (*c.*1500-1800) and 17th century Metropolitan-type Slipware, supporting this date range.

B.10 Fired Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.10.1 Some 2.49 kg (154 pieces) fired clay were recorded from this site. Nearly half of this (1069g) was made up of fragmentary worked clay object (most of it consisting of non

or poorly diagnostic loomweight pieces), with undifferentiated daub, wattle + daub and daub wall surface making up another 872g, and moulded daub (such as oven floor or pedestal) and decorated daub a further 545g (Fig. B.10.1). All of this material was excavated from Area 1. The potential period range of things identified in all probability ranges from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period.

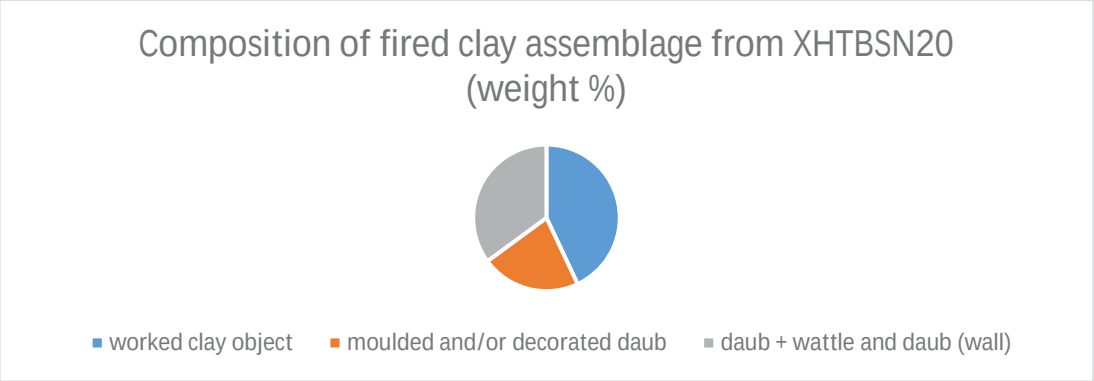


Figure B.10.1: Composition of fired clay recovered

Methodology

B.10.2 The worked clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description and interpretation of worked clay objects

B.10.3 The 1069g of fragmented worked clay object material was analysed for any identifiable features, common fabric types and possible function. What could be ascertained fairly quickly from this moderately large assemblage recovered from 18 different contexts is that most of this was made up of a just a few fabric types (Fabric E (65%), Fabric A 22%), Fabric C (10%) and Fabric G (3%).

B.10.4 On account of the very poor condition and fragmentary nature of this worked clay it was difficult to be certain of function, although provisionally 960g (38%) of all the fired clay has been interpreted as loomweight, with some 908g (95%) of this probably being parts of what are rectangular-triangular-pyramidal forms ('Iron Age types') based upon the carefully moulded rounded corner/edges of these blocky forms. In addition to this there was one example of a possible cylindrical ('drum form') Middle Bronze Age weight (consisting of a 52g flat-bottomed round fragment) from context 269); see Needham & Longley 1980 (Runnymede Bridge) and Daniel 2009 (Pode Hole, Cambs.). However, none of these fragmentary pieces were particularly diagnostic, with only one example which may have included the cut-away impression of a warp thread perforation.

B.10.5 A few fragments of a possible clay plate or dish (weight 109g) composed of a reddish porous briquetage-like fabric (Fabric C) was recovered from context 322. If this is indeed associated with salt production, then it is almost certainly in this context going

to be associated with secondary salt making. Unfortunately, an insufficient amount of this object survived to be able to make any definitive comment on the matter.

Description of the moulded daub (clay floor, oven floor or pedestal) and decorated daub panel pieces

B.10.6 In total just 362g (44 pieces) of undifferentiated fired clay was recorded from this site. This category was defined as consisting of amorphous pieces which might represent broken-up and weathered worked clay (objects), but which at the same time possessed no moulded or shaped (i.e. worked) surfaces. Meanwhile these were not obviously not fragments of structural daub, based just on their fabric appearance and composition. Much of this material was in fact composed of the red silty Fabric A which dominates the worked clay and loomweight assemblage. In fact, the largest single amount of this (142g) was recovered from context 361 associated with a Phase 3.3 storage pit. Indeed, much of this fabric and fired clay type was associated with this phase of feature (pits, storage pits and wells), thus it may well all be LIR-ERB in date.

Daub and structural daub (oven lining etc.)

B.10.7 A minimum of 460g or 18% of the total fired clay appeared to be composed of a fired clay floor, oven floor, or perhaps even a clay oven pedestal base. Most of this material was composed of Fabric D, with the largest single coming from context 630 (197g). Almost certainly this material will have consisted of floor or oven base rather than of the actual oven lining, and much of it seems to have been pre-fired.

B.10.8 Other pieces of 'daub' appear to have been separately moulded (sometimes decorated) and fired. As such these may be parts of what were originally intended to be 'inset' daub panels. What could be made out a decoration in some instances was simple and curvilinear groove decorated. One of the clay pieces from context 360 appeared to be lozenge shaped. This is difficult to interpret in its isolated state – and as such all we can do is to refer to this as being 'moulded and decorated daub'.

Daub, plain wall daub surface and wattle + daub

B.10.9 This was the second largest category at 872g (35% of the fired clay total). The great majority of this daub was composed of the same fabric type (Fabric A) as we find in the loomweight. Other minor fabrics noted included Fabrics B and Fabric F (cremation + wattle and daub). Rough to partially smooth daub wall surfaces (perhaps derived from the breakup of structures) accounted for 309g (35%) of this fragmentary daub, whilst true wattle + daub (recognisable by the cut-away trace of stick (hazel) weave) was altogether rarer (less than 5% of the total amount of daub accounted for). However, undifferentiated daub made up 519g (60%) of the total.

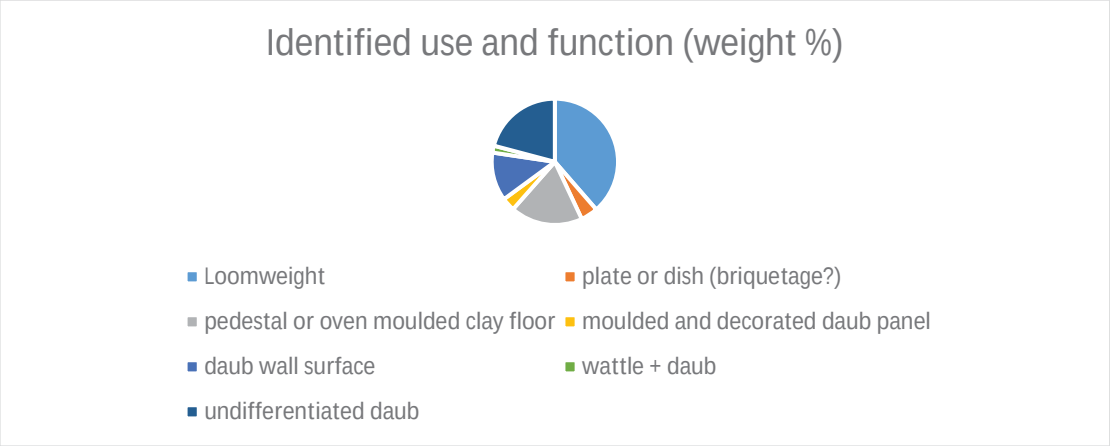


Figure B.10.2: Worked clay and daub use recognised within the fired clay assemblage

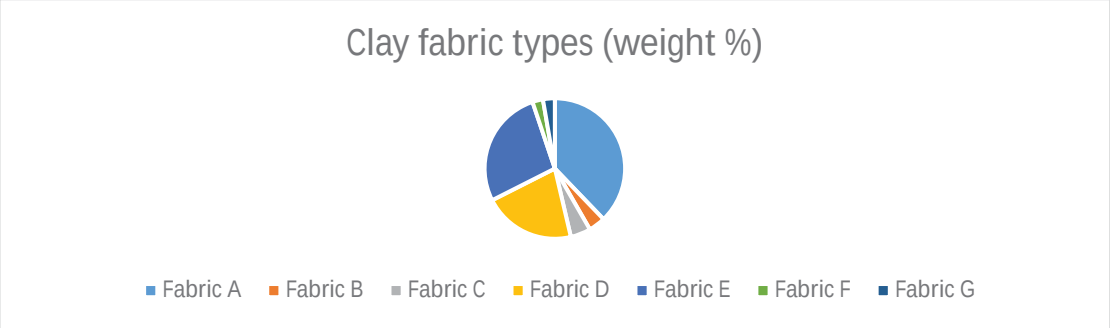


Figure B.10.3: Clay fabric types identified and recorded within the fired clay assemblage

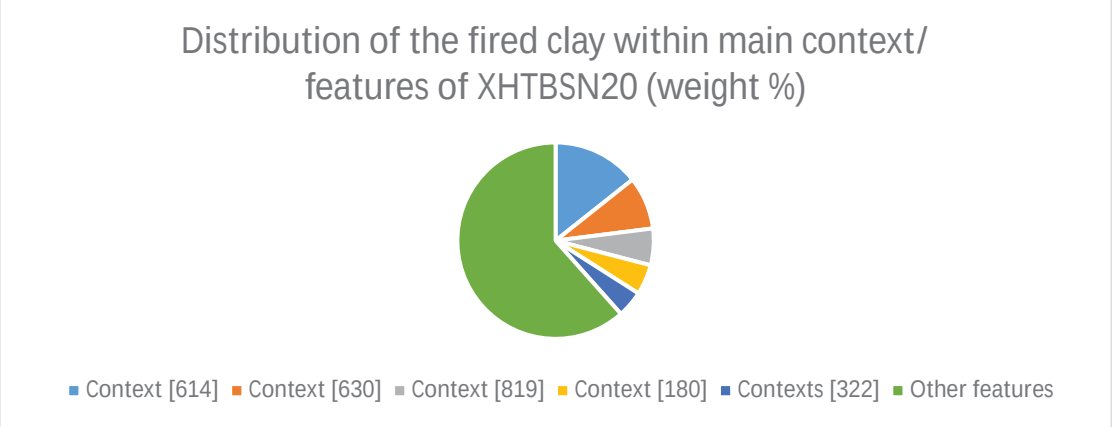


Figure B.10.4: Distribution of fired clay across all contexts (features)

Conclusion

B.10.10 The fired clay includes some poorly preserved fragments of Middle Bronze Age, but for the most part Iron Age loomweight in the form of numerous small and generally poorly diagnostic pieces. Just one other example of a probable pre-fired worked clay object was identified from context 322. Both the fabric and form of this was remarkably like briquetage, although it was difficult to make sense of this given the single occurrence, its poor condition, and the obviously inland context. There certainly are examples known of secondary salt making at some inland Iron Age and Roman sites; for the most part taking the form of redistribution of raw salt into smaller blocks for distribution, or the re-desiccation of damp salt by boiling/crystallizing this within briquetage salt pans or pots.

Illustration catalogue (Fig.17a-c)

1 baked/stamped pieces of clay floor surface. Context 73, pit **71**. Period 3.1

2 briquetage-like finger moulded plate/dish. Context 322, ditch **320**. Period 3.2

3 plate or inset daub panel with decoration. Context 360. Ditch **358**. Period 3.3

4 fragments of sub-rectangular loomweight. Context 614a, ditch **613** Enclosure 4. Period 3.3

5 brick/pedestal/oven floor. Context 630a, ditch **629**. Period 3.3

6 wattle and daub. Context 725, Hollow 574. Period 4

Fabric descriptions

Fabric A = pink oxidised exterior/reduded interior fine grained heterogenous clay grog fabric with frequent chalk inclusion (de-calcified) and burnt-out organic
Fabric B = similar to A but slightly more sandy, streaked clay and reddish in appearance with same small chalk pellet inclusions
Fabric C = 'briquetage-like' fine red oxidised silty clay with some minor mica and organic inclusions with some yellowish-white chalky grog
Fabric D = a reddish-light brown hard silty type fabric with rare mica and a moderate amount of similar fabric-composed small grog pellet inclusions
Fabric E = similar to A but much coarser and denser with large chalk 'pebble' inclusions and some minor crushed flint grit and grog
Fabric F = pale brown streaky lamellar micaceous silty fabric with some angular patinated flint grit inclusions

Fabric G = dense pale pink sandy-gritty fabric with rare flint and chalk inclusions

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Feature Date	NOTES
20	19	ditch	15	3.3	1	33x30x22	24	E	loomweight	Roman	characteristic round moulded edge/ corner
21	19	ditch	15	3.3	1	35x25x11	10	F	daub wall?	Roman	
35	34	pit		3.1	2	35x30x20 + 20	18	A	wattle+daub (16g) and daub	LIA/ Roman	larger piece has trace of thin (burnt out) wattle sticks at 90° *c.*7mm and 8mm diam
36	34	pit		3.1	1	30x17x12	9	A?	daub?	LIA/ Roman	
73	71	pit		3.1	5	80x60x25 (re-fit) + 30x22x8	88	D	baked/stamped clay floor?	LIA/ Roman	refitting pieces of a floor surface – flat to slightly concave
126	125	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	4	30x25x15 + 12-22	18	A(9) + B(6)	daub?	LIA/ Roman	
142	141	ditch	131	3.3	1	40x42x22	38	D	clay brick/ pedestal/ oven floor?	Roman	well-moulded edge to this
143	141	ditch	131	3.3	5	27x245x10 + 25x20x15 + 20x15	18	A	daub?	Roman	
145 (a)	144	pit		3.1	1	20x20x7	5	A	daub	LIA/ Roman	
145 (b)	144	pit		3.1	4	25-10	16	A	daub	LIA/ Roman	
155	154	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	25x20x20	11	A	daub?	LIA/ Roman	
156	154	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	4	42x30x15 + 30x25x10 + 35x26x17 + 20	46	A	daub wall	LIA/ Roman	
180	183	pit		3.1	11	40x35x30 + 45x30x20 + 30x21x12 + 27x25x3 + 30-22	124	E	loomweight?	LIA/ Roman	all undiagnostic waterworn frags – but density suggests a larger moulded object. Re-burnt
182	179	pit		3.1	2	25x20x5 + 30x25x15	13	A	daub	LIA/ Roman	
210	209	pit		3.1	3	50x50x21 (re-fit) + 20x17x12	41	A	daub wall?	LIA/ Roman	
211	209	pit		3.1	2	30x35x25	25	A	daub wall?	LIA/	

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Feature Date	NOTES
										Roman	
214	213	ditch	108	3.2	1	35x20x11	8	A	daub	Roman	
216	215	posthole		3.3	3	20-25	16	A	daub?	Roman	
218	217	pit		3.3	1	17x15x10	4	B	daub?	Roman	waterworn burnt lump
223	221	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	40x35x10	14	B	daub wall surface?	LIA/ Roman	
228	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	2	40x30x10	13	A	daub wall	LIA/ Roman	
229 (a)	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	4	40x30x20 + 45x30x20 + 35x25x10 + 20	52	A	possible daub?	LIA/ Roman	probably associated but non-re-fitting pieces with irreg external surface
229 (b)	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	57x45x17	43	A	daub wall surface	LIA/ Roman	possible (i.e. faint) linear decoration
230 (a)	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	40x40x20	36	B	loomweight?	LIA/ Roman	poorly diagnostic – but trace of a rounded edge
230 (b)	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	20x20x20	6	B	loomweight?	LIA/ Roman	
269	268	ditch	Enclosure 3	3.2	1	45x40x35	52	A	loomweight	Roman	possibly a cylindrical weight *c.* 120-140mm diam with a flat bottom?
274	273	ditch	108	3.2	2	30x20x15 + 30x15x10	15	A	loomweight?	Roman	undiagnostic
279	275	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	30x30x25	23	A	loomweight?	LIA/ Roman	pretty undiagnostic piece
286	284	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	50x20x30	28	D	baked/stamped clay floor?	LIA/ Roman	piece of a floor surface of exactly 30mm thick
322	320	ditch	318	3.2	7	70x50x23 (re-fit) + 60x50x10 + 40x35x17 + 25x22x10	109	C	finger-moulded plate or dish	Roman	'briquetage-like' fabric – possibly associated with secondary salt working
338	336	ditch	331	3.3	1	22x16x18	5	A	daub?	Roman	burnt and sooted daub
360	358	ditch		3.3	2	60x70x20 (re-fit)	50	A	uncertain WC – plate or inset daub panel?	Roman	small irregular lozenge-shaped plate with single curvilinear groove scored line decoration
387	386	Pit		3.3	1	30x22x20	16	A	daub wall?	Roman	
391	390	pit		3.3	1	35x25x20	18	A	plate or daub panel	Roman	un-diagnostic frag

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Feature Date	NOTES
413	411	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	2	25-15	7	A	daub	LIA/ Roman	
419 (a)	415	pit		3.2	1	50x30x30	47	D	clay floor	Roman	
419 (b)	415	pit		3.2	1	50x30x40	49	E	loomweight?	Roman	un-diagnostic
434	433	ditch		3.1	1	32x35x18	18	A	daub wall	LIA/ Roman	
478	477	pit		3.1	2	30x25x20 + 30x30x11	17	A	moulded daub	LIA/ Roman	un-diagnostic
485	482	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	25x20x12	5	A	wattle+daub wall	LIA/ Roman	impression of 7mm diam rod parallel to surface
527	526	ditch	108	3.2	1	60x40x20	40	A	daub wall	Roman	re-burnt
545	543	ditch	191	3.3	4	30x15x30 + 35-25	32	A	loomweight?	Roman	ssoc but not re-fitting frags - dense
546	543	ditch	191	3.3	2	35x25x17 + 15	16	A	daub	Roman	
551	549	ditch		3.3	3	30x30x20 + 30x20x15	33	A	loomweight?	Roman	undiagnostic dense fabric
559	557	ditch	Enclosure 4	3.3	1	42x32x25	33	A	loomweight	Roman	frag from the carefully-moulded rounded edge of a rectangular?form. Re-burnt
564	560	pit		4	1	30x27x5	7	B	daub?	Roman	
575	574	spread	574	4	3	27x18x20 + 20	19	A	daub?	Roman	
584 (a)	582	ditch		4	1	20x10x13	6	F	daub?	Roman	associated with cremation
584 (b)	582	ditch		4	2	45x35x15 + 30x20x15	20	F	daub?	Roman	associated with cremation
587	585	pit		3.2	1	32x25x14	9	A	daub?	Roman	
588	585	pit		3.2	1	35x21x15	13	A	daub wall surface	Roman	re-burnt and slight watrerworn with quenching cracks
589	585	pit		3.2	5	40x25x22 + 35x25x7 + 30x25x15 + 22-25	41	A	loomweight	Roman	associated fragments incl. 1 semi-diagnostic rounded edge of a rectangular shape weight
614 (a)	613	ditch	Enclosure 4	3.3	3	80x55x35 + 70x65x55 + 25	341	E	loomweight?	Roman	non-refitting waterworn pieces – of a round cornered sub-rectangular form – exterior of one has possible warp thread groove on corner *c.* 15mm+
614 (b)	613	ditch	Enclosure 4	3.3	2	30x20x14 + 30x20x13	15	E	loomweight?	Roman	non-diagnostic

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Feature Date	NOTES
616	615	ditch	Enclosure 5	3.3	1	55x50x35	88	E	loomweight?	Roman	non-diagnostic piece with linear decorate groove on ext. Re-burnt
630 (a)	629	ditch		3.3	3	80x70x30	197	D	clay brick/ pedestal/ oven floor	Roman	possibly linked to an oven or kiln
630 (b)	629	ditch		3.3	3	25x23x20 +20-23	19	A	daub?	Roman	
633	631	ditch	191	3.3	1	27x25x25	11	A	loomweight?	Roman	small waterworn lump – fairly undiagnostic – but with possible impression of lateral perforation (*c.*15mm)
646	645	ditch		3.2	1	32x22x15	10	A	loomweight?	Roman	undiagnostic
655	651	waterhole		4	1	33x35x12	18	D?	daub?	Roman	
656	651	waterhole		4	5	35x30x20 + 35x20x15 + 30x25x15 + 10-20	39	D	clay floor?	Roman	
725	574	layer	574	4	1	40x30x20	21	F?	wattle + daub	Roman	NB impression of parallel woven wattle *c.*10mm each
737	736	ditch		4	2	35x25x20 (refit)	23	D?	clay floor?	Roman	
768	765	layer		3.3	4	50x40x17 (re-fit) + 20	30	A	daub wall?	Roman	
770	769	pit		3.3	1	30x20x10	9	A	daub?	Roman	
775	773	layer	715	4	1	50x20x25	27	G	loomweight?	Roman	waterworn – undiagnostic dense fabric
794	793	ditch	Enclosure 5	3.3	1	45x35x25	37	G	uncertain	Roman	waterworn
819	818	deposit		4	7	40x30x12 + 15x15x10 + 27x25x20 + 25x20x10 + 27x15x15 + 23x15x10 +20	150	D(20) + A(28)	daub?	Roman	waterworn pieces
870	868	ditch		4	1	30x15x7	5	A	daub?	Roman	
873	871	ditch	Enclosure 5	3.3	1	30x20x8	4	A	daub?	Roman	
897	896	pit		4	2	35x20x20 + 25x20x14	18	B	daub?	Roman	

Table 52: Catalogue of fired and worked clay

B.11 Ceramic building material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.11.1 A total of 10.4 kg (166 pieces) of CBM (tile and brick) were recovered during the archaeological works. All of it appeared to be Roman, consisting mostly of pila column brick/tile as floor supports, a small amount of fragmentary box-flue (hypocaust) tile, tegula and imbrex plus some flat roof tile, some possible floor tile, and a rare example of tessara (broken-up tegula).

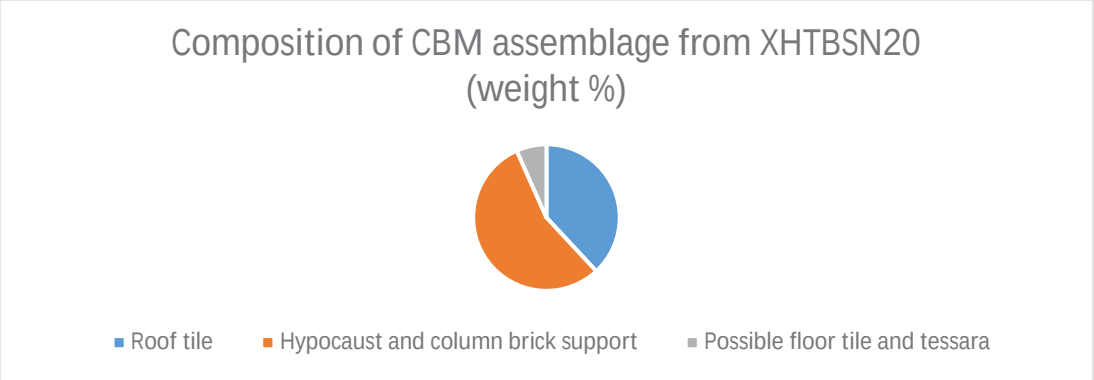


Figure B.11.1: Composition of CBM assemblage (weight %)

Methodology

B.11.2 The CBM was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Roman roof tile

B.11.3 The 3816 g of fragmented roof tile consisted of 2903g of tegula (MNI=30) and 521g of imbrex (MNI=7) with a further 392g of undifferentiated and possibly flat tile (MNI=10). Most of the tegula examined was composed of Fabric L (a sandy-silty spotted red-brown earthenware tile) plus smaller amounts of Fabric M (a more heterogenous grog-filled earthenware tile), whilst Fabric O (a bright red earthenware) was a common fabric found used within the imbrex.

