Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment

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Prepared by:	Tom Collie (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Tom Phillips (Post-Excavation Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (OAE Regional Manager)
Signature:	

.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Written by Tom Collie MA

With contributions from Katie Anderson MA, Sue Anderson MPhil MCIfA, Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Anna Booth MA PhD, Matthew Brudenell PhD, Sam Corke BSc, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons), Rachel Fosberry HNC ACIfA, Hayley Foster MA PhD, Laura James, Ted Levermore BA, Mairead Rutherford MSc, Simon Timberlake PhD and Denis Sami PhD,

Illustrations by David Brown BA

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Summary

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

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

Phase 2 represented initial occupation (Latest Iron Age and Early Romano-British) and was restricted to the western half of Area 3. Four roundhouse eaves drip gullies were uncovered alongside smaller structures, indicated by smaller ring-gullies and postholes.

There was an increase in activity during Phase 3 (Early – Mid Romano-British). In Area 2B, three identifiable enclosure systems were discovered alongside a north to south running track/droveway. In Area 3, the roundhouses were replaced by enclosures and track/droveways alongside structures and numerous pits and postholes. Seven identifiable enclosures were identified, which all shared similar orientations, whilst a track/droveway crossed Area 3 in a broadly east to west orientation. Four identifiable groups of post and stake holes were also encountered, indicating the presence of structures. Additionally, two large spreads of dumped domestic waste were located towards the middle of the area, as well as a myriad of small and large pits. The ceramic evidence suggests a peak in the Mid-Roman period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, continuing to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD.

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

decrease in activity on site. In Area 2A, a series of enclosures was formed for the first time. In Area 3, a rectilinear ditch system was formed, truncating smaller enclosures and structures from Phase 3.

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Between September 2017 and March 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk (Fig. 1; TM 1255 7461).

1.1.2 The excavation was commissioned by Drax Power Ltd in compliance with Development Consent Order (DCO) 2015, Scheduled 2.9. Previous work in the form of a trial trench evaluation was undertaken in 2017 (Gilmour 2017) which demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains on the proposed site. As such, a brief was set by Rachael Abraham outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for Stage 3 was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Brudenell 2017).

1.1.3 The first part of archaeological investigation was undertaken between 25th September and the 22nd October 2017 in the southern part of the development scheme, along the proposed cable route corridor. Previous trenched evaluation in this area had identified a series of Romano-British features, including a possible oven and various boundary ditches. Two small areas of excavation were required (Area 2a and 2b), revealing Romano-British field enclosures and ditched field systems.

1.1.4 The second stage of work was undertaken between 6th November 2017 and 20th March 2018, on an area of arable land totalling 1.53ha in the north-eastern corner of the site (Area 3). The excavations were initially focused on a burnt mound (Area 3a; 0.21ha) and an area of Romano-British settlement activity (Area 3b; 0.95ha) revealed during the trench evaluation (Gilmour 2017). These were subsequently joined, with the excavation extended in the south-west to reveal the full core of the settlement. The features revealed during the excavation included a Bronze Age pond, an early Romano-British settlement with associated roundhouses, broadly contemporary rectilinear field system and accompanying temporary structures. Small scale medieval pitting activity was present thereafter, along with a large post-medieval ditch effectively dividing the excavation area unequally into two.

1.1.5 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, specifically The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The excavation areas are located to the east of the A140, on the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk, on flat agricultural ground, at a height of approximately 48m OD.

1.2.2 Area 2 (centred TM 12688 74259) was located in the south of the development area. It was bordered by Castleton Way to the south and farmland to the north, east and west. It was divided into two small areas (Area 2a and 2b), totalling 0.45ha (Area 2a covered 0.226ha and Area 2b encompassed 0.225ha).

1.2.3 Area 3 (centred TM 13186 75002) was located in the north-east corner of the development area and totalled 1.53ha. It was bordered by Potash Lane to the west, farmland to the south and by factories and industrial units to the north and east.

1.2.4 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Crag Group Bedrock - Sand. Superficial deposits comprise Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html accessed 20th April 2018).

1.3 Archaeological background

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

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Stray worked flint artefacts have been found within the wider landscape surrounding the site, including a scraper, a hand axe (HER: **EYE 128**) a polished flint axe (HER: **YAX 007**) and an arrowhead (Gilmour 2017). Archaeological evaluation trenches at Area 3 revealed the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound surrounding a large natural pond feature (Gilmour 2017). At the time it was tentatively dated to the Early Bronze Age and was associated with pits and a large spread of burnt flint, most of which was residual in Roman features. The burnt mound was found immediately below the plough-soil and was associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint covering an area of *c*. 144m^2.

1.3.3 A recent evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (HER: EYE 123; Stocks-Morgan 2015, 26-27). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metalling in the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes.

1.3.4 Further prehistoric remains have also been revealed at excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye (HER: EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin 2012: 23-29; EYE 094, Craven 2012: 20-21). These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and Late Bronze Age settlement remains.

Romano-British

1.3.5 The site lies to the east of the A140, the line of which follows the route of the Pye Road (**BRM 011**); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley. Stage 2 evaluation works revealed two areas of Roman activity at the site (Gilmour 2017). The first included a possible kiln or oven flue, potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small

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

1.3.6 Romano-British remains are now known from recent evaluation works on Eye Airfield (**YAX 041**, Kwiatkowska 2018), located between the two areas of investigation of this project, to the north of Area 2. The evaluation identified remains of a possible small, rural Roman farmstead and a field division system.

1.3.7 In the wider landscape Roman pottery and metalwork have been recovered to the west and north-west of the site (HER: **YAX 002**, **YAX 005**, **YAX 006**; TDE 004; TDE 017). Excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield, have also revealed a sequence of Late Roman occupation beginning in the 3rd century and lasting through to the 5th century (HER: EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin 2012: 29-31; EYE 094, Craven 2012: 22-33). The evidence recorded indicates Roman settlement within a field system, based upon and respecting two natural hollows.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.8 A major Early Anglo-Saxon settlement with an associated cemetery is known from archaeological investigations around Hartismere High School, *c*. 1km east-south-east of Area 2B (HER: EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin, 2012: 31-51), and land in the south-eastern part of Eye Airfield (HER: EYE 123, Stocks-Morgan 2015). The Hartismere site has been subject to excavation, revealing a swathe of sunken featured buildings (SFBs), post-built structures and pits. The associated cemetery area was identified by metal detector finds of Early Saxon brooches, with trial trenching subsequently identifying three graves and a horse burial (Stocks-Morgan 2015: 27-28). An Early Saxon small long brooch was found during metal detecting to the south-east of the airfield (HER: **EYE 051**).

1.3.9 Within the wider area, a number of medieval sites are known. The village of Eye (*c*. 2km to the south-east) is mentioned in the Doomsday Book, along with the nearby settlements of Thrandeston, Yaxley and Brome, suggesting they were established settlements by 1086. Eye Castle was built in 1066-71 by William Malet, a Norman baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. His son, Robert, founded the Benedictine Priory of Eye in 1086-7. The village of Yaxley developed along the line of the former Roman road (**BRM 011**) and evidence for the medieval expansion of the village has been found close to the historic core (**YAX 001**, **YAX 020**, **YAX 036**).

1.3.10 Stray finds of medieval pottery and pieces of metalwork have been recovered to the west of the site (HER: **YAX 003**, **YAX 004**), whilst the recent trial trench evaluation *c*. 700m to the north-east revealed ditches suggestive of a small area of 12th century settlement (**YAX 040**, Gilmour 2017). The fills of the ditches yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (**TDE 016**).

Post-medieval

1.3.11 Trial trenching for Stages 1 and 2 of the project revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches (HER: **YAX 035**, Clarke 2014; **YAX 040**, Gilmour 2017). A number of these ditches corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey (Ladd

2014) and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th centuries were recovered.

1.3.12 Recent evaluation works at the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate (**YAX 041**, Kwiatkowska 2018) revealed evidence of post-medieval activity, including a series of post-medieval ditches that corresponded with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, and a system of field boundaries depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The evaluation also uncovered the footings and demolition spread of 'Red Barn'; a former 19th century agricultural building/farm demolished as part of the construction of the airfield in 1942. A further post-medieval boundary was found to the east of the recent evaluation works (HER: **YAX 039**).

1.3.13 Post-medieval remains have also been uncovered within the historic core of Yaxley (HER: **YAX 019**, **YAX 020**, **YAX 036**).

Modern

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

1.3.15 The Eye Railway Branch line, opened in 1867 and dismantled in 1965, extends east to west, to the south of the airfield (HER: **EYE 135**).

1.4 Previous work

1.4.1 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area in 2014 (Bartlett 2014). This identified areas of archaeological potential in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the DCO site. A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the existing field system may have pre-dated the Roman Road (**BRM 011**) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).

1.4.2 The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (**YAX 035**) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Anglo-Saxon, early medieval and post-medieval periods, and an undated pit.

1.4.3 The Stage 2 evaluation (**YAX 040**, Gilmour 2017) was more comprehensive, revealing extensive, if somewhat dispersed, archaeology across the site. This was then more fully revealed in the current excavation (described in this report). Area 2A was positioned over the location of evaluation Trench 41 where two archaeological features were found. Ditch **199** was present along with feature **259**, which had natural clay around its edge that had been altered by intense heat and was thought to represent part of an oven, hearth or kiln structure. Area 2b was positioned over evaluation Trenches 5 and 45 in order to investigate a geophysical survey anomaly in the shape of a curvilinear feature (thus plausibly suggesting the presence of an Iron Age ring gully) and also a ditch (**209**), which contained sherds of pottery dating from both the Roman

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

1.4.4 Area 3 was positioned over evaluation Trenches 76, 77, 80, 84-86 and 89. Investigations within Trench 77 revealed the presence of a large pond area. Immediately north of this trench, on the field surface itself, lay evidence of a burnt mound, which spread out over an area measuring approximately 25m in diameter. These mounds are generally attributed to the Bronze Age period and contain large quantities of burnt flint and charcoal. They are commonly discovered near to sources of water. Collectively, both the pond and the burnt flint scatter indicated the presence of Bronze Age remains. Investigations within Trenches 76, 80, 84-86 and 89 showed evidence of Romano-British features in the form of ditches and pits. Their proximity to both the pond and indeed the Roman road that closely follows the route of the modern day A140 (situated *c*. 450m away to the west) suggested at the very least a form of land management system occurring here and at best, the possibility of some form of settlement. It has already been mentioned that there was a great deal of evidence for Roman activity in Eye, with Roman finds and archaeological features having been found at Hartismere High School situated a few miles to the east as well as Hartismere Hospital nearby. The evaluation trenches located within the limits of Area 3 indicated the possibility of widespread archaeological remains that pointed to continual settlement or human activity dating from the Bronze Age period through to the Romano-British era.

1.4.5 Evidence of early medieval activity was revealed in the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small area of 12th century settlement. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783. Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps.

1.4.6 Other pieces of fieldwork which did not uncover archaeological remains have been undertaken on the airfield (HER: **ESF20841** and **ESF20228**)

1.5 Original research aims and objectives

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

Area and period-specific research aims

Area 2 – Roman

1. What was the nature of Roman activity in Area 2?

2. Was this an area of industrial activity away from the focus of settlement?

Area 3 – Prehistoric, Roman and medieval

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

Regional Research frameworks

1.5.2 The original research aims will be considered, evaluated and updated as part of the assessment process in this report (see Section 6). This will ensure that they contribute to the goals of the following 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); and

Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

1.6 Fieldwork methodology

1.6.1 The methodology followed that detailed in the WSI (Brudenell 2017), resulting in the soil stripping and excavation of an area totalling 1.97ha (Area 2a covering 0.226ha, Area 2b encompassing 0.225ha and Area 3 encompassing 1.53ha). The areas were machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon; whichever was encountered first.

1.6.2 Before spoil stripping occurred a 2m^2 chequerboard grid measuring 12m x 12m was set out across the plough-soil above the burnt mound in Area 3 (Plate 1), immediately due north of evaluation Trench 77 and due south of Trench 87 (see Fig. 7 and WSI, Brudenell 2017). Ten litres of plough-soil from each square was collected and dry-sieved through a 1.5cm mesh to record the weight and density of burnt flint in this horizon.

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

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

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

1.6.6 A total of 165 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features along with six sub-samples taken for pollen assessment, one sample as a monolith tin sample and 15 2L grab samples from waterhole **1733**. The bulk samples each totalled between 10-40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn, Cambridgeshire.

1.6.7 Site conditions were generally poor. Prior to December 2017, site work progressed in very cold, dry conditions, punctuated by episodes of rain and snow flurries. In early 2018, weather conditions deteriorated with persistent heavy rain causing flooding across the clay soils of Area 3. The water table rose within 0.4m of the saturated, stripped ground surface, and large pools of standing water and washed-in silt covered parts of the site. Water-management through machine-cut sumps, dams and pumping made excavation possible, but ground conditions remained extremely poor. Feature visibility was impacted upon, and relationships were difficult to define in excavation. The greatest impact was on the excavation of pond **585** located toward the eastern end of Area 3. This proved impossible to pump out, and therefore hand excavation, sampling and recording was severely restricted.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preliminary phasing of the site is presented below. The phasing is based on a combination of stratigraphy and spatial associations, with dating provided by stratified artefacts, primarily pottery.

2.1.2 Summary descriptions of the features identified, and artefacts recovered, are given in this section supplemented by a context inventory in Appendix A and artefact assessments in Appendix B. Full feature descriptions will be included in the analysis report; the aim here is to characterise the archaeological remains and provide an overview of the results. The composition of deposits (fills of features and layers) were homogenous across the site, comprising un-modified silty clays, typically mid brown or mid grey brown in colour and often difficult to differentiate from the natural geology. Therefore, fill descriptions are kept to a minimum in the feature descriptions below.

2.1.3 An overview of the excavation results is shown in Figures 3 and 5. Excavation plans of Areas 2-3 with preliminary phasing are presented in Figures 4 and 6-12. Selected sections are included in Figure 14.

2.1.4 Five main phases of activity have been identified:

Phase 1	Bronze Age (*c*. 2500 – 800 BC)
Phase 2	Latest Iron Age and Early Romano-British (*c*. mid 1st to early 2nd century AD)
Phase 3	Early to Mid Romano-British (*c*. early to late 2nd century AD)
Phase 4	Mid to Late Romano-British (*c*. late 2nd to early 4th century AD)
Phase 5	Medieval and post-medieval (*c*. AD 1066 – *c.*1750)

2.2 Overview of results (Fig. 2)

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

Phase 1: Bronze Age

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

presence from the prehistoric period in this location. A water source such as this was undoubtedly likely to attract both human and animal activity.

Phase 2: Latest Iron Age and Early Roman

2.2.3 Phase 2 represented initial occupation and was restricted to the western half of Area 3. Roundhouse eaves drip gullies were uncovered alongside smaller structures, indicated by smaller ring-gullies and postholes. A large ditch ran north-east to south-west, separating Roundhouse 1 from Roundhouses 3 and 4, as well as the northernmost structures, while also cutting through Roundhouse 2. This suggested a sub-phase of occupation whereby the area around Roundhouse 2 was occupied and then abandoned for a location only 20m to the west.

Phase 3: Early to Mid Roman

2.2.4 There was an increase in activity during Phase 3. In Area 2B, three identifiable enclosure systems were discovered alongside a north to south running track/droveway that was situated on the eastern side of the excavation area. In Area 3, the roundhouses were replaced by enclosure systems and track/drove ways alongside temporary structures and numerous pits and postholes. Seven identifiable enclosures were identified, which all shared similar orientations. These appeared also to respect a track/droveway that crossed Area 3 in a broadly east to west orientation. Four identifiable groups of post and stake holes were also encountered, indicating the presence of small fence lines and possible animal pens. Additionally, two large spreads of dumped domestic waste were located towards the middle of the area, as well as a myriad of small and large pits.

Phase 4: Mid to Late Roman

Areas 2A and 3 both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Phase 4, although compared to the previous phase there was a decrease in activity on site. In Area 2A, a series of enclosure/field systems were formed for the first time, post-dating the features originating in Area 2B to the east. Hitherto in this area, no other archaeological features had been present. In Area 3, an extensive rectilinear ditch system was formed, truncating smaller enclosures and structures from Phase 3.

Phase 5: medieval and post-medieval

2.2.5 Phase 5 represented field systems and small-scale pitting activities post-dating the Late Roman period. Area 2B contained a very large north to south orientated ditch that was fed by a smaller east to west ditch, believed to demarcate field boundaries/drainage for the surrounding farm land. Large spreads of dark clay were seen at the north-western edge, either indicating colluvial wash nestled in a topographic hollow in the landscape or indicating a large water feature, similar to the pond from Phase 1. In Area 3, the same north to south aligned ditch systems were apparent, with one very large ditch effectively separating Area 3 into two unequal parts. This ditch was seen to spill out into the pond area from Phase 1. Again, these ditches collectively marked out a field system, the focus also being on providing adequate drainage to surrounding fields.

2.3 Phase 1 – Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 800 BC) (Fig. 6-7)

Area 3

2.3.1 The remnants of a burnt flint mound, broadly dated to the earlier Bronze Age, were encountered in the south-east corner of Area 3. The principal cut features associated with this burnt mound included a large pond (**585**, see below) and a series of pits cut within the silting horizons of the pond. In addition, a spread of calcined flint was identified, which was first observed during the evaluation in the topsoil. Prior to topsoil stripping for Area 3, a 2m^2 chequerboard grid measuring 12m x 12m was set out across the plough-soil directly above the burnt mound, to record the weight and density of burnt flint in the topsoil (see Fig. 7 and Plate 1). This systematic sampling yielded a substantial assemblage of 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces; Appendix B.4). During the excavation burnt flint was also recovered as residual material in Roman pits, ditches, and postholes, particularly in the same locale as the burnt mound (Plate 4). In total, almost 7kg of unworked burnt flint were hand-recovered and significantly, four interventions within Enclosure 10 (**517**, **521**, **531**, **535**), a Phase 3 enclosure in the same location as the truncated burnt mound, produced quantities of burnt flint in excess of 400g (Appendix B.4).

2.3.2 The dating and function of this complex is problematic, partly because the pond itself underwent a complex history of re-working and infilling and partly because the spread of burnt flint was heavily truncated and dispersed by the subsequent Roman activity. A radiocarbon date was recovered from an early deposit within the pond (see 2.3.7 below and Appendix C.7) and questions regarding function are addressed in the Updated Project Design (Section 6).

2.3.3 Pond **585** itself (same as **1930**; Fig. 15, Section 311; Plate 2) appeared to be a large, natural, water-filled hollow with a long history of sedimentation, utilised for activity during the Early Bronze Age. The pond measured 24m long, 20m wide and over 2.7m deep (the base not being reached). The excavated sections uncovered multiple deposits of grey silty clay, with a series of pits (**598**, **622**, **738** and **1933**) cutting through the secondary fills. The lowest-lying/deepest pit (**604**) was constructed around 1.5m below the surface of the pond. Two tree-throws (**606** and **609**) were also encountered on the edge of the partially in-filled pond.

2.3.4 Sub-circular pits **598, 604**, **622** and **738** were all located towards the north-eastern edge of the pond, closest to the residual burnt flint mound deposits in adjacent Romano-British features to the north. Small quantities of burnt flint (Appendix B.4) and animal bone (Appendix C.1) were recovered from pits **598**, **622** and **738** (Table 1). Pit **738** (Fig. 15, Section 361; Plate 3) also yielded three worked flints (Appendix B.4) and a significant assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat and barley grains (Appendix C.4). Other notable finds include four fragments of waterlogged wood recovered from the basal fill of pit **598** (Appendix C.6).

2.3.5 A sequence of bulk environmental samples and pollen samples were retrieved from pond **585** and pit **738**. Waterlogged plant remains (Appendix C.4) and pollen (Appendix C.5) were successfully extracted, and suggest an open grassy landscape around the pond, with damp meadow and potential arable land in the vicinity. Charcoal recovered

from context 613 in pond **585** – which stratigraphically pre-dates the pits – delivered an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon determination of 2001-2033 cal. BC (Appendix C.7; 95.4% probability; SUERC-81625; 3722±28 BP).

Bronze Age Group 1 inventory
pond **585/1930, 598** pits **604, 622, 738, 1933**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small find no	Object name	Count	weight (in g)
613	pond	585		Charcoal	1	0.5
708	pit	622		bone	2	10
709	pit	598		bone	40	160
709	pit	598		flint (unworked burnt)	1	20
710	pit	598		flint (unworked burnt)	8	28
710	pit	598	52	wood stake fragments	1	1
739	pit	738		flint (unworked burnt)	22	170
739	pit	738		bone	2	10
740	pit	738		flint (worked and unworked, burnt)	11	156
740	pit	738		flint	3	30
740	pit	738		bone	1	280
753	pit	738		flint (unworked burnt)	10	130
753	pit	738		bone	1	1

Table 1: Finds material recovered from Phase 1

2.4 Phase 2 – Latest Iron Age and Early Romano-British (c. mid 1st to early 2nd century AD) (Fig.6-7)

Area 3

2.4.1 Phase 2 activity dating to the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman period was centred upon the western and central parts of Area 3. It consisted of four roundhouses, two smaller structures, a series of ditches and pits.

Structures

Roundhouse 1 (Figs. 6, 7 and 10)

2.4.2 Roundhouse 1 was most the complete circular structure revealed during the excavation and was defined by a penannular ring-gully measuring 12.4m in diameter, with an east-facing entrance (Plate 6). The gully was made up of several lengths of ditch and was almost entirely excavated, with the widest section being 0.7m wide (**1583**) and the deepest being 0.21m deep (**1551**). It displayed a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid brown grey clay silt (Fig. 15, Section 664).

2.4.3 The gully of the structure had been re-cut on at least one occasion on its north side and had a small gap along the north-west section of the circuit, where posthole **1615** was located. A small curvilinear drainage gully (**1611**) and posthole (**1591**) were also connected to the main penannular circuit on the north side.

2.4.4 Finds from Roundhouse 1 (Table 2) included a Roman brooch dated *c*. AD 43-70 (SF 29; Appendix B.1), 24 sherds of Roman pottery dating *c*. AD 40-100 (242g; Appendix B.6), a fragment of basalt rotary queen (9g; Appendix B.8), a single Palaeolithic worked flint (SF 41; Appendix B.4), 13 fragments of burnt flint (306g; Appendix B.4), and 25 pieces of animal bone (110g; Appendix C.1). An environmental sample from Roundhouse 1 (ditch **1547**) yielded occasional charred cereal grains (Appendix C.4).

2.4.5 A second Roman brooch dating *c*. AD 25-60 was recovered from the base of the subsoil in the roundhouse interior, immediately north of the south-east terminal of the ring-gully (SF 29; Appendix B.1).

Roundhouse 1 inventory
Main gully circuit: **1531, 1534, 1547, 1551, 1553, 1557, 1559, 1564, 1566, 1570, 1583, 1589, 1613, 1627, 1646**
Curvilinear connecting gully: **1611**
Post holes: **1591, 1615**
Gully: **1523/1607/1666**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1532	Ring gully	1531	pot (AD50-200)	6	70
1533	ring gully	1534	flint (unworked, burnt)	12	231
1533	ring gully	1534	pot (AD70-200)	3	35
1533	ring gully	1534	bone	17	70
1548	ring gully	1547	pot (100BC-AD50)	1	5
1548	ring gully	1547	pot (100BC-AD50)	3	5
1552	ring gully	1551	fired clay	1	0
1552	ring gully	1551	rotary quern hand mill - stone frag.	1	10
1552	ring gully	1551	pot (AD50-200)	2	7
1560	ring gully	1559	pot (AD50-400)	2	26
1560	ring gully	1559	bone	1	10
1571	ring gully terminus	1570	flint scraper	1	50
1584	ring gully	1583	pot (AD50-150)	6	36
1584	ring gully	1583	bone	3	10
1584	ring gully	1583	Cu alloy Roman Colchester derivative brooch (AD c.43-c.70)	1	4
1628	gully	1627	flint (unworked, burnt)	1	75
1628	gully	1627	bone	2	10
1628	gully	1627	pot (AD50-150)	2	55
1647	gully	1646	bone	2	10
1647	gully	1646	pot (AD40-100)	2	11

Table 2: Finds recovered from Roundhouse 1

Roundhouse 2 (Figs 6, 7 and 11)

2.4.6 Roundhouse 2 was situated towards the centre of Area 3, immediately west of a geotechnical service borehole (see Figs. 7 and 11 and Plate 7). The roundhouse was

defined by two gullies, which delineated the northern and south-western perimeter of the structure. The eastern side of the roundhouse was obscured by both the geotechnical survey borehole (and accompanying surrounding top/subsoil bulk) and Phase 3 dumped refuse layer 1033. To the west the perimeter was truncated by Ditch Group 1 (described below).

2.4.7 The roundhouse is projected to have a diameter of 11.9m, with the associated gullies measuring up to 0.73m wide and 0.32m deep. The presence of an outlying section of gully (**1185**/**1296**) flanking the main northern perimeter suggests the circuit was re-cut or modified during the life of the structure. In general, the gullies had shallow, gently sloping sides and concave bases, and were filled by deposits of mid grey brown silty clay.

2.4.8 Finds from Roundhouse 2 (Table 3) included Romano-British pottery (21 sherds, 136g; Appendix B.6), two worked flint flakes (3g; Appendix B.4), fired clay (30g) and oyster shell (10g). An environmental sample from Roundhouse 2 (ditch **1263**) yielded occasional charred cereal grains (Appendix C.4).

Roundhouse 2 inventory
Northern gully: **1183, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1263, 1322, 1280**
Northern outlying gully: **1185, 1296**
South-western gully: **1129, 1298, 1738**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1186	gully	1185	pot (AD100-400)	4	5
1190	ring gully	1189	shell (oyster)	1	0.5
1190	ring gully	1189	pot (AD50-400)	3	27
1192	ring gully	1191	pot (AD50-200)	1	0.5
1264	ring gully	1263	pot (AD150-400)	2	9
1264	ring gully	1263	flint (worked tertiary flake)	1	2
1299	ring gully	1298	pot (ad100-400)	3	31
1323	ring gully	1322	flint (worked secondary flake)	1	0.5
1323	ring gully	1322	fired clay	2	30
1323	ring gully	1322	shell (oyster)	1	10
1323	ring gully	1322	pot (ad70-200)	8	63

Table 3: Finds recovered from Roundhouse 2

Roundhouse 3 (Figs 6, 7 and 11)

2.4.9 Roundhouse 3 was located in the western half of Area 3, to the north of Roundhouse 1. Heavily truncated by ditch features from Phase 3, only the southern part of the circular gully of Roundhouse 3 survived. The gully itself was generally steep sided with a concave base, filled with dark grey silty clay. Its widest point measured 0.54m (**1451**) and its deepest point measured 0.24m (**1449**). Extrapolated measurements taken from the extant gully showed that Roundhouse 3 would have had a diameter of 10.18m.

2.4.10 Finds from Roundhouse 3 (Table 4) included Roman pottery dating between *c*. AD 50-200 (16 sherds, 123g; Appendix B.6) and three pieces of animal bone (11g; Appendix C.1).

Roundhouse 3 inventory
Southern gully 1403, 1405, 1445, 1449, 1451, 1473

Context	feature type	Cut	object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1404	ring gully	1403	pot (AD70-150)	8	80
1404	ring gully	1403	bone	1	10
1444	ditch	1445	pot (AD50-200)	2	28
1452	ring gully	1451	pot (AD50-150)	2	5
1452	ring gully	1451	bone	2	1
1474	ring gully	1473	pot (AD50-150)	4	10

Table 4: Finds recovered from Roundhouse 3

Roundhouse 4 (Fig. 6 and 7)

2.4.11 Located immediately to the west of Roundhouse 3, Roundhouse 4 comprised a truncated curvilinear gully measuring 12.8m long, which represented the eastern side of a circular roundhouse. The gully measured up to 0.97m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. It was truncated by a north to south running ditch in Phase 4 (part of Enclosure 13), although further curvilinear features were seen immediately to the west of this, possibly gullies associated with Roundhouse 4 (e.g. **1364**).

2.4.12 Finds from Roundhouse 4 (Table 5) included Roman pottery dating between *c*. AD 50-200 (40 sherds, 446g; Appendix B.6) and nine pieces of animal bone (20g; Appendix C.1).

Roundhouse 4 inventory
Eastern gully: **1378, 1380, 1386** Western gully: **1364, 1415, 1417, 1421**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (g)
1365	gully fill	1364	pot (AD70-200)	1	4
1379	gully	1378	pot (AD70-200)	3	39
1416	gully	1415	pot (AD50-120)	1	50
1418	gully	1417	pot (AD50-120)	9	164
1418	gully	1417	bone	5	10
1422	gully	1421	bone	4	10
1422	gully	1421	pot (AD50-120)	26	189

Table 5: Finds recovered from Roundhouse 4

Structural Feature 1 (Fig. 7)

2.4.13 There were a number of features in Phase 1 that appeared to denote small structures, possibly associated with the roundhouses. These appeared in plan as small groups of postholes and short lengths of gully, which formed small circular structures.

2.4.14 Structural Feature 1 was located to the north-west of Roundhouses 3 and 4, consisting of two short curvilinear gullies (**1349** and **1419**), measuring a maximum of 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep. Although these features were shallow and few in number, they were thought to represent the truncated remains of a small circular structure.

2.4.15 Finds from this group (Table 6) consisted of fired clay (5g; Appendix B.10) and oyster shell (13g; Appendix C.3).

Structural feature 1 inventory
1349, 1419

Context	Cut	Group	Object name	Count	Weight in kg
1420	1419	Structural feature 1	shell (oyster)	1	13
1420	1419	Structural feature 1	fired clay	2	5

Table 6: Finds material recovered from Structural Feature 1

Structural Feature 2 (Fig. 7)

2.4.16 A small circular structure with a diameter of 7.1m was situated to the immediate north-west of Roundhouse 4. A series of short intermittent gullies were comparable to those seen in Structural Feature 1, both in size and depth, and possibly pointed to the presence of a small circular structure. The gullies of Structural Feature 2 measured up to 0.86m wide and the deepest intervention measured only 0.21m deep, filled with dark grey silty clay.

2.4.17 Finds from Structural Feature 2 (Table 7) included Roman pottery dating between *c*. AD 50-200 (8 sherds, 74g; Appendix B.6) and 12 pieces of animal bone (28g; Appendix C.1).

Structural Feature 2 inventory
1362, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1776

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1363	gully terminus	1362	pot (AD50-200)	1	6
1363	gully terminus fill	1362	bone	2	9
1371	ring gully	1370	bone	4	9
1371	ring gully	1370	pot (AD50-200)	4	27
1373	ring gully	1372	bone	4	6
1373	ring gully	1372	pot (AD70-200)	3	41
1377	gully	1376	bone	2	4

Table 7: Finds material recovered from Structural Feature 2

Ditch Group 1 (Fig. 7)

2.4.18 Alongside the roundhouses, there were several pits and ditches allocated to Phase 2. The largest ditch feature, Ditch Group 1, was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 135m long, curving around the western side of Roundhouse 1, before extending north-east towards Roundhouse 2, which it truncated. This would suggest that Roundhouse 2 predated the ditch and suggested a sub-phase within Phase 2. Ditch

Group 1 measured between 0.43m and 0.77m wide and up to 0.21m deep with a U shaped profile. The fills were mid grey brown silty clays.

2.4.19 Finds from this group (Table 8) consisted of a single sherd of Roman pottery (2g).

Ditch group 1 inventory
1282, 1326, 1504, 1581

Context	Cut	Material	Count	Weight (in kg)
1283	1282	Pot (AD50-400)	1	2

Table 8: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 1

Ditch Group 2 (Fig. 7)

2.4.20 Ditch Group 2 was located immediately to the north of Roundhouse 3. This highly irregular looking feature curved northwards and then turned towards the south-east. This ditch had irregular sides and was deepest at 0.48m in cut **1486**.

2.4.21 Finds from Ditch Group 2 (Table 9) included Romano-British pottery (6 sherds, 21g; Appendix B.6) and a worked flint flake (10g; Appendix B.4).

Ditch Group 2 inventory
1399, 1479, **1481**, **1490**, **1496**, **1486**, **1502**, **1510**, **1513**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1489	gully	1490	pot (AD50-120)	1	5
1483	ditch	1481	worked flint (secondary flake)	1	10
1503	ditch	1502	pot (AD70-150)	4	15
1514	gully	1513	pot (AD50-400)	1	1

Table 9: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 2

Ditch Group 3 (Fig. 7)

2.4.22 Ditch Group 3 included miscellaneous ditches that were not part of the main Phase 2 ditch groups. This included a small thin gully (**1519**) to the north-east of Roundhouse 1, which resembled many of the small intermittent gully features seen in Structural Features 1 and 2 (particularly **1591**). Gully **1519** measured 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep and contained mid brown grey silty clay.

2.4.23 Other features included within this small group included ditch **1169**, to the east of Roundhouse 1. Investigation in this north to south aligned ditch showed that it had been heavily truncated by an east to west running ditch (**1207**) in Phase 4. There were no signs of it further to the north and any remnants were covered by a highly waterlogged area of boggy brown silty clay. Two postholes (1171 and 1173) were encountered at the base of this ditch in the southern end, the largest having a diameter of 0.37m.

2.4.24 Finds from Ditch Group 3 (Table 10) included pottery dating between AD 50-100 (2 sherds, 15g; Appendix B.6) and 16 fragments of animal bone (180g; Appendix C.1).

Ditch Group 3 inventory
gully **1519** ditch **1169, 1205, 1209** post holes **1171, 1173**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1170	elongated pit	1169	bone	2	10
1170	elongated pit	1169	pot (ad50-100)	2	15
1206	ditch	1205	bone	4	150
1206	ditch	1205	fired clay	3	20
1210	pit/ditch	1209	bone	10	20

Table 10: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 2

Pit Group 1 (Fig. 7)

2.4.25 This group includes all the discrete pit features found within Phase 2. The biggest and deepest of these was watering hole **1733**/**1709**, to the west of Roundhouse 1, which measured 5.1m long, 3.8m wide and at least 2.1m deep (Fig. 15, Section 716 and Plate 9). It had extremely steep sides and all four of its fills (1734-1737) consisted of firm silty clay. Fill (1736) contained mollusc shell indicating slow moving or stagnant water, as well as some fresh water Bivalves (*Spharium* cf.) (Appendix C.3). Pollen samples from the lowest excavated fill (1734) suggested an open grassy palaeoenvironment, while the rare amount of tree pollen suggested that woodland was not close to site. Given the proximity to Roundhouse 1, this feature is likely to have provided water for the settlement. Finds from waterhole **1733**/**1709** (Table 11) included Romano-British pottery predominantly dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (46 sherds, 908g; Appendix B.6), three fragments of ceramic building material (104g; Appendix B.9) and animal bone (696g; Appendix C.1).

2.4.26 Other pits in this group include **1475**, directly to the east of waterhole **1733**, pit **1748** to the west of Structural Feature 2 and three small pits (**1350**, **1384** and **1746**), also immediately west of Structural Feature 2. All were sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles containing brown and grey silty clay. They ranged in size from 0.41m to 2.4m long. Additionally, two small pits (**1540** and **1549**) were located immediately due east of Roundhouse 1, as well as a natural tree throw feature (1231) situated to the south of Roundhouse 2. Pit **1792** was the southernmost feature within this group, which had been heavily cut by the northern extent of Enclosure 6 (Phase 3).

2.4.27 Other notable finds from this group are listed in Table 11.

Pit group 1 inventory
Waterhole: **1709 1733** Pits: **1227, 1229, 1350, 1384, 1540, 1549, 1746, 1748, 1792**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1228	tree throw/nat.feature	1227	bone	7	189
1228	tree throw/nat.feature	1227	fired clay	1	1
1228	tree throw/nat.feature	1227	pot (AD100-400)	2	8

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1351	pit	1350	pot (AD70-300)	7	14
1550	pit	1549	pot (AD 100-400)	5	26
1710	pit	1709	pot (AD 50-150)	22	270
1710	pit	1709	bone	1	5
1710	pit	1709	CBM	1	11
1711	pit	1709	pot (AD 100-400)	3	63
1711	pit	1709	bone	7	88
1734	pit	1733	pot (AD 70-200)	10	510
1734	pit	1733	bone	29	289
1735	pit	1733	bone	30	236
1735	pit	1733	bone	1	2
1735	pit	1733	pot (AD 50-200)	4	25
1736	pit	1733	pot (AD 50-200)	5	29
1736	pit	1733	bone	7	45
1737	pit	1733	pot (AD 50-400)	2	11
1737	pit	1733	CBM	2	93
1737	pit	1733	bone	2	31
1749	pit	1748	pot (AD 50-200)	1	5
1790	ditch	1792	flint (unworked, burnt)	5	95
1790	ditch	1792	pot (AD 150-300)	38	228
1790	ditch	1792	bone	4	17
1791	ditch	1792	fired clay	4	30
1791	ditch	1792	pot (AD 150-300)	21	367

Table 11: Finds material recovered from Pit Group 1

2.5 Phase 3 – Early to Mid Romano-British (c. early to late 2nd century AD) (Figs. 4 and 8)

2.5.1 Phase 3 saw increased activity, particularly in terms of ditched field-systems and enclosures, in Areas 2B and 3. In Area 2B, three sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosures were identified, to the west of a north to south aligned trackway. In Area 3, multiple sub-rectangular enclosures of varying sizes were encountered, along with trackways and small structures. Whereas previous occupation had been restricted mainly to the western half of Area 3, activity in Phase 3 extended over the whole area.

Area 2B (Fig. 4)

2.5.2 There were three enclosures identified in Area 2B, located in the west and centre of the excavation area, along with a possible trackway running north to south and parallel to the eastern limit of excavation.

Enclosure 1 (Fig. 4)

2.5.3 Enclosure 1 was located in the south-west corner of Area 2B, formed by a north-east to south-west running ditch (represented by interventions **372**/**388**) and also a south-

east to north-west running ditch which then curved towards the south and beyond the southern limit of excavation (**396**, **408**, **404**, **406**, **394**, **400**). All fills within the ditches of Enclosure 1 were firm clay. The western ditch (**372**) was the largest, measuring a maximum of 2.3m wide and 0.72m deep. Conversely, the northern side of the enclosure was far smaller with widths typically reaching 0.8m and depths being *c*. 0.4m. Stratigraphically, the north-east to south-west ditch (**372**) truncated the other ditches. In total, the exposed extent of this enclosure measured 23.85m x 19.80m.

2.5.4 A small gully extended across the enclosure to the north of the southern limit of excavation (**376**, **378**, **380**, **382**). While this did not mark the southern extent of the enclosure itself, it was included within the context group since it ran into the main ditch in the west.

2.5.5 Pottery from Enclosure 1 was of mixed date (Table 12), including two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery (3g; Appendix B.5), a tiny fragment of Early Roman pottery (1g; Appendix B.6) and a sherd of early medieval pottery (4g; Appendix B.7). Other notable finds included four pieces of worked flint (624g; Appendix B.4), an unidentifiable iron fragment (Appendix B.2) and two fragments of animal bone (22g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 1 inventory
ditches: **372, 388, 394, 396, 400, 404, 406, 408** gully: **376, 378, 380, 382**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
373	ditch	372	Fe metal fragment	1	0.1
373	ditch	372	flint (secondary blade-like flake)	2	11
373	ditch	372	bone	1	13
373	ditch	372	pot (c. 1500-1100 BC)	2	3
373	ditch	372	stone (natural, glacial)	1	2786
389	ditch	388	bone	1	9
389	ditch	388	pot (AD50-200)	1	1
397	ditch	396	flint (core)	1	603
397	ditch	396	flint (secondary flake)	1	10
397	ditch	396	fired clay	1	5
407	ditch	406	stone	1	273
407	ditch	406	pot (AD1000-1199)	1	4

Table 12: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 1

Enclosure 2 (Fig. 4)

2.5.6 The northern extent of Enclosure 2 was formed by an east to west running ditch (**474**, **476**, **478**). Its eastern side was formed by a north to south running ditch (**472**), which also formed the western side of Trackway 1. The western side of Enclosure 2 was a shared boundary with Enclosure 1 (**400**, **404**). There was a small entrance between ditches **404** and **476** in the north-western corner, possibly to allow access into Enclosure 3. Like Enclosure 1 to the west, Enclosure 2 extended to the south beyond the limit of excavation. The northern end enclosed an area measuring 20.1m x 8.5m, while the ditches measured up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep.

2.5.7 Finds from Enclosure 2 were scarce and are listed in Table 13.

Enclosure 2 inventory
400, 404, 472, 474, 476, 478

Context	Cut	Material	Count	Weight (in g)
475	474	pot (50BC – AD100)	8	6
477	476	pot (AD40-400)	1	1
477	476	Flint (one secondary and one tertiary flake)	2	4

Table 13: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 2

Enclosure 3 (Fig. 4)

2.5.8 Enclosure 3 was the largest in Area 2B, measuring 41.35m long and 26.9m wide. It was formed in the south by the northern sides of Enclosures 1 and 2 (described above) and in the east by a north to south running ditch (**429**, **480**). It extended beyond the northern limit of excavation, although its north-eastern corner was visible within the excavation area (represented by **443**).

2.5.9 Pottery from Enclosure 3 was of mixed date (Table 14), dating from the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods (10 sherds, 8g; Appendix B.6). Worked flint totalled 617g (Appendix B.4) and single fragments of fired clay (5g; Appendix B.10) and animal bone (9g; Appendix C.1) were recovered.

Enclosure 3 inventory
northern extent: **388, 396, 408, 473, 476, 478** eastern extent: **427, 429, 441, 480, 486**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
389	ditch	388	bone	1	9
389	ditch	388	pot (AD50-200)	1	1
397	ditch	396	flint (core)	1	603
397	ditch	396	flint (secondary flake)	1	10
397	ditch	396	fired clay	1	5
475	ditch	474	pot (50BC-AD100)	8	6
477	ditch	476	flint (one secondary and one tertiary flake)	2	4
477	ditch	476	pot (AD40-400)	1	1

Table 14: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 3

Trackway 1 (Fig. 4)

2.5.10 To the east of Enclosures 2 and 3 was a north to south running trackway that ran parallel to the eastern limit of excavation. It measured 53.63m long and 15.28m wide, formed by two north to south aligned ditches. The western side was shared with

Enclosures 2 and 3, the ditch measuring up to 1.16m wide and 0.9m deep. The eastern ditch was smaller, measuring up to 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep.

2.5.11 Additional features were included within the trackway group, either because they appeared to be an extension of the trackway or because they were associated with the trackway ditches. Gullies **462** and **490** located in the north-eastern corner of Area 2B appeared to not only extend the course of the trackway to the north-east, but also formed a narrow side-track, heading to the north-west.

2.5.12 Ditches **458** and **460** in the south-eastern corner represent the presence of further ditch systems heading eastwards, indicating that Trackway 1 may also have formed the western side of further enclosures that lay beyond the excavation area.

2.5.13 Finds included pottery from the northern part of Trackway 1 (Table 15), dating between AD 50-150 (5 sherds, 7g; Appendix B.6) as well as two intrusive sherds of medieval pottery dating to AD 1100-1399 (24g; Appendix B.7). Other notable finds included five pieces of worked flint (181g), Early Roman basalt quern stone fragments from Mayen (4g; Appendix B.8) and animal bone (13g; Appendix C.1). A small piece of slag (3g; Appendix B.3) recovered from fill 446 within ditch intervention **445** was identified as a piece of the basal structure of a smithing hearth, showing signs of small scale industry in the nearby area, if not directly on site.

Trackway 1 inventory
western extent: **429, 443, 445, 472, 480, 482, 486** eastern extent: **452, 454, 456, 468, 484** gullies: **462 and 490 427, 436, 439, 441, 443** ditches: **458 and 460**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
428	ditch	427	fired clay	1	3
428	ditch	427	flint (2 irregular waste frags and 2 secondary flakes)	4	34
428	ditch	427	pot (AD50-150)	2	2
444	ditch	443	bone	2	2
444	ditch	443	pot (AD50-100)	2	4
446	ditch	445	metal-working debris from smithing hearth	1	3
453	ditch	452	pot (ad50-100)	1	1
461	ditch	460	flint (irregular waste)	1	147
461	ditch	460	stone (basalt rotary quern from Mayen)	2	4
463	ditch	462	pot (AD1100-1399)	2	24
463	ditch	462	stone (quartzite cracked cobble)	1	766
491	ditch	490	bone	8	11

Table 15: Finds material recovered from Trackway 1

Area 3 (Fig. 6 and 8)

2.5.14 Area 3 had by far the most archaeological features dated to the Early to Mid Roman period. This included seven enclosures, one trackway and four structural features, along with two identifiable dumped waste spreads/layers and other additional gullies, ditches and pits that were not part of any definable group. It is significant to note that the enclosures within this phase exhibited similar orientations and generally respect each other's alignment. Also noteworthy is that the conglomeration of ditches in the eastern side of Area 3 respected the alignment of these enclosure groups.

Ditch Group 4 (Fig. 8)

2.5.15 Ditch Group 4 comprised a group of fourteen ditches located close to the eastern edge of Area 3, which extended parallel to each other and surrounded Enclosure 10. Generally, these ditches were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east with the westernmost ditch forming the eastern side of Enclosure 10 (**496**/**531**/**533**/**527**/**741**/**774**/**1904**), although some extended at a perpendicular angle and were aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. In plan, the alignments correlated with those of Enclosures 6-10 and so were interpreted as being contemporary. The largest and widest of the north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditches was **772**, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.33m deep. All ditches were filled with grey brown firm silty clay.

2.5.16 Finds from Ditch Group 4 included pottery, which was of a mixed date (Table 16). Romano-British pottery (10 sherds, 60g; Appendix B.6) dated mainly to the Early Roman period, but there was also a small amount of intrusive medieval pottery (10 sherds, 24g; Appendix B.7). Other noteworthy finds included worked flint (44 pieces, 636g; Appendix B.4), an iron blade or chisel (SF 21; Appendix B.2), seven fragments of basalt quern stone fragments from Mayen (53g; Appendix B.8) and animal bone (61 fragments, 438g; Appendix C.1).

Ditch group 4 inventory
NNW-SSE running ditches and gullies: ditch **496, 531, 533, 527, 741, 774, 1904** ditch **567, 571** ditch **647, 1912** ditch **581, 1896** ditch **772** ditch **776, 639, 700, 790, 1887** ditch **1906** ditch **1908** ditch **1916** ditch **1920** gullies **545, 555, 575** **ENE-WSW orientated ditches and gullies:** ditch **569** ditch **1918** gully **573, 614, 780, 788, 792, 1860**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
495	ditch	494		bone	6	9
495	ditch	494		pot (AD1100-1299)	10	24
530	ditch	527		pot (AD100-400)	1	6
530	ditch	527		flint (unworked, burnt)	24	359
530	ditch	527		stone (burnt sandstone)	1	30
554	gully	553		pot (AD150-400)	1	6
554	gully	553		flint (unworked, burnt)	17	259
568	ditch	567		flint (secondary worked flake)	1	8
568	ditch	567		pot (AD100-400)	1	8
570	ditch	569		bone	7	15
572	ditch	571		pot (AD100-400)	2	13
572	ditch	571		flint (secondary worked flake)	1	3
574	ditch	373	21	Fe metal chisel - roman	1	0
574	ditch	373		bone	6	99
574	ditch	373		pot (AD50-100)	1	6
580	gully	579		Bone	1	2
580	gully	579		pot (AD50-100)	1	7
580	gully	579		stone (Mayen basalt rotary quern with grind surface - Roman)	2	10
580	gully	579		bone	1	14
582	gully	581		bone	3	26
582	gully	581		flint (worked - irregular waste)	1	7
582	gully	581		fired clay	1	2
582	gully	581		pot (AD50-200)	1	12
648	ditch	647		bone	32	254
648	ditch	647		pot (AD50-200)	1	1
648	ditch	647		fired clay	1	5
701	ditch	700		bone	4	9
742	ditch	741		pot (AD50-200)	1	1
791	ditch	790		bone	1	10
1921	ditch	1920		stone (Mayen basalt rotary quernstone frag - Roman)	5	43

Table 16: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 4

Ditch Group 5 (Fig.8 and 12)

2.5.17 A small group of ditches was located close to the southern limit of excavation in Area 3, in the vicinity of Structural Features 3 and 4. In plan, it appeared that the southern

extent of Enclosures 8 and 9 also demarcated the northern extent of another enclosure or field, which extended south, beyond the limit of excavation. The ditches within this group were all fairly narrow and shallow, measuring up to 0.76m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Fills consisted of grey brown silty clay.

2.5.18 A small finds assemblage included Romano-British pottery varying in date from between AD 50-400 (11 sherds, 53g; Appendix B.6) in addition to small amounts of CBM and fired clay (Table 17).

Ditch group 5 inventory
gullies: **815, 837, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 871, 898, 903, 905, 935, 937, 1955**

Context	Category	Cut	Material	Count	Weight in kg
816	fill	815	pot (AD50-200)	3	19
838	fill	837	CBM	1	3
838	fill	837	pot (AD50-200)	6	24
848	cut	847	pot (AD50-400)	2	10
848	cut	847	fired clay	2	23

Table 17: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 5

Ditch Group 6 (Fig.8)

2.5.19 Ditch Group 6 was situated towards the northern limit of Area 3 and included a series of nine linear/curvilinear ditches. The first of these was a north to south aligned ditch (**1120**/**1795**) and its re-cut (**1115**/**1793**/**1300**), which extended from the northern limit of excavation. The re-cut turned east to west in the area to the north of Spread 2. Another ditch represented by intervention **1259** and posthole **1308** extended from the south-east. All fills were brown silty clay with the largest intervention measuring 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep (**1793**).

2.5.20 Obscured by Spread 2 was at least one ditch or gully (**1289**/**1750**/**1304**), while a very shallow ditch measuring 0.15m deep was found to the south-east (**1765**). The westernmost element of Ditch Group 6 was an L-shaped ditch (**1124**/**1167**/**1286**), the northern terminal of which had been truncated by a Phase 4 ditch.

2.5.21 Also included within Ditch Group 6 was a narrow curvilinear feature (**1239**) located along the north-western limit of excavation, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep.

2.5.22 A relatively large finds assemblage was recovered from Ditch Group 6 (Table 18). Romano-British pottery totalled 327 sherds (2588g; Appendix B.6) and included a sherd from ditch **1289** with the potter's stamp preserved (dated to AD 150-300). Other finds included a Late Roman copper alloy finger ring (SF34; Appendix B.2), fired clay (18 fragments, 194g; Appendix B.10) and 36 fragments of animal bone (830g; appendix C.1).

Ditch group 6 inventory

ditch **1120/1795**
north/south ditch: **1115, 1221, 1273, 1300, 1759, 1793**
ditch **1259, 1287**, **1306**
posthole **1308**
ditch **1289**
ditch **1765**
ditch **1124, 1167, 1286**
gully **1750, 1304**
gully **1453, 1455**
curvilinear feature **1239, 1241, 1243**

Context	Feature type	Small Find No	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1116	ditch		1115	pot (AD150-400)	5	25
1116	ditch		1115	Bone	8	269
1121	ditch		1120	shell (oyster)	1	15
1121	ditch		1120	bone	10	220
1121	ditch		1120	pot (AD150-300)	30	127
1168	ditch terminus		1167	pot (AD50-120)	26	108
1168	ditch terminus		1167	bone	1	9
1222	ditch		1221	pot (AD70-200)	2	29
1222	ditch		1221	bone	1	11
1242	gully		1241	fired clay	5	73
1244	gully		1243	shell (oyster)	1	42
1260	ditch		1259	pot (AD150-300)	14	174
1260	ditch		1259	fired clay	13	121
1260	ditch		1259	bone	3	19
1288	ditch		1287	pot (AD100-400)	72	608
1290	ditch	34	1289	Finger ring (AD200-399)	1	2
1290	ditch		1289	pot including one sherd with potters stamp (AD150-300)	46	393
1295	ditch		1286	pot	12	75
1302	ditch		1300	bone	11	291
1305	gully		1304	pot (AD70-200)	4	32
1306	ditch terminus		1306	pot (AD50-150)	4	57
1306	ditch terminus		1306	bone	1	2
1307	ditch terminus		1306	pot (AD100-400)	13	248
1307	ditch terminus		1306	bone	1	9
1454	gully		1453	pot	1	3
1454	gully		1453	stone (burnt amphibolite)	1	105
1751	gully		1750	pot (AD50-150)	7	179
1794	ditch		1793	pot (AD150-300)	15	64
1796	ditch		1795	pot (AD150-300)	76	466

Table 18: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 6

Ditch Group 7 (Fig.8)

2.5.23 The final ditch group of Phase 3 comprised a long-running north to south aligned ditch (**1360**), located close to the western limit of excavation, along with a shorter, parallel ditch (**1568**) in the south. Ditch **1360** curved slightly to the north-west at the northern end; it measured up to 1.3m wide and 0.46m deep. Ditch **1568** lay 9m to the east, measuring between 0.3-0.4m wide and between 0.06-0.15m deep. Both ditches were filled with brown silty clay and respected the general orientations of the enclosure groups. These two ditches may have formed part of a trackway, which broadly speaking would have been perpendicular to Trackway 2.

2.5.24 Finds from Ditch Group 7 (Table 19) were limited to a small amount of pottery, including one sherd dated as Early Roman (total of 4 sherds, 20g; Appendix B.6) and animal bone (6 fragments, 67g; Appendix C.1).

Ditch group 7 inventory
ditch **1360, 1368, 1439, 1477** gully **1568, 1597, 1607, 1609, 1668**

Context	Cut	Material	Count	Weight (in g)
1361	1360	bone	1	4
1361	1360	pot	3	6
1369	1368	bone	5	63
1598	1597	pot (AD50-100)	1	14

Table 19: Finds material recovered from Ditch Group 7

Enclosure 4 (Fig. 8)

2.5.25 Enclosure 4 was located in the western half of Area 3, truncating Roundhouse 3 (Phase 2). The enclosure was sub-rectangular and had an interior space measuring 12.8m x 8.3m. The enclosing ditch measured up to 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep (intervention **1443**). There were no contemporary internal features.

2.5.26 A series of associated ditches extended to the north and have been included within the group. These included a slightly curvilinear ditch (**1355**) and its northern extension (**1132**), as well as an east to west ditch (**1446**), which mirrored the northern side of Enclosure 4. These outer ditches may have formed the western and southern sides of an earlier enclosure, again hinting at the possibility of a sub-phase of activity.

2.5.27 Finds from Enclosure 4 (Table 20) included pottery (169 sherds, 2116g; Appendix B.6), predominantly dating to the Early Roman period and mostly coming from the main enclosure ditch. Other notable finds included flint, both worked (4 pieces, 429g; Appendix B.4) and also burnt (6 pieces, 153g) and animal bone (122 fragments, 1034g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 4 inventory
main enclosure ditches **1355, 1471, 1434, 1443, 1446, 1427, 1425, 1484, 1491, 1493, 1626, 1648, 1650, 1713** associated ditches **1132, 1352, 1355, 1399, 1401, 1425, 1427, 1434, 1446, 1471, 1515, 1517, 1717**

Context	Feature type	Cut	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1131	ditch	1132	pot (AD70-150)	1	31
1435	gully	1434	pot (AD150-300)	49	443
1435	gully	1434	bone	3	37
1441	ditch	1443	flint (secondary flakes)	2	18
1441	ditch	1443	shell (oyster)	2	60
1441	ditch	1443	flint (unworked, burnt)	4	54
1441	ditch	1443	pot (AD70-150)	47	881
1441	ditch	1443	bone	60	602
1441	ditch	1443	bone	2	1
1442	ditch	1443	bone	3	8
1442	ditch	1443	pot (AD100-200)	3	31
1442	ditch	1443	fired clay	1	10
1442	ditch	1443	flint	1	309
1442	ditch	1443	flint	1	2
1447	ditch	1446	flint (unworked, burnt)	2	99
1447	ditch	1446	stone	1	448
1447	ditch	1446	pot (AD70-200)	2	26
1485	ditch	1484	pot (AD50-150)	14	168
1485	ditch	1484	bone	1	6
1485	ditch	1484	fired clay	3	36
1492	ditch	1491	pot	8	88
1492	ditch	1491	bone	47	363
1495	ditch	1491	pot (AD70-120)	3	72
1518	ditch	1517	pot (AD100-200)	17	194
1518	ditch	1517	bone	5	14
1714	ditch	1713	pot (AD50-120)	18	135
1714	ditch	1713	bone	1	3
1718	gully	1717	pot (AD50-150)	7	47

Table 20: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 4

Enclosure 5 (Fig. 8)

2.5.28 Enclosure 5 was located c. 5m to the south of Enclosure 4 and was sub-rectangular in shape, enclosing an area of 16.9m x 5.35m. The enclosing ditch (including **1676** in the north) was widest at 0.77m (**1719**) and deepest at 0.44m (**1543**). In plan, Enclosure 5 was situated amid a number of pits, ditch overspill deposits and both earlier and later features.

2.5.29 A small number of short ditches and gullies (1640 et al) extended from the enclosure on its exterior, including 1640 to the west. Notably, intervention **1694**, while forming the north-eastern corner of this enclosure, appeared to continue eastwards, possibly part of an earlier version of Trackway 2.