B.11.4 Due to the fragmentary condition of the tegula, full flanges were only preserved within a handful of examples, yet most of these conformed to the common types referred to in Brodribb (1987). No finger-groove concentric or linear decorations were noted upon these, yet worthy of note here was a moulded cut-away on one (579(a)), part of a scratched signature on another (484), and the trace of a completely worn away (and now illegible) stamp upon a third (784(a)). Finger-nail marks were noted upon an imbrex tile (5083(a)], yet most of the imbrex consisted of small broken up pieces (being much thinner tile) with only a minor degree of curvature present. The imbrex assemblage thus seems to be more poorly represented, perhaps on account of the

difficult in recognizing and distinguishing these from the other 'undifferentiated' and in most cases flat tile.

Pila support bricks (tile)

B.11.5 These made up a relatively abundant assemblage composed of many small pieces plus several sections of some large square and round-cornered bricks. This large assemblage of 6183g was probably composed of 28 MNI. Many of the smaller pila bricks were between 25-35mm thick, although fragments of larger ones, probably identifiable as bessalis made up 2736g of the total. One of the pila (229) appeared to be part of a tapering brick. Just like the tegula roof tile, most of these flat tile brick supports were made out of Fabric types L-N.

Box-flue (hypocaust) tiles

B.11.6 Just small and generally poorly diagnostic pieces of these cavity tiles were identified (total weight 392g (MNI=7)). Most of these were recognisable on account of the thinness of the pieces and the presence of extensive sooting. Interestingly they were not identifiable on account of their linear box-like external decoration. All in fact had been manufactured as plain undecorated forms; either as half-box or fully-boxed forms. However no complete pieces or even joining corners had survived, but most interior surfaces were recognisable on account of the degree of sooting present. Just one side of one sooted tile had been decorated – in this case with a hachure scratch graffito cover (tile from context 626(a)). It appears much more likely that this was scratched onto the surface following the discard and fragmentation of the tile.

Tessara

B.11.7 Just one small tessara made up of a broken-up cube of tegula tile was recognized with certainty from amongst all the CBM. This was a small carefully cut piece (27mmx27mmx18mm (23g)) recovered from context 784(b). Faint traces of mortar were still detectable upon the sides and base of this. Another possible example of a tessara made from broken-up roof tile (though in this case very poorly shaped) was recovered from context 788.

B.11.8 Up to 643g of potential square/tapered-shaped earthenware floor tile was provisionally recorded. However, it remains quite uncertain whether this is foot-worn and abraded pila brick or re-cycled tegula base fragments. The degree of abrasion, presumably related to redeposition, has made the identification of function difficult to determine.

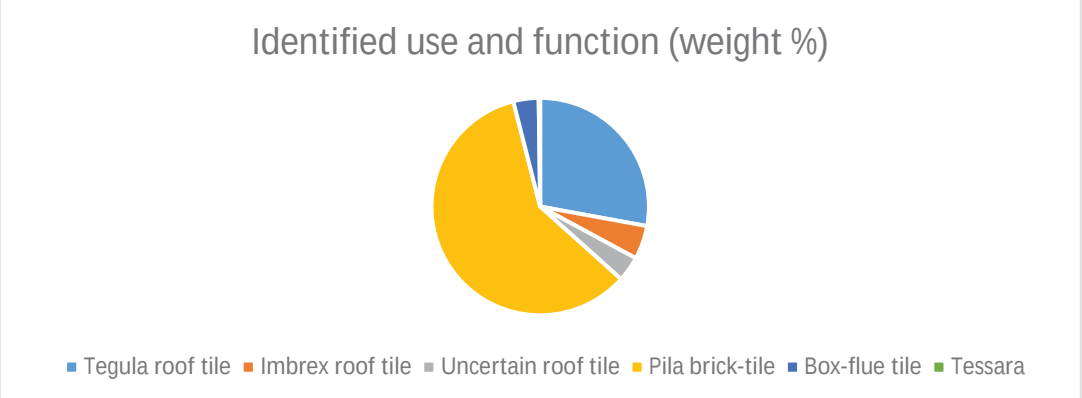


Figure B.11.2: Identified use and function (weight %)

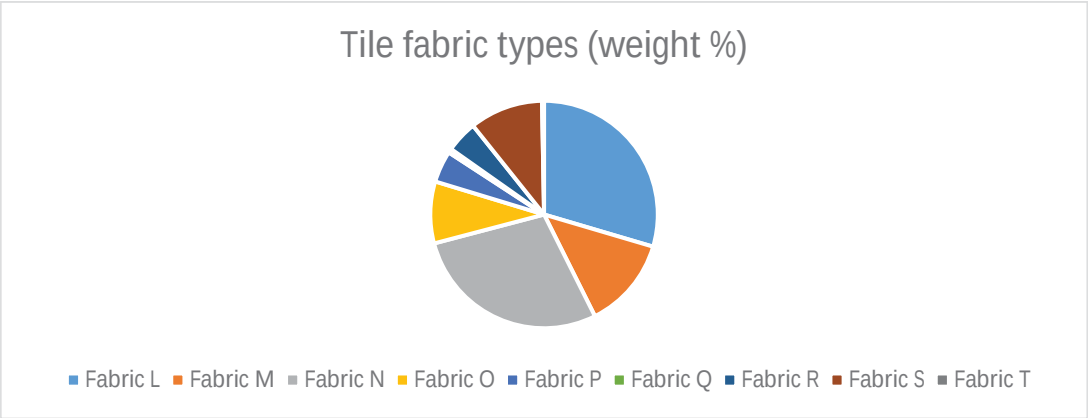


Figure B.11.3: Tile fabric types (weight %)

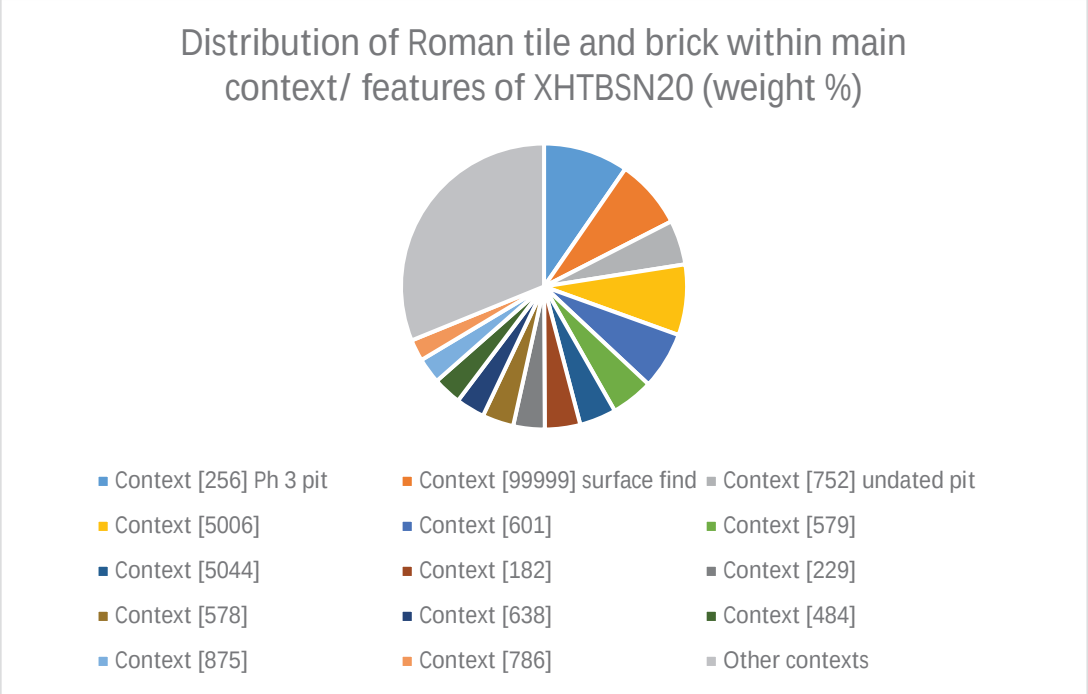


Figure B.11.4: Distribution of Roman tile and brick within main contexts/features (weight %)

Conclusion

B.11.9 This moderately large, though for the most part poorly preserved assemblage is useful in that it helps to characterise the extensive nature of Roman occupation on this site. Whilst there is little doubt that at least half of this assemblage is secondary (i.e. it has been redeposited from somewhere close by), there are certainly better preserved fragments amongst this which probably reflect the primary destruction infill/backfill of ditches or other features. Looking at this assemblage, the buildings represented are most likely to be timber examples with stone of plaster/mortar floors, some of which appear to be suspended on pila tile brick column supports, with box-flue inset into some of the plaster walls. The latter may just be a very small percentage of these constructions, yet the ubiquitous (but poorly preserved) distribution of tile implicates destruction and dispersal of damaged material across the site.

Fabric descriptions:

Fabric L = pale red-brown fine sandy silty fabric with minor mica and spotted small red grog inclusions
Fabric M = similar to L externally but more brittle with internal heterogenous coarse grog texture
Fabric N = brick red streaky-sandy fabric with some larger grog inclusions and pebble/gravel. Sand parting on underside
Fabric O = bright red silty clay earthenware fabric with minor inclusions of grit, red spotted grog or chalj
Fabric P = dark red sandy earthenware
Fabric Q = fine micaceous grey earthenware
Fabric R = light pink/grey mottled with large (2-3mm) calcite or carbonate inclusions
Fabric S = very sandy red and slightly crumbly with v few (spot grog) inclusions
Fabric T = sandy-gritty light grey hard biscuit fabric

Illustration catalogue (Fig.18a-c)

1 pila type brick tile. Context 484, ditch **284** Enclosure 1. Period 3.1
2 re-fitting pieces of part of tegula tile with Brodribb Type 1 flange profile. Context 579a, spread **577**. Period 4
3 heavily reduced and sooted box flue tile with criss-cross decoration. Context 626a, waterhole **623**. Period 4
4 unweathered fragment of tegula with trace of makers stamp. Context 784a, waterhole **782**. Period 4
5 cube of tessara with traces of mortar, context 784b, waterhole **782**. Period 4
6 unweathered piece of tegula tile with finger groove. Context 875, layer **874**. Period 4
7 imbrex tile with fingernail marks. Context 5083a, pit **5081**. Period 5

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
35 (a)	34	pit		3.1	1	40x25x20	20	M	*tegula?*	mall weathered frag
35 (b)	34	pit		3.1	1	45x45x8	34	P	uncertain	
36	34	pit		3.1	1	70x55x18	67	M	half box flue tile?	sooted underneath- undecorated
72	71	pit		3.1	5	60x35x20 + 20-30	69	M?	pila type brick tile?	weathered frags
76	74	posthole		3.1	1	30x27x20	21	L?	*tegula*?	
128	127	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	2	55x40x30	96	L	pila type brick tile	weathered
173	171	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	35x30x10	13	R	uncertain tile	
175	171	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	1	70x30x11	37	O	*imbrex?*	flat sort
181	179	pit		3.1	5	50x60x25	88	M?	pila type brick tile	weathered and broken-up
182	179	pit		3.1	11	115x100x38	538	M	pila or floor tile	weathered and fragmented probably pieces of same tile
194	193	posthole		3.1	1	35x30x12	23	P	flat roof tile?	
211	209	pit		3.1	2	55x90x17(refit)	95	M	box flue tile?	
212	209	pit		3.1	14	65x50x20 + 50x35x15 + 45-15	147	L?	uncertain	broken-up and associated but not re-fitting
229	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	3	115x90x30 (refit) + 90x50x30		N (306 + 172)	pila or floor tile	Re-fitting frags are possibly part of a tapering brick. Other piece has rounded corner
231	227	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	2	25x20x30 + 25x20x25	32	M	*tegula*?	small weathered fragments
233	232	pit		3.2	1	70x60x25	105	M?	pila or floor tile	weathered
254	252	ditch	Enclosure 2	3.2	1	30x20x3	6	L	uncertain tile	
265	264	ditch	Enclosure 4	3.3	1	35x25x20	13	L?	*tegula*?	weathered frag
297	293	ditch	191	3.3	5	50x45x30	106	N	pila type brick tile	iuncl poorly-fired tile frags - sooted
328	327	ditch	318	3.2	1	80x100x22	263	L?	*tegula*	slight weathered tegulae with broken-off flange
357	356	pit		3.2	3	45x40x15	30	M	pila type brick tile?	broken and weathered
480	479	pit		3.1	4	50x40x20 +30-35	66	M	pila type brick tile	

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
453 (a)	451	ditch	108	3.2	4	30x25x22(refit) +45x30x15 + 20	41	L	*tegula*?	
453 (b)	451	ditch	108	3.2	1	60x25x30	48	N	pila type brick tile	
483	482	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	4	60x55x18 +	66	M	pila type brick tile	frags
484	482	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	2	120x80x30 + 75x35x30	434	L	pila type brick tile	unusual round-cornered brick – the two fragments are not re-fits, but are from same NB the smaller piece has a scratched 'signature' cut into it (e.g. Brodribb 1987 Fig 47 no.2)
485 (a)	482	ditch	Enclosure 1	3.1	3	40x25x20	31	M?	*tegula*?	
528	526	ditch	108	3.2	1	50x35x10	18	L	flat roof tile	
575	574	Spread		4	1	70x50x10	52	L	*imbrex*	weathered
578 (a)	577	Spread		4	1	70x90x18	165	L	*tegula*	flange missing
578 (b)	577	Spread		4	2	75x65x36 +40x50x27	240	N	pila type brick tile	NB 36mm thick brick
578 (c)	577	Spread		4	2	70x50x20 (refit)	72	M	*tegula?*	
579 (a)	577	Spread		4	3	130x90x20 (refit)	373	L	*tegula*	re-fitting pieces of part of a tile with Brodribb Type 1 flange profile (Fig.5.1) 45 mm high. Also moulded cut-away (SEE Brodribb Fig 7.5)
579 (b)	577	Spread		4	2	50x50x32 + 50x50x20	130	L	*tegula*	v weathered pieces from same tile
579 (c)	577	Spread		4	1	60x40x17	49	L	box flue tile?	undecorated
579 (d)	577	Spread		4	2	40x35x20 + 40x40x15	63	L(28) + R(35)	uncertain tile	
579 (e)	577	Spread		4	1	45x35x30	29	N	pila type brick tile	
601	600	ditch	Enclosure 6	4	1	130x115x45	869	N	*bessalis* pila brick	broken edge piece which is slightly weathered
614	613	ditch	Enclosure 4	3.3	2	42x30x27	40	R	uncertain tile	weathered
625	623	waterhole		4	2	60x75x35	179	N	pila type brick tile	weathered fragment
626 (a)	623	waterhole	623	4	1	85x65x10	63	Q	box flue tile?	heavily reduced and sooted NB one face has a very lightly scratched criss-cross decoration upon it – added after initial fragmentation
626 (b)	623	waterhole		4	1	20x55x20	32	O	*tegula?*	weathered

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
638 (a)	574	layer	574	4	2	70x60x40	211	N	pila type brick tile	weathered
638 (b)	574	layer	574	4	1	70x45x20	110	L	*tegula*?	NB with the flange deliberately removed (scored + broken). Sooted
638 (c)	574	layer	574	4	2	75x60x18	117	O	*imbrex*	sandy parting underneath
650	574	layer	574	4	1	30x30x20	16	L	*tegula*	
655 (a)	651	waterhole	505	4	3	55x35x11(refit) + 40x25x11	31	T	box flue tile	broken-up but unweathered
655 (b)	651	waterhole	505	4	1	40x20x11	14	L	box flue tile?	weathered
667	665	ditch		3.2	1	30x35x20	24	L	*tegula*	weathered
714	710	pit		3.3	1	75x65x17-37 +45-25	198	L	*tegula*	best-preserved piece (172g) with pronounced finger groove at base and with flange like Brodribb Fig.6.4
724	574	layer	574	4	1	40x30x20	28	L	*tegula*	weathered fragment
753	752	ditch	Enclosure 5	3.3	1	35x30x10	22	P	*imbrex?*	
778	574	layer	574	4	2	40x30x20	39	L	*tegula?*	
784 (a)	782	waterhole		4	1	40x45x22	56	P	*tegula*	unweathered fragment base NB has worn trace of maker's stamp - unreadable
784 (b)	782	waterhole		4	1	27x27x18	23	L	tessara	carefully broken cube of a *tegula* tile – has faint traces of mortar on it
786	782	waterhole		4	2	105x60x35	328	N	*bessalis* pila brick	35mm thick well-moulded brick (fragment)
788	787	ditch		4	1	30x30x25	26	L	*tegula*	slightly weathered fragment NB the size of a **tessara** piece – but it is probably not
825	820	layer	715	4	1	80x70x35	184	L	pila type brick tile	wire cut
826 (a)	574	layer	574	4	3	75x65x40 (refit)	150	L?	*tegula*	30mm high flange (Type 1 Brodribb Fig 5.1)
826 (b)	574	layer	574	4	1	30x40x9	17	M	*imbrex?*	
828	574	layer	574	4	1	45x40x10	24	O?	uncertain tile	weathered
830	574	layer	574	4	1	50x45x20	52	L	*tegula*	weathered frag of flat base
875	874	layer	715	4	1	85x110x22	389	O	*tegula*	unweathered piece of broken tile NB flat-topped Type 1 flange with a prominent finger groove along base
876	874	layer	715	4	1	50x50x14	39	O?	*imbrex*?	
895	894	ditch	Enclosure 3	3.2	1	30x55x35	61	L	pila type brick tile	weathered piece
897	896	pit		4	1	65x35x35	83	L	pila type brick tile	weathered piece

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
899	898	pit		3.2	2	30x25x27	18	M	pila type brick tile?	
950 (a)	831	layer	831	4	1	70x55x15	73	M	box flue tile?	sooted underneath- undecorated
950 (b)	831	layer	831	4	1	20x15x15	5	O	*imbrex*?	small irregular square – weathered NB the size of a tessara piece
951	831	layer	831	4	1	50x35x35	65	O	pila type brick tile	weathered frag
956 (a)	831	layer	831	4	4	110x100x18 (refit)	213	L	*tegula*	refitting pieces of base
956 (b)	831	layer	831	4	1	50x35x12	24	M	uncertain tile	
5006	5005	ditch		5	1	110x130x56	1075	S	*bessalis* or other brick	well-moulded corner of large brick with horiz groove
5033	5030	pit		5	3	100x70x15 + 70x120x12 + 35x50x10	287	P?	*tegula?*	non-diagnostic pieces from 2 tiles
5044	5043	pit		5	2	115x60x52 + 55x40x35	557	L(91) + N(464)	*bessalis* or other brick	part of well-moulded brick
5053	5047	waterhole	5047	5	1	55x55x30	58	O?	*tegula*	unweathered
5061	5058	pit		5	1	70x37x12	48	L	*imbrex?*	weathered
5064	5062	waterhole	5047	5	1	45x40x17	40	O	*imbrex*	unweathered
5082	5081	pit		5	2	50x40x25(refit)	54	S?	pila type brick tile	v weathered (waterworn)
5083 (a)	5081	pit		5	5	65x45x10 +60x40x10 + 50x30x15 +35-40	144	O?	*imbrex?*	fragments of same – fairly flat example NB with fingernail marks impressed
5083 (b)	5081	pit		5	1	75x40x12	64	P	*tegula?*	thin example – with sand parting
5083 (c)	5081	pit		5	2	40x40x35 + 40x25x18	66	N	pila type brick tile	weathered frags

Table 53: Catalogue of CBM

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A skull was recovered from a ditch slot excavated on the alignment of Phase 3.3 Ditch 191, west of cut **15** durign the evaluation phase of the investigation (Mlynarska 2020, fig. 5, Trench 39, ditch *3905*). A single disturbed inhumation was also found at the site during the excavation. Grave **501** was orientated south to north and contained the badly fragmented skeleton of an older sub-adult/adult (sk.975). The skeleton was highly fragmented, and many limbs appeared to be disarticulated. The lower limbs appear to be semi-flexed however the disturbance makes it impossible to determine body position. The burial is radiocarbon dated to 262-532 cal AD (95.4%, 1657 ±24BP, SUERC-101406).

Methodology

C.1.1 Excavation, processing, and analysis of the burial was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Bone surface preservation was recorded with reference to McKinley's classification (2004, 16, figure 6).

Preservation

C.1.2 Skeleton 975 was highly truncated and less than 50% complete. The overall surface preservation represents McKinley grade 3; most of the surface of the bone is eroded and affected by root activity (Mckinley 2004, 16, figure 6).

Results

C.1.3 A summary of the individual is recorded below.

Cut	Skeleton	Completeness	Age (Yrs)	Dentition	Grave goods
501	975	25%	18-24	yes	None

Table 54: A summary of inhumation 975

C.1.4 The skeleton is largely disarticulated and highly fragmented. Very few epiphyses are surviving. The right and left humeri and tibiae are present as is the right patella. All other long bones remain unsided. There are no diagnostic traits available for aging or determination of sex and no bones are complete for metric analysis. Two 3rd molars are present and tooth wear analysis on these narrows the age range to between 18-24 years old. A dental catalogue is presented in Table 55.

R	Maxilla																L
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	

R	Maxilla															L
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	
	Mandible																

Table 55: Dental catalogue. P = Present, A = Absent

Discussion

C.1.5 The skull appears to have been recovered from a ditch slot excavated on the alignment of Phase 3 Ditch 191, west of cut **15** (Mlynarska 2020, fig. 5, Trench 39, ditch *3905*). No further human remains were excavated from any of the Phase 3 features and this probably represents opportunistic disposal of the head into the ditch. An older young adult individual (Sk. 975) was buried in the north-western quadrant of Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1. The radiocarbon date range suggests this burial occurred after the disuse of Enclosure 1 with associated pottery from the backfill dated to the later 4th century AD. This would appear to represent an isolated rural burial as opposed to the cemetery recently excavated at Bishop's Stortford, Grange Paddocks approximately 2.2 miles to the south. Isolated rural burials are common throughout the Late Roman period and Hertfordshire in particular displays a high level of both isolated rural burials and settlement cemeteries. Disposal by inhumation during the later Roman period would appear to be more common in Bishop's Stortford and the wider Hertfordshire region than almost anywhere else in Roman Britain (Smith 2018, Ch. 6, 225, fig 6.15). To this respect despite the poor condition of the bone, the disturbed burial in Enclosure 1 is useful in that it adds to a growing body of data on later Roman burial practice.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the site. The material has been divided into 3 periods with Phase 3 containing three sub-phases. Phase 3 dates to the Late Iron age to Roman period, Phase 4 dating to later Roman period and Phase 5 to post-medieval to modern. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), red/fallow deer (Cervus/Dama), and two bird species, domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and red grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*). Remains derived primarily from ditches, pits and post holes.

C.2.2 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). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) is calculated for identifiable elements. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 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) 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. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.2.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

C.2.6 Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers and large bones were measured using an osteometric board.

Results of Analysis

C.2.7 The faunal assemblage is generally in a fair condition with high levels of fragmentation. Material was mainly recovered from ditches, pits and post holes. The largest proportion of the faunal material dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman (period 3), related to sub-circular Enclosure 1 and Structure 79.

C.2.8 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 57), however as fragmentation was relatively high, very few elements were suitable for calculating estimated wither's heights.

C.2.9 The composition of the faunal material was largely comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodia, carpals and tarsals), making up over 70% of the overall NISP. This evidence could suggest the disposal of primary butchery waste by removing the head and feet and some meaty joints transported elsewhere. However, it is likely also related to preservation and recovery bias as all main elements were recovered to some degree. Denser bones such as metapodia, mandibles and teeth are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. The pattern of representation exhibits a trend that larger taxa are over-represented in hand-collected recovery whereas those fragments from environmental samples show a bias toward smaller species. Faunal remains are from a variety of features.