2.5.30 The finds assemblage from Enclosure 5 (Table 21) included 51 sherds of Latest Iron Age and Roman pottery (636g; Appendix B.6), mostly dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Also recovered was a copper alloy brooch dating to *c*. AD 25-60 (SF39; Appendix B.1) and a pair of tweezers (SF40; Appendix B.2). Eight fragments of fired clay were recovered (53g; Appendix B.10), as well as animal bone (31 fragments, 134g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 5 inventory
main enclosure ditches **1521, 1543**, **1545, 1617, 1630, 1644, 1656, 1676, 1685, 1694, 1719** associated ditch **1640, 1654** gullies **1634, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1692** ditch **1674**

Context	Cut	Small Find No	Feature type	Object name	Count	Weight (in g)
1522	1521	38	ditch	coin (Cu alloy - modern)	1	0
1544	1543		ditch	bone	5	46
1544	1543		ditch	pot (AD100-300)	5	38
1546	1545		ditch	bone	9	40
1618	1617		ditch	pot (AD0-100)	2	6
1631	1630		ditch	bone	4	1
1631	1630		ditch	pot (AD40-70)	20	312
1631	1630		ditch	bone	3	13
1631	1630		ditch	charcoal frag.	1	1
1631	1630	40	ditch	Roman tweezers	1	0
1631	1630	39	ditch	Cu alloy brooch (ADC.25-C.60)	1	2
1631	1630		ditch	pot	7	29
1631	1630		ditch	bone	3	3
1641	1640		gully	bone	1	5
1641	1640		gully	pot (AD50-200)	7	86
1645	1644		ditch	fired clay	1	5
1645	1644		ditch	flint (primary flake)	1	8
1657	1656		ditch	pot (AD40-200)	1	4
1657	1656		ditch	fired clay	4	34
1657	1656		ditch	bone	2	11
1657	1656		ditch	fired clay	3	14
1686	1685		pit	pot (AD50-200)	1	7
1693	1692		ditch	pot (AD50-200)	1	3
1720	1719		ditch	bone	4	15
1720	1719		ditch	pot (AD50-200)	7	151

Table 21: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 5

Enclosure 6 (Fig. 8)

2.5.31 Enclosure 6 was located in the south-western corner of Area 3 and was sub-rectangular in shape, its outer circuit formed by linear ditches measuring up to 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep with U shaped profiles (**1538**; see Fig 14, section 648). The interior of Enclosure 6 measured 35.9m x 23.3m and a *c*. 3m wide gap in the north-west corner formed an entrance. There were several internal sub-divisions (e.g. **1818**, **1777**/**1797**), particularly in the eastern half of the enclosure. All ditches associated with Enclosure 6 were filled with brown silty clays.

2.5.32 A large ditch (**1863**) extended parallel to the southern side of Enclosure 6, continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. This ditch may have formed the northern side of an enclosure extending southwards.

2.5.33 Romano-British pottery with a date range of AD 50-400 was recovered from Enclosure 6 (128 sherds, 1147g; Appendix B.6), mostly from the main enclosure ditches. Metalwork consisted of four pieces of iron (Appendix B.2) including a fitting (SF45), a shapeless lump (SF46), a nail stem (SF48) and a nail (SF49). Other notable finds (Table 22) included five fragments of burnt flint (420g; Appendix B.4), fired clay (9 fragments, 61g; Appendix B.10) and animal bone (21 fragments, 169g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 6 inventory
main enclosure ditches **1159, 1161, 1538, 1723, 1789, 1801, 1805**, **1811, 1812**, **1823, 1826, 1841, 1864** gullies **1139, 1721, 1800, 1816, 1818**, **1842, 1943, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856**, **1858**, **1807**, **1852, 1941**

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Small Finds No.	Object Name	Count	Weight (In g)
1159	1160	ditch	48	Fe metal nail stem	1	1
1162	1161	ditch		pot (AD70-200)	11	85
1162	1161	ditch		fired clay	4	19
1162	1161	ditch		bone	6	111
1162	1161	ditch		pot	2	9
1539	1538	ditch		pot (AD70-200)	2	22
1539	1538	ditch		bone	7	38
1722	1721	ditch		pot (AD50-200)	2	6
1724	1723	ditch		pot (AD100-400)	8	42
1787	1789	ditch		pot (AD150-300)	31	172
1787	1789	ditch		bone	3	7
1787	1789	ditch		flint (unworked, burnt)	5	420
1787	1789	ditch		fired clay	1	7
1788	1789	ditch		fired clay	3	26
1788	1789	ditch		pot (AD100-400)	4	53
1788	1789	ditch	45	Fe metal fitting (Roman – modern)	1	4
1804	1789	ditch		pot (AD150-300)	21	318

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Small Finds No.	Object Name	Count	Weight (In g)
1159	1160	ditch	48	Fe metal nail stem	1	1
1804	1801	ditch		bone	3	9
1804	1801	ditch		fired clay	1	9
1806	1801	ditch		pot (AD150-400)	2	11
1806	1801	ditch	46	Fe metal lump	1	4
1809	1805	pit		pot (AD100-400)	4	20
1810	1807	ditch		pot (AD150-400)	3	14
1817	1811	gully		pot (AD150-300)	16	221
1819	1817	pit		pot (AD150-300)	13	106
1819	1818	pit		bone	2	4
1822	1818	ditch		pot (AD100-400)	2	8
1840	1823	pit		pot (AD70-300)	6	20
1845	1844	ditch	49	Fe metal nail	1	1
1849	1841	gully		pot (AD100-400)	1	40

Table 22: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 6

Enclosure 7 (Fig. 8)

2.5.34 Enclosure 7 was located directly to the east of Enclosure 6 and shared some of the same boundary ditches, being formed in the west by the eastern extent of Enclosure 6 and in the north by the southern extent of Trackway 2. It was sub-rectangular in shape with internal measurements (from the easternmost gully, **829**) of 37.8m x 36.4m. The southern extent of Enclosure 7 was located beyond the southern limit of excavation. However, it is possible that the southern extent of Enclosure 6 (including **1812**) continued east to also form the southern extent of Enclosure 7.

2.5.35 The eastern extent of Enclosure 7 was represented by three narrow ditches, aligned either north to south or north-north-east to south-south-west. The westernmost ditch (**1133**/**1141** and **1151**/**1153**) measured up to 0.6m wide and 0.41m deep with a U shaped profile. The easternmost gully, (**829** and **1137**) was by far the deepest, measuring a maximum of 0.3m deep and 0.7m wide.

2.5.36 Finds from Enclosure 7 (Table 23) included Romano-British pottery with a date range of AD 50-400 (105 sherds, 1501g; Appendix B.6), an Early Roman Colchester derivative brooch dated *c*. AD 75-125 (SF26; Appendix B.1), a pot repair (SF24), worked bone (SF42-3, 54) and animal bone (29 fragments, 332g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 7 inventory
main enclosure boundary **821, 829, 1135 1151, 1153, 1055, 1133, 1141, 1158, 1212, 1233, 1255, 1535, 1538 1543, 1545, 1777, 1797, 1824**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
822	ditch	821		pot (AD50-400)	2	5
1140	gully	1139		pot (AD100-400)	1	3
1536	ditch	1535	26	Cu alloy brooch (AD c.75-c.125)	1	4

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1536	ditch	1535	24	Pot repair (Roman to post-medieval)	1	101
1537	ditch	1535		pot (AD70-200)	5	73
1537	ditch	1535		bone	7	321
1778	ditch	1777	42	worked bone with markings	1	10
1778	ditch	1777	43	worked bone with markings	1	10
1778	ditch	1777	54	worked bone with markings	1	11
1778	ditch	1777		bone	8	10
1778	ditch	1777		bone	14	1
1778	ditch	1777		pot (AD200-400)	90	1334
1798	gully	1797		pot (AD150-300)	7	86

Table 23: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 7

Enclosure 8 (Fig. 8)

2.5.37 Enclosure 8 lay immediately to the east of Enclosure 7. It was sub-rectangular in shape with internal measurements of 37.3m x 20.3m. Its western boundary was shared with Enclosure 7 (**1133**/**1141** and **1151**/**1153**) while its northern side was formed by the southern extent of Trackway 2 (**1055** and **1158**). The eastern ditch (**831**/**875**/**1048**) measured up to 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep. Ditch fills from Enclosure 8 were mid brown silty clays.

2.5.38 Finds from Enclosure 8 (Table 24) consisted of Romano-British pottery dated to AD 50-400 (8 sherds, 70g; Appendix B.6) and animal bone (18 fragments, 186g; Appendix C.1).

Enclosure 8 inventory
819, 831, 861, 865, 875, 1048, 1055, **1133, 1141, 1151, 1153, 1158**

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
820	Enclosure group 8	gully	819	bone	2	1
820	Enclosure group 8	gully	819	pot (AD50-150)	3	64
832	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	831	bone	4	46
866	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	865	pot (AD50-400)	5	6
876	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	875	stone (burnt chalk)	1	43
876	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	875	bone	12	139

Table 24: Finds material recovered from group

Enclosure 9 (Fig. 8)

2.5.39 Enclosure 9 lay directly east of Enclosure 8 with the two enclosures sharing a boundary. It was once again sub-rectangular in shape, enclosing an area measuring 39m x 25m. As with Enclosures 7 and 8 to the west, the northern extent of Enclosure 9 was framed by Trackway 2, while in the east it was delineated by two short north to south aligned ditches (**1870** and **1872**). Most of the eastern extent was obscured by a subsequent

post-medieval ditch (**1828**; Fig. 9). The southern side was formed by a number of shallow ditches, which appeared in plan as two parallel east to west aligned linear features, the southernmost joining or becoming superseded by the northernmost . Another short length of ditch was located between the two (**833**).

2.5.40 Excluding finds already mentioned in relation to Enclosure 8, finds from Enclosure 9 comprised Romano-British pottery, animal bone and fired clay, with quantities summarised in Table 25.

Enclosure 9 inventory
812, 823, 825, 827, 831, 833, 861, 865, 875, 880, 1044, 1048, 1075, 1870, 1872

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
813	Enclosure group 9	gully	812	pot (AD50-400)	6	19
813	Enclosure group 9	gully	812	bone	4	17
824	Enclosure group 9	ditch	823	fired clay	5	3
824	Enclosure group 9	ditch	823	bone	2	9
866	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	865	pot (AD50-400)	5	6
876	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	875	stone (burnt chalk)	1	43
876	Enclosure group 8+9	ditch	875	bone	12	139

Table 25: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 9

Enclosure 10 (Fig. 8 and 13)

2.5.41 Enclosure 10 was located in the east of Area 3, immediately north of the Phase 1 pond (**585**). This was a small square-shaped enclosure delineated by ditches on four sides, with internal dimensions of 10.9m x 8.8m. The eastern side was formed by part of a long-running north to south ditch (531), which may have pre-dated the rest of the enclosure. This was evident from the northern and southern boundaries, which appeared to truncate ditch 531. The ditch in the south-east corner was a maximum of 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep but widened out in the west to 1.56m. Fills of the enclosure ditch were mid brown grey silty clays, apart from in the south-east corner, where the fill was much darker.

2.5.42 An L-shaped ditch extending to the north of the main enclosure ditch has also been included within this group (**798**). It is possible that this was an earlier version of Enclosure 10 or simply an extension on its northern side.

2.5.43 Internal features included part of Structural Feature 5 (described separately below).

2.5.44 It is significant that the south-east corner of Enclosure 10 truncated the remnants of the Bronze Age burnt flint mound (Phase 1), first revealed in the evaluation. As mentioned above (see Methodology 1.6.2), this area had already been surveyed prior to excavation (see Fig. 7 for location of topsoil grid survey). Further examination below the top and subsoil showed that residual material relating to the burnt flint mound, was recovered from the ditch fills of Enclosure 10, especially in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, with fills from **514**, **517** (see Fig. 15, section 282 and Plates 4-5) and **541** being very dark brown silty clays, packed with burnt and cracked flint. Burnt

flint was also recovered from environmental samples associated with Enclosure 10 (see Table 75 in Appendix C.4).

2.5.45 Enclosure 10 yielded a finds assemblage including Romano-British pottery, with a date range of AD 50-400 (27 sherds, 94g; Appendix B.6), a single worked flint (4g), burnt flint (180 fragments, 2793g; Appendix B.4), several other burnt stones (16 fragments, 742g), two Roman rotary quern fragments (5g; Appendix B.8), one unidentifiable iron object (SF59; Appendix B.2) and animal bone (27 fragments, 270g; Appendix C.1) (Table 26).

Enclosure 10 inventory
main enclosure ditch **496, 514, 517, 521, 531, 533, 535, 711, 770, 764, 782** accompanying enclosure features **541, 586, 616, 625, 734, 778, 798**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
515	ditch	514		stone (fire-cracked andesite)	1	42
515	ditch	514		flint (tertiary flake)	1	4
515	ditch	514		pot (AD150-400)	3	10
518	ditch	517		flint (unworked, burnt)	46	558
518	ditch	517		stone (burnt sandstone cobble frags)	3	63
518	ditch	517		bone	1	1
522	ditch	521		stone (burnt quartz garnet mica schist)	1	72
522	ditch	521		stone (sandstone cobble frags)	1	217
522	ditch	521		flint (unworked, burnt)	18	496
523	ditch	521		stone (burnt igneous rock frags)	3	344
523	ditch	521		flint (unworked, burnt)	14	514
532	ditch	531		Bone	2	4
532	ditch	531		stone (burnt sandstone frags)	6	192
532	ditch	531		flint (unworked, burnt)	53	688
536	gully	535		pot (AD100-400)	1	4
536	gully	535		stone (burnt sandstone frags)	2	29
536	gully	535		flint (unworked, burnt)	44	463
587	ditch	586		bone	2	5
587	ditch	586		pot (AD50-400)	2	9
712	ditch	711		pot (AD70-150)	16	51
712	ditch	711		flint (unworked, burnt)	5	74
712	ditch	711		bone	21	242
734	gully	734	59	Fe metal object (unidentifiable)	1	0
765	ditch	764		bone	1	18
771	ditch	770		pot (AD50-150)	5	20

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
802	gully	778		stone (roman mayen rotary quern frag)	2	5

Table 26: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 10

Posthole Group 1 (Fig. 8)

2.5.46 Posthole Group 1 consisted of a scatter of six postholes broadly located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 7 (**1165**, **1177**, **1179** in the north and **1143**, **1145**, **1163** in the south). The postholes were circular in shape, had U-shaped profiles and mostly moderately steep sides, filled with silty clay. They ranged in diameter from 0.3m to 0.6m and in depth between 0.06m and 0.18m. Although no finds were recovered from the postholes, they are thought to be contemporary with Enclosure 7 (and are phased as such) because of their location towards the corner of the compound.

Posthole Group 1 inventory
northernmost postholes **1165, 1177, 1180** southernmost postholes **1143, 1145, 1163,**

Structural Feature 3 (Fig. 8)

2.5.47 An alignment of six postholes extending for *c*. 12m, was located close to the southern limit of excavation, to the south of Enclosure 8. The postholes may have formed a fence line or multi-sided structure extending to the south. It is notable that the alignment (east to west) respected the orientation of the enclosures. The postholes were generally sub-circular in shape and filled with brown silty clay. They measured between 0.26m and 0.6m wide and between 0.07m and 0.21m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from this group so they dating and assopcition with the enclosure i

Structural Feature 3 inventory
Postholes **817, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985**

Structural Feature 4 (Fig. 8 and 12)

2.5.48 Structural Feature 4 was represented by a group of 34 postholes, located close to the southern limit of excavation, to the south of Enclosure 9. The main part of the structure was sub-square in shape, with a diameter of 5.8m, although there were postholes to the south (**950**, **952**, **954**) which may have been associated. Posthole **859** was located towards the centre of the structure and could have indicated a central post supporting a covered roof. Structural Feature 4 had a more cohesive plan than any of the other structures from Phase 3, although its function (a pen for livestock, an agricultural building or store) is difficult to determine. All the postholes were circular or sub-circular in shape, measuring between 0.16m and 0.4m wide and between 0.05m and 0.26m deep, filled with silty brown clay.

2.5.49 Finds from Structural Feature 4 included pottery dated to AD 50-200 (15 sherds, 45g; Appendix B.6) and small amounts of fired clay, unworked burnt flint and animal bone (Table 27).

Structural Feature 4 inventory
Postholes **853, 855, 857, 859, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
854	post hole	853	Fired clay	2	8
858	post hole	857	Fired clay	3	12
887	post hole	886	pot (AD50-200)	2	5
897	post hole	896	Flint (unworked, burnt)	2	87
911	post hole	911	Bone	7	2
911	post hole	911	pot	13	40

Table 27: Finds material recovered from Structural Feature 4

Structural Feature 5 (Fig. 8 and 13)

2.5.50 A group of approximately 40 postholes and stakeholes formed Structural Feature 5, located both inside and outside of Enclosure 10 in the east of Area 3, indicating that the structure was either earlier or later than the enclosure ditches.

2.5.51 On the eastern side a series of posthole (including **547**) extended north to south, immediately east of ditch **531**. This was mirrored in the west, while an east to west alignment of postholes (including **627**) formed the northern side of Structural Feature 5. Narrow, shallow gullies also mirrored this east to west line of postholes and could represent associated beamslots.

2.5.52 The postholes of Structural Feature 5 were circular or sub-circular in shape and ranged in diameter from 0.15m to 0.6m and in depth from 0.05m to 0.67m. They were filled consistently with a brown grey silty clay.

2.5.53 A further small group of postholes was located in the south-east corner of Enclosure 10. These postholes formed a curvilinear arrangement in plan, formed by a short western line (including **504**) and a slightly longer eastern line (including **498**). This smaller group of postholes may have been associated with the rest of Structural Feature 5 or alternatively, may represent a separate structure altogether.

2.5.54 Finds from this group (Table 28) included a small amount of Romano-British pottery (17 sherds, 80g; Appendix B.6), along with two sherds (11g) of intrusive medieval pottery dated to AD 1000-1199 (Appendix B.7). Metalwork (Appendix B.2) consisted of a copper alloy coin dated to AD 250-299 (SF53), an iron blade (SF35), an iron nail (SF57) and one lead weight (SF31). Other significant finds included two worked flints (3g) and burnt flint (42 fragments, 331g; Appendix B.4), 10 fragments of fired clay (91g) and animal bone (59 fragments, 112g; Appendix C.1).

Structural Feature 5 inventory
north/south-eastern post line: **547, 549, 696, 698, 730, 758, 760, 767 and 784** north/south-western post line: **703, 704, 713, 762** east to west post line: **627, 629, 651, 653, 655, 631, 661, 673, 675, 665, 667, 730, 754, 756** east to west gullies: **633, 637, 641, 643, 645, 747, 810, 806, 804**. southern stakehole group **504 680, 682 684** southern posthole group **498, 500, 502, 508, 510**, **512, 786**. North-eastern post hole/gully group **657, 659, 722, 726, 728**, **686, 688, 690, 692, 766, 800**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
499	pit	498		flint (unworked, burnt)	20	189
499	pit	498		stone	2	23
499	pit	498		pot (AD200-400)	11	61
499	pit	498	53	coin (Cu alloy, unreadable, AD250-299)	1	0.5
501	post hole	500		flint (unworked, burnt)	5	21
503	post hole	502		flint (unworked, burnt)	4	17
513	Pit	512		flint (unworked, burnt)	5	47
644	ditch	643		bone	56	107
644	ditch	643		pot (AD50-150)	1	10
644	ditch	643		fired clay	1	15
644	ditch	643		CBM	1	9
666	post hole	665		pot	1	5
666	post hole	665		fired clay	2	57
677	post hole	675		pot (AD1000-1199)	1	5
681	post hole	680		flint (unworked, burnt)	8	57
687	gully	686	57	nail (Fe metal)	1	0
687	gully	686	35	blade (Fe metal blade - roman)	1	0
687	gully	686		fired clay	1	2
687	gully	686		pot (AD50-400)	2	3
687	gully	686		flint (one secondary and one tertiary flake)	2	3
687	gully	686		bone	3	5
727	post hole	726		fired clay	4	16
748	gully	747		pot (AD50-150)	2	1
755	gully	754	31	Pb metal – weight (Roman to post-medieval)	1	26
803	gully	800		fired clay	2	1
803	gully	800		pot (AD1000-1199)	1	6

Table 28: Finds material recovered from group

Spread 1 (Fig. 8)

2.5.55 Spread 1 consisted of a deposit of dark grey silty clay (layer 1033) containing a large assemblage of discarded Romano-British pottery and other finds. It was located close to the geotechnical survey borehole towards the north-east corner of Area 3 and appeared as an irregular layer (sub-rectangular in shape) measuring 14.35m long, 8.68m wide and up to 0.34m thick. Spread 1 was located within the interior of Trackway 2 and may represent deliberate infilling or stabilising of a hollow or 'soft patch', created through use of the trackway.

2.5.56 The layer sealed several discrete postholes and gullies, which were all filled with the same dark grey silty clay. These have also been included within this group.

2.5.57 Spread 1 yielded as large and varied finds assemblage (Table 29). Romano-British pottery totalled 471 sherds (4447g; Appendix B.6), with the majority dating to AD 150-300 (416 sherds, 3797g) and the remainder being dated more broadly to AD 150-400 (55 sherds, 650g). Metalwork (Appendix B.1-2) included five iron objects (SF55, 56, 61, 62, 63) and a copper alloy brooch dating to between *c*. AD 43-75 (SF28). Other notable finds included fired clay (8 fragments, 224g; Appendix B.10), a fragment of rotary quern stone (19g; Appendix B.8) and animal bone (40 fragments, 439g; Appendix C.1).

Spread 1 inventory
Spread deposit **991, 1010, 1013, 1033, 1096, 1106** Postholes/gullies **992, 996, 998, 1014, 1016.**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
991	dark earth/midden			pot (AD150-300)	137	1240
991	dark earth/midden			Fired clay	3	37
997	gully	996		Bone	1	1
997	gully	996		pot (AD150-400)	16	165
997	gully	996	56	Fe metal fitting (Roman)	1	0
1010	spread			pot (AD150-400)	39	485
1010	spread		55	Incomplete tapering tool (Fe metal, Roman)	1	0
1010	spread			Bone	1	1
1033	spread			Bone	32	419
1033	spread			Bone	6	18
1033	spread			Fired clay	1	77
1033	spread			pot (AD150-300)	274	2450
1033	spread			Shell	5	63
1033	spread			Flint	1	4
1033	spread			Fired clay	4	110
1033	spread			Stone (basalt Mayen rotary quern)	1	19

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1033	spread		28	Brooch (Cu alloy Roman Colchester derivative Polden Hill brooch AD c.43-c.75	1	8
1033	spread		30	Complete annular frame with circular cross-section and indent for pin (Roman to medieval)	1	1
1033	spread		61	Roman chisel (Fe metal)	1	0
1033	spread		62	Nail (Roman, Fe metal)	1	1
1033	spread		63	Wire (Roman, Fe metal)	1	1
1096	spread	0		pot (AD150-300)	5	107
1096	spread	0		Stone (natural lower greensand frag)	1	6200
1096	spread	0		Shell	1	18

Table 29: Finds material recovered from Spread 1

Spread 2 (Fig. 8)

2.5.58 Spread 2 consisted of a deposit similar in composition to Spread 1, a dark grey silty clay containing a large assemblage Romano-British pottery and other finds. It was located *c*. 20m to the west-north-west of Spread 1, to the north of Trackway 2. In plan, Spread 2 was irregular in shape, measuring 10m x 4.5m and was thickest at 0.15m in the north-west (**1311**). Spread 2 sealed a small pit (**1752**) to the south-east, which was filled with a similar deposit to the spread itself.

2.5.59 Finds from this group (Table 30) included an assemblage of pottery spanning the Romano-British period (361 sherds, 2669g; Appendix B.6), with close to half (161 sherds, 1382g) dating to AD 200-300. An iron nail (SF60) and fitting (SF50) were recovered (Appendix B.2), as well as fired clay (11 fragments, 56g; Appendix B.10), a fragment of hammerstone (1529g; Appendix B.8) and animal bone (62 fragments, 354g; Appendix C.1). An environmental sample from Spread 2 (Sample 142) yielded occasional charred grains (Appendix C.4).

Spread 2 inventory
spread layer **1311, 1754** pit **1752**

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
993	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	gully	992		pot (AD150-400)	7	43
993	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	gully	992		bone	11	133
1112	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		pot (AD150-300)	16	70
1112	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		bone	1	11

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		pot (AD150-300)	79	495
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		bone	30	123
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		flint (secondary flake)	1	8
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		shell (oyster)	3	66
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		bone	0	1
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		bone	1	1
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		bone	2	6
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		pot (AD200-300)	161	1382
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		bone	12	61
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		fired clay	4	36
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		stone	3	602
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311		bone	1	1
1310	Spread/layer 2 group	dump/ trample	1311	60	nail (Fe metal, date range is roman to modern)	3	0
1311	Spread/layer 2 group	hollow	1311	50	nail (Fe metal roman fitting)	1	0
1311	Spread/layer 2 group	hollow	1311	51	stone (sandstone hammerstone flakes)	1	1529
1311	Spread/layer 2 group	hollow	1311		pot (AD150-400)	30	143
1311	Spread/layer 2 group	hollow	1311		bone	1	3
1311	Spread/layer 2 group	hollow	1311		fired clay	1	11
1354	Spread/layer 2 Spread/Layer 2 group	spread	0		pot (AD70-200)	5	61
1752	Spread/layer 2 group	pit	1752		pot (AD150-400)	13	61
1754	Spread/layer 2 group	spread			bone	3	14
1754	Spread/layer 2 group	spread			shell	1	9
1754	Spread/layer 2 group	spread			flint (unworked, burnt)	1	23
1754	Spread/layer 2 group	spread			fired clay	6	9
1754	Spread/layer 2 group	spread			pot (AD150-300)	50	414

Table 30: Finds material recovered from Spread 2

Trackway 2 (Fig. 8)

2.5.60 Trackway 2 was formed by two long-running, parallel ditches, which extended across the centre of Area 3, aligned east to west as it entered Area 3 in the east, before turning slightly east-north-east to west-south-west in the west of the area. In total, Trackway 2 extended for 106m in length and had a consistent width of *c*. 19m. The northern extent of Trackway 2 appeared to follow the same orientation and alignment as Ditch Group 1 (Phase 2), indicating that Ditch Group 1 formed an early version of the trackway, some of which may have been truncated by Phase 3 features. Enclosures 7, 8 and 9 extended from the southern side of Trackway 2.

2.5.61 Both northern and southern sides of Trackway 2 were formed by substantial ditches, measuring up to 2.2m wide and 0.58m deep in the north (intervention **1345**) and up to 1.65m wide and 0.6m deep in the south (intervention **1055**).

2.5.62 There was a degree of complexity to the western end of the trackway. The southern arm turned to the north, represented by an L-shaped ditch, which extended across the centre of Enclosure 5 (**1672**/**1683**). A possible early version of the southern side of Trackway 2 was represented by an east to west orientated ditch, which extended from the north-east corner of Enclosure 5 (1694) and continued eastwards (1619).

2.5.63 A set of parallel ditches located to the north of Trackway 2 may have represented a side-track or narrow droveway (labelled Early Sub-Phase Trackway 2 on Fig. 8). Narrow ditches (including **1059**) formed the northern and southern extents of this side-track. It is conjectural whether this was an earlier sub-phase that preceded the formation of Trackway 2 but in plan, this seems to be the case.

2.5.64 Features associated with Trackway 2 (Table 31) contained a mixed assemblage of Romano-British pottery (194 sherds, 1490g; Appendix B.6) with a date range spanning AD 40-400. Other significant finds included a copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch dated to *c*. AD 43-150 (SF27; Appendix B.1), an iron chisel, which could be of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date (SF37; Appendix B.2), fired clay (13 fragments, 79g; Appendix B.10) and animal bone (127 fragments, 1758g; Appendix C.1).

Trackway 2 group inventory
northern extent **994, 1094, 1284, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1334, 1340, 1342, 1345, 1622, 1624, 1700, 1715, 1761 1868, 1947** drainage features **1097, 1318, 1878** southern extent **1044, 1046, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1067, 1075, 1084, 1086, 1158, 1212, 1619, 1672, 1683, 1694, 1922** small ditches **1002, 1004, 1006, 1059, 1061, 1196, 1257 1883, 1885**

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
993	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	gully	992		bone	7	430
993	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	gully	992		pot (AD150-400)	7	43
1007	Trackway 2 group	gully	1006		flint (tertiary flake)	1	10
1054	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1053		pot (AD150-400)	2	40
1054	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1053		bone	4	137

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1056	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1055		bone	1	15
1060	Trackway 2 group	gully	1059		bone	2	2
1060	Trackway 2 group	gully	1059		pot (AD150-400)	3	17
1062	Trackway 2 group	gully	1061		pot (AD150-400)	1	4
1068	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1067		bone	2	52
1068	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1067		pot (AD70-200)	5	139
1077	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1075	37	blade (Fe metal chisel, Roman/Saxon)	1	0
1088	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1055		bone	1	23
1088	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1055		pot (AD150-400)	4	29
1088	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1055		fired clay	10	58
1098	Trackway 2 group	gully	1097		pot (AD150-400)	5	31
1098	Trackway 2 group	gully	1097		bone	1	17
1112	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		bone	1	11
1112	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		pot (AD150-300)	16	70
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		shell	3	66
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		bone	30	123
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		flint (secondary flake)	1	8
1114	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch	1106		pot (AD150-300)	79	495
1157	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1158		flint (unworked, burnt)	1	28
1157	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1158		pot	2	3
1157	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1158		bone	24	149
1157	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch	1158		flint (secondary flake)	1	2
1195	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1194		pot (AD150-400)	1	2
1195	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1194		bone	3	159
1197	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1196		pot (AD50-100)	1	1
1197	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1196		bone	1	6
1198	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1196		pot (AD40-100)	1	29

Context	Group	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1211	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7	ditch	1212		pot (AD150-400)	1	10
1285	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1284		bone	2	60
1285	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1284		pot (AD50-400)	2	3
1317	Trackway 2 group	gully	1316		pot (AD150-400)	7	131
1317	Trackway 2 group	gully	1316		shell	2	34
1317	Trackway 2 group	gully	1316		fired clay	1	8
1319	Trackway 2 group	gully	1318		pot (AD150-300)	14	101
1319	Trackway 2 group	gully	1318		bone	2	11
1335	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1334		pot (AD100-400)	4	5
1344	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1342		pot (AD100-400)	2	6
1620	Trackway group 2	ditch	1619		pot (AD50-100)	2	43
1620	Trackway group 2	ditch	1619		fired clay	1	5
1621	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1622		flint (unworked, burnt)	2	47
1621	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1622		bone	3	43
1621	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1622		pot (AD70-120)	4	22
1671	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1670		bone	8	79
1671	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1670		pot (AD50-150)	2	71
1673	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1672		pot (AD40-70)	12	66
1673	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1672		bone	9	50
1673	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1672	27	Cu alloy brooch (ADC.43-C.150)	1	9
1684	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1683		bone	16	205
1684	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1683		pot (AD50-200)	1	8
1716	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1715		fired clay	1	8
1716	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1715		bone	1	41
1716	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1715		pot (AD70-200)	15	103
1884	Trackway 2 group	gully	1883		bone	3	24
1884	Trackway 2 group	gully	1883		pot (AD100-400)	1	18
1886	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1885		bone	3	20
1923	Trackway 2 group	ditch	1922		bone	3	101

Table 31: Finds material recovered from Trackway 2

Miscellaneous pits and postholes (Figs. 4 and 8)

2.5.65 Approximately 90 discrete pits and postholes were encountered in Areas 2 and 3, which were not part of any other defined group, but have been assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of the ceramic evidence or by association with other dated features. A brief description of the most notable ones is given here. Generally, these were filled with firm silty clay varying from mid brown to dark grey in colour.

2.5.66 Area 2B contained a range of small postholes and pits (Fig. 4). Postholes **412**, **414** and **421** appeared to form a short east to west alignment, running parallel to the northern

extent of Enclosures 1 and 2. This group could have marked a fence line of the remains of a structure. Posthole **402** was noteworthy for containing a large assemblage of charred cereal grains, including bread wheat grains with occasional barley, oats and seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes (Appendix C.4). A large sub-circular pit (**466**) was located in the south-eastern corner, measuring 2.6m wide and 0.74m deep.

2.5.67 In Area 3, a number of noteworthy pits and postholes were located close to and between Spread 1 and 2 (Fig. 8). Pits **1328**, **1330** and posthole **1332** (Fig. 15, Section 568) were sub-circular shaped features with steep sides and well-defined corners. Slightly less well-defined but similarly shaped pits were located nearby in the form of pit **1336**. To the north, a sub-circular pit (**1265**) contained pieces of broken quern stone (4395g; see discussion in Appendix B.8). To the south, a trio of post holes within the interior of Trackway 2 (**1409**, **1411** and **1413**) were located in a row, possibly indicating part of a structure.

2.5.68 Further to the south and immediately to the north of Structural Feature 3, pits **877**, **878** and **879** contained a large quantity of burnt charcoal and other material. An environmental sample from fill 945 of pit **877** contained abundant charred barley with occasional legumes and stinking mayweed and buttercups. Pit **878** (sample 104) and **879** (Sample 103) both contained occasional barley grains.

2.5.69 Finds from this group (Table 32) included pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period (149 sherds, 1233g; Appendix B.6). Other finds are summarised in Table 32 and include fired clay, worked and unworked burnt flint, one quern stone fragment (Early Roman period), one iron blade (SF44) and animal bone.

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
403	2B	posthole	402		fired clay	1	2
413	2B	posthole	412		pot (AD50-400)	1	5
422	2B	posthole	421		pot (AD50-100)	1	1
544	3	posthole	543		pot (AD50-400)	3	13
544	3	posthole	543		flint (unworked, burnt)	1	8
552	3	posthole	551		pot (AD150-400)	14	195
552	3	posthole	551		flint (unworked, burnt)	20	201
566	3	pit	563		bone	1	10
664	3	gully	663		bone	1	1
725	3	pit	724		bone	2	1
725	3	pit	724		bone	1	1
725	3	pit	724		bone	2	1
737	3	pit	736		fired clay	5	97
737	3	pit	736		bone	1	12
737	3	pit	736		pot (AD50-400)	8	28
836	3	pit	835		pot (AD100-400)	1	4
836	3	pit	835		artefact	2	14
869	3	pit	869		bone	2	5
869	3	pit	869		bone	2	2
945	3	pit	877		fired clay	7	46

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
947	3	pit	878		bone	1	7
947	3	pit	878		bone	1	1
947	3	pit	878		pot (AD100-400)	5	40
947	3	pit	878		fired clay	9	78
947	3	pit	878		bone	1	1
948	3	pit	879		fired clay	2	20
948	3	pit	879		bone	19	352
948	3	pit	879	103	bone	1	1
948	3	pit	879	103	vessel	3	31
976	3	pit	975		bone	1	13
976	3	pit	975		fired clay	5	17
1072	3	pit	1071		pot (AD150-400)	2	12
1072	3	pit	1071		bone	2	9
1093	3	posthole	1092		flint (unworked, burnt)	3	56
1093	3	posthole	1092		pot (AD50-400)	1	2
1200	3	pit	1199		pot (AD50-400)	3	29
1202	3	pit	1201		pot (AD50-400)	1	2
1232	3	natural	1231		pot (AD50-400)	1	10
1262	3	pit	1261		pot (AD100-200)	11	187
1266	3	pit	1265		pot (AD100-400)	5	39
1266	3	pit	1265		quern	1	4395
1309	3	pit/posthole	1308		flint (worked, irregular waste)	1	17
1309	3	pit/posthole	1308		bone	7	187
1309	3	pit/posthole	1308		pot (AD150-300)	10	103
1312	3	pit	1313		pot AD100-300)	2	8
1329	3	pit	1328		pot AD100-300)	4	32
1331	3	pit	1330		pot (AD100-400)	1	9
1331	3	pit	1330		bone	2	4
1383	3	posthole	1382		pot (AD50-150)	10	65
1433	3	posthole	1432		pot (AD50-120)	1	8
1461	3	pit	1460		bone	9	28
1465	3	pit	1464		pot (AD70-150)	1	10
1465	3	pit	1464		flint (worked, tertiary flake)	1	4
1466	3	pit	1464		bone	3	20
1467	3	pit	1464		bone	4	113
1467	3	pit	1464		bone	3	11
1467	3	pit	1464		bone	1	1
1467	3	pit	1464		flint (worked, tertiary flake)	1	21
1467	3	pit	1464		fired clay	2	9
1467	3	pit	1464		pot	3	19
1467	3	pit	1464		pot (AD70-120)	35	275

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1530	3	pit	1529		flint (unworked, burnt)	1	1
1530	3	pit	1529		pot (AD100-400)	1	2
1562	3	pit	1561		pot (AD70-120)	15	111
1562	3	pit	1561		bone	3	1
1562	3	pit	1561		fired clay	1	10
1562	3	pit	1561		bone	9	64
1573	3	posthole	1572		pot (AD70-200)	1	6
1604	3	pit	1603		pot (AD50-120)	2	2
1604	3	pit	1603		bone	4	1
1604	3	pit	1603		bone	1	1
1604	3	pit	1603		bone	1	3
1768	3	pit	1767		pot (AD70-200)	3	11
1780	3	pit	1779		pot (AD100-400)	3	5
1831	3	pit	1835	44	Fe metal blade (Roman)	1	4

Table 32: Finds material recovered from Phase 3 pits and postholes

2.6 Phase 4 – Mid to Late Romano-British (c. late 2nd to early 4th century AD) (Figs. 4 and 9)

2.6.1 Areas 2 and 3 both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Phase 4, although compared to the previous phase there was a decrease in activity on site. In Area 2A, a series of enclosure/field systems were formed for the first time, post-dating the features originating in Area 2B to the east. Hitherto in this area, no other archaeological features had been present. In Area 3, an extensive rectilinear ditch system was formed, truncating smaller enclosures and structures from Phase 3.

Area 2A (Fig. 4)

2.6.2 Two sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosures were encountered in Area 2A. Both contained Roman pottery dating to the Mid to Late Roman period, although stratigraphically, one enclosure truncated the other and there was a variation in alignments.

Enclosure 11 (Fig. 4)

2.6.3 Enclosure 11 was the earlier of two Mid-Late Roman enclosures in Area 2A. In plan it appeared as sub-rectangular, measuring 45m east to west and 40m north to south. A gap of at least 15m in the south-west corner formed an entrance. The enclosing linear ditches measured between 0.5m and 1.4m wide and between 0.21m and 0.48m deep, being filled with firm grey brown clay. Additional drainage ditches or sub-divisions feeding into the ditch system of Enclosure 11 were also present in the form of ditch **325** and ditch **350**.

2.6.4 Finds from this group (Table 33) included Romano-British pottery (45 sherds, 416g; Appendix B.6), which apart from one tiny sherd (1g) all dated between AD 150-400. Other notable finds included worked flint (7 pieces, 101g; Appendix B.4).

Enclosure 11 inventory
western side **305, 321, 333, 335, 362** north side **307, 327, 329** eastern side **348** south side **303, 345, 350** gullies **325, 350**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
304	ditch	303	pot (AD150-400)	7	63
306	ditch	305	flint (unworked, burnt)	1	57
306	ditch	305	pot (AD150-400)	7	21
309	ditch	307	flint (worked, secondary flakes)	2	7
334	ditch	333	flint (unworked, burnt)	3	22
336	ditch	335	flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	2
336	ditch	335	pot (AD100-400)	1	1
344	gully terminus	344	flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	13
344	gully terminus	344	pot (AD150-400)	1	4
363	ditch	362	fired clay	4	37
363	ditch	362	bone	3	9
363	ditch	362	pot (AD150-400)	28	319
387	ditch	386	pot (AD150-300)	1	8

Table 33: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 11

Enclosure 12 (Fig. 4)

2.6.5 Enclosure 12 truncated Enclosure 11. Two sides of the enclosure were exposed, including the western boundary, which was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (including **310** in the south and **386** in the north) and a short length of the northern boundary (**319**), aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. The western boundary measured 42.3m long, between 0.34m and 2.9m wide and between 0.22m and 0.37m deep. A small gap in the centre of the western boundary may have been an entrance. The northern boundary (319) measured 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep.

2.6.6 Finds from Enclosure 12 (Table 34) included a small amount of pottery dated to AD 50-400 (4 sherds, 19g; Appendix B.6), worked flint including a piercer (3 pieces, 49g; Appendix B.4) and one fragment of burnt flint (53g).

Enclosure 12 inventory
western side **310, 312, 314, 316, 323, 340, 364, 366, 386** northern side **319**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
311	ditch	310	flint (worked; one irregular waste and 3 secondary flakes)	4	28
311	ditch	310	pot (AD50-400)	1	10
315	ditch terminus	314	flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	3
315	ditch terminus	314	pot (AD100-400)	3	9

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
320	ditch	319	flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	11
365	ditch	364	flint (worked, piercer)	1	35
367	ditch	366	flint (unworked, burnt)	1	53

Table 34: Finds material recovered from group

Area 3 (Fig. 9)

2.6.7 In Area 3, the complex and heavily re-worked enclosures and field systems of Phase 3 were succeeded in Phase 4 by a single sub-rectangular enclosure and associated ditches.

Enclosure 13 (Fig. 9)

2.6.8 Enclosure 13 was a large sub-rectangular enclosure, covering the northern half of Area 3. The ditches enclosed an area measuring 66m x 47m with the longer sides aligned east to west.

2.6.9 There was a degree of complexity to Enclosure 13, suggesting there may have been two versions or sub-phases represented. An east to west orientated ditch in the north of Area 3 (**765**/**1000**) appeared to be earlier than the other principle enclosure ditches. It measured up to 2.35m wide 0.45m deep and was filled with firm grey brown silty clay. This was truncated by a ditch that formed the southern boundary of Enclosure 13 and also curved towards the south-west corner, measuring up to 2.06m wide and 0.72m deep. The western, northern and eastern boundaries of the enclosure were formed by a single ditch, which truncated the southern boundary. It measured up to 2.8m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 15, Section 497).

2.6.10 Other minor features contemporary with this ditch system include ditch **1203** in the north of Area 3 and ditch **700** in the south-west corner.

2.6.11 Finds from Enclosure 13 included a mixed pottery assemblage spanning the entire Romano-British period (272 sherds, 4488g; Appendix B.6), although the majority dated to the Mid-Late Roman period. Other significant finds included an almost complete ceramic oil lamp/bottle (SF36, Plate 10), a copper alloy brooch (Late Iron Age to Roman La Tene III, Nauheim derivative, *c*. 10 BC-100 AD) (SF23; Appendix B.1), a Hadrianic Roman sestertius (AD 117-138; SF22) and a pair of tweezers (SF32; Appendix B.2) and animal bone (112 fragments, 1124g; Appendix C.1). Small amounts of fired clay, worked flint, burnt flint, rotary quern fragments and oyster shell were also recovered (Table 35). Environmental samples from Enclosure 13 yielded a charred plant assemblage including probable cereal processing waste with occasional wheat and barley grains, a single spelt glume base and seeds of plants from damp ground (Appendix C.4).

Enclosure 13 inventory

Curvilinear ditch **867, 941, 1034, 1036, 1050, 1147, 1194, 1207, 1214, 1235, 1499, 1731, 1815, 1838, 1846, 1866, 1878, 1898, 1926, 1939 and 1948.**
east/west ditch **1000, 1099, 1101, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1122, 1223, 1129, 1395, 1889, 1891, 1924**
rectilinear ditch **987, 1008, 1021, 1063, 1069, 1080, 1082, 1103, 1117, 1217, 1246, 1357, 1388, 1393, 1436, 1632, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1678, 1681, 1687, 1697, and 1758.**
Subsidiary gullies **1203, 1225, 1782, 1783, 1945**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
943	ditch	941		bone	30	55
988	ditch	987		flint (worked, one scraper and two secondary flakes)	3	14
988	ditch	987		pot (AD150-400)	25	543
988	ditch	987		shell (oyster)	1	5
988	ditch	987		bone	2	8
989	ditch	987		bone	2	52
989	ditch	987		pot (AD150-400)	30	362
989	ditch	987		shell (oyster)	1	11
990	ditch	987		pot	3	12
1000	ditch	1000		bone	8	39
1000	ditch	1000		fired clay	1	1
1009	ditch	1008		shell (oyster)	14	29
1009	ditch	1008		pot (AD100-400)	9	30
1009	ditch	1008		bone	4	27
1025	ditch	1008		pot (AD100-400)	1	3
1025	ditch	1008		flint (unworked, burnt)	2	50
1025	ditch	1008		bone	4	6
1026	ditch	1008		pot (AD150-400)	15	94
1026	ditch	1008		shell	1	3
1026	ditch	1008		bone	1	62
1026	ditch	1008	36	Near complete ceramic oil lamp/bottle -Roman	1	74
1052	ditch	1050		pot (AD100-400)	2	7
1064	ditch	1063		bone	16	199
1065	ditch	1063		bone	7	32
1066	ditch	1063		bone	2	10
1066	ditch	1063		pot (AD50-200)	3	15
1070	ditch	1069		pot (AD70-200)	7	102
1104	ditch	1103		bone	3	37
1104	ditch	1103	22	Coin (117-138 AD)	1	8
1104	ditch	1103		pot (AD150-300)	15	1586

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1108	ditch	1107		bone	2	43
1108	ditch	1107		pot (AD150-400)	7	67
1111	ditch	1105		pot (AD150-400)	1	1
1111	ditch	1105		bone	1	27
1118	ditch	1117		pot (AD150-400)	1	4
1123	ditch	1122	33	Incomplete broken metal cylinder (medieval-post-medieval)	1	2
1127	ditch	1129		pot (AD100-400)	9	23
1128	ditch	1129		pot (AD100-300)	1	2
1148	ditch	1147		bone	1	2
1148	ditch	1147		pot (AD70-200)	1	5
1213	Ditch	1214		stone (sandstone, burnt)	1	830
1213	Ditch	1214		pot (AD150-400)	12	53
1224	ditch	1223		pot (AD150-400)	4	25
1226	gully	1225		pot (AD50-400)	1	3
1236	ditch	1235		pot (AD50-400)	1	2
1236	ditch	1235		shell (oyster)	1	27
1359	ditch	1357		pot (AD70-200)	6	54
1359	ditch	1357		bone	5	38
1390	ditch	1388		pot (AD70-200)	21	217
1391	ditch	1388		pot (AD70-200)	5	41
1438	ditch	1436		bone	1	7
1633	ditch	1632		pot (AD40-200)	1	8
1633	ditch	1632		bone	2	16
1665	ditch	1664	32	Tweezers (Roman)	1	2
1680	ditch	1678		pot (AD100-400)	1	2
1680	ditch	1678		pot	1	7
1680	ditch	1678		stone (roman Mayen basalt rotary quern hand mill)	10	639
1682	ditch	1681		fired clay	1	9
1682	ditch	1681		pot (AD50-400)	1	5
1689	ditch	1787		stone (natural sandstone frag.)	1	388
1689	ditch	1787		pot (AD50-150)	1	15
1691	ditch	1687		pot (AD50-200)	2	12
1732	ditch	1731		pot (AD50-200)	2	6
1732	ditch	1731	23	Cu alloy brooch (c.10 BC-c.100 AD)	1	3
1781	gully/ ditch	1782		bone	1	4

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
1781	gully/ ditch	1782		stone (sandstone, burnt)	1	706
1781	gully/ ditch	1782		pot (AD250-400)	36	525
1784	gully	1783		shell	1	6
1784	gully	1783		bone	1	6
1784	gully	1783		pot (AD150-300)	36	525
1784	gully	1783		bone	9	87
1784	gully	1783		bone	3	25
1784	gully	1783	47	Tapered stem of Fe metal nail (Roman-modern)	1	4
1784	gully	1783		pot	6	78
1890	ditch	1889		bone	3	20
1890	ditch	1889		pot (AD100-400)	1	9
1892	ditch	1891		pot (AD150-400)	4	45
1893	ditch	1891		bone	2	12
1900	ditch	1898		bone	2	310

Table 35: Finds material recovered from Enclosure 13

2.7 Phase 5 – Medieval and post-medieval (c. AD 1066 – c.1750) (Figs. 4 and 9)

2.7.1 Phase 5 represented field systems and small-scale pitting activities post-dating the Late Roman period. Area 2B contained a very large north to south orientated ditch that was fed by a smaller east to west ditch. Large spreads of dark clay were seen at the north-western edge, either indicating colluvial wash nestled in a topographic hollow in the landscape or indicating a large water feature, similar to the pond from Phase 1. In Area 3, the same north to south aligned ditch systems were apparent, with one very large ditch effectively separating Area 3 into two unequal parts. This ditch was seen to spill out into the pond area from Phase 1. Again, these ditches collectively marked out a field system, the focus also being on providing adequate drainage to surrounding fields.

Area 2B (Fig. 4)

2.7.2 Three ditches dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were evident in Area 2B. The first, in the east of the area, was an east to west running drainage ditch (**419**/**447**/**488**/**492**). Measuring 17.07m in length, up to 1.92m wide and 0.62m deep the ditch was filled with firm dark brown silty clay. This ditch truncated two smaller ditches (**423** and **425**), which together formed an L-shape.

2.7.3 Ditch **419** was truncated in the east by a very large and wide ditch (416/433/449/470), which crossed the entire length of Area 2B from north to south and measured 45m long. It measured up to 2.8m wide (**449**) and up to 0.94m deep (**416**) and was filled by mid – dark grey brown silty clays. It contained a range of both Roman (residual) and post-medieval pottery.

2.7.4 The final features from this area included a north to south orientated ditch (**398**), located between two spreads of brown clay (**368**/**374** and **390**) and pit **431**. The ditch had steep sides and measured 0.71m wide and 0.31m deep. The westernmost clay deposit comprised a layer of mid greyish brown clay, measuring 18.2m wide and up to 0.38m deep, that extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. This may have represented colluvial wash, which had settled in a natural hollow in the geology, or alternatively, it may have been a pond feature, similar to pond **585** (Phase 1; Area 3).

2.7.5 Finds from this group of features included medieval pottery dated to AD 1100-1299 (65 sherds, 623g; Appendix B.7), a horseshoe (SF20), a nail (SF58; Appendix B.2) and animal bone (55 fragments, 361g; Appendix C.1). Other finds are listed in Table 36 and included fired clay, worked flint and shell.

Area 2B medieval and post-medieval features inventory
East to west ditch **419, 447 488, 492** subsidiary ditches **423, 425** north to south ditch **416, 433, 449, 470** small north to south ditch **398** eastern spread layers **390** western spread layer **368, 374**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
391	natural	390		pot (AD1100-1299)	9	40
391	natural	390		bone	1	3
399	ditch	398		fired clay	3	37
399	ditch	398		pot (AD1100-1199)	14	51
399	ditch	398		flint (worked, 2 secondary and 1 tertiary flake)	3	7
420	ditch	419		flint (worked, edge trimmed flake)	1	12
420	ditch	419		bone	16	155
420	ditch	419	58	nail (Fe metal, Roman to modern date)	1	0
420	ditch	419		pot (AD1100-1299)	5	32
424	ditch	423		bone	20	117
426	ditch	425		pot (AD1100-1299)	19	171
426	ditch	425		flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	4
426	ditch	425		shell (oyster)	1	26
426	ditch	425		bone	5	53
432	pit	431		bone	8	26
432	pit	431		pot (AD1100-1299)	3	43
434	ditch	433		flint (worked, secondary flakes)	2	17
451	ditch	449	20	horseshoe (Fe metal)	1	0
451	ditch	449		bone	1	3
489	ditch	488		pot (AD1100-1399)	1	5

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Small Find No	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
493	ditch	492		pot (AD1200-1299)	14	281
493	ditch	492		fired clay	1	5
493	ditch	492		bone	1	3
493	ditch	492		bone	3	1
493	ditch	492		flint (worked, secondary flake)	1	6

Table 36: Finds material recovered from medieval and post-medieval features in Area 2B

Area 3 (Fig. 9)

2.7.6 Phase 4 activity in Area 3 was dominated by a very large and wide north to south aligned ditch, that effectively split the excavation area into two (see Plate 2). Ditch **1828** measured 2.4m wide and 0.94m deep and had two fills, both consisting of firm silty clay. This field boundary was noteworthy for its size, as well as for the fact that its fills appeared to spill out into the area of pond **585** (Phase 1).

2.7.7 Three other north to south orientated linear ditches were encountered to the east of ditch **1828**. The first (**494**/**751**/**796**) was located to the north of the Phase 1 pond, measuring 30.7m long, up to 1.6m wide and 0.24m deep. The ditch to the east (**649**/**743**) extended for 88m and measured a maximum of 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep. The easternmost ditch was located in the north-eastern corner of Area 3 (**557**/**808**/**1914**) with a shorter ditch (**590**/**732**) extending perpendicular to the west.

2.7.8 Three pits assigned to Phase 4 (**715**, **1028**, **1030**) contained Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval pottery with a date range of AD 1000-1199 (28 sherds, 129g; Appendix B.7). Pit **1030** also contained occasional charred grains (Appendix C.4).

2.7.9 The total pottery from this group (Table 37) amounted to 43 sherds (194g; Appendix B.7) with a date range of AD 1000-1399, but also included one sherd of residual Romano-British pottery (14g; Appendix B.6). Other notable finds included burnt flint (10 fragments, 1104g; Appendix B.4), two quern stone fragments (49g; Appendix B.8), fired clay (46 fragments, 285g; Appendix B.10) and animal bone (143 fragments, 1334g; Appendix C.1).

Med/post-med feature group 2 inventory
large post-med ditch **1828** westernmost north/south ditch **494, 751, 794, 796, 799** middle north/south ditch **649, 743, 745** easternmost north/south ditch **557, 808**, **1914** western gully **590**, **732** and pits **715, 1028, 1030**

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
558	ditch	557	pot (AD50-400)	5	18
558	ditch	557	bone	13	65
716	pit	715	pot (AD1000-1099)	7	36
716	pit	715	stone (roman Mayen basalt rotary quern)	2	49

Context	Feature Type	Cut	Object Name	Count	Weight (in g)
716	pit	715	flint (unworked, burnt)	5	101
716	pit	715	bone	12	67
717	pit	715	pot (AD1000-1099)	7	41
717	pit	715	bone	1	10
718	pit	715	flint (unworked, burnt)	5	1003
733	gully	732	pot (AD1000-1199)	2	6
744	ditch	743	pot (AD1100-1399)	3	11
750	ditch	749	bone	69	521
750	ditch	749	pot (AD1000-1199)	4	16
795	ditch	794	bone	37	645
1029	pit	1028	pot (AD1000-1199)	2	14
1029	pit	1028	fired clay	4	22
1032	pit	1030	bone	2	1
1032	pit	1030	bone	7	16
1032	pit	1030	pot (AD1000-1199)	11	34
1032	pit	1030	fired clay	42	263
1032	pit	1030	pot (AD1000-1199)	1	4
1032	pit	1030	bone	1	8
1915	ditch	1914	pot (AD50-400)	1	14
1915	ditch	1914	bone	1	1

Table 37: Finds material recovered from medieval and post-medieval features in Area 3

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)/No.
Copper-alloy	10 items
Iron	20 items
Lead	2 items
Prehistoric pot	0.032kg
Roman pot	25.18kg
Medieval pot	0.83kg
CBM	4 items
Fired clay	1.68kg
Worked flint	61
Slag	1 item
Shell	0.44kg
Worked stone	7.37kg
Burnt stone	4.79kg
Faunal remains`	11.38kg

Table 38: Finds quantification

3.2 Metalwork (Appendix B.1-B.2)

3.2.1 Six brooches were discovered by metal detecting in Area 3, all of which were of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date (see Fig. 14 for small find numbers). The assemblage consists of a range of types spanning the late 1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD and is typical of small-scale Romano-British rural sites of this period in the region. The assemblage consists primarily of Colchester derivative types with one earlier Nauheim derivative (SF23; Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13) and one fragmentary probable mid-1st century AD continental type (SF39; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 5). The Colchester derivatives with fantail foot (SF26; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 7) and Polden Hill spring fitting (SF28; Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 1) are both forms with a strong East Anglian bias to their distribution.

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

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

3.3.1 One piece of slag from the fill (446) of ditch **445** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Trackway 1) was discovered to be the base of a smithing hearth, stuck to a vitrified hearth lining and thin layer of fired clay, suggesting a former well-made smithing hearth associated with a forge. Although there was no sign of this in Area 2B, it is possible it originated off-site.

3.4 Flint work (Appendix B.4)

3.4.1 A total of 61 worked flints and 6.962kg of unworked burnt flint (395 pieces) were hand-recovered during the excavation. A further 1.413kg of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces) was recovered through systematic sampling of ploughsoil deposits in the area of a supposed burnt mound. The flint assemblage almost exclusively represents residual material with the clear majority belonging to the Early Bronze Age period possibly through to the first millennium. It shows a background level of prehistoric human activity, with the burnt flint representing heating efforts for domestic or craft activity.

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

3.4.3 The most notable artefact in the assemblage is a short end scraper recovered from a Phase 2 ring gully in Area 3 (**1570**; Roundhouse 1), which had close similarities and characteristics with scrapers from the Middle Palaeolithic, best represented by lithic assemblages from Lynford, Norfolk. Generally, the assemblage from the site was formed from simple flake-based materials indicative of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date but the majority was made up of crude, expediently produced material, which suggest a date in the second or even first millennium BC.

3.4.4 The burnt flint from the 12m x 12m grid placed on top of the topsoil prior to excavation was all heavily fragmented and derived from small flint cobbles. Flint taken from archaeological features mainly originated from ditches and pits in Phase 3 (Early-Mid Romano-British), with large quantities located in ditch features beneath and around the area surveyed by the 12m x 12m grid survey. In this case, burnt flint was considered residual material derived from the supposed burnt mound.

3.5 Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.5.1 An assemblage totalling eight sherds (32g) was recovered from one ditch and one pit. The sherds from ditch **372** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure 1) comprised two coarse flint tempered sherds, likely to date to the Middle Bronze Age (1500-1100BC) and were considered residual. Those from pit **1792** (Area 3, Phase 2, Pit Group 1) are sandy ware sherds (Q1, 29g), possibly derived from the same vessel, and are typical of later Iron Age ceramics originating from Suffolk (350 BC-AD 50)

3.6 Roman pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.6.1 The assemblage is relatively large, totalling 2534 sherds, weighing 25.183kg and representing 58.65 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 294 vessels (MNV). The pottery suggests occupation throughout the Romano-British period, with no apparent evidence for any hiatus in activity. There was limited activity attributed to Phase 2, the peak of use was in Phase 3 and then it began to decline in Phase 4.

3.6.2 The assemblage is comprised of mainly small sherds, much of which is abraded, with additions of medium-large sherds originating from both amphora as well as pottery. Romano-British coarseware fabrics are the most common fabric type which are dominated by sandy greywares, the largest group of which is formed from Wattisford reduced wares. Romano-British fine wares were represented by 11.7% of the total assemblage sherd count but the only sourced wares within this category are West Stow fine reduced wares, which total 13 sherds (147g). Imported wares represented 2.2% of the assemblage and were mostly amphora sherds. The imported wares included both early and late Baetian sherds as well as Samian ware from Gaul and Argonne colour-coated sherds from a beaker with roughcast decoration from context 1781, the fill of ditch **1782** (Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13), dating AD 250-400. The range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, with Wattisfield in particular providing much of the site's pottery, which is unsurprising given the relatively close proximity to the production centre. While the site clearly had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is a reflection on the relative status/wealth of the site, with the pottery indicative of a rural domestic site.

3.6.3 Pottery was recovered from 245 different contexts as well as a small quantity of unstratified material, representing 216 cuts and eight layers/spreads. The vast majority of the pottery derived from features within Area 3, which represents 97% of the total assemblage, with a further 2.3% from Area 2A and the remaining 0.7% from Area 2B. The limited number of large contexts of material has implications for the nature of deposition on the site, suggesting that there was no primary focus for the disposal of rubbish. However, it may also reflect that activity was never intensive enough to produce large quantities of refuse accumulating in certain areas of the site.

3.6.4 The largest assemblages of pottery originated from the large spreads of dumped materials from Phase 3 (**991**/**1310**/**1311**; Spread 1 and 2) which indicated the pottery was reflective of domestic pottery with similar patterns of discard, showing household waste from the Mid-Late Roman period was being discarded on the surface as opposed to within ditches. Overall, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, including a significant number of wares from the Wattisfield kilns. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, including a range of imported wares, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.

3.7 Medieval pottery (Appendix B.7)

3.7.1 An assemblage of 177 sherds, weighing 0.826kg, was recovered from the site. Later Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period pottery dated to the 9-12th centuries and totalled 17 sherds (91g). The rest of the pot sherds dated to between the 11th – 14th centuries. This was the biggest assemblage of medieval pottery recovered in the Yaxley area in recent decades. The fabrics in this assemblage include early medieval wares of Norfolk type, as well as shelly wares which are more typical of south and central east

Suffolk. The medieval coarse wares are dominated by a fabric which has been recorded as Hollesley-type ware elsewhere in the county, but which is slightly coarser than material from the kiln site and is likely to have been made more locally. The frequent appearance of pottery from the 12-13th centuries suggests that the activity was most intensive at this time, with frequency dropping off by the 14th century, indicated by the lack of late medieval pottery and glazed wares. This could have been linked to the former southern fringes of Brome Common, the former medieval green shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (see HER: TDE 016).

3.8 Worked and burnt stone (Appendix B.8)

3.8.1 A total of 7.37kg (39 pieces) of worked stone and 4.79kg (33 pieces) of burnt stone, were recovered. In addition, another 8.6kg (4 pieces) of un-worked natural stone were collected.

3.8.2 Apart from a residual prehistoric hammerstone lying in Spread 2 (Area 3, Phase 3), all of the worked stone consists of fragments of rotary quern used within hand mills; the style of the most diagnostic pieces of lava and Millstone Grit quern from contexts 357 (ditch **356**, Area 2B, Phase 4), 1266 (pit **1265**, Area 3, Phase 3), 1552 (ring-ditch **1551**, Roundhouse 1, Area 3, Phase 2) and 1680 (ditch **1678**, Enclosure 13, Area 3, Phase 4), all suggesting a Roman date for these between the 1st-3rd centuries AD. The presence of two large fragments of flat-top rotary quern hand mill made of Millstone Grit attests to a strong Romano-British influence and new styles of quern production that copy the Roman imports and which date from the end of the 1st century AD and beyond. Mill stone from 1266 displays features (a projecting rim edge of the upper quern stone) which are continentally influenced modifications, common in imported querns but less so in Romano-British produced examples.

3.8.3 Burnt stone from the excavation in both areas appears residual although does attest low-level prehistoric activity, which was witnessed in the south-eastern corner of Area 3, in and around pond **585** (Phase 1).

3.9 Ceramic building material (Appendix B.9)

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

3.10 Fired clay (Appendix B.10)

Archaeological work recovered 216 fragments (1.681kg) of fired clay from Areas 2 and 3. This assemblage comprised both amorphous pieces with no discernible features (105 fragments, 636g) and more ‘structural’ pieces (111 fragments, 1045g). The structural fragments possessed flattened and smoothed surfaces and signs of hand-forming. Most of these came from Area 3 but none came from diagnostic objects. The larger ones clearly originated from larger structures or objects but no original forms were discernible. Generally, this material was moderately to severely abraded.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits. A total of 162 bulk samples (up to 40 litres each) were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval. In addition, sub-samples (1 litre each) were taken from selected deposits for pollen analysis.

4.2 Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

4.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered (138 fragments, weighing 11.38kg) from all five phases of the excavation. Of the total, 117 fragments were retrieved via hand-collection and 21 fragments were from environmental samples. The faunal remains are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate-high levels of fragmentation. Much of the assemblage came from the Early-Mid Roman phase (Phase 3). Early phases (1 and 2) were dominated by sheep/goat remains whereas Phases 3-5 were dominated by cattle.

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

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

4.3.1 Four samples were taken and processed to examine the terrestrial mollusca as seen in two Area 3 features; a Phase 2 watering hole (**1733**) and Phase 4 ditches (interventions **1357** and **1898**, Enclosure 13). Preservation was good and the limited samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade.

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

4.4 Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.4)

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

4.4.2 Evidence from pond **585** (Area 3, Phase 1) showed that the surrounding area was meadowland and open grassland with dumped charred cereal grains of hulled wheat and barley, common cereals cultivated in the Bronze Age. Preserved environmental remains were poorly represented during Phase 2. Fifty-four samples from Phase 3 features were processed and are generally more productive that earlier samples, reflecting increased activity during this phase. Charred cereal grains are present in approximately half of the samples and are particularly abundant in two. Sample 40 was taken from fill 403 of posthole **402** in Area 2B (Phase 3). It has produced a large and significant assemblage that is mainly comprised of fully-cleaned bread wheat grains with occasional barley, oats (*Avena* sp.) and seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes (*Bromus* sp.). Phase 4 samples were not particularly productive in comparison.

4.5 Pollen (Appendix C.5)

4.5.1 Sixteen sub-samples were recovered for pollen assessment. The sub-samples are all from Area 3 and comprise three from pit **738** (Phase 1), seven from pond **585** (Phase 1) and six from waterhole **1733** (Phase 2). The deposits within the features are possibly of Iron Age / Romano-British or post-Roman age, although the features originated during the Early Bronze Age. However, the deepest deposit, (1734), from waterhole **1733**, has been dated by pottery to AD 70-200. Pollen derived from all the features reveals similar assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, suitable for pasture.

4.6 Wood (Appendix C.6)

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

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

4.6.3 The timber and roundwood show no visible signs of working, nor is there evidence of coppicing of the wood or any other woodland maintenance. However, the poor quality

and abraded surface could be a reason for this in addition to the limited assemblage from this site.

4.7 Radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.7)

4.7.1 One sample from a lower fill of pond **585** (Area 3, Phase 1) was selected for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal from a fragment of *alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellane* from deposit (613) was calibrated to a date between 2201 – 2033 BC (95.4%), placing it within the Early Bronze Age period.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Excavation
Context Register	41
Context records	1954
Plan Registers	1
Plans at 1:20	1
Sections register sheets	15
Sections drawings	799
Sample Register sheets	19
Photo Register sheets	37
Digital photographs	818
Small finds register sheets	2

Table 39: Quantity of written and drawn records

The excavation record

5.1.2 The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents

5.1.3 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

5.1.4 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire. The site code YAX 040 has been allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this code. The receiving body for this archive, Suffolk County Council Stores, have also allocated Accession Numbers YAX 040 for these records.

5.1.5 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval phases of activity. The modern features have no potential to address the Research Objectives.

Range and variety of features and deposits

5.1.6 Features on the site included Bronze Age pits and a watering hole/pond; Iron Age/Early Romano-British pits, enclosure ditches and roundhouse drip gullies; Romano-British rubbish dumps/spreads and structures denoted by postholes; medieval pits and ditches and post-medieval ditches.

Condition of features and deposits

5.1.7 The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was generally good although there was some truncation of the upper deposits of features by modern land drains and one geotechnical survey borehole. This was located towards the middle of Area 3 and cut directly through layer **1033** (Spread 1, Phase 3).

5.2 Artefacts

Metalwork (Appendix B.1-B.2)

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

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

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

5.2.3 The ferrous slag assemblage is very small, but its significance is almost certainly linked to metal working processes that have occurred off site. There were no other signs of metalworking areas on site and no associated hearths or elements indicating iron working. Other than to reinforce the idea that there was a great deal of detritus and waste that was discarded from the Roman period the assemblage has little potential to aid regional and national research priorities.

Flint work (Appendix B.4)

5.2.4 The worked flint assemblage is of limited potential for further work, particularly in terms of the research aims of the project. However, it does provide some evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, and although poorly dated this seems to largely relate to activity during the second, and possibly first millennia BC, with a notable absence of earlier material.

5.2.5 The burnt flint has somewhat more potential for providing information relevant to the aims of the project, notably in terms of potentially providing evidence for domestic type activity associated with Phase 3 structures and in defining the extent of the putative burnt mound deposit.

5.2.6 Further reporting should be restricted to reviewing the catalogue of worked and burnt flint produced for this assessment in light of final phasing of the site, to identify any contexts where the flint work may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

5.2.7 The earliest prehistoric pottery from the site dated to the Late Bronze Age, but only consisted of two flint tempered body sherds from ditch **372** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure 1), which were interpreted as residual elements. Iron Age pot sherds from pit **1792** (Area 3, Phase 2, Pit Group 1) were typical of handmade later Iron Age ceramics in Suffolk dating from between 350 BC- AD 50 but lacked definable feature sherds such as rims, bases and decorated fragments. The assemblage is small, lacks diagnostic sherds and has little potential/significance.

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.6)

5.2.8 Overall, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, including a significant number of wares from the Wattisfield kilns. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, including a range of imported wares, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.

Medieval pottery (Appendix B.7)

5.2.9 The pottery retrieved from site from this excavation has been classed as the largest seen in Yaxley in the past 10 years. The fabrics date from the 11-14th centuries and include early medieval wares of Norfolk type, as well as shelly wares which are more typical of south and central east Suffolk. The medieval coarse wares are dominated by a fabric which has been recorded as Hollesley-type ware elsewhere in the county. The assemblage has the potential to help phase and characterise future discoveries and provide comparable date on fabric, surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology.

Worked and burnt stone (Appendix B.8)

5.2.10 The assemblages recovered feed into the local and regional research priorities. The worked quern stone fragments from the Romano-British period (phases 3-4) show local industries prevalent within the region, albeit not evident on site. The evidence of quern stone indicates the possibility of nearby cereal grain processing and through this suggests the presence of open grass lands for cultivation (as also attested by the cereal pollen found in the environmental samples). Combined with the evidence of metal working from the slag found in Spread 2, it is possible to say that occupational and small-scale industrial activity was present in the local area, if not directly on site. The burnt stone and cracked flint, while not dependable for reliable dating, does in fact present evidence of a general prehistoric presence in the area, as also attested for by the pond and the associated Bronze Age pits. Further reporting would be restricted to reviewing this material in light of future discoveries of this type.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.9)

5.2.11 This assemblage comprised Roman and post-medieval tile and some undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and abraded, and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The later material is likely to have been brought to the site – or moved around the site – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Fired clay (Appendix B.10)

5.2.12 This assemblage comprised both amorphous pieces with no discernible features and more 'structural' pieces. Generally, this material was moderately to severely abraded.

5.2.13 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary and little that can be drawn from the assemblage as a whole. The structural fragments present only a tentative glimpse at their original forms. None of the suggestions regarding form are certain and should not be overstated. The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

5.3 Environmental evidence

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

5.3.1 The assemblage is a good representation of a multi-phase faunal assemblage. The size of the assemblage limits the interpretations that can be made and does not add significant value to the overall picture of husbandry in the region. However, several complete long bones were recovered and are worthy of full recording as estimated shoulder heights can be calculated.

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

5.3.2 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities other than to show that generally there was a human presence, which occupied this area over a protracted period of time and who gained food from the coast. The terrestrial mollusca fit neatly into the data gained from the pollen samples, reinforcing the idea that the immediate surrounding area was more open grassland than it was woodland.

Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.4)

5.3.3 The assemblage is limited in the number of productive samples from the processing of those that had been initially selected. It is possible that the processing of the remaining samples will produce further charred plant assemblages but there is the risk that the additional work will not be worthwhile. The unprocessed samples should have their potential considered based on contextual information and contemporaneity to assessed samples.

5.3.4 The few charred assemblages identified for further study have a low to moderate potential to aid local research priorities due to their similarity in content. Further study may confirm whether there is an observable trend in the cultivation of certain cereal types (mainly wheat and barley), particularly in the post-Roman period when rye locally becomes a commonly cultivated cereal.

5.3.5 Six samples have been selected for further study with probable quantification (based on analysis). Five of these samples have additional soil for processing. These buckets should be identified immediately and placed in cold storage until processing.

Pollen (Appendix C.5)

5.3.6 Assessment has shown that pollen is sufficiently well preserved to recommend analysis, with a view to developing a clearer understanding of land use at this site. Hill *et. al*. 2006 have stated that palaeoenvironmental analysis could be a critical tool in helping to understand the Suffolk landscape. It is therefore recommended that sub-samples from the pond **585** (Area 3, Phase 1) should be analysed in full, to include deposits 602, 603, 605, 606, 608 and 613. This would provide a greater understanding of Area 3 in the very early phases (pre-Roman) and illuminate further the nature of the immediate landscape.

Wood (Appendix C.6)

5.3.7 The assemblage of four pieces of wood is in poor condition and therefore is of limited value. Preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. It is important to note that if conservation is carried out, the receiving museum needs to be willing to accept any conserved material.

5.4 Overall potential

5.4.1 When considered together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by some of the artefacts (Romano-British and medieval pottery and stonework; metal objects) and ecofacts (archaeobotanical remains and to a lesser extent faunal remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's Research Objectives and provide a firm base on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication work.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Review and revision of research aims

6.1.1 The research aims and questions, as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman and Brudenell 2017) and Section 1.5 of this report, remain, in part, an effective framework for the ongoing analysis and presentation of the results of this project. However, following the completion of the fieldwork and preliminary analysis of results, some adjustments are required.

6.1.2 Summary statements on the original aims and questions still pertinent to the project are given below, together with new questions to be addressed at the analysis stage and reported on in the full archive report and subsequent publications. The questions – both old and new – are framed chronologically and thematically and outline the potential for further analysis.

6.2 Period specific research objectives

Bronze Age

Theme: The nature of Bronze Age activity

Original questions

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

6.2.1 In this context, what is termed 'the burnt mound' is actually a complex of features and deposits. This includes not only the spread of calcined flint first observed in the topsoil of Area 3 before excavation, but pond **585** and the series of pits (**598**, **604**, **622**, **738**, **1933**) cut within the silting horizons of this feature. The dating of this complex is problematic, not least because the spread of burnt flint is heavily truncated and dispersed by the subsequent Roman activity. In fact, all the burnt flint on the exterior of the pond is residual in Roman pits, ditches, and postholes, though the general distribution within these does allow for a reconstruction of the original spread. Dating is further hindered by the absence of any pottery and the recovery of only a few undiagnostic worked flints from the complex.

6.2.2 Fortunately, small fragments of burnt flint were recorded in the fills of pond **585**, suggesting that the spread was broadly contemporary with the silting of this feature/ The relationship between prehistoric ponds, water-filled hollows or pits and spreads of burnt flint is well attest across the region (*e.g*. Crowson 2004), and there is no reason to suspect the functional link is any different at Eye. The pond itself is interpreted as a natural periglacial hollow, possibly formed from the solution of the underlying chalk bedrock. The excavation has revealed this to have a long history of sedimentation, and charcoal recovered from context 613, towards the base of the exposed deposits, delivered an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon determination of 2001-2033 BC (Appendix C.7; 95.4% probability; SUERC-81625; 3722±28 BP). This date is consistent with the known currency of burnt mounds and provides a sense of the chronology, which needs to build further, as most of the features and fills in the matrix of deposits forming the ponds are stratigraphically later.

6.2.3 Further radiocarbon dating is therefore required to secure the chronology of the burnt mound complex. Animal bone recovered from the sequence of pits within the pond fills could be sampled for dating, as could the assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat and barley grains from pit **738**. It is suggested a further 2-3 dates are obtained to bracket the currency of these deposits. Chronology remains a key issue in Bronze Age studies, as recognised in the existing regional research agenda (Medleycott 2011, 20), and further dates would contribute to the understanding of burnt mounds, both at Eye and elsewhere in Suffolk.

6.2.4 With regards to the question of activities conducted at the burnt mound complex, beyond the obvious inferences that flint and water were being heated in this context, there are no individual finds or surviving features that help to flesh-out the specifics of the tasks conducted here. Further analysis of the distribution of the burnt flint, both from the topsoil sampling and the recovery of finds from the Roman features, may establish where some of these activates were concentrated, but are unlikely to reveal exactly what they were. Equally, estimated calculations could be made of the volume of flint being burnt, which may give some sense of the intensity or longevity of activity. This is important, but again, will not significantly further an understanding of this issue. Comparison to other sites will give a flavour of the likely nature of the activities, and this needs to be investigated.

6.2.5 What can be said is that Pond **585** was an obvious water source, and the focus around which the heating of flint was conducted. With shallow sides, the pond was also suitable as a waterhole for livestock, and this may have been its primary function. In fact, it seems likely that the pits cutting into the silts of the ponds were a means of gaining access to fresh water in dryer conditions. These did not need to be large or deep to penetrate the water table.

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

6.2.6 Whilst further dating would be needed to address this question adequately (see above), the likelihood is that this complex was the result of repeated episodes of activity over much of the earlier Bronze Age. The depth of silting and the re-cutting of pits within the stratigraphic sequence points to repeated, though probably episodic use. The paucity of finds suggests this was not a focus of persistent 'stays' or settlement but may have been used seasonally.

6.2.7 Further dating (see above) and environmental sampling may shed further light on this issue (see below).

Theme: The Bronze Age environment and wider landscape

Original questions

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

6.2.8 The clearest picture of the local environment in and around the burnt mound complex has come from the assessment of pollen samples taken from pit **738** and pond **585** (Appendix C.5). A similar broad-bush picture emerges of an open, grassy landscape

with plants associated with damp meadow and/or with rough ground. This environment would support, and would in turn be sustained by, grazing, and suggests a predominately pastoral landscape. Unsurprisingly for a pond, there are also indicators of fresh water in the aquatic and semi-aquatic species identified, with proxies of trampled soils in the vicinity. This would be expected around a waterhole and lends further weight to the suggestion that the burnt mound complex probably functioned (in part) as a water source for livestock.

6.2.9 In many respects this pollen signature is fairly typical of prehistoric waterholes. However, most of these tend to be located on the lighter geologies of the region's river valleys, along with the bulk of evidence for prehistoric activity, particularly in the earlier Bronze Age. By contrast, the pond and burnt mound complex here, is in-land and on the heavier clay soils more than 900m from the nearest river valley. It should be stressed that this is not a typical landscape context, and the environment of such claylands in Suffolk are conventionally thought to be heavily wooded in the earlier Bronze Age (Martin 1999, 40). The reconstruction afforded by the current assessment provides a markedly differently and important new perspective, suggesting parts of the clayland were being cleared and given over to grazing much earlier in prehistory than previously assumed. This is very significant for studies of the Bronze Age in Suffolk and underlines the importance of gaining further corroborating dates for this context.

6.2.10 Another unexpected indicator from the pollen assessment is the signature for arable activity in the vicinity. Evidence for the cultivation of heavier soil is highly unusual in this period, and without parallel in Suffolk. However, charred cereals have been found from the pond, notably from pit **738**, so it is possible that the local landscape was more of a mosaic, with some parcels of arable amongst the pasture. Envisaging how this might have been organised is extremely difficult, especially in the absence of any ditched field system at the site (although the pollen suggests the possible presence of hedgerows).

6.2.11 Further work is required to clarify some of the trends identified from the pollen assessment. Further analysis of the pollen is required and should incorporate any new and existing dating evidence to construct a picture of the environmental sequence. Targeted programmes of palynological analysis have been identified as a research priority from regional Bronze Age studies (Medlycott 2011, 20), and have the capacity to address the nature of changes associated with the development of farming regimes, woodland clearance and the establishment of permanent field systems.

New questions

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

6.2.12 Aside from the burnt mound complex, there is very little evidence for any pre-Late Iron Age activity in the Progress Power investigations (including the various phases of trenching). Residual prehistoric flint work has been recovered, but no other securely dated contexts. In the wider landscape, a Bronze Age waterhole and scatter of small pits and postholes has been found at Eye Airfield (Kwiatkowska forthcoming, YAX 041), *c*. 750m to the south-west, in a similar geological and topographical setting. This

appears to date to the Middle Bronze Age and has a comparable pollen signature. In neither case, however, do the remains represent settlements *per se*. Instead they were probably akin to stations in the agrarian landscape that were visited on a short-term basis, possibly in seasonal cycles linked with the movement of livestock between blocks of summer and winter pasture, from valley side to clayland plateau. The imprint of such points in a landscape of movement are inevitably 'archaeologically light' – dispersed features with few finds. That there is nothing in addition to these – no structures or burials - suggests the clayland was being opened and exploited for particular ends and was not occupied in the same way or to the same degree as areas in the river valleys.

6.2.13 In the immediate landscape, a contrast can be drawn between the Bronze Age evidence from Eye Airfield on the clay, and that from Hartismere High School on the river valley gravels *c*. 1.1km to the south-east (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083). The latter featured a series of pits, burials and evidence for sustained Late Bronze Age settlement – a sequence of more intensive activity common to this setting. The discoveries in both areas need to be considered together if the catchment of Bronze Age activity is to be properly investigated and understood – synthesis being a regional search priority (Medlycott 2011, 20). Further work is therefore needed to integrate the evidence from the wider Yaxley/Eye landscape, bringing in the results of other investigations and finds recorded on the Suffolk HER.

Late Iron Age and Roman

Theme: Settlement morphology and site development

New questions

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

6.2.14 The assessment has outlined three phases of Romano-British activity at the site, based on the stratigraphic sequence and finds recovered. The earliest phase of activity (Phase 2) was located at the western side of Area 3, and comprised a series of roundhouses, structures, pits and ditches partially enclosing Roundhouse 1. The 'organic' form of the settlement is more akin to Iron Age sites from the region and is clearly rooted in the native tradition despite the material culture being of mid first to early second century AD date. This is not atypical and demonstrates the persistence and continuity of some landscape forms and architectural traditions across the Iron Age-Roman transition. Clearly, not all of the structures and ditches in this phase could have been contemporary, and it is possible that further sub-phases may be defined from closer analysis of the stratigraphic sequence. Equally, further interrogation of the artefact assemblages and their distribution is required to understand which buildings may have been dwellings, and which may have been ancillary structures. This feeds into research priorities on the forms and function of buildings (Medlycott 2011, 47).

6.2.15 A significant shift in the morphology of the settlement is evident between Phases 2 and 3. Phase 3 was characterised in Area 3 by the introduction of rectilinear enclosures, trackways and ditched field boundaries predominately aligned north to

south. A series of post-built structures in the southern and south-eastern areas of the site were also evident (Structures 3-5), and roundhouses ceased to be constructed.

6.2.16 The general morphology of the sites was more typically Roman-British, though clearly, there was reworking in specific areas over the course of the mid to late second century, creating a degree of complexity to the stratigraphy. As a general observation, it is noteworthy that the post-built structures of this phase were situated away from the roundhouses of Phase 2 and could suggest a shift in the focus of dwellings. On the other hand, small enclosures, such as Enclosure 4 and 5 (and possibly the north-west corner, Enclosure 6) may have surrounded buildings, and overlapped with the concentration of roundhouses in Phase 2. This could suggest a greater degree of continuity than is immediately apparent, at least in terms of dwelling location. However, further work is needed to clarify this, specifically, the analysis of finds distributions (see Fig. 14 for small finds distribution).

6.2.17 Other aspects of continuity were suggested by the alignment of Trackway 2, which followed the line of Ditch Group 1 in Phase 2. It is possible that that this trackway had its origins in Phase 2 and was a long-term routeway into the general area of settlement from the east. Ditches to the south certainly respected it, and it possible that the dumps of domestic waste in Spread 1 were being used to be fill/stabilise a hollow forming in the trackway.

6.2.18 Developments in Phase 4 appeared to mark a decline in the domestic use of the site in Area 3 and marks a further reorganisation of space. The phase is defined by the construction and modification of a large rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 13) across the northern part of Area 3, cutting across Trackway 2 and other enclosures in the west of the area. This new enclosure was probably (originally) accessed from the south-west, with ditches funnelling towards the corner of the compound. The purpose of this enclosure is not immediately apparent, but given the size, may have functioned as a stock enclosure.

6.2.19 Again, some aspects of continuity are evident in the general orientation of Enclosure 13, which shared a north to south and east to west axis identical to most enclosures and boundaries in Phase 3. This aside, there can be no doubt that the construction of Enclosure 13 marked a major change in the use of Area 3. Changes were also evident in Area 2A with the construction of new ditched enclosures. Both perhaps indicate an expansion of agriculture and an intensification of the farming on the claylands.

6.2.20 For all phases, further work is needed to define the sequence of settlement development and establish the nature of activities within different areas. Structures require closer definition, and the zones of different activities or refuse maintenance practices may be better defined by an interrogation of finds distributions. It is not thought that radiocarbon dating will aid or enhance the phasing of the site, or indeed further the stratigraphic narrative. As there is significant reworking of many of the ditched Romano-British boundaries, it is highly questionable how reliable radiocarbon dates would be on the relatively sparse carbonised plant remains and charcoal recovered. Instead, conventional typo-chronological dating of Romano-British pottery is likely to be more precise than that afforded by single radiocarbon determinations.

Theme: Settlement in the hinterland of a Roman small town

Original questions

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

6.2.21 Though status is never straightforward to discern from the archaeological record, the excavation at Eye Airfield yielded a relatively small artefact assemblage for a Roman site, and one which contained few signs of obvious material wealth. Given the site witnessed occupation from the mid first to early fourth century, the recovery of just 2534 pottery sherds (Appendix B.6) and 32 items of metalwork (Appendix B.1-2) is in-substantial. Of note is the recovery of just two coins, despite the site being metal detected by an experienced user. Coins are less common on earlier Roman sites than later ones but given settlement activity appears to have peaked during the early to late second century AD, this tally is un-usually small. In fact, most of the copper-alloy artefacts recovered were brooches dating from the late first century BC to mid second century AD. These may indicate that the occupants kept abreast of changing fashions in dress, but the number and range is typical of small scale Roman rural sites of the period and region (Appendix B.1).

6.2.22 The pottery provides a similar picture and is primarily composed of local wares procured from the Wattisfield region (Appendix B.6). In some respects, this is not surprising as Wattisfield lies 12km to the west, though a higher level of imported wares might have been anticipated in light of the site's proximity to Pye Road, just *c*. 600m to the west. The Roman road was probably constructed in the later first century AD (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 215) and was the main route between Camulodunum (Colchester) and Venta Icenorum (near Norwich), via major local centres at Scole to the north and Coddenham to the south. As goods and imports would have flowed along this road, it is noteworthy that the level of imported pottery was only 2% at the site (Appendix B.6), suggesting the occupants were either unwilling or unable to exploit the access opportunities they were afforded.

6.2.23 Overall, the character of the artefact and faunal assemblages are typical of small-scale rural farmsteads of the period and region. There is no evidence from the phasing that the site or its occupants achieved a status beyond this, and if anything, the settlement was probably in decline from the late second century AD. The question of how this site relates to those in the surrounding landscape need further investigation. Metalwork scatters and stray finds of pottery recorded in the Suffolk HER suggest the location of a number of possible Roman settlements in the vicinity, and hint at the existence of a developed rural landscape. There is also limited evidence for Roman activity from other recent investigations on Eye Airfield (Kwiatkowska forthcoming, YAX 041, R. Abraham *pers. comm*.), and at Hartismere High School, *c*. 1.1km to the south-east (Caruth and Goffin 2012, EYE 083).

6.2.24 In addition, the pattern of occupation in the immediate landscape needs to be understood in relation to the site's proximity to the Roman 'Small Town' at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014), located just 3.5km to the north along Pye Road. This was a major Roman centre and it is plausible that many of the sites in its hinterland were commercial linked (producer sites?). Understanding the relationship between sites at

different levels in the settlement hierarchy is a key research objective (Medlycott 2011, 47-8). On this theme, it is interesting to note that the development sequence of the settlement in Area 3 mirrors some aspects of that at Scole, in terms of development and signs of decline. In particular, the changes in settlement and field morphology between Phases 2 and 3 (in both Areas 2 and 3) occurred at the same time that a degree of centralised planning becomes evident at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 217). The question of whether these transformations were associated requires further consideration. Did the impetus for the reorganisation of Scole extend into the hinterland and affect its satellite settlements? A Scole it has been suggested that such developments reflect the emergence of a more fully developed 'Romano-British' economy in the region (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 217).

Medieval

Theme: the agrarian landscape

Original questions

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

6.2.25 These original research questions were formulated for the WSI (Wiseman and Brudenell 2017) when it was anticipated that excavation would be required in the area around Trench 96 (Gilmour 2017). With this area now being preserved *in situ*, and the completed excavations revealing only limited medieval and post-medieval activity (in the form of field boundary ditches and a scatter of pits), the ability to address these is significantly diminished.

6.2.26 These questions are, however, retained for analysis because the evaluation results are still meaningful, and those in the excavations suggest that there were only minor shifts in the axis of the boundary system between Phases 3, 4 and 5. In short, there is some evidence for continuity of alignment, which feeds into debates about the layout of the current co-axial landscape in the Yaxley/Eye area. This has been a subject of contention, and further work is needed to address if, and where, there is continuity in landscape organisation. Further work will be required to bring together the results of the evaluations, excavations, and historic mapping. This will also contribute the landscape research objective outlined below

6.3 Landscape research objectives

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

New questions

8. *When did the pattern of historic field boundaries across the Yaxley/Eye landscape first take shape?*

6.3.1 The date of the historic pattern of co-axial field boundaries across the Yaxley/Eye landscape has been a subject of debate for over three decades (*e.g*. Williamson 1987; 1998; 2016). It has been postulated that the field system has prehistoric origins, as the

pattern of boundaries appears to be cut by the Pye Roman Road (Williamson 1987). Whilst arguments surrounding the organisational principles behind the orientation of the system have be nuanced in recent years (Williamson 2016), it is still interpreted as a relict ancient landscape. Most of the debate has centred upon understanding of historic mapping and the relationship between boundaries, topography and resource models. Until now, the archaeological evidence has been very thin, which makes the current investigations at Eye highly significant. These provide a new perspective on the debate.

6.3.2 Further work is needed to consider the pattern of boundary alignments over time. However, it is already clear that the picture is more complex than pervious assumed, with alignments shifting, and boundaries being differentially modified. There is no indication that ditch-defined field systems are present prior to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period, and these may be more irregular as opposed to co-axial, and primarily defined by trackways. A more regular north to south, east to west alignment appears to develop from the mid second century, but even here, there is evidence of persistent re-working. Interestingly, the orientation of Pye Road does not appear to have structured the wider axis of boundaries in the Roman period, even though there are shifts in alignment from the second century AD *after* the road was built. That being said, there are similarities between the alignment of medieval and post-medieval ditches to those in the Roman system, hinting that some long-term continuity may be apparent in places. Further consideration of these trends is required.

6.4 Interfaces, communications and project review

6.4.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Tom Collie and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager Matt Brudenell (MB) and Post-Excavation Editor Tom Phillips (TPC). It will be distributed to the Client (Drax Power Ltd) and Rachel Abraham (RA) from Suffolk County Council (SCC) for comment and approval.

6.4.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between Tom Collie, Matt Brudenell, Top Phillips and the Client and Rachel Abraham to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. Input shall also be sought at this stage from Elizabeth Popescu, the in-house Post-Excavation and Publications Manager. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.

6.4.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with RA or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.5 Methods statements

Stratigraphic analysis

6.5.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with AutoCAD and GIS applications. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report.

Illustration

6.5.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

Documentary research

6.5.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and other resources, and will also include aerial photographs and reports on comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context. Documentary research will focus on material (maps, accounts *etc.*) relating to an area of 1km radius, centred upon the site. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication. An updated HER search will be undertaken for the analysis report.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

6.5.4 All the artefacts have been assessed/analysed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B.1-10). Further work is recommended as follows:

Metalwork:

- All brooches should be considered for illustration in any future publication.
- No further analysis is needed for the remaining metalwork found on site. Given the condition of the iron artefacts as well as their very limited importance, particularly the nails, these can be dispersed. The copper-alloy and lead artefacts must be retained and stored accordingly to the current guidance.
- Incorporation into archive report and summarise for publication.

Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products:

- For the ferrous slag, this statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.
- The item should be considered for discard.

Flint work:

- Review the catalogue of worked and burnt flint produced for this assessment in light of final phasing of the site, as part of the

production of the archive report, to identify any contexts where the flint work may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives.

Prehistoric pottery:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Roman pottery:

- All of the pottery has been examined and recorded, and therefore no further analysis of the pottery is necessary
- It is recommended that 17 vessels are illustrated, particularly those with unusual forms and/or decoration.
- There are five amphora sherds which were unsourced which would benefit from examination by an amphora specialist.
- The assemblage would benefit from further work focusing on the distribution of pottery across the site.
- Research into other contemporary sites in the region should be undertaken in order to fully understand the assemblage within its regional context.
- Analytical report on the above and incorporation into archive report.

Post-Roman pottery:

- Full recording should be undertaken on assemblages with emphasis on significant features, with the exception of new forms or fabrics from other features.
- Selection of sherds for illustration (*c*. 20 sherds).
- Analytical report on the above and incorporation into archive report.
- Summarise the pottery for publication.

Worked stone:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.
- The querns from contexts 1266 and 1680 should be illustrated.
- Other than the items listed in Table 58 (catalogue of worked stone) as 'to retain' (indicated by a *), all the material may be disposed of. This includes all the burnt and un-worked (natural) stone and some of the more fragmentary and non-diagnostic pieces of lava quern

Ceramic building material:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

- The material should be considered for discard.

Fired clay:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.
- The material should be considered for discard.

Faunal remains:

- Full recording and analysis to be undertaken of long bone
- Incorporation of full analysis report into archive report and summarise for publication.

Terrestrial and marine mollusca:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.
- The Mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Environmental bulk samples:

- Processing and analysis of selection of recommended samples from Appendix C4

Pollen:

- Sub-samples from the pond **585** should be analysed in full, to include deposits 602, 603, 605, 606, 608 and 613.

Radiocarbon dating:

- Further radiocarbon dating is required to secure the chronology of the Bronze Age burnt mound complex. Animal bone recovered from the sequence of pits within the pond fills could be sampled for dating, as could the assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat and barley grains from pit **738**. It is suggested a further 2-3 dates are obtained to bracket the currency of these deposits.
- For the Romano-British phases of occupation, radiocarbon determinations will not significantly enhance the phasing of the site. As there is significant reworking of many of the ditched Romano-British boundaries (evidenced by the broad date range of pottery in many features), it is highly questionable how reliable radiocarbon dates would be on relatively sparse carbonised plant remains and charcoal.

Report writing

6.5.5 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 41 (see Section 7.2 below). An archive report, incorporating the evaluation data, will be prepared that will include results of all analyses.

6.5.6 It is proposed that a publication article will be produced which summarises the results and focuses on the key aspects of the site (see below).

Publication

6.5.7 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published as two summary articles in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* under the working title 'First inroads: earlier Bronze Age activity on the Suffolk claylands' and 'Settlement in a Small Town hinterland - Romano-British activity at Eye Airfield'. A paper in the journal *Landscape Archaeology* is also proposed on the topic of the Yaxley/Eye co-axial field system.

6.6 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.6.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-10). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

6.7 Ownership and archive

6.7.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

6.7.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service document '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition'* (2019).

6.7.3 It is estimated that the archive will comprise 14 bulk find boxes, six small find boxes, five paper boxes and 1 A3 permatrace folder. Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council Stores under the Site Code YAX040. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. Suffolk County Council requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in Table 40 below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Matthew Brudenell	MB	OAE	Project Manager and prehistoric pottery specialist
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OAE	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager
Tom Phillips	TP	OAE	Editor
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OAE	Environmental coordinator and archaeobotanist
Tom Collie	TC	OAE	Project Officer & Author; documentary research
Anna Booth	AB	Freelance	Metalwork specialist
Denis Sami	DS	OAE	Metalwork specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Slag, metalworking debris and worked stone specialist
Lawrence Billington	LB	OAE	Lithics specialist
Katie Anderson	KA	Freelance	Romano-British pottery
Sue Anderson	SA	Freelance	Medieval pottery specialist
Ted Levermore	TL	OAE	CBM and fired clay specialist
Hayley Foster	HF	OAE	Faunal remains specialist
Mairead Rutherford	MR	OAE	Pollen specialist
Laura James	LJ	OAE	Worked wood specialist
Carole Fletcher	CF	OAE	Glass, stone, leatherwork, Post-Roman pottery and marine mollusca specialist
Sam Corke	SC	OAE	Land mollusca specialist
Karen Barker	KB	Freelance	Conservator and X-radiography
David Brown	DB	OAE	Illustrator
Vicki Herring	VH	Freelance	Illustrator
James Fairbairn	JF	OAE	Finds photograpy
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OAE	Archive Supervisor

Table 40: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within six months of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus, the final archive report should be completed by September 2019. Publication proposals will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, with the aim of submitting the first paper by the end of 2019.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
1	Project management		MB EP	2
2	Team meetings		MB EP TC	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials		TC, RF, MB, DS, CF, KA,	2

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
			SA, TL, ND, HF, MR	
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis				
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix		TC	2
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes		TC	2
6	Finalise site phasing		TC	4
7	Add final phasing and groups to database		TC	2
8	Compile group and phase text		TC	5
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report		TC	20
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results		TC	3
Illustration				
11	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures		DB	3
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report		TC	0.5
13	Select sections for inclusion in the report		TC	0.5
14	Illustrate Iron Age pottery: *c*.30 sherds		VH	3
15	Illustrate Roman pottery: c 20 sherds		VH	2
16	Illustrate medieval pottery: *c*.20 sherds		VH	2
17	Illustrate oil-lamp		VH	1
18	Photograph oil lamp		JF	0.25
19	Illustrate brooches (7 @0.5day/brooch)		VH	3.5
20	Photograph brooches		JF	0.5
21	Photograph quern stone		JF	0.25
22	Illustrate quern stone		VH	1
Documentary research				
23	Research into HER in the surrounding 1km area. Update HER search		TC	1
Artefact studies				
24	Metalwork and worked bone item: archive report and publication synopsis		DS	1
25	Stabilisation of metalwork items prior to deposition in the archive		DS	1
26	Slag etc. archive report and publication synopsis		ST	1
27	Flint work: archive catalogue, research and report		LB	1
28	Stone: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.1
29	Iron Age pottery: archive catalogue, research and archive report		MB	0.1
30	Romano-British pottery: Archive report 17 vessels are recommended for illustration. Further analysis should focus on the distribution of pottery across the site. Research into other contemporary sites in the		KA	3

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
	region should be undertaken in order to fully understand the assemblage within its regional context			
31	Post-Roman pottery: macroscopic inspection, archive catalogue, research, report and publication synopsis		CF	1
Ecofact studies				
32	Faunal remains: archive catalogue, further analysis, research, archive report and publication synopsis		HF	1.5
33	Marine Mollusca: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.1
34	Terrestrial Mollusca: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		SC	0.1
35	Archaeobotany: additional bulk sample processing, further analysis, archive report and prepare comment for publication		RF	15
36	Pollen: Further analysis, archive report and prepare comment for publication		MR	5
Radiocarbon dating				
37	Select and send off further suitable material for radiocarbon dating the sequence of deposits in the burnt mound complex (2-3 additional dates if suitable material is present).		TC/RF	0.5
Stage 2: Report Writing				
38	Integrate documentary research and new radiocarbon dates		TC	1
39	Write historical and archaeological background text		TC	1
40	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		TC	1
41	Write discussion and conclusions		TC	5
42	Prepare report figures		SB	4
43	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc.		AG	1
44	Internal edit		RC/EP	2
45	Incorporate internal edits		TC	1
46	Final edit		RC MB	0.5
47	Send to SCC for approval		MB TC	0.1
48	Approval revisions		TC	0.5
Stage 3: Publication				
49	Produce draft publications		TC MB	18
50	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		TC SB EP	2
51	Produce publication figures		SB	7
52	Internal edit		EP/RC	5
53	Incorporate internal edits		TC	2
54	Final edit		EP RC	1
55	Send to publisher for refereeing		EP/RC	0.5

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
56	Post-refereeing revisions		EP/RC	2
57	Copy edit queries		EP/RC	0.5
58	Proof-reading		EP/RC	1.5
Stage 4: Archiving				
59	Compile paper archive		TC	2
60	Archive/delete digital photographs		TC	2
61	Compile/check and deposit material archive		TC/KH	4

Table 41: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
300				layer	0	Natural – topsoil	0	
301				Layer	0	Natural – subsoil	0	
302				layer	0	Natural geology	0	
303	20.3	0.5	0.21	cut	303	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
304	1	0.5	0.21	fill	303	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
305	0	1.5	0.44	cut	305	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
306	1	1.5	0.44	fill	305	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
307	1	1.4	0.48	cut	307	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
308	1	1	0.32	fill	307	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
309	1	1.14	0.48	fill	307	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
310	21	0.62	0.37	cut	310	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
311	1	0.62	0.37	fill	310	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
312	1	0.49	0.34	cut	312	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
313	1	0.49	0.34	fill	312	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
314	1	1	0.34	cut	314	ditch terminus	4	Enclosure 12
315	1	1	0.34	fill	314	ditch terminus	4	Enclosure 12
316	0.26	0.24	0.34	cut	316	ditch terminus	4	Enclosure 12
317	0.26	0.24	0.14	fill	316	ditch terminus	4	Enclosure 12
318	0.26	0.2	0.16	fill	316	ditch terminus	4	Enclosure 12
319	1	1.4	0.35	cut	319	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
320	1	1.4	0.35	fill	319	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
321	1	0.54	0.36	cut	321	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
322	1	0.54	0.36	fill	321	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
323	1	0.5	0.25	cut	323	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
324	1	0.5	0.25	fill	323	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
325	1	0.6	0.26	cut	325	gully	4	Enclosure 11
326	1	0.6	0.26	fill	325	gully	4	Enclosure 11
327	0.72	0.35	0.3	cut	327	gully	4	Enclosure 11
328	0.72	0.35	0.3	fill	327	gully	4	Enclosure 11
329	0.6	0.2	0.35	cut	329	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
330	0.6	0.2	0.35	fill	329	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
331	0.5	0.35	0.07	cut	331	small pit	4	
332	0.5	0.35	0.07	fill	331	small pit	4	
333	1	1.6	0.4	cut	333	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
334	1	1.6	0.4	fill	333	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
335	1	1.16	0.36	cut	335	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
336	1	1.16	0.36	fill	335	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
337	6	0.64	0.24	cut	337	gully terminus	4	Enclosure 12
338	1	0.64	0.24	FILL	337	gully terminus	4	Enclosure 12

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
339	1	0.64	0.24	fill	337	gully terminus	4	Enclosure 12
340	1	1	0.26	cut	340	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
341	1	1	0.26	fill	340	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
342	1.2	0.96	0.11	cut	342	natural	0	
343	1.2	0.96	0.11	fill	342	natural	0	
344	1	0.57	0.2	cut	344	gully terminus	4	Enclosure 11
345	1	0.57	0.2	fill	344	gully terminus	4	Enclosure 11
346	0.7	0.7	0.16	cut	346	pit	4	
347	0.7	0.7	0.16	fill	346	pit	4	
348	2	1.2	0.36	cut	348	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
349	1	1.2	0.36	fill	348	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
350	1	0.7	0.35	cut	350	gully	4	Enclosure 11
351	1	0.7	0.35	fill	350	gully	4	Enclosure 11
352	1.85	0.56	0.22	cut	352	natural	0	
353	1.85	0.56	0.22	fill	352	natural	0	
354	1	0.5	0.09	cut	354	L-shaped feature	4	
355	1	0.5	0.09	fill	354	L-shaped feature	4	
356	2	0.5	0.18	CUT	356	L-shaped feature	4	
357	2	0.5	0.18	fill	356	L-shaped feature	4	
358	1.4	0.35	0.2	cut	358	pit	4	
359	0.5	0.35	0.2	fill	358	pit	4	
360	2	0.11	0.2	cut	360	field drain	5	
361	0.5	0.11	0.2	fill	360	field drain	5	
362	1	1.3	0.38	cut	362	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
363	1	1.3	0.38	fill	362	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
364	21	0.95	0.22	cut	364	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
365	1	0.95	0.22	fill	364	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
366	21	0.46	0.22	cut	366	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
367	1	0.46	0.22	fill	366	ditch	4	Enclosure 12
368	5.44	2.25	0.24	cut	368	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
369	5.44	2.25	0.24	fill	368	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
370	3.16	0.32	0.24	cut	370	field drain	5	
371	3.16	0.32	0.24	fill	370	field drain	5	
372	1	2.3	0.72	cut	372	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
373	1	2.3	0.72	fill	372	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
374	2.05	2.4	0.38	cut	374	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
375	2.05	2.4	0.38	fill	374	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
376	13	0.39	0.15	cut	376	gully	3	Enclosure 1
377	1	0.39	0.15	fill	376	gully	3	Enclosure 1
378	13	0.38	0.19	cut	378	gully	3	Enclosure 1
379	1	0.38	0.19	fill	378	gully	3	Enclosure 1
380	2	0.2	0.23	cut	380	gully	3	Enclosure 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
381	1	0.2	0.23	fill	380	gully	3	Enclosure 1
382	13	0.65	0.32	cut	382	gully	3	Enclosure 1
383	1	0.65	0.32	fill	382	gully	3	Enclosure 1
384	0.45	0.36	0.15	Cut	384	post hole	3	
385	0.45	0.36	0.15	fill	384	post hole	3	
386	1	2.9	0.2	cut	386	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
387	1	2.9	0.2	fill	386	ditch	4	Enclosure 11
388	1	2.7	0.36	Cut	388	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
389	1	2.7	0.36	fill	388	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
390	4.09	2.9	0.3	cut	390	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
391	4.09	2.9	0.3	fill	390	natural	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
392	1.04	0.49	0.12	cut	392	post hole	0	
393	1.04	0.49	0.12	fill	392	post hole	0	
394	1	1.1	0.39	cut	394	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
395	1	1.1	0.39	fill	394	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
396	1	0.87	0.32	cut	396	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
397	1	0.87	0.32	fill	396	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
398	3	0.72	0.31	cut	398	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
399	1	0.72	0.31	fill	398	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
400	1	1.2	0.4	cut	400	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+2
401	1	1.2	0.4	fill	400	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+2
402	0.44	0.44	0.17	cut	402	post hole	3	
403	0.44	0.44	0.17	fill	402	post hole	3	
404	1.28	0.3	0.3	cut	404	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+2
405	1.28	0.3	0.3	fill	404	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+2
406	1.36	0.8	0.4	cut	406	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
407	1.36	0.8	0.4	fill	406	ditch	3	Enclosure 1
408	1	0.76	0.28	cut	408	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
409	1	0.76	0.28	fill	408	ditch	3	Enclosure 1+3
410	0.22	0.22	0.13	cut	410	post hole	3	
411	0.22	0.22	0.13	fill	410	post hole	3	
412	0.16	0.16	0.1	cut	412	post hole	3	
413	0.16	0.16	0.1	fill	412	post hole	3	
414	0.32	0.27	0.09	cut	414	post hole	3	
415	0.32	0.27	0.09	fill	414	post hole	3	
416	1	2	0.94	cut	416	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
417	1	0.8	0.38	fill	416	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
418	1	2	0.56	fill	416	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
419	1	1.8	0.42	cut	419	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
420	1	1.8	0.42	fill	419	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
421	0.2	0.26	0.06	cut	421	post hole	3	
422	0.2	0.26	0.06	fill	421	post hole	3	
423	1	0.7	0.19	cut	423	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
424	1	0.7	0.19	fill	423	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
425	1	0.9	0.19	cut	425	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
426	1	0.9	0.19	fill	425	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
427	1	0.64	0.21	cut	427	ditch	3	Trackway 1
428	1	0.64	0.21	fill	427	ditch	3	Trackway 1
429	10	1.16	0.35	cut	429	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
430	1	1.16	0.35	fill	429	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
431	0.6	0.7	0.1	cut	431	pit	5	
432	0.6	0.7	0.1	fill	431	pit	5	
433	1	2.7	0.8	cut	433	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
434	1	1.2	0.34	fill	433	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
435	1	2.7	0.45	fill	433	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
436	1.05	0.87	0.3	cut	436	ditch	3	Trackway 1
437	1.05	0.87	0.1	fill	436	ditch	3	Trackway 1
438	1.05	1.01	0.22	fill	436	ditch	3	Trackway 1
439	1.05	0.72	0.06	cut	439	pit	3	Trackway 1
440	1.05	0.72	0.06	fill	439	pit	3	Trackway 1
441	1.03	1	0.38	cut	441	pit	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
442	1.03	1	0.38	fill	441	pit	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
443	7.8	0.77	0.16	Cut	443	ditch	3	Trackway 1
444	7.8	0.77	0.16	fill	443	ditch	3	Trackway 1
445	0.94	0.9	0.36	cut	445	ditch	3	Trackway 1
446	0.94	0.9	0.36	fill	445	ditch	3	Trackway 1
447	1.1	0.93	0.32	cut	447	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
448	1.1	0.93	0.32	fill	447	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
449	1	2.8	0.61	cut	449	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
450	1	1.2	0.2	fill	449	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
451	1	0.9	0.42	fill	449	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
452	1	0.8	0.34	cut	452	ditch	3	Trackway 1
453	1	0.8	0.34	fill	452	ditch	3	Trackway 1
454	1	0.32	0.21	cut	454	ditch	3	Trackway 1
455	1	0.32	0.21	fill	454	ditch	3	Trackway 1
456	1	0.9	0.24	Cut	456	ditch	3	Trackway 1
457	1	0.9	0.24	fill	456	ditch	3	Trackway 1
458	0.58	0.55	0.3	cut	458	ditch	3	Trackway 1
459	0.58	0.55	0.3	fill	458	ditch	3	Trackway 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
460	0.55	0.97	0.38	cut	460	ditch	3	Trackway 1
461	0.55	0.97	0.38	fill	460	ditch	3	Trackway 1
462	9.4	0.5	0.28	cut	462	ditch	3	Trackway 1
463	9.4	0.5	0.28	fill	462	ditch	3	Trackway 1
464	9.4	0.47	0.17	cut	464	ditch	3	Trackway 1
465	9.4	0.47	0.17	fill	464	ditch	3	Trackway 1
466	2.6	2.4	0.74	cut	466	pit	0	
467	2.6	2.4	0.74	fill	466	pit	0	
468	1.67	0.46	0.29	cut	468	ditch	3	Trackway 1
469	1.67	0.46	0.29	fill	468	ditch	3	Trackway 1
470	0.87	0.71	0.2	cut	470	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
471	0.87	0.7	0.2	fill	470	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
472	1	1	0.3	cut	472	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3/Trackway 1
473	1	1	0.3	fill	472	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3/Trackway 1
474	1	0.86	0.24	cut	474	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
475	1	0.86	0.24	fill	474	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
476	1	0.8	0.38	cut	476	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
477	1	0.8	0.38	fill	476	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
478	1.04	0.7	0.28	cut	478	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
479	1.04	0.7	0.28	fill	478	ditch	3	Enclosure 2 + 3
480	36	0.9	0.34	cut	480	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
481	36	0.9	0.34	fill	480	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
482	0.3	0.4	0.12	cut	482	gully	3	Enclosure 2
483	0.3	0.4	0.12	fill	482	gully	3	Enclosure 2
484	1	0.77	0.3	cut	484	ditch	3	Trackway 1
485	1	0.77	0.3	fill	484	ditch	3	Trackway 1
486	36	0.5	0.24	cut	486	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
487	36	0.5	0.24	fill	486	ditch	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1
488	20	0.5	0.2	cut	488	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
489	20	0.5	0.2	fill	488	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
490	1	0.9	0.26	cut	490	ditch	3	Trackway 1
491	1	0.9	0.26	fill	490	ditch	3	Trackway 1
492	1	1.97	0.62	cut	492	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
493	1	1.97	0.62	fill	492	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
494	1	0.96	0.12	cut	494	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
495	1	0.96	0.12	fill	494	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
496	1	1.36	0.26	cut	496	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10/ditch group 4
497	1	1.36	0.26	fill	496	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10/ditch group 4
498	0.6	0.57	0.14	cut	498	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
499	0.6	0.57	0.14	fill	498	pit	3	Structural feature group 5

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
500	0.36	0.27	0.17	cut	500	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
501	0.36	0.27	0.17	fill	500	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
502	0.55	0.4	0.14	cut	502	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
503	0.55	0.4	0.14	fill	502	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
504	0.2	0.2	0.04	cut	504	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
505	0.2	0.2	0.04	fill	504	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
506	0.28	0.28	0.04	cut	506	post hole	3	
507	0.28	0.28	0.04	Fill	506	post hole	3	
508	0.64	0.42	0.05	cut	508	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
509	0.64	0.42	0.05	fill	508	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
510	0.96	0.68	0.11	cut	510	post hole	5	Structural feature group 5
511	0.96	0.68	0.11	fill	510	post hole	5	Structural feature group 5
512	0.6	0.61	0.08	cut	512	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
513	0.6	0.61	0.08	fill	512	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
514	1	1.1	0.34	cut	514	drip gully	3	Enclosure group 10
515	1	1.1	0.34	fill	514	drip gully	3	Enclosure group 10
516	1	0.9	0.12	fill	514	drip gully	3	Enclosure group 10
517	1	0.52	0.28	cut	517	ring gully	3	Enclosure group 10
518	1	0.52	0.28	fill	517	ring gully	3	Enclosure group 10
519	0.19	0.15	0.09	cut	519	post/stake hole	3	
520	0.19	0.15	0.09	fill	519	post/ stake hole	3	
521	1	1.1	0.24	cut	521	gully	3	Enclosure group 10
522	1	0.63	0.16	fill	521	gully	3	Enclosure group 10
523	1	0.46	0.18	fill	521	drip gully	3	Enclosure group 10
524	1	1.1	0.09	fill	521	ring gully	3	Enclosure group 10
525	0.34	0.34	0.14	cut	525	post hole	3	
526	0.34	0.34	0.14	fill	525	post hole	3	
527	1	1.4	0.44	cut	527	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
528	1	0.56	0.16	fill	527	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
529	1	0.82	0.2	fill	527	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
530	1	1.12	0.3	fill	527	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
531	1	0.7	0.3	cut	531	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
532	1	0.7	0.3	fill	531	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
533	1	1	0.34	cut	533	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
534	1	1	0.34	fill	533	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
535	1	0.94	0.42	cut	535	gully	3	Enclosure group 10
536	1	0.94	0.42	fill	535	gully	3	Enclosure group 10
537	0.25	0.15	0.08	cut	537	post hole	3	
538	0.25	0.15	0.08	fill	537	post hole	3	
539	0.2	0.19	0.1	cut	539	post hole	3	
540	0.2	0.19	0.1	fill	539	post hole	3	
541	1	0.9	0.08	cut	541	gully terminus	3	Enclosure group 10
542	1	0.9	0.08	fill	541	gully terminus	3	Enclosure group 10