	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%		
Species	**Phase 3.1**		**Phase 3.2**		**Phase 3.3**		**Phase 4**		**Phase 5**		**Total**	**Total %**
Cattle	57	47.9	26	61.9	39	56.5	85	68.5	3	23.1	210	57.2
Sheep/Goat	27	22.7	9	21.4	18	26.1	17	13.7	7	53.8	78	21.3
Pig	22	18.5	3	7.1	4	5.8	5	4.0	1	7.7	35	9.5
Horse	7	5.9	3	7.1	5	7.2	5	4.0			20	5.4
Bird	1	0.8			2	2.9	5	4.0	1	7.7	9	2.5

Frog							5	4.0			5	1.4
Dog	2	1.7									2	0.5
Red/Fallow Deer	1	0.8			1	1.4			1	7.7	3	0.8
Shrew	1	0.8					1	0.8			2	0.5
Small Rodent	1	0.8	1	2.4			1	0.8			3	0.8
Total	**119**	**100.0**	**42**	**100.0**	**69**	**100.0**	**124**	**100.0**	**13**	**100.0**	**367**	**100.0**

Table 56: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP)

Phase 3: Late Iron Age to Early Roman

C.2.10 The Phase 3 assemblage is primarily represented by cattle and sheep/goat remains. Sheep/goat husbandry suggests a mixed economy during this period, with sheep/goat culled at various stages as adults, mature and 26-28 months. There was no evidence of young sheep/goat present. Dental wear data for cattle for this period indicates cattle are more consistently slaughtered for meat at 40-50 months +, with fusion data showing unfused elements, mostly late fusing, therefore still an absence of very young animals. Pigs are generally slaughtered at their optimum weight for consumption between 2-3 years.

C.2.11 In comparing the faunal remains between sub-phases in Phase 3 there is very little differences in the frequencies of species represented. The volume of faunal remains from Phase 3.1 is largest and contains the widest variety of species, including shrew and small rodent.

Phase 4: Middle to Late Roman

C.2.12 The Late Roman faunal assemblages, saw an increase in cattle, as is a common trend during this period as cattle were a primary food source. While the sample size for this period is small, based on meat weights beef would have still been the most popular meat for consumption as cattle yield far more meat than sheep/goat. The small amount of ageing data again shows a lack of young animals and likely slaughtering occurring around 3-4 years of age.

Phase 5: Post-medieval to modern

C.2.13 Phase 5 contains the smallest amount of faunal material, with more sheep/goat remains present than any other species.

Species represented at Bishop's Stortford North

C.2.14 Cattle make up the highest percentage of the NISP (57.2%) followed by sheep/goat (21.3%). Cattle dominate each period, besides Phase 5.

C.2.15 Cattle ageing data suggests animals were slaughtered between 30 months to over 50 months of age. Based on the limited ageing data it would suggest that cattle are primarily exploited for meat production. An almost complete cattle skull was retrieved from fill 482, in enclosure 1. Most epiphyseal fusion of long bones contained fused epiphyses and dental ageing suggests most cattle were over 3 years old. There were very few complete bones retrieved, hence only one wither's heights could be calculated. Taphonomic evidence for cattle includes minimal amounts of butchery and gnawing (Tables 58 and 59). Cattle are the main food species during the Roman period

in domestic faunal assemblages. Hamshaw-Thomas (2000) has argued that the shift towards cattle from sheep, from the Iron Age is associated with an agricultural intensification, caused by social changes.

C.2.16 Sheep/goat are represented by adult animals and animals of around 2 years of age and would have provided more of a mixed economy in both the Iron Age and Roman periods. Taphonomic evidence for sheep/goat also includes small amount of butchery and carnivore gnawing. During the Roman period in Britain, sheep were often slaughtered for meat, at the end of their immaturity, around 18-36 months, and those sheep that were adults were exploited for wool production (Maltby 2016).

C.2.17 Pig remains are present in small numbers in all phases. Pigs play a minor role and comprise approximately 9.5% of the overall assemblage. Pigs would have been slaughtered before reaching adulthood, instead killed when reaching an optimum weight around 2-3 years of age. Three pig canines were recovered from the assemblage, all of which could be identified as male. Pigs are found in smaller amounts on rural roman sites versus urban sites (Maltby 2016).

C.2.18 Horses are the fourth most numerous species with 5.4% of the NISP. Horse remains in the Roman period are usually quite well represented often making up 10% of an assemblage in rural settlements and suburbs of towns (Maltby 2016). Most horse long bones contain fused epiphyses with only, 1 unfused distal metapodia, indicating an animal less than 16-20 months of age at death. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes, there was no evidence of the consumption of horse meat in the assemblage.

C.2.19 Dog remains are only present in Phase 3.1. No wither's heights could be calculated as no complete long bones were retrieved. The presence of dog is also noted from the various fragments throughout the assemblage exhibiting evidence of carnivore gnawing.

C.2.20 Small mammal remains from environmental samples including shrew and small rodents that could not be identified to species were minimally represented in the assemblage.

C.2.21 Wild Species were minimal; however, three fragments of red/fallow deer are present, one of which is an antler fragment. The fragment of antler is the tip of a tine and shows no evidence of antler working.

C.2.22 Amphibians comprised just over 1% of the NISP. Amphibian remains were identified as frog (Anura Rana) and were retrieved from environmental samples.

C.2.23 Nine fragments belonging to birds were identified from Phases 3, 4 and 5. Eight fragments are speciated as domestic fowl while one was identified as red grouse from ditch **529**.

Discussion

C.2.24 The faunal remains from Bishop's Stortford North are mostly typical of an Iron Age and Roman assemblage.

C.2.25 It is likely that to some degree, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were butchered and consumed on site. The limited amount of butcher marks seen, however, does not allow for interpretations on the intensification of butchery practices that are often seen in the Roman period. The disproportionate representation of the skeletal elements, however, suggests that the practice of transporting dressed carcasses, or prime joints of meat off site did also occur. The fairly consistent representation of both sheep/goat and cattle in most phases would suggests that both species were consistently important to the economy and landscape. The lack of young animals in the assemblage also suggests a lack of onsite breeding of animals.

C.2.26 Two estimated wither's heights could be calculated in the assemblage, however, in comparing measurements between phases there appears to be no distinct changes in size of any species between the early phases and later phases. Typically, one would expect a size increase in the main domesticates, particularly cattle, as new breeds would have been imported during the Roman period (Albarella *et al*. 2008).

C.2.27 The faunal assemblage is small in size however the dominance of cattle is typical of predominantly Roman assemblages in this region.

C.2.28 At Bishop's Stortford, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. The faunal remains evidence does not reveal any significant changes in husbandry practices or species exploitation from the Iron Age through to the Roman period.

Ctxt.	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GL m	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	EWH (cm)
73	**71**	3.1	Cattle	Humerus							72.4				
84	**83**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia						50.2					
145	**144**	3.1	Pig	Astragalus		39.2	38.5			24.1					
155	**154**	3.1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	488			39.8	27.2	40.5					312.8
155	**154**	3.1	Horse	Radius						68.3					
211	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Astragalus		58.7	58.6								
228	**227**	3.1	Pig	Humerus						35.9	29.5	26.2			
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Humerus						82.5	72.7	41.7			
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1				50.4							
230	**227**	3.1	Horse	Metatarsal 1				47.4							
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Humerus						36.1	28.8				
357	**356**	3.2	Sheep/ Goat	Humerus							26.3				
360	**358**	3.3	Cattle	Astragalus			55.2								
378	**374**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia						58.4					
389	**388**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				44.2		54.7					
406	**404**	3.3	Sheep/ Goat	Metacarpal 1				19.7							
413	**411**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				40.2							

Ctxt.	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GL m	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	EWH (cm)
450	**447**	3.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1											
478	**477**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia						51.6					
483	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Femur						72.5					
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1						49.9					
531	**529**	3.3	Bird (Red Grouse)	Femur						9.8					
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	198			61.1	33.5	60.6					121.3
608	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1					26.4	53.5					
655	**651**	4	Sheep/ Goat	Humerus						31.6	29.2	19.5			
655	**651**	4	Horse	Metapodial 1						49	47.9				
656	**651**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1						54.2					
658	**651**	4	Cattle	Scapula									73.1	53.6	
728	**H 574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus						13.5					
728	**H 574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus						13.3					
728	**H 574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Ulna				7.6							
729	**H 574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus				11.5		12.8					
768	**765**	3.3	Sheep/ Goat	Radius						25.7					
786	**782**	4	Cattle	Astragalus			52.6								
949	**831**	4	Horse	Tibia						67.7					
953	**831**	4	Cattle	Astragalus			62.4								
5054	**5047**	5	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				46.1	25.2						

Table 57: Table of measurements (mm).

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
GLl	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
SLC	Smallest breadth of collum
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process
EWH	Estimated Wither's height (cm)

Table 58: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Gnawing
285	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
381	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Carnivore
391	3.3	Cattle	Humerus	Carnivore
507	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
626	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Carnivore
786	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Carnivore
950	4	Horse	Ulna	Carnivore

Table 59: Identifiable fragments with gnawing.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Butchery
36	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Cut
73	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	Cut
211	3.1	Cattle	Astragalus	Cut
523	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Cut
5053	5	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core	Chopped

Table 60: Identifiable fragments with butchery marks.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
8	**7**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
16	**15**	3.3	Cattle	Radius	Hand
20	**19**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
35	**34**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
35	**34**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
36	**34**	3.1	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
36	**34**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
36	**34**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
36	**34**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
45	**41**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
52	**50**	3.3	Pig	Scapula	Hand
52	**50**	3.3	Red/Fallow Deer	Phalanx 3	Hand
52	**50**	3.3	Horse	Metatarsal 1	Hand
73	**71**	3.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
73	**71**	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
80	**79**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
82	**81**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
82	**81**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
84	**83**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
98	**97**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
113	**112**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
113	**112**	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
126	**125**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
126	**125**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
126	**125**	3.1	Pig	Radius	Hand
128	**127**	3.1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
143	**141**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
145	**144**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
145	**144**	3.1	Pig	Astragalus	Hand
145	**144**	3.1	Dog	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
145	**144**	3.1	Horse	Mandible	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
145	**144**	3.1	Horse	Tibia	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Horse	Radius	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
155	**154**	3.1	Shrew	Loose Tooth	Enviro
156	**154**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
156	**154**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
162	**161**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
162	**161**	3.1	Pig	Radius	Hand
162	**161**	3.1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
172	**171**	3.1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
174	**171**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Cattle	Axis	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	Hand
180	**183**	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
181	**179**	3.1	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
181	**179**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
181	**179**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
181	**179**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
181	**179**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
181	**179**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
182	**179**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
182	**179**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
182	**179**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
182	**179**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
199	**197**	3.2	Pig	Mandible	Hand
199	**197**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
210	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
210	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
210	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
210	**209**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
210	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
211	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
211	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
211	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Cranium	Hand
211	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
212	**209**	3.1	Pig	Phalanx 2	Hand
212	**209**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
215	**215**	3.3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
215	**215**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
215	**215**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
222	**221**	3.1	Small Rodent	Tibia	Enviro
223	**221**	3.1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
223	**221**	3.1	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
228	**227**	3.1	Dog	Calcaneus	Hand
228	**227**	3.1	Pig	Humerus	Hand
228	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
228	**227**	3.1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
229	**227**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Horse	Scapula	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Cranium	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Radius	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Horse	Metatarsal 1	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Humerus	Hand
230	**227**	3.1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
240	**239**	3.2	Cattle	Radius	Hand
254	**252**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Enviro
256	**255**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
256	**255**	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
285	**284**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
286	**284**	3.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
317	**315**	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
317	**315**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
317	**315**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
317	**315**	3.2	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Enviro
317	**315**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
335	**333**	3.3	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
350	**345**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
351	**346**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
351	**346**	3.2	Pig	Cranium	Hand
357	**356**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
360	**358**	3.3	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
371	**370**	3.3	Horse	Cranium	Hand
371	**370**	3.3	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
373	**372**	3.3	Horse	Metatarsal 1	Hand
377	**374**	3.1	Red/Fallow Deer	Tibia	Hand
378	**374**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
380	**379**	3.3	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
380	**379**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Enviro
381	**379**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
381	**379**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
387	**386**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Hand
387	**386**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
389	**388**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
391	**390**	3.3	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
394	**392**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
406	**404**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
412	**411**	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
412	**411**	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Hand
413	**411**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
413	**411**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
413	**411**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
414	**411**	3.1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Carpo-Metacarpus	Hand
416	**415**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
416	**415**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
417	**415**	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
418	**415**	3.2	Pig	Mandible	Hand
424	**423**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
442	**441**	4	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
444	**443**	4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
449	**447**	3.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
450	**447**	3.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
454	**451**	3.2	Cattle	Femur	Hand
465	**465**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
478	**477**	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
483	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Hand
483	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
483	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
483	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
484	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Hand
484	**482**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
485	**482**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	Hand
485	**482**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
485	**482**	3.1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
487	**486**	3.1	Horse	Scapula	Hand
487	**486**	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
491	**490**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
491	**490**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
491	**490**	4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 3	Hand
491	**490**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
493	**492**	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
507	**505**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
507	**505**	4	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
509	**505**	4	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
523	**522**	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
523	**522**	3.2	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
523	**522**	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
523	**522**	3.2	Horse	Pelvis	Hand
531	**529**	3.3	Bird (Red Grouse)	Femur	Hand
535	**533**	3.3	Cattle	Cranium	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
535	**533**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
535	**533**	3.3	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
561	**560**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
562	**560**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
562	**560**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
564	**560**	4	Shrew	Mandible	Enviro
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
575	**574**	4	Pig	Mandible	Hand
575	**574**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
579	**577**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
579	**577**	4	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid	Hand
581	**580**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
581	**580**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
587	**585**	3.2	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
589	**585**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
593	**592**	3.2	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
597	**596**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
601	**600**	4	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
604	**595**	3.3	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
604	**595**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
608	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
608	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
609	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
611	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
611	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
612	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
612	**607**	3.3	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
614	**613**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
614	**613**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
614	**613**	3.3	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
614	**613**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
616	**615**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
624	**623**	4	Pig	Metapodial	Hand
624	**623**	4	Pig	Mandible	Hand
625	**623**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
626	**623**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
626	**623**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
637	**574**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
638	**574**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
638	**574**	4	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
638	**574**	4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
638	**574**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
638	**574**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
647	**574**	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
649	**574**	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
649	**574**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
655	**651**	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
655	**651**	4	Horse	Metapodial 1	Hand
655	**651**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
655	**651**	4	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
656	**651**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
656	**651**	4	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
656	**651**	4	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
657	**651**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
657	**651**	4	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
658	**651**	4	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
658	**651**	4	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
661	**659**	3.3	Pig	Cranium	Hand
661	**659**	3.3	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
663	**662**	3.3	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
664	**662**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Enviro
666	**665**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
667	**665**	3.2	Small Rodent	Loose Tooth	Enviro
714	**710**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
717	**715**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
721	**720**	3.2	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
724	**574**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
725	**574**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
728	**574**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
728	**574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
728	**574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
728	**574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
728	**574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Ulna	Hand
729	**574**	4	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
729	**574**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
737	**736**	4	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
751	**749**	3.3	Cattle	Radius	Hand
751	**749**	3.3	Cattle	Phalanx 3	Hand
753	**752**	3.3	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
753	**752**	3.3	Cattle	Cranium	Hand
753	**752**	3.3	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
753	**752**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
755	**754**	3.3	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
768	**765**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
772	**771**	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
775	**773**	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Hand
778	**574**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
779	**574**	4	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
779	**574**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
779	**574**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
779	**574**	4	Small Rodent	Loose Tooth	Enviro
783	**782**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
783	**782**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
783	**782**	4	Frog	Femur	Enviro
783	**782**	4	Frog	Tibio-Fibula	Enviro
784	**782**	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
784	**782**	4	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
784	**782**	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
784	**782**	4	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
784	**782**	4	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
786	**782**	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
786	**782**	4	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
786	**782**	4	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid	Hand
786	**782**	4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
786	**782**	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
786	**782**	4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2	Enviro
786	**782**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
794	**793**	3.3	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
803	**801**	3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
803	**801**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
803	**801**	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
813	**812**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
813	**812**	3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
824	**820**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
828	**574**	4	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
828	**574**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Enviro
830	**574**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
832	**831**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
849	**847**	4	Pig	Mandible	Enviro
867	**867**	3.3	Horse	Metapodial 1	Hand
870	**868**	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
875	**874**	4	Pig	Mandible	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
876	**874**	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
887	**886**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
891	**888**	3.2	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
895	**894**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
895	**894**	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
895	**894**	3.2	Horse	Tibia	Hand
895	**894**	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
899	**898**	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
899	**898**	3.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
910	**909**	3.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
910	**909**	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
911	**908**	4	Frog	Tibio-Fibula	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Hand/Enviro
911	**908**	4	Frog	Tibio-Fibula	Hand
911	**908**	4	Frog	Tibio-Fibula	Hand
946	**945**	3.3	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
949	**831**	4	Horse	Tibia	Hand
950	**831**	4	Horse	Radius	Hand
950	**831**	4	Horse	Ulna	Hand
951	**831**	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
952	**831**	4	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
952	**831**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Enviro
953	**831**	4	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
953	**831**	4	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
953	**831**	4	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid	Hand
5006	**5005**	5	Red/Fallow Deer	Antler	Hand
5013	**5011**	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
5013	**5011**	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	Hand
5032	**5030**	5	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
5051	**5047**	5	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	Pig	Cranium	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
5053	**5047**	5	GAG	Femur	Hand
5054	**5047**	5	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
5064	**5062**	5	Cattle	Mandible	Hand

Table 61: List of Identifiable fragments assigned to a phase.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 A total of 213 marine shells or shell fragments weighing 3.097kg were collected by hand, mostly from ditches and pits, during the archaeological works. This total includes 28 shells weighing 0.766kg, recovered as unstratified material; these are recorded in the catalogue, however, they are not considered otherwise in the report. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster Ostrea edulis, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The data was recorded in an Access 2003 database and is presented in the catalogue that forms part of this report. The minimum number of individuals is not recorded, this may be established by noting the greater number of left or right valves. Winder uses the criterion of a minimum number of 30 measurable individuals of either left or right valves, in her report on the Heybridge assemblage (Winder 2015). No single feature fulfils these criteria. Infestation/predation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, although exact identification of the infesting organism has not been made.

C.3.3 The shell assemblage is moderately well preserved, sizes ranging from small to large, some old shells are present in the assemblage and the shell does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone post-depositional damage.

C.3.4 The marine mollusca and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology until formal deposition.

Factual Data and Discussion

C.3.5 The shells were recovered from 22 ditches, 11 pits, three waterholes and other features across the site. Few features, or at least the excavated portion of the linear features, contained enough shells to indicate one or more meals of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods.

C.3.6 Throughout the assemblage of identifiable shells or fragments of shell, only six oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'U', 'V' or 'W'-shaped hole on the outer edge. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption. Other shucked shells may originally have been present in the assemblage, however, post-depositional damage to the shells may have removed any traces of shucking.

C.3.7 The stratigraphic assemblage divides into five phases, of which three phases produced material and two features are unphased.

		Species	Common Name	No. of shells or fragments	Total no. shucked shells	Weight (kg)	% of Total Assemblage
Phase 3	Late Iron Age – Early Roman (*c.*100 BC-AD 150)	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	137	3	1.656	71.0
Phase 4	Later Roman (AD 150-450)	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	43	2	0.624	26.8
Phase 5	Post-medieval (AD 1550-1800)	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	2	0	0.009	0.4
Unphased		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	3	1	0.042	1.8
Totals:				**185**	**6**	**2.331**	**100**

Table 62: Assemblage by phase

C.3.8 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Phase 3, with only ditches **19**, **141** and **447**, and similarly pits **388** and **607**, producing 10 or more shells. In Phase 4, only waterhole **623** and hollow **574** produced more than 10 shells.

C.3.9 The bulk of the shell was recovered from ditches in all phases. The shell assemblage recovered from Phase 3 is small to moderate and suggests that marine shellfish formed a moderate part of the diet, while in Phases 4 and 5, it most probably represents rubbish deposition spread across the site, possibly by manuring.

C.3.10 The number of shucked shells is disproportionately low, with only six examples; it is possible that some of the post-depositional damage has destroyed shucking evidence, and other less significant marks. The extremely low number of shucked shells, relative to the total shell numbers, suggests that the bulk of the oysters may have been cooked, rather than eaten raw. Shells, when cooked in boiling liquid, will mostly open without the use of force; a discussion regarding disposing of shellfish that do not open after cooking is not required here.

C.3.11 The presence of oyster shells demonstrates the ability of the occupants of any settlement associated with the site to access foods sources beyond their immediate

area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered vary from young specimens, through small, medium and larger oysters, while only a few thick, or what might be considered older, specimens are present in the assemblage. The assemblage is not significant.

C.4 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 84 bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation of Area 1. These samples were taken from a range of features across the site, in accordance with the sampling strategy. Most features from this site date to the Late Iron Age to Late Roman period.

C.4.2 The majority of the Iron Age to Early Roman features at this site contain low levels of cereal grains, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal. This material is largely indicative of a background scatter of domestic waste however a few of the deposits dating to this period contain comparatively larger quantities of cereal grains.

C.4.3 There is an observable increase in archaeobotanical material within later Roman period features from this site. A suggestion of malting activity has also been made due to the presence of germinated grains and detached cereal sprouts in features from this period.

C.4.4 A single post-medieval feature was sampled: Watering hole 5047. This feature contains occasional cereal grains and frequent charcoal fragments. The cereal grains consist of free-threshing wheat and barley grains. Free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat species cultivated in Britain from the medieval period onwards (Moffett 2012).

C.4.5 After initial examination it was decided that a total of seven samples should be submitted for further examination. These samples were selected based upon two criteria: the density and diversity of plant remains recovered from the samples and their potential to provide further information regarding the site. It is hoped that the analysis of this site will help to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the exploitation of plant resources within Bishop's Stortford and the wider region during this period.

Methodology

C.4.6 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified S?raf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. 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. The dried residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts.

C.4.7 The dried flots were subsequently scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60. 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. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. It should be noted that carbonisation and post-depositional processes can often significantly distort the morphology of plant remains leading to issues with identification. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants.

Quantification

C.4.8 Where possible the entire flot has been fully examined and each cereal grain, chaff element and seed has been identified and counted. This data is recorded in Table 63. It should be noted that fragmented cereal grains have been included within the grain count if over half of said grain has survived (embryo ends only). In the case of samples with particularly rich plant assemblages a different method of quantification has been utilised. A fraction of the assemblage is examined and the individual elements within this sub-sample quantified. This data is then multiplied up, based on the number of fractions, and the estimate marked as 'e'.

C.4.9 Items that cannot be easily quantified, such as fragmented grain, have been scored for abundance according to the following criteria:

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

Key to table:

w=waterlogged

Results

C.4.10 Preservation of plant remains is primarily through the process of carbonisation (charring). It should be noted that carbonised plants remains are only a fraction of the original material that was burnt and lighter material (such as straw) will not usually survive this process (Boardman and Jones 1990, 1). Occasional waterlogged material is also present within the samples.

C.4.11 The preservation of plant remains across the site is generally quite poor. The few comparatively richer samples from this excavation have been submitted for further analysis.

C.4.12 The archaeobotanical assemblages from this site are largely comprised of charred cereal grains. These grains consist mostly of hulled wheat varieties of spelt and emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and grains that are too poorly preserved to identify. Spelt/emmer wheat grains have not been distinguished as their morphology can be quite similar. Clapham and Stevens (2008, 93) argue that due to the wide variation in cereal grain morphology and poor preservation on most sites it is incredibly difficult to identify grains to species level. Barley (*Hodeum vulgare*) forms a much smaller component of these assemblages. Free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*) was noted in only one sample: post-medieval Watering hole 5047. The identification of free-threshing wheat grains is based on these grains having a wider and more-rounded appearance in comparison to those of spelt/emmer wheat grains (Reed *et al*.