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
543	0.46	0.3	0.17	cut	543	post hole	3	
544	0.46	0.3	0.17	fill	543	post hole	3	
545	0.44	0.33	0.12	cut	545	post hole	3	Ditch group 4
546	0.44	0.33	0.12	fill	545	post hole	3	Ditch group 4
547	0.4	0.25	0.06	cut	547	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
548	0.4	0.25	0.06	fill	547	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
549	0.32	0.3	0.13	cut	549	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
550	0.32	0.3	0.13	fill	549	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
551	0.52	0.52	0.17	cut	551	post hole	3	
552	0.52	0.52	0.17	fill	551	post hole	3	
553	0.5	0.41	0.32	cut	553	gully	3	Ditch group 4
554	0.5	0.41	0.32	fill	553	gully	3	Ditch group 4
555	1	0.44	0.08	cut	555	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
556	1	0.44	0.08	fill	555	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
557	1	1.1	0.33	cut	557	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
558	1	1.1	0.33	fill	557	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
559	0.24	0.24	0.17	fill	559	post hole	5	
560	0.24	0.24	0.17	fill	559	post hole	5	
561	1	0.54	0.06	cut	561	gully	3	Ditch group 4
562	1	0.54	0.06	fill	561	gully	3	Ditch group 4
563	1	0.75	0.3	cut	563	pit	3	
564	1	0.61	0.09	fill	563	pit	3	
565	1	0.7	0.12	fill	563	pit	3	
566	1	0.75	0.12	fill	563	pit	3	
567	1	0.85	0.16	cut	567	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
568	1	0.85	0.16	fill	567	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
569	1	0.86	0.2	cut	569	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
570	1	0.86	0.2	fill	569	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
571	1	0.82	0.16	cut	571	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
572	1	0.82	0.16	fill	571	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
573	1	0.64	0.1	cut	573	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
574	1	0.64	0.1	fill	373	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
575	1	0.4	0.1	cut	575	gully	3	Ditch group 4
576	1	0.4	0.1	fill	575	gully	3	Ditch group 4
577	1	0.6	0.12	cut	577	gully	3	Ditch group 4
578	1	0.6	0.12	fill	577	gully	3	Ditch group 4
579	1	0.3	0.18	cut	579	gully	3	Ditch group 4
580	1	0.3	0.18	fill	579	gully	3	Ditch group 4
581	1	0.4	0.14	cut	581	gully	3	Ditch group 4
582	1	0.4	0.14	fill	581	gully	3	Ditch group 4
583	1	0.32	0.16	cut	583	gully	3	Ditch group 4
584	1	0.32	0.16	fill	583	gully	3	Ditch group 4

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
585	15	4	1.1	cut	585	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
586	1	1.4	0.2	cut	586	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
587	1	1.4	0.2	fill	586	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
588	1.25	0.88	0.16	cut	588	natural	3	
589	1.25	0.88	0.16	fill	588	natural	3	
590	1	0.66	0.14	cut	590	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
591	1	0.66	0.14	fill	590	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
592	0.3	0.33	0.14	cut	592	post hole	3	
593	0.3	0.33	0.14	fill	592	post hole	3	
594	0.28	0.33	0.12	cut	594	post hole	3	
595	0.28	0.33	0.12	fill	594	post hole	3	
596	0.3	0.24	0.05	cut	596	post hole	3	
597	0.3	0.24	0.05	fill	596	post hole	3	
598	2.3	0.51	0.78	cut	598	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
599	2.3	0.51	0.78	fill	598	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
600	1.6	1.2	0.1	fill	585	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
601	8	2	0.34	fill	585	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
602	2	2	0.45	fill	585	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
603	0.6	2	0.6	fill	585	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
604		0.86	0.58	cut	604	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
605		0.86	0.58	fill	604	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
606		2.28	0.5	cut	606	tree throw	0	Bronze Age Group 1
607		2.4	0.02	fill	606	tree throw	0	Bronze Age Group 1
608		2.24	0.46	fill	606	tree throw	0	Bronze Age Group 1
609		1.08	0.28	cut	609	pit	5	Bronze Age Group 1
610		1.08	0.28	fill	609	pit	5	Bronze Age Group 1
611	4.4	2	0.2	fill	585	pond	5	Bronze Age Group 1
612	0.4	2	0.14	fill	585	pond	0	
613	0.6	2	0.2	fill	585	pond	0	
614	1	1.44	0.4	cut	614	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
615	1	1.44	0.4	fill	614	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
616	1	0.8	0.14	cut	616	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
617	1	0.8	0.14	fill	616	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
618	10	2	0.25	fill	585	pond	1	
619	4	2	0.2	fill	585	pond	1	
620	12	2	0.15	fill	585	pond	1	
621	16	2	0.3	fill	585	pond	1	
622	1.2	1.2	0.45	cut	622	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
623	2	1.2	0.2	fill	622	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
624	2	1.2	0.1	fill	622	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
625	1	0.6	0.08	cut	625	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
626	1	0.6	0.08	fill	625	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
627	0.4	0.4	0.1	cut	627	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
628	0.4	0.4	0.1	fill	627	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
629	0.3	0.3	0.18	cut	629	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
630	0.3	0.3	0.18	fill	629	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
631	0.2	0.2	0.18	cut	631	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
632	0.2	0.2	0.18	fill	631	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
633	0.3	0.3	0.07	cut	633	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
634	0.3	0.3	0.07	fill	633	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
635	1	0.35	0.15	cut	635	ditch	2	
636	1	0.35	0.15	fill	635	ditch	2	
637	1	0.35	0.22	cut	637	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
638	1	0.35	0.22	fill	637	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
639	1	0.87	0.36	cut	639	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
640	1	0.87	0.36	fill	639	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
641	1	0.49	0.13	cut	641	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
642	1	0.49	0.13	fill	641	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
643	1	1.38	0.26	cut	643	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
644	1	1.38	0.26	fill	643	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
645	0.4	0.4	0.06	cut	645	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
646	0.4	0.4	0.06	fill	645	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
647	1	0.6	0.14	cut	647	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
648	1	0.6	0.14	fill	647	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
649	1	0.8	0.22	cut	649	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
650	1	0.8	0.22	fill	649	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
651	0.3	0.3	0.21	cut	651	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
652	0.3	0.3	0.21	fill	651	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
653	0.3	0.3	0.04	cut	653	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
654	0.3	0.3	0.04	fill	653	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
655	0.3	0.3	0.05	cut	655	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
656	0.3	0.3	0.05	fill	655	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
657	0.4	0.4	0.13	cut	657	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
658	0.4	0.4	0.13	fill	657	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
659	0.4	0.4	0.15	cut	659	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
660	0.4	0.4	0.15	fill	659	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
661	0.2	0.2	0.11	cut	661	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
662	0.2	0.2	0.11	fill	661	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
663	1	0.5	0.07	cut	663	gully	3	
664	1	0.4	0.07	fill	663	gully	3	
665	0.6	0.45	0.25	cut	665	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
666	0.6	0.45	0.25	fill	665	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
667	0.8	0.71	0.18	cut	667	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
668	0.8	0.71	0.18	fill	667	pit	3	Structural feature group 5

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
669	0.24	0.24	0.17	cut	669	post hole	3	
670	0.24	0.24	0.17	fill	669	post hole	3	
671	0.84	0.84	0.12	cut	671	pit	3	
672	0.84	0.84	0.12	fill	671	pit	3	
673	0.58	0.5	0.13	cut	673	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
674	0.58	0.5	0.13	fill	673	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
675	0.65	0.58	0.27	cut	675	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
676	0.22	0.22	0.2	fill	675	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
677	0.21	0.21	0.27	fill	675	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
678	0.35	0.48	0.24	cut	678	post hole	3	
679	0.48	0.35	0.24	fill	678	post hole	3	
680	0.21	0.2	0.67	cut	680	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
681	0.21	0.2	0.67	fill	680	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
682	0.19	0.15	0.12	cut	682	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
683	0.19	0.15	0.12	fill	682	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
684	0.2	0.21	0.1	cut	684	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
685	0.2	0.21	0.1	fill	684	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
686	1	0.3	0.22	cut	686	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
687	1	0.3	0.22	fill	686	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
688	1	0.3	0.22	cut	688	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
689	1	0.3	0.22	fill	688	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
690	1	0.5	0.26	cut	690	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
691	1	0.5	0.26	fill	690	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
692	1	1	0.14	cut	692	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
693	1	1	0.14	fill	692	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
694	0.2	0.2	0.15	cut	694	post hole	3	
695	0.2	0.2	0.15	fill	694	post hole	3	
696	0.6	0.6	0.24	cut	696	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
697	0.6	0.6	0.24	fill	696	pit	3	Structural feature group 5
698	1	0.4	0.22	cut	698	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
699	1	0.4	0.22	fill	698	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
700	1	0.65	0.17	cut	700	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
701	1	0.65	0.17	fill	700	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
702	0.29	0.3	0.06	cut	702	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
703	0.29	0.3	0.06	fill	702	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
704	0.25	0.24	0.09	cut	704	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
705	0.25	0.24	0.09	fill	704	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
706	0.28	0.28	0.09	cut	706	post hole	3	
707	0.28	0.28	0.09	fill	706	post hole	3	
708	2	1.05	0.25	fill	622	pit	1	
709	2	1.2	0.24	fill	598	pit	1	
710	2	0.8	0.22	fill	598	pit	1	
711	1	1.8	0.39	cut	711	ditch	3	Enclosure 10

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
712	1	1.8	0.39	fill	711	ditch	3	Enclosure 10
713	0.34	0.3	0.23	cut	713	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
714	0.34	0.3	0.23	fill	713	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
715	3	1.7	0.28	cut	715	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
716	2.14	1.7	0.2	fill	715	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
717	1.35	1.7	0.18	fill	715	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
718	0.94	1.7	0.24	fill	715	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
719	1.3	1.7	0.03	fill	715	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
720	1	0.7	0.1	cut	720	gully	3	
721	1	0.7	0.1	fill	720	gully	3	
722	0.37	0.37	0.06	cut	722	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
723	0.37	0.37	0.06	fill	722	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
724	0.9	1	0.22	cut	724	pit	3	
725	0.9	1	0.22	fill	724	pit	3	
726	0.33	0.33	0.2	cut	726	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
727	0.33	0.33	0.2	fill	726	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
728	0.79	0.79	0.12	cut	728	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
729	0.79	0.79	0.12	fill	728	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
730	0.46	0.46	0.12	cut	730	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
731	0.46	0.46	0.12	fill	730	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
732	1	0.7	0.12	cut	732	gully	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
733	1	0.7	0.12	fill	732	gully	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
734	1	0.76	0.12	cut	734	gully	3	Enclosure 10
735	1	0.76	0.12	fill	734	gully	3	Enclosure 10
736	1.92	1	0.23	cut	736	pit	3	
737	1.92	1	0.23	fill	736	pit	3	
738	2.02	2.02	1.18	cut	738	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
739	2.02	2.02	0.32	fill	738	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
740	1.7	1.7	0.42	fill	738	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
741	1	1.9	0.54	cut	741	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
742	1	1.9	0.54	fill	741	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
743	1	0.8	0.32	cut	743	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
744	1	0.8	0.32	fill	743	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
745	1	0.8	0.3	cut	745	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
746	1	0.8	0.3	fill	745	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
747	1	0.43	0.2	cut	747	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
748	1	0.43	0.2	fill	747	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
749	1	1.4	0.44	cut	749	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
750	1	1.4	0.44	fill	749	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
751	1	1.6	0.24	cut	751	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
752	1	1.6	0.24	fill	751	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
753	2.19	1.5	0.42	fill	738	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
754	0.41	0.41	0.11	cut	754	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
755	0.41	0.41	0.11	fill	754	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
756	0.44	0.44	0.14	cut	756	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
757	0.44	0.44	0.14	fill	756	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
758	0.45	0.45	0.12	cut	758	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
759	0.45	0.45	0.12	fill	758	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
760	0.25	0.25	0.12	cut	760	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
761	0.25	0.25	0.12	fill	760	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
762	0.25	0.25	0.1	cut	762	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
763	0.25	0.25	0.1	fill	762	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
764	1	0.65	0.11	cut	764	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
765	1	0.65	0.11	fill	764	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
766	1	0.4	0.2	cut	766	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
767	0.4	0.4	0.15	cut	767	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
768	1	0.4	0.2	fill	766	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
769	0.4	0.4	0.15	fill	767	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
770	1	1.2	0.32	cut	770	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
771	1	1.2	0.32	fill	770	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
772	1	1.6	0.33	cut	772	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
773	1	1.6	0.33	fill	772	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
774	1	2.5	0.29	cut	774	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
775	1	2.5	0.29	fill	774	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
776	1	1.1	0.28	cut	776	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
777	1	1.1	0.28	fill	776	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
778	1	0.35	0.2	cut	778	gully	3	Enclosure Group 10
779	1	0.35	0.2	fill	778	gully	3	Enclosure Group 10
780	1	0.75	0.14	cut	780	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
781	1	0.75	0.14	fill	780	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
782	1	0.87	0.22	cut	782	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
783	1	0.87	0.22	fill	782	ditch	3	Enclosure group 10
784	0.34	0.34	0.11	cut	784	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
785	0.34	0.34	0.11	fill	784	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
786	0.18	0.18	0.38	cut	786	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
787	0.18	0.18	0.38	fill	786	post hole	3	Structural feature group 5
788	1	0.55	0.16	cut	788	gully	3	Ditch group 4
789	1	0.55	0.16	fill	788	gully	3	Ditch group 4
790	1	0.5	0.3	cut	790	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
791	1	0.5	0.3	fill	790	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
792	1	0.6	0.05	cut	792	ditch	3	Ditch group 4

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
793	1	0.6	0.05	fill	792	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
794	1	0.45	0.28	cut	794	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
795	1	0.45	0.28	fill	794	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
796	0.7	0.2	0.24	cut	796	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
797	0.7	0.2	0.24	fill	796	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
798	1	0.4	0.15	cut	798	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
799	1	0.6	0.21	cut	799	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
800	1	0.4	0.09	cut	800	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
801	1	0.4	0.15	fill	798	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
802	0.5	0.6	0.22	fill	799	ditch	3	Enclosure Group 10
803	1	0.4	0.09	fill	800	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
804	1	0.3	0.16	cut	804	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
805	0	0.3	0.16	fill	804	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
806	1	0.3	0.15	cut	806	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
807	1	0.3	0.15	fill	806	gully	3	Structural feature group 5
808	1	1.8	0.54	cut	808	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
809	1	1.8	0.54	fill	808	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
810	1	0.92	0.54	cut	810	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
811	1	0.92	0.54	fill	810	ditch	3	Structural feature group 5
812	1	0.59	0.18	cut	812	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
813	1	0.59	0.18	fill	812	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
814	1	0.66	0.18	fill	812	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
815	1	0.6	0.24	cut	815	gully	3	Ditch group 5
816	1	0.6	0.24	fill	815	gully	3	Ditch group 5
817	0.6	0.6	0.34	cut	817	post hole	3	Structural feature group 3
818	0.6	0.6	0.34	fill	817	post hole	3	Structural feature group 3
819	1	0.8	0.3	cut	819	gully	3	Enclosure group 8
820	1	0.8	0.3	fill	819	gully	3	Enclosure group 8
821	1	0.7	0.28	cut	821	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
822	1	0.7	0.28	fill	821	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
823	1	0.48	0.16	cut	823	ditch	3	Enclosure group 9
824	1	0.48	0.16	fill	823	ditch	3	Enclosure group 9
825	1	0.22	0.06	cut	825	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
826	1	0.22	0.06	fill	825	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
827	1	0.25	0.13	cut	827	ditch	3	Enclosure group 9
828	1	0.25	0.13	fill	827	ditch	3	Enclosure group 9
829	1	0.51	0.17	cut	829	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
830	1	0.51	0.17	fill	829	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
831	1	0.3	0.35	cut	831	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
832	1	0.3	0.35	fill	831	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
833	1	0.45	0.09	cut	833	gully	3	Enclosure group 9

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
834	1	0.45	0.09	fill	833	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
835	3.4	1.3	0.26	cut	836	pit	3	
836	3.4	1.3	0.26	fill	835	pit	3	
837	1	0.7	0.07	cut	837	gully	3	Ditch group 5
838	1	0.7	0.07	fill	837	gully	3	Ditch group 5
839	0.28	0.28	0.18	cut	839	post hole	3	
840	0.28	0.28	0.18	fill	839	post hole	3	
841	1	0.6	0.1	cut	841	gully	3	Ditch group 5
842	1	0.6	0.1	fill	841	gully	3	Ditch group 5
843	1	0.6	0.11	cut	843	gully	3	Ditch group 5
844	1	0.6	0.11	fill	843	gully	3	Ditch group 5
845	1	0.5	0.06	cut	845	gully	3	Ditch group 5
846	1	0.5	0.06	fill	845	gully	3	Ditch group 5
847	1	0.5	0.1	cut	847	gully	3	Ditch group 5
848	1	0.5	0.1	cut	847	gully	3	Ditch group 5
849	1	0.47	0.25	cut	849	gully	3	Ditch group 5
850	1	0.47	0.25	fill	849	gully	3	Ditch group 5
851	1	0.3	0.11	cut	851	gully	3	Ditch group 5
852	1	0.3	0.11	fill	851	gully	3	Ditch group 5
853	0.25	0.25	0.16	cut	853	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
854	0.25	0.25	0.16	fill	853	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
855	0.28	0.28	0.08	cut	855	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
856	0.19	0.19	0.08	fill	855	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
857	0.19	0.19	0.26	cut	857	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
858	0.19	0.19	0.26	fill	857	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
859	0.4	0.4	0.1	cut	859	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
860	0.4	0.4	0.1	fill	859	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
861	1	0.65	0.3	cut	861	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
862	1	0.65	0.3	fill	861	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
863	0.53	0.53	0.31	cut	863	post hole	3	
864	0.53	0.53	0.31	fill	863	post hole	3	
865	1	0.47	0.28	cut	865	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
866	1	0.47	0.28	fill	865	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
867	1	1.6	0.18	cut	867	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
868	1	1.6	0.18	fill	867	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
869	1.08	1.08	0.11	cut	869	pit	3	
870	1.08	1.08	0.11	fill	869	pit	3	
871	0.61	0.61	0.09	cut	871	ditch	3	Ditch group 5
872	0.61	0.61	0.09	fill	871	ditch	3	Ditch group 5
873	0.17	0.17	0.09	cut	873	post hole	3	
874	0.17	0.17	0.09	fill	873	post hole	3	
875	1	0.8	0.34	cut	875	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
876	1	0.8	0.28	fill	875	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
877	0.74	0.8	0.36	cut	877	pit	3	
878	2.1	1.54	0.22	cut	878	pit	3	
879	3	1.67	0.62	cut	879	pit	3	
880	1	0.44	0.21	cut	880	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
881	1	0.44	0.21	fill	880	ditch	3	Enclosure group 8+9
882	0.3	0.3	0.1	cut	882	post hole	3	
883	0.3	0.3	0.1	fill	882	post hole	3	
884	0.39	0.39	0.19	cut	884	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
885	0.39	0.39	0.19	fill	884	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
886	0.32	0.32	0.26	cut	886	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
887	0.32	0.32	0.26	fill	886	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
888	0.28	0.28	0.17	cut	888	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
889	0.28	0.28	0.17	fill	888	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
890	0.3	0.3	0.09	cut	890	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
891	0.3	0.3	0.09	fill	890	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
892	0.19	0.19	0.05	cut	892	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
893	0.19	0.19	0.05	fill	892	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
894	0.32	0.32	0.16	cut	894	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
895	0.32	0.32	0.16	fill	894	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
896	0.35	0.35	0.14	cut	896	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
897	0.35	0.35	0.14	fill	896	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
898	1	0.33	0.15	cut	898	gully	3	Ditch group 5
899	1	0.33	0.15	fill	898	gully	3	Ditch group 5
900	1	0.1	0.18	fill	875	ditch	3	Enclosure 9
901	1	0.2	0.2	fill	875	ditch	3	Enclosure 9
902	1	0.66	0.09	fill	875	ditch	3	Enclosure 9
903	1	0.45	0.14	cut	903	gully	3	Ditch group 5
904	1	0.22	0.17	fill	903	gully	3	Ditch group 5
905	0.73	0.22	0.17	cut	905	gully	3	Ditch group 5
906	0.73	0.22	0.17	fill	905	gully	3	Ditch group 5
907	0.25	0.25	0.12	cut	907	post hole	3	
908	0.25	0.25	0.12	fill	907	post hole	3	
909	0.23	0.23	0.12	cut	909	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
910	0.23	0.23	0.12	fill	909	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
911	0.3	0.3	0.15	cut	911	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
912	0.3	0.3	0.15	fill	911	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
913	0.32	0.32	0.12	cut	913	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
914	0.32	0.32	0.12	fill	913	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
915	0.37	0.37	0.16	cut	915	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
916	0.37	0.37	0.16	fill	915	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
917	0.2	0.2	0.13	cut	917	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
918	0.2	0.2	0.13	fill	917	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
919	0.35	0.35	0.1	cut	919	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
920	0.35	0.35	0.1	fill	919	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
921	0.32	0.32	0.11	cut	921	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
922	0.32	0.32	0.11	fill	921	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
923	0.3	0.3	0.26	cut	923	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
924	0.3	0.3	0.26	fill	923	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
925	0.19	0.19	0.08	cut	925	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
926	0.19	0.19	0.08	fill	925	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
927	0.25	0.25	0.11	cut	927	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
928	0.25	0.25	0.11	fill	927	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
929	0.3	0.3	0.26	cut	929	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
930	0.3	0.3	0.26	fill	929	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
931	0.26	0.26	0.12	cut	931	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
932	0.26	0.26	0.12	fill	931	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
933	0.3	0.3	0.09	cut	933	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
934	0.3	0.3	0.09	cut	933	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
935	1	0.3	0.16	cut	935	gully	3	Ditch group 5
936	1	0.3	0.16	fill	935	gully	3	Ditch group 5
937	1	0.3	0.09	cut	937	gully	3	Ditch group 5
938	1	0.3	0.09	fill	937	gully	3	Ditch group 5
939	1	0.6	0.18	cut	939	gully	3	Ditch group 5
940	1	0.6	0.18	fill	939	gully	3	Ditch group 5
941	1	1.56	0.52	cut	941	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
942	1	1.42	0.27	fill	941	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
943	1	1.56	0.26	fill	941	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
944	0.8	0.7	0.12	fill	877	pit	3	
945	0.8	0.74	0.16	fill	877	pit	3	
946	0.8	0.58	0.08	fill	877	pit	3	
947	2.1	1.54	0.22	fill	878	pit	3	
948	2.1	1.67	0.28	fill	879	pit	3	
949	2.55	1.67	0.38	fill	879	pit	3	
950	0.25	0.16	0.14	cut	950	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
951	0.25	0.16	0.14	fill	950	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
952	0.23	0.21	0.15	cut	952	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
953	0.23	0.21	0.15	fill	952	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
954	0.2	0.2	0.21	cut	954	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
955	0.2	0.2	0.21	fill	954	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
956	0.2	0.18	0.22	cut	956	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
957	0.2	0.18	0.22	fill	956	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
958	0.46	0.21	0.16	cut	958	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
959	0.46	0.21	0.16	fill	958	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
960	0.36	0.22	0.12	cut	960	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
961	0.36	0.22	0.12	fill	960	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
962	0.3	0.3	0.12	cut	962	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
963	0.3	0.3	0.12	fill	962	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
964	0.3	0.34	0.15	cut	964	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
965	0.3	0.34	0.15	fill	964	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
966	0.24	0.24	0.12	cut	966	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
967	0.24	0.24	0.12	fill	966	post hole	3	0Structural Feature group 4
968	0.23	0.27	0.18	cut	968	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
969	0.23	0.274	0.18	fill	968	post hole	3	Structural Feature group 4
970	2.1	0.6	0.05	cut	970	hollow	3	
971	2.1	0.6	0.05	fill	970	hollow	3	
972	1.9	1.9	0.28	cut	972	pit	3	
973	1.9	1.9	0.28	fill	972	pit	3	
974	1.9	1.9	0.24	fill	972	pit	3	
975	1.2	0.7	0.33	cut	975	pit	3	
976	1.2	0.7	0.33	fill	975	pit	3	
977	0.26	0.25	0.1	cut	977	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
978	0.26	0.25	0.1	fill	977	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
979	0.37	0.33	0.07	cut	979	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
980	0.37	0.33	0.07	fill	979	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
981	0.39	0.49	0.14	cut	981	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
982	0.39	0.49	0.14	fill	981	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
983	0.6	0.7	0.21	cut	983	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
984	0.6	0.7	0.21	fill	983	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
985	0.55	0.55	0.21	cut	985	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
986	0.55	0.55	0.21	fill	985	post hole	3	Structural features group 3
987	1	1.5	0.52	cut	987	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
988	1	1.2	0.22	fill	987	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
989	1	2.1	0.32	fill	987	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
990	1	0.32	0.04	fill	987	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
991	2.8	2	0.08	layer	0	dark earth/midden	3	Spread/layer 1
992	1	0.7	0.32	cut	992	gully	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2
993	1	0.7	0.32	fill	992	gully	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2
994	1	0.7	0.13	cut	994	gully	2	Trackway 2 group
995	1	0.7	0.13	fill	994	gully	2	Trackway 2 group
996	1	0.5	0.15	cut	996	gully	3	Spread/layer 1
997	1	0.5	0.15	fill	996	gully	3	Spread/layer 1
998	0.26	0.18	0.1	cut	998	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1 group
999	0.26	0.18	0.1	fill	998	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1 group
1000	1	1.2	0.34	cut	1000	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1001	1	1.2	0.35	fill	1000	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1002	1	0.42	0.12	cut	1002	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1003	1	0.42	0.12	fill	1002	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1004	1	0.35	0.16	cut	1004	gully	3	Trackway 2 group

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1005	1	0.35	0.16	fill	1004	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1006	1	0.6	0.15	cut	1006	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1007	1	0.6	0.15	fill	1006	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1008	1	2.1	0.78	cut	1008	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1009	1	0.88	0.32	fill	1008	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1010	1	3.3	0.19	layer		spread	3	Spread/layer 1
1011	2.46	2.49	0.43	cut	1011	pit	2	
1012	2.46	2.49	0.43	fill	1011	pit	2	
1013	1.5	1.5	0.08	layer		dark earth/midden	3	Spread/layer 1
1014	0.3	0.35	0.24	cut	1014	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1
1015	0.2	0.22	0.17	cut	1015	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1
1016	0.75	0.18	0.11	cut	1016	gully	3	Spread/layer 1
1017	0.32	0.32	0.3	cut	1017	post hole/gully	2	
1018	0.32	0.32	0.3	fill	1017	post hole/gully	2	
1019	1.37	0.4	0.4	cut	1019	pit	3	
1020	1.37	0.4	0.4	fill	1019	pit	3	
1021	1	0.5	0.42	cut	1021	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1022	0.35	0.3	0.24	fill	1014	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1 group
1023	0.2	0.22	0.17	fill	1015	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1 group
1024	0.75	0.18	0.11	fill	1016	post hole	3	Spread/layer 1 group
1025	1	2	0.18	fill	1008	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1026	1	1.4	0.28	fill	1008	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1027	1	0.5	0.42	fill	1021	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1028	0.94	0.94	0.26	cut	1028	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1029	0.94	0.94	0.26	fill	1028	pit	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1030	3.18	1.37	0.44	cut	1030	pit	5	
1031	3.18	1.37	0.44	fill	1030	pit	5	
1032	3.18	1.37	0.3	fill	1030	pit	5	
1033	14.35	8.68	0.2	layer		spread	3	Spread/layer 1
1034	1.3	0.64	0.1	cut	1034	pit	4	
1035	1.3	0.64	0.1	fill	1034	pit	4	
1036	1.3	0.34	0.24	cut	1036	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1037	1.3	0.34	0.24	fill	1036	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1038	0.28	0.28	0.22	cut	1038	post hole	4	
1039	0.28	0.28	0.22	fill	1038	post hole	4	
1040	0.5	0.5	0.24	cut	1040	post hole	4	
1041	0.5	0.5	0.24	fill	1040	post hole	4	
1042	0.29	0.29	0.12	cut	1042	post hole	4	
1043	0.29	0.29	0.12	fill	1042	post hole	4	
1044	1.36	0.7	0.64	cut	1044	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9
1045	1.36	0.7	0.64	fill	1044	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1046	1.45	0.41	0.18	cut	1046	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1047	1.45	0.41	0.18	fill	1046	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1048	1.78	0.5	0.5	cut	1048	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9
1049	1.78	0.5	0.5	fill	1048	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9
1050	1	1.48	0.72	cut	1050	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1051	1	1.28	0.12	fill	1050	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1052	1	1.48	0.6	fill	1050	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1053	1.5	1.76	0.6	cut	1053	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1054	1.5	1.76	0.32	fill	1053	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1055	1.5	1.65	0.6	cut	1055	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1056	1.5	0.9	0.58	fill	1055	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1057	1.15	0.42	0.24		1057	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1058	1.15	0.42	0.24	fill	1057	gully fill	3	Trackway 2 group
1059	2.29	0.42	0.17	cut	1059	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1060	2.29	0.42	0.17	fill	1059	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1061	1	0.48	0.13	cut	1061	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1062	1	0.48	0.13	fill	1061	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1063	1	1.38	0.68	cut	1063	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1064	1	0.38	0.18	fill	1063	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1065	1	0.9	0.24	fill	1063	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1066	1	0.38	0.26	fill	1063	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1067	1	0.5	0.18	cut	1067	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1068	1	0.5	0.18	fill	1067	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1069	1	0.6	0.18	cut	1069	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1070	1	0.6	0.18	fill	1069	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1071	1	1.7	0.36	cut	1071	pit	3	
1072	1	1.7	0.36	fill	1071	pit	3	
1073	1.3	0.9	0.5	cut	1073	pit	3	
1074	1.3	0.9	0.5	fill	1073	pit	3	
1075	1	1	0.5	cut	1075	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9
1076	1	1	0.24	fill	1075	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 9
1077	1	1	0.12	fill	1075	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1078	0.9	1	0.04	fill	1075	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1079	0.9	1	0.1	fill	1075	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1080	1.38	0.46	0.52	cut	1080	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1081	1.38	0.46	0.52	fill	1080	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1082	1.9	0.96	0.34	cut	1082	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1083	1.9	0.96	0.34	fill	1082	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1084	0.4	0.35	0.2	cut	1084	gully	3	Trackway 2
1085	0.4	0.35	0.2	fill	1084	gully	3	Trackway 2
1086	0.35	0.4	0.2	cut	1086	ditch	3	Trackway 2

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1087	0.35	0.4	0.2	fill	1086	ditch	3	Trackway 2
1088	0.8	0.9	0.6	fill	1055	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1089	1.5	0.96	0.3	fill	1053	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1090	0.26	0.24	0.14	cut	1090	post hole	3	
1091	0.26	0.24	0.14	fill	1090	post hole	3	
1092	0.29	0.24	0.2	cut	1092	post hole	3	
1093	0.29	0.24	0.2	fill	1092	post hole	3	
1094	1	0.56	0.3	cut	1094	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1095	1	0.56	0.3	fill	1094	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1096	2	1.65	0.34	layer	0	spread	3	Spread/layer 1
1097	1	0.6	0.18	cut	1097	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1098	1	0.6	0.18	fill	1097	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1099	1	1.8	0.18	cut	1099	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1100	1	1.8	0.18	fill	1099	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1101	1	0.26	0.48	cut	1101	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1102	1	0.26	0.48	fill	1101	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1103	1	1.9	0.56	cut	1103	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1104	1	1.9	0.56	fill	1103	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1105	0.32	0.54	0.26	cut	1105	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1106	1.1	1.4	0.46	cut	1106	ditch	3	Enclosure 13
1107	1	1.1	0.34	cut	1107	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1108	1	1.1	0.34	fill	1107	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1109	1	0.7	0.3	cut	1109	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1110	1	0.7	0.3	fill	1109	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1111	0.32	0.54	0.26	fill	1105	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1112	0.8	0.12	0.12	fill	1106	ditch	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2
1113	1.16	1.4	0.24	fill	1106	ditch	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2
1114	1.16	0.82	0.26	fill	1106	ditch	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2
1115	1	0.7	0.46	cut	1115	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1116	1	0.7	0.46	fill	1115	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1117	1	2	0.78	cut	1117	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1118	1	2	0.4	fill	1117	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1119	1	0.8	0.38	fill	1117	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1120	1	1.4	0.33	cut	1120	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1121	1	1.4	0.33	fill	1120	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1122	0.55	0.3	0.24	cut	1122	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1123	0.55	0.3	0.24	fill	1122	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1124	1	0.45	0.38	cut	1124	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1125	1	0.45	0.06	fill	1124	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1126	1	0.45	0.32	fill	1124	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1127	1	0.72	0.2	fill	1129	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1128	1	0.58	0.17	fill	1129	ditch	4	Enclosure 13

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1129	1	0.72	0.32	cut	1129	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1130	0.6	0.56	0.07	fill	1132	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1131	1	0.96	0.24	fill	1132	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1132	1	1.2	0.31	cut	1132	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1133	0.75	0.59	0.18	cut	1133	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1134	0.75	0.59	0.18	fill	1133	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1135	1	0.53	0.15	cut	1135	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1136	1	0.53	0.15	fill	1135	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1137	1	0.7	0.3	cut	1137	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1138	1	0.7	0.3	fill	1137	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1139	1.7	0.43	0.06	cut	1139	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1140	1.7	0.43	0.06	fill	1139	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1141	10	0.4	0.04	cut	1141	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1142	1	0.4	0.04	fill	1141	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1143	0.39	0.39	0.06	cut	1143	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1144	0.39	0.39	0.06	fill	1143	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1145	0.6	0.6	0.12	cut	1145	pit	3	Post hole lines 1
1146	0.6	0.6	0.12	fill	1145	pit	3	Post hole lines 1
1147	1	1.4	0.64	cut	1147	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1148	1	1.4	0.64	fill	1147	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1149	1.1	1.1	0.16	cut	1149	pit	3	
1150	1.1	1.1	0.16	fill	1149	pit	3	
1151	1	0.6	0.19	cut	1151	gully	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1152	1	0.6	0.19	fill	1151	grave	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1153	1	0.18	0.41	cut	1153	beam slot	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1154	1	0.18	0.41	fill	1153	beam slot	3	Enclosure group 7+8
1155	0.16	0.16	0.05	cut	1155	post hole	3	
1156	0.16	0.16	0.05	fill	1155	post hole	3	
1157	1	1.75	0.21	fill	1158	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1158	1	1.75	0.21	cut	1158	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8
1159	1	1.1	0.4	cut	1159	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1160	1	1.1	0.4	fill	1159	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1161	1	1.05	0.24	cut	1161	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1162	1	1.05	0.24	fill	1161	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1163	0.3	0.3	0.18	cut	1163	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1164	0.3	0.3	0.18	fill	1163	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1165	0.4	0.4	0.15	cut	1165	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1166	0.4	0.4	0.15	fill	1165	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1167	1	0.6	0.13	cut	1167	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1168	1	0.6	0.13	fill	1167	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1169	2.8	0.74	0.6	cut	1169	elongated pit	2	Ditch group 3
1170	2.8	0.74	0.6	fill	1169	elongated pit	2	Ditch group 3

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1171	0.2	0.2	0.04	cut	1171	post hole	2	Ditch group 3
1172	0.2	0.2	0.04	fill	1171	post hole	2	Ditch group 3
1173	0.37	0.37	0.05	cut	1173	post hole	2	Ditch group 3
1174	0.37	0.37	0.05	fill	1173	post hole	2	Ditch group 3
1175	0.71	0.71	0.16	cut	1175	pit	3	
1176	0.71	0.71	0.16	fill	1175	pit	3	
1177	0.4	0.4	0.07	cut	1177	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1178	0.4	0.4	0.07	fill	1177	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1179	0.6	0.6	0.18	cut	1179	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1180	0.6	0.6	0.18	fill	1179	post hole	3	Post hole lines 1
1181	1	1.25	0.4	cut	1181	pit	3	
1182	1	1.25	0.4	fill	1181	pit	3	
1183	2	0.2	0.03	cut	1183	gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1184	2	0.2	0.03	fill	1183	gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1185	1.15	0.3	0.08	cut	1185	gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1186	1.15	0.3	0.08	fill	1185	gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1187	2	0.32	0.13	cut	1187	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1188	2	0.32	0.13	fill	1187	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1189	2	0.32	0.12	cut	1189	gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1190	2	0.32	0.12	FILL	1189	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1191	2	0.5	0.07	cut	1191	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1192	2	0.5	0.07	fill	1191	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1193				master		round house drip gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1194	1	1.4	0.42	cut	1194	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1195	1	1.4	0.42	fill	1194	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1196	1	1.08	0.35	cut	1196	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1197	1	0.6	0.21	FILL	1196	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1198	1	1.12	0.28	fill	1196	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1199	1.64	1.2	0.48	cut	1199	pit	3	
1200	1.64	1.2	0.48	fill	1199	pit	3	
1201	1.3	0.25	0.3	cut	1201	pit	3	
1202	1.3	1.1	0.3	fill	1201	pit	3	
1203	1	0.5	0.09	cut	1203	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1204	1	0.5	0.1	fill	1203	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1205	2.9	0.78	0.24	cut	1205	ditch	2	Ditch group 3
1206	2.9	0.78	0.24	fill	1205	ditch	2	Ditch group 3
1207	0.8	0.38	0.36	cut	1207	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1208	0.8	0.38	0.36	fill	1207	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1209	2.8	0.92	0.26	cut	1209	?pit/ short ditch	2	Ditch group 3
1210	2.8	0.92	0.26	fill	1209	pit/ditch	2	Ditch group 3
1211	1.54	1.5	0.33	fill	1212	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7
1212	1.54	1.5	0.33	cut	1212	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1213	1.54	0.8	0.49	fill	1214	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1214	1.54	0.8	0.49	cut	1214	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1215	0.89	0.85	0.33	fill	1216	natural	4	
1216	0.89	0.85	0.33	cut	1216	natural	4	
1217	1	1.34	0.74	cut	1217	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1218	1	1	0.35	fill	1217	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1219	1	1	0.28	fill	1217	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1220	1	1.34	0.42	fill	1217	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1221	1.38	0.56	0.46	cut	1221	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1222	1.38	0.56	0.46	fill	1221	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1223	1.52	0.56	0.4	cut	1223	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1224	1.52	0.56	0.4	fill	1223	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1225	1	0.66	18	cut	1225	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1226	1	0.66	0.18	fill	1225	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1227	2	0.6	0.05	cut	1227	natural	2	Pit group 1
1228	2	0.6	0.05	fill	1227	natural	2	Pit group 1
1229	1	0.41	0.11	cut	1229	gully terminus	2	Pit group 1
1230	1	0.41	0.11	fill	1229	ditch	2	Pit group 1
1231	1.1	0.4	0.12	cut	1231	natural	3	
1232	1.1	0.4	0.12	fill	1231	natural	3	
1233	1	0.2	0.12	cut	1233	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1234	1	0.2	0.12	fill	1233	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1235	1	1	0.72	cut	1235	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1236	1	0.2	0.06	fill	1235	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1237	1	0.6	0.44	fill	1235	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1238	1	0.8	0.28	fill	1235	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1239	1	0.47	0.13	cut	1239	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1240	1	0.47	0.14	fill	1239	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1241	1	0.35	0.15	cut	1241	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1242	1	0.35	0.16	fill	1241	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1243	1	0.4	0.32	cut	1243	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1244	1	0.4	0.32	fill	1243	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1245				MASTER		ring gully	3	Ditch group 6
1246	1	1.9	0.8	cut	1246	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1247	1	1.8	0.34	fill	1246	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1248	1	0.96	0.4	fill	1246	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1249	0.56	0.56	0.12	cut	1249	pit	4	
1250	0.56	0.56	0.12	FILL	1249	pit	4	
1251	0.3	0.4	0.14	cut	1251	post hole	3	
1252	0.3	0.4	0.14	fill	1251	post hole	3	
1253	0.3	0.3	0.06	cut	1253	post hole	3	
1254	0.3	0.3	0.06	fill	1253	post hole	3	
1255	1	0.32	0.06	cut	1255	gully	3	Enclosure group 7

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1256	1	0.32	0.06	fill	1255	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1257	1	0.9	0.29	cut	1257	ditch	3	Trackway 2
1258	1	0.9	0.29	fill	1257	ditch	3	Trackway 2
1259	1	0.5	0.21	cut	1259	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1260	1	0.5	0.21	fill	1259	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1261	0.8	0.8	0.2	cut	1261	pit	3	
1262	0.8	0.8	0.2	fill	1261	pit	3	
1263	2	0.2	0.1	cut	1263	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1264	2	0.2	0.1	fill	1263	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1265	1.45	1.15	0.48	cut	1265	pit	3	
1266	1.45	1.15	0.48	fill	1265	pit	3	
1267	1.36	1.36	0.13	cut	1267	pit	3	
1268	1.36	1.36	0.13	fill	1267	pit	3	
1269	0.26	0.26	0.04	cut	1269	post hole	3	
1270	0.26	0.26	0.04	fill	1269	post hole	3	
1271	0.52	0.52	0.08	Cut	1271	pit	3	
1272	0.52	0.52	0.08	fill	1271	pit	3	
1273	1	0.91	0.27	cut	1273	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1274	1	0.91	0.27	fill	1273	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1275	0				0		0	
1276	0				0		0	
1277	0				0		0	
1278	0				0		0	
1279	0				0		0	
1280	0.95	0.2	0.1	cut	1280	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1281	0.95	0.2	0.1	fill	1280	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1282	1	0.77	0.2	cut	1282	ditch	2	Ditch group 1
1283	1	0.77	0.2	fill	1282	ditch	2	Ditch group 1
1284	1	1.04	0.18	cut	1284	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1285	1	1.04	0.18	fill	1284	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1286	1	1.6	0.62	cut	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1287	1	1.5	0.4	cut	1287	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1288	1	1.5	0.4	fill	1287	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1289	1.3	1	0.19	cut	1289	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1290	1.3	1	0.19	fill	1289	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1291	1	0.46	0.42	fill	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1292	1	0.22	0.21	fill	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1293	1	0.65	0.48	fill	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1294	1	0.72	0.34	fill	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1295	1	1.4	0.21	fill	1286	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1296	1.33	0.3	0.08	cut	1296	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1297	1.33	0.3	0.08	fill	1296	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1298	2	0.35	0.08	cut	1298	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1299	2	0.35	0.08	fill	1298	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1300	1	0.9	0.2	cut	1300	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1301	1	0.32	0.03	fill	1300	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1302	1	0.8	0.14	fill	1300	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1303	1	1.3	0.03	fill	1300	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1304	1	0.3	0.03	cut	1304	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1305	1	0.3	0.03	fill	1304	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1306	1	0.92	0.2	cut	1306	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1307	1	0.92	0.2	fill	1306	ditch terminus	3	Ditch group 6
1308	0.25	0.25	0.2	cut	1308	pit/?posthole	3	
1309	0.25	0.25	0.2	fill	1308	pit/?posthole	3	
1310	5.35	1.75	0.15	fill	1311	dump/trample	3	Spread/layer 2 group
1311	5.35	1.75	0.15	cut	1311	hollow	3	Spread/layer 2 group
1312	1	0.75	0.27	fill	1313	pit	3	
1313	1	0.75	0.27	CUT	1313	pit	3	
1314	0.35	0.35	0.08	fill	1315	pit	3	
1315	0.35	0.35	0.08	cut	1315	pit	3	
1316	1	0.86	0.19	cut	1316	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1317	1	0.86	0.19	cut	1316	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1318	1	0.58	0.2	cut	1318	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1319	1	0.58	0.2	fill	1318	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1320	1	0.48	0.1	cut	1320	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1321	1	0.48	0.1	fill	1320	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1322	1.67	0.65	0.1	cut	1322	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1323	1.67	0.65	0.1	fill	1322	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1324	1	0.6	0.16	cut	1324	gully terminus	2	
1325	1	0.6	0.16	fill	1324	gully terminus	2	
1326	1	0.7	0.12	cut	1326	gully	2	Ditch group 1
1327	1	0.7	0.12	fill	1326	gully	2	Ditch group 1
1328	1	1.4	0.61	cut	1328	pit	3	
1329	1	1.4	0.62	fill	1328	pit	3	
1330	1	1.5	0.58	cut	1330	pit	3	
1331	1	1.4	0.6	FILL	1330	pit	3	
1332	0.4	0.6	0.64	cut	1332	post hole	3	
1333	0.4	0.4	0.64	fill	1332	post hole	3	
1334	0.96	0.8	0.22	cut	1334	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1335	0.96	0.8	0.22	fill	1334	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1336	1.7	1.7	0.22	cut	1336	pit	2	
1337	1.7	1.7	0.22	fill	1336	pit	2	
1338	1	1.3	0.2	fill	1328	pit	3	
1339	1	0.8	0.2	fill	1330	pit	3	
1340	1	1.04	0.36	cut	1340	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1341	1	1.04	0.36	fill	1340	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1342	1	0.68	0.22	cut	1342	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1343	1.9	0.72	0.09	FILL	1342	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1344	1.9	1.35	0.18	fill	1342	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1345	1	2.2	0.58	cut	1345	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1346	1	2.2	0.3	fill	1345	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1347	1	1.85	0.28	fill	1345	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1348	1.7	0.3	0.07	fill	1349	gully	2	Structural feature 1
1349	1.2	0.3	0.07	cut	1349	gully	2	Structural feature 1
1350	0.78	0.65	0.1	cut	1350	pit	2	Pit group 1
1351	0.78	0.65	0.1	fill	1350	pit	2	Pit group 1
1352	1	0.95	0.15	cut	1352	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1353	1	0.95	0.15	fill	1352	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1354	1	1.8	0.1	fill	0	spread	3	Spread
								Spread/Layer 2 group
1355	1	0.53	0.11	cut	1355	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1356	1	0.53	0.11	fill	1355	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1357	1	1.8	0.9	cut	1357	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1358	1	1.8	0.36	fill	1357	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1359	1	1.26	0.54	fill	1357	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1360	1	1.22	0.32	cut	1360	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1361	1	1.22	0.32	fill	1360	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1362	1	0.48	0.16	cut	1362	gully terminus	2	Structural feature 2
1363	1	0.48	0.16	fill	1362	gully terminus fill	2	Structural feature 2
1364	1.08	0.5	0.12	cut	1364	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1365	1.08	0.5	0.16	fill	1364	gully fill	2	Roundhouse 4
1366	1.1	1.1	0.3	cut	1366	pit	3	
1367	1.1	1.1	0.3	fill	1366	pit	3	
1368	1	1.3	0.46	cut	1368	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1369	1	1.3	0.46	fill	1368	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1370	0.95	0.86	0.21	cut	1370	ring gully	2	Structural feature 2
1371	0.95	0.86	0.21	fill	1370	ring gully	2	Structural feature 2
1372	1.53	0.65	0.13	cut	1372	ring gully	2	Structural feature 2
1373	1.53	0.65	0.13	fill	1372	ring gully	2	Structural feature 2
1374	1.35	0.4	0.15	cut	1374	gully	2	Structural feature 2
1375	1.35	0.4	0.15	fill	1374	ring gully	2	Structural feature 2
1376	0.46	0.2	0.12	cut	1376	gully	2	Structural feature 2
1377	0.46	0.2	0.12	fill	1376	gully	2	Structural feature 2
1378	2	0.97	0.16	cut	1378	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1379	2	0.97	0.16	fill	1378	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1380	1	0.42	0.14	cut	1380	gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 4
1381	1	0.42	0.14	fill	1380	gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 4
1382	0.2	0.38	0.4	cut	1382	posthole	3	
1383	0.2	0.38	0.4	fill	1382	posthole	3	

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1384	0.41	0.41	0.07	cut	1384	pit	2	Pit group 1
1385	0.41	0.41	0.07	fill	1384	pit	2	Pit group 1
1386	2	0.6	0.08	cut	1386	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1387	2	0.6	0.08	fill	1386	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1388	1	2	0.88	cut	1388	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1389	1	0.9	1	fill	1388	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1390	1	1.1	0.64	fill	1388	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1391	1	1	0.36	fill	1388	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1392	1	1.4	0.2	fill	1388	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1393	1	1	0.2	cut	1393	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1394	1	1	0.2	fill	1393	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1395	1	1.64	0.2	cut	1395	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1396	1	1.64	0.2	fill	1395	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1397	0.33	0.47	0.14	cut	1397	pit	3	
1398	0.33	0.47	0.14	fill	1397	pit	3	
1399	1	0.32	0.06	cut	1399	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1400	1	0.32	0.06	fill	1399	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1401	1	0.66	0.21	cut	1401	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1402	1	0.66	0.21	fill	1401	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1403	1.2	0.42	0.22	cut	1403	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1404	1.2	0.42	0.22	fill	1403	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1405	0.76	0.54	0.16	cut	1405	ditch	2	Roundhouse 3
1407	0.4	0.35	0.12	cut	1407	post hole	3	
1408	0.4	0.35	0.12	cut	1407	post hole	3	
1409	0.3	0.26	0.15	cut	1409	post hole	3	
1410	0.3	0.26	0.15	fill	1409	post hole	3	
1411	0.45	0.4	0.14	cut	1411	post hole	3	
1412	0.45	0.4	0.14	fill	1411	post hole	3	
1413	0.2	0.2	0.15	cut	1413	post hole	3	
1414	0.2	0.2	0.15	fill	1413	post hole	3	
1415	1.5	0.72	0.26	cut	1415	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1416	1.5	0.72	0.26	fill	1415	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1417	1.64	0.24	0.77	cut	1417	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1418	1.64	0.77	0.24	fill	1417	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1419	3.1	0.3	0.08	cut	1419	ring gully	2	Structural feature 1
1420	3.1	0.3	0.08	fill	1419	ring gully	2	Structural feature 1
1421	1	0.52	0.17	cut	1421	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1422	1	0.52	0.17	fill	1421	gully	2	Roundhouse 4
1423	1	0.45	0.06	cut	1423	gully	3	
1424	1	0.45	0.06	fill	1423	gully	3	
1425	1.26	0.72	0.31	cut	1425	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1426	1.26	0.72	0.31	fill	1425	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1427	1.54	0.2	0.4	cut	1427	ditch	3	Enclosure 4

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1428	1.54	0.2	0.4	fill	1427	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1429	0.61	0.61	0.14	cut	1429	post hole	3	
1430	0.61	0.61	0.14	fill	1429	post hole	3	
1431	0.61	0.61	0.12	fill	1429	post hole	3	
1432	0.6	0.6	0.14	cut	1432	post hole	3	
1433	0.6	0.6	0.14	fill	1432	post hole	3	
1434	1	0.6	0.13	cut	1434	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1435	1	0.6	0.13	fill	1434	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1436	1	1.7	0.52	cut	1436	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1437	1	1.7	0.36	fill	1436	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1438	1	1.2	0.18	fill	1436	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1439	1	0.4	0.31	cut	1439	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1440	1	0.4	0.31	fill	1439	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1441	2	1.5	0.25	fill	1443	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1442	2	0.95	0.12	fill	1443	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1443	2	1.5	0.36	cut	1443	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1444	2	0.45	0.21	fill	1445	ditch	2	Roundhouse 3
1445	2	0.45	0.21	cut	1445	gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1446	0.4	1	0.15	cut	1446	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1447	1	1.12	0.27	fill	1446	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1448	1	0.74	0.14	fill	1446	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1449	2	0.3	0.24	cut	1449	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1450	2	0.3	0.24	fill	1449	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1451	2	0.54	0.2	cut	1451	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1452	2	0.54	0.2	fill	1451	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1453	1	0.51	0.1	cut	1453	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1454	1	0.51	0.1	fill	1453	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1455	1	0.25	0.03	cut	1455	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1456	1	0.25	0.03	fill	1455	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1457	0.26	0.26	0.06	Cut	1457	post hole	3	
1458	0.26	0.26	0.05	fill	1457	post hole	3	
1459	0.17	0.17	0.04	fill	1457	post hole	3	
1460	1	2.2	0.66	cut	1460	pit	3	
1461	1	2.2	0.66	fill	1460	pit	3	
1462	3.06	1.1	0.15	cut	1462	gully	3	
1463	3.06	1.1	0.15	fill	1462	gully	3	
1464	1.3	1.3	0.9	cut	1464	pit	3	
1465	0.54	0.54	0.18	fill	1464	pit	3	
1466	0.72	0.72	0.26	fill	1464	pit	3	
1467	1.3	1.3	0.64	fill	1464	pit	3	
1468	1	1	0.19	fill	1464	pit	3	
1469	0.59	0.38	0.12	cut	1469	pit	3	
1470	0.59	0.38	0.12	fill	1469	pit	3	

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1471	1	0.4	0.05	cut	1471	gully terminus	3	Enclosure 4
1472	1	0.4	0.05	fill	1471	gully terminus	3	Enclosure 4
1473	2	0.31	0.1	cut	1473	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1474	2	0.31	0.1	fill	1473	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 3
1475	1	2.11	0.24	cut	1475	pit	2	
1476	1	2.11	0.24	fill	1475	pit	2	
1477	1	0.86	0.38	cut	1477	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1478	1	0.86	0.38	fill	1477	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1479	1	0.78	0.25	cut	1479	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1480	1	0.78	0.25	fill	1479	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1481	1	0.54	0.31	cut	1481	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1482	1	0.33	0.36	fill	1481	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1483	1	0.44	0.17	fill	1481	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1484	2	1.71	0.36	cut	1484	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1485	2	1.71	0.36	fill	1484	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1486	2	2.16	0.48	cut	1486	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1487	2	0.41	0.46	fill	1501	pit	2	
1488	2	1	0.48	fill	1486	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1489	1	0.42	0.1	fill	1490	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1490	1	0.42	0.1	cut	1490	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1491	1.17	1.6	0.3	cut	1491	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1492	1.17	1.67	0.15	fill	1491	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1493	0.38	0.52	0.2	cut	1493	pit	3	Enclosure 4
1494	0.38	0.52	0.2	fill	1493	pit	3	Enclosure 4
1495	1.17	1.37	0.19	fill	1491	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1496	1	1.55	0.27	cut	1496	ditch terminus	2	Ditch group 2
1497	1	1.55	0.27	fill	1496	ditch terminus	2	Ditch group 2
1498	1.17	3.74	0.16	layer	0	surface (external)	0	
1499	1	2.06	0.47	cut	1499	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1500	1	2.06	0.47	fill	1499	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1501	0.41	0.41	0.46	cut	1501	pit	2	
1502	1	2.1	0.45	cut	1502	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1503	1	2.1	0.45	fill	1502	ditch	2	Ditch group 2
1504	1	0.43	0.18	cut	1504	ditch	2	Ditch group 1
1505	1	0.43	0.18	fill	1504	ditch	2	Ditch group 1
1506	0.16	0.39	0.22	cut	1506	post hole	2	
1507	0.16	0.39	0.22	fill	1506	post hole	2	
1508	1	1.24	0.22	cut	1508	pit	2	
1509	1	1.24	0.22	fill	1508	pit	2	
1510	0.94	0.46	0.3	cut	1510	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1511	0.94	0.46	0.3	fill	1510	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1512	0.68	2.3	0.12	layer		spread	2	
1513	1	1.4	0.27	cut	1513	gully	2	Ditch group 2

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1514	1	1.4	0.27	fill	1513	gully	2	Ditch group 2
1515	1	0.76	0.32	cut	1515	ring gully	3	Enclosure 4
1516	1	0.82	0.32	fill	1515	ring gully	3	Enclosure 4
1517	1	0.94	0.36	cut	1517	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1518	1	0.94	0.36	fill	1517	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1519	1	0.35	0.24	cut	1519	gully	3	Ditch group 3
1520	1	0.35	0.24	fill	1519	gully	3	Ditch group 3
1521	1	1.13	0.28	cut	1521	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1522	1	1.13	0.28	fill	1521	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1523	1	0.3	0.08	cut	1523	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1524	1	0.3	0.08	fill	1523	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1525	0.59	0.36	0.14	cut	1525	post hole	2	
1526	0.59	0.36	0.14	fill	1525	post hole	2	
1527	0.5	0.48	0.11	cut	1527	post hole	3	
1528	0.5	0.48	0.11	fill	1527	post hole	3	
1529	0.8	0.57	0.07	cut	1529	pit	3	
1530	0.8	0.57	0.07	fill	1529	pit	3	
1531	2	0.5	0.15	cut	1531	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1532	2	0.5	0.15	fill	1531	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1533	2	0.63	0.23	fill	1534	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1534	2	0.63	0.25	cut	1534	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1535	1.16	2.27	0.34	cut	1535	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1536	1.16	2.27	0.3	fill	1535	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1537	1.16	2.27	0.34	fill	1535	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1538	1.16	1.7	0.24	cut	1538	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group/Enclosure group 7
1539	1.16	1.7	0.24	fill	1538	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group/Enclosure group 7
1540	1.17	1.17	0.47	cut	1540	pit	2	Pit group 1
1541	1	0.4	0.24	fill	1540	pit	2	Pit group 1
1542	1	1.16	0.3	fill	1540	pit	2	Pit group 1
1543	1	1.88	0.44	cut	1543	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Enclosure group 7
1544	1	1.88	0.44	fill	1543	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Enclosure group 7
1545	1	1.5	0.37	cut	1545	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Enclosure group 7
1546	1	1.5	0.37	fill	1545	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Enclosure group 7
1547	2	0.65	0.14	cut	1547	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1548	2	0.65	0.14	fill	1547	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1549	1	0.67	0.13	cut	1549	pit	2	Pit group 1
1550	1	0.67	0.13	fill	1549	pit	2	Pit group 1
1551	2	0.5	0.21	cut	1551	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1552	2	0.5	0.21	fill	1551	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1553	1	0.4	0.12	cut	1553	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1554	1	0.4	0.12	fill	1553	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1555	2	0.44	0.19	cut	1555	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1556	2	0.44	0.19	fill	1555	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1557	2	0.3	0.1	cut	1557	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1558	2	0.3	0.1	fill	1557	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1559	1.19	1.15	0.14	cut	1559	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1560	1.19	1.15	0.14	fill	1559	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1561	2.18	0.6	0.24	cut	1561	pit	3	
1562	2.18	0.6	0.24	fill	1561	pit	3	
1563				fill		fill of small find 36	4	
1564	0.57	0.7	0.15	cut	1564	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1565	0.57	0.7	0.15	fill	1564	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1566	0.8	0.3	0.14	cut	1566	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1567	0.8	0.3	0.14	fill	1566	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1568	1	0.3	0.15	cut	1568	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1569	1	0.3	0.15	fill	1568	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1570	2	0.4	0.18	cut	1570	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1571	2	0.4	0.18	fill	1570	ring gully terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1572	0.36	0.36	0.16	cut	1572	post hole	3	
1573	0.36	0.36	0.16	fill	1572	post hole	3	
1574							0	
1575							0	
1576							0	
1577							0	
1578							0	
1579	1.02	0.5	0.15	cut	1579	pit	3	
1580	1.02	0.5	0.15	fill	1579	pit	3	
1581	0.37	0.48	0.21	cut	1581	ditch terminal	2	Ditch group 1
1582	0.37	0.48	0.21	fill	1581	ditch terminus	2	Ditch group 1
1583	2	0.7	0.25	cut	1583	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1584	2	0.7	0.21	fill	1583	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1585	0.7	0.55	0.25	cut	1585	post hole	2	
1586	0.7	0.55	0.25	fill	1585	post hole	2	
1587	0.35	0.48	0.14	cut	1587	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1588	0.48	0.35	0.14	fill	1587	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1589	1	0.3	0.1	cut	1589	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1590	1	0.3	0.1	fill	1589	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1591	1	0.18	0.09	cut	1591	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1592	1	0.18	0.09	fill	1591	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1593	2	0.38	0.14	fill	1583	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1594				MASTER		ring gully	2	Roundhouse 1

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1595	0.16	0.3	0.16	cut	1595	post hole	3	
1596	0.16	0.3	0.16	fill	1595	post hole	3	
1597	1	0.3	0.1	cut	1597	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1598	1	0.3	0.1	fill	1597	ditch	3	Ditch group 7
1599	0.23	0.23	0.35	cut	1599	post hole	3	
1600	0.23	0.23	0.35	fill	1599	post hole	3	
1601	0.19	0.4	0.13	cut	1601	pit	3	
1602	0.19	0.4	0.13	fill	1601	pit	3	
1603	1.2	1.2	0.16	cut	1603	pit	3	
1604	1.2	1.2	0.16	fill	1603	pit	3	
1605	0.17	0.17	0.2	cut	1605	post hole	3	
1606	0.17	0.17	0.2	fill	1605	post hole	3	
1607	0.5	0.4	0.06	cut	1607	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1608	0.5	0.4	0.06	fill	1607	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1609	0.5	0.1	0.06	cut	1609	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1610	0.5	0.1	0.06	fill	1609	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1611	0.3	0.27	0.18	cut	1611	post hole	2	Roundhouse 1
1612	0.3	0.27	0.18	fill	1611	post hole	2	Roundhouse 1
1613	0.6	0.56	0.23	Cut	1613	ditch terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1614	0.6	0.56	0.23	fill	1613	ditch terminus	2	Roundhouse 1
1615	0.46	0.64	0.1	cut	1615	pit	2	Roundhouse 1
1616	0.46	0.64	0.1	fill	1615	pit	2	Roundhouse 1
1617	1	0.68	0.12	cut	1617	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1618	1	0.68	0.12	fill	1617	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1619	1	1.17	0.44	cut	1619	ditch	3	Trackway group 2
1620	1	1.17	0.44	fill	1619	ditch	3	Trackway group 2
1621	1	0.71	0.28	fill	1622	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1622	1	0.74	0.28	cut	1622	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1623	1	0.47	0.28	fill	1624	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1624	1	0.47	0.28	cut	1624	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1625	1	0.5	0.07	fill	1626	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1626	1	0.5	0.08	cut	1626	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1627	1	0.74	0.3	cut	1627	?beamslot	2	Roundhouse 1
1628	1	0.64	0.2	fill	1627	?beam slot	2	Roundhouse 1
1629	1	0.54	0.1	fill	1627	?beam slot	2	Roundhouse 1
1630	1	1.25	0.22	cut	1630	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1631	1	1.25	0.22	fill	1630	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1632	1	1.2	0.26	cut	1632	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1633	1	1.2	0.26	fill	1632	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1634	0.37	0.55	0.25	cut	1634	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1635	0.37	0.55	0.25	fill	1634	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1636	1	0.8	0.36	cut	1636	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1637	1	0.8	0.36	fill	1636	ditch	3	Enclosure 5

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1638	0.4	0.25	0.09	cut	1638	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1639	0.4	0.25	0.09	fill	1638	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1640	1.15	0.67	0.12	cut	1640	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1641	1.15	0.67	0.12	fill	1640	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1642	1.15	0.15	0.15	cut	1642	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1643	1.15	0.15	0.15	fill	1642	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1644	0.6	0.6	0.18	cut	1644	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1645	0.6	0.6	0.18	fill	1644	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1646	0.5	0.2	0.15	cut	1646	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1647	0.5	0.2	0.15	fill	1646	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1648	1	1.1	0.38	cut	1648	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1649	1	1.1	0.38	fill	1648	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1650	1	0.98	0.24	cut	1650	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1651	1	0.98	0.24	fill	1650	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1652	1	0.3	0.04	cut	1652	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1653	1	0.3	0.04	fill	1652	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1654	0.25	0.21	0.07	cut	1654	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1655	0.25	0.21	0.07	fill	1654	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1656	0.54	0.21	0.2	cut	1656	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1657	0.54	0.21	0.2	fill	1656	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1658	1.2	0.27	0.26	cut	1658	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1659	0.76	0.3	0.21	fill	1658	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1660	1.2	0.27	0.26	cut	1660	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1661	0.76	0.3	0.21	fill	1660	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1662	0.41	0.7	0.56	cut	1662	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1663	0.41	0.7	0.56	fill	1662	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1664	0.4	0.9	0.24	cut	1664	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1665	0.4	0.9	0.24	fill	1664	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1666	1	0.34	0.01	cut	1666	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1667	1	0.34	0.001	fill	1666	gully	2	Roundhouse 1
1668	1	0.74	0.12	cut	1668	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1669	1	0.74	0.12	fill	1168	gully	3	Ditch group 7
1670	1	0.97	0.25	cut	1670	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1671	1	0.97	0.25	fill	1670	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1672	1	1.2	0.5	cut	1672	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1673	1	1.2	0.5	fill	1672	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1674	1	1.34	0.53	cut	1674	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1675	1	134	0.53	fill	1674	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1676	0.66	1	0.24	cut	1676	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1677	0.66	1	0.24	fill	1676	gully	3	Enclosure 5
1678	1	1.4	0.85	cut	1678	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1679	1	1.4	0.85	fill	1678	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1680	1	1.88	0.42	fill	1678	ditch	4	Enclosure 13

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1681	1	2	0.32	cut	1681	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1682	1	2	0.32	fill	1681	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1683	1.52	1	0.48	cut	1683	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1684	1.52	1	0.48	fill	1683	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1685	1	1.22	0.24	cut	1685	pit	3	Enclosure 5
1686	1	1.22	0.24	fill	1685	pit	3	Enclosure 5
1687	1	2.4	0.56	cut	1687	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1688	1	1.92	0.22	fill	1687	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1689	1	1.4	0.28	fill	1787	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1690	1	0.42	0.11	fill	1687	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1691	1	2.4	0.14	fill	1687	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1692	1	0.65	0.36	cut	1692	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1693	1	0.65	0.36	fill	1692	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1694	1	1.38	0.84	cut	1694	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1695	1	1.38	0.34	fill	1694	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Trackway2
1696	1	0.95	0.5		1694	ditch	3	Enclosure 5/Trackway2
1697	1	2.8	0.7	cut	1697	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1698	1	2.8	0.41	fill	1697	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1699	1	1.6	0.29		1697	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1700	1	1.8	0.52	cut	1700	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1701	1	1.8	0.52	fill	1700	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1702	1	0.3	0.1	cut	1702	pit	3	
1703	1	0.3	0.1	fill	1702	pit	3	
1704	1	0.8	0.2	cut	1704	pit	3	Ditch group 6
1705	1	0.8	0.2	fill	1704	pit	3	Ditch group 6
1706	1	0.65	0.37	cut	1706	post hole	2	
1707	1	0.32	0.13	fill	1706	post hole	2	
1708	1	0.65	0.25	fill	1706	post hole	2	
1709	1.58	2.2	1.1	cut	1709	pit	2	Pit group 1
1710	1.58	1.24	0.4	fill	1709	pit	2	Pit group 1
1711	1.58	2.1	0.68	fill	1709	pit	2	Pit group 1
1712	1.58	2.2	0.16	fill	1709	pit	2	Pit group 1
1713	1	1.15	0.3	cut	1713	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1714	1	1.15	0.3	fill	1713	ditch	3	Enclosure 4
1715	1	2.7	0.55	cut	1715	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1716	1	2.7	0.55	fill	1715	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1717	1.26	0.42	0.12	cut	1717	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1718	1.26	0.42	0.12	fill	1717	gully	3	Enclosure 4
1719	1.26	0.77	0.2	cut	1719	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1720	1.26	0.77	0.2	fill	1719	ditch	3	Enclosure 5
1721	0.9	0.3	0.16	cut	1721	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1722	0.9	0.3	0.16	fill	1721	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1723	1.1	0.75	0.21	cut	1723	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1724	1.1	0.75	0.21	fill	1723	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1725	0.4	1.23	0.14	cut	1725	pit	4	
1726	0.4	1.23	0.14	fill	1725	pit	4	
1727	0.45	0.45	0.14	cut	1727	post hole	2	
1728	0.45	0.45	0.14	fill	1727	post hole	2	
1729	0.4	0.34	0.13	Cut	1729	post hole	3	
1730	0.4	0.34	0.13	fill	1729	post hole	3	
1731	1	1.43	0.44	cut	1731	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1732	1	1.43	0.44	fill	1731	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1733	2	2.1	2.1	cut	1733	?well	2	Pit group 1
1734	2	1.8	0.7	fill	1733	well	2	Pit group 1
1735	2	1.9	0.28	fill	1733	well	2	Pit group 1
1736	2	2.1	1.64	fill	1733	well	2	Pit group 1
1737	2	2.1	1.64	fill	1733	well	2	Pit group 1
1738	1	0.28	0.11	cut	1738	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1739	1	0.28	0.11	fill	1738	ring gully	2	Roundhouse 2
1740	0.6	0.1	0.11	cut	1740	natural	0	
1741	0.6	0.1	0.11	fill	1740	natural	0	
1742	0.3	0.35	0.11	cut	1742	post hole	3	
1743	0.3	0.35	0.11	fill	1742	post hole	3	
1744	0.29	0.28	0.07	cut	1744	post hole	3	
1745	0.29	0.28	0.07	fill	1744	post hole	3	
1746	0.73	0.46	0.23	cut	1746	pit	2	Pit group 1
1747	0.73	0.46	0.23	fill	1746	pit	2	Pit group 1
1748	2.4	2.4	0.5	cut	1748	pit	2	Pit group 1
1749	2.4	2.4	0.5	fill	1748	pit	2	Pit group 1
1750	1	0.8	0.06	cut	1750	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1751	1	0.8	0.06	fill	1750	gully	3	Ditch group 6
1752	1	0.6	0.24	cut	1752	pit	3	Spread/layer 2 group
1753	1	0.6	0.24	fill	1752	pit	3	Spread/layer 2 group
1754	1	3.2	0.08	layer		spread of dumped waste material	3	Spread/layer 2 group
1755	0.75	0.45	0.14	cut	1755	post hole	3	
1756	0.75	0.45	0.14	fill	1755	post hole	3	
1757	0.64	0.9	0.35	cut	1757	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1758	0.64	0.9	0.35	fill	1757	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1759	0.49	1.8	0.24	cut	1759	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1760	0.49	1.8	0.24	fill	1759	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1761	0.88	3	0.57	cut	1761	pit	3	Trackway 2 group
1762	0.88	3	0.34	fill	1761	pit	3	Trackway 2 group
1763	0.88	0.74	0.22	fill	1761	pit	3	Trackway 2 group
1764	0.88	1.7	0.21	fill	1761	pit	3	Trackway 2 group
1765	0.88	0.7	0.15	cut	1765	ditch	3	Ditch group 6

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1766	0.88	0.7	0.15	fill	1765	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1767	1	1.1	0.3	cut	1767	pit	3	
1768	1	1.1	0.3	fill	1767	pit	3	
1769	1	1.2	0.45	cut	1769	pit	3	
1770	1	1.2	0.45	fill	1769	pit	3	
1771	1	0.3	0.08	fill	1772	gully	0	
1772	1	0.3	0.08	cut	1772	gully	0	
1773	0.6	0.6	0.2	cut	1773	pit	3	
1774	0.6	0.6	0.2	fill	1773	pit	3	
1775	0.6	0.6	0.2	fill	1773	pit	3	
1776	0.6	0.6	0.2	fill	1773	pit	3	
1777	1	0.8	0.24	cut	1777	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1778	1	0.8	0.24	fill	1777	ditch	3	Enclosure group 7
1779	1.2	0.9	0.38	cut	1779	pit	3	
1780	1.2	0.9	0.38	fill	1779	pit	3	
1781	1	0.75	0.2	fill	1782	gully/ ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1782	1	0.75	0.2	cut	1782	gully/ ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1783	1	0.6	0.2	cut	1783	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1784	1	0.6	0.2	fill	1783	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1785	0.15	0.3	0.09	cut	1785	pit	4	
1786	0.15	0.3	0.09	fill	1785	pit	4	
1787	1	1.25	0.25	fill	1789	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1788	1	0.4	0.15	fill	1789	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1789	1	1.25	0.38	cut	1789	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1790	1.75	0.65	0.2	fill	1792	ditch	2	Pit group 1
1791	1.25	0.65	0.15	fill	1792	ditch	2	Pit group 1
1792	1.45	0.65	0.32	cut	1792	ditch	2	Pit group 1
1793	1	1.9	0.4	cut	1793	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1794	1	1.9	0.4	fill	1793	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1795	1	1.8	0.52	cut	1795	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1796	1	1.8	0.52	fill	1795	ditch	3	Ditch group 6
1797	1	0.87	0.16	cut	1797	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1798	1	0.87	0.16	fill	1797	gully	3	Enclosure group 7
1799	1	0.85	0.33	fill	1800	gully	3	Enclosure group 6
1800	1	0.85	0.33	cut	1800	gully	3	Enclosure group 6
1801	1	1.3	0.3	cut	1801	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1802	1	0.79	0.15	fill	1801	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1803	1	0.51	0.28	fill	1801	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1804	1	0.9	0.25	fill	1801	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1805	1	1.12	0.3	cut	1805	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1806	1	1.12	0.3	fill	1805	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1807	0.5	0.5	0.1	cut	1807	pit	3	Enclosure group 6
1808	0.5	0.5	0.1	fill	1807	pit	3	Enclosure group 6

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1809	0.5	0.5	0.1	fill	1807	pit	3	Enclosure group 6
1810	1	1.2	0.31	fill	1811	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1811	1	1.2	0.31	cut	1811	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1812	1	1.07	0.23	cut	1812	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1813	1	1.07	0.23	fill	1812	ditch	3	Enclosure group 6
1814	1	0.8	0.12	fill	1815	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1815	1	0.8	0.12	cut	1815	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1816	1	0.51	0.12	fill	1817	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1817	1	0.51	0.12	cut	1817	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1818	2.2	1.2	0.6	cut	1818	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1819	2.2	1.2	0.6	fill	1818	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1820	1.9	2.6	0.45	cut	1820	pit	3	
1821	1.9	2.6	0.45	fill	1820	pit	3	
1822	1	1.54	0.35	fill	1823	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1823	1	1.54	0.35	cut	1823	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1824	0.5	1.5	0.34	cut	1824	ditch	3	Enclosure 7 group
1825	0.5	1.5	0.34	fill	1824	ditch	3	Enclosure 7 group
1826	0.5	0.3	0.3	cut	1826	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1827	0.5	0.3	0.3	fill	1826	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1828	2	2.4	0.94	cut	1828	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1829	2	1.6	0.32	fill	1828	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1830	2	2.4	0.94	fill	1828	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1831	1	3.7	0.4	cut	1831	pit/ post hole	3	
1832	1	0.6	0.14	fill	1831	pit	3	
1833	1	2.1	0.2	fill	1831	pit	3	
1834	1	2	0.2	fill	1831	pit	3	
1835	1	1.7	0.08	fill	1831	pit	3	
1836	1	0.48	0.1	cut	1836	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1837	1	0.48	0.1	fill	1836	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1838	1	1.23	0.28	cut	1838	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1839	1	1.23	0.28	fill	1838	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1840	2	1.27	0.2	fill	1841	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1841	2	1.27	0.2	cut	1841	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1842	1	0.78	0.22	cut	1842	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1843	1	0.78	0.22	fill	1842	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1844	1	0.67	0.2	cut	1844	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1845	1	0.67	0.2	fill	1844	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1846	1	1.5	0.4	cut	1846	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1847	1	1.5	0.4	fill	1846	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1848	1	0.6	0.07	cut	1848	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1849	1	0.6	0.07	fill	1848	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1850	0.43	0.88	0.12	cut	1850	pit	3	

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1851	0.43	0.88	0.12	fill	1850	pit	3	
1852	1	0.37	0.07	cut	1852	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1853	1	0.37	0.07	fill	1852	pit	3	Enclosure 6 group
1854	2	0.3	0.23	cut	1854	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1855	2	0.3	0.23	fill	1854	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1856	2	0.2	0.23	cut	1856	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1857	2	0.2	0.23	fill	1856	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1858	2	0.37	0.3	cut	1858	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1859	2	0.37	0.3	fill	1858	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1860	1	0.5	0.13	cut	1860	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1861	1	0.5	0.13	fill	1860	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1862	1	1.8	0.3	fill	1863	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1863	1	1.8	0.3	cut	1863	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1864	0.85	1.3	0.16	cut	1864	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1865	0.85	1.3	0.16	fill	1864	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1866	0.85	0.94	0.16	cut	1866	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1867	0.85	0.94	0.16	fill	1866	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1868	0.5	0.9	0.17	cut	1868	ditch	3	Trackway 2
1869	0.5	0.9	0.17	fill	1868	ditch	3	Trackway 2
1870	1	0.35	0.07	cut	1870	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
1871	1	0.35	0.07	fill	1870	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
1872	1	0.35	0.15	cut	1872	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
1873	1	0.35	0.15	fill	1872	gully	3	Enclosure group 9
1874	0.09	0.1	0.16	cut	1874	post hole	3	
1875	0.09	0.1	0.16	fill	1874	post hole	3	
1876	0.23	0.66	0.12	cut	1876	pit	3	
1877	0.23	0.66	0.12	fill	1876	pit	3	
1878	1	2.6	0.88	cut	1878	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1879	1	1.2	0.38	fill	1878	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1880	1	2.68	0.48	fill	1878	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1881	1	0.5	0.15	cut	1881	natural	4	
1882	1	0.5	0.15	fill	1881	natural	4	
1883	1	0.5	0.16	cut	1883	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1884	1	0.5	0.16	fill	1883	gully	3	Trackway 2 group
1885	1	0.58	0.17	cut	1885	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1886	1	0.58	0.17	fill	1885	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1887	1	0.24	0.06	cut	1887	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1888	1	0.24	0.06	fill	1887	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1889	1	1.24	0.45	cut	1889	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1890	1	1.24	0.45	fill	1889	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1891	1	2.57	0.39	cut	1891	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1892	1	1.1	0.26	fill	1891	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1893	1	2.57	0.24	fill	1891	ditch	4	Enclosure 13

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1894	1	0.4	0.13	cut	1894	gully	2	
1895	1	0.4	0.13	fill	1894	gully	2	
1896	1	0.8	0.16	cut	1896	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1897	1	0.8	0.16	fill	1896	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1898	1	1.3	0.7	cut	1898	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1899	1	1.25	0.7	fill	1898	pit	4	Enclosure 13
1900	1	0.87	0.57	fill	1898	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1901	1	0.75	0.28	fill	1898	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1902	0.26	0.26	0.7	cut	1902	post hole	4	
1903	0.26	0.26	0.7	fill	1902	post hole	4	
1904	1	1.12	0.32	cut	1904	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1905	1	1.2	0.32	fill	1904	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1906	1	0.5	0.18	cut	1906	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1907	1	0.5	0.18	fill	1906	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1908	1	0.37	0.07	cut	1908	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1909	1	0.37	0.07	fill	1908	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1910	0.3	0.6	0.12	cut	1910	pit	3	
1911	0.3	0.6	0.12	fill	1910	pit	3	
1912	1	1.1	0.35	cut	1912	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1913	1	1.1	0.35	fill	1912	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1914	1	0.9	0.18	cut	1914	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1915	1	0.9	0.18	fill	1914	ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1
1916	1	0.8	0.33	cut	1916	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1917	1	0.8	0.33	fill	1916	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1918	1	0.73	0.35	cut	1918	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1919	1	0.73	0.35	fill	1918	gully	3	Ditch group 4
1920	1.5	0.6	0.19	cut	1920	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1921	1.5	0.6	0.19	fill	1920	ditch	3	Ditch group 4
1922	1	1.8	0.35	cut	1922	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1923	1	1.8	0.35	fill	1922	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1924	0.83	0.42	0.26	cut	1924	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1925	0.38	0.42	0.26	fill	1924	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1926	0.83	1.8	0.64	cut	1926	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1927	0.83	1.08	0.64	fill	1926	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1928	0.83	0.9	0.42	fill	1926	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1929	0.83	0.6	0.3	fill	1926	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1930	7	2	0.62	cut	1930	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
1931	4.35	2	0.62	fill	1930	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
1932	4.04	2	0.33	fill	1930	pond	1	Bronze Age Group 1
1933	0.55	2.4	0.3	cut	1933	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
1934	0.55	2.4	0.3	fill	1933	pit	1	Bronze Age Group 1
1935	1	0.4	0.19	cut	1935	gully	2	

Context	Length	Breadth	Depth	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group
1936	1	0.4	0.19	fill	1935	gully	2	
1937	1	0.47	0.13	cut	1937	ditch	3	
1938	1	0.47	0.13	fill	1938	ditch	3	
1939	1	0.9	0.19	cut	1939	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1940	1	0.9	0.19	fill	1939	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1941	1	0.53	0.08	cut	1941	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1942	1	0.53	0.08	fill	1941	gully	3	Enclosure 6 group
1943	1	0.54	0.12	cut	1943	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1944	1	0.54	0.12	fill	1943	ditch	3	Enclosure 6 group
1945	1	0.47	0.05	cut	1945	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1946	1	0.47	0.05	fill	1945	gully	4	Enclosure 13
1947	1	0.5	0.5	cut	1947	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1948	0.5	0.3	0.15	cut	1948	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1949	0.62	0.5	0.37	fill	1947	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1950	0.32	0.5	0.16	fill	1948	ditch	4	Enclosure 13
1951	1	0.5	0.08	layer		tread deposit	5	
1952	1	0.5	0.2	fill	1947	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1953	1	0.5	0.08	fill	1947	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1954	1.04	0.5	0.1	fill	1947	ditch	3	Trackway 2 group
1955	4.6	0.76	0	cut	1955	gully	3	Ditch group 5
1956	4.6	0.76	0	fill	1955	gully	3	Ditch group 5

Table 42: Context Inventory

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork - brooches

By Anna Booth

Factual data

B.1.1 The group consists of six complete, incomplete and fragmentary copper alloy brooches, all of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

B.1.2 Condition is variable, but all are heavily corroded with patches of surface oxidisation, while SF39 consists of only a small fragment from the head of a brooch (probably a mid-first century continental type). The Nauheim derivative brooch (SF23) is of particular note as it is complete and survives in fairly good condition.

B.1.3 The assemblage consists of a range of types spanning the late first century BC to early second century AD and is typical of small scale Roman rural sites of this period in the region. It consists primarily of Colchester derivative types with one earlier Nauheim derivative (SF23; Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13) and one fragmentary probable mid-1st century AD continental type (SF39; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 5). The Colchester derivatives with fantail foot (SF26; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 7) and Polden Hill spring fitting (SF28; Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 1) are both forms with a strong East Anglian bias to their distribution.

Methods statement

B.1.4 Mackreth's typology, published in his 2011 volume 'Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain' has been used here as it is the most recent comprehensive study of brooches of this period and has a particular focus on eastern England.

B.1.5 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements of length (L), width (W), thickness (Th) and weight (Wg) are provided for each together with a description and general chronological range. Width is measured at the head of the brooch and thickness includes the catch-plate and head of each brooch.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.6 The brooches need to be retained and stored according to the current guidance.

B.1.7 If display is required some would benefit from further cleaning. If they are to be published then drawing is recommended for all, but particularly SF23 given its condition.

Statement of potential

B.1.8 All brooches date exclusively to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase of the site - an unusually discrete chronological range given the overall length of settlement. The assemblage suggests domestic occupation of the site during this particular period, but the small size of the group and unexceptional range of types make it difficult to draw further conclusions.

B.1.9 No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
23	1732	Ditch	4	Enclosure 14	Brooch	A complete copper alloy late Iron Age to Roman La Tène III Nauheim derivative brooch. The bow is flattened and sub-triangular in shape. Its outer face is decorated with two longitudinal, parallel grooves. The spring and pin are integral, and the chord passes beneath the head. The solid catch-plate distinguishes this form from the Nauheim type proper. L: 30.5mm, W: 14mm, Th: 12mm, W: 2.98g	c.10 BC-c.100 AD
26	1536	Ditch	3	Enclosure 7	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman hinged Colchester derivative brooch. The outer face of the upper bow is decorated with a raised downwards pointing triangle. The outer face of each wing is decorated with a transverse groove. The pin is missing, but iron corrosion is present on the head. L: 37.5mm, W: 21mm, Th: 11mm, W: 3.86g	AD c.75-c.125
27	1673	Ditch	3	Trackway group 2	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman Colchester derivative rear-hook with fantail foot brooch. The outer face of the head is decorated with two raised transverse ridges. The bow is broad, short and expands into a fantail foot. Its outer face is decorated with two narrow beaded longitudinal ridges running down the centre. The pin and spring are missing. Similar to an example illustrated by Mackreth (2011, vol.II, 45, pl.42, no.7728), which belongs to his Type 7b. The distribution of this form is strongly concentrated in East Anglia. L: 34mm, W: 18mm, Th: 12mm, W: 9.26g	AD c.43-c.150

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
28	1033	Spread/layer	3	Spread/layer 1	Brooch	A copper alloy Roman Colchester derivative Polden Hill brooch. Three parallel raised ridges run longitudinally down the centre of the outer face of the bow. The copper alloy spring remains in situ, but the pin itself is missing. The large width of the end caps on the head suggest that this fragment belongs to Mackreth's (2011, 78) 'Eastern Group', which usually have springs 'fitted into sections left for them in what are in effect solid wings' (ibid.). The dates cited by Mackreth for this group suggest that the floruit for production was c.AD 43-75, but perhaps tailing off into the early 2nd century (ibid.). L: 39mm, W: 29mm, Th: 15mm, W: 7.62g	AD c.43-c.75 (some continuation into 2nd century)
29	1584	Drip gully – roundhouse 1	2	Roundhouse 1	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman rear hook Colchester derivative, AD 43-70. Most of the copper alloy spring remains in situ. The pin & part of the catch-plate are missing. A raised ridge runs longitudinally down the centre of outer face of the bow. L: 28mm, W: 19.5mm, Th: 14.5mm, W: 4.12g	AD c.43-c.70
39	1631	Ditch	3	Enclosure 5	Brooch	A fragmentary copper alloy Roman brooch of uncertain mid-1st century AD probable continental type. Only head and pin spring survive. The cylindrical head and strip-like bow suggest that this is part of a mid-first century AD type of brooch like the Langton Down or rosette. Re-dating of material from the King Harry Lane site by Donald Mackreth (2011, vol.I, 28) suggests the chronology of some of these extends back into the late first century BC. Total weight: 1.61g	AD c.25-c.60 (some may be earlier)

Table 43: Brooches catalogue

B.2 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Factual data

B.2.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of four copper-alloy artefacts (Table 44) and 20 iron finds (Table 45). Copper-alloy brooches are assessed separately (See Appendix B.1). Two lead artefacts are also assessed here (Table 46).

B.2.2 The finds are poorly preserved; the iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted, while the copper-alloy and lead objects show signs of oxidisation.

B.2.3 The metalwork assemblage can be divided into portable and dressing accessories, economy and commerce, building activity, horseshoeing and crafting.

B.2.4 The copper-alloy artefacts date to the Roman period and represent material evidence of everyday activities such as trade, personal hygiene and adornment. The copper-alloy artefacts were recovered from features dating to the 2nd century AD (Phase 3), concentrated in Area 3.

B.2.5 Iron nails and fittings are notoriously difficult to date because of their limited variation in shape and forging techniques through the centuries. The proposed chronology is, therefore, based on association with ceramic finds in the same contexts. The most common type of nail on site is Manning type 1b, a very versatile artefact with tapering stem, square in cross-section and sub-circular head commonly used in timber building constructions (Manning 1989: 133-34). Evidence of some crafting activity may be evident from Phase 3 features in Area 3, including three chisels; SF21 (Ditch Group 4), SF37 (Trackway 2) and SF61 (Spread 1) and also three blades; SF35 (Structural Feature 5), SF44 (Pit **1831**) and SF59 (Enclosure 10).

B.2.6 A possible lead pot repair (SF24; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 7) is most likely Roman in date, although a medieval or post-medieval chronology cannot be excluded. Lead weight SF31 (Area 3, Phase 3, Structural Feature 5) is difficult to date as conical weights were used from the Roman to the post-medieval period, however, the weight from Eye Airfield weighs 26g, which is very close to a Roman ounce (27.4g), supporting a Romano-British date.

B.2.7 Artefacts were recovered from subsoil and the upper fills of pits and ditches dating to the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Statement of potential

B.2.8 The metalwork assemblage is important for the Romano-British phase and finds may possibly indicate a prosperous and articulated rural community living in the area. The distribution of metal artefacts can certainly help in determining potential areas of domestic and crafting activity on site.

B.2.9 No further analysis is needed for this assemblage.

Methods statement

B.2.10 In the writing of this assessment the catalogue of Roman iron artefacts by Manning (1989) was used as reference and as a general guideline for the Roman metalwork. In addition, the monograph on Roman finds from Colchester by Crummy (1983) was also consulted. The discussion on medieval horseshoes in Clark (1995) is the reference for SF20. The Roman Imperial Coinage Volume II was used as reference for coin SF22.

B.2.11 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wg) together with the description of the objects, the context and feature of provenience, as well as a suggested chronology are provided in the catalogue.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.12 Given their limited importance iron artefacts can be dispersed. The copper-alloy and lead artefacts must be retained and stored accordingly to the current guidance.

Catalogues

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
22	1103	Ditch	4	Enclosure 13	Coin	Hadrian AE Sestertius (RIC 610 var.) Ob.: [IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRI]ANVS AVG Draped, cuirassed bust laureate, right. Re.: P M TR P - COS III / S - C Ceres with long torch and corn-ears standing to left Diam.: 24 mm Th: 2.8 mm Wg: 8.14 g	117-138 AD
30	1033	Spread	3	Spread/layer 1	Buckle	Complete annular frame with circular cross-section (diam: 3 mm) and indent for pin. Diam: 30 mm	Roman to medieval
32	1665	Ditch	4	Enclosure 13	Tweezers	Complete, made from a single strip of folded metal. Bent and tapering elongated trapezoidal arms with rectangular cross-section. The arms are decorated with two parallel ridges. L: 35.3 mm W: 5.4 mm Th: 0.6 mm	Roman

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
						Wg: 1.9 g	
33	1123	Ditch	4	Enclosure 13	Possible pendant	Incomplete, a broken cylinder 20mm long and	Medieval to post-medieval
34	1290	Ditch	3	Ditch group 6	Ring	Complete finger ring with square cross-section (Crummy 1983: 45, n 1755). Internal diam: 19 mm; Th: 1.5 mm; Wg: 1.5 g	Roman 3rd/4th century
38	1522	Ditch	3	Enclosure 5	Coin	Unreadable, possible modern Diam: 26.3 mm Th: 3.2 mm Wg: 13 g	Modern
40	1631	Ditch	3	Enclosure 5	Tweezers	Incomplete elongated trapezoidal arm. L: 30 mm; W: 4 mm; Th: 0.8 mm	Roman
53	499 <56>	Pit	3	Structural feature 5	Coin	Unreadable, possible radiate Diam: 25 mm Th: 1.4 mm Wg: 3.13 g	Second half of 3th century

Table 44: Copper-alloy artefacts catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
20	451	Ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	Horseshoe	Complete hand forged horseshoe of crude appearance with broad branches (31and 24 mm) and narrow toe (16 mm). The calkings are absent and the holes are covered by rust (Clark 1995, type 1). L: 100 mm; W: 130 mm; Th: 9 mm	Medieval
21	574	Ditch	3	Ditch group 4	Chisel	Incomplete and fragmented knife with rectangular cross-section tapering stem (5x9 mm) developing into a very narrow blade with straight back curved at the tip and curved cutting edge (Maning pl. 11, B42). L: 134 mm; W: 10 mm; Th: 4 mm	Roman
35	687	Gully	3	Structural Feature 5	Blade	Incomplete. Tapering tang with triangular cross-section splaying into a very short blade (36 mm) with curved back and edge. L: 70 mm; W: 9.5 mm; Th5.3 mm	Roman

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
37	1077	Ditch	3	Trackway 2	Chisel	Incomplete very narrow blade with straight back and curved edge. L: 76 mm; 0.9 mm; Th: 4 mm	Roman/ Saxon(?)
44	1835	Pit	3	Misc.	Blade	Incomplete, solid, thick handle terminating in a cylindrical knob. The handle has a rectangular cross-section (19 x 8 mm) and splays into a large blade with arched back, the cutting edge is missing (similar to Manning pl 54 Q25-26). L: 135 mm	Roman
45	1789	Ditch	3	Enclosure 6	Fitting	Incomplete L shape fitting with tapering stem and flat, triangular terminal. L: 26 mm: W: 15 mm	Roman to Modern
46	1806	Ditch	3	Enclosure 6		Shapeless small lump of metal	
47	1784	Gully	4	Enclosure 13	Possible nail	Incomplete possible tapering stem of a nail, very poorly preserved. L: 33 mm	Roman to Modern
48	1160	Ditch	3	Enclosure 6	Possible nail	Incomplete tapering stem with possible quadrangular cross-section. L: 24 mm; W: 7 mm	Roman to Modern
49	1845	Ditch	3	Enclosure 6	Nail	Complete bent tapering stem with square ross-section (5 mm) and truncated sub-circular4 faceted head (Manning type 1b). L: 74 mm	Roman to Modern
50	1311	Pathway	3	Spread/layer 2	Possible fitting	Incomplete bent forming an L shape fitting with square cross-section (7 mm) flattening to one end in a sub-rectangular cross-section (7x4 mm). L: 46 mm;	Roman to Modern
55	1010	Spread	3	Spread/layer 1	Possible chisel	Incomplete tapering tool. The stem has a square cross section (4.5 mm) expanding into a large and flat rectangular cross-section (9 mm x3 mm). L: 62 mm	Roman
56	997	Gully	3	Spread/layer 1	Fitting	Incomplete L shaped with sub-quadrangular cross-section fitting (Manning type 4). L: 61 mm; W: 9 mm	Roman

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Group	Artefact	Description	Date
57	687	Gully	3	Structural feature 5	Nail	Incomplete, long bent nail with tapering stem with square cross-section (5 mm). L: 76 mm	Roman
58	420	Ditch	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	Nail	Incomplete with tapering stem with square cross-section (4.5 mm) and bended sub-circular flat head (Manning type 1b). L: 65 mm	Roman to Modern
59	734	Gully	3	Enclosure 10	Knife	Incomplete and bent knife with rectangular cross-section tapering tang (8x4 mm) splaying into a blade with straight back and missing cutting edge. L: 132 mm	Roman to Medieval
60	1310	Ditch	3	Spread/layer 2	Nails	Three incomplete nails with tapering stems, square cross-sections (5mm) and sub-circular heads (Manning type 1b).	Roman
61	1033	Spread 1	3	Spread/layer 2	Possible chisel	Incomplete bar of metal with rectangular cross-section showing evidence of heavy hammering stepping into a square in cross-section	Roman
62	1033	Spread 1	3	Spread/layer 2	Nail	Incomplete nail with tapering stem, square cross-section (6 mm) and circular head (Manning type 1b). L: 60 mm	Roman
63	1033	Spread 1	3	Spread/layer 2	Wire	Possible small fragment of thick twisted wire. L: 30 mm; Diam: 4mm	Roman

Table 45: Iron artefacts catalogue.

SF	Context	Phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
24	1536	3	Enclosure 7	Possible pot repair	Complete. The artefact is formed by a sub-rectangular main body with sloped sides. One side steps into a short stem with sloped sides ending into a vertical flat trapezoidal terminal. L: 54 mm; W: 38 mm; Th: 0.9 mm; Terminal high: 20 mm; Wg: 101 g	Roman to post-medieval
31	755	3	Structural feature 5	Weight	Complete. Conical with flat top and circular hole (Diam: 7 mm). H: 9 mm; Diam max: 22mm; Diam min: 19 mm; Wg: 26 g	Roman to post-medieval

Table 46: Lead artefacts catalogue.

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

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 3g was recovered from context (446), the fill of ditch **445** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Trackway 1).

Methodology

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

Description of iron slag

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

Discussion

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

Disposal

B.3.5 No further work is required, and the item may be disposed of.

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

Table 47: Iron slag from Eye Airfield Industrial Estate excavation

VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necc slag)
Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 1 = faint)

B.4 Flint work

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 61 worked flints and 6962g of unworked burnt flint (395 pieces) were hand-recovered during the excavation. Summary quantifications by phase and feature type are provided below in Tables 48 and 49, and a full catalogue of the flint by context is provided as Table 50. A further 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces) was recovered through systematic sampling of ploughsoil deposits in the area of a putative burnt mound. The material generated by this is quantified separately in Table 51. This report provides a basic characterisation of the flint assemblage, with an assessment of its significance and the potential of further analysis.

Worked flint

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

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

B.4.4 The most unusual and notable individual artefact in the assemblage is a short end scraper recovered from Phase 2 ring-gully **1570** (Area 3, Roundhouse 1). This piece has the kind of pseudo-dendritic cortication noted above but is otherwise in fairly good condition and takes the form of a broad hard-hammer struck tertiary flake with convex inverse (ventral) scalar retouch along its broad distal end. This is an unusual form, and in purely typological terms has its closest affinities with scraper (‘*racloirs’*) of Middle Palaeolithic date, which in Britain are a particular feature of late Middle Palaeolithic assemblages (*i.e.* Marine Isotope Stage 3; *c*. 59-36 ka BP; White and Pettitt 2011), best represented in the region by the lithic assemblage from Lynford, Norfolk (Bosimier *et al*. 2012). Nonetheless, it remains equally plausible that this piece simply represents an idiosyncratic Neolithic/Early Bronze Age piece.

B.4.5 Aside from this somewhat enigmatic piece the remainder of the assemblage is made up, in broad terms, of simple flake-based material, including two further retouched tools, a scraper and a piercer. A notable feature of the assemblage is the complete absence of true blade-based material characteristic of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies. There are a few blade-like/narrow flakes, including two from a Phase 3

ditch (**372**; Area 2B, Enclosure 1), but these need date no earlier than the later Neolithic. Equally, whilst a proportion of the assemblage is made up of relatively systematically made flakes indicative of a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (including a fine end scraper from ditch **987**), the majority of the assemblage is made up of crude, expediently produced material, which suggest a date in the second or even first millennium BC is likely for much of this material (i.e. Early Bronze Age to Iron Age). This material is dominated by squat, broad secondary flakes, often struck from unprepared cortical striking platforms, whilst the piercer (made on the lateral edge of a simple secondary flake) from ditch **364** (Area 2A, Phase 4, Enclosure 1) is also a typical later prehistoric tool form.

Burnt flint

B.4.6 As noted above, prior to the main phase of excavation systematic sampling of the ploughsoil in the area of a putative burnt mound identified during the evaluation yielded a substantial assemblage of 1413g of unworked burnt flint (396 pieces; Table 51). This assemblage was derived from the sampling of a 36m^2 area (6m x 6m), which was divided into 1x1m squares, from each of which a 10 litre sample of ploughsoil was sieved. Three of the 36 samples yielded no finds whilst the others all contained quantities of unworked burnt flint, ranging from 3g-146g (mean weight: 39g). The burnt flint was all heavily fragmented (mean weight: 3.6g), with crazed surfaces and appears to derive largely from small flint cobbles.

B.4.7 Alongside this ploughsoil assemblage, almost 7kg of unworked burnt flint were hand-recovered during the excavation. As with the worked flint this derived largely from ditches, gullies and pits relating to the Roman phases of the site sequence. The burnt flint generally takes the form of calcined, heavily crazed and shattered flint fragments, with some less heavily burnt, reddened, cracked/lightly crazed pieces. Several Phase 3 features in Area 3 produced large quantities of burnt flint, in excess of 400g, including four interventions within Enclosure 10 (**517**, **521**, **531**, **535**) and one associated with Enclosure 6 (**1789**). Those from Enclosure 10 were located in the area of high burnt flint densities encountered during the evaluation and the subsequent ploughsoil sampling. As such, all of this burnt flint is likely to represent residual material derived from the putative burnt mound.

Summary

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

B.4.9 The large burnt flint assemblage clearly attests to the deliberate heating of flint, presumably for use in some kind of domestic or craft activity, perhaps to heat water.

Notable concentrations of burnt flint were recovered from several Phase 3 enclosure ditches, suggesting that some of this activity may have been associated with this phase of the site's occupation but some is also likely to derive from the putative burnt mound identified during the evaluation.

Statement of potential

B.4.10 The worked flint assemblage is of limited potential for further work, particularly in terms of the research aims of the project. However, it does provide some evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, and although poorly dated this seems to largely relate to activity during the second, and possibly first millennia BC, with a notable absence of earlier material.

B.4.11 The burnt flint has somewhat more potential for providing information relevant to the aims of the project, notably in terms of potentially providing evidence for domestic type activity associated with phase 3 structures and in delimiting the extent of the putative burnt mound deposit.

Recommendations and further work

B.4.12 No further work is recommended for the worked flint assemblage, and the report and catalogue provided here will provide an adequate record for the assemblage and should be incorporated into the final, full excavation report.

B.4.13 No further analysis of the burnt flint is necessary, but the spatial distribution of the material should be further interrogated in order to examine the relationship between this material and the location of the putative burnt mound.

B.4.14 It is recommended that the worked flint should be retained in the project archive, whilst the unworked brunt flint can be considered for dispersal.

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

Table 48: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by phase.

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

Table 49: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by feature type

Cut	Context	small find no.	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Edge trimmed flake	Scraper	Piercer	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
	1033		3	Spread/llayer 1	spread	1									1		
305	306		4	Enclosure 11	ditch											1	57
307	309		4	Enclosure 11	ditch			2							2		
310	311		4	Enclosure 12	ditch	1		3							4		
314	315		4	Enclosure 12	ditch			1							1		
319	320		4	Enclosure 12	ditch			1							1		
333	334		4	Enclosure 11	ditch											3	22
335	336		4	Enclosure 11	ditch			1							1		
342	343		0	Natural	natural											1	30
344	344		4	Enclosure 11	gully			1							1		
354	355		4		?spread	1		2							3		
358	359		4		pit		1								1		
364	365		4	Enclosure 12	ditch								1		1		
366	367		4	Enclosure 12	ditch											1	53
372	373		3	Enclosure 1	ditch					2					2		
396	397		3	Enclosure 1+3	ditch			1						1	2		
398	399		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch			2	1						3		
419	420		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch						1				1		
425	426		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch			1							1		
427	428		3	Trackway 1	ditch	2		2							4		
433	434		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch			2							2		
460	461		3	Trackway 1	ditch	1									1		
466	467		0	Natural	Pit	1									1		

Cut	Context	small find no.	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Edge trimmed flake	Scraper	Piercer	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
476	477		3	Enclosure 2 + 3	ditch			1	1						2		
492	493		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch			1							1		
498	499		3	Structural feature group 5	pit											20	189
500	501		3	Structural feature group 5	post hole											5	21
502	503		3	Structural feature group 5	post hole											4	17
512	513		3	Structural feature group 5	Pit											5	47
514	515		3	Enclosure 10	ring gully				1						1		
517	518		3	Enclosure 10	ring gully											46	558
521	522		3	Enclosure 10	ring gully											18	496
521	523		3	Enclosure 10	ring gully											14	514
527	530		3	Ditch group 4	ditch											24	359
531	532		3	Enclosure 10	ditch											53	688
535	536		3	Enclosure 10	gully											44	463
543	544		3		post hole											1	8.3
551	552		3		post hole											20	201
553	554		3	Ditch group 4	gully											17	259
567	568		3	Ditch group 4	ditch			1							1		
571	572		3	Ditch group 4	ditch			1							1		
581	582		3	Ditch group 4	gully	1									1		
598	710		1		pit											8	28
622	708		1		pit											1	15.4
680	681		3	Structural feature group 5	post hole											8	57
686	687		3	Structural feature group 5	gully			1	1						2		
711	712		3	Enclosure 10	ditch											5	74
715	716		5	Group Med/post-med feature group 1	pit											5	101
715	718		5	Med/post-med feature group 1	pit											5	1003
738	739		1	Bronze Age Group 1	pit											22	166
738	740		1	Bronze Age Group 1	pit	3									3	11	156
738	753		1	Bronze Age Group 1	pit											9	134
896	897		3	Structural Feature group 4	post hole											4	87
987	988		4	Enclosure 13	ditch			2				1			3		
1006	1007		3	Trackway 2 group	gully				1						1		
1008	1025		4	Enclosure 13	ditch											2	50
1092	1093		3		post hole											3	56
1106	1114		3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	ditch			1							1		
1158	1157		3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	ditch			1							1	1	2

Cut	Context	small find no.	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Edge trimmed flake	Scraper	Piercer	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1263	1264		2	Roundhouse 2	ring gully				1						1		
1308	1309		3		pit/posthole	1									1		
1322	1323		2	Roundhouse 2	ring gully			1							1		
1443	1441		3	Enclosure 4	ditch			2							2	4	54
1443	1442		3	Enclosure 4	ditch												
1446	1447		3	Enclosure 4	ditch											2	99
1449	1450		2	Roundhouse 3	ring gully											1	5.7
1464	1465		3		pit				1						1		
1464	1467		3		pit				1						1		
1481	1483		2	Ditch group 2	ditch			1							1		
1529	1530		3		Pit											1	1
1534	1533		2	Roundhouse 1	ring gully											12	231
1570	1571	41	2	Roundhouse 1	ring gully							1			1		
1622	1621		2	Trackway 2 group	ditch											2	47
1627	1628		2	Roundhouse 1	gully											1	75
1644	1645		3	Enclosure 5	ditch		1								1		
1752	1754		3	Spread/layer 2 group	spread											1	23
1789	1787		3	Enclosure 6 group	ditch											5	420
1792	1790		3	Group Pit group 1	ditch											5	95
					Totals	12	2	32	8	2	1	2	1	1	61	395	6962.4

Table 50: Catalogue of flint by context.

Sieved sample no.	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	2	4
4	3	16
5	10	35
6	1	3
7	7	20
8	2	4
9	2	11
10	5	10
11	7	51
12	7	43
13	2	5
14	2	15
15	8	34
16	13	55
17	14	47
18	33	64
19	0	0

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

Table 51: Basic quantification of unworked burnt flint recovered from the ploughsoil sampling.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 A small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, totalling eight sherds (32g), with a low mean sherd weight of 4.0g. The pottery was recovered from ditch **372** (Area 2B, Phase 3, Enclosure 1), context 373 (two sherds, 3g) and pit **1792** (Area 3, Phase 2, Pit Group 1), context 1790 (six sherds, 29g).

Methodology

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

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

Results of Analysis

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

Discussion

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

Statement of Potential

B.5.6 The assemblage is small, lacks diagnostic sherds and has little potential/significance.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.5.7 This material has been fully recorded. A brief combined report on this assemblage and that recovered from the evaluation should be included in the Archive Report. Neither assemblage, however, warrants publication or further analytical work.

B.6 Romano-British pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

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

Assemblage Chronology

B.6.2 The pottery suggests occupation throughout the Romano-British period, with no apparent evidence for any hiatus in activity. That said, the quantities of pottery varied throughout the period (Table 52), with limited activity attributed to Phase 2 (8.4% by sherd count and 8.8% by weight) followed by a peak in Phase 3, which represents 77% of the pottery by sherd count and 70.5% by weight. There was then an apparent decline in activity in Phase 4 (13.3% by count and 19.3% by weight). It should however be noted at this stage that the dating of the pottery assemblage (and consequently some of the site phasing) was made slightly problematic by the very 'generic' nature of most of the pottery, comprising primarily locally made coarsewares, with which more refined dating was often not possible. Therefore, the data presented in Table 52 may somewhat misrepresent the true division of pottery by phase. Furthermore, the data presented in Table 52 is based on the feature phase and does not consider the residual and/or intrusive material.

Phase	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
0	26	323	1	0
2	212	2219	12	6.19
3	1952	17743	246	43.45
4	337	4864	35	9.01
5	7	34	0	0
TOTAL	**2534**	**25183**	**294**	**58.65**

Table 52: Quantification of Roman pottery by Phase

Assemblage Composition

B.6.3 The assemblage comprises primarily small sherds reflected in the low mean weight of 9.9g, with much of the pottery noted as being abraded. That said, there were exceptions to this, with some medium to large-sized sherds, including 32 amphora sherds, as well as one almost complete small tetina from fill 1026 within ditch **1008** (Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13). There are also a number of refitting sherds, although in almost all cases this occurred within contexts, with just one example of cross-context refit, comprising coarse sandy micaceous greyware body sherds with rouletting decoration recovered from contexts 1127 and 1128 (ditch **1129**; Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13). However, the fragmented and abraded nature of the assemblage made refitting a difficult process.

B.6.4 A variety of fabrics were identified, occurring in varying quantities (Table 53). Romano-British coarseware fabrics are the most common fabric type, representing 86.1% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 76.2% by weight (2183 sherds, 19180g). The coarseware category is dominated by sandy greywares which represent 68.3% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 59.5% by weight (1731 sherds, 14923g), and the largest single group are Wattisfield reduced wares, which total 1094 sherds weighing 9950g (26.15 EVEs). Two Wattisfield fabrics were noted; the first being the reduced ware as described in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), which total 814 sherds weighing 6943g. The second Wattisfield fabric is the same as Wattisfield reduced ware but with common clay relict inclusions visible on the surface as well as the break. This fabric appears to be the same as the 'visible clay relict grey ware' fabric noted at Scole (Lyons and Tester 2014), which was subject to thin-section analysis that concluded that this ware was chemically identical to Wattisfield reduced ware with the clay relics being naturally occurring in the clay rather than being specifically added (ibid). For the purposes of this assemblage, this fabric is referred to as 'Wattisfield 2', and accounts for 280 sherds weighing 3007g.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
AMPH	Amphora (unsourced)	1	101	0	0
ARGO	Argonne ware	9	43	0	0.3
BAETE	Baetican amphora (early)	13	733	0	0
BAETL	Baetican amphora (late)	15	1946	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	24	206	2	0.22
BLKSLM	Micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	27	114	1	0.22
BUFF GS	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	2	40	1	0.2
CALC	Coarse sandy ware with occasional to moderate calcareous inclusions	2	113	1	0
CSBLK	Coarse sandy black surface ware (unsourced)	17	111	1	0.1
CSBUFF	Coarse sandy buff ware (unsourced)	12	103	1	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy grey ware (unsourced)	43	433	5	1.99
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black surface ware (unsourced)	20	162	1	0.25
CSMBUFF	Coarse sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	4	32	0	0.35
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	82	489	8	0.86
CSMOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	21	150	2	0.5
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	27	563	5	1.22
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	70	552	0	0.2
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	29	113	0	0
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-surface ware (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
FSBUFF	Fine sandy buff ware (unsourced)	9	122	2	2.12
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	8	34	1	0.25
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-surfaced ware (unsourced)	194	1547	23	3.3
FSMBUFF	Fine sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	14	105	0	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	504	4017	66	11.92
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	63	935	10	3.41
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	156	1719	14	4.46
FSMRS	Fine sandy micaceous red-slipped ware (unsourced)	2	1	0	0
GAUL	Gaulish amphora	5	141	0	0
GROG	Grog -tempered ware	7	78	0	0
Q1	Coarse sandy was with common to frequent small quartz sand	1	5	0	0

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
QG1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with moderate to common small grog-inclusions (up to 0.5mm)	5	30	0	0
SAMCG	Samian - Central Gaulish	2	28	1	0.1
SAMEG	Samian - East Gaulish	1	4	1	0
SAMSG	Samian - South Gaulish	9	148	0	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	26	159	3	0.21
WATT	Wattisfield reduced ware	814	6943	114	19.5
WATT 2	Wattisfield reduced ware 2	280	3007	29	6.65
WEST STOW	West Stow fine reduced ware	13	147	1	0.22

Table 53: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.6.5 All other Romano-British sandy coarsewares are unsourced and include a variety of sandy reduced, oxidised and black-surfaced wares, 62% of which also contained common to frequent silver mica, indicative of production within the region. Coarsewares with tempers other than sand are rare, comprising 26 shell-tempered sherds (159g) and seven (78g) grog-tempered sherds.

B.6.6 British fineware fabrics represent 11.7% of the pottery assemblage by sherd count and 11.4% by weight, totalling 296 sherds weighing 2859g. The only sourced wares within this category are West Stow fine reduced wares which total 13 sherds (147g). The remainder of the Romano-British finewares are unsourced and include fine sandy micaceous buff, oxidised and black-slipped wares, the latter being similar to the West Stow products, but not quite so fine in fabric.

B.6.7 The remaining 2.2% of the assemblage by sherd count comprises imported wares (55 sherds, 3144g), the majority of which comprise amphora sherds (32 sherds, 2905g). These comprise 13 early Baetican sherds (733g), 13 late Baetican sherds (1946g), three Gaulish sherds (125g) and one unsourced amphora sherds (101g). In addition to the amphora sherds 12 samian sherds were recovered, comprising nine South Gaulish sherds (48g), including one Dragendorff 18r dish, two Central Gaulish sherds (28g) and one East Gaulish sherd (4g). The remaining imported wares comprise nine (43g) Argonne colour-coated sherds from a beaker with roughcast decoration from context (1781), dating AD250-400 and two Gaulish whiteware body sherds (16g).

B.6.8 The range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, with Wattisfield in particular providing much of the site's pottery, which is unsurprising given the sites relatively close proximity to the production centre. While the site clearly had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is a reflection on the relative status/wealth of the site, with the pottery indicative of a rural domestic site.

B.6.9 Diagnostic sherds formed 32.5% of the assemblage, although this equates to a minimum of 294 vessels (MNV). Jars are the most commonly occurring vessel type (Table 54), with a minimum of 169 different vessels identified based on the number of unique rims present, thus representing 57.5% of the diagnostic sherds. Within this group necked jars with everted, rounded or beaded rims are the most commonly occurring type. The jars ranged in size from small vessels to large storage jars, with rim diameters measuring between 8cm and 32cm, with an average diameter of 16cm,

thus representing a range of different functions. Of the jars, 15.7% are decorated, with tooled lines the most common technique (68% of decorated jars), followed by burnishing (16.7 %), cordons (11%) and combing (8%). One vessel of note is a coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware jar with impressed dot decoration on the shoulder and rilling on the rest of the body, dating AD 50-100, from fill 1584 (ring-gully **1583**; Area 3, Phase 2, Roundhouse 1).

B.6.10 Usewear evidence on jars is limited to just 7% of sherds, primarily comprising exterior and/or rim top sooting indicative of the vessels being used over a fire. A possible trimmed base, with a diameter of 8cm was identified in fill 1317 (ditch **1316**; Area 3, Phase 3, Trackway 2) suggestive of a secondary function. A fine, sandy micaceous greyware jar was noted as having a post-firing perforation on the neck, possibly modified to enable the vessel to be hung from fill 1754 (pit **1752**; Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 2). Finally, five sherds were noted as being poorly made, which possibly represent wasters.

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

Table 54: Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

B.6.11 A minimum of 62 beakers were identified (268 sherds, 1929g, 12.804 EVEs), of which 39% are Wattisfield products, with everted rim vessels the most common form. Other beakers of note include nine sherds (41g) from an Argonne colour-coated beaker with roughcast decoration and six sherds (37g) from a coarse sandy micaceous greyware beaker with pinprick lattice decoration on the body from fill 1467 (Pit **1464**; Area 3, Phase 3). Overall, 29.4% of beaker sherds are decorated, primarily comprising cordons on the neck. Usewear evidence on beakers is limited to 37 sherds (190g, MNV 6) with exterior and/or rim top sooting.

B.6.12 Dishes (MNV 25, 37 sherds, 677g, 2.03 EVEs) occur primarily in two forms; beaded rim dishes (12 sherds, 243g) and straight-sided dishes (13 sherds, 182g). Two samian dishes were recovered, comprising one south Gaulish Dragendorff 18r and one Central Gaulish Dr31 from layer 1033 (Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 1), which had resin on the edge of the sherd, indicating that it had been repaired in antiquity. One final dish of note is a Wattisfield ware sieve or cheese press, with pre-firing perforations in the base from fill 1435 (gully **1434**; Area 3, Phase 3, Enclosure 4).

B.6.13 Of particular interest within the assemblage is a complete 'tetina' in a fine sandy buff fabric (73g) recovered from fill 1026 within ditch **1008** (Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13). This comprises a small beaker like vessel with spout, although there is no hole through the centre of the spout, suggesting it may have functioned as a handle instead. It is also possible that this vessel was not intended for use as a baby's bottle, but rather had a different function.

B.6.14 Other vessel forms comprise only small elements of the assemblage, with a minimum of five bowls, three lids, two mortaria, two flagons and one platter. The remaining rim sherds could not be assigned to specific vessel forms.