2019, 626). The presence of chaff has been noted in several of the samples. Chaff can be defined as any part of the cereal ear that is not a grain i.e rachis segments, glume bases, lemma and palea (Van der Veen 1999, 211). Glume bases and spikelet forks of spelt/emmer can often be easier to distinguish than their grains and where possible these distinctions have been recorded. Other plant remains recovered from these assemblages include charcoal fragments, occasional weed seeds and nutshell fragments.

Phase 3: Late Iron Age - Early Roman (c.100 BC-AD150)

C.4.13 Three samples were submitted for analysis from Phase 3. These samples were taken from features located around Enclosure 1 in the western corner of Area 1.

Posthole 74

C.4.14 Sample 8, fill 76 of posthole **74**, contains a relatively large quantity of cereal grains and a single fragment of a spelt/emmer glume base. Occasional arable weeds seeds were also recovered including oat/bromes (Avena/Bromus sp.), small grasses (Poaceae) and plantains (Plantago sp.).

Ditch 221

C.4.15 Sample 18, fill 222 of ditch **221**, contains a modest quantity of cereal grains which are mostly too poorly preserved to identify. This sample also contains occasional arable weed seeds which include bromes (Bromus sp.) and cabbages (Brassica sp.). A single rush (Juncus sp.) seed could suggest the exploitation of wetland resources, although this is very tentative.

Pit 232

C.4.16 Sample 19, taken from 233 in pit **232**, contains a relatively small quantity of cereal grains which are composed of hulled wheats and poorly preserved grains. Two fragments of spelt/emmer glume bases were also noted. Arable/wasteland weed seeds were present including docks (Rumex sp.) and narrow-fruited cornsalad (Valerianella dentata).

C.4.17 Material recovered from the three selected samples are all quite similar in composition. They are comprised primarily of cereal grains with occasional chaff elements and weed seeds. The modest quantity of plant remains, in particular the negligible quantities of chaff, suggests that any agricultural processing/domestic activity taking place was carried out on a small-scale. Several quern-stone fragments have been found at the site which strengthens the idea that cereal processing was taking place to some degree. It should be noted that the absence of chaff is not necessarily a clear indicator of a lack of cereal processing. Chaff was known to have been used as animal fodder and as such would not necessarily be preserved (Campbell 2000). It is also possible that this area of the site was used primarily for pastoral farming as large quantities of faunal remains were found within Enclosure 1.

C.4.18 Early Roman features at the site of Little Hadham, approximately 6km from Bishop's Stortford North, produced comparable assemblages (Wyles 2021). Hulled wheat grains predominate with smaller amounts of barley and possible free-threshing wheat. In contrast to Bishop's Stortford North, larger quantities of chaff material have been

recovered from the contemporary samples at Little Hadham which suggests that cereal processing was taking place on a greater scale.

Phase 4: Later Roman (AD 150-450)

C.4.19 Four samples were selected for analysis from features dated to Phase 4. These features consist of waterholes, ditches and middens situated in the southern and western corners of the site.

Waterhole 880/908

C.4.20 Three large waterholes were uncovered in the area surrounding Enclosure 5. Waterhole **880**/**908** is the largest of these three features. Sample 78, fill 911 of waterhole **880**/**908**, contains a moderate quantity of grains mostly identifiable as spelt/emmer wheat grains and two as barley (Hordeum vulgare) grains. Occasional small quantities of chaff are present: one degraded spelt/emmer spikelet fork and twelve spelt/emmer glume bases. This assemblage is likely representative of small-scale domestic refuse that has accumulated slowly within a feature. Unsurprisingly, indicators of water are apparent: seeds of rushes (*Juncus* sp.), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and stonewort (Chara) oogonia. A single detached cereal sprout was also recovered.

Waterhole 623/782

C.4.21 Sample 51, fill 626, was taken from neighbouring waterhole **623**/**782**. This sample contains a moderate quantity of cereal grains mostly consisting of spelt/emmer wheat. This waterhole contains a moderate quantity of chaff with fifty-seven spelt/emmer glume bases and thirteen degraded spelt/emmer spikelet forks. In consideration of Hillman's crop processing stages this material may represent the waste from late-stage crop processing where contaminants, such as weed seeds, have been removed (Fuller and Stevens 2009, 40). A single weed seed was recovered, a field gromwell. This species grows in arable, rough ground or open grassy places (Stace 2010, 542). Four detached cereal sprouts were also noted in this feature.

Hollow 574

C.4.22 A number of hollows were uncovered within enclosure 5 (574, 577, 715 and 818). These hollows appear to contain spreads of midden material containing large quantities of refuse such as pot, bone, and shell. Sample 67, fill 779, was one of several samples taken from hollow **574**. This sample contains a relatively small quantity of cereal grains; the majority of which are of hulled wheat. Occasional hulled wheat glume bases were recovered alongside a single arable weed seed. Five other samples were taken from this hollow and all are similarly composed of small to moderate quantities of cereal grains alongside occasional chaff and weed seeds. It is probable that this hollow served as a place to dispose of accumulated refuse; likely on a small-scale given the relatively low density of plant material. Hillman argues that on a household-level cereal grains could be processed when required throughout the year and the waste would often have been tossed into the hearth (Hillman 1981, 155).

Ditch 868

C.4.23 Sample 75, fill 870 of ditch **868**, contains a large number of cereal grains of which the majority were either hulled wheats or were too poorly preserved to identify. This

assemblage also contains frequent hulled wheat chaff elements. Occasional germinated wheat grains, germinated bromes and detached cereal sprouts were also recovered. This deposit was found to contain a moderate quantity of weed seeds consisting largely of arable weeds including bromes, stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), knotweeds (*Polygonum aviculare*), grasses, small legumes (Fabaceae) and docks. Stinking chamomile typically grows on heavy clay soils (Stace 2010, 755) and so can be suggestive of expansion of agriculture into these areas. It is likely that this plant assemblage represents a deliberate deposition of late-stage cereal processing waste. The large quantity of chaff within the assemblage could suggest that this material was being utilised as a fuel source. Chaff is known to have been used in Romano-Britain as a source of fuel; particularly within corn-driers. Samples taken from corn-dryer '1AO' at Little Hadham was found to contain large quantities of chaff fragments and it is thought that the chaff in this case was being used as a source of tinder/fuel (Wyles 2021). It is possible that the assemblage in ditch **868** at Bishop's Stortford North may originate from the raking out of such a structure.

XHTBSN20 (OA_MC)										
Context				76	222	233	626	779	870	911
Feature				74	221	232	623	Hollow 574	868	908
Sample				8	18	19	51	67	75	78
Phase				3:LIA/RO	3:LIA/RO	3:LIA/RO	4:LRO	4:LRO	4:LRO	4:LRO
Feature type				Post hole	Ditch	Pit	Water-hole	Other	Ditch	Water-hole
Sample volume (L)				8	15	16	16	16	17	14
Flot volume (ml)				20	5	15	45	20	20	5
Fraction (mm)				flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm	flot 0.25 mm
Year				2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Latin name (after Arbodat)	**English name**	*cf*	*Plant Part*							
Cereal caryopses										
Hordeum distichon/vulgare	hulled barley		seed/fruit	6	0	1	0	0	3	2
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat		seed/fruit	23	5	12	41	22	141	23
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat		seed/fruit germinated	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal		seed/fruit	66	14	17	26	8	339	5
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal		seed/fruit (fragmented)	##	#	#	##	##	##	##
Cereal chaff-actual counts										
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat		glume base	1	0	2	27	6	e522	9
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat		spikelet fork	0	0	0	13	0	31	1
Triticum spelta	Spelt wheat		glume base	0	0	0	5	1	137	2
Triticum dicoccum	Emmer wheat	*cf*	glume base	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal		embryo/sprout	0	0	0	4	0	18	1
Weed seeds/fruits-actual counts										
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Apiaceae	Carrot family		seed/fruit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	Knapweeds/ Thistles		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0		0
Avena/Bromus	Oat/Brome		seed/fruit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Brassica	Cabbages		seed/fruit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bromus	Bromes		seed/fruit germinated	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bromus	Bromes		seed/fruit	0	7	0	0	0	18	0
Characeae	Stonewort		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 w
Euphrasia	Eyebrights		seed/fruit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fabaceae	Fabaceae		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Fallopia convolvulus	Black bind-weed		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Indeterminata	Indterminate seed		seed/fruit	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Juncus	Rushes		seed/fruit	0	1 w	0	0	0	0	3 w
Lemna	Duckweed		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 w
Lithospermum arvense	Corn gromwell		seed/fruit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Plantago	Plantains		seed/fruit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poa/Phleum	Meadow-grasses/ Cat's-tails		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Poaceae	Small-seeded grass family		seed/fruit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Polygonum aviculare	Knotweed		seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rumex	Docks		seed/fruit	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
Senecio	ragworts	*cf*	seed/fruit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stellaria	Stitchworts		seed/fruit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	Narrow-fruited cornsalad		seed/fruit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Fruits/seeds are actual counts. Otherwise remains were quantified on a scale of # to #####, where # represents less than five items, ## between six and 25, ### between 26 and 100, #### over 100, and ##### over 1000 items.

Table 63: Analysis data

Discussion

C.4.24 It is evident from this analysis that the plant assemblages from Phases 3 and 4 at Bishop's Stortford North are typical of Iron Age and Roman Britain. During the Iron Age, hulled wheats (spelt/emmer) and barley predominated whilst free-threshing wheat, rye and oats formed minor components (Lodwick 2017, 17). There was a general continuation of these crop choices during the Romano-British period, at which time emmer wheat started to decrease and concurrently there was an increase in the cultivation of spelt (ibid.). As previously discussed, the poor preservation of most of the site's botanical material means that identification of material to species-level is particularly difficult. Despite this, glume bases with spelt morphological traits appear to outnumber that of emmer (see Table 63). Contemporaneous deposits at Grange Paddocks (Fosberry in Greef, in prep) and Little Hadham (Wyles 2021) have produced similar assemblages with hulled wheats, in particular spelt, again forming the primary components.

C.4.25 The presence of occasional germinated grains and detached coleoptiles in deposits at the site could suggest that malting activity was taking place. The production of malt first involves the soaking of grains in water and then allowing these grains to germinate. The grains are then heated to stop the germination process. Finally, the grains are dried, and the glume bases and sprouts are removed. It is thought that a malting industry was established in Britain during the Roman period; mostly on a small-scale (Lodwick 2017, 65). The presence of several larger waterholes at Bishop's Stortford North would have been advantageous for malting production as large quantities of water is required for the steeping of grains. In addition, the site is situated adjacent to Stane Street, a Roman road which runs from Braughing to Colchester (Margary 1957, 222). It has been argued that many malt productions sites were

located near a major Roman road as this enabled the easy distribution of malt (Lodwick 2017, 66). However, the small quantities of germinated grains and detached coleoptiles within features at Bishop's Stortford North does not provide a strong case for malting production. It has been argued by Van der Veen (1989, 314) that deliberate germination can only be confirmed if over 75% of the grains within an assemblage have been germinated. In addition, there is a distinct lack of features commonly associated with malting practices, such as a corn-driers or malting floors, at Bishop's Stortford North. Quantities of fired clay lining thought to be from an oven floor were uncovered from several features at the site but unfortunately no such structure was actually found (Cox 2021, 36).

C.4.26 The Romano-British period saw an expansion of arable land and a resultant increase in cereal production. This increase is reflected archaeologically in a general trend towards a higher frequency of chaff-rich assemblages within sites during this period (Lodwick 2017, 82). Overall, at Bishop's Stortford North there does appear to be an increase in chaff elements within later Roman features when compared to those dating from late Iron Age/early Roman. As previously mentioned, the absence of chaff within the earlier assemblages may be due to the chaff being utilised as fodder which would not necessarily survive in the archaeological record (Campbell 2000). The presence of large quantities of chaff within the later Roman period features could suggest that the inhabitants were instead utilising the chaff as fuel (Lodwick 2017, 219). An increase in agricultural production during the Roman period was also evident at the nearby sites of Little Hadham and Grange Paddocks where large numbers of chaff-rich deposits were uncovered.

C.4.27 In summary, the archaeobotanical assemblages from Bishop's Stortford North provides evidence of the cultivation and processing of cereal remains primarily from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The cereals cultivated are typical of these periods and the site's assemblage seems to reflect the trend towards agricultural intensification at this time. When compared with contemporary sites running alongside the Roman road of Stane Street the site appears to be engaging in smaller-scale agricultural and domestic activity. It is possible that this site is situated on the periphery of a larger settlement; due to the mostly low density of material recovered. The suggestion of possible malting activity has been examined and has been found to be unlikely due to the lack of related botanical evidence and associated structures.

C.5 Radiocarbon dating certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
15 December 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-101406 (GU59368)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTBSN20
Context Reference	975
Material	Human Skeletal Remains : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.6 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	8.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	1657 ± 24

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.*

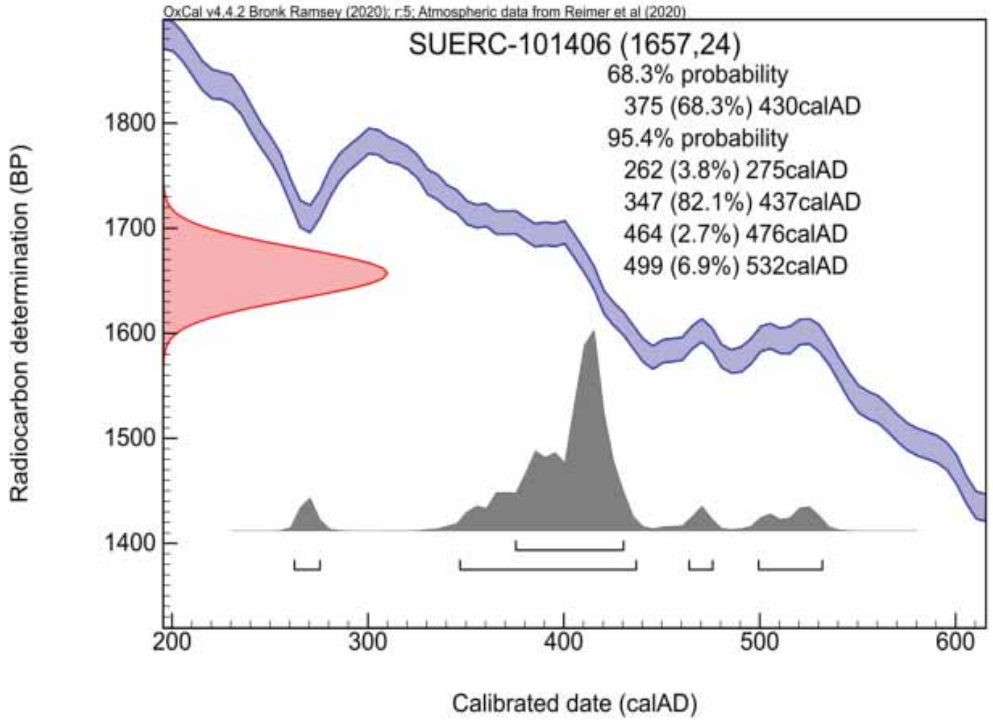
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



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 IntCal20 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. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
15 December 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-101407 (GU59369)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTBSN20
Context Reference	76
Sample Reference	8
Material	Grain/plant remains : Triticum. Spelta/didoccum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2020 ± 24

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.*

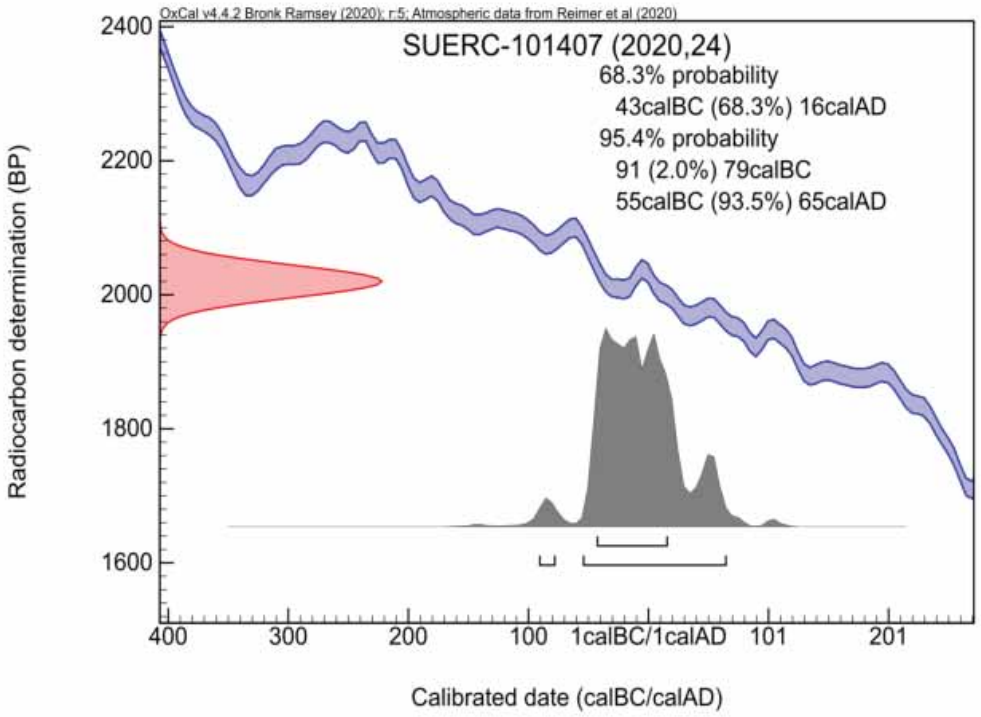
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



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 IntCal20 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. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-508793		
Project Name	Bishop's Stortford North, Secondary School		
Start of Fieldwork	12th October 2020	End of Fieldwork	18th December 2020
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHTBSN20	Planning App. No.	3/20/0240/CPO
HER Number	EHT8906	Related Numbers	BSNS20
Prompt	NPPF		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☒	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☐	Full Survey	☒	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Salvage Excavation		

Monument	Period
Pit	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pit	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Watering Hole	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Watering Hole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Vessel	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Vessel	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Fired Clay	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Brooch	Roman (43 to 410)
Vessel	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal Bone	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Animal Bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Hertfordshire
District	East Hertfordshire
Parish	Bishop's Stortford
HER office	Hertfordshire

Address (including Postcode)

Bishop's Stortford North, Secondary School
Bishop's Stortford

Size of Study Area	2.65 hectares	CM23 1JF
National Grid Ref	TL 48109 23151	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Simon Wood (Herts County Council)
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Bishops Stortford Museum	EHT8906
Digital Archive	Archaeological Data Service	EHT8906
Paper Archive	Bishops Stortford Museum	EHT8906

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐

Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

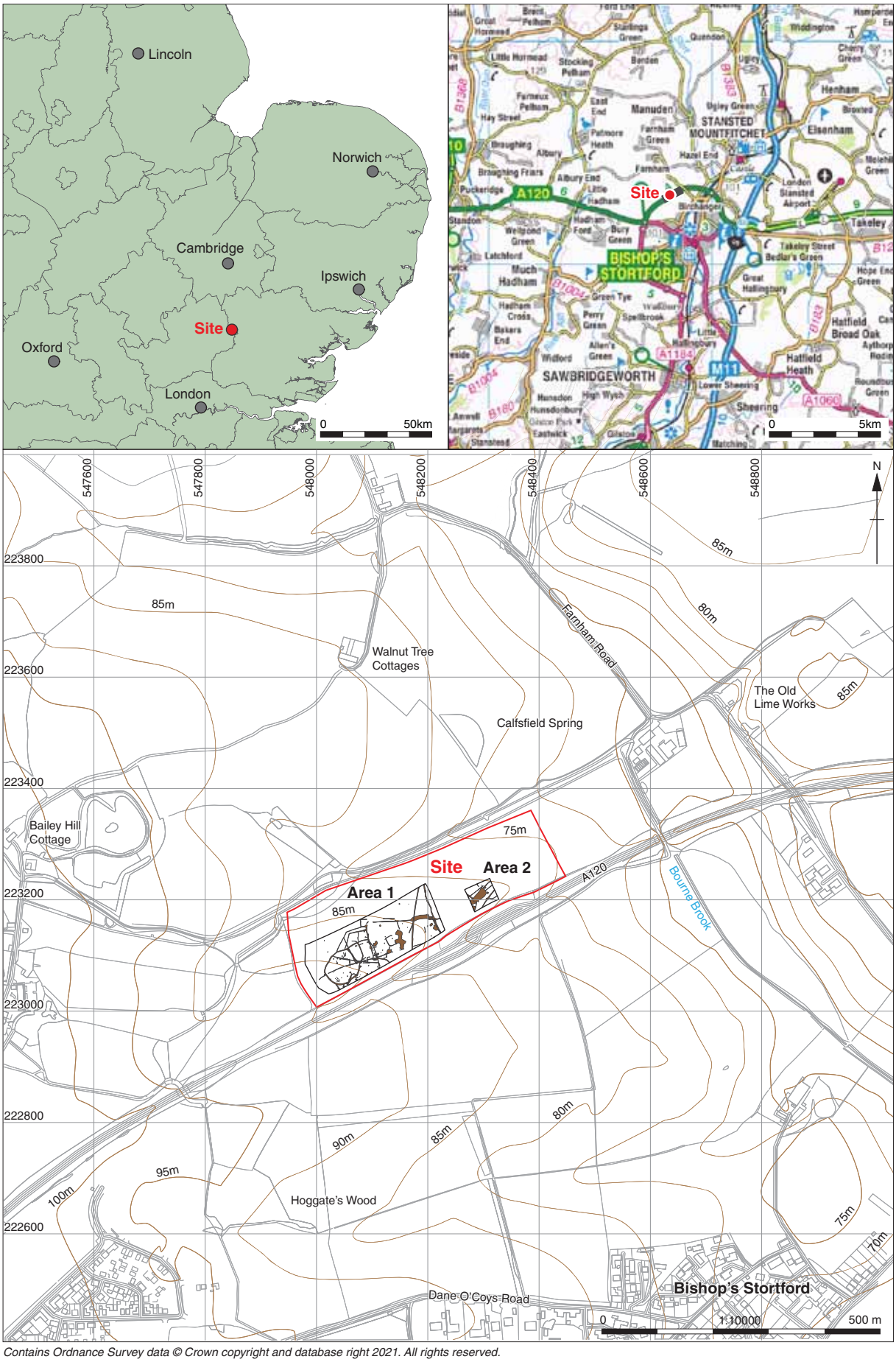


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation area (black) in development area (red)

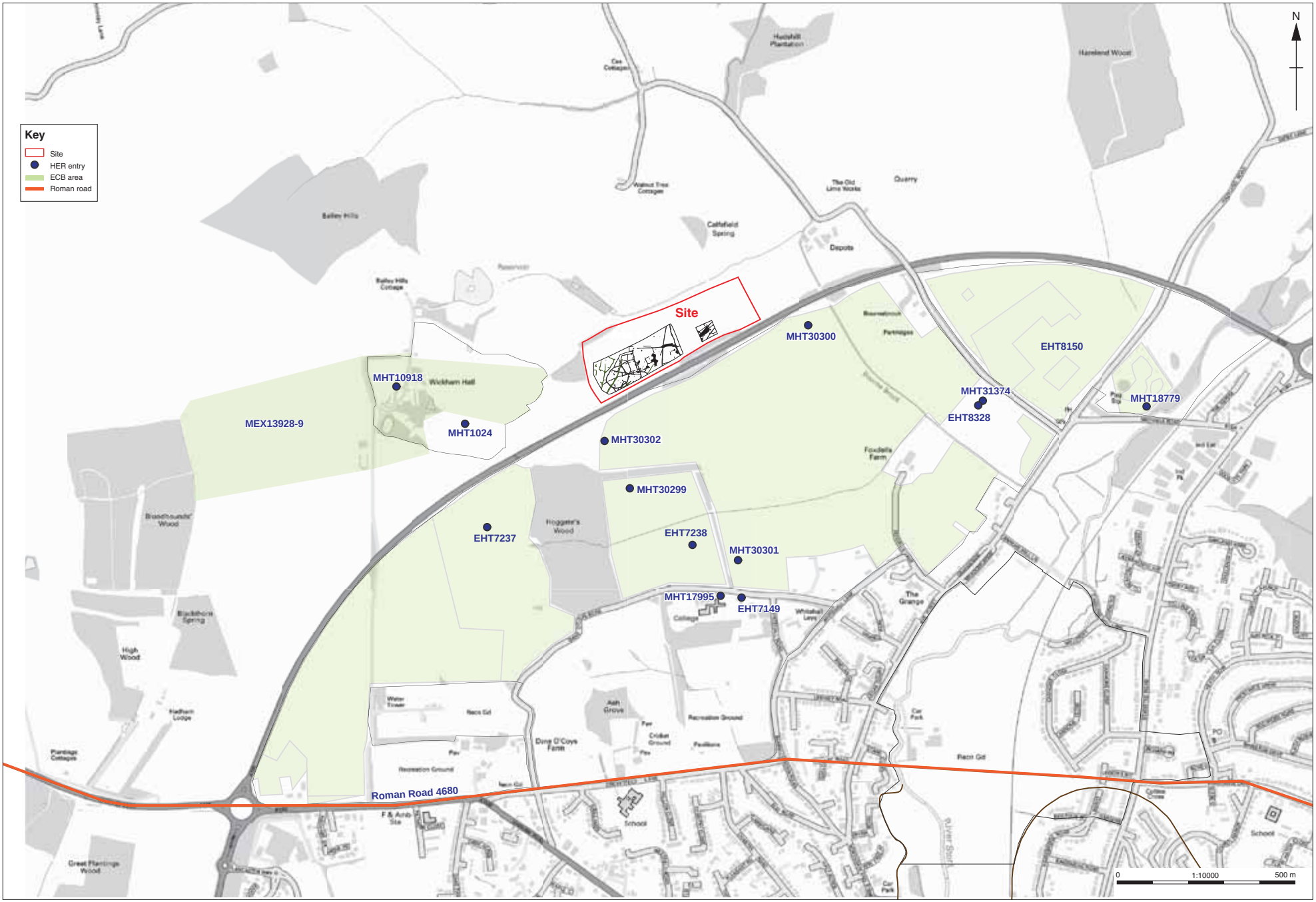


Figure 2: HER data plot

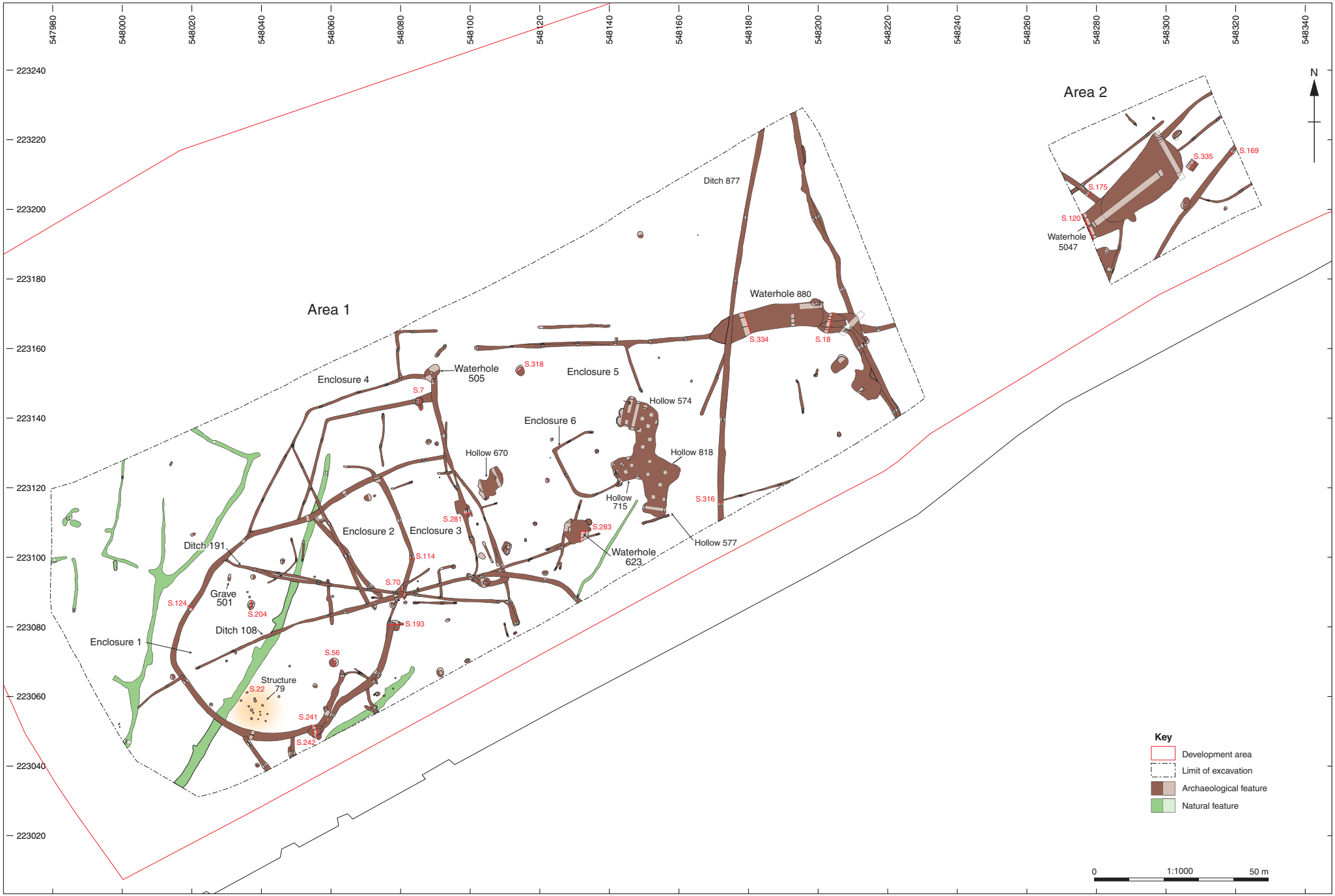


Figure 3: Site plan

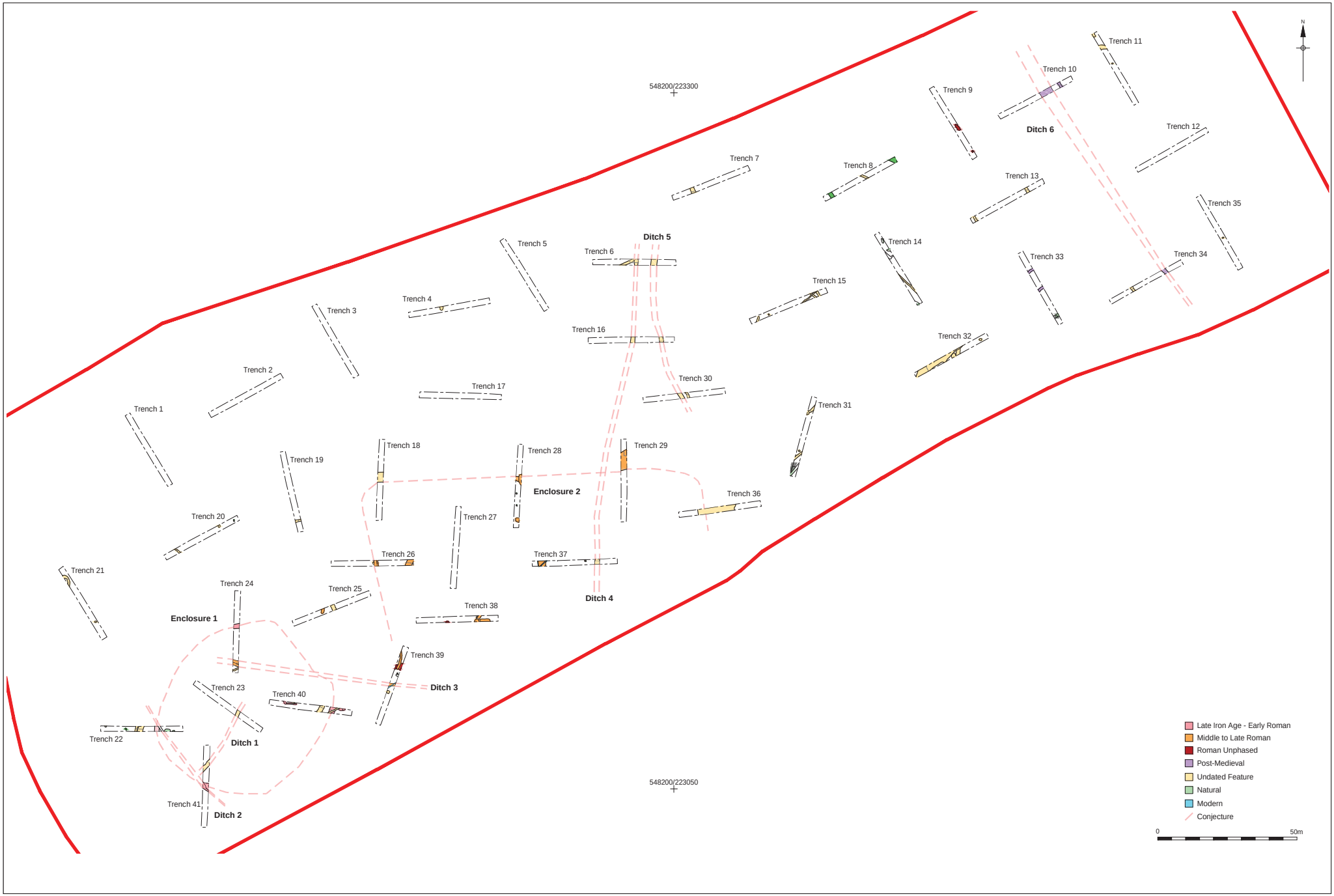


Figure 3b: Pre-Construct Archaeology evaluation trenches with geophysical survey results (reproduced from Mlynarska 2020)