Contextual Analysis

B.6.15 Pottery was recovered from 245 different contexts as well as a small quantity of unstratified material, representing 216 cuts and eight layers/spreads. The vast majority of the pottery derived from features within Area 3, which represents 97% of the total assemblage, with a further 2.3% from Area 2A and the remaining 0.7% from Area 2B. Pottery recovered from Area 2A (58 sherds, 485g) suggests that this area was not a focus for activity, though it was seemingly in use predominately in the mid-later Roman period. The pottery from Area 2B suggest activity (18 sherds, 21g) represents minimal activity, although the material recovered does imply this was predominately in the early Roman period.

B.6.16 The majority of contexts (228 in total) contain small assemblages of pottery (1-30 sherds), 14 contexts contain medium sized assemblages (31-99 sherds), while the remaining three contexts contain large assemblages of 100+ sherds. The limited number of large contexts of material has implications for the nature of deposition on the site, suggesting that there was no primary focus for the disposal of rubbish. However, it may also reflect that activity was never intensive enough to produce large quantities of refuse accumulating in certain areas of the site. The majority of the pottery derived from ditches (45% by sherd count), with 21.2% deriving from spreads, 14.8% from gullies and 5.4% from dark earth, 1.3% from postholes, 0.8% from a well. The remaining 11.5% derives from a hollow, a beam slot, surface finds and unstratified material. Although nearly half of the pottery was recovered from ditches, it was the spreads and layers that produced the largest single assemblages of material.

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
				Unstratified	19	119	0	0	n/a
304	4	Enclosure 11	303	Ditch	7	63	1	0.18	AD150-400
306	4	Enclosure 11	305	Ditch	7	19	1	0.07	AD150-400
311	4	Enclosure 12	310	Ditch	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
315	4	Enclosure 12	314	Ditch terminus	3	10	0	0	AD100-400
336	4	Enclosure 11	335	Ditch	1	1	0	0	AD100-400
339	4	Enclosure 12	337	Gully terminus	3	7	0	0	AD150-400
344	4	Enclosure 11	344	Gully terminus	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
355	4		354	?SPREAD	2	26	0	0	AD150-400
359	4		358	Pit	2	8	0	0	AD50-400
363	4	Enclosure 11	362	Ditch	28	319	2	0.19	AD150-400

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
387	4	Enclosure 11	386	Ditch	1	7	1	0	AD150-300
389	3	Enclosure 1+3	388	Ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
413	3		412	post hole	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
422			421	post hole	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
428	3	Trackway 1	427	Ditch	2	2	0	0	AD50-150
444	3	Trackway 1	443	Ditch	2	4	0	0	AD50-100
453	3	Trackway 1	452	Ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
475	3	Enclosure 2 + 3	474	Ditch	8	6	0	0	50BC-AD100
477	3	Enclosure 2 + 3	476	Ditch	2	1	0	0	AD40-400
499	3	Structural feature 5	498	Pit	11	61	1	0.09	AD200-400
515	3	Enclosure group 10	514	drip gully	3	10	0	0	AD150-400
530	3	Ditch group 4	527	Ditch	1	6	0	0	AD100-400
536	3	Enclosure group 10	535	Gully	1	4	0	0	AD100-400
544	3		543	post hole	3	13	0	0	AD50-400
552	3		551	post hole	14	195	0	0.55	AD150-400
554	3	Ditch group 4	553	gully	1	6	0	0	AD150-400
558	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	557	ditch	5	18	0	0	AD50-400
568	3	Ditch group 4	Ditch group 4	ditch	1	8	0	0	AD100-400
572	3	Ditch group 4	571	ditch	2	13	0	0	AD100-400
574	3	Ditch group 4	373	ditch	1	6	0	0	AD50-100
580	3	Ditch group 4	579	gully	1	7	1	0.05	AD50-100
582	3	Ditch group 4	581	Ditch	1	12	0	0.25	AD50-200
587	3	Enclosure Group 10	586	ditch	2	9	0	0	AD50-400
644	3	Structural feature group 5	643	ditch	1	10	1	0.1	AD50-150
648	3	Ditch group 4	647	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
687	3	Structural feature group 5	686	gully	2	3	0	0	AD50-400
712	3	Enclosure Group 10	711	ditch	16	51	1	0.22	AD70-150
737	3		736	pit	8	28	0	0	AD50-400
742	3	Ditch group 4	741	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
748	3	Structural feature group 5	747	gully	2	1	0	0	AD50-150
771	3	Enclosure Group 10	770	ditch	6	19	1	0	AD50-150
813	3	Enclosure group 9	812	gully	6	19	0	0	AD50-400
816	3	Ditch group 5	815	gully	3	19	0	0	AD50-200
820	3	Enclosure group 8	819	gully	3	64	0	0.19	AD50-150
822	3	Enclosure group 7	821	ditch	2	5	0	0	AD50-400
836	3		835	pit	1	4	0	0	AD100-400
838	3	Ditch group 5	837	gully	5	22	1	0	AD50-200
848	3	Ditch group 5	847	gully	2	10	0	0	AD50-400
866	3	Enclosure group 8+9	865	ditch	4	5	0	0	AD50-400

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
887	3	Structural Feature 4	886	post hole	2	5	1	0	AD50-200
947	3		878	pit	5	40	0	0.12	AD100-400
948	3		879	pit	4	34	0	0.2	AD50-400
988	4	Enclosure 13	987	ditch	25	543	6	0.72	AD150-400
989	4	Enclosure 13	987	ditch	30	362	3	0.8	AD150-400
991	3	Spread/layer 1	0	dark earth/midden	137	1240	14	1.49	AD150-300
993	3	Spread/layer 1	992	gully	7	43	0	0	AD150-400
997	3	Spread/layer 1	996	gully	16	158	3	0.47	AD150-400
1009	4	Enclosure 13	1008	ditch	7	30	0	0	AD100-400
1010	3	Spread/layer 1		spread	39	485	5	0.82	AD150-400
1025	4	Enclosure 13	1008	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD100-400
1026	4	Enclosure 13	1008	ditch	15	94	1	2	AD150-400
1032	5		1030	pit	1	2	0	0	Med
1033	3	Spread/layer 1		spread	274	2450	48	6.5	AD150-300
1052	4	Enclosure 13	1050	ditch	2	7	0	0	AD100-400
1054	3	Trackway 2 group	1053	ditch	2	40	0	0	AD150-400
1060	3	Trackway 2 group	1059	gully	3	17	0	0	AD150-400
1062	3	Trackway 2 group	1061	gully	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
1066	4	Enclosure 13	1063	ditch	3	15	0	0	AD50-200
1068	3	Trackway 2 group	1067	ditch	5	38	1	0.22	AD70-200
1070	4	Enclosure 13	1069	ditch	7	102	0	0	AD70-200
1072	3		1071	pit	2	12	1	0	AD150-400
1088	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7+8	1055	ditch	4	29	0	0	AD150-400
1093	3		1092	post hole	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1096	3	Spread/layer 1	-	spread	5	108	1	1	AD150-300
1098	3	Trackway 2 group	1097	gully	5	31	1	0.18	AD150-400
1104	4	Enclosure 13	1103	ditch	15	1586	1	0.08	AD150-300
1108	4	Enclosure 13	1107	ditch	7	67	0	0.25	AD150-400
1111	4	Enclosure 13	1105	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD150-400
1112	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	1106	ditch	16	70	2	0.25	AD150-300
1114	3	Trackway 2/Spread layer 2	1106	Ditch	79	495	6	0.78	AD150-300
1116	3	Ditch group 6	1115	ditch	5	25	0	0.12	AD150-400
1118	4	Enclosure 13	1117	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD150-400
1121	3	Ditch group 6	1120	ditch	30	127	1	0.5	AD150-300
1127	4	Enclosure 13	1129	ditch	9	23	0	0	AD100-400
1128	4	Enclosure 13	1127	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD100-300
1131	3	Enclosure 4	1132	ditch	1	31	1	0.64	AD70-150
1140	3	Enclosure 7	1139	gully	1	3	0	0	AD100-400
1148	4	Enclosure 13	1147	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD70-200
1161	3	Enclosure 6	1161	ditch	11	85	1	0.17	AD70-200

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1168	3	Ditch group 6	1167	Ditch terminus	26	108	1	0.22	AD50-120
1170	2	Ditch group 3	1169	ELONGATED PIT	2	15	0	0	AD50-100
1186	2	Roundhouse 2	1185	gully	3	5	0	0	AD150-400
1190	2	Roundhouse 2	1189	ring gully	3	27	0	0	AD50-400
1192	2	Roundhouse 2	1191	ring gully	1	2	0	0	AD50-200
1195	3	Trackway 2 group	1194	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD150-400
1197	3	Trackway 2 group	1196	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1198	3	Trackway 2 group	1196	ditch	1	29	0	0	AD40-100
1200	3		1199	Pit	3	29	0	0	AD50-400
1202	3		1201	Pit	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1211	3	Trackway 2 group/Enclosure group 7	1212	ditch	2	10	0	0	AD150-400
1213	4	Enclosure 13	1214	Ditch	12	53	2	0.22	AD150-400
1222	3	Ditch group 6	1221	Ditch	2	29	1	0	AD70-200
1224	4	Enclosure 13	1223	Ditch	4	25	0	0	AD150-400
1226	4	Enclosure 13	1225	Gully	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
1228	2	Pit group 1	1227	Natural	2	7	1	0.07	AD100-400
1232	3		1231	Natural	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
1236	4	Enclosure 13	1235	Ditch	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
1260	3	Ditch group 6	1259	Ditch	14	174	4	0.53	AD150-300
1262	3		1261	Pit	10	188	3	0.41	AD100-200
1264	2	Roundhouse 2	1263	ring gully	2	9	0	0	AD150-400
1266	3		1265	Pit	5	39	2	0.09	AD100-400
1283	2	Ditch group 1	1282	Ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
1285	3	Trackway 2 group	1284	Ditch	2	3	0	0	AD50-400
1288	3	Ditch group 6	1287	Ditch	72	608	6	1.48	AD100-400
1290	3	Ditch group 6	1289	Ditch	46	393	5	1.24	AD150-300
1299	2	Roundhouse 2	1298	ring gully	3	31	2	0.1	AD100-400
1305	3	Ditch group 6	1304	Gully	4	33	0	0	AD70-200
1306	3	Ditch group 6	1306	Ditch terminus	4	57	0	0	AD50-150
1307	3	Ditch group 6	1306	Ditch terminus	12	248	3	0.72	CHECK FAB FOR DATE
1309	3		1308	pit/posthole	10	103	2	0.2	AD150-300
1310	3	Spread/layer 2 group	1311	DUMP/TRAMPLE	161	1382	24	4.35	AD200-300
1311	3	Spread/layer 2 group	1311	HOLLOW	30	143	2	0	AD150-400
1312	3		1313	Pit	2	7	1	0	AD100-300
1317	3	Trackway 2 group	1316	Gully	7	131	0	1	AD150-400
1319	3	Trackway 2 group	1318	Gully	14	102	3	0.61	AD150-300
1323	2	Roundhouse 2	1322	ring gully	8	63	1	1	AD70-200
1329	3		1328	Pit	4	32	0	0	AD100-300
1331	3		1330	Pit	1	9	1	0	AD100-400
1335	3	Trackway 2 group	1334	Ditch	4	5	0	0	AD100-400

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1337	2		1336	Pit	1	11	1	0.1	AD100-400
1344	3	Trackway 2 group	1342	Ditch	2	6	0	0	AD100-400
1351	2	Pit group 1	1350	Pit	7	13	1	0.12	AD70-300
1354	2	Spread/layer 2	-	spread	5	61	1	0.2	AD70-200
1359	4	Enclosure 13	1357	Ditch	6	54	2	0.21	AD70-200
1363	2	Structural feature 2	1362	Gully terminus	1	6	0	0	AD50-200
1365	2	Roundhouse 4	1364	gully fill	1	4	0	0	AD70-120
1371	2	Structural feature 2	1370	ring gully	4	27	0	0	AD70-200
1373	2	Structural feature 2	1372	ring gully	3	41	0	0	AD70-200
1379	2	Roundhouse 4	1378	Gully	3	39	1	0.1	AD70-200
1383	3		1382	POSTHOLE	10	65	0	0	AD50-150
1390	4	Enclosure 13	1388	Ditch	21	217	0	0.52	AD70-200
1391	2	Structural feature 2	1388	Ditch	5	41	2	0.22	AD70-200
1404	2	Roundhouse 4	1403	ring gully	8	80	0	0.5	AD70-150
1416	2	Structural feature 2	1415	Gully	1	5	0	0	AD50-120
1418	2	Structural feature 2	1417	Gully	9	164	1	0.3	AD50-120
1422	2	Roundhouse 4	1421	Gully	26	189	2	0.65	AD50-120
1433	3		1432	post hole	1	8	0	0	AD50-120
1435	4	Enclosure 13	1434	Gully	49	443	7	0.93	AD150-300
1441	4	Enclosure 13	1443	Ditch	47	881	7	2.2	AD70-150
1442	2	Roundhouse 3	1443	Ditch	3	31	1	0.13	AD100-200
1444	2	Roundhouse 4	1445	Ditch	5	28	0	0	AD50-200
1447	2	Roundhouse 4	1446	Ditch	2	26	1	0.25	AD70-200
1450	2	Roundhouse 3	1449	ring gully	5	35	0	0	AD70-150
1452	2	Roundhouse 3	1451	ring gully	2	5	0	0	AD50-150
1465	3		1464	Pit	1	10	1	0.12	AD70-150
1466	3		1464	Pit	2	10	0	0	AD50-120
1467	3		1464	Pit	35	275	2	0.28	AD70-120
1474	2	Roundhouse 3	1473	ring gully	4	10	0	0	AD50-150
1485	3	Enclosure 4	1484	Ditch	14	168	0	0	AD50-150
1489	2	Ditch group 2	1490	Gully	1	5	0	0	AD50-120
1492	3	Enclosure 4	1491	Ditch	8	85	0	0.9	AD70-120
1495	3	Enclosure 4	1491	Ditch	3	71	0	0	AD50-200
1498	0	natural	-	surface (external)	1	7	1	0	AD70-150
1503	2	Ditch group 2	1502	Ditch	4	15	0	0	AD70-150
1514	2	Ditch group 2	1513	Gully	1	4	0	0	AD50-400
1518	3	Enclosure 4	1517	Ditch	17	194	2	0.2	AD100-200
1530	3		1529	Pit	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
1532	2	Roundhouse 1	1531	ring gully	6	67	0	0	AD50-200
1533	2	Roundhouse 1	1534	ring gully	3	35	1	0.12	AD70-200
1537	3	Enclosure group 7	1535		5	73	0	0.45	AD70-200

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1539	3	Enclosure 6 group/Enclosure group 7	1538	Ditch	2	21	1	0.1	AD70-200
1544	3	Enclosure 5/Enclosure group 7	1543	Ditch	5	38	2	0	AD100-300
1548	2	Roundhouse 1	1547	ring gully	1	5	0	0	100BC-AD50
1550	2	Pit group 1	1549	Pit	5	25	0	0	AD100-400
1552	2	Roundhouse 1	1551	ring gully	2	7	0	0	AD50-200
1560	2	Roundhouse 1	1559	ring gully	2	26	0	0	AD50-400
1562	3		1561	Pit	15	111	2	0.42	AD70-120
1573	3		1572	post hole	1	6	0	0	AD70-200
1584	2	Roundhouse 1	1583	ring gully	6	36	0	0	AD50-150
1598	3	Ditch group 7	1597	Ditch	1	13	0	0	AD50-100
1604	3		1603	Pit	2	4	0	0	AD50-120
1618	3	Enclosure 5	1617	Ditch	2	6	0	0	AD0-100
1620	3	Trackway group 2	1619	Ditch	2	43	0	0	AD50-100
1621	3	Trackway 2 group	1622	Ditch	4	23	0	0	AD70-120
1628	2	Roundhouse 1	1627	?Beam slot	2	55	0	0.45	AD50-150
1631	2	Roundhouse 1	1630	Ditch	20	312	3	1.35	AD40-70
1633	3	Enclosure 5	1632	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD40-200
1641	4	Enclosure 13	1640	Gully	7	86	0	0.1	AD50-200
1647	3	Enclosure 5	1646	Gully	2	11	0	0	AD40-100
1657	2	Roundhouse 1	1656	Ditch	1	4	0	0	AD40-200
1671	3	Enclosure 5	1670	Ditch	2	70	1	0.1	AD50-150
1673	3	Trackway 2 group	1672	Ditch	11	61	3	0.17	AD40-70
1680	3	Trackway 2 group	1678	Ditch	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
1682	4	Enclosure 13	1681	Ditch	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
1684	4	Enclosure 13	1683	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD50-200
1686	3	Trackway 2 group	1685	Pit	1	7	0	0	AD50-200
1689	4	Enclosure 13	1787	Ditch	1	15	0	0	AD50-150
1691	4	Enclosure 13	1687	Ditch	2	12	0	0	AD50-200
1693	3	Enclosure 5	1692	Ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-200
1710	2	Pit group 1	1709	Pit	24	269	1	0.15	AD50-150
1711	2	Pit group 1	1709	Pit	3	63	0	0.4	AD100-400
1714	3	Enclosure 4	1713	Ditch	18	135	3	0.2	AD50-120
1716	3	Trackway 2 group	1715	Ditch	15	103	3	0.29	AD70-200
1718	3	Enclosure 4	1717	Gully	7	47	0	0	AD70-150
1720	3	Enclosure 5	1719	Ditch	7	151	0	0	AD50-200
1722	3	Enclosure 6 group	1721	Ditch	2	6	0	0	AD50-200
1724	3	Enclosure 6 group	1723	Ditch	8	42	1	0	AD100-400
1732	4	Enclosure 13	1731	Ditch	2	6	1	0	AD50-200
1734	2	Pit group 1	1733	Well	10	510	0	1	AD70-200
1735	2	Pit group 1	1733	Well	4	25	0	0	AD50-200

Context	Phase	Group	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
1736	2	Pit group 1	1733	Well	5	29	0	0	AD50-200
1737	0		1733	Well	2	11	0	0	AD50-400
1741	2	Pit group 1	1740	Natural	3	178	0	0	AD50-150
1749	3	Ditch group 6	1748	Pit	1	5	0	0	AD50-200
1751	4	Enclosure 13	1750	Gully	8	179	1	0.1	AD50-150
1753	3	Spread/layer 2 group	1752	Pit	13	61	3	0.1	AD150-400
1754	3	Spread/layer 2 group	1752	Spread	50	414	12	0.89	AD150-300
1768	3		1767	Pit	3	11	1	0	AD70-200
1778	3	Enclosure group 7	1777	Ditch	90	1334	8	4.11	AD200-400
1780	3		1779	Pit	3	5	0	0	AD100-400
1781	4	Enclosure 13	1782	gully/ ditch	36	525	4	1.91	AD250-400
1784	4	Enclosure 13	1783	Gully	36	432	5	1.12	AD150-300
1786	4		1785	Pit	2	14	1	0.1	AD100-400
1787	3	Enclosure 6 group	1789	Ditch	31	172	2	0.2	AD150-300
1788	3	Enclosure 6 group	1789	Ditch	4	53	0	0	AD100-400
1790	2	Pit group 1	1792	Ditch	38	228	1	0.22	AD150-300
1791	2	Pit group 1	1792	Ditch	21	367	2	1.28	AD150-300
1794	3	Ditch group 6	1793	Ditch	15	65	1	0.3	AD150-300
1796	3	Ditch group 6	1795	Ditch	76	466	5	0.52	AD150-300
1798	3	Enclosure group 7	1797	Gully	7	86	4	0.21	AD150-300
1804	3	Enclosure group 6	1801	Ditch	21	318	8	1.56	AD150-300
1806	3	Enclosure group 6	1805	Ditch	2	11	0	0	AD150-400
1809	3	Enclosure group 6	1807	Pit	4	20	1	0.29	AD100-400
1810	3	Enclosure group 6	1811	Ditch	3	14	1	0.07	AD150-400
1816	3	Enclosure group 6	1817	Gully	16	221	1	0.1	AD150-300
1819	3	Enclosure 6 group	1818	Pit	13	106	3	0.32	AD150-300
1822	3	Enclosure 6 group	1823	Ditch	2	8	0	0	AD100-400
1840	3	Enclosure 6 group	1841	Pit	8	20	1	0	AD70-300
1849	3	Enclosure 6 group	1848	Gully	1	40	0	0.18	AD100-400
1884	3	Trackway 2 group	1883	Gully	1	18	0	0	AD100-400
1890	4	Enclosure 13	1889	Ditch	1	9	0	0	AD100-400
1892	4	Enclosure 13	1891	Ditch	7	45	1	0.2	AD150-400
1915	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	1914	Ditch	1	14	0	0	AD100-400
1936	2		1935	Gully	4	17	1	0.2	AD100-300

Table 55: Quantification of Roman pottery by context with spotdates

B.6.17 The largest single assemblage derived from layer 1033 (Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 1), totalling 274 sherds weighing 2450g and representing an MNV of 48 and 6.30 EVEs. The majority of the material dates AD 150-300, although there was some earlier pottery identified, which given the nature of the feature is perhaps unsurprising, as this is likely to represent an accumulation of pottery potentially from different sources, rather than reflecting a single deposit in a cut feature. This is further supported by the

low mean weight of the pottery of 8.9g, indicative of a high level of fragmentation, perhaps as the result of the material being left on the surface after breakage. The assemblage from this context includes 172 Wattisfield wares (1520g), as well as three samian sherds including the Dr31 dish sherd with resin on the edge. The range of vessel forms comprises (by MNV) 25 jars, 10 beakers, seven dishes and one bowl, as well as three body sherds (125g) from a Gaulish amphora. The pottery therefore appears to represent domestic activity, thus is in keeping with the signature of the assemblage as a whole.

B.6.18 Similar in nature was layer 991 within the same Phase 3 group (Spread 1), described as a dark earth/midden, which produced an assemblage totalling 137 sherds weighing 1240g and representing 14 MNV and 1.48 EVEs. The mean weight of pottery from this context is slightly higher than for spread (1033) at 9g, however, the material is still fragmented with a moderately high level of abrasion noted. Material from this context dates AD150-300 and thus it appears to be broadly contemporary with layer 1033. The pottery primarily comprised coarsewares, including 72 Wattisfield sherds weighing 389g. Two late Baetican amphora sherds (332g) were also identified.

B.6.19 Fill 1310 (1311; Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 2) produced a sizable assemblage totalling 161 sherds weighing 1382g (24 MNV, 4.35 EVEs), with a mean weight of 8.6g. Vessel forms recovered includes (by MNV) 17 jars, three dishes, one bowl and one lid as well as two sherds (40g) from a late Baetican amphora. The pottery suggests a date of AD 200-300, thus making this one of the latest dating contexts on the site.

B.6.20 The composition and dating of the pottery from Spreads 1 and 2 is very similar and implies not only that the pottery is reflective of the same domestic activity, but also that very similar patterns of discard were occurring. That these spreads along with several other smaller spreads/layers all appear to be broadly contemporary is of interest and suggests that by the Mid-Late Roman period, either household waste was primarily being discarded on the surface rather than within ditches, or else it may suggest that material from these types of features represents the clearing out of other features.

B.6.21 Pottery was also recovered from features associated with the four roundhouses (Table 56), totalling 108 sherds weighing 938g (8 MNV, 3,22 EVEs). Most of the pottery derived from the roundhouse gullies and it predominately dates to the Early Roman period (*c*. AD 50-100/120). The nature of the material recovered makes it difficult to date these features more tightly, though this could mean that the roundhouses may have been contemporary with each other. The material recovered from these features is comparable to the overall character of the assemblage, comprising primarily coarsewares, with fewer examples of finewares and fewer still imported wares.

Roundhouse	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Spotdate
1	24	242	1	0.57	AD40-100
2	20	137	3	1.1	AD70-120
3	24	158	0	0.5	AD70-150
4	40	401	4	1.05	AD50-120
TOTAL	**108**	**938**	**8**	**3.22**	**X**

Table 56: Quantification of pottery by Roundhouse

Discussion

B.6.22 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the Late Iron Age until at least the 3rd century AD, with the pottery suggesting an apparent peak in activity during Phase 3. The pottery spans the Iron Age to Roman transition, with the earliest material dating between 50 BC-AD50, although this represents only a very small quantity of material, implying that this area was not the focus of activity in the Late Iron Age. There was then seemingly an increase in activity in the Early Roman period, before a peak in the Mid-Roman period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, continuing to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD, and possibly into the early 4th century AD, although there was no material which was conclusively 4th century AD in date.

B.6.23 The overall quantity of pottery is relatively low when it is considered as an assemblage representing occupation spanning c. 300 years and may suggest that occupation was not continuous. Area 3 appears to have been the focus for Roman activity, accounting for 97% of the total assemblage, with Area 2A seemingly in use in the mid to later Roman period, and Area 2B seeing limited activity in the Early Roman period.

B.6.24 Overall, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, including a significant number of wares from the Wattisfield kilns. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, including a range of imported wares, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.

Recommendations

B.6.25 All of the pottery has been examined and recorded, and therefore no further analysis of the pottery is necessary. However, there are five amphora sherds which were unsourced and would benefit from examination by an amphora specialist.

B.6.26 It is recommended that 17 vessels are illustrated, particularly those with unusual forms and/or decoration. These vessels are highlighted in the pottery database, within the 'Notes' column.

B.6.27 Although the material has been briefly analysed by context, the assemblage would benefit from further work focusing on the distribution of pottery across the site, in order to highlight if there were particular areas of site which saw higher concentrations of material, rather than simply focusing on individual features.

B.6.28 It is also recommended that research into other contemporary sites in the region is undertaken in order to fully understand the assemblage within its regional context.

B.7 Medieval pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 Pottery (117 sherds, 826g) was collected from twenty contexts during the excavation.

Methodology

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

Pottery by period

B.7.3 Table 57 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric.

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

Table 57: Pottery quantification

Roman

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

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

B.7.5 Fourteen sherds were tentatively identified as Thetford-type ware and there was one small sherd of St Neots-type ware. All fragments were body sherds. Two Thetford-type

wares in 'local' fabrics (softer types than the typical Thetford fabric) had applied strips and were probably pieces of large storage jars.

Medieval (11th–14th century AD)

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

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

Distribution

B.7.8 Table 58 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Phase	Group	Type	Fabric	Spot date
2B	390	391	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	natural	THET EMW EMWSS MCW1 MCW2	12th-13th c.
2B	398	399	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	EMW EMWSG EMWSS YAR EMWM	12th c.
2B	406	407	3	Enclosure 1	ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
2B	419	420	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	EMW MCW4	12th-13th c.?
2B	425	426	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	EMW EMWSG EMWSS YARN EMWL MCW1	12th-13th c.
2B	431	432	5		pit	EMW MCW1	12th-13th c.
2B	462	463	3	Trackway 1	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
2B	480	481	3	Enclosure 3/trackway1	ditch	EMWSS	12th-13th c.
2B	488	489	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
2B	492	493	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	EMW MCW1 MCW3	13th c.
3	494	495	3	Ditch group 4	ditch	EMW EMWSS MCW1	12th-13th c.
3	675	677	3	Structural feature group 5	post hole	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	715	716	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	pit	THETL EMWSS	11th c.?
3	715	717	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	pit	THETL	11th c.?
3	732	733	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	gully	EMW STND	11th-12th c.

Trench	Feature	Context	Phase	Group	Type	Fabric	Spot date
3	743	744	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
3	749	750	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	ditch	STNE EMW	11th-12th c.
3	800	803	3	Structural feature group 5	gully	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	1028	1029	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	pit	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	1030	1032	5		pit	RBGM EMW	11th-12th c.

Table 58: Pottery fabric distribution by context

Discussion

B.7.9 This is one of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery to have been recovered from anywhere in Yaxley in recent decades. Previous fieldwork at Eye airfield and within Yaxley itself produced small quantities of early medieval wares and some medieval coarsewares (Brudenell *et al*. 2017; Fletcher 2014; Stirk 2010). The fabrics in this assemblage include early medieval wares of Norfolk type, as well as shelly wares which are more typical of south and central east Suffolk. The medieval coarsewares are dominated by a fabric which has been recorded as Hollesley-type ware elsewhere in the county, but which is slightly coarser than material from the kiln site and is likely to have been made more locally.

B.7.10 The groups of early and high medieval wares in most of the contexts containing post-Roman pottery may suggest that the wares were in use at this site in the same phase of activity, perhaps indicating that activity was most intensive in the 12th-13th centuries. The lack of glazed wares or any late medieval pottery suggests that activity had ceased before the 14th century and possibly earlier.

B.8 Worked stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 7.37kg (x 39 pieces) of worked stone (Table 59) and 4.79kg (x 33 pieces) of burnt stone (Table 60), were recovered from this excavation. In addition, another 8.6kg (x 4 pieces) of un-worked natural stone were collected.

B.8.2 The largest amount (by weight) of worked stone (consisting of a single hand mill quern fragment weighing 4.4kg) came from fill 1266 (pit **1265**, Area 3, Phase 3), whilst the largest amount of burnt stone came from fill 1213 (ditch **1214**; Area 3, Phase 4, Enclosure 13). However, the assemblage of burnt stone was spread fairly evenly from 16 different contexts.

B.8.3 the most diagnostic pieces of lava and Millstone Grit quern from

Methodology

B.8.4 The stone was looked at using an illuminated x 10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description and discussion of worked stone

B.8.5 Apart from the single hammerstone which came from hollow **1311** (Area 3, Phase 3, Spread 2) (made from a cylindrical water-rolled cobble used probably at both ends before breaking, which seems likely to be prehistoric in date) all of the worked stone consists of fragments of rotary quern used within hand mills; the style of the most diagnostic pieces of lava and Millstone Grit quern from contexts 357 (ditch **356**, Area 2B, Phase 4), 1552 (ring-ditch **1551**, Roundhouse 1, Area 3, Phase 2), 1266 (pit **1265**, Area 3, Phase 3), and 1680 (ditch **1678**, Enclosure 13, Area 3, Phase 4) all suggesting a Romano-British date for these between the 1st-3rd centuries AD.

B.8.6 Most of the somewhat smaller assemblage by weight of broken-up lava quern (total 0.796kg) recovered from some eight different contexts, showed clear evidence of having been burnt, but in some cases also considerable amounts of weathering prior to their deposition in features. However, a number of these fragments do still show diagnostic features reminiscent of the most common form of lava quern mill (such as that illustrated in Watts, M. 2002,324, fig.10 and Green, C. 2017). This includes the presence of a raised kerb around the edge as well as parallel vertical pick striations which decorate the rim of the upper stone (as with the largest quern fragment seen from context 1680), alongside traces of the 'harp' segmented furrow dressing upon some of the grind surfaces (traces of these are evident on a very small fragment from context 1552). This is shown schematically within the relevant stages of dressing a quern stone at the Mayen production site (see Mangartz 2008, figure 20). In fact, the presence of this exact style of decoration upon the Eye stone suggests that this particular example is likely to have been exported from Mayen in the finished state,

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

B.8.7 The presence of two large fragments of flat-top rotary quern hand mill made of Millstone Grit attests to a strong Romano-British influence and new styles of quern production that copy the Roman imports and which date from the end of the 1st century AD and beyond. The diagnostic features of these gritstone querns appear to be the 'peck' form of dressing (as opposed to the less common segmented furrow) which we see in the small rim piece taken from a lower stone in context 357. The projected (*i.e*. estimated) diameters of this and the larger upper stone from context 1266 are large for Romano-British hand mills (440mm and 520mm respectively), yet they still remain within the range of what was being regularly produced for domestic consumption.

B.8.8 Two examples of Romano-British flat-topped querns of this type, with a collar and/or a projecting rim (as in the case of the Eye quern from context 1266) are shown in Watts *ibid*. 35, figure 11). Of particular interest is the shallow lozenge-shaped slot cut into the top of the upper stone, which was used for inserting the handle. It is precisely this feature that we see cut into the projecting rim-edge of the upper quern stone recovered from context 1266. The latter stone is also unusual in that it represents a Romano-British gritstone quern that exhibits the rarer continentally-influenced modification that consists of a projecting rim (Watts *ibid*. 38; Shaffrey 2006, 37 (Type 5 – Rimmed Continental)) which is common within imported (lava) querns, but less so in Romano-British produced examples.

Description of burnt stone assemblage

B.8.9 It is difficult to interpret much from this assemblage given that is small (*c*. 4.8kg) and fairly evenly distributed across a large number of different contexts/features, with generally no more than 2-3 fragments of burnt and cracked (and sometimes quenched) cobble per feature. This is more typical perhaps of completely re-deposited and dispersed burnt stone, often within much later features, and with little indication of any in situ. association. The potboiler-size cracked, reddened/ bleached and broken cobbles are characteristically prehistoric (later Bronze Age – Iron Age) in date, but it is unlikely that these may be used to date features, although they are still indicative (as with the hammerstone from 1311) of a background prehistoric presence, or even former settlement.

Discussion

B.8.10 The relatively small amount of fragmentary quern recovered from the excavation cannot on its own provide a very concise chronological range for Romano-British settlement here, although the apparent absence of Iron Age – Romano-British saddle-quern and also Romano-British 1st – 2nd century AD 'type' beehive quern (Shaffrey *ibid*. 42) suggests that this is most probably a quern assemblage of the late 1st to 3rd century AD.

B.8.11 Imported lava quern from the quarries at Mayen in the Eifel region of Germania were introduced into Roman Britain for use by the military during the middle of the 1st

century AD, since these were lighter and could more easily be transported (Watts *ibid*. 33), although within just a matter of years they had developed an important civilian role in milling. However, by the 3rd century AD locally-produced gritstone querns had made these more brittle querns redundant. This therefore supports a likely date range for this quernstone assemblage of the late 1st to early 3rd century.

B.8.12 The introduction of continental-type modifications to Romano-British gritstone hand mill querns such as the projecting rim or projecting hopper within the upper stones is probably a chronological marker, but as yet this is poorly understood. Shaffrey in her work on Old Red Sandstone quern types assesses the dating of these 'Continental Rimmed' (Type 5) upper stones as being 25% from the 1st/2nd century AD, 25% from the 2nd/3rd century AD, and 50% from the 3rd/4th century AD (p.42). Watts however implies these continental influences as being on the whole late modifications (p.36), although the presence of a simpler handle (p.37) might be inferred as an inclusion of a stylistically-earlier element.

B.8.13 The suggested date of the burnt stone assemblage adds little to this discussion, as this is clearly an earlier and dispersed one, yet the absence of any recycled saddle quern fragments amongst it dictates against this being an assemblage of the Mid-Late Iron Age. Much more likely is that this represents remnants of a background Bronze Age - Iron Age settlement.

Conclusions

B.8.14 This small stone assemblage consists of Roman handmill quern fragments (composed of imported Mayen lava and Millstone Grit from Derbyshire) plus re-deposited prehistoric burnt stone and a fragment of a hammerstone.

B.8.15 The Romano-British quern is indicative of local settlement and grain milling for bread or porridge or else to reduce malted grain for brewing, whilst the types of continentally imported and continentally-styled quern suggests a date for the manufacture and use of these that ranges from the late 1st to early 3rd century AD. The lava quern may have arrived in Britain as a finished product, whilst the best-preserved gritstone quern appears to be that of a relatively unusual variant.

B.8.16 The burnt stone all appears to be residual, and most likely represents a low-level background of prehistoric settlement.

Recommendations for further work

B.8.17 No further work on this material is recommended other than the drawing of the querns from contexts 1266 and 1680.

Disposal

B.8.18 Other than the items listed in Table 59 (catalogue of worked stone) as 'to retain' (indicated by a *), all the material may be disposed of. This includes all of the burnt and un-worked (natural) stone and some of the more fragmentary and non-diagnostic pieces of lava quern.

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Traces of working	Category	Notes
357	4		L-shaped feature	1	0.626	100x95x45-50	Millstone Grit	Peak District	worked rim, peck dressing underneath + upper smooth grind surface	rotary quern hand mill	lower stone est. diam. 440mm (disc/ flat top) *
373	3	Enclosure 1	Ditch	1	2.792	290x160x60	decalcified Upper Jurassic limestone	glacial erratic	none		natural
461	3	Trackway 1	Ditch	2	0.005	12	basalt	Mayen	non diagnostic	rotary quern	weathered
580	3	Ditch group 4	Gully	2	0.012	25	basalt	Mayen	grind surface	rotary quern	weathered
716	5	Med/post-med feature group 1	Pit	2	0.051	30-40	basalt	Mayen	non-diagnostic	rotary quern	burnt + weathered
802	3	Enclosure Group 10	Ditch	2	0.005	15	basalt	Mayen	grind surfaces	rotary quern	weathered
1033	3	Spread/layer 1	Spread layer	2	0.02	20-30 (re-fit)	basalt	Mayen	non-diagnostic	rotary quern	broken-up weathered
1096	3	Spread/layer 1	Spread layer	1	>5	290x200x80	Lower Greensand?	erratic		natural	weathered
1266	3		Pit	1	4.410	320x170x30-85	Millstone Grit	Peak District	carefully-worked rim and handle slot within top (50mm+ wide) + deep concentric wear grooves on grind surface	rotary quern hand mill	U/S Projecting Rim (Continental) Type (estim. diam. 520mm) * [1]
1311 <51>	3	Spread/layer 2 group	Pit	1	1.534	210x115x35	micaceous quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	old flake scars from hammer use at end	hammer stone?	split lengthwise (possibly not struck) *
1552	2	Roundhouse 1	Ring gully	1	0.009	30x25x10-5	basalt	Mayen	trace of segmented radial furrows	rotary quern hand mill	thin worn rim edge of lower stone est. 400mm diam *

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Traces of working	Category	Notes
1628	2	Roundhouse 1	Gully	1	0.425	110x75x30	med g sstn	glacial erratic	none		natural
1680	4	Enclosure 13	Ditch	17	0.65	10-60x20-60 (deep)	basalt	Mayen	smooth grind surface + vertical pick striations on rim	rotary quern hand mill (lava)	fragments – mostly of U/S up to 450mm diameter * [1]
1689	4	Enclosure 13	Ditch	1	0.388	1054x80x25	med g sstn	glacial erratic	none		natural
1921	3	Ditch group 4	Ditch	7	0.044	15-35 (15-20 deep)	basalt	Mayen	1 piece with worn segment furrow (L/S)	rotary quern hand mill	weathered + burnt *

Table 59: Catalogue of worked and un-worked stone (including querns) * = retain [1] = draw

Context	Phase	Group	Type	Nos. pieces	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Comments
407	3	Enclosure 1	Ditch	5 (re-fit)	0.276	75x55x40	vein quartz	small heat-fractured pebble?
463	3	Trackway 1	Ditch	1	0.768	70x80x70	quartzite	cracked half of rectang- round cobble
513	3	Structural feature group 5	Pit	1	0.012	20x20	pale qtz sstn	small pebb frag with heat crazing
515	3	Enclosure group 10	Ring gully	1	0.043	45x30x25	andesite	fire-cracked and weathered fragment
518a	3	Enclosure group 10	Ring gully	2	0.049	20-40	sstn + cherty sstn	small cracked frags of cobbles
518b	3	Enclosure group 10	Ring gully	1	0.015	35x20x8	mica + Fe rich sstn	small burnt red fragment
522a	3	Enclosure group 10	Gully	1	0.072	90x40x10	quartz-garnet mica schist	fragment of erratic cobble (NW Scotland?)
522b	3	Enclosure group 10	Gully	1	0.217	85x65x22	micac meta-sandstone	split fragment of cobble
523a	3	Enclosure group 10	Gully	1	0.173	55x45x50	altered igneous	small round cobble – v. weathered
523b	3	Enclosure group 10	Gully	2	0.171	60x45x35 + 50x40x30	pale fossilif plant sstn (Cloughton Fm. N.Yorks?)	angular frags of same broken-up cobble
530	3	Ditch group 4	Ditch	1	0.029	40x30x25	pale soft sstn	
532c	3	Enclosure group 10	Ditch	3	0.062	35+40+25	micac sstn (2 re-fit) + dolerite	
532	3	Enclosure group 10	Ditch	3	0.13	40-55	pale soft sstn	fragments: 2 from same small cobble
536	3	Enclosure group 10	Gully	2	0.03	30	pale soft sstn	different pebble fragments
876	3	Enclosure group 8+9	Ditch	1	0.045	40x25x30	chalk	reddened lump
1213	4	Enclosure 13	Ditch	1	0.834	90x110x64	fine g sstn	cracked half of flat-sided un-worked burnt cobble
1310	3	Spread/layer 2 group	Layer	3	0.185+ 0.419	70x40x50 + 100x60x45	sstn + dolerite	frags of broken cobbles (1 re-fit)
1447	3	Enclosure 4	Ditch	1	0.449	125x65x35	flaggy micac sstn	frag of large cobble or boulder
1454	3	Ditch group 6	Gully	1	0.105	65x60x20	metagabbro (amphibolite)	
1781	4	Enclosure 13	Ditch	1	0.708	100x105x50	fine grain flag micac sstn	cracked half of flat-sided cobble

Table 60: Catalogue of burnt stone

B.9 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

Fabrics

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

The assemblage

Roman

B.9.3 Well **1733**, context 1737 (Phase 2), produced a crudely finished corner fragment of *imbrex* tile (93g); made in a light orange fine sandy fabric with fine quartz and grit inclusions.

Post-medieval

B.9.4 A fragment of post-medieval or modern tile (11g) was collected from pit **1709**, a Phase 2 feature. This small fragment is curved and made in a refined yellow fabric with few to no inclusions. It is probably from a field drain.

Undiagnostic

B.9.5 Gully **837** (Phase 3, Ditch Group 5) produced an undiagnostic fragment of CBM (3g). Neither form nor fabric were discernible.

B.9.6 Ditch **643** (Phase 3, Structural Feature 5) produced an undiagnostic fragment of CBM (9g); made in a dull orange sandy fabric. No form was discernible.

Discussion

B.9.7 The material recovered was abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The later material is likely to have been brought to the site – or moved around the site – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Statement of Potential

B.9.8 The assemblage is of low archaeological significance.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.9.9 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard.

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

Fabrics

Eight fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage (Table 61); three were sub-sets of a broad fabric group. All fabrics could be considered as deriving from local silt clays with varying amounts of quartz, grit and calcareous pellets with little to no paste preparation.

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

Table 61: Fired Clay Fabric Descriptions

Assemblage

Amorphous Fragments

B.10.3 Twenty-nine contexts produced amorphous fragments of fired clay (105 fragments, 636g). These fragments cannot be characterised beyond their weight and fabric. All fabrics were represented and several fragments originated from contexts with structural pieces. There is little more to be said about these fragments other than that

this material will have derived from the same objects and/or structures as the structural group.

Structural Fragments

B.10.4 Twenty-six features contexts produced structural fragments of fired clay (111 fragments, 1045g). The structural fragments were characterised by possessing flattened and smoothed surfaces and signs of hand-forming. No diagnostic objects were present, however, the structural fragments clearly derived from larger objects or structures. The majority of the material, by count and weight, came from features in Area 3. Almost all the structural fragments were made using fabric F1; this suggests a degree of uniformity in the use of this material. Very little more can be concluded about this material because no original forms were discernible.

Discussion

B.10.5 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary and little that can be drawn from the assemblage in sum. The structural fragments present only a tentative glimpse of their original forms. None of the suggestions regarding form are certain and should not be overstated.

Statement of Potential

B.10.6 The assemblage is of low archaeological significance.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.10.7 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 11.38kg in total. There were 138 recordable fragments, from all five phases of occupation. Of those 138 fragments, 117 were retrieved via hand-collection and 21 fragments from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), cat (*Felis catus*), vole (*Microtus sp.*), mouse (*Mus musculus*) and fish remains. Faunal remains came from five dateable phases including: Bronze Age (Phase 1), Latest Iron Age and Early Roman (Phase 2), Early to Mid Roman (Phase 3), Mid to Late Roman (Phase 4) and medieval and post-medieval (Phase 5). Remains were recovered from mainly ditches, pits and gullies.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results

C.1.3 The faunal remains from Eye airfield are largely in a good state of preservation with moderate-high levels of fragmentation. Much of the assemblage came from the Early-Mid Roman phase (Phase 3). Each phase was dominated by sheep/goat or cattle remains with the other domestic species minimally represented.

C.1.4 Phase 1 material was represented by only eight fragments from hand-collection (Table 62), and two fragments of vole from environmental samples. Ageing data was minimal, however a cattle mandible aged 40-50 months of age at death.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	2	25	1	50
Sheep/Goat	6	75	1	50
Total	**8**	**100**	**2**	**100**

Table 62: Phase 1 (Bronze Age) hand-collected faunal remains

C.1.5 Phase 2 also contained only a small amount of identifiable faunal material (Table 63). Two sheep third molars indicate the presence of animals with an age of 26-28 months and an adult animal. There was also a single sheep/goat molar retrieved from the environmental samples from this phase.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	2	22.2	1	25.0
Sheep/Goat	6	66.7	2	50.0
Horse	1	11.1	1	25.0
Total	**9**	**100**	**4**	**100**

Table 63: Phase 2.1 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman) hand-collected faunal remains

C.1.6 Phase 3 contained the most faunal material from the assemblage with cattle comprising 53% of the NISP and 33.3% of the MNI (Table 64). Ageing data indicated that there were no distinct ageing trends as cattle ranged in age from 18-24 months up to 40-50 months. The fusion data also corresponds with the mandible wear data as only two long bones were unfused, indicating no animals less than 2 years of age. Sheep/goat ranged in age from 8-13 months up to adulthood. Only 1 mandible wear stage could be collected for pig and that specimen aged to 17-19 months of age at death. Taphonomic changes were seen in the form of two cases of burning that were noted on fragments from environmental samples from context 1310 (Area 3, Spread 2) and 947 (pit **878**; Area 3), and carnivore gnawing was noted on a cattle radius fragment from ditch **1443** (Area 3, Enclosure 4).

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	35	53.0	3	33.3
Sheep/Goat	12	18.2	2	22.2
Horse	16	24.2	2	22.2
Pig	3	4.5	2	22.2
Total	**66**	**100**	**9**	**100**

Table 64: Phase 3 (Early to Mid Roman) hand-collected faunal remains

Species	NISP
Cattle	1
Sheep/Goat	4
Pig	1
Mouse	7
Vole	2
Frog	1
Fish	1
Total	**17**

Table 65: Phase 3 (Early to mid-Roman) faunal remains from environmental samples

C.1.7 Phase 4 contained only 6 identifiable fragments, and no faunal remains from environmental samples (Table 66).

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	4	66.7	1	50.0
Horse	2	33.3	1	50.0
Total	**6**	**100**	**2**	**100**

Table 66: Phase 4 (Mid to Late Roman) hand collected faunal remains

C.1.8 Phase 5 contained the second largest amount of material with 24 identifiable fragments from hand-collection (Table 67) and two fragments from environmental samples belonging to vole. Cattle remains made up 70.8% of the NISP with animals ageing to 16-17 months and 50 months of age at death based on mandible wear data. A sheep/goat mandibular third molar aged to adulthood from.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	17	70.8	2	40.0
Sheep/Goat	3	12.5	1	20.0
Horse	3	12.5	1	20.0
Cat	1	4.2	1	20.0
Total	**24**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 67: Phase 5 (Medieval to Post-medieval) hand collected faunal remains

C.1.9 This size of the assemblage does not allow for specific interpretations to be formed regarding husbandry practices and dietary trends. However, the types of species recovered are typical of what would be expected from domestic food waste during these time periods.

C.1.10 The ageing data indicated that cattle were slaughtered between 1.5 to 4 years of age; 2-4 years of age would be a typical age for slaughtering cattle for meat, as this is when animals would reach a more optimum weight for consumption. The small amount of dental ageing data indicated sheep/goat were slaughtered between 8-13 months up to adulthood. This may be indicative of sheep/goat being exploited for primary and secondary products, those below 3 years exploited for meat and those that aged to adulthood being used for wool or milk. In addition to dental wear data the epiphyseal fusion data indicated that no long bones contained unfused epiphyses, suggesting an absence of young animals. The pig ageing evidence would be logical as pigs would have been slaughtered between 1 and 2.5 years as they do not produce significant secondary products.

C.1.11 Environmental samples mainly yielded domestic species, along with small mammals including vole and mouse, and single fragments of both fish and frog.

C.1.12 Evidence of taphonomic changes were minimal with only a few cases of gnawing and burning and no evidence of butchery marks or pathological changes.

Statement of Potential

C.1.13 The assemblage is a good representation of a multi-phase faunal assemblage. The size of the assemblage limits the interpretations that can be made and does not add significant value to the overall picture of husbandry in the region. However, several complete long bones were recovered and are worthy of full recording as estimated shoulder heights can be calculated.

Recommendations for Further Work

Description	Performed by	Days
Take measurements and complete full recording	Hayley Foster	0.5
Writing of full report	Hayley Foster	1

Context	Species	Element	Phase
389	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	3
391	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth	5
420	Horse	Radius	5
424	Cattle	Mandible	5
424	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	5
424	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	5
426	Horse	Ulna	5
426	Horse	Cranium	5
432	Cattle	Tibia	5
451	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth	3
481	Cattle	Metatarsal	3
493	Cat	Humerus	5
493	Vole	Loose mandibular tooth	5
493	Vole	Loose mandibular tooth	5
558	Cattle	Horncore	5
558	Cattle	Radius	5
574	Cattle	Horncore	3
574	Cattle	First Phalanx	3
574	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3
580	Cattle	First Phalanx	3
644	Cattle	Second Phalanx	3
648	Cattle	Mandible	3
648	Cattle	Metapodial 1	3
648	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth	3
648	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
708	Vole	Loose mandibular tooth	1
708	Vole	Loose mandibular tooth	1
709	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1
709	Sheep	Tibia	1
709	Sheep	Radius	1
709	Sheep	Scapula	1
709	Sheep	Astragalus	1
709	Sheep	Femur	1
712	Cattle	Femur	3
716	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	5
716	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	5
740	Cattle	Mandible	1
740	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	1
750	Cattle	Cranium	5
750	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth	5
750	Cattle	Mandible	5
750	Cattle	Mandible	5
750	Cattle	Mandible	5
750	Cattle	Mandible	5
750	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	5
750	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	5
750	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	5

Context	Species	Element	Phase
765	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
791	Cattle	Ulna	3
795	Cattle	Humerus	5
795	Cattle	Femur	5
832	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
832	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
832	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
869	Horse	Loose Tooth	3
911	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3
911	Mouse	Loose mandibular tooth	3
947	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
947	Fish	Vertebra	3
948	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
948	Horse	Mandible	3
991	Cattle	Radius	3
993	Horse	Metatarsal 1	3
1010	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1026	Cattle	Horncore	4
1054	Horse	Pelvis	3
1064	Horse	Scapula	4
1064	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	4
1068	Cattle	Tibia	3
1072	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1088	Cattle	Loose maxillary tooth	2
1098	Pig	Mandible	3
1108	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth	4
1114	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx	3
1114	Pig	Mandible	3
1116	Horse	Metatarsal 1	3
1116	Cattle	Scapula	3
1121	Horse	Radius	3
1157	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	3
1157	Cattle	Metapodial 1	3
1161	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	3
1195	Cattle	Tibia	4
1197	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1206	Horse	Tibia	2
1210	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	2
1210	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1210	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1228	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1228	Horse	Metatarsal 1	3
1260	Cattle	Pelvis	3
1285	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	3
1302	Cattle	Mandible	3
1309	Cattle	Horncore	3
1310	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	3
1310	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx	3
1310	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1310	Pig	Mandible	3
1310	Pig	Mandible	3
1310	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1310	Frog	Tibia	3
1310	Mouse	Mandible	3
1310	Mouse	Femur	3
1310	Mouse	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1310	Mouse	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1310	Mouse	Loose mandibular tooth	3

Context	Species	Element	Phase
1359	Cattle	Metapodial 1	4
1369	Cattle	Mandible	3
1373	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1418	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1418	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1435	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	3
1441	Cattle	Mandible	3
1441	Cattle	Mandible	3
1441	Cattle	Mandible	3
1441	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1441	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1441	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1441	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1441	Sheep	Tibia	3
1441	Cattle	Radius	3
1466	Cattle	Pelvis	3
1467	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	3
1467	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Horse	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1492	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3
1533	Cattle	Radius	2
1735	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	2
1778	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth	3
1778	Vole	Femur	3
1778	Vole	Mandible	3
1778	Mouse	Humerus	3
1819	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth	3

Table 68: List of faunal fragments by context

C.2 Terrestrial Mollusca

By Sam Corke

Introduction

C.2.1 Four samples were taken and processed to examine the terrestrial mollusca as seen in two Area 3 features; a Phase 2 watering hole (**1733**) and Phase 4 ditches (interventions **1357** and **1898**, Enclosure 13). Preservation was good and the limited samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether molluscs are present, their degree of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value regarding habitat and as proxies for environmental change.

Methodology

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

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

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

Quantification

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

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

Results

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

C.2.6 Molluscs were abundant throughout the four samples processed, and in general the samples produced a picture of a marshy, wetland environment with frequent shade (Table 69).

C.2.7 Sample 141 was taken from a ditch associated with Enclosure 13 (**1357**), of Mid to Late Roman date (Phase 4). Taxa represented included amphibious species which prefer slow moving or stagnant water (*Planorbis planorbis, Lymnaea palustris*) in large

quantities, as well as those that prefer a good amount of shade (*Retinella pura*) and two catholic species (*Cepea, Cochlicopa*). Open country species were represented (*Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia costata*), but in very small quantities, and are most likely residual.

C.2.8 Sample 213 was taken from another ditch associated with Enclosure 13. It contained fewer snails than the others examined, though was still quite rich. Its composition was very similar to sample 141, though it had fewer *Planorbis* and more *Cepea*. This is possibly indicative of a slightly drier environment, though it is still likely very marshy.

C.2.9 Sample 190 was taken from a Latest Iron Age and Early Roman (Phase 2) watering hole (**1733**). The assemblage from the sample was broadly similar to that of <141> with a larger number of *Lymnaea palustris*, as well as a number of fresh water Bivalves (*Spharium* cf.). This is indicative of gently flowing water in the vicinity. Slightly fewer *Retinella* specimens were visible in this sample when compared to <141>, but with another catholic species (*Hygromia* sp.) occurring in very limited quantities.

C.2.10 Sample 191 was from the same feature as sample 190, and the assemblage was broadly similar, with the principle difference being a slightly increased number of marsh species.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Phase	Feature Type	Open Country		Catholic			shade loving	Marsh			
					Pupilla muscorum	Vallonia sp.	Cepea sp.	Cochlicopa sp.	Hygromia sp.	Retinella pura	Lymnaea palustris	Planorbis	cf Spharium	Succina sp.
141	1359	1357	4	Ditch	x	x	xx	xx		xxx	xx	xxxxx		
190	1736	1733	2	Hollow	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	x	x
191	1735	1733	2	Hollow	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x
213	1900	1898	4	Ditch	x	x	xxx	x		xxx	xx	xxx		

Table 69: Terrestrial molluscs

Statement of potential

C.2.11 Further work is not recommended. A complete quantification would provide little further information, and simply confirm the results of the rapid assessment. Series samples were not taken.

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

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

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

C.3.3 Several oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Assemblage

C.3.4 Shell was recovered from a single medieval feature in Area 2B, ditch **425** (Phase 5) and from a Phase 4 ring gully (**1783**) in Area 3, each producing only a single incomplete oyster shell. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Area 3, where shell was produced from three layers, from ring gullies **1189**, **1234**, **1235**, **1322** and **1419**, alongside gully **1316** and ditches **987**, **1008**, **1106**, **1120**, **1235** and **1443**. Most of the features produced only single oyster shells, the 13 fragments recovered from ditch **1008** represents only a low number of shells. Layer 1033 (Phase 3, Spread 1) had the largest group of near-complete shells (5 shells weighing 63g). Most of the shells have undergone some level of post-depositional damage and some are very fragmentary.

Discussion

C.3.5 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. Ditch **425** appears to be medieval and Roman pottery was recovered from features **1189** and **1235**. The bulk of the features produced Romano-British material, either early to mid or mid to late pottery, suggesting a relatively long-lived settlement (Phases 2-4). The medieval material most likely relates post-Roman manuring, with the shells representing general discarded food waste, across this whole period.

Statement of Potential

C.3.6 The Mollusca recovered are few in number and represent a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site and forming a small part of the Romano-British and medieval diet. However, the assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Further work

C.3.7 A statement should be prepared for publication (using this report); the catalogue acts as a full record. Beyond this no further work is recommended.

Retention, dispersal and display

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

C.4 Environmental bulk samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 162 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas with the majority of the samples taken from Bronze Age features, Roman settlement and medieval activity in Area 3 (Table 70).

Area	Number of samples
2A	7
2B	18
3	161

Table 70: Table of total number of samples per area

C.4.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Despite an extensive spatial sampling regime, preservation of plant remains is extremely poor with only occasional samples showing archaeobotanical potential.

C.4.3 A total of 24 pollen samples taken from four features. Fourteen of these samples have been assessed (Appendix C.5).

Methodology

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

C.4.5 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.4.6 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.4.7 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 71-81

C.4.8 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The

identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.9 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.4.10 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Results

Phase 1: Bronze Age

C.4.11 Samples were taken from pits and a pond deposit in Area 3. Pollen samples were also taken from pond **535** and pit **738** (Pit Group 1) in Area 3. The soil from the monolith samples taken from pond **535** was processed after pollen sample extraction and found to contain waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus subgenus Batrachium*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europeaus*), cinquefoil-type (*Potentilla* sp.), sowthistle (*Sonchus* sp.), along with seeds and thorns of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) (Denise Druce pers. comm). The sample from fill 753 within pit **738** also contains waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot along with seeds of nettle (*Urtica urens*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*). Other preserved remains include egg cases of water fleas (*Cladocera*) and ostracods (small bivalve, aquatic crustaceans). Neither assemblage is well preserved, and the density and diversity of plant remains is low suggesting that there has been dewatering of the deposits resulting in only preferential preservation of seeds that are most resistant to decay.