Figure 4: Areas 1 and 2: All features and phases plan

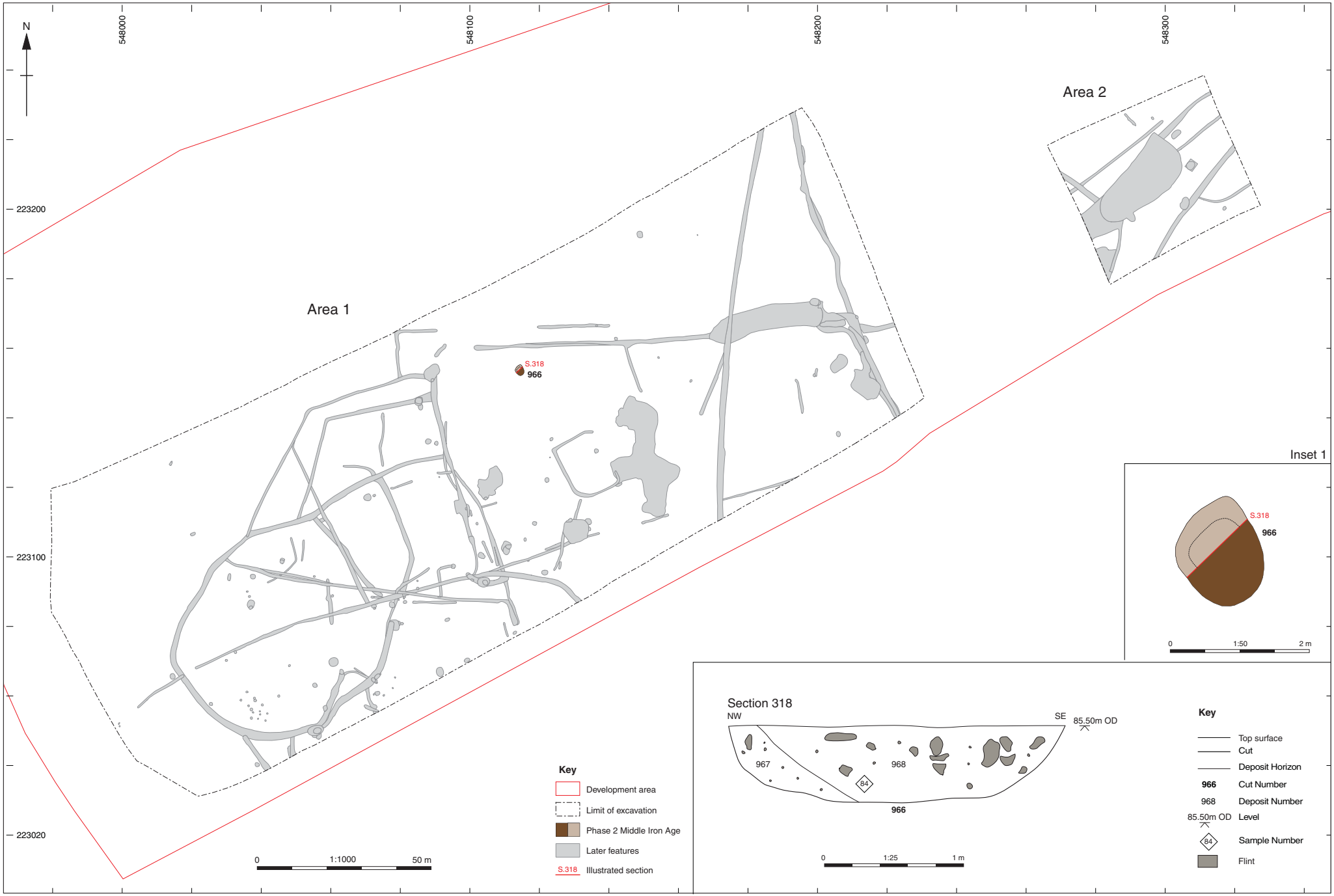


Figure 5: Area 1, Phase 2

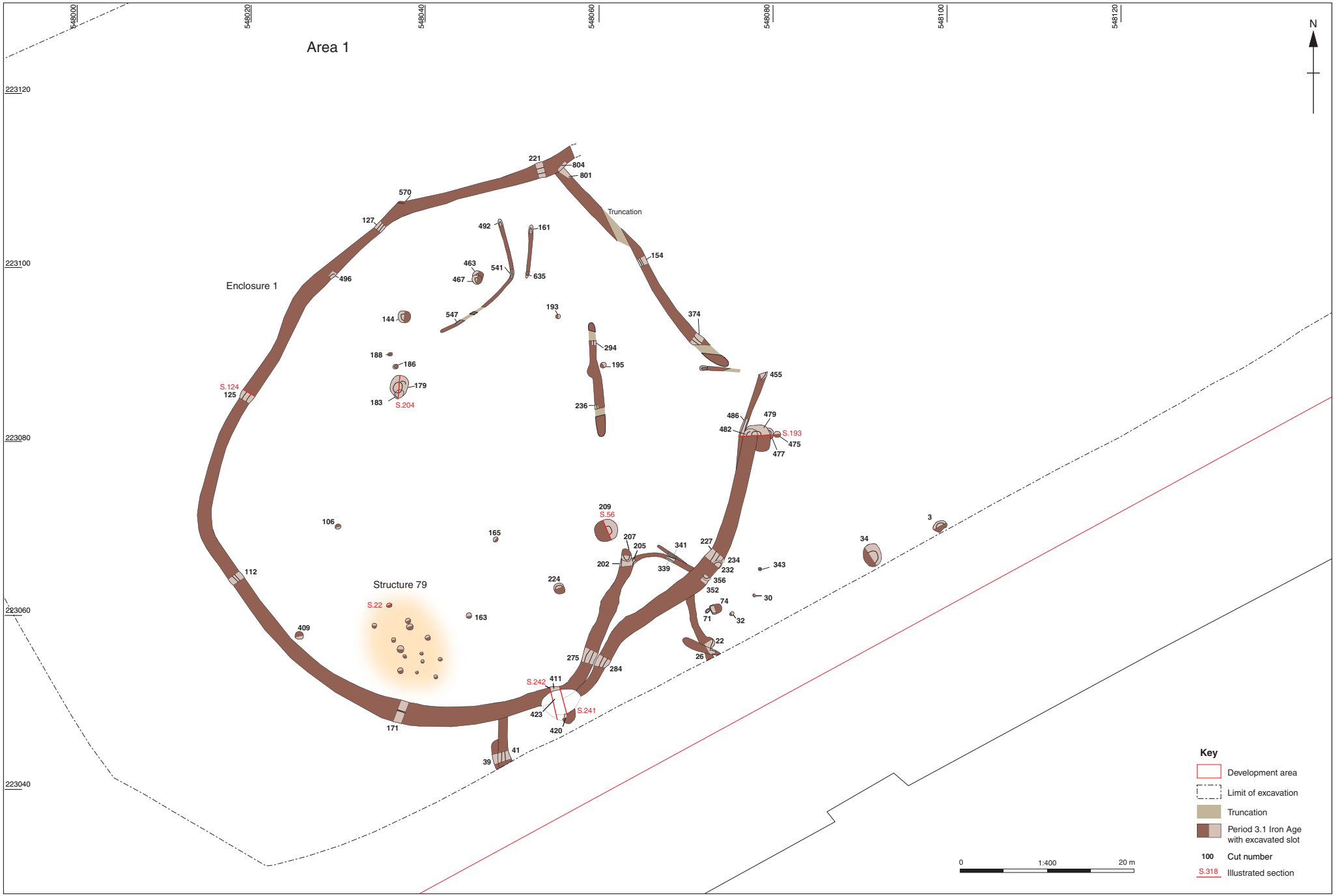


Figure 6a: Phase 3.1, Area 1, plan

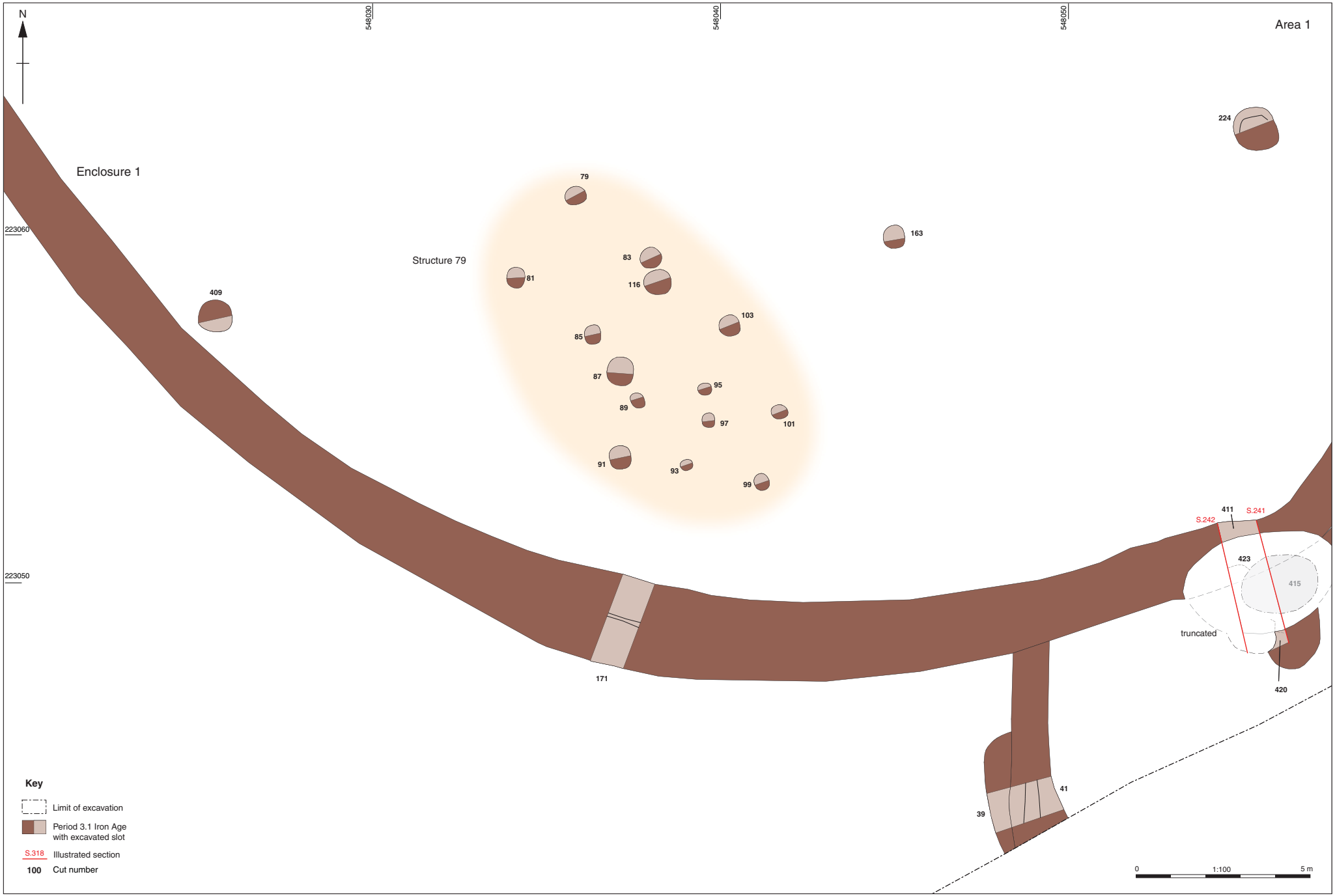


Figure 6b: Period 3.1, Area 1, detail of Structure 79,

Figure 6c: Phase 3.2 Area 1, plan

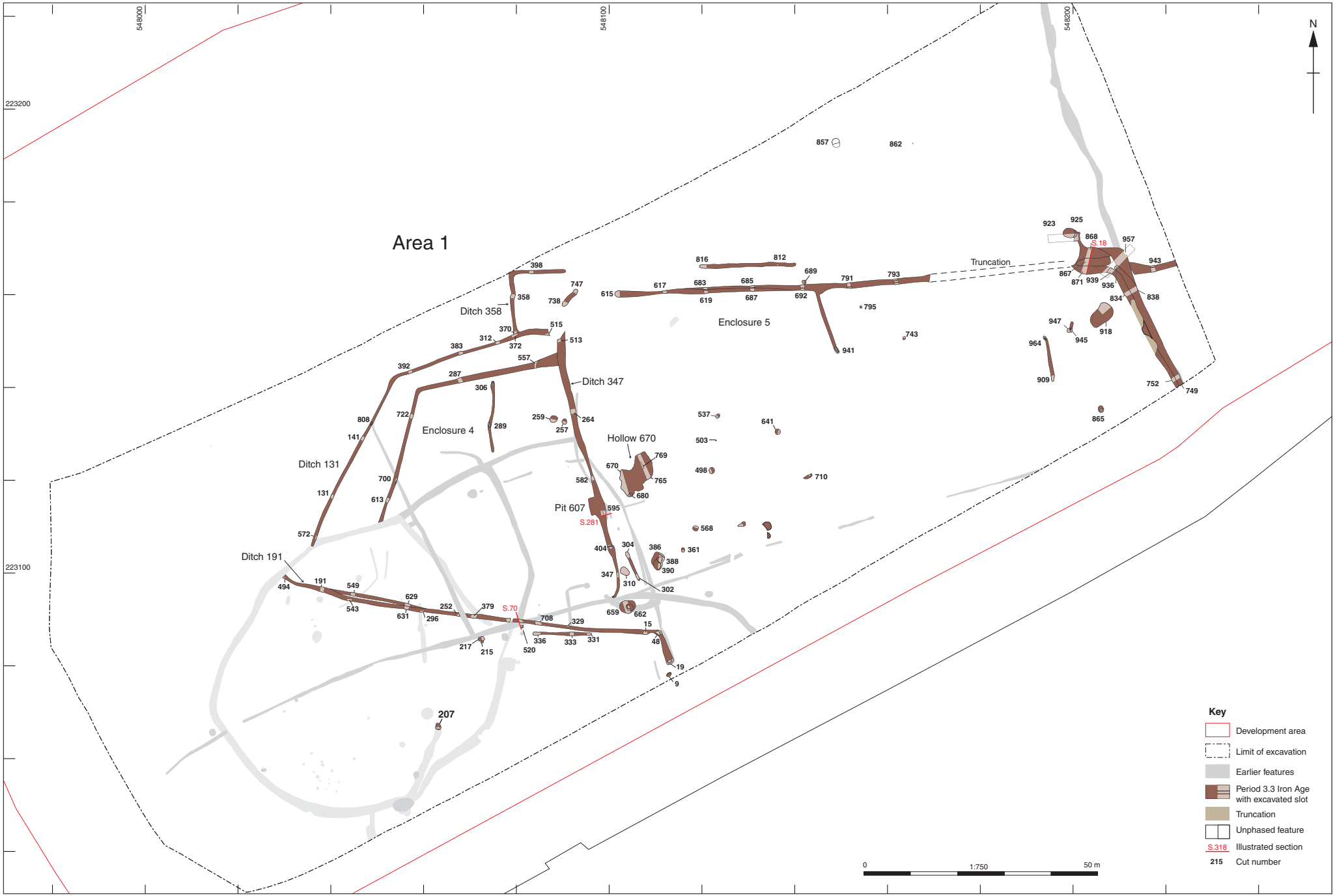


Figure 6d Phase 3.3 Area 1, overview plan of features

Figure 6e: Phase 3.3 Area, detailed plan of Enclosures 3, 4 and 5

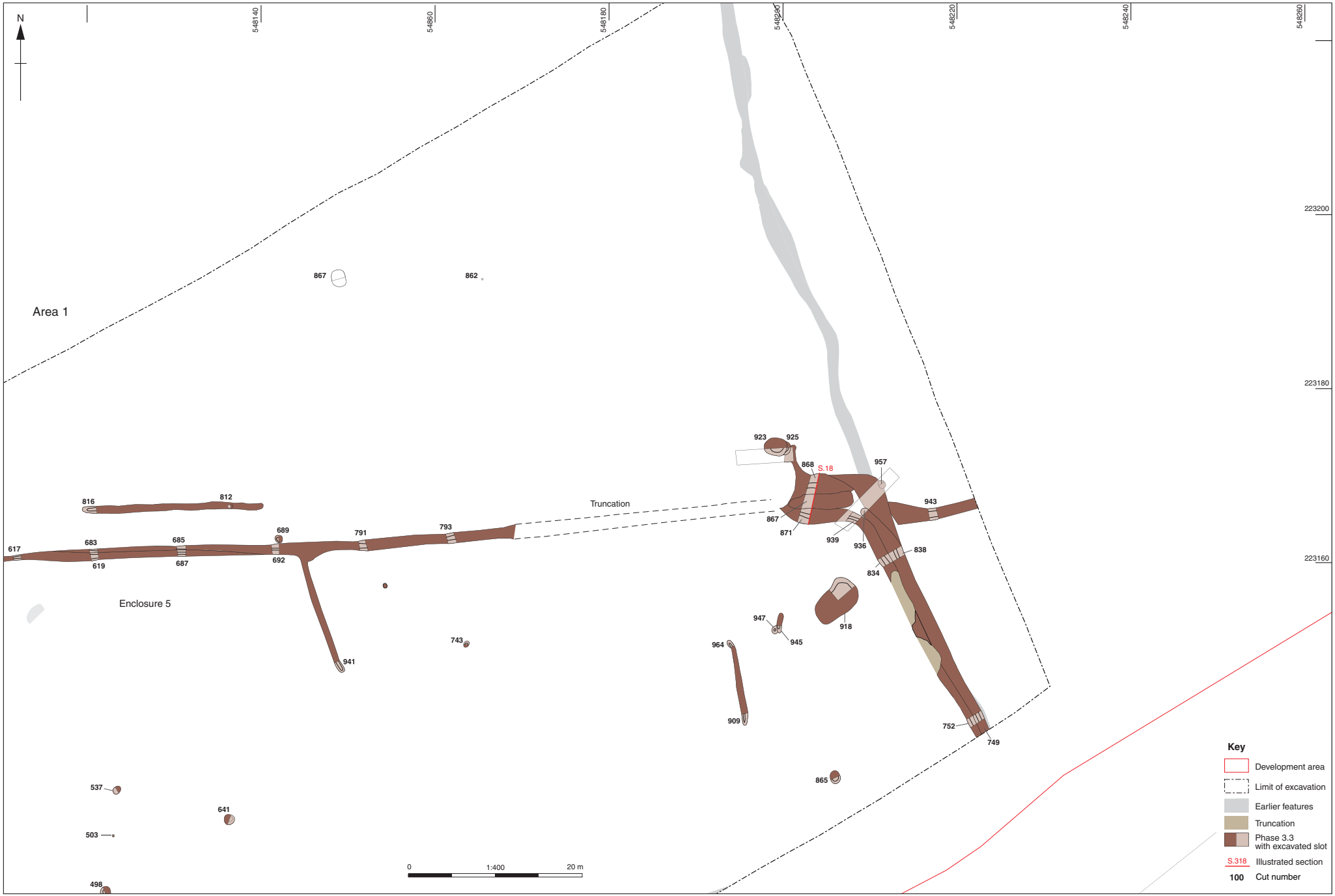


Figure 6f: Phase 3.3, Area 1, detail plan of eastern features

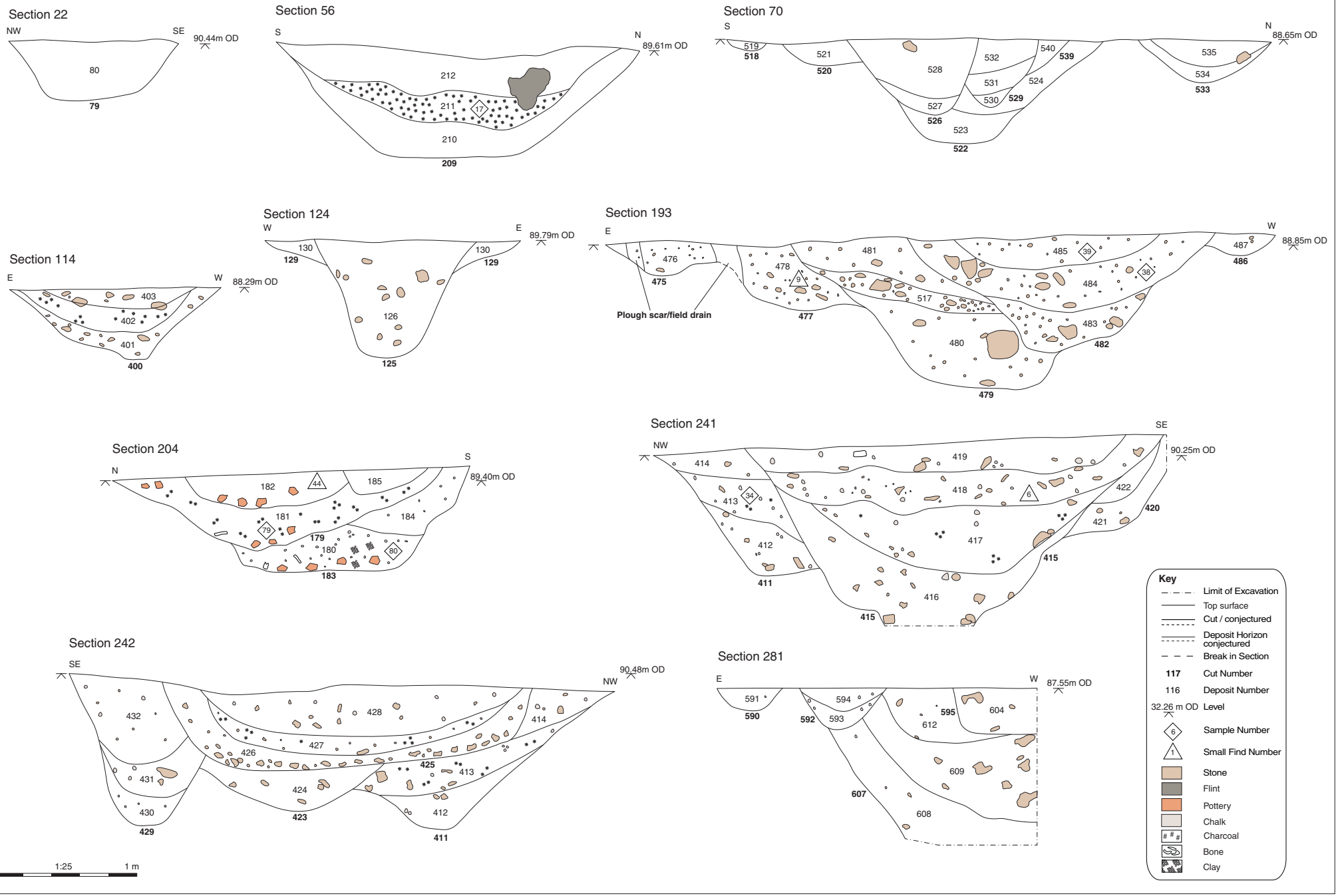


Figure 7: Selected sections, Area 1, phase 3

Figure 8a: Phase 4, Area 1, overview plan

Figure 8b: Phase 4, Area 1, detail plan of Hollows 574 and 831

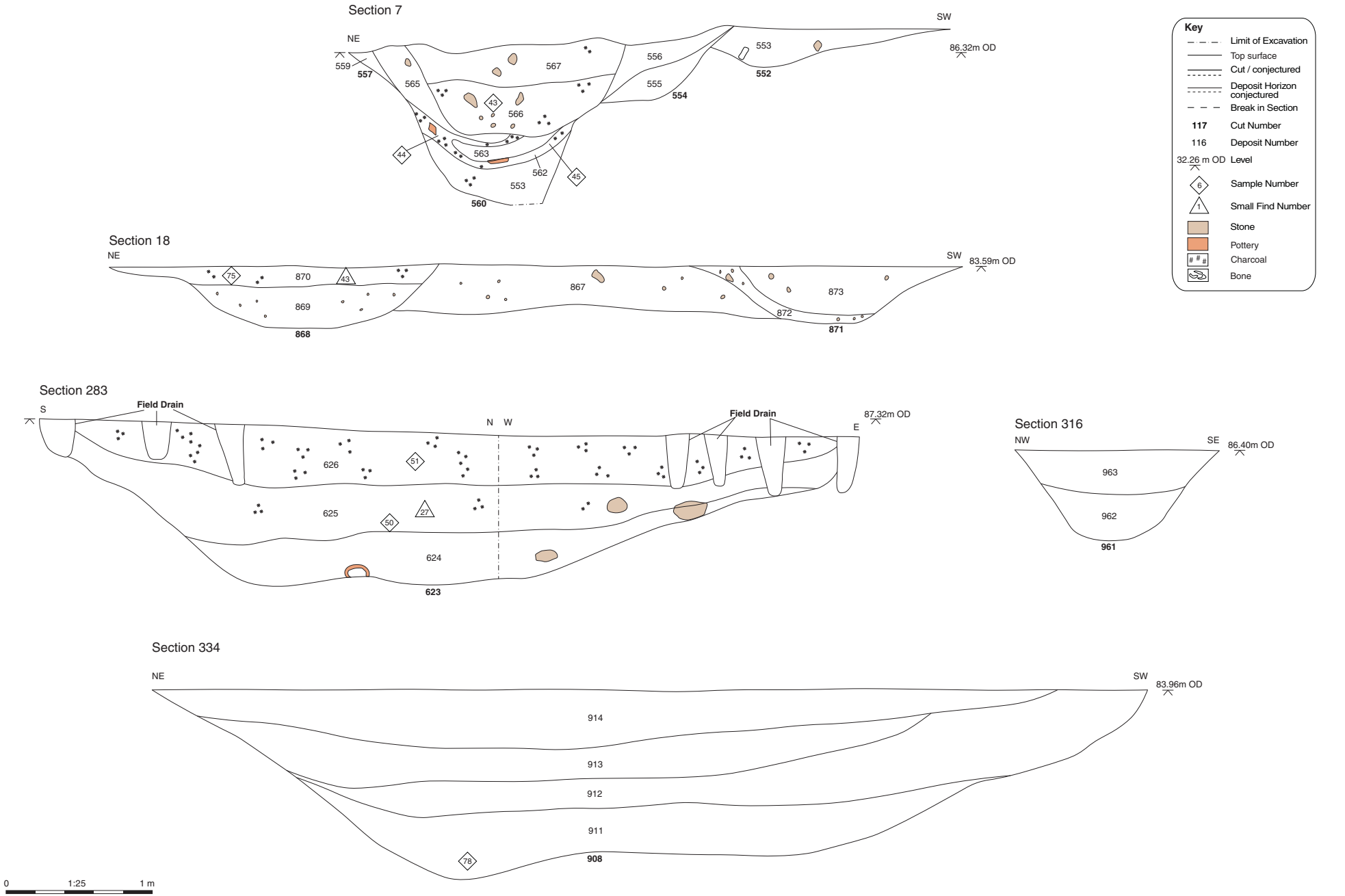


Figure 9: Selected sections, Area 1, phase 4

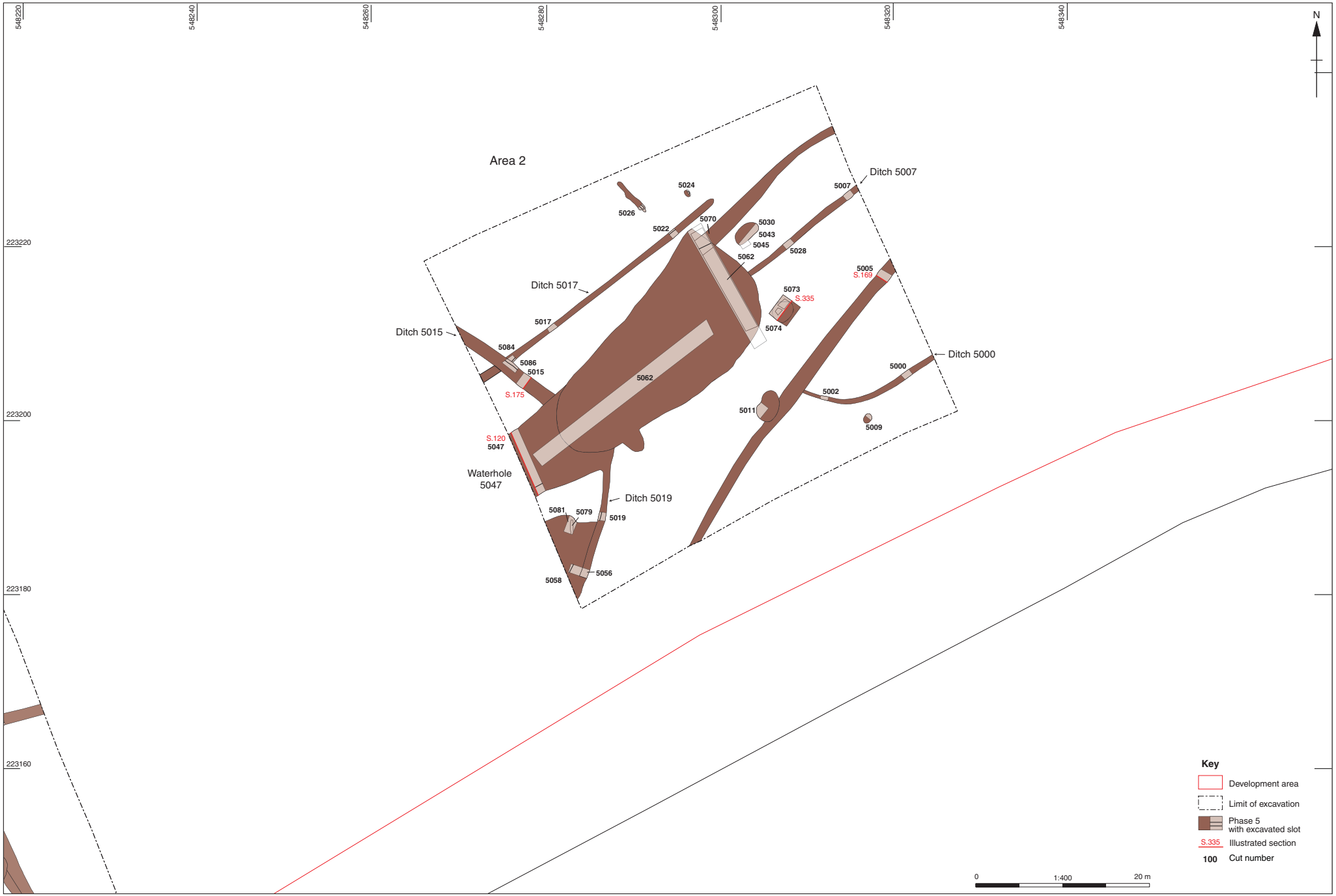


Figure 10: Phase 5 Area 2, Detail plan

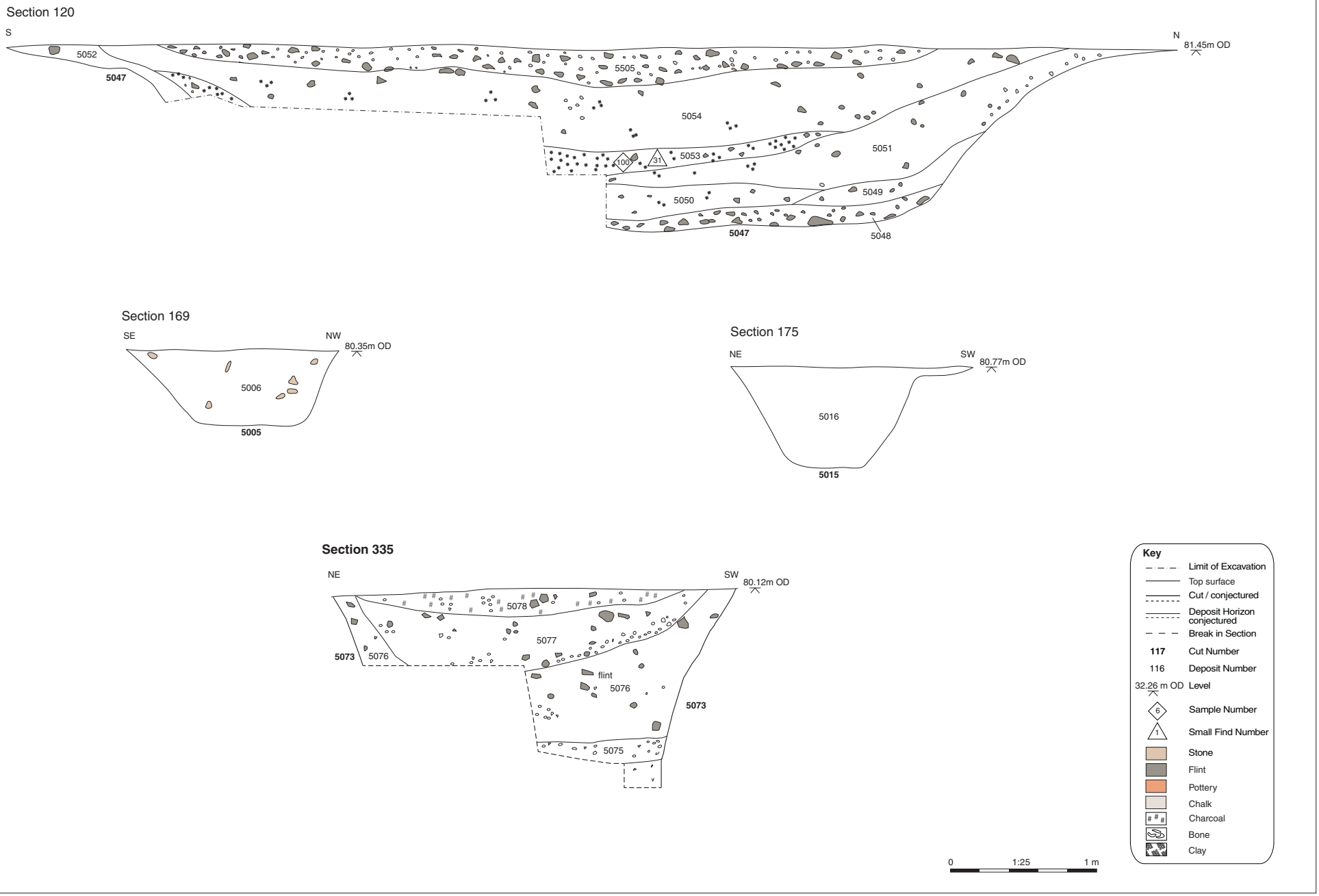


Figure 11: Selected sections, Area 2, phase 5

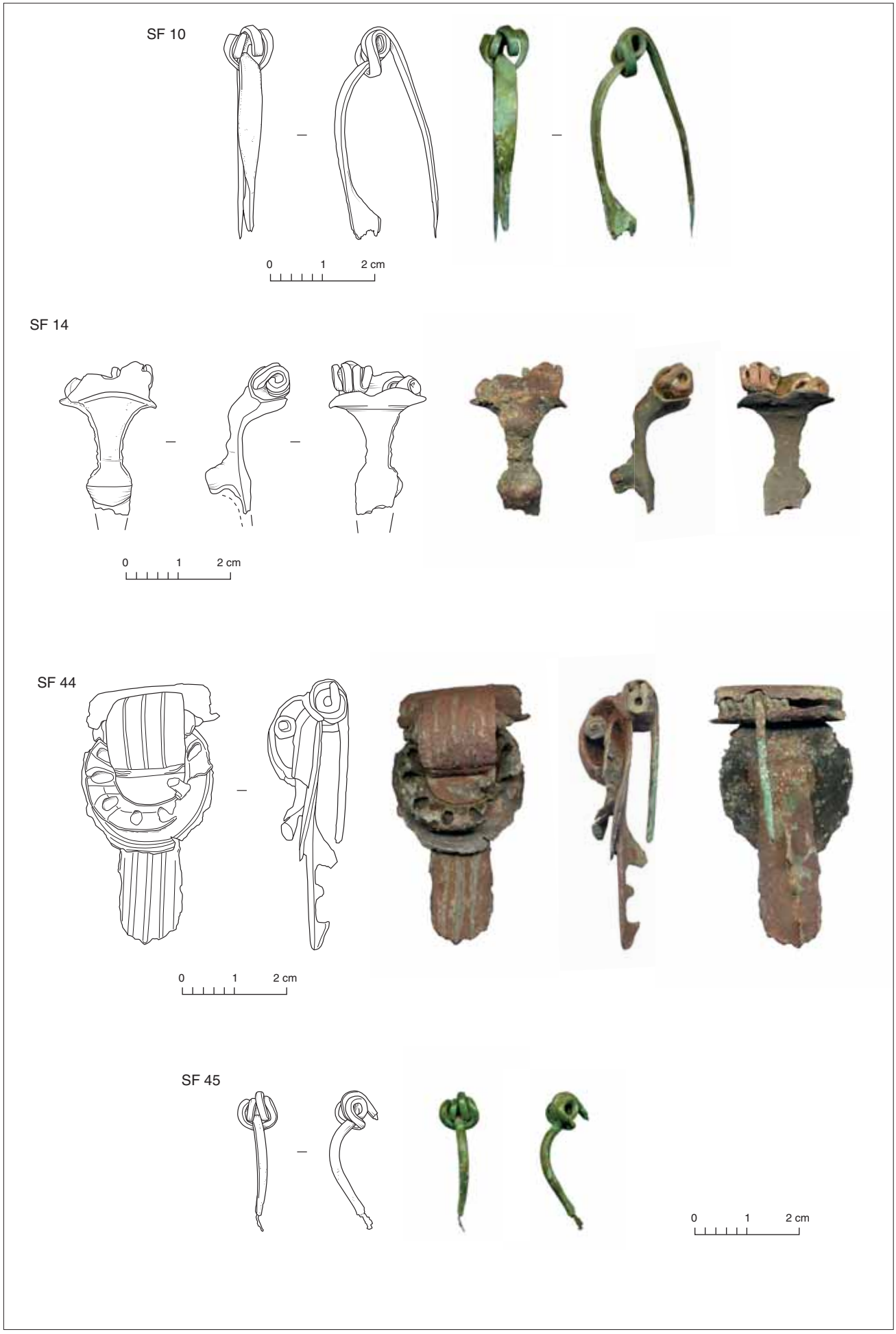


Figure 12: Copper alloy artefacts

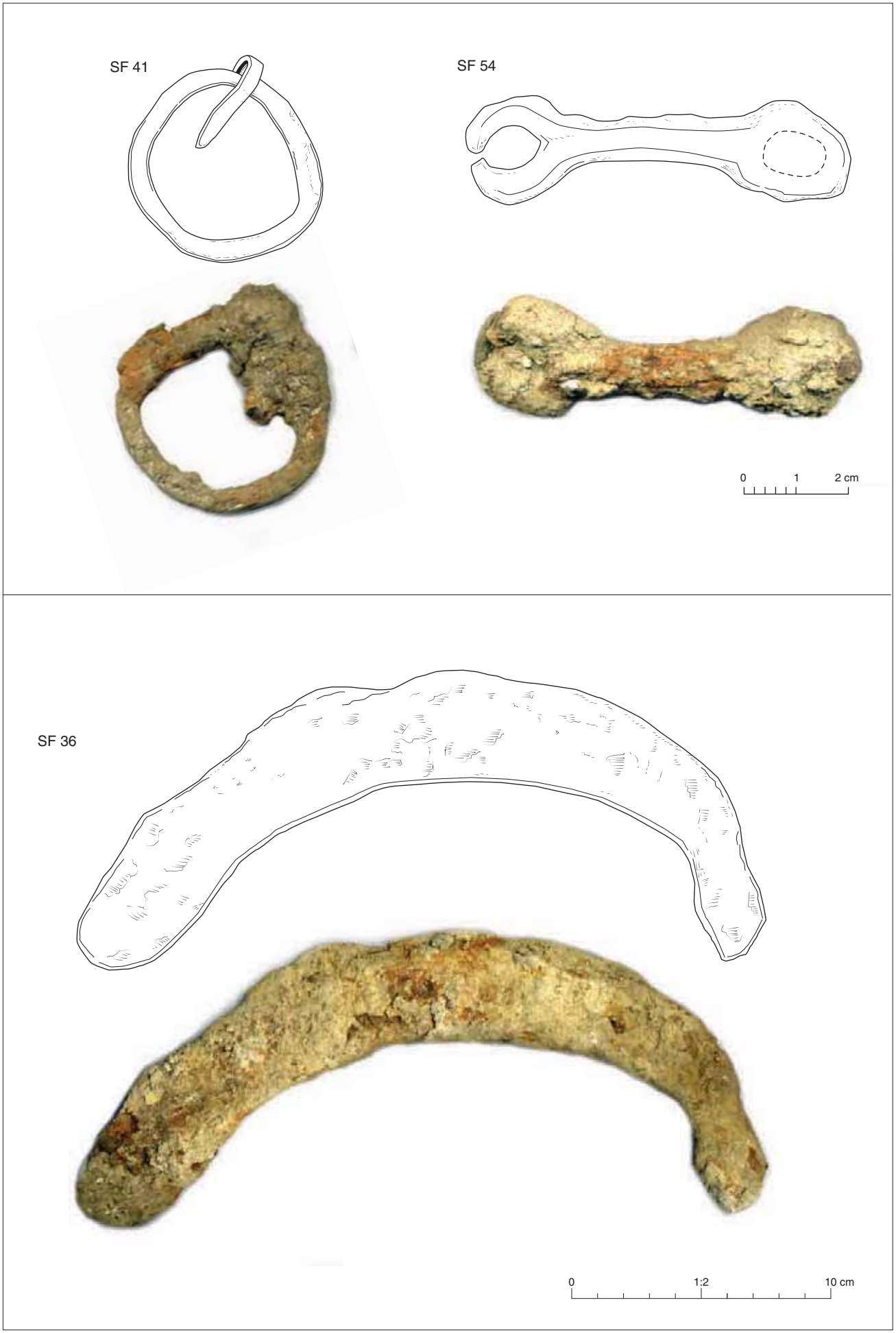


Figure 13: Iron artefacts

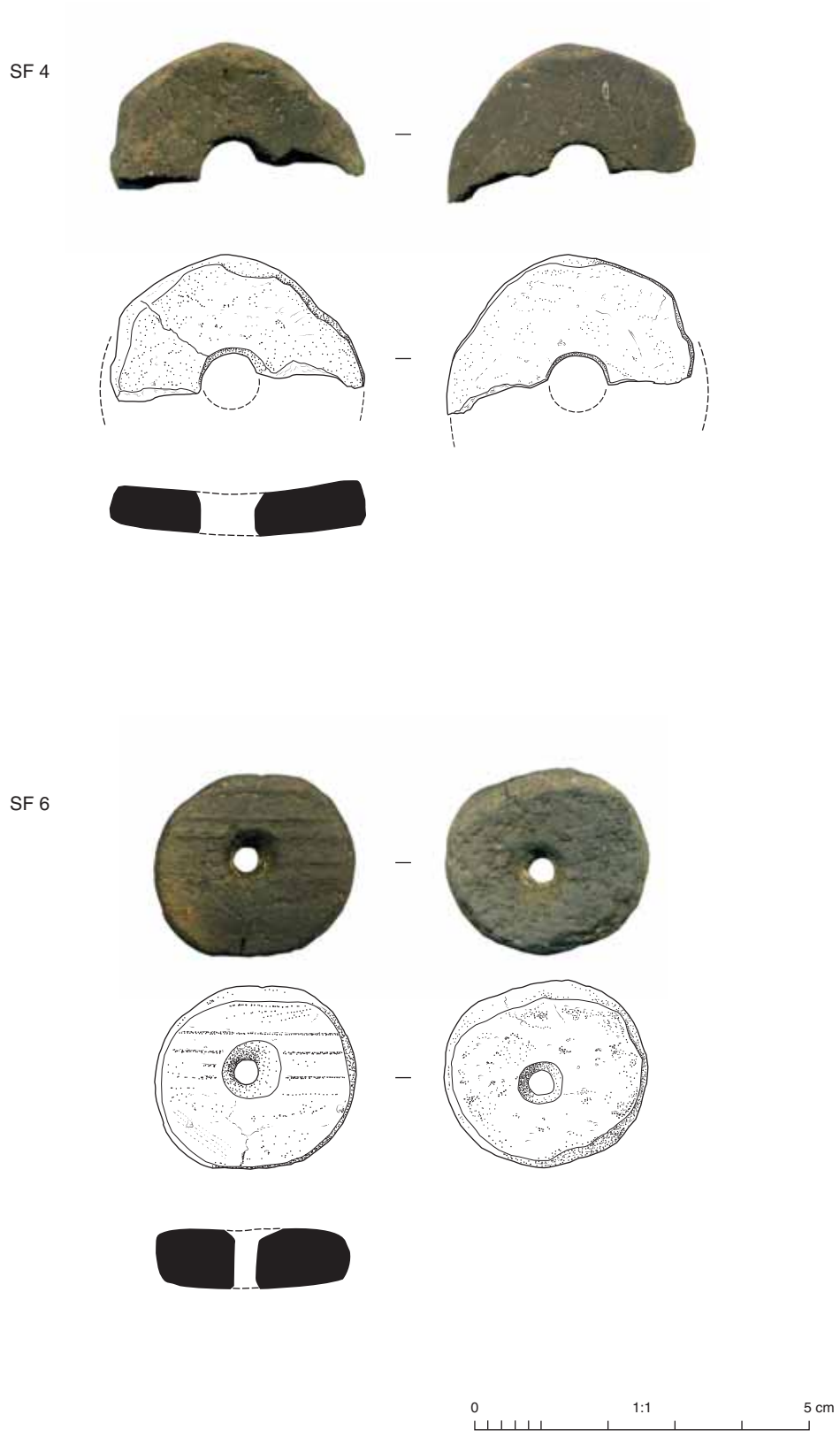


Figure 14: Spindle whorls

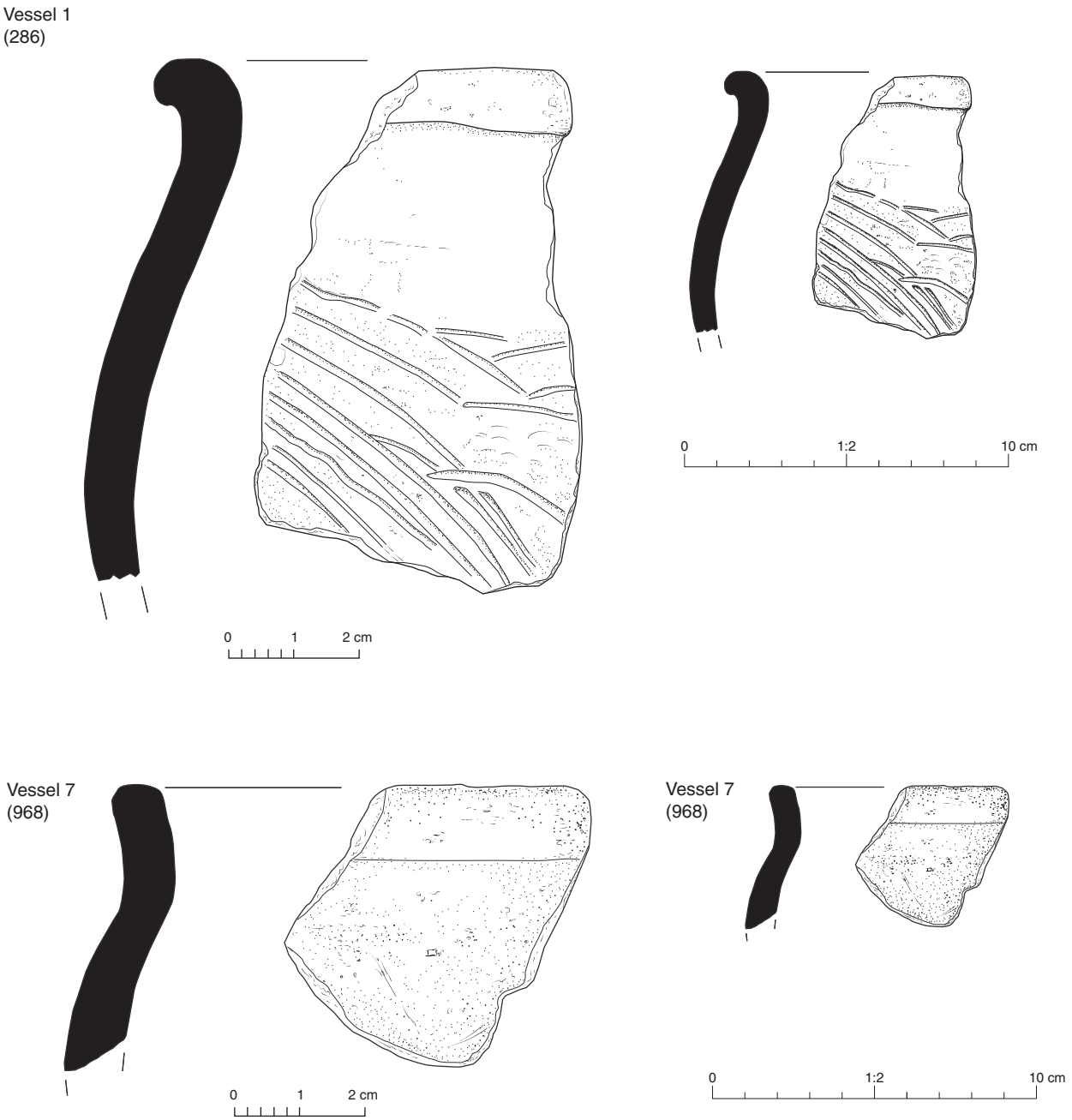


Figure 15: Prehistoric pottery

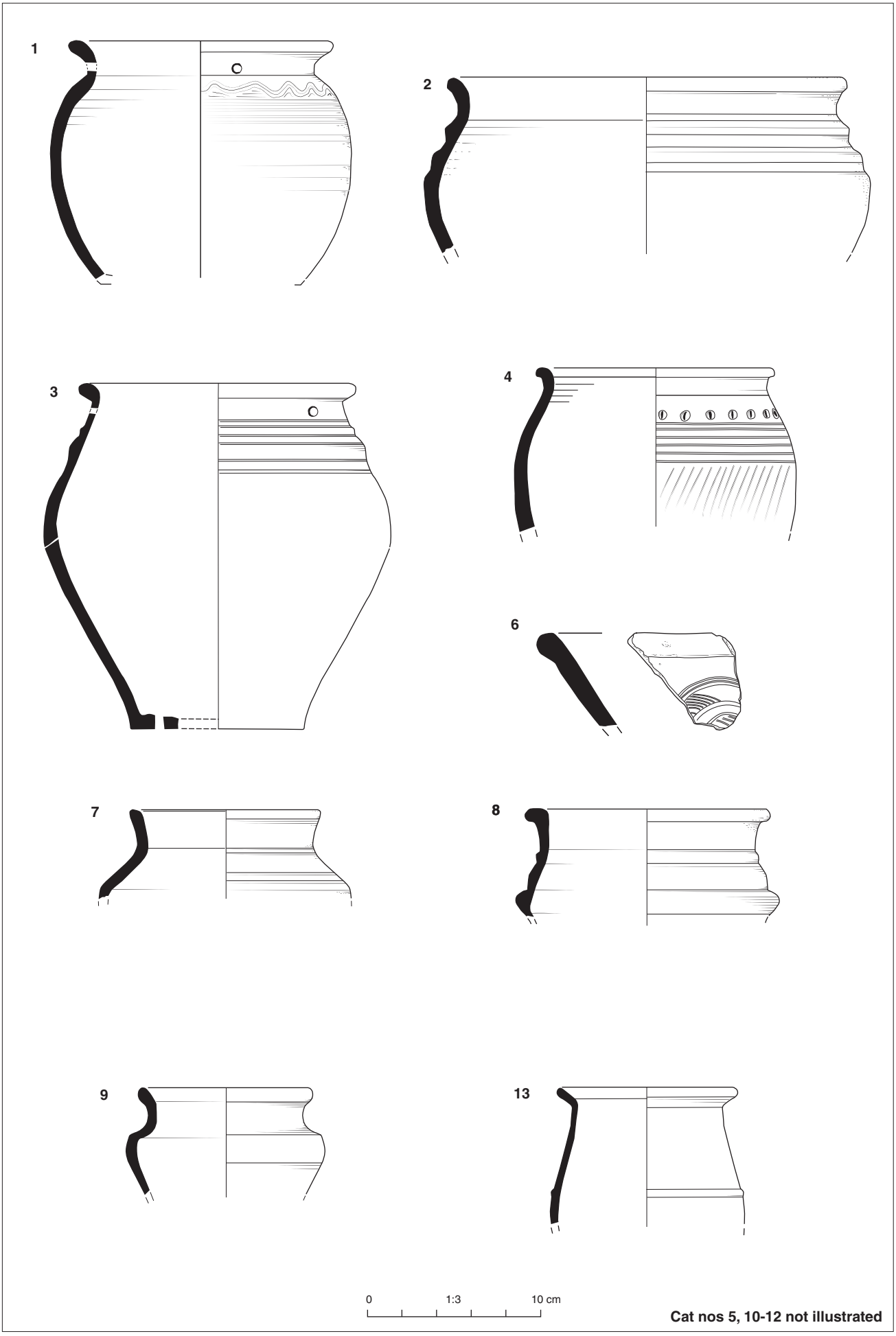


Figure 16a: LIA/Roman pottery illustrations (Cat nos 1-4, 6-9 and 13)

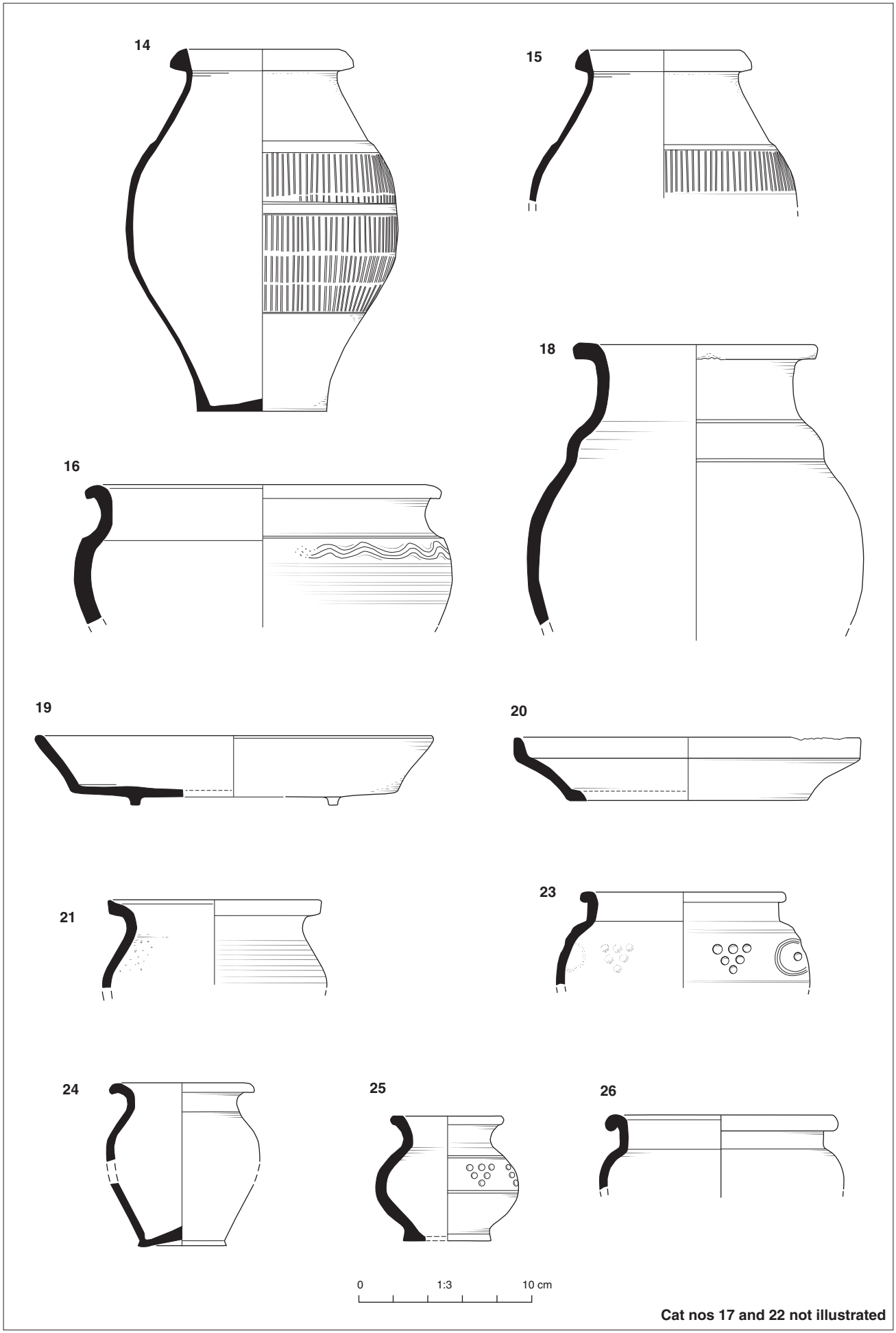


Figure 16b: LIA/Roman pottery illustrations (Cat nos 14-16, 18-21 and 23-26)

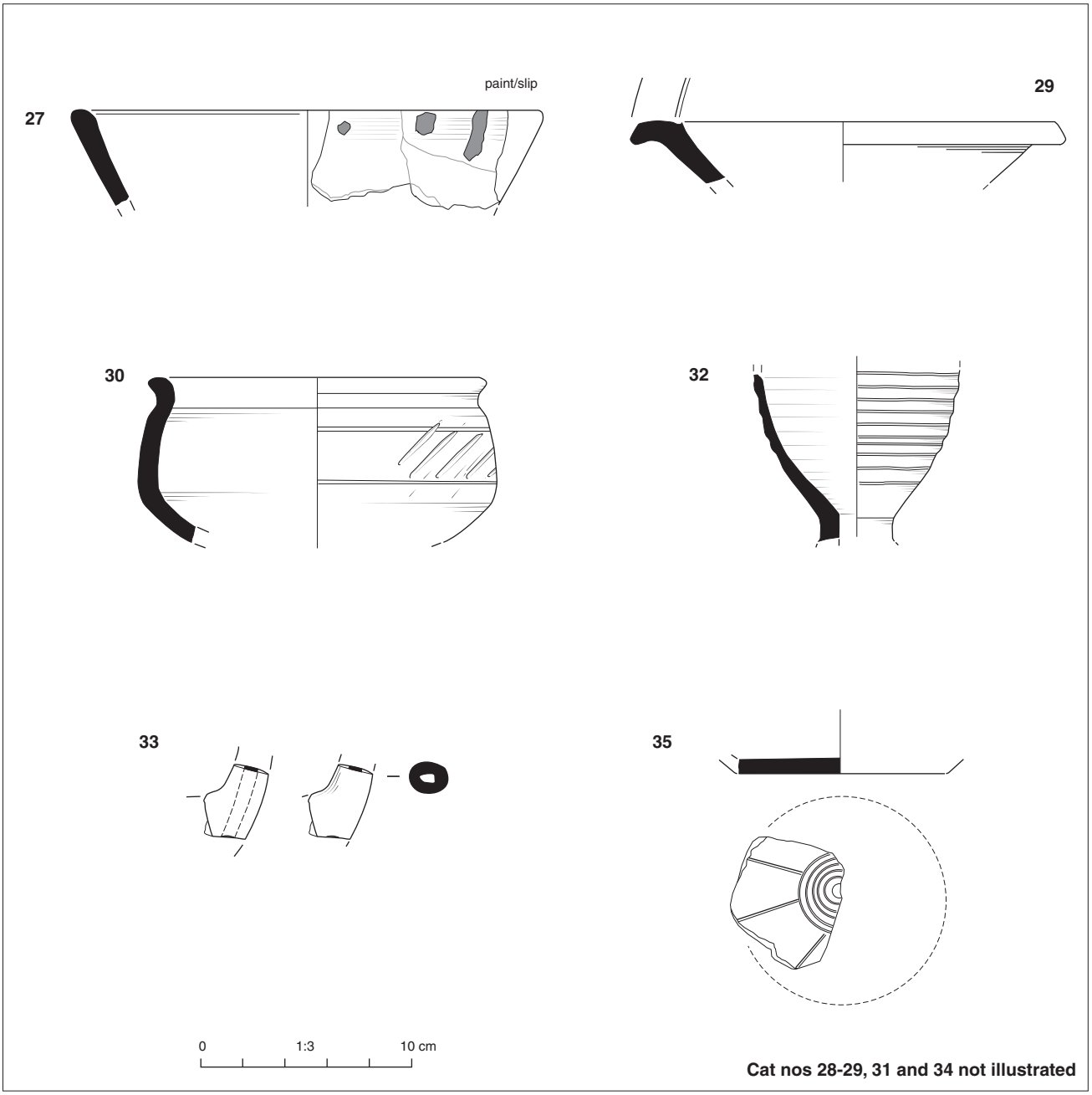


Figure 16c: LIA/Roman pottery illustrations (Cat nos 27, 29-30, 32-33 and 35)