C.4.12 The upper fill (740) of pit **738** contains a significant assemblage of charred plant remains in addition to occasional waterlogged seeds. Most likely representing a deliberate deposit of burnt material into the feature, the charred assemblage is comprised of cereal grains that are poorly preserved but can be identified as spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) along with a couple of grains that have been tentatively identified as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl.). Occasional charred weed seeds include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). The waterlogged seed assemblage includes water-crowfoot, rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.).

C.4.13 Hulled wheat and barley are common cereals cultivated in the Bronze Age, but bread wheat is not. Stinking mayweed is also considered to be unlikely in a Bronze Age assemblage as it is more commonly encountered after the Late Iron Age/Roman period as a result of deeper ploughing. It is possible that the charred assemblage in the upper fill of pit **738** is later in date and radiocarbon dating is recommended to confirm this. This sample is worthy of analysis once the date is confirmed.

C.4.14 A total of 1.8kg burnt flint was recovered from pit **1933** in Area 3.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	waterlogged seeds	Snails	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
708	627	90	3	pit	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	occasional snails	0
740	738	95	3	pit	16	20	####	#	#	0	20	moderate spelt/emmer wheat, occ barley, stinking mayweed plus occ w/l water-crowfoot, duckweed and rushes	0
753	738	96	3	pit	12	30	0	0	###	+	1	w/l water-crowfoot, pondweed, buttercup, small nettle	+
1931	1930	215	3	pond	14	1	0	0	0	+	1	sparse charcoal and snails	0
1932	1930	216	3	pond	14	5	0	0	0	++	0	occ snails	0
1934	1933	217	3	pit	12	5	0	0	0	+	<1	sparse charcoal and snails	0

Table 71: Phase 1 samples

C.4.15 A single sample from this phase remains unprocessed (Table 72). It is described as 'a charcoal-rich layer within ditch **1075** which contained abundant fired clay'. It is recommended that this sample be considered for processing.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Function	Total No. buckets
1078	1075	117	3	ditch	disuse	1

Table 72: Phase 1 unprocessed sample

Phase 2: Late Iron Age and Early Roman

Preservation of plant remains in Phase 2 samples is extremely poor (Table 73) with only occasional charred cereal grains occurring in two samples, both taken from ring-gullies of roundhouses in Area 3; 1264 (Roundhouse 2) and 1548 (Roundhouse 1). No further work is required on these samples.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
1192	1191	125	3	Ring gully	9	2	0	+	0	sparse snails	0
1264	1263	126	3	Ring gully	8	10	#	+	<1	single barley and 2 x indet grain	0
1281	1280	132	3	Ring gully	8	1	0	0	0	No preservation	0
1337	1336	150	3	Pit	14	15	0	++	0	Occasional snails	0
1451	1452	161	3	Ring gully	16	20	0	+	1	sparse charcoal only	#
1505	1504	182	3	ditch	12	1	0	+	0	sparse snails	0
1548	1547	173	3	Ring gully	16	1	#	+	0	Single indet grain, sparse snails	#

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
1735	1733	191	3	well	14	60	0	+++++	0	abundant snails	0
1736	1733	190	3	well	16	15	0	++++	0	abundant snails	0
1762	1761	208	3	pit	16	5	0	+	2	clinker	#
1923	1922	214	3	ditch	16	1	0	++	0	occ snails	+

Table 73: Phase 2 samples

C.4.16 A total of 14 series samples were taken from waterhole **1733**; six were assessed for pollen.

C.4.17 Of the Phase 2 samples, 30 remain unprocessed. Several samples are listed as having visible charcoal present and it is possible that these samples may prove more productive on processing. Samples 145-148 were taken from Structural Feature 2 in Area 3 (**1370**, **1372**, **1374**, **1376**) and, if charcoal is indeed present in the feature, it may suggest that the structure burnt down.

C.4.18 It is recommended that additional samples be processed from this area (Table 74).

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/bags	Related numbers	Comments
1170	1169	121	3	pit	2		Fill of ditch terminus or elongated pit. Contains frequent charcoal, occasional roman/iron age pottery and bone.
1184	1183	122	3	gully	1	122-126, 132,134, 136	Fill of ring gully of roundhouse [193].
1186	1185	123	3	gully	1	122-126, 132,134, 136	Fill of short ring gully parallel to roundhouse [193].
1188	1187	124	3	Ring gully	1	122-126, 132,134, 136	Fill of gully of possible roundhouse [1193].
1283	1282	133	3	ditch	1		Basal fill of ditch terminus; contained a possible roman pottery fragment and some charcoal.
1297	1296	134	3	Ring gully	1	122-126, 132, 136	Fill of gully of roundhouse [1193].
1299	1298	136	3	Ring gully	1	122-126, 132, 134	Fill of ring gully of possible roundhouse [1193].
1323	1322	137	3	Ring gully	1	122-126, 132, 134, 136	Ring gully of roundhouse [1193].
1365	1364	144	3	gully fill	2		Rare charcoal inclusions; one pottery fragment. Iron age or roman?
1371	1370	145	3	Ring gully	2	146-148	Dark fill containing frequent charcoal, fired clay and roman pottery. Minor plough scarring.
1373	1372	146	3	Ring gully	1	145, 147-148	Dark fill containing frequent charcoal, fired clay and possible early roman pottery. Minor plough scarring.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/bags	Related numbers	Comments
1375	1374	147	3	Ring gully	1	145-146, 148	Dark fill with moderate charcoal. Minor plough scarring.
1377	1376	148	3	Gully	1	145-147	Dark fill with occasional charcoal and roman pottery. Minor plough scarring.
1379	1378	149	3	gully	2		Fill of possible ring gully; contains some charcoal and roman pottery.
1404	1403	152	3	Ring gully	2	158	Very dark fill of a gully/ round house. Contains abundant charcoal [1403].
1420	1419	153	3	Ring gully	2		Dark fill of ring gully; smal fragments of roman pottery and oyster shell. Moderate charcoal.
1444	1445	165	3	ditch	2	152, 158, 164	Very dark organic fill. [1403].
1450	1449	158	3	Ring gully	2	152	Very dark organic fill of a ring gully/ round house [1403].
1474	1475	164	3	Ring gully	2	152, 158, 165	Very dark organic fill of ring gully; probably a round house [1403].
1532	1531	167	3	Ring gully	2		Dark fill with moderate charcoal and few fragments of pottery.
1533	1531	168	3	Ring gully	2		Segment of ring gully (North side).
1552	1551	175	3	Ring gully	2		Occasional charcoal inclusions and one piece of pottery.
1556	1555	174	3	Ring gully	2		Mid grey brown fill of gully.
1560	1559	178	3	ring gully	2		Fill of split point of gully.
1571	1570	179	3	Ring gully	2		Occasional charcoal with flint flecks and a flint scraper.
1584	1583	181	3	Ring gully	2		Fill of ring gully.
1590	1589	180	3	Ring gully	2		Occasional charcoal and flint.
1628	1627	185	3	?beam slot	2		Very dark fill of a possible elongated pit/ beam slot within round house.
1747	1748	206	3	pit	2		Fill of pit.
636	635	80	3	ditch	2		Fill of ditch terminus; contained abundant charcoal and some flecks of pottery. No other finds.

Table 74: Unprocessed Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: Early to Mid-Roman

C.4.19 A total of 54 Phase 3 samples were processed and are generally more productive that earlier samples, reflecting increased activity during this phase (Table 75). Charred cereal grains are present in approximately half of the samples and are particularly abundant in two. Sample 40 was taken from fill 403 of posthole **402** in Area 2B. It has produced a large and significant assemblage that is mainly comprised of fully-cleaned bread wheat grains with occasional barley, oats (*Avena* sp.) and seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes (*Bromus* sp.). Most of the wheat grains are small and rounded which is suggestive of a compact form of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* ssp. compactum) that was commonly cultivated in the medieval period. It is possible that the compact morphology of the bread wheat is the result of the conditions in which it

was burnt, or the assemblage may be intrusive. Analysis of this sample is recommended.

C.4.20 Pit **877** was one of three pits located in the central southern half of Area 3. Fill 945 of pit **877** (Sample 105) contains abundant charred barley with occasional legumes and stinking mayweed and buttercups. Pit **878** (sample 104) and **879** (Sample 103) both contain occasional barley grains. Analysis of Sample 105 is recommended.

C.4.21 Also within Area 3, Sample 184 (fill 1604 of pit **1603**) and 186 (fill 1631 of ditch **1630**; Enclosure 5) both produced swollen stems/possible tubers as well as a possible fragment of bread. Additional buckets of unprocessed soil are available for both of these samples and it is recommended that they are processed.

C.4.22 Occasional charred grains were recovered from Sample 111, upper fill 1032 of pit **1030** and Sample 142 from hollow **1311** (Spread 2).

C.4.23 Burnt flint is frequent in the sample residues from features within the square Enclosure 10 in the east of the site.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Burnt flint	Further work
385	384	37	2B	post hole	8	1	##	0	0	0	<1	wheat, barley and charred rush seeds	0	0	
388	389	38	2B	ditch	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse snails	0	0	
403	402	40	2B	post hole	8	70	####	0	#	0	30	Abundant wheat with occ barley and oats. Seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes. Charcoal rich	0	0	CPR analysis
411	410	41	2B	post hole	3	15	#	#f	0	0	15	occ. Wheat and oats, pea fragment	0	0	
415	414	42	2B	post hole	4	1	##	#f	#	0	<1	occ wheat, pea fragments, stinking mayweed	0	0	
428	427	45	2B	ditch	16	1	##	0	#	0	10	occ wheat and barley, stinking mayweed, dock and ribwort plantain	0	0	
430	429	46	2B	ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	sparse charcoal only	0	0	

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Burnt flint	Further work
434	433	48	2B	ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0	+	
440	439	49	2B	pit	9	5	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0	0	
463	462	50	2B	Ditch	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0	0	
477	476	52	2B	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0	0	
945	877	105	3	pit	15	90	####	#	##	+	75	abundant barley, occ wheat and oats, barley chaff, peas, beans, stinking mayweed, charcoal-rich	0	0	CPR analysis
947	878	104	3	pit	16	10	##	0	0	0	35	mainly barley with occ wheat grains	#	0	
948	879	103	3	pit	16	65	##	0	0	0	100	Charcoal-rich with occ barley and wheat grains	#	0	
973	972	106	3	pit	9	5	#	0	0	0	1	occ indet grain	#	0	
997	996	108	3	gully	14	25	##	#	#	0	15	occ wheat and barley, single glume base, vetch, stinking mayweed, indet tuber fragment	#	#	
1162	1161	120	3	ditch	9	2	#	0	0	+	0	2 x wheat grains	#	0	
1200	1199	127	3	Pit	9	1	0	0	0	+	0	sparse snails	0	0	
1240	1239	129	3	gully	16	2	0	0	0	+	<1	coal, ostracods	0	0	
1242	1241	130	3	gully	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	Occ. Charcoal	#	0	
1268	1267	131	3	pit	9	1	0	0	0	0	3	Occ charcoal	#	#	
1310	1311	142	3	Spread	16	35	##	0	0	+	15	occ barley and wheat with small fragment of hazelnut shell. Moderate charcoal	##	#	
1329	1328	138	3	pit	16	5	0	0	0	+	0	sparse snails	#	0	

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Burnt flint	Further work
1331	1330	139	3	pit	16	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse snails	#	0	
1361	1360	143	3	ditch	14	15	0	0	0	+	1	sparse snails and charcoal	#	0	
1441	1443	157	3	ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	8	occasional charcoal	0	0	
1442	1443	160	3	ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	1	sparse charcoal only	#	0	
1447	1446	159	3	ditch	14	20	0	0	0	0	2	sparse charcoal only	0	0	
1466	1464	163	3	Pit	14	2	0	0	0	0	20	moderate charcoal	##	0	
1467	1464	162	3	pit	16	5	#	0	0	+	2	Single indet grain	#	0	
1536	1535	170	3	ditch	16	5	0	0	0	+	<1	sparse charcoal only	#	0	
1537	1535	171	3	ditch	16	15	#	0	0	++	1	single barley grain	+	0	
1539	1538	172	3	ditch	16	2	0	0	0	++	2	sparse charcoal and snails	0	0	
1562	1561	176	3	pit	16	2	#	0	0	+	<1	sparse charcoal and snails	#+	0	
1604	1603	184	3	Pit	16	35	##	#	#	0	30	occ wheat, barley, vetch, wild radish, tuber (cf. celandine), indet macro (cf. bread)	+	0	Process remainder for CPR analysis
1631	1630	186	3	ditch	17	20	#	#	#	0	15	occ barley, wild radish, tuber (cf. celandine)	##	0	Process remainder for CPR analysis
911	-	112	3	Layer	7	10	0	0	##	++++	2	single wheat grain, abundant snails	##	0	
1010	-	109	3	Layer	13	5	##	0	#	+	2	occ wheat, barley and oats, bromes	#	+	
1354		140	3	Spread	16	5	#	0	0	+	3	Single wheat grain, sparse snails	0	0	
497	498	56	3	ditch	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	moderate charcoal	0	####	
515	514	61	3	drip gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0	####	
518	517	62	3	Ring gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0	####	
520	519	63	3	stake hole	8	1	0	0	0	0	10	moderate charcoal	0	####	

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Burnt flint	Further work
522	521	64	3	drip gully	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	sparse charcoal only	0	####	
523	521	65	3	drip gully	10	2	0	0	0	0	10	moderate charcoal	0	####	
532	531	68	3	ditch	9	1	0	0	0	+	0	occ molluscs	0	###	
536	535	67	3	Gully	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0	####	
538	537	69	3	post hole	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0	###	
664	663	81	3	gully	16	5	##	0	#	0	10	Spelt/emmer wheat, stinking mayweed. Moderate charcoal	#	0	
672	671	85	3	pit	14	3	#	0	0	0	1	occ indet grain	0	0	
707	706	89	3	post hole	4	2	0	0	0	+++	0	moderate snails	0	0	
725	724	94	3	pit	16	2	#	0	0	0	15	occ barley and small fragment of hazelnut shell	#+	#	
1778	1777	209	3	ditch	16	2	0	0	0	++	30	moderate charcoal	##+	0	
1819	1818	212	3	pit	16	2	0	0	0	+	20	moderate charcoal	#	0	

Table 75: Phase 3 samples

C.4.24 A total of 26 Phase 3 samples have not been processed (Table 76). Several of these are noted as having charcoal visible and may be productive. Additional processing is recommended.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/bags	Comments
422	421	43	2B	post hole	1	Charcoal rich fill of posthole; contained one pottery fragment.
465	464	51	2B	ditch	2	Curvilinear ditch terminus fill.
481	480	53	2B	ditch	2	Ditch fill containing abundant charcoal, some bone and one piece of possible roman pottery.
495	494	55	3	ditch	2	Small ditch fill containing charcoal and bone.
501	500	57	3	post hole	1	Fill of post hole within possible burnt mound.
503	508	58	3	post hole	1	Fill of post hole within possible burnt mound.
513	512	59	3	Pit	1	Fill of post hole within possible burnt mound.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/bags	Comments
526	525	66	3	post hole	1	Very dark fill of a possible post hole.
540	539	70	3	post hole	1	Small post hole with similar fill to drip gully.
552	551	72	3	post hole	2	Dark fill of post hole truncating drip gully. Contains roman pottery.
670	669	84	3	post hole	1	Fill of post hole with abundant charcoal; contained a small fragment of pottery.
687	686	87	3	gully	2	Fill of gully terminus; contained some roman/ iron age pottery and a Fe knife. Abundant charcoal.
699	698	88	3	gully	2	Fill of gully terminus with abundant charcoal. Contained some burnt flint and burnt clay.
820	819	98	3	gully	2	Fill of gully terminus; contained some charcoal, bone and roman pottery.
830	829	99	3	gully	2	Fill of gully; moderate charcoal, occasional burnt clay. No other finds. Slot through same gully as S.93.
854	853	100	3	post hole	2	Fill of post hole at end of gully terminus; contained abundant burnt clay, charcoal and some roman pottery.
862	861	101	3	ditch	2	Fill of gully terminus; contained some charcoal and degraded pottery.
866	865	102	3	ditch	2	Fill of gully terminus; contained a fragment of roman pottery.
1072	1071	115	3	pit	2	Very dark charcoal rich fill of pit; contains roman pottery and burnt clay.
1074	1073	116	3	pit	2	Dark charcoal rich fill of pit with bone and roman pottery.
1164	1163	119	3	post hole	1	Dark charcoal rich fill of post hole; no finds.
1353	1352	155	3	ditch	2	Fill of gully; truncated or possibly over stripped.
1435	1434	154	3	gully	4	Very dark fill of gully; pottery rich with CPR.
1485	1484	166	3	ditch	4	Dark fill with occasional pottery.
1602	1601	183	3	pit	1	Fill of pit.
1754		207	3	spread of dumped waste material	4	Dark 'black' dumped spread of charcoal rich silty clay with roman pottery.

Table 76: Unprocessed Phase 3 samples

Phase 4: Mid to Late Roman

C.4.25 Samples from Phase 4 were not particularly productive (Table 77). The occasional charred plant remains present in samples from 2A are weed seeds rather than food plants.

C.4.26 Samples from Area 3 are from the ditch fills of Enclosure 13, some of which have evidence that they originally contained water. Sample 107 (fill 990 of ditch **987**, Enclosure 13) contains a small charred plant assemblage comprised of seeds of plants from damp ground along with a single spelt glume base and occasional weed seeds of cultivated ground. The assemblage is too small to warrant further study.

C.4.27 Sample 211 (fill 1784 of gully **1783**, Enclosure 13) contains a small charred assemblage of probable cereal processing waste with occasional wheat and barley grains, with a

single rachis (cereal stem) fragment of barley and seeds of stinking mayweed. This assemblage is also too low in density and diversity to warrant further work. Ditch **1898** (Enclosure 13) contains abundant snails and moderate charcoal.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	waterlogged seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Bird/amphibian bones
306	305	30	2A	ditch	8	1	0	0	#f	#	0	0	<1	pea fragment and charred sedge seed	#	0
338	337	32	2A	gully terminus	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	5	single charred knotgrass-type seed	0	0
347	346	33	2A	pit	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	moderate charcoal	0	0
355	354	34	2A	spread	16	5	0	0	0	0	#	0	1	single untransformed seeds of buttercup and water-crowfoot	0	0
357	356	36	2A	spread	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0	0
359	358	35	2A	pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal only	0	0
990	987	107	3	ditch	9	25	0	#	0	##	0	0	25	single glume base, occ seeds of stinking mayweed, cornflower-type, dock, sedge, spike-rusk, rushes	#	0
1009	1008	110	3	ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ostracods	0	0
1064	1063	114	3	ditch	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	moderate snails	0	0
1119	1117	118	3	ditch	16	45	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	frequent snails	0	0
1359	1357	141	3	ditch	18	45	0	0	0	#	0	++++	0	abundant snails	0	0
1680	1678	187	3	ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	Ostracods, sparse charcoal and snails	#	0
1689	1687	189	3	ditch	16	2	#	0	0	0	0	++	3	occ barley, snails	0	0
1784	1783	211	3	gully	16	5	##	#	0	#	0	+	30	occ wheat and barley, barley chaff, stinking mayweed	##	0
1900	1898	213	3	ditch	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	++++	15	abundant snails, occ charcoal	0	+++

Table 77: Phase 4 samples

C.4.28 Eight Phase 4 samples remain unprocessed (Table 78). The paucity of preserved plant remains from the processed samples suggests that further processing is unlikely to be productive.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/ bags	Comments
332	331	31	2A	pit	1	Fill of small shallow post hole or pit.
1051	1050	113	3	ditch	1	Basal fill of ditch with occasional shell.
1204	1203	128	3	ditch	2	Charcoal rich fill of ditch with evidence of localised burning.
1295	1296	135	3	ditch	2	Dark charcoal rich fill of ditch; contained some fired clay and burnt bone.
1390	1388	151	3	ditch	2	Fill of ditch cutting two ring gullies; frequent snails and some roman pottery.
1438	1436	156	3	ditch	2	Fill of base of ditch; possible mollusc content.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/ bags	Comments
1682	1681	188	3	ditch	2	Fill containing charcoal and molluscs.
1781	1782	210	3	gully/ ditch	2	Fill of gully terminus.

Table 78: Unprocessed Phase 4 samples

Phase 5 - Medieval and post-medieval

C.4.29 Charred plant remains occur in most of the samples from this phase (Table 79) with the most productive sample (111) being from fill 1032 of pit **1030** (Area 3). It contains frequent wheat and barley grains with occasional oats and legumes. Weed seeds include stinking mayweed, bromes and dock. This sample is worthy of further analysis due to the density and diversity of the preserved remains.

C.4.30 Sample 93 (lower fill 719 of pit **715**, Area 3) contains waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot in addition to occasional charred plant remains. The upper fill (716) of this pit contains charcoal only. The assemblages do not warrant further study due to low density and diversity of preserved remains.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	waterlogged seeds	Snails from flot	Est. Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
432	431	47	2B	pit	8	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	single wheat grain	0
493	492	54	2B	ditch	8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation	0
666	665	82	3	post hole	15	30	#	#	#	0	+	25	occ wheat and barley, pea, stinking mayweed and weed seeds. Moderate charcoal	#
716	715	91	3	pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	20	moderate charcoal	0
718	715	92	3	pit	12	1	#	0	0	0	0	5	single barley grain	##
719	715	93	3	pit	14	5	#	0	#	##	0	15	single wheat grain, stinking mayweed, waterlogged water-crowfoot	0
1032	1030	111	3	pit	14	20	####	#	0	0	+++	45	frequent wheat and barley, occasional oats and legumes. Stinking mayweed, bromes, dock. Charcoal-rich. Frequent snails	#

Table 79: Phase 5 samples

C.4.31 Four samples remain unprocessed but could be considered for processing based on their observed charcoal content (Table 80).

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/ bags	Comments
426	425	44	2B	Ditch	2	Fill of a terminus of a small short ditch; abundant bone, pottery and charcoal
511	510	60	3	post hole	1	Fill containing high charcoal content and burnt flint.

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Total No. buckets/ bags	Comments
668	667	83	3	pit	1	Fill of pit; contained some large charcoal pieces.
677	675	86	3	post hole	1	Fill of post pipe; very frequent charcoal fragments.

Table 80: Unprocessed Phase 5 samples

Undated samples

C.4.32 Sample 39 (fill 393 of undated posthole **392**, Area 2B) contains a charred plant assemblage of grains of wheat, oats and seeds of crop weeds (Table 81).

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

Table 81: Undated sample

Discussion

C.4.33 The scarcity of preserved plant remains on this site is surprising considering the high density of archaeological features, particularly in the Roman period. The poor preservation is possibly a reflection on repeated re-cleaning or maintaining of features, but is most likely to be due to the heavy clay matrix of the soils which is not conducive to preservation due to freeze/thawing. Most of the samples that contain moderate to abundant charred plant remains are from deeper features that also contain waterlogged plant remains. It is likely that the anoxic environment within these deposits have assisted preservation.

C.4.34 Occasional charred plant assemblages have been recovered from all of the major phases of activity but their composition is similar in that they all contain charred grain with similar weed seed assemblages. Further study of these assemblages may reveal subtle changes but it the possibility that there has been some re-working of deposits with later intrusions should be considered.

C.4.35 It is interesting to note that, despite the recovery of charred cereal grains, few chaff elements have been detected. Hulled wheats such as emmer and spelt were the most common wheat varieties cultivated in the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. They required several stages of processing in order to release the grain from the chaff and these stages leave characteristic assemblages if the remains had been burnt. Chaff was frequently used for tinder/fuel for ovens, dryers, hearths and kilns and is usually recovered from settlement sites of this period. The lack of chaff from this site may indicate that fully processed grains was being brought into a consumer site or it may also be the result of poor preservation.

Statement of potential

C.4.36 The assemblage is limited in the number of productive samples that have been obtained from the processing of samples that had been initially selected. It is possible that the processing of the remaining samples will produce further charred plant assemblages but there is the risk that the additional work will not be worthwhile. The unprocessed samples should have their potential considered based on contextual information and contemporaneity to assessed samples

C.4.37 The few charred assemblages identified for further study have a low to moderate potential to aid local research priorities due to their similarity in content. Further study may confirm whether there is an observable trend in cultivation of certain cereal types (mainly wheat and barley) particularly in the post-Roman period when rye locally becomes a commonly cultivated cereal.

Methods statement

C.4.38 Once a selection of samples for further processing has been made, the samples will be floated and sorted and the flots scanned. The flots chosen for further study will be examined and quantified where appropriate.

Recommendations for further work

C.4.39 Six samples have been selected for further study (Table 82). Five of these samples have additional soil for processing. These buckets should be identified immediately and placed in cold storage until processing. A decision should be made on which samples are to be selected for processing so that they can be identified before the sample deteriorates.

Phase	Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Additional soil?	Content
1	740	738	95	3	pit	No	moderate spelt/emmer wheat, occ barley, stinking mayweed plus occ w/l water-crowfoot, duckweed and rushes
2	403	402	40	2B	post hole	1 bucket	Abundant wheat with occ barley and oats. Seeds of stinking mayweed and bromes. Charcoal rich
2	945	877	105	3	pit	1 bucket	abundant barley, occ wheat and oats, barley chaff, peas, beans, stinking mayweed, charcoal-rich
3	1604	1603	184	3	Pit	1 bucket	occ wheat, barley, vetch, wild radish, tuber (cf. celandine), indet macro (cf. bread)
3	1631	1630	186	3	ditch	1 bucket	occ barley, wild radish, tuber (cf. celandine)
5	1032	1030	111	3	pit	3 buckets	frequent wheat and barley, occ oats and legumes. Stinking mayweed, bromes, dock. Charcoal-rich. Frequent snails

Table 82: samples recommended for further work

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.40 Approximately 120 buckets of soil remain unprocessed. Discard of samples involves emptying the soil and washing the buckets and this is estimated to take 2 days.

C.5 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 Sixteen sub-samples were submitted for pollen assessment (Table 83). The sub-samples are all from Area 3 and comprise three from pit **738** (Phase 1), seven from pond **585** (Phase 1) and six from waterhole **1733** (Phase 2). The deposits within the features are possibly of Iron Age / Romano-British or post-Roman age, although the features may have originated during the Early Bronze Age. However, the deepest deposit, 1734, from waterhole **1733**, has been dated by pottery to AD 70-200.

Sample Number	Context Number	Phase	Group	Feature
97(A)	***740***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pit ***738***
97(B)	***753***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pit ***738***
97(C)	***753***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pit ***738***
73	***613***	0	natural	Pond ***585***
74	***603***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585***
75	***603***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585***
76	***600***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585***
77	***601***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585***
78	***602***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585***
79	***608***	1	Bronze Age Group 1	Pond ***585/606***
194	***1737***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***
195	***1736***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***
198	***1736***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***
199	***1735***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***
203	***1734***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***
205	***1734***	2	Pit group 1	Waterhole ***1733***

Table 83: sub-samples assessed for pollen

Methodology

C.5.2 The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The sample was then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore et al (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis. Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph (NPP) identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978).

Results

C.5.3 Nine of the sixteen sub-samples contained good pollen assemblages. Sub-samples from waterhole **1733** proved barren of palynomorphs, except for the deepest sub-sample from deposit 1734. Sub-samples from pond **585** were rich in pollen, apart from

deposits 600 and 601. Three sub-samples from pit **738** all contained pollen. Pre-Quaternary palynomorph assemblages (pollen, spores, dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs), of probable early Cretaceous age, were present in several of the sub-samples and presumably derive from chalk clast fragments and associated clays from the Lowestoft Fm superficial deposits, overlying the bedrock Crag Group deposits. Pollen preservation was generally good to mixed.

Pit 738

Description

C.5.4 Pollen assessed from three sub-samples from this feature contained similar assemblages; the deepest sub-sample from deposit 753 was slightly less rich than the other two. The assemblages are dominated by pollen of herbs, in particular, grasses (*Poaceae*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type). A diverse herb assemblage also includes pollen of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), goosefoot family (*Amaranthaceae/Chenopodiaceae*, a large group containing plants such as fat-hen, many-seeded goosefoot and good-king-henry), pinks family (*Caryophyllaceae*) and buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*) and additionally, in the middle sub-sample (97B), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), devil's bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type). Cereal-type pollen is also present, however, the dimensions of cereal-types overlap with those of wild grasses, such as *Glyceria* spp., and therefore the identification cannot be certain (Andersen 1979). Tree pollen is rare but includes relatively commonly occurring hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), lime (*Tilia*), oak (*Quercus*) and birch (*Betula*). Fern spores are present and include common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and monolete ferns (*Pteropsida*). The green algal taxon, Spirogyra (HdV-130) is present in small numbers in each sub-sample. Microcharcoal is present in all sub-samples assessed from the pit.

Interpretation

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

Pond 585

Description

C.5.5 There was no pollen present in the deepest fills 600 and 601, however the other sampled deposits contained abundant and diverse assemblages. The assemblages are dominated by grasses and a wide variety of other herbs, including ribwort plantain, docks/sorrels, pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families, cereal-type, as well as sporadic occurrences of mints (*Mentha*-type), loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*-type), yellow rattles (*Rhianthus*-type), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), cinquefoils (*Potentilla*-type), common knapweed and cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). Tree and shrub pollen is rare but fairly diverse, and includes occurrences of birch, alder, willow, hazel-type, oak, lime, pine, ash, brambles (*Rubus*-type), hawthorns (*Crataegus*-type) and ivy (*Hedera*). Pollen of aquatic plants is rare but there are records of pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*); the green algal taxon *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) is also present. Low numbers of the rare fungal spore *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) *Nitschke* were found in deposit 613.

Interpretation

C.5.6 The pollen data suggest an open, grassy landscape surrounding the pond. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, thistles and ribwort plantain may suggest the land was used for grazing (the relatively common occurrence of ribwort plantain has been linked to grazing levels (Tipping 2002)). The presence of pollen of ruderal taxa such as the goosefoot family, mugworts and knotgrass suggest open, broken and possibly trampled soils around the site. Cereal-type pollen, particularly pollen of cornflower, a native plant traditionally found in cornfields (Stace 2010) provides support for interpretation of arable land in the vicinity. Alternatively, products of cereal processing or use may have been discarded in the pond. It is also possible that the cereal-type grains may represent the pollen of wild grasses (as the dimensions for cultivated grasses overlap with those for wild grasses) such as *Glyceria* spp. (sweet-grasses), which are found in and by rivers, ponds and lakes, on mud or in shallow water (Stace 2010). Rare but diverse assemblages of tree and shrub pollen suggest possible woodland (perhaps at some distance from the pond) and possible hedgerows (inferred from pollen of plants such as hawthorn and brambles). Hazel-type produces large quantities of pollen, therefore more would have been expected on the pollen slide, had the shrub been growing adjacent to the pond. The presence of pollen from aquatic plants as well as freshwater algae support the interpretation of the feature as a pond; lesser bulrush is an aquatic or semi-aquatic plant, described from swamps, lakes, ponds and ditches (Stace 2010). Micro-charcoal particles may also have been cast into the pond following possible domestic fires; however micro-charcoal could have been sourced regionally as well as locally.

C.5.7 Specimens of the fungal spore *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) *Nitschke* have previously been described from sites of Roman and medieval age from the UK (Hawkesworth 2010) and an association with deciduous wood is possible, but the ecological preferences remain obscure (Hawksworth 2010). This fungal spore was previously

recorded from the fill of a Late Roman well at Tar Farm, South Leigh, Oxfordshire (Rutherford 2014).

Waterhole 1733

Description

C.5.8 The deepest sub-sample from deposit 1734 contained abundant pollen; the remaining five sub-samples were largely barren of palynomorphs or retained only robust-type grains such as dandelion-type. The assemblage from deposit 1734 is very similar to that previously described from both the pond and pit (above). Grass pollen is the most common type recorded, along with ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, thistles, buttercup-type, daisy-type (*Asteraceae*), common knapweed and docks/sorrels. Pollen of large grasses, of either cultivated or wild variety, is also present. Tree pollen is represented by low counts of birch, pine, oak, alder and hazel-type. There are records of fern spores, including common polypody, bracken (*Pteridium*) and monolete ferns. Specimens of the algal type, *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) are present in low numbers and microcharcoal is also recorded.

Interpretation

C.5.9 As before, the data may be interpreted to infer a largely open, grassy palaeoenvironment, with herbs such as ribwort plantain, thistles and dandelions, suggesting possible use of the land as pasture. Rare tree pollen suggests woodland was not developed close to the site. Microcharcoal particles within the deposit suggest that products of burning events, for example, camp fires or domestic fires may have been intentionally discarded in the waterhole or the microcharcoal particles could have been derived regionally, from intentional fires or resulting from natural events such as lightning strikes. Pottery from this deposit is dated to AD70-200.

Conclusions and Recommendations

C.5.10 Pollen is well preserved in two features, pit **738** and pond **585**. Only the deepest deposit (1734 in waterhole **1733**) contained a good pollen assemblage.

C.5.11 Pollen derived from all the features reveals similar assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, suitable for pasture.

C.5.12 Cereal-type pollen is recorded from all three features and may be interpreted to suggest crop cultivation nearby processing or discarding of waste products in the features. However, caution is advised, as cereal-type grains could also represent pollen of wild grasses, known to grow in damp areas such as ponds and waterholes. Supporting evidence that the grains represent potential arable plants includes occurrence of pollen grains associated with disturbed or cultivated ground, such as cornflower.

C.5.13 Assessment has shown that pollen is sufficiently well preserved to recommend analysis, with a view to developing a clearer understanding of land use at this site. Hill et al 2006 have stated that palaeoenvironmental analysis could be a critical tool in helping to understand the Suffolk landscape. It is therefore recommended that sub-

samples from the pond **585** should be analysed in full, to include deposits 602, 603, 605, 606, 608 and 613.

C.6 Wood

By Laura James

Introduction

C.6.1 This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention. It considers four wood records assigned to the Early Bronze Age.

C.6.2 The material was situated in waterlogged deposits within a pit (**598**; Area 3, Phase 1, Bronze Age Group 1) which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. From the four items recovered in deposit 710, two were comprised of split timbers that show evidence of charring around their edges and two were naturally halved branches. There was no evidence of working on any of the recovered items.

Methodology

C.6.3 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

C.6.4 Each discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

C.6.5 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete, yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole. The metric data were measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

C.6.6 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).

C.6.7 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted. Other items were sub-sampled to allow later identification to taxa via microscopic identification as necessary.

C.6.8 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al*. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 84). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider the suitability of the item for a given process. If preservation varies within a discreet item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score.

Condition of material

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

Table 84: Condition Scale

C.6.9 If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

C.6.10 Using the above condition scale (Table 84) the material all scores a 3 describing an assemblage in poor condition (Table 85).

C.6.11 Material that scores 2 may be suitable for species identification. The form of the item will probably be visible, and it may be possible to see some woodworking evidence. The conversion may be apparent, but it is unlikely that clear tool faceting will be visible.

Range and variation

C.6.12 There is a total of four wood records from Pit **598** (fill 710), consisting of two items classed as roundwood and two as timber. No artefacts or smaller pieces of primary woodworking debris, such as woodchips, were recovered. The assemblage consists entirely of moderate sized material.

C.6.13 All four pieces were recovered in a poor condition. Two showed signs of charring around their edges with the un-mistakable cross hatching on their surface as well as a friable texture. This feature has been indirectly linked to layer (613), one of the earliest deposits within pond **585,** which was radiocarbon dated to 3722 ± 28 BP. Both this layer and pit **598** itself are early within the stratigraphic matrix of the pond.

C.6.14 The retained wood shows abraded surfaces on each piece as well as compression damage to the structure of the wood. No evidence of tooling survives. The timbers are degraded with evidence of wet rot and water wear, which is to be expected from items recovered from the base of a waterlogged feature.

Results and discussion

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

C.6.16 The timber and roundwood show no visible signs of working, nor is there evidence of coppicing of the wood or any other woodland maintenance. However, the poor quality

and abraded surface could be a reason for this, in addition to the limited size of the assemblage from this site.

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

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

Table 85: Material by Context

Statement of potential

Woodworking Technology

C.6.18 The material displays charring around the edges of two of the pieces. This is consistent with being associated with a burnt mound

C.6.19 There was no evidence of wood working or carpentry present on any of the items.

C.6.20 Although much of the recorded taphonomy – including abrasion of the surface – is related to being in a waterlogged feature for a prolonged period of time, there are other processes – such as charring – that most probably relate to the original function of the items.

Woodland reconstruction and Species identification

C.6.21 The material utilised is generally of moderate quality, with straight grained items dominating and only occasional knots and other defects noted. The timber assemblage has not been able to be identified to species.

C.6.22 As would generally be expected, the roundwood assemblage is dominated by unidentified diffuse porous wood. There is no morphological signal for coppiced material.

Dendrochronology

C.6.23 Dendrochronological dating usually requires samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present and >50 years of growth present. There is no item with that level of growth.

Conservation and retention.

C.6.24 The assemblage is in poor condition and therefore is of limited value. Preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. It is important to note that if conservation is carried out, the receiving museum needs to be willing to accept any conserved material.

C.7 Radiocarbon dating certificate

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
11 September 2018

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

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

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

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

Checked and signed off by :

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
11 September 2018

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

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

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

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : B Tayney

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

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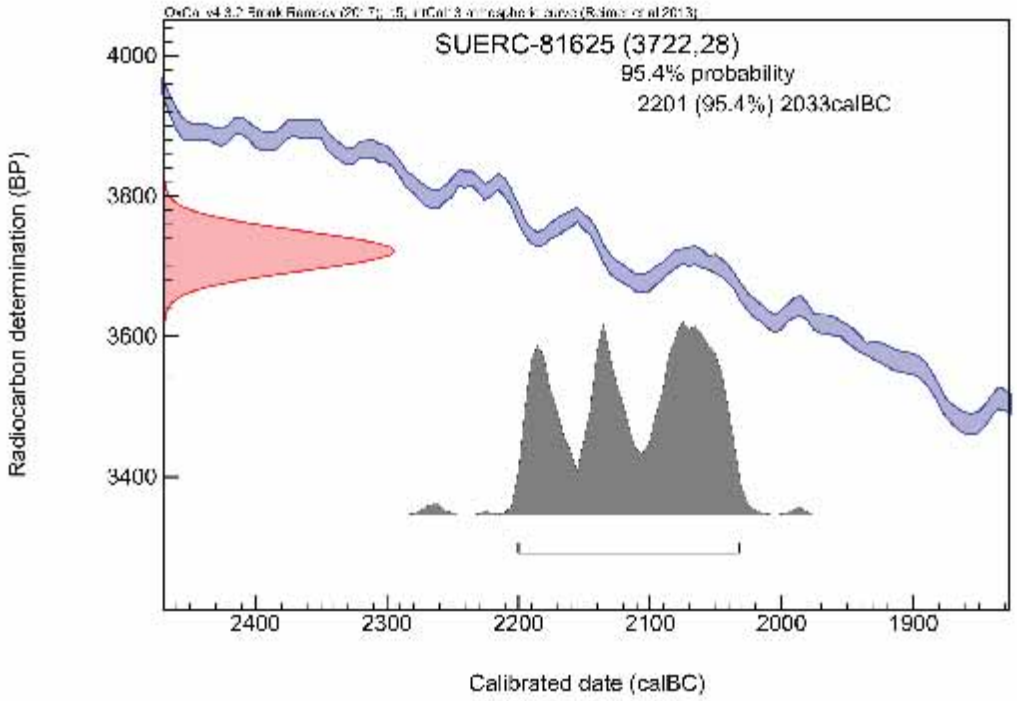

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX D PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product number: 1
Product title: Full archive report
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community
Composition: Grey literature archive report deposited at Suffolk HER and ADS/OA online library
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Grey literature client report
Allocated to: AG, MB
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by RC MB
Person responsible for quality assurance: MB
Person responsible for approval: MB
Planned completion date: 2019

Product number: 2
Product title: Publication report
Purpose of the Product: To disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigations to the local community
Composition: Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: One article in serial journal
Allocated to: TC, MB, EP
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: (at earliest) 2019

APPENDIX E RISK LOG

E.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programs/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable

Table 86 : Risk log

APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

F.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX G WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk

Stage 3 Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Drax Power Limited

Prepared by	Rob Wiseman and Matt Brudenell
Date prepared	18 September 2017
Version	2
Site code	YAX 040
Project number	21257
Project type	Excavation
NGR	TM 1255 7461
Event number	ESF25819
OAE Code	XSFEAI17

oxfordarchaeology eastwesteast

CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Drax Power Limited to undertake a series of excavations within the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary of the Power Progress Project, on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Suffolk.

1.2.2 As part of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological investigations at the site, a geophysical survey of the site was conducted by Bartlett Clarke Associates in 2014. Evaluation trenching was subsequently carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2014 and 2017. Remains uncovered during trenching, and informing the migration strategy included:

- a burnt flint mound and pond, presumed to be Bronze Age in date
- a Roman-era scatter of ditches and pits, represent the remains of a small rural farmstead, along with a possible kiln or oven flue
- a possible Saxon ditch/early Medieval ditch
- a small area of medieval settlement in the northeast corner of the site

1.2.3 The work is required under Schedule 2, Requirement 9 of the DCO order *Progress Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order 2015.*

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 Excavation will take place in two phases, in two separate parts of the site. These are shown in the plan attached.

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

- Area 3b – an area of medieval ditches around Trench 95, measuring 3,250 m^2, has been identified for excavation by SCCAS, but may be preserved *in situ*. If this is the case, Drax will produce a separate preservation strategy document for approval by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS). This last area has been marked in green on the plans attached.

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

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.4.2 If there is significant archaeology identified, particularly in Area 3a, the excavation area may be expanded, in consultation with SCCAS and Drax.

1.4.3 Drax is currently reviewing the design of the plant to be constructed in Area 3. It is possible that construction will not be required in Area 3b. In this event, Drax will discuss preserving archaeological remains *in situ* with the SCCAS.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The site (the area within the DCO) lies across two areas of flat agricultural either side of the A140 in in the parish of Yaxley. The excavation areas lie within land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate at approximately 48m OD.

2.1.2 The underlying geology of site comprises sand of the Crag Group Bedrock. Superficial deposits comprise Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) of the Lowestoft Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws information obtained from the following sources:

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

3.2 Summary

3.2.1 West of the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area of DCO boundary includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic period onwards. These are present as surface finds including Neolithic flint artefacts (YAX 007), a scatter of Roman pottery sherds (YAX 006) and medieval pottery and metalwork (YAX 003; 004). The line of the A140 itself follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.

3.2.2 The fields immediately to the north of the development have yielded a large number of finds: Roman pottery, tile and glass; Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval artefacts including a gold coin (YAX 029). The most significant surface find is a collection of metalwork from the Anglo-Saxon period and may be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (YAX 018). Further assets include the field boundaries some of which may have been in continual use since prehistory (YAX 035), and medieval settlement activity in Yaxley (e.g. YAX 001; 020) which may encroach onto the development area.

3.2.3 East of the A140, the DCO boundary extends over part of the former Second World War Eye airfield (EYE 072). Immediately north lies Broome Common (TDE 006); a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.

3.2.4 Excavations at and around Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye have revealed muti-period remains (EYE 083).

These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and an extensive Angle Saxon settlement.

3.2.5 An evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of the airfield (EYE 123). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metalling in the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes. Also uncovered were three graves and a horse burial which are potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. These may form a small burial ground for a family group, associated with the settlement site located to the south at Hartismere School.

Previous archaeological investigations within the DCO boundary

3.2.6 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area in 2014. This identified areas of archaeological potential in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the DCO site (Bartlett 2014). A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the existing field system may have pre-dated the Roman Road (A140) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).

3.2.7 The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Saxon, early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit. The Stage 2 evaluation (YAX 040) was and more comprehensive, and revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology across the site

3.2.8 The earliest activity is represented by a single prehistoric burnt mound and associated pond feature, which are probably Early Bronze Age in origin. The burnt mound was found immediately below the plough-soil and was associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint covering an area of c. 144m^2.

3.2.9 Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed by the evaluation. The first included a possible kiln or oven flue, and was potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small rural farmstead. Pottery from these two area spanned the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.

3.2.10 Evidence of Early medieval activity was revealed at the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small area of 12th century settlement, the fills of which yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.

3.2.11 Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, themes more specific aims and research questions can be formulated as follows:

- What date is the burnt mound, and what activities were being conducted on and around it? Is there evidence for the repeated use of the burnt mound?
- What was the immediate landscape like when the burnt mound was in use?
- What was the nature of Roman activity in Area 2? Was this an area of industrial activity away from the focus of settlement?
- What was the status of the Roman settlement in Area 3, and how did this relate to the Roman archaeology in the surrounding landscape?
- What was the nature of medieval occupation in Area 3? Why is there an abundance of charred cereal form the feature at this location? To what extent can occupation be linked to the medieval Green of Brome Common, and does this help us to underrated the origin of the common and the organisation of the surrounding medieval landscape?

4.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

5 METHODS

5.1 Event number

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

5.2 Excavation method

Excavation standards

5.2.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.2.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

5.2.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

5.2.4 The excavation will also adhere to Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).

5.2.5 The excavations with be phased. Those in Area 2 will be completed and backfilled before embarking on those in Area 3.

Pre-commencement

5.2.6 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.2.7 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

5.2.8 Before spoil stripping occurs a 2m by 2m chequerboard grid will be set out across the ploughsoil above the burnt mound in Area 3b. 10 litres of poulghsoil from each square will be collected and dry-sieved to record the weight and density of burnt flint in this horizon.

Soil stripping

5.2.9 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.2.10 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.2.11 Topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stored separately, to minimse mixing of soil horizons.

5.2.12 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.2.13 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.2.14 Spoil will be stored beside excavation areas, at a safe working distance. The location will be mindful of the need to potentially expand excavation areas (see Section 1.4.2).

5.2.15 No machinery will be allowed to tack over excavation area until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Hand excavation

5.2.16 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.2.17 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.2.18 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCC Archaeology Service that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.2.19 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

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

5.2.20 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.

5.2.21 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

5.2.22 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCC Archaeology Service, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

5.2.23 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.3 Human remains

5.3.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, Suffolk Coroner, and the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed immediately.

5.3.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.4 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.4.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.4.2 Metal detecting will be conducted by Steve Critchley on behalf of OA East.

5.4.3 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.4.4 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

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

5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.5.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.5.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.5.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.5.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.

5.5.8 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.5.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.5.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

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

Photographs

5.5.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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

5.6 Backfilling

5.6.1 Once SCC Archaeology Service has inspected the site and confirmed that the site has been excavated to its standards, the excavation areas will be backfilled.

5.6.2 The Area 2 excavations will be completed and backfilled before the Area 3 excavations begin (see Section 5.2.5).

5.7 Post-excavation processing

5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials

- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

Procedures for finds handling

5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCC Archaeology Service.

5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

5.9.1 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

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

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.9.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits, or any feature thought to be have a good environmental potential. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

5.9.3 The burnt mound will be intensively sampled. A 2m by 2m chequerboard grid will; be set out across the burnt mound deposits (as far as possible corresponding to the one set up on the plough soil – see Section 5.2.8) 10 liter samples will be taken and processed from each square.

5.9.4 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

5.9.5 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).

5.9.6 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

5.9.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

5.9.8 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.

6.1.2 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.

6.1.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

6.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.

6.2.2 The report will include:

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

6.3 Analysis Report and Publication

6.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the SCCAS), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.

6.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.

6.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.

6.3.4 If the SCC Archaeology Service requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History. If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the SCC Archaeology Service may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.

6.4 Draft and final reports

6.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the SCC Archaeology Service for comment.

6.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.5 OASIS

6.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the SCCAS *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017)

7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

Archive contents

7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Transfer of ownership

7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council Stores, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive.

7.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Council Stores. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the SCC Archaeology Service before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Fieldwork in Area 2 is expected to take approximately 4 weeks to strip, excavate, and backfill. This will be completed first.

8.1.2 Fieldwork in Area 3 is expected to take seven weeks to strip, excavate and backfill, if just the areas of Roman Archaeology and the burnt mound are required. If the area around Trench 95 is also required, and additional two weeks will be required.

8.1.3 This timetable is based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

8.1.4 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

8.1.5 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within 2 years of completing fieldwork.

8.1.6 The project archive will be deposited within 18 months of delivering the final report, unless the SCCAS requires further excavation on the site.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
- 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Dr Matt Brudenell. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Dr Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Outreach and Public Engagement

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

10.2 Monitoring

10.2.1 The SCC Archaeology Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

10.2.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Drax Power Limited), Oxford Archaeology East and the SCC Archaeology Service will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.3 Insurance

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

10.4 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

10.5.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

10.5.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

10.5.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected

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

10.6 Site Security

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

10.7 Access

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

10.8 Site Preparation

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

10.9 Site offices and welfare

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

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.