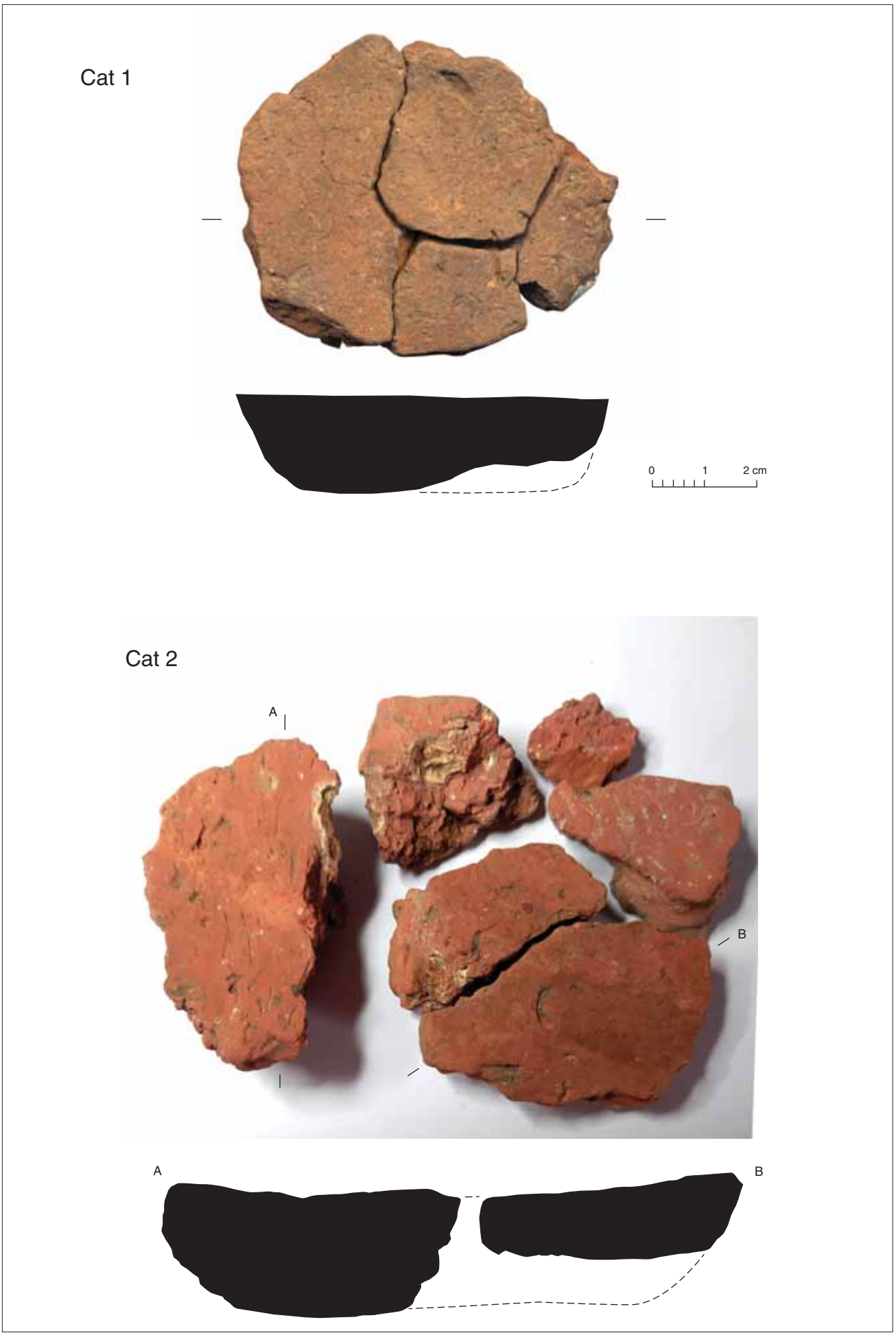


Figure 17a: Fired clay (cat nos 1-2)

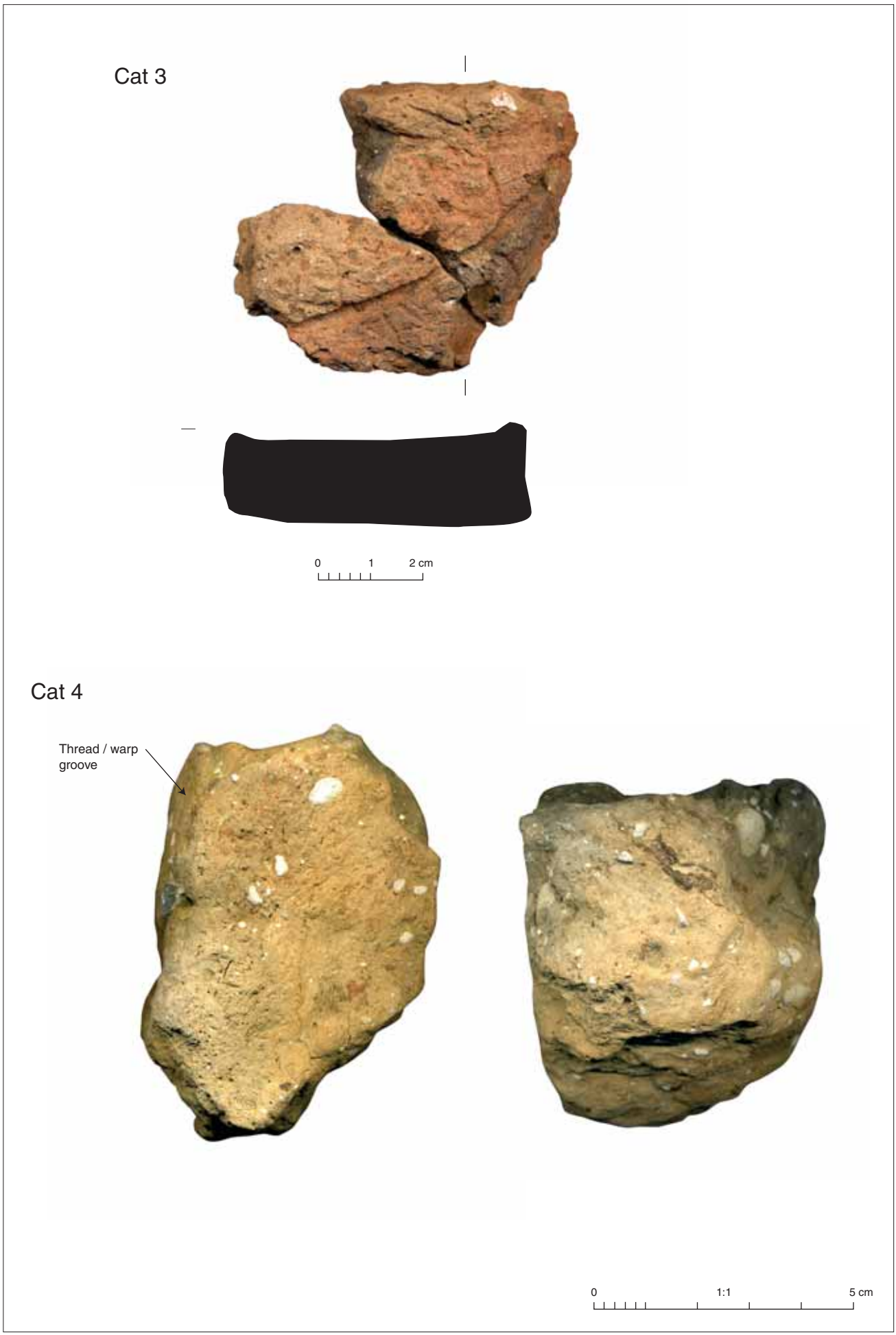


Figure 17b: Fired clay (cat nos 3-4)

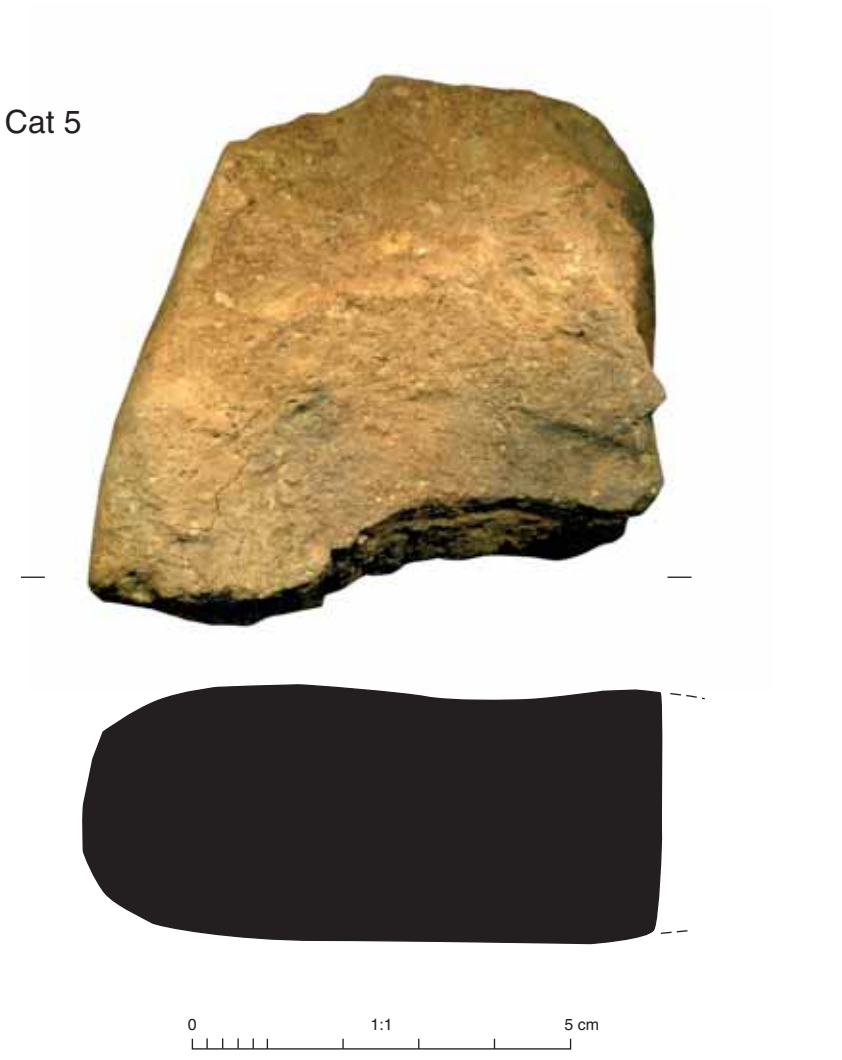
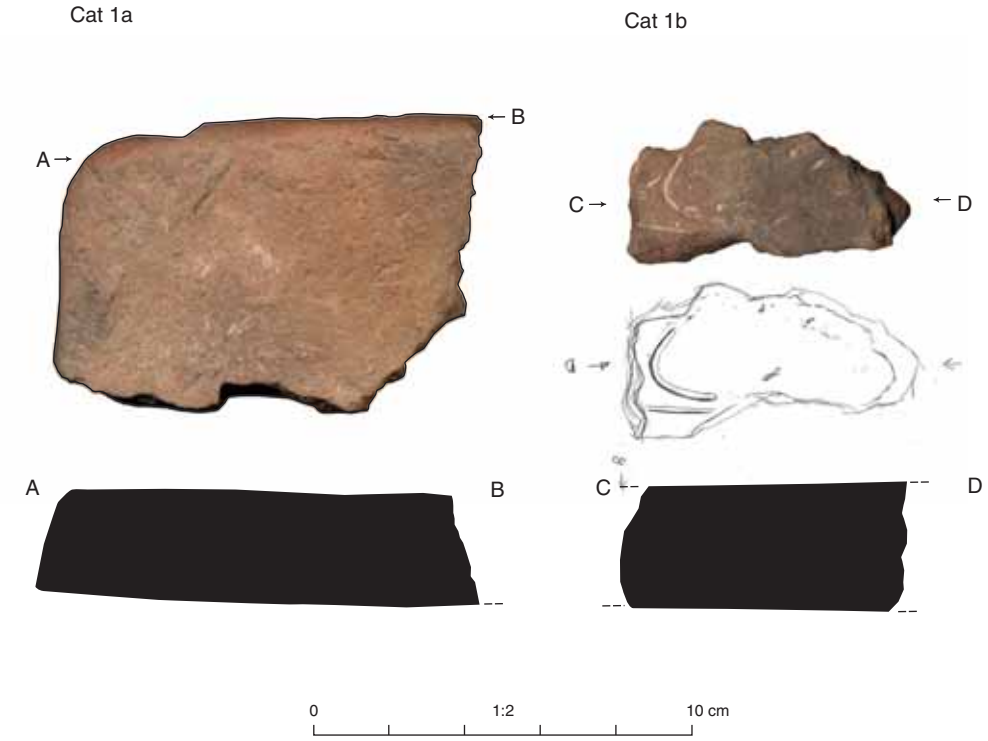


Figure 17c: Fired clay (cat nos 5-6)



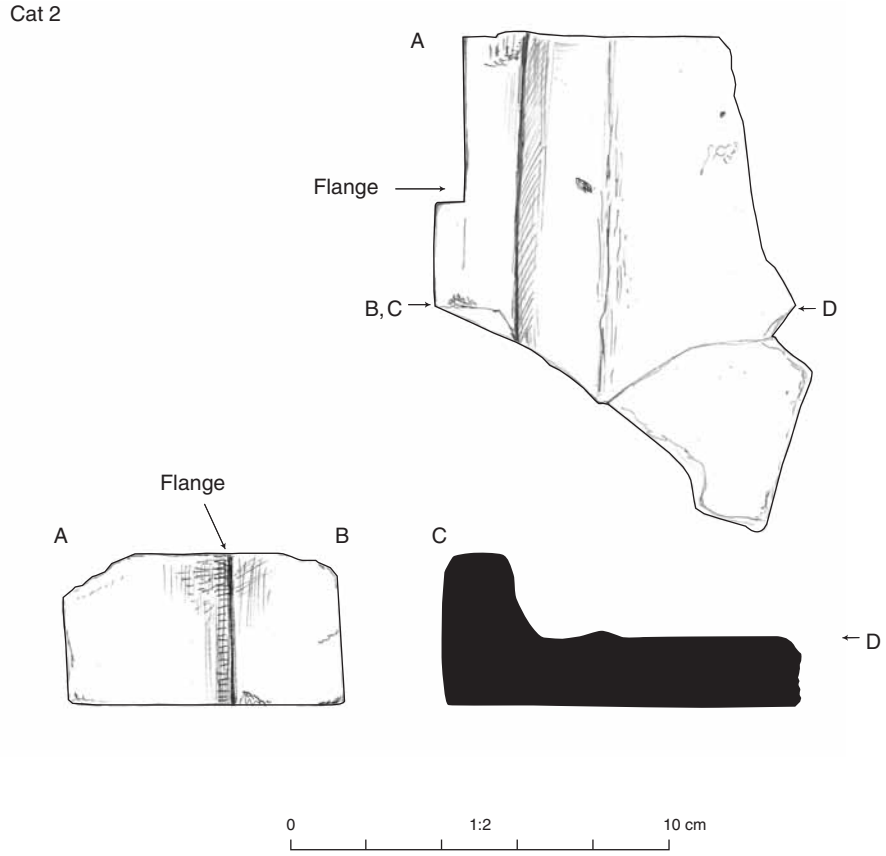


Figure 18a: CBM (Cat nos 1-2)

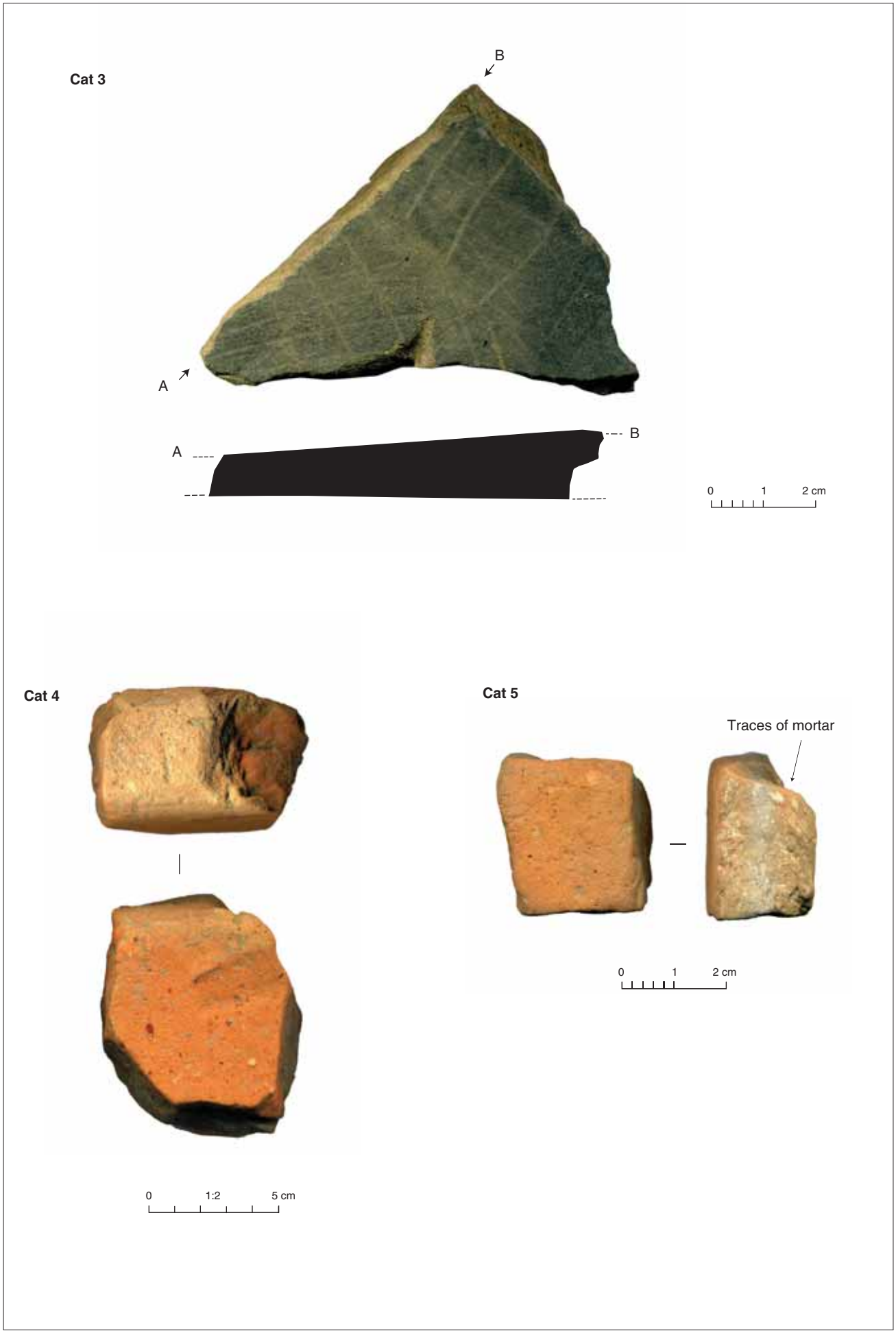
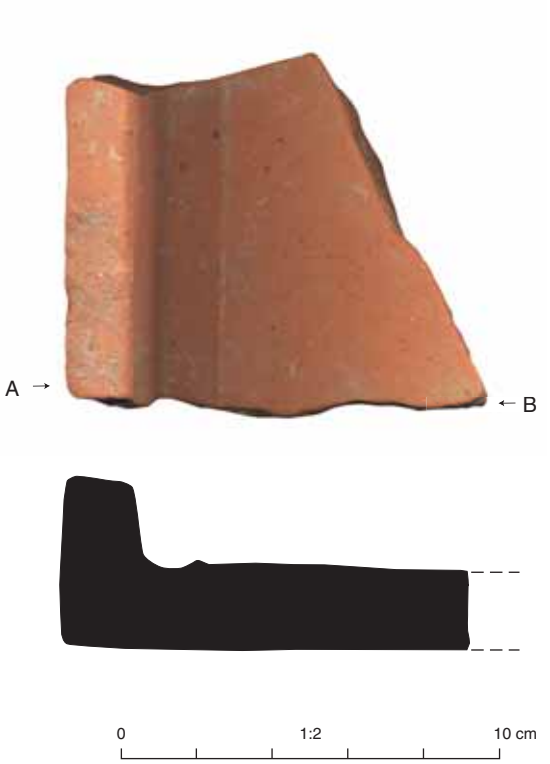


Figure 18b: CBM (Cat nos 3-5)

Cat 6



Cat 7

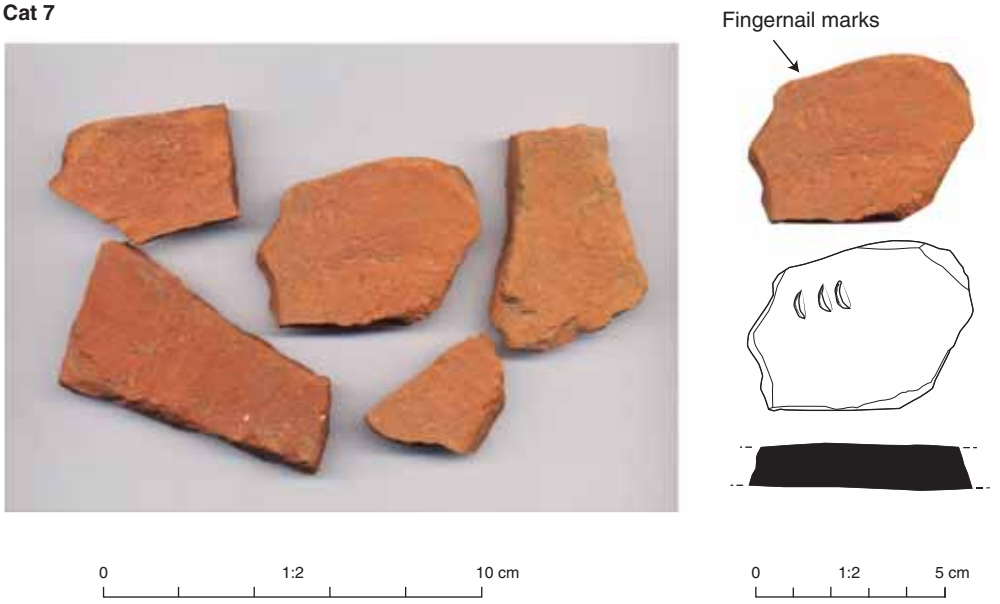


Figure 18c: CBM (Cat nos 6-7)

Plate 1: View of site, looking north-west

Plate 2: Aerial view of Area 1

Plate 3: Aerial view of Area 2

Plate 4: Ditch **125**, Enclosure 1, Area 1, looking north-east

Plate 5: Pottery at base of ditch **227**, Enclosure 1, Area 1, looking north-east

Plate 6: Structure 79, Area 1, looking south-west

Plate 7: Structure 79 and Enclosure 1, Area 1, aerial view

Plate 8: Ditch **261**, Enclosure 2, Area 1, looking north

Plate 9: Pit **197**, Area 1, looking west

Plate 10: Ditch **600**, Enclosure 6, Area 1, looking south-east

Plate 11: Skeleton 975, Aera 1, looking north-east

Plate 12: Watering hole **623**, Area 1, looking west

Plate 13: Ditches **834, 838** and Pit **843**, Area 1, looking north-west

Plate 14: Hollow **574**, Area 1, looking south-east

Plate 15: Ditch **5070** and watering hole **5062**, Area 2, looking south-east

Plate 16: Watering hole **5047**, Area 2, looking west

Plate 17: Area 1, site conditions, looking south-east

Plate 18: Watering hole **623/782**, Area 1, site conditions, looking south-west

Plate 19: Excavation conditions in Area 2, looking north

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