10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford

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

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

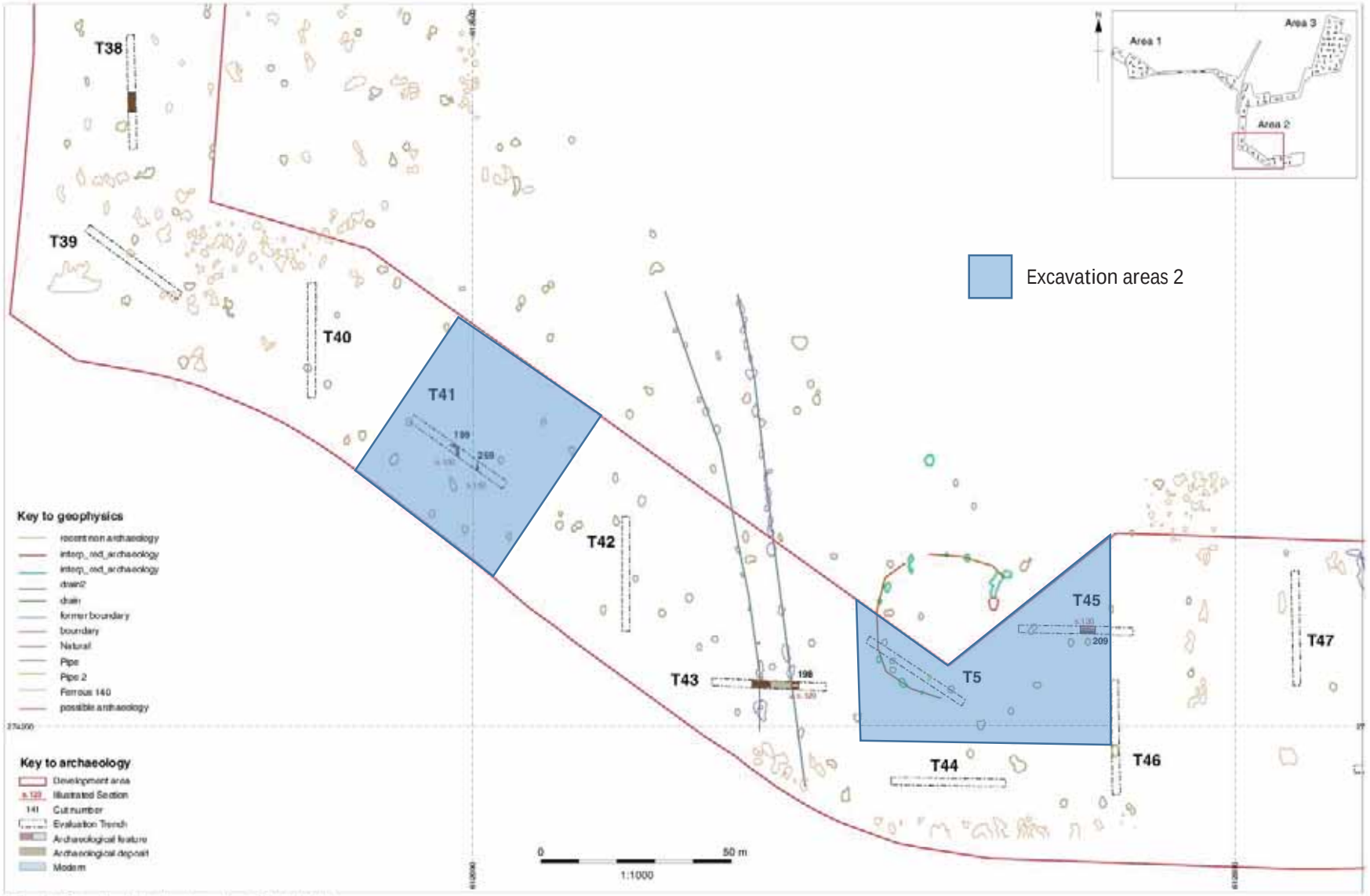

Figure 10: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:1000

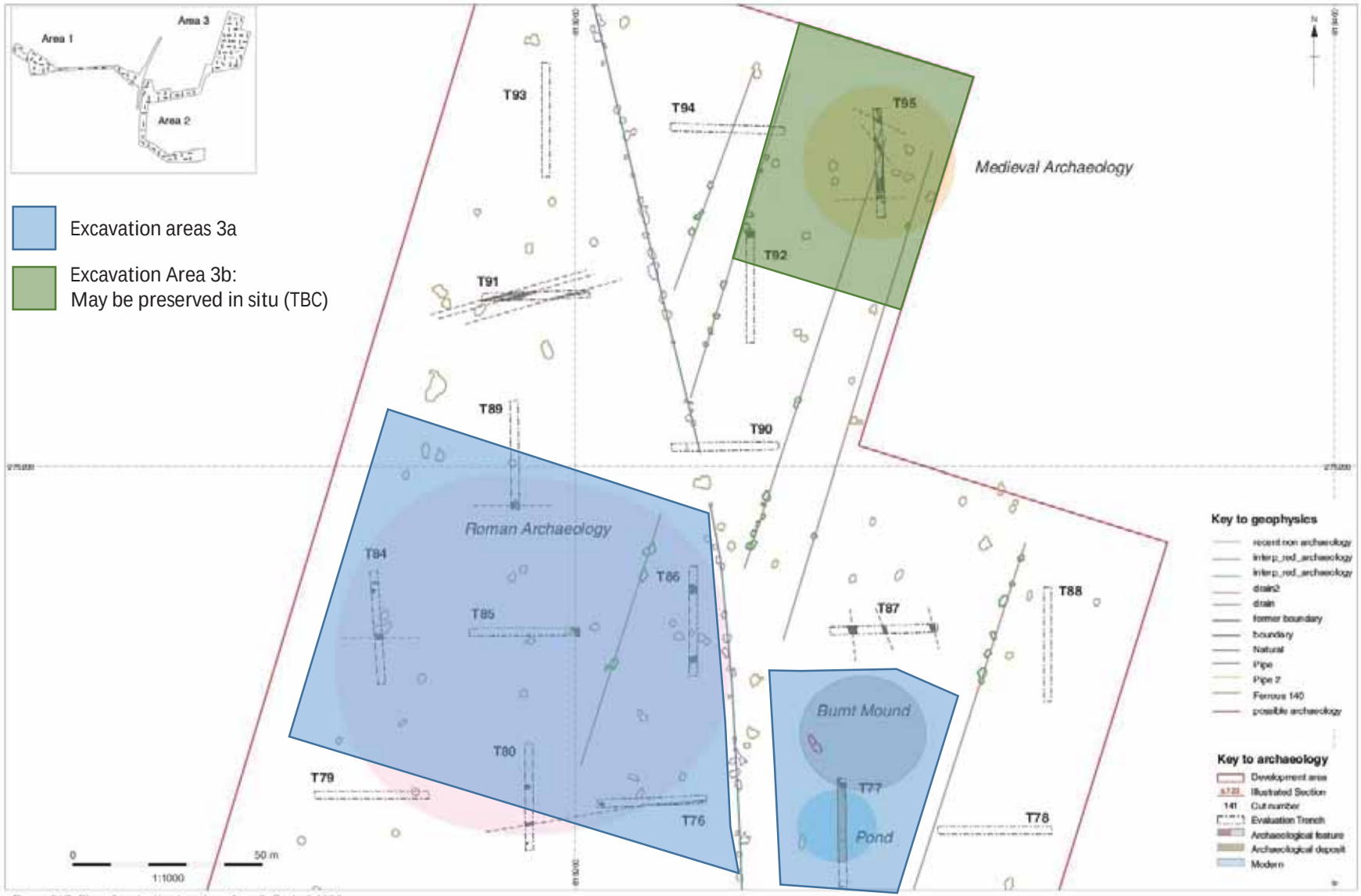

Figure 21B: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:1000

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-329455
Project Name	Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk: PXA and Updated Project Design

Start of Fieldwork	25/09/17	End of Fieldwork	20/03/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

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

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pond	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)	Pottery, human and animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)		
Pit and ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery and animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ring gully	Iron Age -Roman		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Yaxley
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	1.9 ha
National Grid Ref	TM 1255 7461

Address (including Postcode)

Land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Eye, Suffolk

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)

Project Supervisor	Tom Collie (OA East)

Project Archives

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

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
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

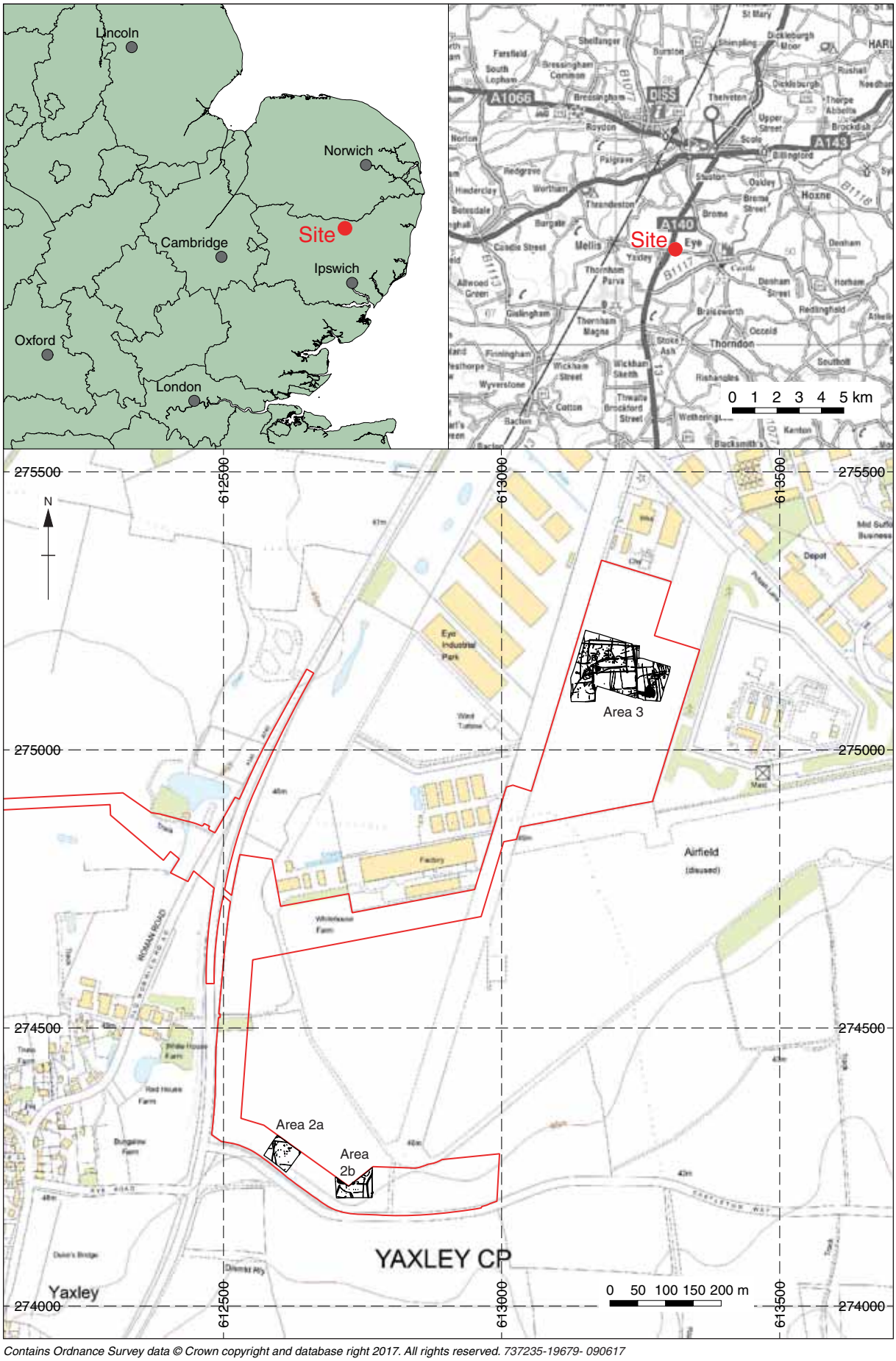

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation areas (black) in development area (red)

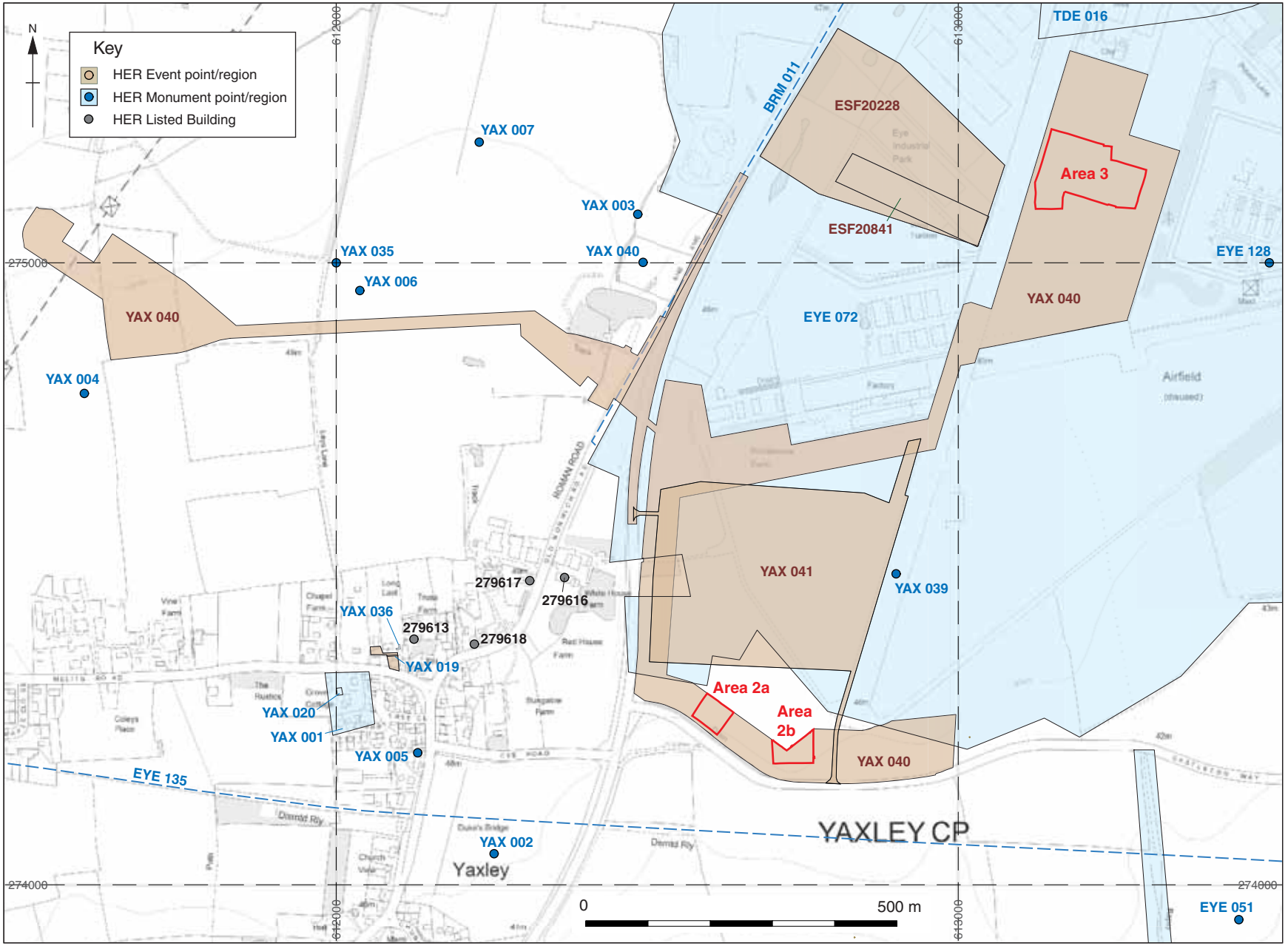

Figure 2: Plan showing excavation areas (red) with nearby HER entries. Scale 1:9000

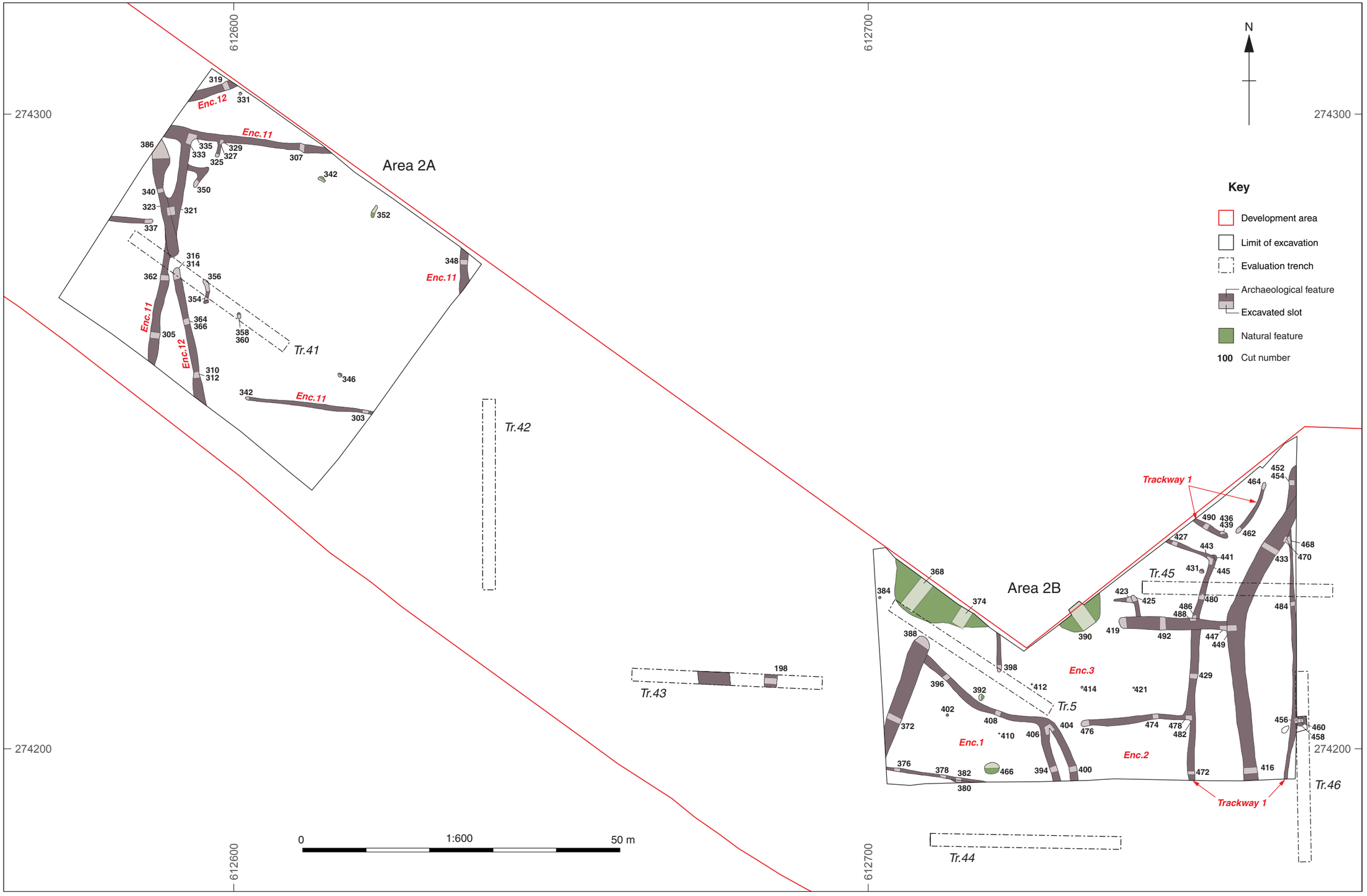

Figure 3: Area 2A and 2B all features plan and evaluation trenches

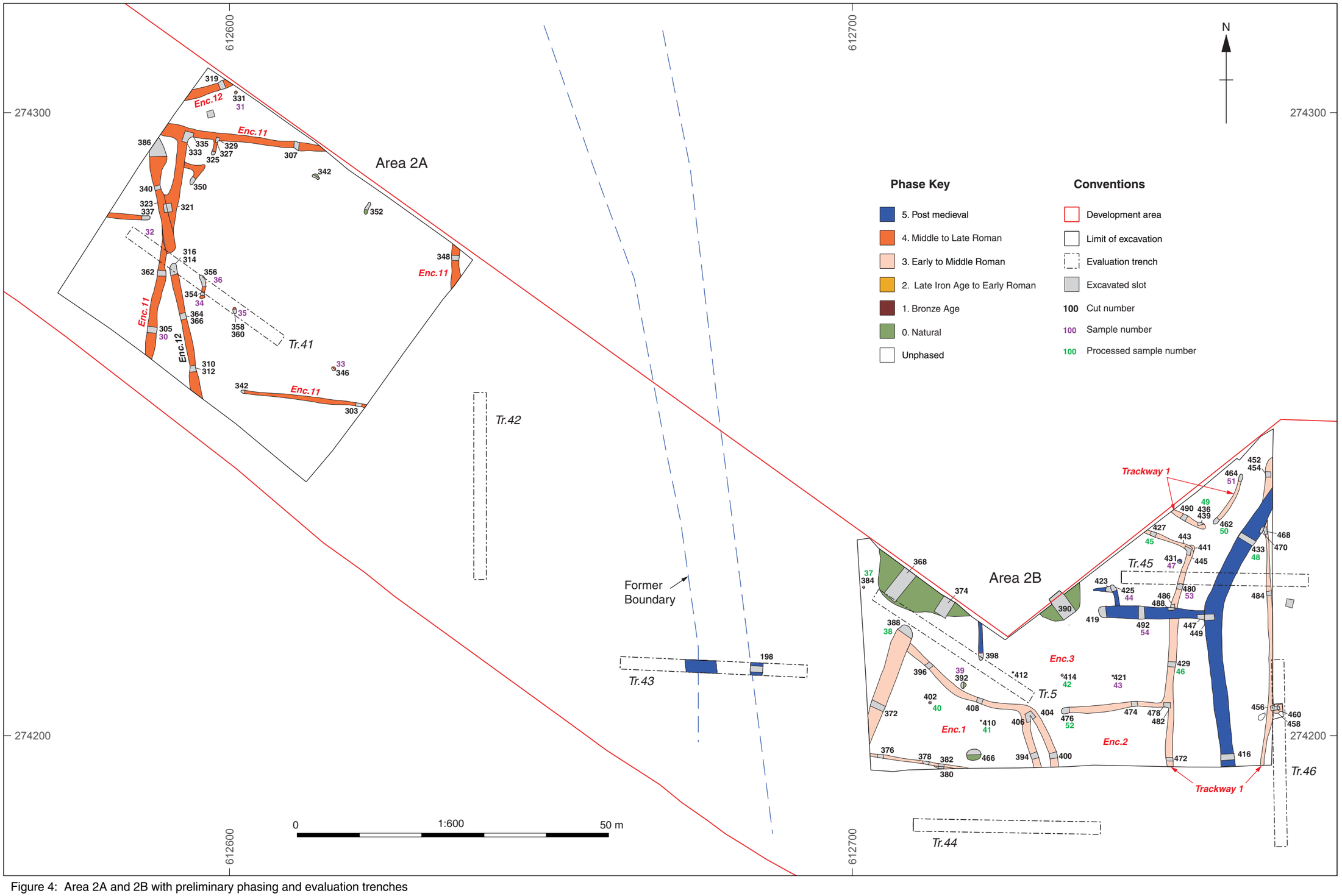

Figure 4: Area 2A and 2B with preliminary phasing and evaluation trenches

Figure 5: Area 3 all features plan and 2017 evaluation trenches

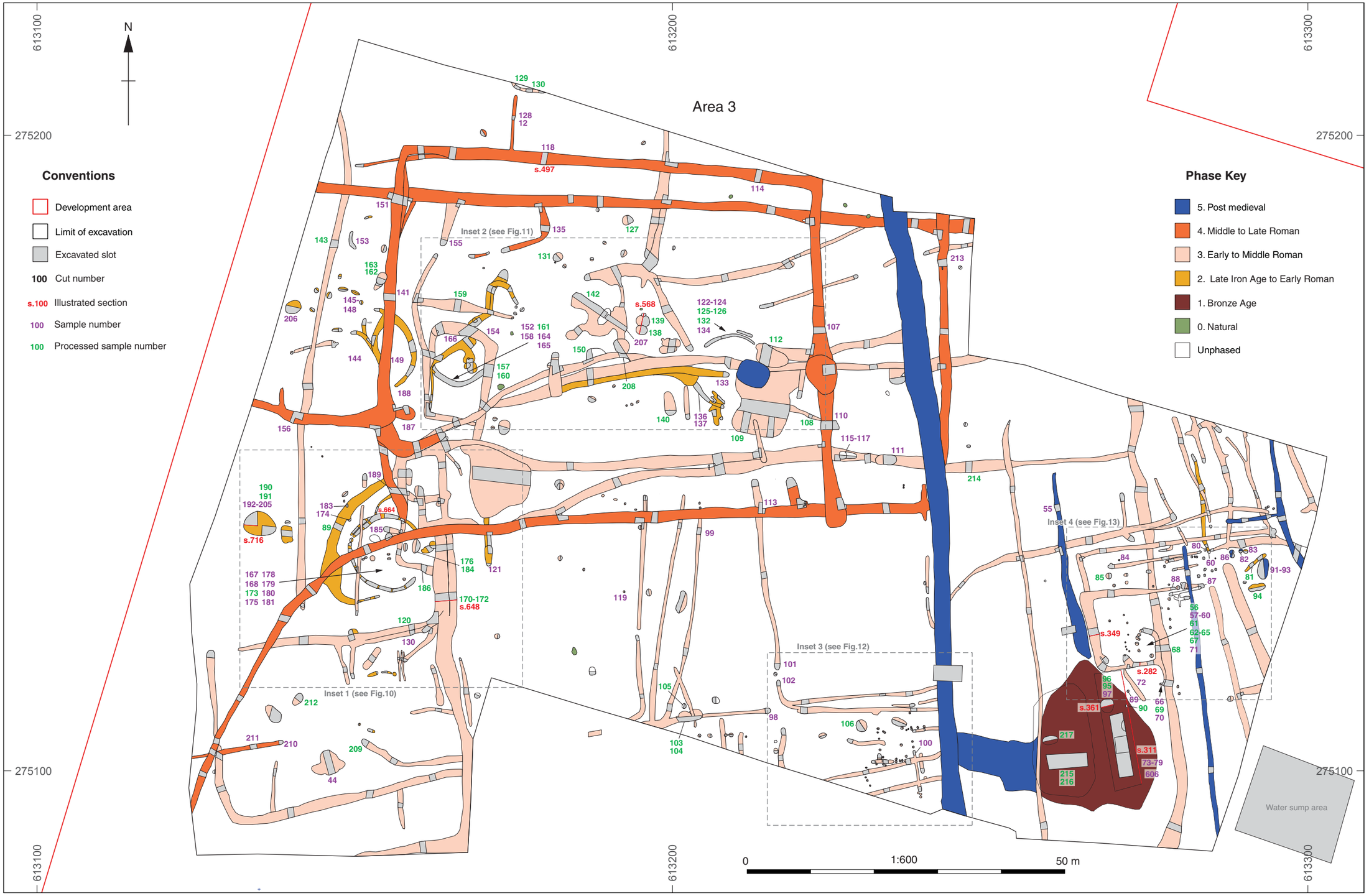

Figure 6: Area 3 with perliminary phasing and environmental sample locations

Figure 7: Area 3 showing Phase 1 and Phase 2 feature groups, with selected cut numbers

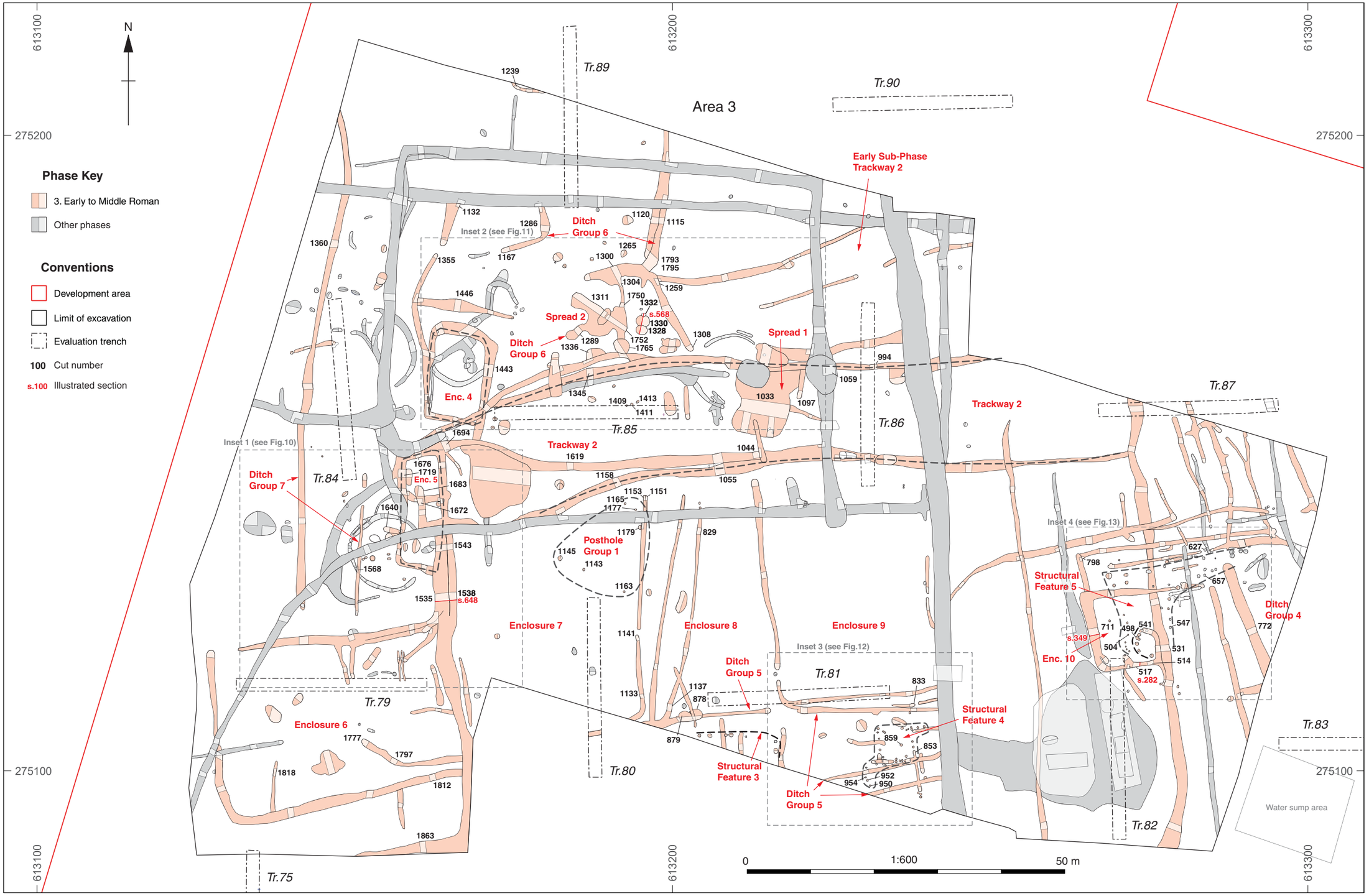

Figure 8: Area 3 showing Phase 3 groups, with selected cut numbers

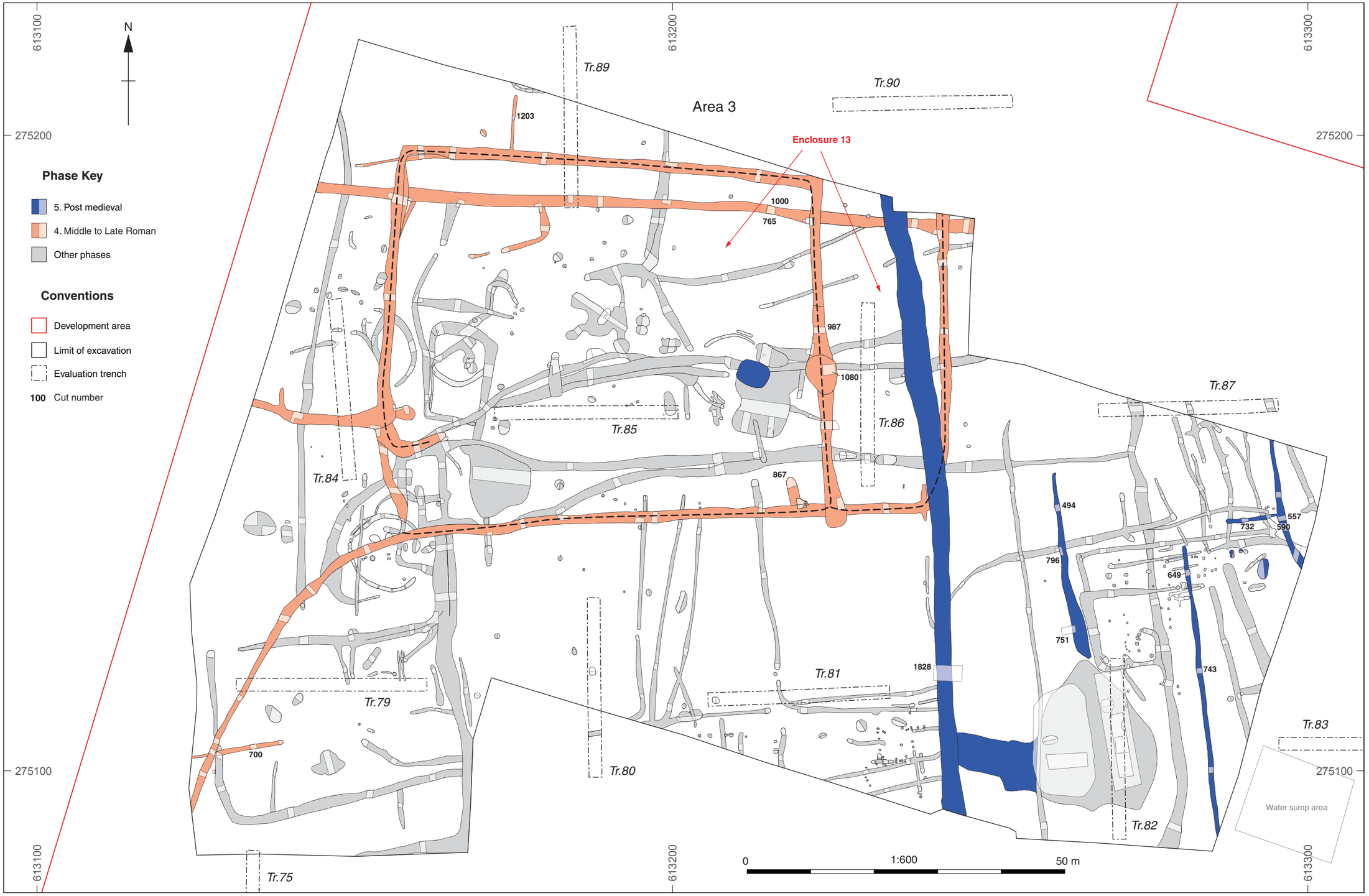

Figure 9: Area 3 showing Phase 4 and 5 groups, with selected cut numbers

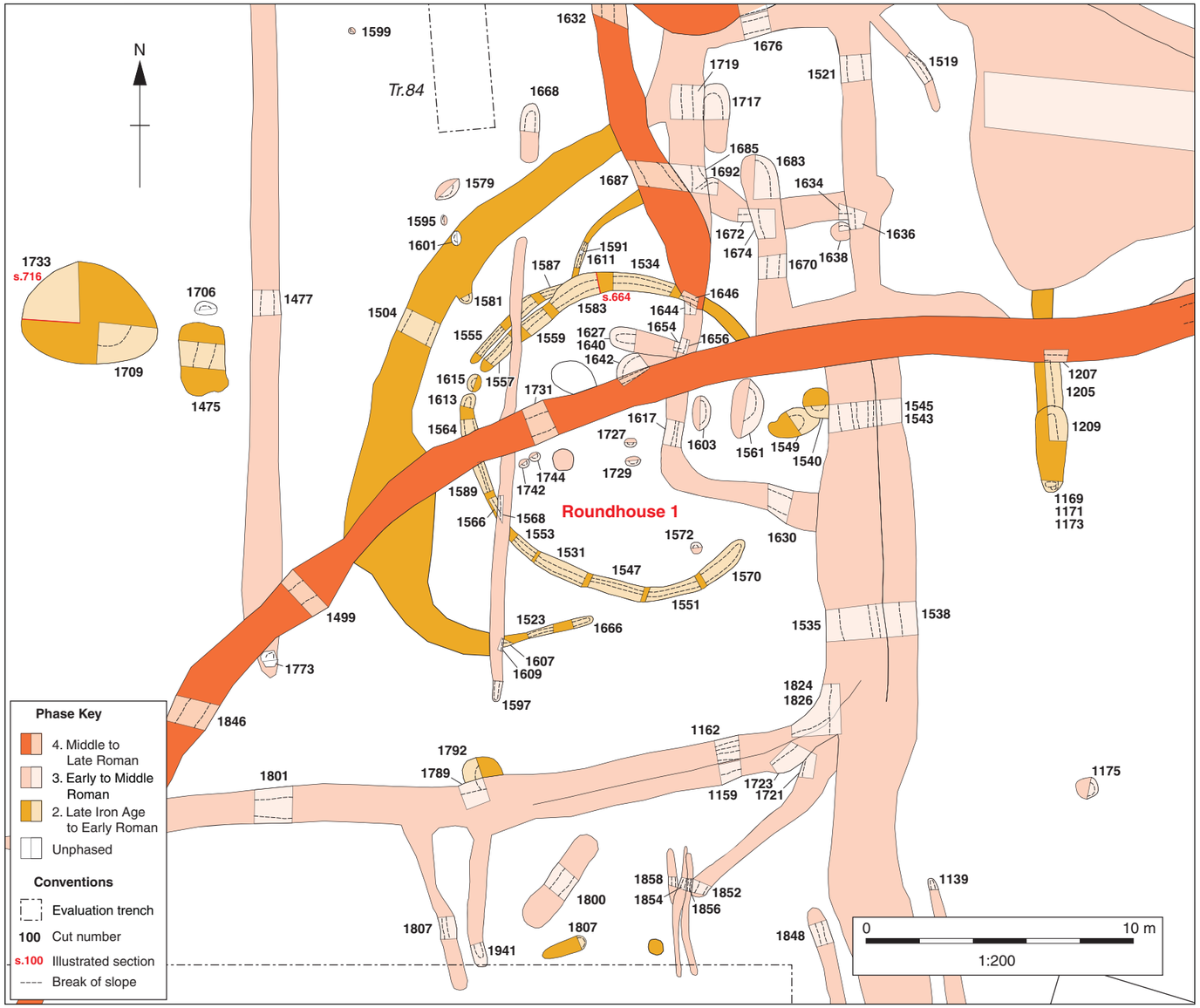

Figure 10: Inset 1: Roundhouse 1 and surrounding archaeology

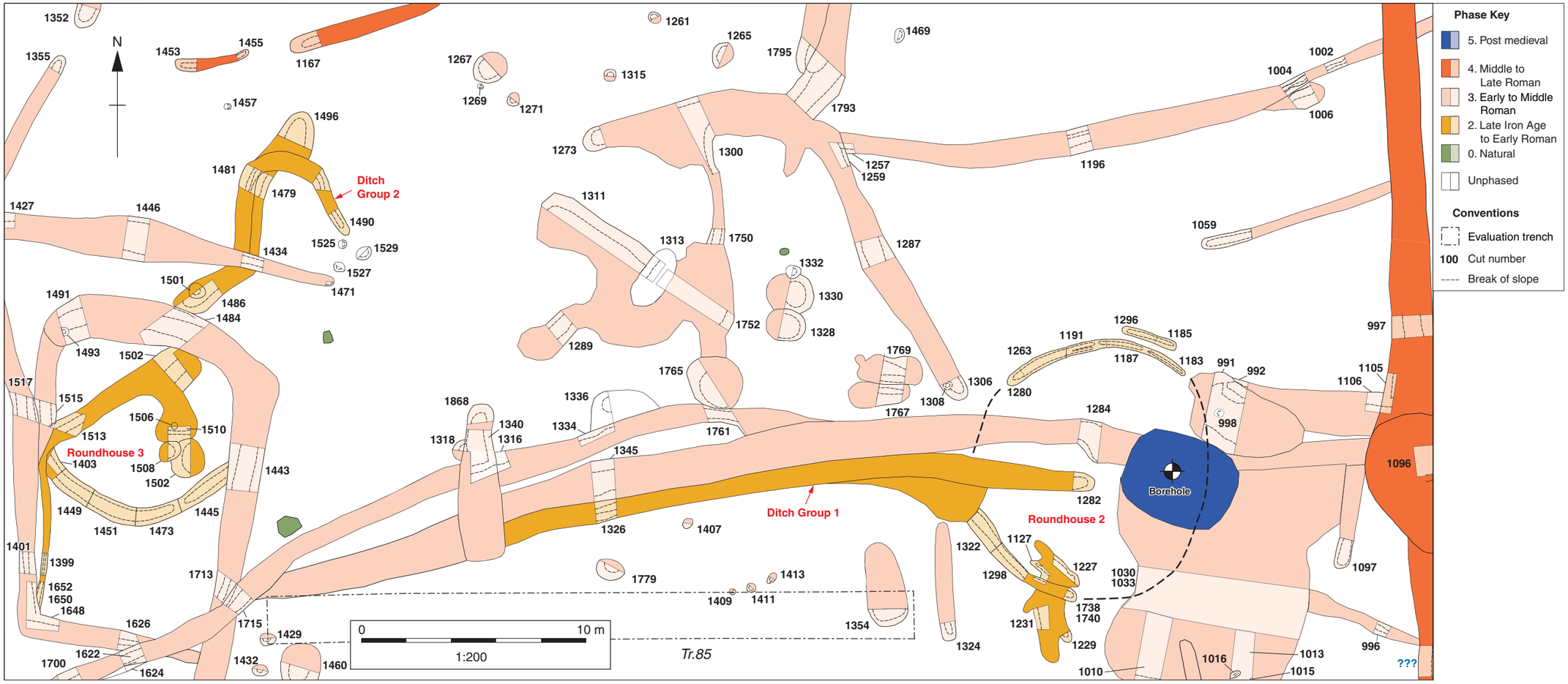

Figure 11: Inset 2: Roundhouse 2, Roundhouse 3 and surrounding archaeology

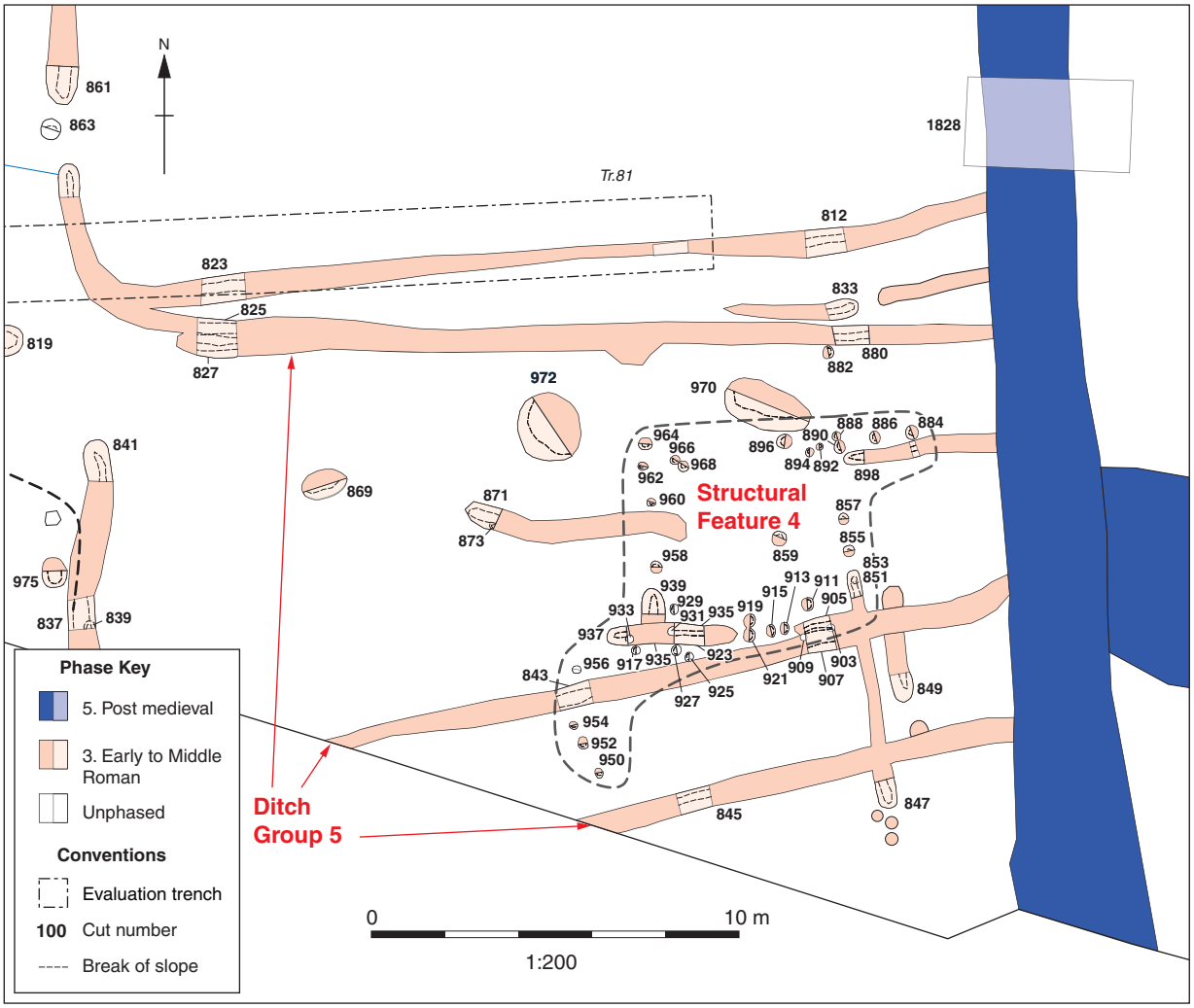

Figure 12: Inset 3: Structural Feature 4 and surrounding archaeology

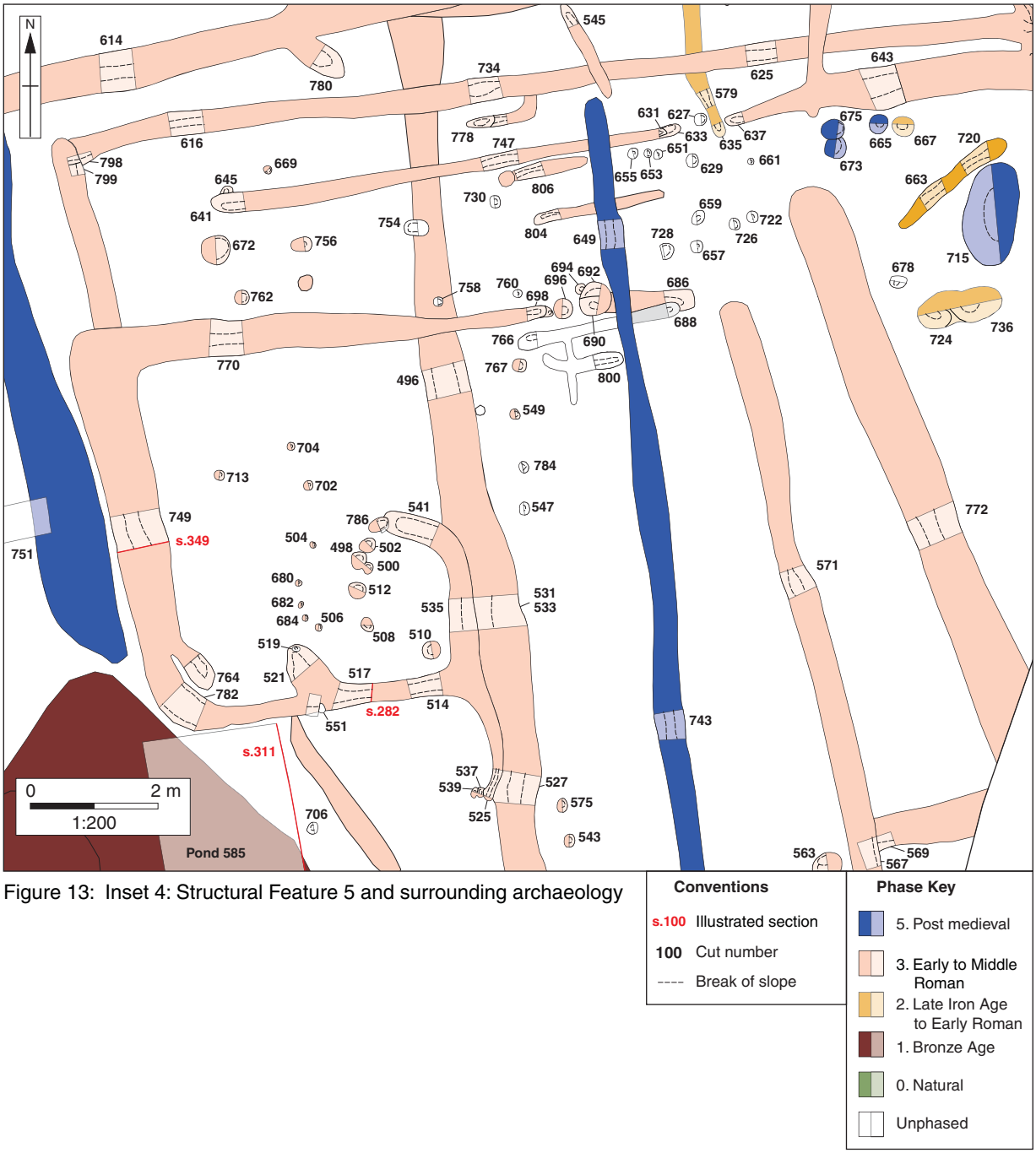

Figure 13: Inset 4: Structural Feature 5 and surrounding archaeology

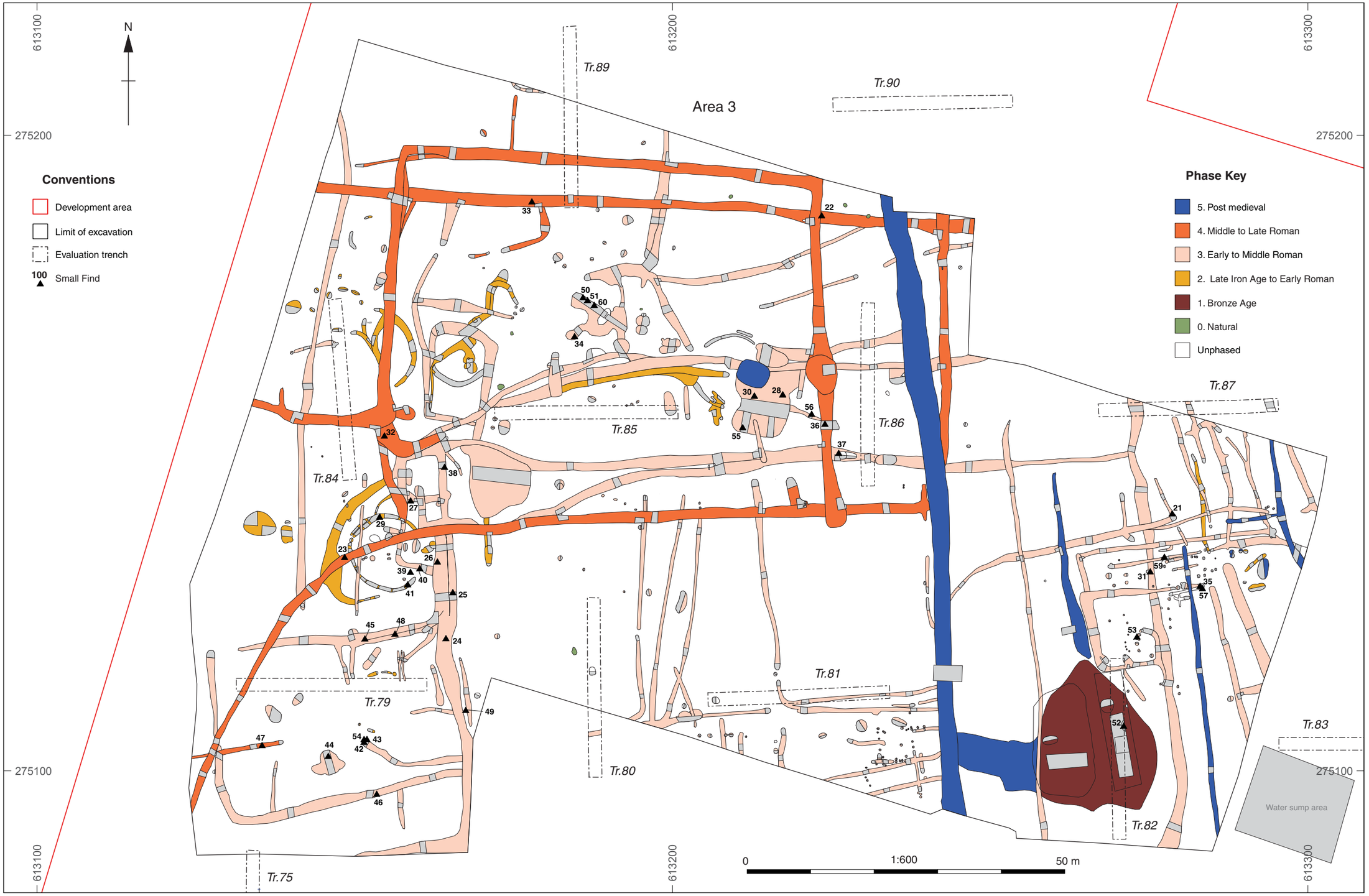

Figure 14: Area 3 showing Small Find location

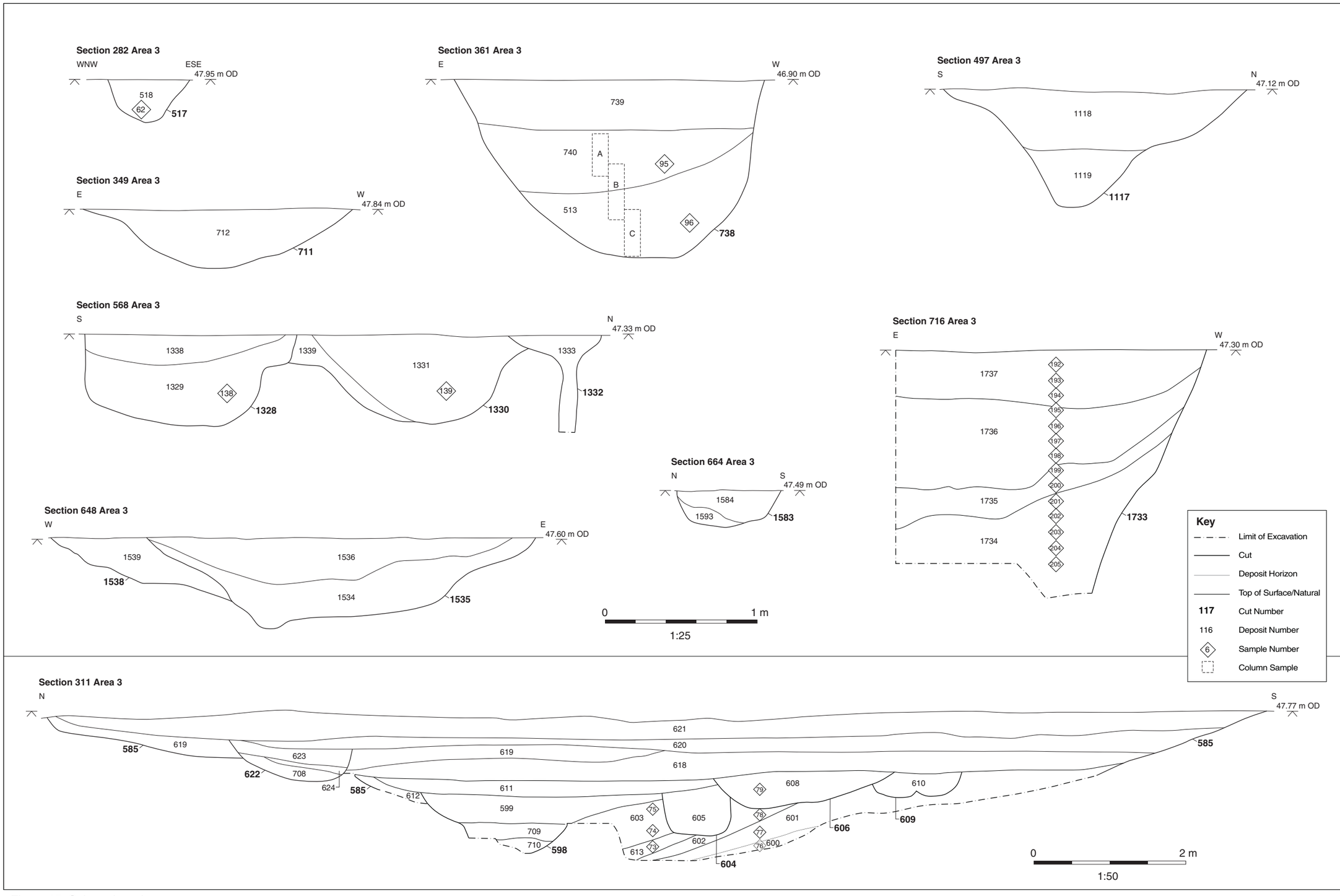

Figure 15: Selected sections

Plate 1: 12m x 12m chequerboard grid over the “burnt mound”, laying on topsoil in Area 3, looking north-east

Plate 2: Aerial shot of pond **585** in Area 3 (Phase 1), looking north-east

Plate 3: Pit **738** in Area 3 (Phase 1), looking south

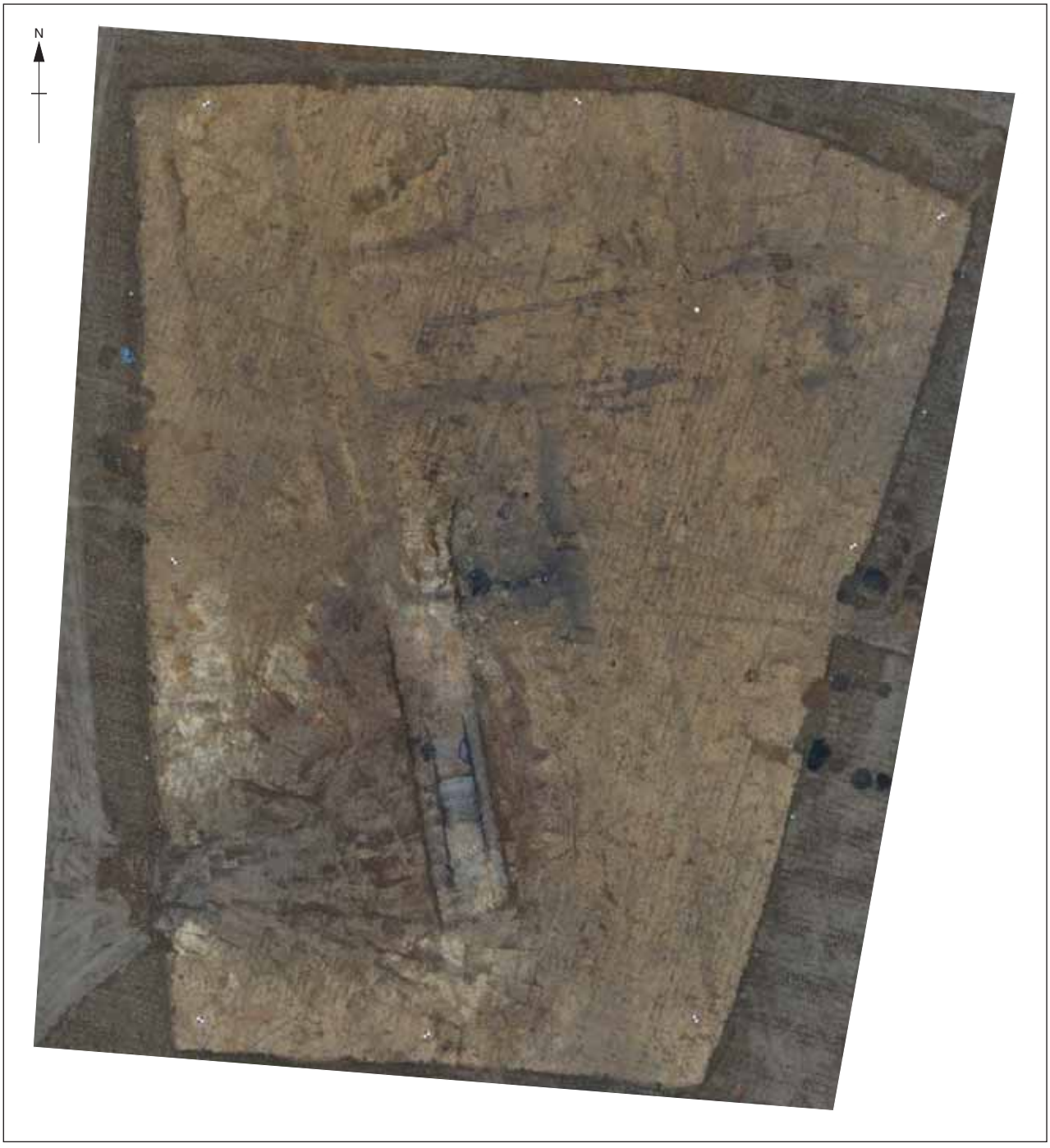

Plate 4: Aerial shot of “burnt mound” remnants in Area 3, appearing as residual material in Enclosure 10 (Phase 3)

Plate 5: Ditch **514** in Area 3, Enclosure 10 (Phase 3), looking east

Plate 6: Southern half of Roundhouse 1 eaves drip gully, Phase 2, Area 3, looking north-west

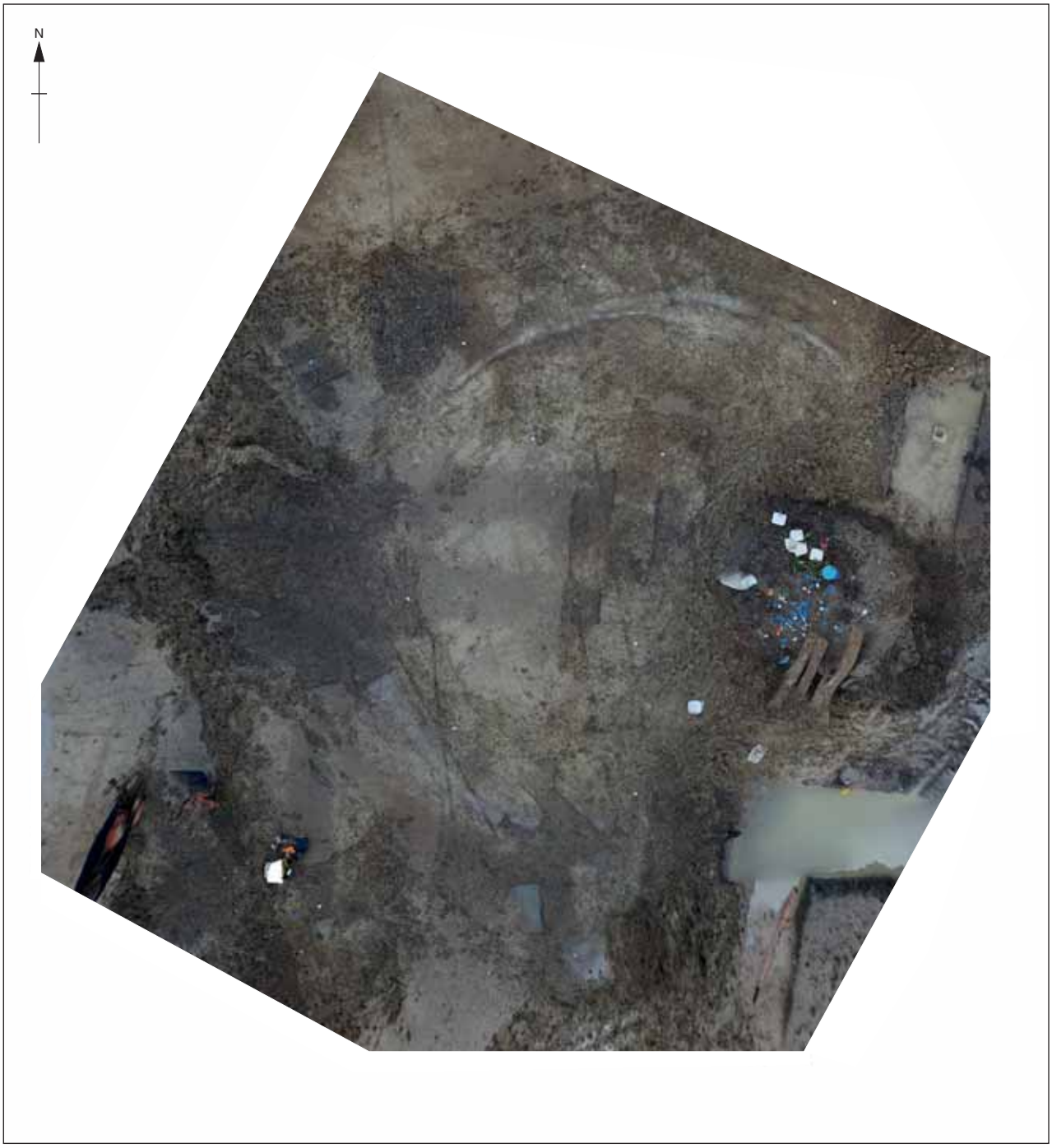

Plate 7: Aerial shot of Roundhouse 2, Phase 2, Area 3, with geotechnical survey borehole to the right (east)

Plate 8: Pit **378** and **379** from phase 3, looking north-east

Plate 9: Quadrant of excavated waterhole **1733**, Phase 3, Area 3, looking south

Plate 10: Oil lamp SF36 from **1026**, ditch **1008**, Phase 3, Area 3

Plate 11: Composite aerial photograph of Area 3

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com